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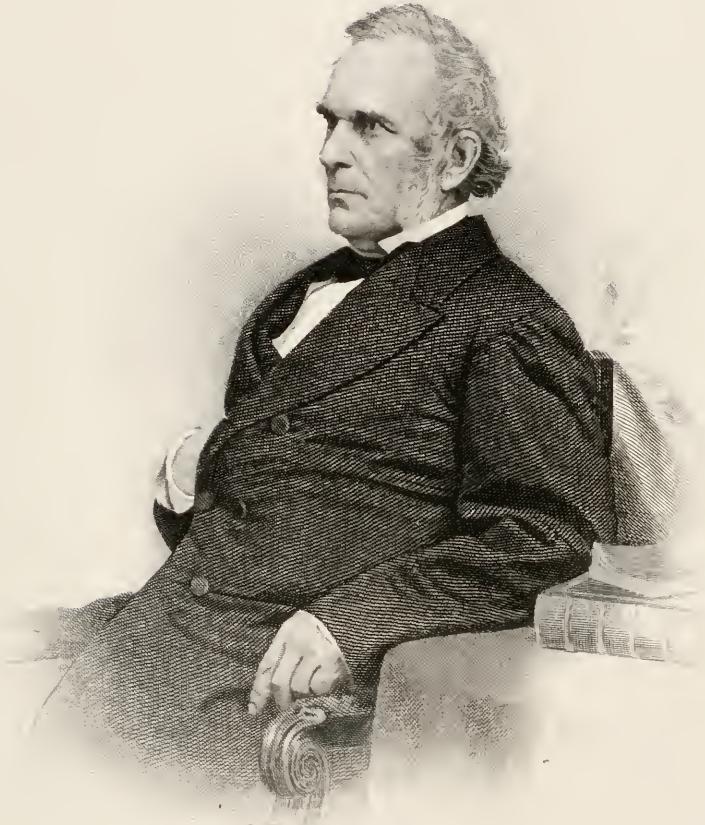


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ENCYCLOPEDIA
OF
CONNECTICUT BIOGRAPHY
GENEALOGICAL—MEMORIAL
REPRESENTATIVE CITIZENS

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GUILFORD SMITH

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

LEWIS ELIOT STANTON, A.B.

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

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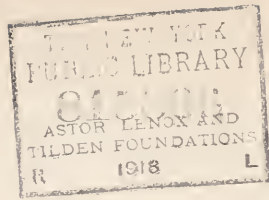
THE AMERICAN HISTORICAL SOCIETY
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Foreword

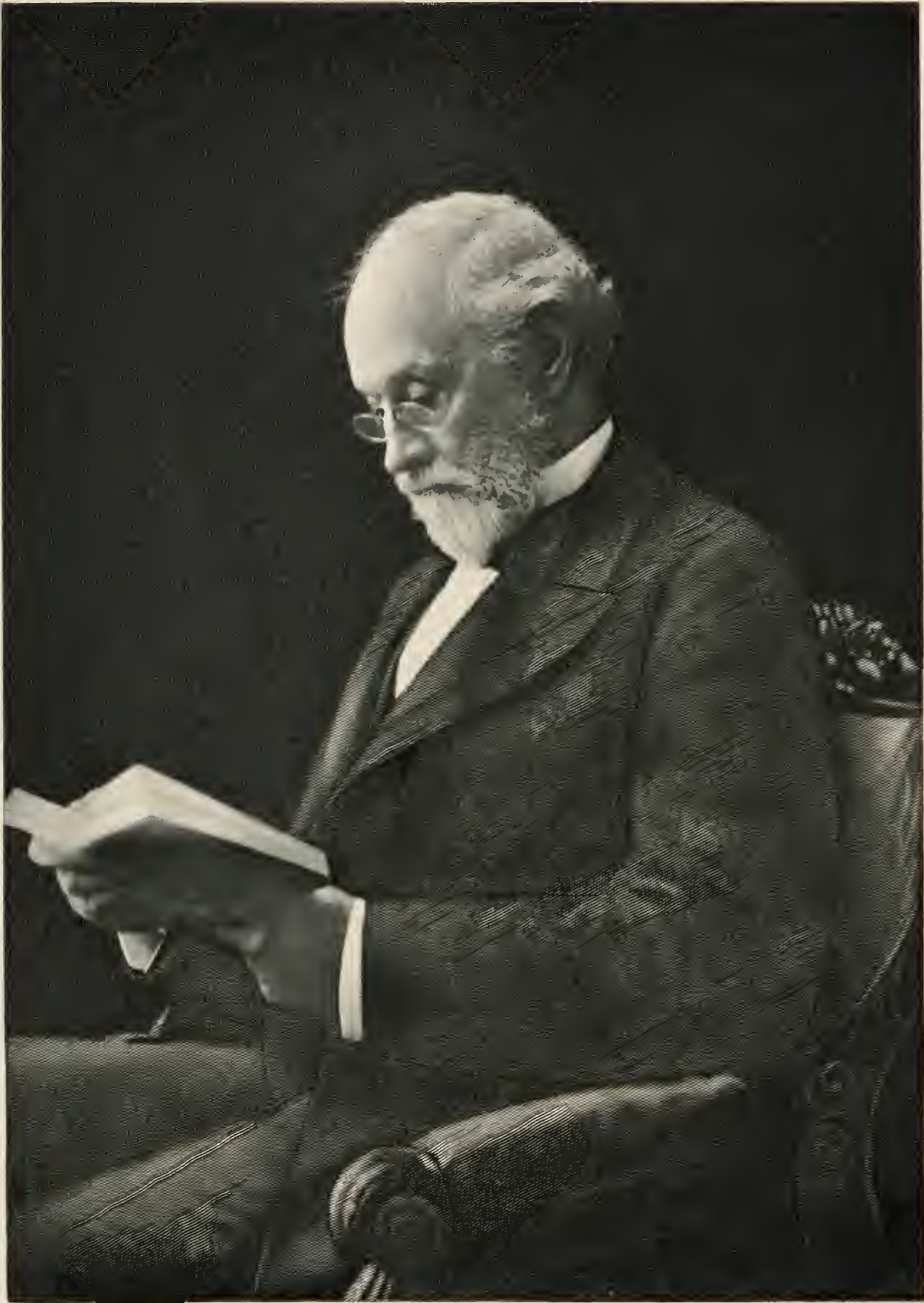
EACH one of us is "the heir of all the ages, in the foremost files of time."

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

SAMUEL HART.

BIOGRAPHICAL

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Orville H. Platt

ENCYCLOPEDIA OF BIOGRAPHY

PLATT, Orville Hitchcock.

Distinguished Statesman.

In a time when political and governmental corruption has become a byword and the term politician a reproach it is refreshing, indeed, to turn to the record of such a man as Senator Orville Hitchcock Platt, of Connecticut, a record unsullied by the smallest lapse in the faithful discharge of his high duties, by any indirectness or intrigue, or by the plausible setting up of political expediency in the place of the public interest, a record marked by faithful service and faithful devotion to principle. Senator Platt was the scion of a very old and illustrious family which, even before its early advent in the country, was already prominent in the affairs of the Old World. As early as 1326 a Platt was accorded a coat-of-arms in England and several branches of the family received this mark of distinction between that time and the reign of Elizabeth. It is in America, however, that the name has won the brightest lustre where, ever since its founding here by Deacon Richard Platt prior to 1638, the men who have borne it have proved themselves of sturdy patriotism, holders of the beliefs and doers of the deeds that finally made this a free and independent Nation. Two of the Platts, one a direct ancestor of Senator Platt, were imprisoned by Governor Andros of New York on account of their sturdy independence, and his grandfather fought in the Revolutionary War, and was one of those to suffer on the terrible prison ships in New York harbor. The Platts as a general thing followed farming throughout their long residence in

New England and the father of Senator Platt was engaged in this occupation all his life at Washington, Connecticut. He was a man of parts and in addition to his farming was active in the affairs of his community, serving as deputy sheriff of the county and judge of probate and at times exhibiting the versatility of his talents by teaching school. He was married to Almyra Hitchcock in 1817 and Orville Hitchcock Platt was the second son and child of this union.

Orville Hitchcock Platt was born July 19, 1827, in the town of Washington, Connecticut. He received the training common to the sons of farmers in that day, namely, his winters spent in school and his summers at work on his father's acres. It was a hard life, but it bred a stalwart race. He first attended the local public schools, but later went to the academy in his home town, where he came in contact with a remarkable personality and one that was destined to have a strong and beneficent influence upon his own development. This personality was that of Frederick W. Gunn, the principal of the academy, from whom it derived the name of "The Gunnery," and by which it has since been known far and wide. Frederick W. Gunn was a man of great mental strength and rare individuality. He was greatly beloved and honored by his pupils, and he did much to train them into the simple, straightforward manhood that was his ideal, and which he, himself, so well exemplified. Mr. Platt was at the impressionable age of thirteen when he first attended Mr. Gunn's school, which then was situated at Judea, Connecticut, and for a number of years thereafter came

into the closest association with him both in the school and in his family life. Mr. Gunn was one of eight children, all of whom became prominently connected with the Abolitionist movement, so that his pupils diminished greatly in number and at one time were reduced to nine, all the children of Abolitionists, so that he was forced to move his school to smaller quarters, locating on the site of the present "Gunnery." During this time Mr. Platt lived in the home of Mr. Gunn in the winter and after the second year of the school in its new location acted as an assistant instructor. Later Mr. Gunn was chosen principal of a large school in Towanda and persuaded Mr. Platt, to whom he was deeply attached, to accompany him as his assistant. These years of strong devotion to a character of such a splendid type were happy ones for the young man and valuable also, his character forming under these fortunate circumstances, for there are but few things that affect a young man's life more strongly than such a period of hero-worship if it be centered upon a worthy object. How strong were his feelings may be seen in the article penned by him for a memorial volume brought out in honor of Mr. Gunn shortly after his death, in which he states that, "He was more to me than a teacher; my love for him was the love one has for father, brother and friend." At length, however, this ideal association had to be broken to a large extent, Mr. Platt's choice of a profession being the law, which claimed the major part of his time and energies. He was twenty years of age when he took up reading law in the office of Hon. Gideon H. Hollister, of Litchfield, Connecticut, profiting greatly under the preceptorship of this able attorney. He was admitted to the bar in Litchfield county, and afterwards in Bradford county, Pennsylvania, returning to the town of Towanda, where

he began his active practice in the office of Hon. Ulysses Mercur, afterwards of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania. In 1851 he returned to Connecticut and established himself in the practice of his profession at Meriden, which also was his legal residence, notwithstanding that he always looked upon Washington as one of his homes.

The age was a stirring one in American affairs upon which Mr. Platt's youth had fallen, and less sensitive spirits than his were strongly affected by the problems that demanded solution of that generation. Mr. Platt felt keenly the momentous character of these problems and how greatly their solution might affect the future of the country, and with the generous ardor of youth he threw himself into the work of solution. His first direct effort in this direction was shortly after his coming to Meriden, when he became associate editor of "The Whig," a local paper given to the candid discussion of public issues and which continued for a period of some three years an influence in the community. These three years were of value to Mr. Platt as a training in the art of expression and in bringing him into contact with men of all kinds and the world of affairs. He did not abandon his practice of the law during this time, however, although at first this was no arduous task, the difficulties that usually attach to the working up of a legal practice by no means sparing him. He was gradually gaining a name as a young man of originality and parts, however, and in 1853 found himself a candidate for judge of probate and was duly elected, serving three years. Work and responsibilities began to pile up now, but he proved himself amply capable of taking care of them and his reputation grew both in degree and extension. In 1855 he received the appointment to the clerkship of the Connecticut State Senate and served in that

capacity. The great crisis in politics which was finally to become sectional and express itself in the terrible Civil War was now becoming definite and the year 1858 was marked by the formation of the Republican party, destined to play so great a part in the fortunes of the country. Mr. Platt was one of the original members of the new political birth, and from that time until his death continued a staunch supporter of its principles and policies. His political career now took a great step forward, and with his election to the office of Secretary of State for Connecticut, he became a factor to be reckoned with in public affairs. He was already recognized at this early day as a man who could not be bought or influenced by any personal consideration in the discharge of his public duties, and this firm honor, a quality in high demand with new parties, quite as much as his marked ability, won him his election as State Senator in 1861. He served during that term and in 1864 was elected to the State Assembly. In this body he was made chairman of the judiciary committee, a post that carried with it the acknowledged leadership of the party in the House. It was a time of the gravest responsibilities, with the Civil War at its height and the most violent feelings existing between, not only the parties, but even between the factions of the same. But it was no common leader that the Republican members of the Connecticut House had in this young man for whom they conceived an increasing respect. One interesting contest at this time in which Mr. Platt took a decisive part was that connected with the proposition that the soldiers in the field be permitted to vote. A constitutional amendment was required for this, which in its turn required a two-thirds vote in the House. After a close debate the vote was taken and resulted in the two-thirds necessary for affirma-

tion, but an obstacle still stood in their way. A number of representatives were absent and the speaker ruled that a two-thirds vote of those present was not sufficient, the constitutional rule applying to the whole House in his contention. From this Mr. Platt appealed and eventually won his point and that of his party, and opened the way to casting the ballot for the soldiers engaged in actively defending their State and the Union. Mr. Platt next held an important public office in 1869, when he was again elected to the Assembly and then chosen Speaker of the House. In this new capacity he displayed the qualities that had already placed him so high in the regard of his fellows, and under his firm and skillful guidance the Legislature transacted a very large volume of important business in a manner greatly to the advantage of the community at large. His party associates were fully aware of how strong a candidate Mr. Platt would make for wellnigh any office and were keenly alive to the desirability of his continuance in politics, but at the close of this term in the Legislature he found it desirable to withdraw temporarily.

During the years that had passed he had given a very large percentage of his time to the public business and that in spite of the fact that his own legal practice was growing greatly in proportions. His reputation as a lawyer had of course some effect upon the course of his political career, but perhaps the converse was even more true that his political career was a large factor in the increase of the practice. However this may be, the latter had developed so much that it was necessary to give it his undivided attention for a time and he was obliged to disregard the strong pressure brought to bear upon him and retired into private life. Of course the life of a prominent lawyer is in any case but semi-private and Mr.

Platt continued to come into contact with affairs to a certain extent. A great deal of very important litigation was entrusted to him at this epoch and the masterly manner in which he handled it but added fresh laurels to his name. He possessed many of the qualities associated with the ideal jurist, a clear and concise reason that enabled him to pick out the essential fact from amidst a mass of detail, great erudition in his subject and the capacity for long and close study which he bestowed on every case. For eight years he continued to give his undivided attention to his practice and established himself as one of the leaders of the State bar, but in 1877 he accepted the appointment of State's Attorney for New Haven county and thus once more entered the stormy arena of politics and public affairs. This office was but the entering wedge, as it were, for two years later he was launched into the very thick of the matter by his election to the United States Senate. A Republican himself he succeeded Senator W. H. Barnum, a Democrat, but from that time onward until his death he continued to hold this high office, his term being renewed at each successive election. There have been few periods in which the elements in national life struggling for control have been more varied and complex than during our recent political era, few periods in which selfish strife and interested motives have played a greater part in the conduct of affairs. Among these conflicting cross currents of purpose and action, the figure of Mr. Platt, actuated by no thought of self but the most impersonal desire to witness the right, rose conspicuously, winning for itself the spontaneous admiration of all worthy men whether political friends or opponents. Mr. Platt spoke truly when he said during the course of a speech made at a reception in his honor shortly after his first election as Senator: "That

which is right is priceless to me; and in all the campaigns and achievements of the Republican party in which I have participated I have never steered a middle course, but have done what I thought right."

As time went on Senator Platt grew to hold a more and more prominent place in the deliberations of the august body of which he was a member, and his voice to gain greater and greater weight with his *confreres*. This is well known by the very prominent part that he played in the important legislation of the period and the various committees upon which he served. It would be impossible to treat adequately the part played by him in the eventful years comprised in the last two decades of the century just passed and the opening of the present one, for to do so would necessitate a resumé of the legislation enacted in that period and the compass of a large volume. But the mere enumeration of the more important issues in the decision of which he was active will show him to have been beyond question one of the most conspicuous figures of that epoch. In all such issues none ever questioned his integrity of motive and his judgment was equally unquestioned. One of the first of these great issues was that of international copyright (to establish the right to brain property). A long and vigorous campaign had been waged by a group of right-minded men to promote this obviously righteous measure, yet so great was the opposition from certain corrupt sources and so great the indifference on the part of most men that their efforts had seemed almost unavailing. The question, however, was very prominent in Congress and the final passage of a bill making possible the copyright bill, which gives the exclusive right of any author in his literary work, was due in a very large measure to his unwearied and able efforts.

The patent question, adequate protection of our wards, the Indians, currency and financial matters, the protection of American industries by tariff regulations, were also among the issues upon which he spoke with no uncertain voice and in which his influence was felt most potently. One of the greatest services rendered by him to the country, however, was through his action in the tangled problems arising out of our war with Spain and involving the matter of our right to acquire territory and our attitude towards colonies and dependent peoples. Especially was his attitude towards Cuba notable for its courage and disinterestedness and culminated in the celebrated Platt amendment, which became a law on the second of March, 1901, and provided the basis of the future relations of this country and the youthful republic that our efforts had created. His services as chairman of the committee on Cuban relations were followed by others of a no less notable kind. In the issue between labor and capital that was disturbing the country, and, indeed, still is, he played an important part and as chairman of the judiciary committee in the Fifty-eighth Congress, the value of his work can hardly be overestimated. This Congress had a comparatively brief term, but the business before it was enormous in volume and extremely vital in character, and this fact together with the very serious apprehension and anxiety felt by Senator Platt concerning the radical tendencies then making themselves felt, exercised a deteriorating effect upon his health from which he never entirely recovered. The great mental concentration and the general demands made upon his energies by this session used up his nerve force too rapidly and this effect was brought to a climax by the impeachment of Judge Swayne, of Florida, by the House of Representatives. Already with more

work on their hands that they could conveniently dispose of, the members of the Senate were obliged to sit as a high court upon the impeachment proceedings. Senator Frye, the president *pro tempore*, was ill at the time and unable to preside at the trial and this most trying duty devolved upon the shoulders of Mr. Platt as chairman of the judiciary committee. The latter might with equal reason have pleaded the same excuse, but his exceedingly keen sense of duty made him go through with the ordeal although throughout the time he was battling with the sheer force of his will with a growing malady. He was able to complete his task, however, and furthermore to finish his share of the business which wellnigh crushed him and his colleagues before the inauguration of the new administration on March 4.

While Mr. Platt feared the growing force of certain radical tendencies, he was very far from a reactionist in his beliefs and was a strong supporter of the more progressive element in his party as represented by Theodore Roosevelt, and during the administration of Mr. Roosevelt as President, strongly supported his policies. Charles Henry Butler, reporter of the United States Supreme Court, had arranged to give Mr. Platt a dinner on March 18, 1905, in honor of his completion of twenty-six years of continuous service as Senator, but this was frustrated by the death of General Hawley, the junior Senator from Connecticut. The invitations were withdrawn, but those who were bidden wrote letters of appreciation to the quest of honor, of which that of President Roosevelt, whose second term had just begun, is typical. President Roosevelt's letter ran as follows: "My dear Mr. Butler: May I, through you, extend my heartiest greetings to the guest of the evening, Senator O. H. Platt? It is difficult to say what I

really think of Senator Platt without seeming to use extravagant expression. I do not know a man in public life who is more loved and honored, or who has done more substantial and disinterested service to the country. It makes one feel really proud as an American, to have such a man occupying such a place in the councils of the Nation. As for me personally, I have now been associated with him intimately during four sessions of Congress, and I cannot overstate my obligations to him, not only for what he has done by speech and vote, but because it gives me heart and strength to see and consult with so fearless, high-minded, practicable, and far-sighted a public servant. Wishing you a most pleasant evening, believe me, sincerely yours, Theodore Roosevelt." It was at the funeral of General Hawley, which Senator Platt attended shortly after, and at which he was obliged to stand hatless a long time in the blustering March weather, that he brought his illness to an active state from which he never recovered, and about a month later his own death occurred on Good Friday, April 21, 1905.

Senator Platt was twice married, the first time on May 15, 1850, to Annie Bull, of Towanda, Pennsylvania, the only daughter of James Perry and Ann (Wallis) Bull, of that place. To them were born two children: James Perry, who in 1902 was appointed a justice of the United States District Court, died January 26, 1913; and Daniel Gould, deceased in childhood. The first Mrs. Platt died in November, 1893, and on April 29, 1897, Mr. Platt was married to Mrs. Jeannie Penniman Hoyt, widow of George A. Hoyt, of Stamford, Connecticut, and daughter of Hon. Truman Smith, United States Senator from Connecticut. Mrs. Platt survives her husband and still resides at Washington, Connecticut, the

birthplace and home of Senator Platt for so many years.

It is out of the question to deal adequately with a personality at once so large and so many-sided as that of Senator Platt. The sterling honor and integrity which formed the very basis of it has been indicated to some extent in the foregoing account, but what has not and cannot be given is the effect produced upon all who associated with him by the character as a whole. Honest and sincere he was primarily, but he was also a man of the broadest charity and tolerance, kindly and responsive and full of ready sympathy for those who stood in need. One of his most strongly marked traits was his fondness for nature and out-of-door life, and this was a great asset to him throughout his whole career. He spent a considerable portion of the summer each year in the Adirondacks, living in the open air, fishing, hunting and blazing trails. He was a skillful fisherman and would often be gone for a whole day from camp following his favorite streams, yet it was said of him that it was more the delight of the woods through which he must wander and the sense of freedom and primitive life that lured him than the sport itself. There is little doubt that these wholesome, quiet summers were the cause of his being able to endure for so many years the tremendous strain of his work in Congress. An intelligent and witty conversationalist, a man of great culture and of wide reading, he was, as a matter of course, a delightful companion and his personal friends valued most highly the privilege of their intimate association with him. In spite of the immense amount of time and effort he was obliged to spend in the public service, he contrived to find time and occasion for intercourse with family and friends, occasions which he enjoyed more than aught else.

He was an author of ability and learning on historical and archæological subjects and the study of these in connection with his home State was a favorite recreation. Of a deeply religious nature, the influence that he exercised in the community worked for good and he will long remain in the memory of his fellow citizens as a model of good citizenship and sterling manhood.

PALMER, Nathaniel B.,

Explorer, Designer of Famous Ships.

Nathaniel Brown Palmer was born in Stonington, Connecticut, August 8, 1799, son of Nathaniel (1768-1812) and Mercy (Brown) Palmer, grandson of Nathaniel (1740-1818) and Grace (Noyes) Palmer, and of Peleg and Mercy (Denison) Brown, and a descendant in the seventh generation from Walter and Rebecca (Short) Palmer, who came from England to Stonington, Connecticut, in 1653; he was of the sixth generation from the Rev. Chad Brown. He was also a direct descendant through Mercy Denison, of John Howland of the "Mayflower," and through Dorothy Noyes, of Governor Peleg Sanford. His father was a lawyer and afterward a shipbuilder.

Nathaniel B. Palmer went to sea in 1813, a youth of fourteen. At the age of nineteen he was second mate of the brig "Herselia," Captain J. P. Sheffield, which returned from the South Seas to Stonington with ten thousand seal skins. He was made captain of the sloop "Hero" in 1819, and in company with the "Herselia" made a second voyage to the South Seas where he discovered "Palmer's Land" in latitude 67° longitude 70°, and which was named for him. He next commanded the "James Monroe" in an expedition under Captain W. A. Fanning to the South Shetland Islands, and the "Cadet"

in several voyages to Cartagena on the Spanish Main, where he was employed by the Colombian government in transporting a portion of General Bolivar's army from Cartagena to the river Chagres, and prisoners to Santiago de Cuba. In 1826 he took the brig "Tampico" to Cartagena. He took the brig "Francis" to the South Seas in 1827, and the "Anawan" on a voyage of discovery in 1829, east of Cape Horn. On his next voyage he touched at Juan Fernandez Island for water, and was captured by Chilian convicts. His identity as a Mason saved his life, but the convicts forced him to carry them out of captivity. In December, 1833, he assumed command of the packet ship "Huntsville" between New York and New Orleans; in 1835 of the "Hibernia" to Rio Janeiro; in 1837 of the ship "Garrick," of the Collins line, to Liverpool; in 1838 of the "Siddons," to the same port; and in 1841 the "Paul Jones" to China. He modeled the clipper ship "Hoqua" for Brown & Bell, of New York, and made a voyage in her to Canton. He next modeled the "Sam Russell," "Oriental," "David Brown" and "N. B. Palmer" for A. A. Low, and commanded the "Oriental" and "Sam Russell" in the China tea trade, making the celebrated passage from Hong Kong to London in ninety-seven days. In 1848 he took the steamer "United States" to Germany, and in 1849 retired from sea service. He was the seventh charter member of the New York Yacht Club, held his membership over thirty years, and modeled and owned seventeen yachts. He was a member of the Currituck Gun Club; a director of the Fall River line of steamers, and was instrumental in building the "Bristol" and the "Providence." He bought the "Great Republic" for Low Brothers, and was in charge of that vessel for three years in London until she was chartered by the

French government. He corrected the United States Coast Survey of Stonington harbor.

His brother, Alexander Smith Palmer, a famous sailor and commander and several years his junior, was presented a silver cup for saving the passengers and crew of the English ship "Dorothy," July 4, 1833, and a gold medal from Queen Victoria for rescuing the survivors of the "Eugenia" in 1840. Captain Alexander's son, Nathaniel Brown Palmer (2d), left San Francisco, California, for China on a sailing vessel, with his uncle, Captain Nathaniel, in 1876, for the benefit of the health of the younger man. They left Hong Kong on the return voyage on board the "City of Peking," May 15, 1877, and the nephew died when one day out, and Captain Nathaniel Brown Palmer died in San Francisco, California, June 21, following. Both were buried in Stonington, Connecticut.

JEWELL, Marshall,

Diplomatist, Cabinet Official, Governor.

Marshall Jewell, a strong figure for a quarter of a century after the close of the Civil War, was born at Winchester, New Hampshire, October 20, 1825. His American ancestry begins with Thomas Jewell, who was granted land at Wollaston, Massachusetts, only a few years after the Massachusetts settlement. His later ancestors were tanners in New Hampshire. His father, Pliny Jewell, expanded the hereditary family vocation, and in 1845 established a belting factory at Hartford, Connecticut.

Marshall Jewell received only a common school training. He learned tanning under his father, but, having taught himself telegraphy in the infancy of that science, practiced it for three years in the south and west. In 1850 he returned to Hartford to enter his father's manu-

factory as a member of the firm of P. Jewell & Sons. He quickly became the controlling spirit in the business, and greatly increased its fortunes by timely purchases of leather just before the Civil War, and holding it for war prices. Mr. Jewell first entered upon a political career as a candidate for the State Senate, in which he was unsuccessful. For four years in succession, beginning with 1868, he was the Republican candidate for Governor against James E. English, but won out in 1869, and also, by an exceedingly narrow margin, in 1871, when the opening of the ballot boxes by a Republican Legislature formed a precedent extensively cited in the "deadlock" of 1891. During his gubernatorial administration the present militia system was adopted; the charter of Yale College was amended so as to allow graduates to vote for members of the University Corporation; and the erection of the new State House was begun. With the year 1873 Mr. Jewell began a prominent career in the service of the nation as Minister to Russia, and incidentally, it is said, he discovered the secret of Russian tanning, which process he introduced into this country; the clue to his discovery was obtained by his keen tanner's sense of smell. In August, 1874, he was called home, having been appointed Postmaster-General by President Grant. It was a period of many unsavory disclosures at the federal capital, including the whisky ring scandals, in which Mr. Jewell sided actively with Secretary Bristow, and resigned in consequence of a disagreement with the President as to the prosecution of the wrongdoers. The exact form of that disagreement has never been fathomed, though Mr. Jewell was reported as saying that he went into a room for a talk with the President, not dreaming of resigning, and when he came out he had resigned. As Postmaster-General Mr. Jewell's administration was

eminently businesslike and purifying; one feature of his administration was his determined war upon the "Star Route" swindles, which he brought to light and overthrew. He opposed President Grant's renomination for a third term in 1880, but, having been a member of that distinguished man's cabinet, declined to attend the Republican National Convention, but became chairman of the Republican National Committee, and conducted to a successful close the campaign resulting in the election of James A. Garfield. To impairment of constitution caused by the intense labors and anxieties of that canvass, his death, thirteen months later, is partly ascribed. Though without a liberal education, Mr. Jewell was a ready and eloquent speaker, and with a natal gift for humor and quick epigram—the phrase "too unanimous," as applied to an effusive person, which went the rounds for some years, was attributed originally to him. His fine physique and fresh, boyish face, crowned by thick, snow-white hair, made him in later life a marked figure wherever he moved. He died at Hartford, Connecticut, February 10, 1883.

HUBBARD, Richard D.,

Lawyer, Legislator, Governor.

Richard Dudley Hubbard, thirtieth Governor of Connecticut, was born in Berlin, Hartford county, Connecticut, September 7, 1818, and died in Hartford, Connecticut, February 28, 1884. He was a son of Lemuel and Elizabeth (Dudley) Hubbard, and a descendant of George Hubbard, who, after living in Milford and Guilford, removed to Hartford about 1639, and later to Middletown.

Richard D. Hubbard was reared on a farm, received his preparatory education in the common schools of the neighborhood, and then entered Yale College, from

which institution he was graduated in 1839. He then entered the law office of Hungerford & Cone, at Hartford, where he qualified himself as a lawyer, was admitted to the bar in 1842, and settled in practice in East Hartford. He was eminently successful, was called the first lawyer in Connecticut, and was undoubtedly the greatest orator of his day in the Commonwealth. His success was attributed largely to great natural powers, added to which was scholarly culture and the utmost familiarity with the ancient and modern classics. He was a representative in the General Assembly in 1842; was State's Attorney for Hartford county, 1846-68; and represented Hartford in the General Assembly, 1855-58. He was elected a representative in the Fortieth Congress, 1867-69, and declined a reelection. He was the unsuccessful Democratic candidate for Governor of the State in 1872, but was elected in 1876, and again defeated in 1878.

He was a striking example of the self-made man, forcing himself to the top by means of studious application to books, and compelling the admiration of the people of his State generally, including his political foes. He received the honorary degree of A. M. from Trinity College in 1851, and that of LL. D. from Yale College in 1877. He was a trustee of Trinity College, 1856-58.

Governor Hubbard married, December 2, 1845, Mary Juliana, daughter of Dr. William H. and Margaret F. (Chenevard) Morgan, who bore him three sons and three daughters. On June 9, 1890, six years after his death, a statue of Governor Hubbard, of heroic size, by Karl Gerhard, was unveiled in the presence of the highest officials of the State and bar; it stands in a conspicuous place near the capitol.

HOLLEY, Alexander H.,

Manufacturer, Governor.

Alexander Hamilton Holley, manufacturer and twenty-second Governor of Connecticut, was born at Lakeville (Salisbury), Litchfield county, Connecticut, August 12, 1804, second son of John Milton and Sally (Porter) Holley, grandson of Luther and Sarah (Dakin) Holley, and of Colonel Joshua and Abigail (Buell) Porter, and a descendant in the seventh generation of John Holly, a pioneer settler of Stamford, Connecticut, about 1644. Luther Holley engaged in merchandizing and iron making, and was succeeded in these occupations by his eldest son, John Milton Holley (father of Alexander H. Holley), associated with John C. Coffing. Among the products of this enterprising firm were United States Armory supplies, and anchors for the fleet which was used by the Greeks in their war with Turkey. Colonel Joshua Porter practiced medicine for forty years in Salisbury, served the town as representative in the Assembly for forty sessions and as judge of probate for thirty-seven years, and saw active service as a militia colonel during the Revolutionary War.

Alexander Hamilton Holley obtained his preparatory education at the Rev. Orville Dewey's school at Sheffield, Massachusetts; at the Rev. Mr. Parker's school at Ellsworth, Connecticut; at the Hudson (New York) Academy, and intended to enter Yale College, but was prevented by ill health. In 1819 he engaged with his father, senior member of the firm of Holley & Coffing, engaged in the mercantile and iron manufacturing business, and continued with that firm and other combinations of it until his father's death in 1836. He thereafter continued in local trade, to which he added in 1844 the manufacture of pocket cutlery, transferring to Lakeville a small plant which had

been established elsewhere by workmen from Sheffield, England, and continued it with Nathan W. Merwin as partner, until 1854, when a joint stock company was organized under the name of the Holley Manufacturing Company, with Mr. Holley as president. In 1900 this was the oldest continuously operated concern of its kind in the United States. Mr. Holley held the office of president until his death, and, largely through his enterprise, his practice of producing the best wares possible, and his influence with other manufacturers, American cutlery came to gain its present unrivaled reputation. He was prominent also in organizing and directing banks, and served as president of the Iron Bank at Salisbury, the National Iron Bank of Falls Village, and of the Salisbury Savings Society. He was greatly interested in railroads, and was instrumental in procuring the funds for building the Housatonic railroad; assisted in the extension of the Harlem railroad from Dover to Chatham, New York; and in 1869-71 took an active part in the organization and management of the Connecticut Western railroad. He gave much thought and care to the School for Imbeciles, privately established at Lakeville in 1858, and his last public address, delivered a few months before his death, was made at the dedication of a new building, and his last appearance on a public occasion was at the dedication of the Soldiers' and Sailors' Monument at New Haven, Connecticut. He was liberal in his gifts to the Congregational church he attended, and to religious and benevolent societies of many names.

From the time he cast his first vote until the Republican party was formed, he was connected with the Whig party, and was a delegate to the convention that nominated Henry Clay for President in 1844. He was a delegate-at-large to the convention that nominated Abraham Lin-

coln in 1860. In May, 1854, he was elected Lieutenant-Governor of Connecticut, and in 1857 was elected Governor, serving during that year and the following. In February, 1858, as the State's representative, he attended the unveiling of Crawford's statue of Washington, at Richmond, Virginia, and at a public banquet given on that occasion made an eloquent speech in which he deprecated any attempt to break the Union of the States. He rose to the rank of lieutenant-colonel in the State militia. He was the author of numerous addresses and contributions to newspapers. He was elected a life member of the New England Historic-Genealogical Society in 1869.

Governor Holley married (first) at Goshen, Connecticut, October 4, 1831, Jane M., daughter of Hon. Erastus and Abigail (Starr) Lyman; who bore him a son, Alexander Lyman Holley. She died in 1832, and he married (second) at Lakeville, September 10, 1835, Marcia, daughter of Hon. John C. and Maria (Birch) Coffing, who bore him five sons and a daughter. She died in 1854, and he married (third) at Hartford, November 11, 1856, Sarah Coit, daughter of Hon. Thomas Day, who survived him twelve years. Governor Holley died at Lakeville, Connecticut, October 2, 1887.

MINOR, William T.,

Lawyer, Jurist, Governor.

William Thomas Minor was born at Stamford, Connecticut, October 3, 1815, son of Simeon Hinman and Catharine (Lockwood) Minor, the latter a native of Greenwich, Connecticut. His first American ancestor was Thomas Minor, who left England in 1646, settling with his fellow colonists at Pequot, near Stonington, Connecticut. Governor Minor's father was one of the principal legal practitioners of Fairfield county, and when the

village of Stamford obtained its charter (1830) was elected its first warden.

William T. Minor spent his early years in his native village, and was graduated from Yale College in 1834. For a time he was a school teacher. He studied law, was admitted to the bar of Fairfield county in 1841 and soon gained recognition as an able and conscientious lawyer and a popular debater and orator. His standing with his fellow citizens of Stamford is indicated by his election and reëlections (seven in all) to the Connecticut Legislature. In 1853 and 1854 he was State Senator and in 1855 was nominated for Governor on the American or Know-nothing ticket. There being no election by the people, he was chosen Governor by the Legislature, and at the ensuing gubernatorial election a similar condition was followed by a similar result. When the Civil War broke out, ex-Governor Minor was especially distinguished for his zeal in support of the government and for his kindness to Federal soldiers. In 1864 he became United States Consul-General at Havana, Cuba, by appointment of President Lincoln; but resigned his work at the end of three years. It was his prompt intervention with the Spanish captain-general which secured the detention of the Confederate ram, "Stonewall Jackson," until he could communicate with the nearest United States naval commander. By his further representations and efforts, however, the vessel was finally surrendered to the Spanish officials before the arrival of the United States naval force. In 1854 he received his first judicial appointment in his election by the State House of Representatives to the judgeship of the Fairfield county court. In 1868 he was appointed a judge of the Connecticut Superior Court, and served as such until 1873 with marked ability. He was then nominated for United States Senator on the Repub-

lican ticket, and Stamford gave him the largest majority she had ever given any candidate; but he was less fortunate elsewhere, and was defeated by William H. Barnum. In 1874 he was nominated to the State Senate from the Twelfth District, but was defeated by a fellow citizen, Galen A. Carter. Governor Minor was one of three commissioners appointed by the Legislature in 1879 to meet a similar number from New York, to agree and decide upon the boundary line between the two States. Their report was duly accepted by both States.

He was married, at Stamford, in 1849, to Mary C. Leeds, daughter of John W. Leeds; she bore him five children. Judge Minor died at Stamford, Connecticut, October 13, 1889.

LOOMIS, Elias,

Scientist, Author.

Elias Loomis was born in Wilmington, Connecticut, August 7, 1811. His early educational training was by his father, who was an eminent physician. He received his diploma from Yale College in 1830, and three years later became a tutor in the college. He became greatly interested in astronomical studies, and during this period, in association with Professor Alexander C. Twining, he began the first observations in this country to determine the altitude of shooting stars; and he was untiring in his observations upon the magnetic needle, devoting fourteen months to his investigations.

His first distinction in the field of science was made in 1835, while still a tutor at Yale. When computing the elements of its orbit from his own observations, he was the first to discover Halley's comet on its return to perihelion in 1838, and from his own data determined its orbit afresh. A year later he studied at Paris under Arago, Biot, Pouillet, and other

distinguished scientists. Until 1844 he was Professor of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy in the Ohio Western Reserve College, devoting every spare moment to the study of his favorite pursuit, and during these years made two hundred and sixty observations of the moon, of the determination of longitude, besides other observations upon particular stars for latitude, and made sufficiently extended observations upon five comets to determine their orbits. He also traveled extensively, making observations to determine the dip of the magnetic needle. From 1844 until 1860 he occupied the chair of natural philosophy in the University of the City of New York, which gave him the degree of LL. D. in 1854, when he was but forty-three years old. He accepted the chair of natural philosophy and astronomy at Yale, and devoted his time to original researches, which were published in the "American Journal of Science," under the title "Contributions to Meteorology." In 1873 he was made a member of the National Academy of Sciences. His name was also a distinguished one on the rolls of the different scientific societies of America and Europe. He is widely known by his series of textbooks, embracing the entire scope of scientific subjects, and which became class books in high schools and colleges all over the land. He was also the author of various popular treatises on natural philosophy, astronomy and meteorology. Many of his treatises took the form of contributions to the different scientific publications of Europe as well as of the United States. Not the least work performed by him was his comparison from 1846 to 1850 of different longitudes by means of the telegraph, also his successful observations determining the velocity of the electric fluid on telegraph wires.

His works include: "Elements of Al-

gebra, Designed for Beginners" (1851); "Treatise on Algebra" (1857); "Geometry and Conic Sections" (1857); "Trigonometry and Tables" (1856); "Analytical Geometry and the Calculus" (1856); "Introduction to Practical Astronomy" (1855), which was recommended by J. H. Nichol as the best work of the kind in the English language; "Recent Progress in Astronomy" (1850), which the "Westminster Review" highly recommended; "A Treatise on Arithmetic, Practical and Theoretical" (1857); "Treatise on Meteorology" (1868); and "Elements of Astronomy" (1869). The Rev. J. McClintock commended his text book on mathematics as a model of neatness, precision and practical adaptation to the wants of the student. He contributed many papers to the transactions of the American Philosophical Society, besides occasional articles to the scientific journals of the day. Apart from the qualities to be naturally looked for in one of his high scientific attainments, Professor Loomis possessed such kindly traits of character as to greatly endear him to the students who had the good fortune to come under his instruction. He died in New Haven, Connecticut, August 15, 1889.

ENGLISH, James E.,

Governor, Senator, Philanthropist.

James Edward English was born in New Haven, Connecticut, March 13, 1812, son of James and Nancy (Griswold) English. He was descended from Clement English, who became a resident of Salem, Massachusetts, was married to Mary Waters, of Salem, August 27, 1667, and had a son, Benjamin English, who, in 1700, settled in New Haven, thus founding the Connecticut branch of the family. The grandfather of Governor English. Captain Benjamin English, was the owner

of vessels engaged in the West India trade, and during the administration of Thomas Jefferson held a position in the custom house.

Although the son of well-to-do parents, Governor English began at the age of eleven to be self-supporting, and, winning his father's reluctant consent, spent two years working on a farm distant about thirty miles from his home. He then returned to his parents and attended school for two years, devoting himself especially to the study of architectural drawing, in which he became singularly proficient. He was then apprenticed to a master carpenter, and during his term of service made plans for several conspicuous edifices in New Haven. On attaining his majority in 1833, he engaged in business as a master builder, and was so successful in carrying out contracts for houses on a much more elaborate scale than had hitherto been erected in New Haven, that at the end of two years he had accumulated a fair working capital. With this capital he retired from his trade, and engaged as a lumber dealer. This business he pursued, with frequent losses, throughout the financial depression of 1837 and the succeeding years, and augmented his resources by buying and building vessels, shipping clocks to Philadelphia, and engaging in other commercial enterprises. These, with his lumber business, engaged his attention for over twenty years after which he became interested in the manufacture of clocks. In this he met with such success that the New Haven Clock Company became the largest clock manufactory in the world. In the interests of this business he made several visits to England. He also became interested in other manufactures in various States, among them the Goodyear Metallic Rubber Shoe Company, of which he was president. By these industries he acquired a large fortune, none of which

was due to speculations, for to these he was always averse.

The public life of Mr. English was begun in 1836, when he first took part in the municipal government of New Haven. After that he served in the State Legislature, first in the General Assembly, and afterwards for several years as a member of the Senate. He was elected a member of Congress in the first year of the Civil War, and served until its close, when he refused renomination, though President Lincoln expressed his personal desire that the Republicans endorse his nomination and make it unanimous in his congressional district. In Congress he was conspicuous as a bold and consistent war Democrat, voting early in his term for the bill relating to the District of Columbia which united the emancipation of the slaves with compensation to the masters, and later advocating general emancipation. In 1867 he was elected Governor of Connecticut, by his personal popularity carrying the election at a time when nearly every State in the Union was under the domination of the Republicans, and he was reelected in 1868, and again in 1870. In 1868 he was nominated as one of the Democratic presidential electors for the State-at-large, and was a conspicuous candidate before the Democratic National Convention for the presidency of the United States. As Governor, he attained the title of "Father of the Free School System," through his strenuous efforts to establish a system of education which would open the schools to every child in the State, without distinction, and free of all charge or expense. Four years after the expiration of his governorship he was elected to the United States Senate, in which he sat in 1875-77.

Governor English was deeply interested in the advancement of education, and in several projects for the improvement of his native State. He donated the sum

of \$20,000 to lay out the English Drive in East Rock Park, New Haven, and was liberal in his gifts to Yale University, with which he was connected as councillor of the Sheffield Scientific School. In 1873 he donated a large sum to establish a library for Yale Law School, which was of inestimable benefit at that time, the library being in a very incomplete state.

He was married, January 25, 1835, to Caroline Augusta Fowler, daughter of Timothy Fowler and a descendant of one of the earliest New Haven settlers. Four children were born to them, one of whom, Henry, lived to maturity. Governor English died in New Haven, Connecticut, March 2, 1890.

ALCOTT, Amos B.,

Educator, Reformer.

Amos Bronson Alcott was born at Wolcott, Connecticut, November 29, 1799. He began his education in the "Cross-roads school house" near his humble home. Hungry for knowledge, he visited on Saturday afternoons the farmhouses for miles around to read the few books he might find there. In 1813 he went to Cheshire as errand boy for his uncle, and had opportunity to attend the district school which, as its teacher, he afterwards made famous. From 1818 to 1823 he was employed as a canvasser in the Southern States.

In 1823 he opened an infant school, and gained quite a reputation by his innovations in discarding textbooks and teaching by conversation. The school attracted so much attention that in 1828 he opened another in Boston, where he met with the opposition of the press, and his methods were held up to ridicule. This discouraged him and he gave up his school. But, as has been well said, "he achieved what was probably his greatest success in life by marrying, in 1830, Miss Abby

May." All reports concur in extolling her patience, endurance and placid good nature under much privation and serious perplexity. She reflected Mr. Alcott's own beautiful spirit, and their home, however humble, was a very happy and attractive one. For about three years after his marriage Mr. Alcott endeavored to establish a school in Germantown, Pennsylvania, and it was in this place that his talented daughter, Louisa May, was born. Not meeting with the success he desired, Mr. Alcott returned to Boston with his family and undertook a school in the old Masonic Temple, in Tremont street, with Margaret Fuller and Elizabeth P. Peabody as his assistants. The school had a wide reputation, and for several years good success, but finally lost caste and failed. His views, as set forth in "Conversations with Children on the Gospels," then just published, induced some of his patrons to remove their children from his school, and others were seriously annoyed when he received a colored girl as a pupil. A second time the school was closed, and Mr. Alcott removed to Concord, Massachusetts, at the instigation of Ralph Waldo Emerson. Mr. Alcott pursued his studies in reform, in social economics, and in theology, making a very humble living by lectures and conversations. Mr. Emerson said of him: "I think he has more faith in the ideal than any man I have known;" and his daughter, in her grand way, referring to his reputation, and knowing the close poverty his home had witnessed, gave the definition of a philosopher as, "a man in a balloon, with his family and friends holding the ropes which confine him to earth, and trying to haul him down."

Mr. Alcott visited England in 1842 at the invitation of James P. Greaves, of London, an educational theorist and friend of Pestalozzi. Mr. Greaves died before his arrival, but he was cordially

received by his friends, and on his return was accompanied by two of these, Charles Lane and H. G. Wright. These gentlemen, impressed with Mr. Alcott's enthusiasm, went with him to Harvard, Massachusetts, where Mr. Lane purchased a farm, which was called "Fruitlands." Here it was proposed to gather a community that should live in the region of high thought on a vegetable diet. The farm was sold; his English friends returned home; and Mr. Alcott returned to Concord. Here he remained, eking out an often-time scanty living by lectures and conversations in public halls or private homes throughout the country. The topics he presented were largely of a transcendental character, although including a wide range of purely practical questions. It was with difficulty that Mr. Alcott could write. Emerson said of him: "When he sits down to write, all of his genius leaves him—he gives you the shells and throws away the kernel of his thought." In fact, his first book, "Tablets," was published as late as 1868, when he was sixty-nine years old, although from 1839 to 1842 he had contributed frequently to the "Dial" in a series of papers called "Orphic Sayings." He was a man of courage and indomitable resolution. When Garrison was dragged through the streets of Boston, Alcott was close beside him, and, when one remonstrated, said, "I do not see why my body is not as fit for a bullet as any other." His publications include: "Concord Days" (1872); "Table Talk" (1877); "Sonnets and Canzonets" (1877); and many magazine articles. He died March 4, 1888.

WAITE, Morrison R.,

Legislator, Jurist.

Morrison Remick Waite was born in Lyme, Connecticut, November 29, 1816,

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son of Chief Justice Henry Matson and Maria (Selden) Waite, and grandson of Colonel Richard Selden. He was graduated from Yale College, A. B. 1837, A. M. 1840; studied law in his father's office and with Samuel M. Young, of Maumee City, Ohio, with whom he entered into partnership after his admission to the bar in 1839.

In 1850 he removed to Toledo, Ohio, where he was joined in 1852 by his partner, the firm of Young & Waite continuing until he established a partnership with his youngest brother Richard. He was elected a Whig representative to the Ohio Legislature in 1849, and was defeated as a Republican candidate for the Thirty-eighth Congress in 1862. He subsequently declined an appointment on the supreme bench of Ohio, and with Caleb Cushing and William M. Evarts, acted as counsel for the United States in the arbitration at Geneva, Switzerland, 1872-73, submitting an argument on the question of the liability of Great Britain for permitting the Anglo-Confederate steamers to take supplies of coal in her ports, the argument being subsequently published. He was admitted to practice in the United States Supreme Court in January, 1873. In May of the same year he was a delegate from Lucas county, Ohio, by nomination of both parties, to the State Constitutional Convention, and was chosen president of that body. In January, 1874, he was nominated by President Grant and unanimously confirmed by the Senate, Chief Justice of the United States Supreme Court, succeeding Chief Justice Salmon P. Chase, serving with great ability until his death. In 1876 he refused the urgent demands of his friends to become the Republican candidate for the presidency. He received the honorary degree of LL. D. from Yale University in 1872; from Kenyon College in 1874; from the Ohio State University in 1879; and

from Columbia University in 1887. He was a trustee of the Peabody Education Fund, 1874-88, serving on the standing committee of southern education and on the special committee of three appointed to request aid from Congress. He was a fellow of Yale University, 1882-88.

He was married, September 21, 1840, to Amelia C. Warner, of Lyme, Connecticut. He died in Washington, D. C., March 23, 1888.

STOWE, Harriet Elizabeth (Beecher),

Authoress.

Harriet Elizabeth (Beecher) Stowe was born in Litchfield, Connecticut, June 14, 1811, daughter of the famous Dr. Lyman Beecher and his first wife, Roxanna (Foote) Beecher, and sister of the celebrated Rev. Henry Ward Beecher.

Her mother dying when she was four years old, she was taken by relatives to Guilford, Connecticut, and there received her early education. At the age of ten she entered Litchfield Academy where she began the writing of compositions, one of which, at a school exhibition attended by a highly intelligent audience, was read by the principal of the academy. The topic was, "Can the Immortality of the Soul be Proved by the Light of Nature?" "Who wrote that?" asked Rev. Dr. Beecher, sitting by. "Your daughter, sir," was the answer, and the juvenile author many years afterward declared that that was the proudest moment of her life. This production, which is preserved in Mrs. Stowe's "Life and Works," has always been considered an extraordinary article viewed as the work of so young a person. In that same year the girl entered the school of her sister, Catherine, at Hartford, Connecticut, and to which she returned in 1828 after a brief absence in which she prepared herself for giving instructions in drawing and painting.

Three years more were passed in Boston, Guilford and Hartford. In 1832, the two sisters with their father and his family went to Cincinnati, Ohio, where Dr. Beecher had entered upon the presidency of Lane Theological Seminary. Later she entered into competition for a fifty-dollar prize for the best short magazine story, the offer of a publisher, and which was awarded to her for "Uncle Lot," republished in her subsequent collection under the title of "The Mayflower." In 1833 she made a trip across the river from Cincinnati into Kentucky where she visited an estate where she had opportunity to witness the workings of the slavery system, and met one whom she figured as Colonel Shelby in her "Uncle Tom's Cabin." In January, 1836, she married Professor Calvin E. Stowe, Professor of Sacred Literature in Lane Theological Seminary. He soon made a voyage to Europe, she remaining in Cincinnati, writing short stories, articles and essays for the "Western Monthly Magazine" and the "New York Evangelist," and also assisted her brother, Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, in his temporary position as editor of the "Cincinnati Daily Journal."

During the troublous days of the slavery agitation, Lane Theological Seminary was a hot-bed of abolition. The office of "The Philanthropist," an anti-slavery paper, having been wrecked by a mob, she used her pen industriously in deprecating such lawlessness. However, her letters indicate that at this time, while anti-slavery in her sympathies, she was not a declared Abolitionist. In 1839 she engaged as a servant a colored girl from Kentucky, one who had been a slave, but, having been brought into Ohio and left there by her mistress, became under Ohio law a free woman. The girl's master, however, undertook to take her back into slavery, whereupon Professor Stowe and

Henry Ward Beecher, both armed, took the girl in a wagon by unfrequented roads, far into the country, and left her with an old anti-slavery Quaker, John Van Zandt. Upon this incident Mrs. Stowe constructed the episode of the escape of the girl from Tom Soker and Marks, in "Uncle Tom's Cabin."

In September, 1849, Professor Stowe accepted the Collins Professorship of Natural and Revealed Religion at Bowdoin (Maine) College, and about this time one of the best known of the minor books of Mrs. Stowe was written—"Earthly Care, a Heavenly Discipline." In February, 1851, at the communion service in the college church at Brunswick, a scene came to Mrs. Stowe's mind which suggested her description of the death of Uncle Tom. On reaching her home she at once wrote it out and read it to the family. The first chapter of her great story was sent to the "National Era," in April, of the same year, and was announced to run in the paper for three months, but it was begun in the paper in June, and was not completed until April 1, 1852. From its early chapters it was hailed by competent critics as the most powerful production ever contributed to the magazine literature of the country, placing the writer in the foremost ranks of American authors. The price she received for it as a serial was three hundred dollars. John P. Jewett, a Boston publisher, contracted to publish it in book form, Mrs. Stowe was to receive a ten per cent. royalty on sales. The agreement was signed March 13, 1852, and March 20 the first edition of five thousand copies was issued, three thousand being sold that day. A second edition was issued the following week, a third on April 1st, and within a year more than three hundred thousand had been sold in the United States. The first London edition of seven thousand copies was printed in April, 1852, and from that time

to December, 1852, twelve different editions were published, and within the year no less than eighteen different London publishing houses were engaged in supplying the demand. The aggregate number of copies circulated in Great Britain and the colonies up to the year 1889 was estimated by Sampson Low, the English publisher, at over 1,500,000. In August, 1852, "Uncle Tom's Cabin" was dramatized in the United States without the knowledge of Mrs. Stowe, and in September, of the same year, it was the attraction at the Royal Victoria and the Great National Standard theatres in London. Nineteen translations of the work have made their appearance, which arranged in the alphabetical order of their languages, are as follows: Armenian, Bohemian, Danish, Dutch, Finnish, Flemish, French, German, Hungarian, Illyrian, Italian, Polish, Portuguese, Roman or modern Greek, Russian, Servian, Spanish, Wallachian and Welsh. "Dred, A Tale of the Great Dismal Swamp," was issued in 1856, and "The Minister's Wooing," in 1859. The full list of Mrs. Stowe's publications numbers thirty-two volumes.

In 1853 Mrs. Stowe visited Scotland, England, France, Switzerland and Germany, returning home in the autumn, when she published her "Key to Uncle Tom's Cabin," containing the original facts, anecdotes and documents upon which that story was founded, with stories parallel to those told of Uncle Tom. During her absence in Europe her husband had become Professor of Sacred Literature in the Theological Seminary (Congregational) at Andover, Massachusetts, where the family made their home until 1863, when a final removal was made to Hartford, Connecticut. In 1867 Mrs. Stowe purchased "Mandarin," a winter home in Florida, and divided her time between the residence in Hartford

and "Mandarin." Professor Stowe died in Hartford in 1886, and Mrs. Stowe died in the same city, July 1, 1896.

HAWLEY, Joseph R.,

Soldier, Statesman.

Joseph Roswell Hawley was born in Stewartsville, North Carolina, October 31, 1826; son of the Rev. Francis and Mary (McLeod) Hawley. His father, a Baptist minister, returned to Connecticut, his native State, in 1837, and in 1842 removed to Cazenovia, New York.

Joseph R. Hawley prepared for college at the Hartford High School and at the seminary in Cazenovia, and was graduated at Hamilton College, A. B. 1847, A. M. 1850. He taught school, studied law, and was admitted to practice in 1850 in Hartford, Connecticut. He entered political life as a Free Soil Democrat, opposed the Know-Nothing party, and called the first meeting assembled in Connecticut for the organization of the Republican party, in his office, February 4, 1856, and canvassed the Northern States for three months in behalf of John C. Fremont, the first presidential candidate. He edited the "Charter Oak," an abolition journal, 1852-56, and in 1857 abandoned the law for journalism and assumed the editorship of the "Hartford Evening Press," in which was merged the "Charter Oak," in partnership with William Faxon.

At the outbreak of the Civil War he aided in recruiting the first company in the First Connecticut Volunteer Regiment, was commissioned first lieutenant, and was its captain in the first battle of Bull Run, July 21, 1861. He returned home with the regiment and helped to recruit the Seventh Connecticut Volunteers for three years' service, and was its lieutenant-colonel. The regiment was with the Port Royal (South Carolina) ex-

pedition, and the first to land on South Carolina soil; it engaged in the four months' siege of Fort Pulaski, and garrisoned the fort on its surrender. Colonel Hawley succeeded Colonel Alfred H. Terry in command of the regiment, and led it in the battles of James Island and Pocotaligo, and in the Florida expedition. He commanded the port of Fernandina, in January, 1863, and made an unsuccessful attempt to capture Charleston in April of that year. He commanded a brigade in the siege of Charleston and the capture of Fort Wagner, and in February, 1864, his brigade, in the division of General Truman Seymour, took part in the disastrous battle of Olustee, Florida. He commanded a brigade in the division of General A. H. Terry, Tenth Corps, Army of the James, 1864, and was present at the battles of Drewry's Bluff, Deep Run, and around Bermuda Hundred. He commanded a division in the battle of Newmarket Road, and took part in the siege of Petersburg. He was promoted to brigadier-general of volunteers in September, 1864, and in January, 1865, when General Terry was sent to lead the operations against Fort Fisher, North Carolina, General Hawley succeeded to the command of the division, and on General Terry's return he became his chief-of-staff. He commanded the district of Southeastern North Carolina as military governor, with headquarters at Wilmington, February 22, to June, 1865; and was chief-of-staff to General Terry, in command of the Department of Virginia, with headquarters at Richmond, till October, 1865, when he returned to Connecticut. He was brevetted major-general of volunteers and mustered out of the service, January 15, 1866.

General Hawley was elected Governor of Connecticut in 1866, and was defeated

for reelection in 1867. He consolidated "The Press" with "The Courant" and edited the paper in the interests of the Republican party. He was president of the Republican National Convention of 1868; secretary of the committee on resolutions in 1872; and chairman of the committee on resolutions in 1876. He was a representative in the Forty-second Congress to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Julius L. Strong, and was re-elected to the Forty-third Congress, serving 1872-75. He was defeated as a candidate for representative in the Forty-fourth and Forty-fifth Congresses, but was elected to the Forty-Sixth Congress, serving in 1879-81. He was president of the United States Centennial Commission, 1873-77, and gave two years' service in promoting the exposition at Philadelphia, 1875-76. He was elected a United State Senator in 1881 by a unanimous vote of his party, and was reelected in 1887, 1893 and 1899. In the Senate he was chairman of the committee on military affairs, and a member of the committees on the coast defences, inter-oceanic canals, coast and insular survey, railroads, and the select committee on industrial expositions. In the Republican National Convention of 1884 he was a candidate for the nomination for President of the United States, and received the unanimous vote of the delegates from Connecticut on every ballot. He was elected a member of the American Historical Society and of other learned societies. He became a trustee of Hamilton College in 1876, and received the honorary degree of LL. D. from Hamilton in 1876, from Yale in 1886, and from Trinity in 1894. He was the author of "The Battle of Olustee," in "Battles and Leaders of the Civil War" (1884-88). He died in Washington, D. C., March 17, 1905.

TUTTLE, Bronson B.,**Man of Character and Enterprise.**

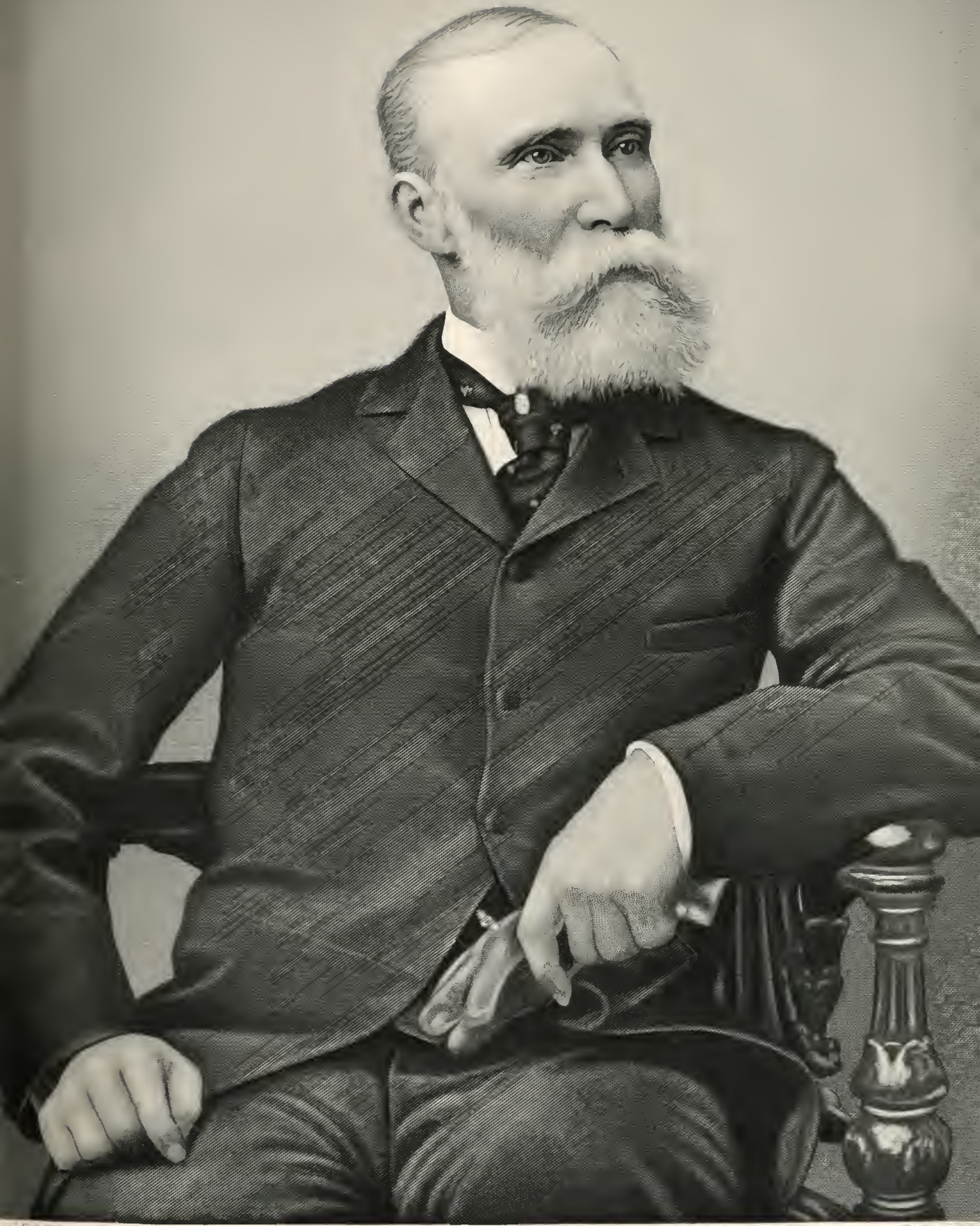
The name of Tuttle is one of the most ancient purely English names to be found on the records of the kingdom of Great Britain, and for its derivation goes back to that period when history is merely legendary in England. The Tothills of England were mounds, natural and otherwise, dedicated to the worship of the Thoth, or Tot. Later they became the wathc or loot-out hills, and in the adoption of surnames, Tothill, the first form of the present orthography Tuttle, was first assumed by residents in the vicinity of the Tothills. The first authentic record of the Tothills is found in the pedigree of the Tothills of Devon, headed by the name of William Totyl, and taken from Meyrick's "Heraldic Visitations of Wales." From this visitation, from English country histories, and from genealogical and historical works, have been gleaned facts, which, though of a fragmentary nature, are sufficient to establish beyond a doubt the fact that the family is one of the most ancient in England, of the landed gentry, entitled to bear arms, and allied through marriage with the nobility of the kingdom. Tuttle have been found in great numbers high in the councils of the church and State, prominent in the professions, and leaders of the industries.

The arms of the Tuttle family are as follows: Azure, on a bend doubly cotised, a lion passant sable. Crest: On a mount vert, a bird, proper, in the beak a branch of olive. Motto: *Pax*.

The first mention of the name on early Colonial records in America occurs in 1635, when Richard, John and William Tuttle, with their families, came to New England, arriving on the ship "Planter," Nicholas Travice, master, having sailed from England, April 2, 1635. They were

all natives of the parish of St. Albans, in Hertfordshire.

(I) William Tuttle, progenitor of the branch of the Tuttle family herein treated and direct ancestor of the late Bronson Beecher Tuttle, is recorded in the passenger list of the ship "Planter" as twenty-six years of age. Elizabeth Tuttle, his wife, was twenty-three years of age at the time of their coming to America, and their children, John and Thomas, were aged three and one-half years, and three months, respectively. He settled at Charlestown, and became a proprietor there in 1636, during which year also he was granted the right to build a windmill. His wife joined the church at Boston, August 14, 1636. On September 8, 1639, she was dismissed to the church in Ipswich, and it is thought from this fact and from his business connections with Zebulon Tuttle, of that place, that they resided there for a time. He was part owner of a ketch "Zebulon" of Ipswich, and was associated in business with John Tuttle there, with whom he was part owner of a parcel of land deeded to them by George Griggs for debt. He also held a mortgage on the house and land on Beacon street in Boston, given him by George Griggs on October 8, 1650, after his removal to New Haven. He removed to New Haven, in 1639, and there was given a house lot on the square bounded by Grove, State, Elm and Church streets. In 1656 William Tuttle purchased from Joshua Atwater his original allotment, with mansion house, barn and other lands, and on this property made his home until his death, willing it to his widow who resided in it for twenty-eight years thereafter. This property was appraised at one hundred and twenty pounds. William Tuttle became a man of prominence in the community at New Haven. In 1640 and several times thereafter he shared in the division of public



Brunson B Tuttle

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lands, and with Mr. Gregson was one of the first owners of land in East Haven, Connecticut. His land there was bounded by a line running from the old ferry (where the new bridge over the Quinnipack now stands) eastward to a spring where issues the small stream called Tuttle's brook, thence south to Gregson's land at Solitary Cove, thence west to a point on the New Haven harbor near chemical works and Fort Hale, thence north along the harbor to the point of beginning. It included Tuttle's hill. In 1659 he became the owner of land at North Haven. The greater portion of his extensive property holdings he sold or conveyed to his children before his death. He was one of the most prominent and influential citizens in the colony at New Haven, and held public office for several years. He was interested in the attempted settlement of a colony from New Haven on the banks of the Delaware; this failed, however, through the hostility of the Dutch in New Netherlands. In New Haven he was commissioner to decide on an equivalent to those who received inferior meadow lands in the first allotment. He was fence viewer in 1644; road commissioner, 1646; commissioner to settle the differences as to the boundary between New Haven in 1669, and to fix the bounds of New Haven, Milford, Branford and Wallingford in 1672. He was often a juror and arbitrator; and was constable in 1666. He died early in June, 1673, and the inventory of his estate is dated June 6, of the same year. His wife Elizabeth died December 30, 1684, aged seventy-two years. For several years previous to her death she had been residing with her son Nathaniel, who presented her will. The inventory of her estate is dated February 3, 1685. Her gravestone was removed with others in 1821, from the Old Green to the Grove Street Cemetery, and

now stands in a row placed along the north wall of the cemetery.

(II) Jonathan Tuttle, son of William and Elizabeth Tuttle, was baptized in Charlestown, Massachusetts, July 8, 1637, and was the first child of the founder who was born in America. About the year 1670 he began a settlement on the outskirts of New Haven, on what is now the southern part of the town of North Haven. He also built a bridge over the Quinnipack river, which was long known as Tuttle's bridge. He was granted permission by the General Court to collect toll here, and also to take compensation for the refreshment of travellers. He died intestate, and his estate was administered by Simon Tuttle. He married Rebecca Bell, daughter of Lieutenant Francis Bell, one of the pioneer settlers of Stamford. She was born in August, 1643, and died May 2, 1676.

(III) William Tuttle, son of Jonathan and Rebecca (Bell) Tuttle, was born May 25, 1673, and died in 1727. He married Mary Abernatha, born March 27, 1679-80, daughter of William Abernatha, of Wallingford. He received a deed of forty acres of land from his father about 1696. His will was proved on November 6, 1727, and the inventory of his estate amounted to nine hundred and thirty-eight pounds, a large estate for the time.

(IV) Ezekiel Tuttle, son of William and Mary (Abernatha) Tuttle, was born about 1705. He was a large landholder, and a farmer in North Haven. He married (first) April 21, 1729, Susannah Merri-man, born July 20, 1709, a descendant of Captain Nathaniel Merriman, and daughter of John and Elizabeth (Peck) Merriman. Ezekiel Tuttle married (second) January 16, 1760, Sarah Rexford, of New Haven.

(V) Reuben Tuttle, son of Ezekiel and Susannah (Merriman) Tuttle, was born

March 3, 1739, at North Haven, Connecticut. He removed later in life to New Haven, and resided there. He married, January 20, 1766, Hannah Tyler, of Branford, Connecticut, who died September 1, 1783. In March, 1803, administration of the estate of Reuben Tuttle was granted to his son Obed.

(VI) Obed Tuttle, son of Reuben and Hannah (Tyler) Tuttle, was born at North Haven, Connecticut, June 26, 1776, and upon reaching his majority removed to Prospect, where he engaged in farming and blacksmithing, manufacturing scythes and axes. He died at Prospect, January 12, 1856. Obed Tuttle married Lucretia Clark, of West Haven. She died August 19, 1862.

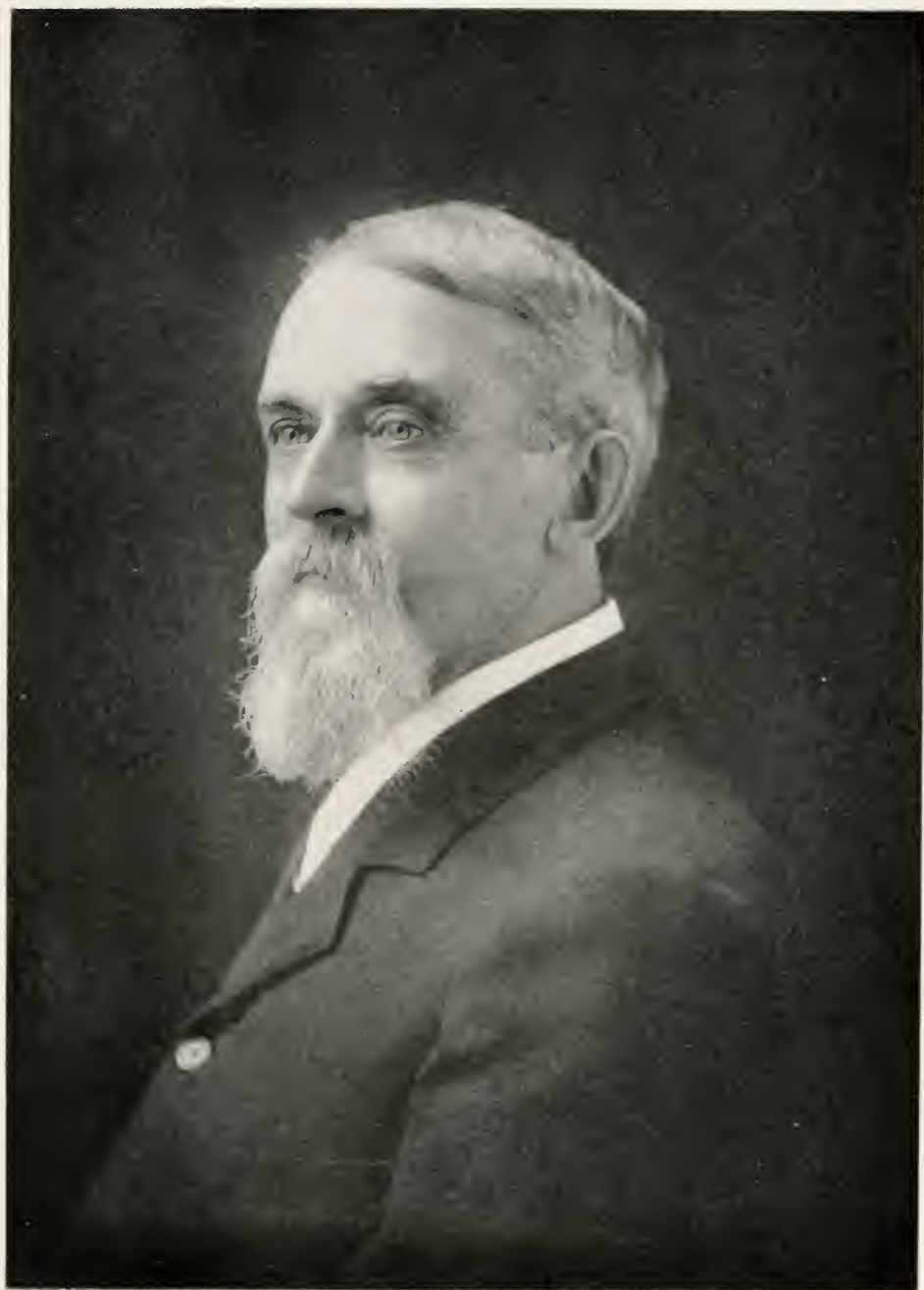
(VII) Eben Clark Tuttle, son of Obed and Lucretia (Clark) Tuttle, was born at Prospect, Connecticut, April 27, 1806. He remained at home until he reached the age of twenty years when he went to Straitville, Connecticut, and secured employment at manufacturing forks. Three years later he returned to Prospect, and shortly afterwards invented the modern "goose-neck" hoe, which wholly supplanted the old form then in use, and brought him constant demands for the manufactured article. He set up a shop and began the making of hoes. The output of this first factory amounted to only twenty-five hoes a day. The demand for the invention was so great that the business increased very rapidly and in 1846 Mr. Tuttle removed to Union City, where he opened a small shop. Some years later the business was incorporated, with Eben Clark Tuttle as president. The firm also manufactured forks. In 1856 Mr. Tuttle resigned his position as president of this firm, and formed the E. C. Tuttle Manufacturing Company, building a factory near the railroad station at Union City. This was destroyed by fire in 1858. Two

years later, in 1860, he went to Oshawa, Canada, and there established a large plant, which became one of the most important of its kind in the country. He returned to the United States in 1864, and organized a company under the name of the E. C. Tuttle Manufacturing Company, now the Auburn Manufacturing Company. In 1868 he returned to Canada, and established the Welland Vale Works, in which venture he lost his fortune. He died in Union City, Connecticut, December 3, 1873. He married (first) April 27, 1829, Temperance Beecher, daughter of Hezekiah Beecher. She died October 3, 1863. He married (second) Charlotte Bentz. The children of Mr. Tuttle and his first wife were: 1. Juliette Augusta, born August 16, 1832, died September 23, 1835. 2. Bronson Beecher, mentioned below. 3. Adelbert C., born March 19, 1847; married, June 13, 1872, Margaret Carlisle, of St. Catherines, Canada. It was said of Eben Clark Tuttle at the time of his death:

His reputation as a manufacturer was almost world-wide, and when the history of the manufacturing founders of the Naugatuck Valley shall be written, his name will be among the foremost. He lived to see the business he commenced in a small way grow to almost gigantic proportions, and the little hamlet of Union City, which when he went there, contained scarce half a dozen houses, by his enterprise became one of the first manufacturing villages of the Naugatuck Valley.

(VIII) Bronson Beecher Tuttle, son of Eben Clark and Temperance (Beecher) Tuttle, was born in Prospect, Connecticut, December 28, 1835. He was educated in the public and private schools of Connecticut, completing his studies in the Naugatuck High School. After being graduated from the latter he entered his father's factory and mastered the business both in entirety and in detail. This business formed the nucleus of what be-

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Herbert, Chauncey, Hart

came the large Tuttle interests in many parts of the country. In 1857 the principal business was the manufacture of hoes, rakes and small agricultural implements, etc. At this time the malleable iron department was only a side issue to the rest of the plant. In 1858 the entire plant was destroyed by fire, and in the rebuilding of the plant, the entire management and conduct of the malleable iron industry was turned over to Bronson Beecher Tuttle and John H. Whittemore by the Tuttle Hoe Manufacturing Company. In this venture the two men were highly successful, and continued as partners until 1894, when a stock company was formed. Bronson Beecher Tuttle gradually attained a position in the business and industrial world which equalled that of his father. He became president of the Pratt Manufacturing Company of No. 71 Broadway, New York City, makers of railway tracks supplies. Mr. Tuttle was a dominant figure in the financial world. He was connected with the Naugatuck National Bank and the Savings Bank in official capacities. He was also greatly interested in Chicago real estate.

Mr. Tuttle was a Republican in political affiliation, and served one term in the State Legislature.

He married, October 12, 1859, Mary A. Wilcox, daughter of Rodney B. and Rachel Montgomery (Green) Wilcox, of Madison, Connecticut. She was born October 3, 1836. Mrs. Tuttle resides in Naugatuck. Mr. and Mrs. Tuttle had one son: Howard Beecher Tuttle. Bronson Beecher Tuttle died in Middlebury, Connecticut, September 12, 1903. The following epitome of his life and character gives more concisely and clearly than could any other effort an adequate description of the man and what he meant to the community, who knew and loved him well:

The heredity and early environment of Mr. Tuttle were evident in mature years, habits of industry and integrity being implanted in the formative age. In those days people read less, but they thought more. The life was simple, but strong and sweet, and his love for this form of life never deserted him. He had ever a sincere sympathy with the toiler, but never patronizing pity just because he toiled. He learned to work better than he learned to play. His innate, rare, practical mechanical ability he developed out into large, long lines. He achieved success not by accident, but by constant application of effort and by the continued practice of thrift. His attainment, and it was high, did not separate him in spirit from the humblest humanity if it were honorable. Rather reserved, so that you might not have suspected the true and tender sentiment which was strong within. He took life seriously, but beneath the surface was a nature keenly appreciative and often expressive of happiest wit and healthiest humor. No man had a better belief in genuine godliness. There was a firm faith at the foundation of his worthy works. No man loved the Sabbath and the sanctuary more than he. His generosity was of the scriptural sort, of not letting one hand know what the other did. He was cautious even to extreme conservatism. He was a man of positive convictions. He was not quick to convince. He could discerningly detect shams and he spared them not in sharp, sound judgment. He despised any reference to himself for his wealth and asked to be weighed only for his worth. He was absolutely loyal as a friend. He was a wholesome example as a father. He was fond and faithful as a husband. He was fine as a citizen. We are thankful for the thoughtful kindness of her who has bestowed this building, and it will not so much serve to make us remember him whose name appeareth herein, but he whose name it beareth will help us always to remember the building.—Taken from the address of the Rev. Sherrod Soule, delivered on November 2, 1907, at the dedication service of the Tuttle Memorial Chapel at Grove Cemetery, the gift of Mrs. Tuttle.

HART, Hubert Chauncey,

Manufacturer, Inventor.

Hubert Chauncey Hart, well known manufacturer of Hartford, and president of the Ætna Safety Appliance and Hardware Company, is a member of the famous

and distinguished family of Harts of Connecticut, which traces its ancestry directly back to Deacon Stephen Hart, of pre-Revolutionary fame. He is the son of Chauncey and Sarah Jane (Hooper) Hart, and was born in the town of Farmington, Connecticut, on April 14, 1844. He resided in Farmington until he reached the age of seven years, when his father removed from Farmington to Unionville, Connecticut. Here he started a factory for the manufacture of steel traps and edge tools. He was noted for the manufacture of the best grade of edge tools in the market, and was the first man in the United States to patent and manufacture steel game traps, and solid steel garden rakes. This industry has grown enormously since the time when he founded it, and is now one of the great industries of the country. The value and excellence of the work produced by his factories can be adequately gauged by the fact that his carpenter's chisels, manufactured fifty years, are now in use by carpenters of today. The principle on which he founded his business, and which was largely the cause of his success, was to manufacture the best grade of product that could possibly be made, and to use in his factories only the highest quality of steel obtainable.

His son, Hubert Chauncey Hart, received his early education in the elementary schools of Unionville, after which he attended the high school. At the age of seventeen years he left school, and entered his father's factory, as foreman, and here gained invaluable practical experience, which later in life proved an important factor in his business. He was of an observant and inventive turn of mind, and directed all his energies to becoming thoroughly acquainted with the innermost workings of the shop. He studied factory conditions with the eye of an efficiency expert, and paid special atten-

tion to the reducing of costs, the lessening of the working force, and the maximum amount of work accomplished by each man working under ordinary conditions. His intention was to produce a large amount of goods with as few men as possible, and at the age of eighteen his father gave him a contract for the manufacture of trap parts; it was of this department of the factory that he was foreman. The contract called for the manufacture and assembling of parts at a price which an older contractor rejected because of his inability to draw any profit from it. After receiving the contract, Mr. Hart immediately began work on the invention of new ways of manufacturing to be applied to the making of traps: At the end of six months' time he had invented means of turning out trap parts, which doubled the output, while employing the same number of workmen as had before been necessary for the work. Manufacturing on this basis, he made so enormous a profit that of his own free will he reduced the price of the making of traps one-half.

At the age of nineteen years, Mr. Hart endeavored to enlist for service in the Civil War, but was rejected. He purchased his father's business when he reached the age of twenty-five years, and carried it on successfully until the year 1876, when he invented a carpenter's bit brace. This invention he sold to the P. & F. Corbin Company of New Britain, Connecticut, and accepted a position with that company at a salary of eighteen hundred dollars a year. He remained with P. & F. Corbin until 1880, when he sold out his invention and removed to Unionville, where he started a cutlery business. He received a contract from the Meriden Britannia Company of Meriden, Connecticut, for the manufacture of two hundred thousand dozen solid steel knives blanks. He started work with twelve men, and

within two years his business increased so rapidly that he employed one hundred and fifty men. He continued the manufacture of solid steel knives and forks for the Meriden Britannia Company for twenty-five years and held their trade, by the recognized and uniform excellence of his work, against all competitors. In 1890 his company sold out to the Upson Nut Company, Mr. Hart, however, continued with the company until 1894, when the factory was destroyed by fire. He then retired from active business, and devoted his entire time to his inventions, the next of which was a machine for the manufacture of washers from wire. This was a great success, and he patented it in the United States and several foreign countries, afterward building four machines and organizing a company for the manufacture of the same, having a capital stock of \$300,000, of which he held \$150,000 worth for his patents. In 1895 the company leased their plant to the Spencer Wire Company of Worcester, Massachusetts, on a royalty plan. Mr. Hart's son, Edison W. Hart was superintendent of the factory for two years, after which time he was promoted to the general managership. The Spencer Wire Company built up a very large business, and the royalties paid to the American Wire Washer Company, the one originally formed by Hubert Chauncey Hart, were at the rate of twenty-five thousand dollars a year. The company is now turning out spring washers for automobiles at the rate of one hundred millions a year. Mr. Hart's invention is the only machine in the world to turn out these goods automatically.

In 1907 Mr. Hart invented a new scheme for the manufacture of table knives and forks, and formed a new company for that purpose, under the firm name of H. C. Hart Manufacturing Company. The business has been enormously

successful and they have sold to date six millions of their product. At the present time the company is behind on its orders to the amount of over two hundred thousand. Mr. Hart has taken out over one hundred patents and his inventions are employing thousands of men in the United States. His latest invention is a machine for the finishing of table knives and forks that will do the work of ten men. This he proposes to lease out to all cutlery manufacturers, and expects to derive profits from it to the extent of several thousands of dollars yearly in royalties.

Mr. Hart is president of the H. C. Hart Manufacturing Company; of the Mutual Plate Glass Company; vice-president of the World Gas Engine Company; president of the American Wire Washer Company; and president of the Ætna Safety Appliance and Hardware Company. This last-named corporation has a capital stock of \$500,000, and manufactures Mr. Hart's solderless couplings for automobiles, cable gripping connections, safety couplings for machinery shafting, Wright's hot and cold water faucets, William Legate's Pepo-Gas for increasing the power and saving of gasoline in automobiles and increasing the mileage of the same, and hundreds of other products.

At the age of nineteen years, Mr. Hart married Evaline Moses, the daughter of Orin Moses, of Burlington, Connecticut. Although now seventy-two years of age he is still actively engaged in business, and during the last year has patented several inventions, among which are two of great importance, the cable grip and solderless coupling patented on May 25, 1915. Mr. Hart is as active and as fully possessed of his faculties and inventive genius as he was at fifty years of age.

It has already been stated that Mr. Hart is a lineal descendant of the famous Deacon Stephen Hart. The following is a bare outline of the line of descent.

ENCYCLOPEDIA OF BIOGRAPHY

(I) Stephen Hart, the immigrant ancestor of the family, was born in Braintree, County Essex, England. He came to American soil about 1632, and settled in Cambridge, where he was made a proprietor, May 14, 1634. In 1635 he disposed of his Cambridge property and removed to Hartford, a member of that famous band, which was led into Connecticut in 1636 by the Rev. Thomas Hooker. He and several others on a hunting expedition discovered the Farmington River Valley, which was then inhabited by a powerful Indian tribe, the Tunxis. The settlers made a bargain with the Indians, and some of them settled there. Stephen Hart became one of the original proprietors of Tunxis, as he had also been one of the original proprietors of Hartford. It is said that the settlement of Hartford was named after Deacon Stephen Hart, in commemoration of his discovery of a ford over the Connecticut river. It was originally called Hart's Ford, which name for the sake of euphony and convenience was later changed into Hartford. The settlement at Tunxis later became known as Farmington, which it has remained to the present time. Stephen Hart was deputy to the General Court in 1647, and for fifteen sessions, with one exception. In 1653 he was commissioner for the town of Farmington to aid in impressing men for the army. He was chosen first deacon of the church there, and was one of the seven pillars of the church. His first marriage occurred in England, and the name of his wife is not known. He was married a second time to Margaret, widow of Arthur Smith. He died in March, 1682-83. She survived him and died in 1693.

(II) Stephen (2) Hart, son of Deacon Stephen (1) Hart, was born at Braintree, County Essex, England, and located at Farmington, east of the meeting house, and opposite the house of the Rev.

Thomas Hooker. He was made a freeman in the year 1654, and he died in 1689.

(III) Sergeant Thomas Hart, son of Stephen (2) Hart, was born at Farmington in 1666. He married, December 18, 1689, Eliza, daughter of John and Mary (Hawkins) Judd. He was a large landholder, and held the military rank of sergeant. He died March 28, 1728. His widow died March 18, 1743.

(IV) Stephen (3) Hart, son of Sergeant Thomas Hart, was born in Farmington, Connecticut, and resided there all his life. He married Eunice Munson.

(V) David Hart, son of Stephen (3) and Eunice (Munson) Hart, was born in Farmington, and married Elizabeth Porter, of that place.

(VI) Asa Hart, son of David and Elizabeth (Porter) Hart, was born in Farmington, and was a prominent citizen of that place.

(VII) Zena Hart, son of Asa Hart, was born in Farmington, and resided there until his death. He married Rachael Lewis, of Kensington.

(VIII) Chauncey Hart, son of Zena and Rachael (Lewis) Hart, was born August 26, 1810. He was a founder by trade, and learned his trade from the noted founder of the Stanley Works, New Britain, Ira Stanley, Jr. He was a deacon of the Methodist Episcopal church. He was married, in 1832, to Sarah Jane Hooper. As has already been stated he owned a factory for the manufacture of edge tools and steel traps. It was Chauncey Hart who received the contract from John Brown for the manufacture of pikes which were later used in John Brown's immemorial raid on the government arsenal at Harper's Ferry. John Brown came to Unionville, Connecticut, where Mr. Hart's factory was located in 1859, and contracted for the manufacture of

the pikes used at the insurrection at Harper's Ferry. Brown's statement was that he wanted to use the goods for the purpose of arming the settlers on the border of Kansas, who were constantly subjected to danger from Indian Invasion. After the ill-fated storming of Harper's Ferry Mr. Hart was arrested for being in league with Brown, but was released on proving that he knew nothing of the ultimate use to which Brown intended to put the pikes. Chauncey Hart's sons were: 1. George L., who died twenty years ago. His son, Charles Hart, is a foreman of a department of the Wheeler & Wilson factory at Bridgeport, Connecticut, and his son, John Hart, is superintendent of the forging department of the International Silver Company at Meriden, Connecticut. 2. Albert J., was a missionary worker in Boston at the time of his death. 3. Sanford J., died fifteen years ago, survived by four sons and one daughter. 4. Clinton, an artist. He is married and has one son, also an artist; and Herbert Hart, foreman of the forging department of the Wheeler & Wilson factory in Bridgeport; and Samuel Hart, of Avon, Connecticut, a farmer; and ———, who is also a farmer. 5. Philip Z., died ten years ago, and is survived by a widow and one son. 6. Hubert Chauncey, mentioned below. Both Philip Z. and Albert J. Hart served in the Civil War as privates, in active service from the beginning of the war until the end, reënlisting when their terms expired. The daughters of Chauncey Hart: Sarah, who is married and the mother of three children; Emma J., married James A. McDonald, of New Brunswick. They had one daughter, who married John Bernstein, buyer for a department store in New Haven, Connecticut. Mrs. Bernstein has two children; Nancy T., married Edwin Piper, who died several years ago. They were the parents of one son and two daughters, Myra and Ida

Jane. Myra Piper married Francis Bissell, of Bantam, Connecticut. He was a lawyer and died three years ago, survived by one daughter and one son. Ida Jane Piper married Frank Gilmore, who died ten years ago. He is survived by one son, Allie Gilmore, who is a foreman at the Automobile Company in Bridgeport, Connecticut, and is married (he has one son and two daughters). Mrs. Gilmore owns a residence in Bridgeport, and lives with her son Allie. She is a dressmaker by trade.

(IX) Hubert Chauncey Hart, son of Chauncey and Sarah Jane (Hooper) Hart, is of the ninth generation in direct descent from Deacon Stephen Hart. The details of his life have been fully treated previously in the sketch. His children are: 1. Arthur Hart, M. D., specialist in the eye and ear in Hartford, Connecticut, with an office at the Hartford Bank Building. 2. Carl Hart, M. D., physician and surgeon in New Britain, Connecticut. 3. Edison W. Hart, general manager of the Reliance Manufacturing Company of Massillon, Ohio. 4. Ernest Hart, treasurer of the H. C. Hart Manufacturing Company of Hartford. 5. Willis O. Hart, secretary of the H. C. Hart Manufacturing Company. He has also a daughter, Nellie M. Hart, two grandsons and a granddaughter.

ELMORE, Samuel Edward,

Financier, Man of Enterprise.

In July, 1913, Mr. Elmore terminated by retirement an active business connection with the insurance and banking institutions of Hartford that had existed for more than half a century. Thirty-eight of those years he had been president of the Connecticut River Banking Company, and at the time of his retirement enjoyed the distinction of being the oldest banker in Hartford. Now an octogenarian in

years, and a veteran among veterans, he is still active in mind and body and reviews a long career of unusually varied activity, during which he has achieved an abundant measure of success, and through his worthy deeds has added additional lustre to one of the oldest and most respected of New England family names. No citizen of Hartford has been more widely known and none more highly esteemed. Public-spirited and progressive, he has well served his city and his State by personal achievement and by aiding and abetting those movements and enterprises that promised to conserve the public good. A man of intellectual tastes and deeply interested in family history, he spent the less busy hours of several years in compiling and writing a history and genealogy of the Elmer-Elmore family. From that work the facts relating to the generations preceding his own are taken.

Spelled in various ways the name Elmore is handed down from an early period in English history, the name first appearing in Domesday Book which dates back to the year 1086, and in which it frequently appears as "Elmer habet," describing certain lands partitioned by "William the Conqueror" among his followers.

The American spelling is Elmore or Elmer, and was brought to this country by Edward Elmer, born about 1604, at Quinton (near Northampton), England, who came in the ship "Lion," arriving at Boston, September 16, 1632. He came to Hartford with Rev. Thomas Hooker's company in 1636, was an original proprietor, owning the lot on the east side of Main street adjoining that of Captain John Talcott, on the north. In 1654 he became one of the first settlers of Northampton, Massachusetts; was a member of the first board of magistrates in 1656; was witness to an Indian deed in 1658 that conveyed to Major Pynchon's com-

pany the land which constitutes the site of Hadley, and in 1660 returned to Hartford. He purchased an additional tract of five hundred and fifty acres on the east side of the "great river" in what is now South Windsor, cultivated it with the aid of his sons and there fell a victim to the wrath of the Indians during King Philip's war in June, 1676. He married his wife Mary in 1644 or 1645. His estate was large for that early day, one thousand and twenty-one pounds, fourteen shillings and three pence being the appraised value of his personal property in Hartford, and had thirteen hundred acres of land at Podunk valued at three hundred and sixty-nine pounds.

His eldest son, John Elmer, was born at Hartford, Connecticut, settled on the South Windsor lands and there died, September 21, 1711. He married Rosamond Ginnuarie.

Their son, Joseph Elmer, born 1678, died at Windsor, Connecticut June 4, 1758. He married, April 4, 1700, Jane Adkins, of Hartford, who died December 8, 1766.

Their son, Samuel Elmer, born December 12, 1705, was one of the first settlers of the "Long Hill" district in South Windsor, where he died August 24, 1761. He married Susannah Gilman.

Their son, Samuel Elmer, born November 18, 1755, died June 8, 1834. He served during five campaigns in the Revolutionary War. He married (first) Sarah Loomis.

Their youngest child, Harvey Elmore (who adopted that form of spelling the name in his branch of the family), born December 26, 1799, died March 26, 1873. He married, April 19, 1830, Clarissa Burnham, born October 23, 1798, died January 1, 1871, daughter of Zenas and Thankful Burnham, who bore him a son, Samuel Edward Elmore. Harvey Elmore was an instructor of youth, princi-

pal for several years of East Hartford Academy, then the largest school in that section. He was a member of the General Assembly in 1842 and in 1844, captain of an independent rifle company attached to the Twenty-fifth Regiment Connecticut Militia, 1836-38. He was a man of sterling moral worth, splendid mentality, holding the perfect confidence and high esteem of his fellow men.

Samuel Edward Elmore, of the seventh American generation, was born at South Windsor, Connecticut, November 3, 1833. After finishing grammar school courses he prepared for college at Hinsdale Academy and Williston Seminary at East Hampton, Massachusetts, then entered Williams College, whence he was graduated Bachelor of Arts, class of 1857. He was associated with James A. Garfield, later President of the United States, in the editorship of the Williams Quarterly, a college journal. Mr. Elmore was president of the Lyceum of Natural History and other literary societies, and was the captain of a college scientific expedition to Florida Keys and the Dry Tortugas. After graduation from Williams, Mr. Elmore served as assistant principal at Sedgwick Institute, Great Barrington, Massachusetts, and later was principal of the Academy at Stowe, Vermont. During this period of his life he studied law, but never practiced.

After returning to Connecticut from Vermont he became active in political affairs, and in the trying times that followed, he gave strong evidence of the mental and moral stamina of his nature. He held decided opinions and possessed the courage to make them effective. He was a member of the General Assembly of his State in 1860 and again in 1864, and from 1860 until 1865 was chief clerk in the office of the State Treasurer. In that capacity he was responsible for obtaining all the money required for fitting out

and sending to the front the Connecticut regiments. He held the entire confidence of Governor Buckingham, and was his often accredited agent to visit General Washington as financial representative of the State of Connecticut; to receive from the United States government large sums to reimburse the State for moneys expended in behalf of the government to pay soldiers' bounties to reënlist soldiers whose first term of service had expired, and to succor Connecticut soldiers wounded at the battles of Sharpsburg and Antietam. His experience in the State Treasurer's office was of great value to him in the business he was later to pursue and was an experience in large financial operations which gave him confidence in his own ability as a financier, as well as one that impressed others in a like manner.

In 1864 he promoted and organized the Continental Life Insurance Company that was chartered that year. He was the first secretary of the company, later its president. The company began business with assets of \$150,000, and during the ten years of Mr. Elmore's management the assets increased to \$2,500,000. He severed his connection with the company in 1874, and in 1875 became president of the Connecticut River Banking Company, a position he held until July, 1913. He was one of the organizers of the J. R. Montgomery Company, and its first treasurer, a position he held until the summer of 1915. He was president of the East Had-dam Electric Light Company, managed that corporation for many years and was a director in many other important companies. Although practically retired from business he is yet a director of the Hartford County Mutual Fire Insurance Company, of the J. R. Montgomery Company, and of the C. Cowles Company of New Haven, conducts a tobacco plantation on the old homestead farm and is interested in orange culture in Florida.

He is a member of the Hartford Scientific Society, Connecticut Historical Society, Sons of the American Revolution, The Vermont Veterans, president of Williams College Alumni Association of Connecticut, and a member of the Hartford Club, The Chamber of Commerce, etc. In religious faith he is a Congregationalist belonging to Park (later Immanuel) Church, his religion the kind that finds expression in the daily walk of its possessor.

Mr. Elmore married, November 1, 1864, Mary Amelia Burnham, born December 31, 1837, died May 28, 1878. Children: Frank Harvey, of Providence, Rhode Island, born November 16, 1866; Samuel Dean, of Boston, Massachusetts, born December 23, 1868; Charles Burnham, born May 17, 1871; Henry Dennis, born April 11, 1875.

BROWN, Robert Kingsbury,

Man of Enterprise.

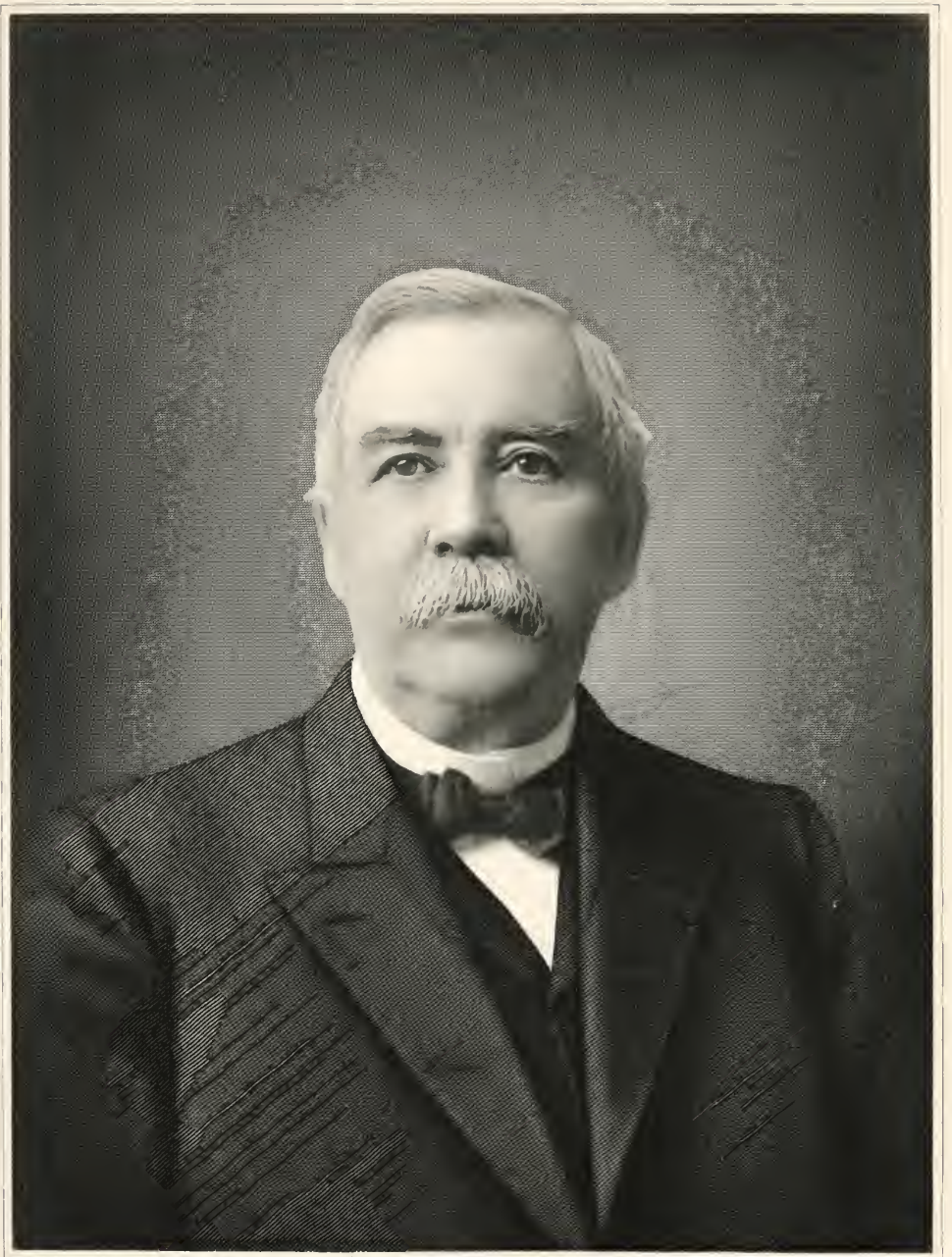
Three generations of this branch of the Brown family of Connecticut have contributed to the commercial glory and civic greatness of Waterbury, Colonel and Deacon James Brown, his son, Hon. William Brown, and his son, Robert Kingsbury Brown. Prior to the settlement in Waterbury, two generations, Stephen (1) and Stephen (2) Brown, grandfather and father of Colonel and Deacon James Brown, had resided in Windsor, Connecticut. Stephen (1) Brown was a son of Captain Francis Brown, of Wallingford, Connecticut, son of Samuel Brown, an original subscriber to the compact for the settlement of Wallingford, and died there November 6, 1691. Samuel Brown was a son of Francis Brown, the founder of this branch of the Brown family in America.

Francis Brown came with the fifty men reported as passengers on the ship "Hector and Consort," who arrived at Boston, June 26, 1637. In September of that year

he came to Connecticut with the Eaton and Davenport colony, which settled New Haven, and was one of the seven men left there to pass the winter of 1637-38, the remainder of the party returning to Boston to return with their families the following spring. In the division of land, Francis Brown was one of the "Seven" who "dwelt on the bank side" (East Water street fronting the harbor). He was a tailor by trade, and for a time operated the ferry at Red Rock over the "East" river. He married in England Mary Edwards, who died December 7, 1669. He died in East Haven in 1668. From Francis Brown sprang a numerous and very influential Connecticut family.

Stephen (2) Brown, of the fifth generation in America, son of Stephen (1) Brown, son of Captain Francis Brown, son of Samuel Brown, son of Francis Brown, "the founder," was a Revolutionary soldier marching on the "Alarm" at Lexington with the company commanded by Captain Nathaniel Wayden, Jr.

James Brown, son of Stephen (2) Brown, was a blacksmith, and at the age of twenty-two located in Waterbury, Connecticut, where he was noted for industry, sobriety and honesty. He was one of the original partners in the third rolling mill erected in Waterbury in 1830, afterward known as the Brown & Elton Company. Believing idleness a sin, he continued in business long after securing a competence, nor did he alter his plain, frugal manner of life. He was a member of the Waterbury Militia Company and finally became colonel of his regiment. In 1818 he was chosen deacon of the First Congregational Church, and also belonged to the Masonic order. He married, June 22, 1801, Lavinia, daughter of Levi Wolcott, of Wolcott, Connecticut. Colonel Brown died July 24, 1848, aged seventy-two. His wife died October 6, 1848. His four sons, all of whom became eminent in Water-



Robert H. Brown

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bury business and professional life, were: Philo; William, of further mention; Augustus; and Dr. James Brown.

William Brown, second son of Colonel and Deacon James Brown, was born June 16, 1804, died March 3, 1881. His business career was one of honor and prominence, culminating in the corporation of Brown & Brothers, composed of William, Philo, Augustus and James Brown. For fifteen years William Brown was associated with his brothers in brass manufacturing, then in 1856 retired to the management of his private estate and to the administration of public and private trusts. His public service was important. He represented his district in the State Legislature as Assemblyman and Senator, holding the latter office at the time of his death. He gave his time and talents to the public service to a greater extent than any other citizen of his generation, serving Waterbury as selectman and filling many other city and town offices. For many years he was consulted freely by public officers, who valued his sound judgment, good sense and ripe experience. The State Senate took official action when his death was announced and the State press, regardless of party, paid touching tribute to his long and valued public service and to his private worth. He was a Democrat in his political allegiance and a tower of strength to his party.

Senator William Brown married (first) December 17, 1828, Susannah, daughter of Judge John Kingsbury, who died May 28, 1841, leaving three children: Marcia Bronson, who died at the age of nineteen; Robert Kingsbury, of further mention; Eliza Jane, who married Guernsey S. Parsons, banker and probate judge. Senator Brown married (second) March 25, 1844, Rachel Vienna, daughter of Asa Fenn, of Middlebury, Connecticut, who survived him with one son, Frederick James.

Robert Kingsbury Brown, only son of

Senator William Brown, and his first wife, Susannah (Kingsbury) Brown, was born at Waterbury, Connecticut, December 6, 1833, and died November 21, 1916, aged eighty-two years, eleven months, sixteen days. He was educated in the public schools of Waterbury and East Litchfield, finishing at Williston Seminary, Easthampton, Massachusetts. At the age of eighteen he entered the employ of Brown & Brothers, brass founders, and in association with his father and uncles passed the seventeen succeeding years. He became financially interested in the corporation after coming of legal age, and during his active connection filled various positions of responsibility and trust, including management of the manufacturing department. At the age of thirty-five he retired from active connection with Brown & Brothers to devote himself to the care of his own private estate and business. He was for a time engaged in banking as head of the private banking house, Brown & Parsons, but his principal business was in real estate. He had the greatest faith in the future of Waterbury and greatly increased his fortune by judicious investment in city property, holding for a long time more city real estate than any other man. He was the heaviest individual taxpayer in Waterbury. His late home, at the corner of West Main and Meadow streets, stands on land originally known as "the lot at the West End," owned by the First Church, and used as the site for the minister's house, the land then extending through to Grand street, so that the burial place was at the foot of the minister's garden, part of the old Grand Street Cemetery being a continuation of the house lot. He owned two of the old hotel buildings of the city, one formerly known as the Arcade, this hotel being originally conducted by his father and uncle, and first known as "Brown's Hotel," the other still

standing, known as "The Tontine." In fact, Mr. Brown, through purchase from the original heirs, his sister, Mrs. Eliza J. Parsons, and his half-brother, Frederick J. Brown, acquired all the original holdings of his father, including not only the property on the corner of East Main street and Exchange place, but the one hundred acre farm on the Watertown road, known as "Brown's Farm." He also owned the house just east of his late home. It is worthy of note that the development of the farm of Mr. Brown was very rapid and extensive, and it is now the site of large manufacturing plants and factories, Mr. Brown having given the ground, some seven acres, for the first factory site. There are now located there: The Waterbury Rolling Mills, Waterbury Tool Company, National Company, Metal Specialty Company, Eastern Brass and Ingot Company and The A. H. Wells Manufacturing Company. Mr. Brown inherited the thrift and energy of his grandfather, Colonel James Brown, and while averse to personally holding public office, was, like his honored father, deeply interested in public affairs. From early youth he was saving and frugal, practicing extreme self-denial to effect his first savings. One of his first investments was the purchase of stock in the Citizens' Bank of Waterbury, two hundred dollars being the investment, but it accomplished his object, the privilege of attending the business meetings of the bank. While Mr. Brown reaped substantial reward through his faith in the growth and development of his city, no man of all those who have had a share in its upbuilding worked harder or contributed more to Waterbury's development than Robert K. Brown.

The character of his public service was educational, public office not attracting him, although when a young man of thirty he sat in Waterbury Common

Council. He was deeply interested in questions of municipal administration and frequently appeared as an expert upon such subjects before the legislative committees. He used his pen, however, and frequently published and circulated his printed views. He also did some writing of cipler matter, and had a fine taste for poetry, in which latter he delved as a pastime. His knowledge of history was wide and as a student of political economy he read and studied the principles of government and law under which we live, the following extracts from his writings showing the trend of his thought. "Upon the love and esteem of the government depends the strength of the government, and when the laws are considered just, every man becomes an executor." "The average American has but a vague idea of the constitution and the laws governing the free American people. Blinded by her growth and prosperity, trusting in the people to rule, and meekly following our political leaders, it has never seemed to occur to us that this thing would not cease content with the present." Though originally a member of the First Church, he was for many years prior to his death an attendant upon the services of St. John's Church, of which his wife was an active member, and interested in its affairs. In politics he was a Democrat, and he was in all things independent and positive on his opinions and in his expression of them.

Mr. Brown married, January 22, 1856, Elizabeth Nichols, daughter of Stiles M. Middlebrook, of Bridgeport, Connecticut.

At the time of his death Mr. Brown was an octogenarian whose years had been entirely spent in the city of his birth, that same city in which his honored father was born, lived and died. Mr. Brown was not only an authority on local history, a landmark and a connecting bond between the long ago and the present, but he was in

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Henry Gray Anderson

himself an important part of that history. The part Robert K. Brown played in the development of his community, and its material and moral upbuilding was one of the important factors in that development. Add his part to the life work of his father, Senator William Brown, and to that of the life work of other descendants of Colonel James Brown, and the history of Waterbury from the coming of Colonel James, the "village blacksmith" of 1798, until the present is largely written.

ANDERSON, Henry Gray, M. D.,

Physician, Surgeon, Hospital Official.

Son of a Presbyterian minister and grandson of a physician, Dr. Anderson inherited professional instincts, and in his choice of a profession reverted to that of his maternal grandfather, Dr. Henry Gray, whose name he bears. While he has specialized in surgery, his practice in Waterbury for the past twenty years has been general in character and the position he has attained as one of the leading men of his profession has been won by increasing devotion to its demands. He is highly regarded in his adopted city as a physician and surgeon of rare skill and as a citizen of honorable, upright life. He is a descendant of the Anderson family of Aberdeenshire, Scotland, a seafaring family, Dr. Anderson's branch later settling in the North of Ireland near Londonderry. From thence came William and Margaret Anderson, settling at Port Hope, province of Ontario, Canada.

John Anderson, son of William and Margaret Anderson, was born at Port Hope, Canada, in 1826, died in Cambridge, New York, in 1903. When a lad his parents moved to Argyle, Washington county, New York, where his youth and early life was spent. He prepared in the public schools, then entered Union College (now

University), Schenectady, New York, whence he was graduated in the class of 1853. Later he prepared for the ministry at the General Theological Seminary, New York City, and was ordained a minister of the Presbyterian church. For a season he taught in Washington Academy, Cambridge, New York, but after his marriage he went west, locating at Oswego, Indiana, where their son, Henry Gray Anderson, was born. Rev. John Anderson remained in Oswego eight years, 1860-68, then accepted a call from the United Presbyterian church of Martin, Michigan, remaining pastor of that church until 1877. In 1877 he became pastor of the North Presbyterian Church, Kalamazoo, Michigan, continuing the spiritual head of that church until 1885, when failing health compelled him to retire from the ministry. He then returned to Cambridge, New York, his wife's girlhood home, and there the family resided in the old Gray homestead. Rev. John Anderson married in Cambridge, New York, Mary Bullions Gray, born in Cambridge in 1835, daughter of Dr. Henry and Janet (Bullions) Gray, the Gray and Bullions families coming from Scotland and North England. Dr. Gray was a descendant, also the progenitor, of a line of professional men, many of them physicians, and was himself an eminent member of the medical profession.

Henry Gray Anderson, son of the Rev. John and Mary Bullions (Gray) Anderson, was born in Oswego, Indiana, November 22, 1865. At the age of three years, his parents moved to Martin, Michigan, where his education began and continued until 1877, then was advanced in the schools of Kalamazoo, Michigan. He completed classical study at Vermont Academy, whence he was graduated in 1886. He chose medicine as his life work, his maternal ancestors for several generations transmitting to him a prefer-

ence from that profession. He entered the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Columbia University, New York, pursued an extended course of study and received his degree of M. D. with the graduating class of 1889. After a term of service as interne at Chambers Street Hospital, the New York Cancer Hospital, and the Woman's Hospital, New York, of which he was later assistant surgeon, he established in private surgical practice in New York, continuing until 1897. In that year he located in Waterbury, Connecticut, where he has since been continuously in medical and surgical practice. In addition to a large private practice, he is surgeon and attending gynecologist to Waterbury Hospital and is frequently called in consultation. He is a fellow of the American College of Surgeons, Fellow of the American Medical Association, member of the State Medical Society, New Haven County Medical Society, Waterbury Medical Association, the Greater New York Medical Society, the Union League of New Haven, the Waterbury Club and the First Congregational Church of Waterbury. In politics he is a Republican. From 1883 to 1886, while a student at Vermont Academy, he served in the First Regiment, Vermont National Guard.

Dr. Anderson married, at Saxton's River, Vermont, October 4, 1892, Charlotte May Alexander, daughter of John F. and Mary (Perry) Alexander. Children: Harry Gray, born in New York City, April 5, 1895; Hannah Perry, born in Waterbury, Connecticut, October 22, 1899.

(The Gray-Grey Line).

Most genealogists derive this ancient and noble family from Fulbert, Chamberlain to Robert, Duke of Normandy, who held by his gift the castle of Croy in Picardy from which the name is assumed to have been borrowed. There is, how-

ever, no evidence for this for the pedigree is only traced to Henry de Grey to whom Richard Coeur de Lion gave the manor of Thurrock in Essex, which manor was subsequently known as Grey's Thurrock. From D'Ainsy it appears that the family came from Grai or Gray, a village near Caen. There were Grays in the train of William the Conqueror. In England the name is usually Grey, in Scotland Gray. They intermarried with royalty, sometimes to their sorrow as in the case of Lady Jane Grey. The Gray family in America is numerous, widespread, and of many diverse branches. They were among the Pilgrims of New England, the Quakers of Pennsylvania, were early settlers in Virginia, as well as other Southern States. From 1620 to 1720 at least twenty different families of Grays emigrated to this country and made their homes in the New World. Of the later emigrations there were several, notably that of the Matthew Gray family which settled in Worcester, Massachusetts, in 1718, from which sprang Dr. Joseph Gray, Dr. Henry Gray and Dr. Henry C. Gray, ancestors of Dr. Henry Gray Anderson, of Waterbury, Connecticut.

Matthew Gray and his wife, Joan, were among the Scotch-Irish immigrants landing in Boston, August 4, 1718. In the autumn they located in Worcester, Massachusetts, where he bought, in 1728, the nucleus of the Gray farm, which remained in the possession of his descendants for more than a century. He was a sealer of leather and hoggreeve in Worcester, and there lived until his death. He deeded his farm to his son, Matthew (2), in October, 1735.

Matthew (2) Gray was born in 1710, and in October, 1735, his father deeded him the "Gray farm" in Worcester, upon which he resided until 1772, when he deeded it to his son Reuben. Matthew (2) had two wives and twenty-one chil-

dren, eleven of whose births are recorded in Worcester. His first wife, Jean, died in December, 1764, aged forty-eight; his second wife was Margaret (McFarland) Gray. Among his children was a son, Joseph, born June 4, 1758.

Dr. Joseph Gray, son of Matthew (2) and Jean Gray, of Pelham, Massachusetts, was born June 4, 1758, although it is claimed by some of his descendants that he was of English origin and born in Providence, Rhode Island, in 1751. He took an active part in the war of the Revolution, studied medicine under Dr. Rush, and was one of the earliest educated physicians in Hillsboro county, New Hampshire. In 1780 he married Lucy Bancroft, daughter of Samuel Bancroft, son of Samuel Bancroft, son of Thomas (1) Bancroft, born in England. George Bancroft, the historian, son of Dr. Aaron Bancroft, was a nephew of Lucy (Bancroft) Anderson. Dr. Gray moved in 1790 to Mason, New Hampshire, and died at Quebec, Canada, in 1812, his wife in 1815. Children: Harry, died young; Henry, see forward; Lucy, born February 5, 1785; Joseph (2), a physician, born February 9, 1788, died February 9, 1879; John L., March 28, 1789; Lydia, died in infancy; Lydia Bancroft, born June 19, 1793, died November 12, 1877; Isaac, June 20, 1795, died August, 1821; Hannah, January 17, 1800, died September 29, 1822.

Dr. Henry Gray, second son of Dr. Joseph and Lucy (Bancroft) Gray, born at Nottingham West, now Hudson, New York, May 27, 1783, was a physician, and died August 24, 1863. He married, November 23, 1808, Margaret Carpenter. Children: Henry, see forward; Isaac F., born January 7, 1812; May, November 12, 1813; Lucy, January 22, 1815; David B., May 6, 1817; A. Jackson, February 23, 1820; Margaret, February 9, 1822; Hannah, July 29, 1824; Joseph J., December 25, 1826; John B., April 1, 1829.

Dr. Henry Gray, son of Dr. Henry Gray, born January 7, 1810, married, March 31, 1834, Janet Bullions, died at Cambridge, New York, February 10, 1877. Children: 1. Mary Bullions, born June 22, 1835; married the Rev. John Anderson; children: Mary Jeannette, Lizzie G., Henry Gray, Annie B., Grace Estey, John and Charles Gray. 2. Henry, died in infancy. 3. Eliza, married Dr. Benjamin F. Ketchum. 4. Henry, a physician; married Sarah A. Buel. 5. Robert L., killed at the battle of the Wilderness, May 5, 1864. 6. Charles Adams, a physician of Sioux Falls, Dakota, and Hillsdale, New Hampshire; married Nellie A. Joslin. 7. Florence C., married Julia J. Estey. 8. Frances J., married (first) Dr. J. W. Kennedy, (second) Rev. Thomas Cull. 9. Annie R., married Marcius L. Cobb.

CARTER, Loren Russell,

Real Estate Leader.

Intimately connected with Waterbury business interests for many years, giving especial attention to real estate, Mr. Carter has had an important part in the upbuilding of that city. He is a lineal descendant of the Rev. Thomas Carter, who was ordained the first pastor of the church at Woburn, Massachusetts, November 22, 1642, and the founder of a family settled all over the United States. The family he founded is shown by the records to have been prominent in all matters of public interest, the building of churches and the establishment of schools, active in the military organizations and public duties of their day, many soldiers, legislators, physicians, lawyers and ministers bearing the name.

(1) Rev. Thomas Carter was born in England in Hertfordshire, at or near St. Albans. He received his degree of A. B. at St. John's College, Cambridge, April 1,

1626, and the A. M. degree in 1633. It is not known when he sailed for New England but the Thomas Carter who came in the ship "Planter," April 2, 1635, located in another part of Massachusetts. There were three Thomas Carters who came to New England, all arriving at about the same time and all were about the same age, and another Thomas Carter who went to Virginia. Rev. Thomas Carter came to Massachusetts prior to 1637, as he was made a freeman of the colony in that year at Wedham, shortly after moving to Watertown where he was elder of the church, had a homestead of ten acres, and in 1642 a farm of ninety-two acres and a lot in the town plot. He first preached in Woburn, December 4, 1641, this being the second service of public worship ever held in the new town. After much persuasion he yielded a reluctant consent to leave the Watertown church, and on November 22, 1642, was ordained the first pastor of the Woburn church. At his ordination the town presented him with a house which they built for his use and agreed to give him a salary of eighty pounds annually, one quarter to be in silver, the remainder in various necessities of life at current prices. This compensation was increased in 1674 by the grant of twenty cords of wood annually, to be delivered at his door. He ministered constantly to his people without aid for thirty-six years, and then an assistant pastor was appointed. He served six years more in conjunction with the assistant until his death, in 1684, in all forty-two years. He is described as a "reverend godly man, apt to teach the sound and wholesome truths of Christ." There appears to have been the greatest harmony between him and the congregation and under his ministrations the church was greatly enlarged and built up. He died September 5, 1684. There is little doubt that his wife, Mary, was the daugh-

ter of George Parkhurst, Sr., of Watertown, and that she was baptized in Ipswich, England, August 28, 1614. She died in Woburn, March 28, 1687. No record of their marriage is found, but their first child, Samuel, was born in Watertown, August 8, 1640. Children of the Rev. Thomas Carter: Samuel, died in 1693; Judith, died in 1676; Theophilus, Mary, Abigail, Deborah, Timothy, Thomas (2), mentioned below.

In the public library at Woburn is a painting of the ordination of the Rev. Thomas Carter by Albert Thompson, November 22, O. S. 1642, the characters represented being John Cotton, minister of the First Church of Boston; Richard Mather, minister of the First Church of Dorchester; John Eliot, Apostle to the Indians, First Church of Roxbury; Captain Edward Johnson, one of the founders of both church and town; Thomas Carter, a lay member of the church; John Wilson, minister of the First Church of Charlestown; two visitors and church members. This painting is of great historic value, showing as it does some of the first settlers of Woburn.

(II) Thomas (2) Carter, son of the Rev. Thomas (1) Carter, was born in Woburn, June 8, 1655, and was living September 21, 1722, a farmer possessed of considerable land. He married, in 1682, Margaret (or Margery) Whittemore, born September 9, 1668, died October 5, 1734, daughter of Francis and Margaret Harty Whittemore. Children, all born in Woburn: Mary, Thomas (3), mentioned below; Eleazer, Daniel, Ebenezer, Ezra.

(III) Thomas (3) Carter, son of Thomas (2) Carter, was born in Woburn, Massachusetts, June 13, 1686, died November 18, 1772, aged eighty-eight years, and his tombstone may be seen near the entrance in Warren (Connecticut) Cemetery, the epitaph reading:

All nature must
Return to dust.

He was a wheelwright by trade and about 1718 moved from Reading, Massachusetts, to Weston, thence in 1726 to Hebron, Connecticut. About 1750, after a residence of nearly twenty-five years in Hebron, he moved with nearly all his numerous family, some of them already married, and accompanied by several other unrelated families, to Litchfield county, Connecticut, and took up a large part of what became the town of Warren. His name is first on the list of those who "owned the Covenant" in the church of the Society of East Greenwich (now Warren). He married (first) at Reading, Massachusetts, February 19, 1713, Abigail Locke, of Woburn. She died April 10, 1729, leaving five children. He married (second) December 9, 1730, Sarah Gilbert, who died July 12, 1796, in her eighty-eighth year, and is buried in Warren Cemetery near her husband. She was a daughter of Samuel and Mercy (Warner) Gilbert, granddaughter of Samuel and Mary (Rogers) Gilbert, and great-granddaughter of Jonathan Gilbert, a prominent man of the Connecticut Colony from 1645 until his death, 1682, and his second wife, Mary (White) Gilbert, daughter of Elder John White and Mary (Welles) White, daughter of Hugh Welles, and brother of Governor Thomas Welles, one of the founders of Hartford, Connecticut. By his two wives Thomas (3) Carter had fifteen children. By first wife: Thomas, Abigail, Elizabeth, Benjamin, Anne, Joseph, died young; an infant, stillborn. By second wife: Joseph, Sarah, Samuel, mentioned below; John, Mercy, Eleazer, Israel, Benoni.

(IV) Lieutenant Samuel Carter, son of Thomas (3) Carter and his second wife, Sarah (Gilbert) Carter, was born in Hebron, Connecticut, May 31, 1734, died in

Warren, Connecticut, April 1, 1822. He was a farmer. During the French and Indian War he served in 1762 in the Eighth Company, Second Regiment, Connecticut Troops. During the Revolution he served, as did two of his brothers, attaining the rank of lieutenant. He represented his district in the Connecticut General Assembly sessions of 1783 and 1797, and was a man of influence in his community. He married, in Warren, May 4, 1759, Martha Buell, born in Hebron, July 24, 1736, died July 5, 1735, aged nearly ninety-nine years, daughter of Samuel and Rebecca Buell. Children: Samuel, born April 9, 1760; Benjamin, January 8, 1762; Rebecca, May 25, 1764; Buell, mentioned below; Sarah, October 30, 1768; Martha, June 6, 1771, died young; Darius, March 24, 1773; Martha, March 18, 1775; Susanna, August 27, 1777, died young; Lydia, November 27, 1778; Dan, July 29, 1781.

(V) Buell Carter, son of Lieutenant Samuel and Martha (Buell) Carter, was born in Warren, Connecticut, May 25, 1766, died in Warren, May 8, 1856. He was a farmer all his life. He married in Cornwall, Connecticut, October 29, 1789, Eunice Peck, who died in Warren, September 20, 1847, aged seventy-seven years, daughter of Benoni and Mehitabel (Millard) Peck. Children: Lorain, born February 24, 1791, died October 24, 1865, married Sarah Robbins; Russell, mentioned below; Lury, born February 25, 1796, died young; Maria, born May 31, 1800, died March 20, 1837, married Burton Gilbert.

(VI) Captain Russell Carter, youngest child and only son of Buell and Eunice (Peck) Carter, was born in Warren, Connecticut, November 2, 1792, died in Waterbury, February 21, 1870. He was a farmer of Warren until 1856, when he moved to Waterbury, where his death

occurred. He was a man of importance in his community, sergeant, lieutenant and captain of militia, was a selectman, filled many town offices and represented the town of Warren in the State Legislature several times. He was a Democrat in politics and a man highly esteemed. He married (first) in New Milford, Connecticut, January 29, 1823, Rebecca Stone, born August 11, 1797, died in Warren, January 17, 1844, daughter of Benjamin Stone. They had two children, both now deceased: Buell (2), born November 25, 1827, died in Warren in May, 1900; Harriet Maria, born August 31, 1833, married Charles Vale Moulthrop, and died in South Britain, September 5, 1859. He married (second) in Kent, Connecticut, March 16, 1845, Laura L. Hills, born in Glastonbury, Connecticut, January 11, 1824, daughter of John and Esther (Hale) Hills. Children: Rebecca, born September 23, 1846, died November 15, 1862; Loren Russell, mentioned below; Eleanor Elizabeth, born August 10, 1857, died November 10, 1862.

(VII) Loren Russell Carter, only son of Captain Russell and Laura L. (Hills) Carter, was born at Warren, Litchfield county, Connecticut, October 16, 1854. He was educated in Waterbury public schools, Wesleyan Academy and Eastman's Business College. He was engaged as a hardware clerk until about 1886, then established in the real estate business in Waterbury, and from that year has been continuously in that line of activity, one of its leaders. He has built extensively, and maintains in connection with his real estate business loan and insurance departments. He is treasurer of the French Manufacturing Company of Waterbury, a company incorporated in 1905, manufacturing brass and copper tubing. He has other business interests. He is a Republican in politics; a member of Townsend Lodge, Independent Order

of Odd Fellows; member of the Connecticut Society; member of the Order of Founders and Patriots of America; member of the First Baptist Church, which he serves as trustee, chairman of the board and chairman of the building committee. He is deeply interested in these societies and organizations, taking an active part and adding to their usefulness.

Mr. Carter married at Waterbury, September 20, 1879, Irene Ethelinda Hendrick, born in New York City, daughter of Joseph Edward and Catherine (Card) Hendrick, now residents of Waterbury. Mr. and Mrs. Carter have three children: 1. Loren Russell (2), born July 8, 1880; graduate of Yale, A. B., 1903, Harvard Law School, LL. B., 1906, now practicing law in Waterbury, one of the rising young men of his profession; he is also secretary of the French Manufacturing Company; he is a member of the Connecticut and Massachusetts bar associations and of lodge, chapter, council and commandery of the Masonic order. 2. Earle Buell, born October 20, 1885; graduate of Yale, B. S., 1907, Johns Hopkins University, medical department, M. D., 1911, now practicing his profession at Hartford, Connecticut, a young physician and surgeon already well established, member of the County and State medical societies and of the Masonic order; married Ethel V. Merrick, of Cold Spring, New York, and has a daughter, Eleanor Lorene. 3. Ethel Lorene, born February 21, 1889; educated in Emma Willard School, Troy, New York; a member of the Daughters of the American Revolution.

WELLS, Samuel Judson,
Manufacturer.

Two generations of this family, Ambrose H. Wells, a manufacturer of seamless tubing, and his five sons who have continued the business, have made Water-



Samuel J. Wells.

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STORE
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LONDON



A. H. Mills

bury, Connecticut, the seat of their activity. The original plant was built after the English fashion on the grounds surrounding the founder's home then on Watertown road, now Watertown avenue. The business now incorporated as the A. H. Wells Company, one of the leading manufacturing concerns of Waterbury, is strictly a family business, all the sons of Ambrose H. Wells being interested in its management and living in the vicinity of the old homestead on Watertown avenue.

This branch of the family descends from Thomas Wells, born at Hathwell, Northamptonshire, England, who was a descendant, it is agreed, of Robert de Welles or de Euille, one of the Norman lords who came over with the Conqueror and whose name appears on the Roll of Battle Abbey as R. de Euilles. The family arms are: Or, a lion rampant, sable. Crest: A demi lion, rampant, sable. Motto: *Semper paratus*.

Thomas Wells (English spelling Welles and so used in some of the American branches) was a son of Thomas Wells, a wealthy Englishman, and brother of Hugh Wells, the first of the name to settle in Wethersfield, Connecticut. Thomas Wells, also an early settler at Wethersfield, became a man of great prominence in the colony, serving in many high offices before becoming governor in 1655, serving three terms. He founded a family which has been prominent in every walk of life, one of his descendants, Gideon Welles, serving as secretary of the navy under President Lincoln. The line of descent to Ambrose H. Wells is through John Wells, son of Governor Wells; his son, John (2) Wells; his son, John (3) Wells; his son, David Wells; his son, David (2) Wells; his son, Emory Wells; his son, Ambrose H. Wells.

Emory Wells was born in Newtown, Fairfield county, Connecticut, a shoe-

maker by trade. In 1841 he located in Lockport, New York, where he engaged in the manufacture of shoes until his death. He was a Democrat in politics, a member of the Episcopal church, and a man of ability, highly regarded in his community. He married Maria Gilbert, who bore him a daughter, and two sons, Isaac and Ambrose H. Wells.

Ambrose H. Wells was born in Newtown, Fairfield county, Connecticut, March 26, 1837, died in Waterbury, Connecticut, February 15, 1910. He attended the public schools, but at an early age became his own source of supply, working at farming until he decided to learn the blacksmith's trade. He followed the latter occupation in the country until 1862, then came to Waterbury, Connecticut, which was ever afterward his home. He accepted a position in the brass mill owned by Brown Brothers, became foreman of the tube department, continuing in that capacity for nineteen years. He then for a time conducted a flour and feed business on Harrison alley near South Main street, but not meeting with the expected success, sold out after two years' experience and returned to the employ of Brown Brothers, securing his former position as foreman. After a year, however, he again started in business for himself in a small plant on his home grounds on Watertown road in Waterbury and began the manufacture of seamless tubing. He prospered and in 1893 erected a large mill and continued as a firm until 1907, when he incorporated as the A. H. Wells Company. As his sons reached suitable age they were taken into the business and never since its beginning has it been officered or managed by others. A man of enterprise and energy, Mr. Wells gave a good account of his life and when it terminated at the age of seventy-three he left behind him an honored name and substantial results of his stewardship. He

was a member of King Solomon Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons, was a charter member of the Pequot Club, a trustee of Union Chapel, and a Democrat in his political faith.

Mr. Wells married, in Newtown, Connecticut, Eveline Judson, daughter of Zenas J. Judson, granddaughter of Abel Judson, Jr., son of Abel Judson, Sr., son of David Judson, son of James Judson, son of Joseph Judson, son of William Judson, who came from England in 1634 with wife and three sons, Joseph, Jeremiah and Joshua, locating at New Haven, Connecticut, where William Judson died in 1662. The Judsons were an agricultural family, owning their own lands and holding high rank in their communities. Abel Judson, Jr., married Ann Bennett, who bore him fifteen children. His son, Zenas J. Judson, married Fanny Torrance and had eleven children, Eveline, the youngest, the wife of Ambrose H. Wells. Five sons were born to Ambrose H. and Eveline (Judson) Wells: Samuel Judson, see forward; Franklin A., see forward; George H., see forward; Edward A., see forward; Clifford H., see forward.

Samuel Judson Wells was born in Waterbury, Connecticut, October 18, 1866, and has ever been a resident of his native city. After completing his years of school work he became an employee of the J. O. Wilds drug house on Bank street, Waterbury, continuing until 1895. He also pursued a course in pharmacy and chemistry, graduating in 1891, and became an expert in chemistry and drugs. In 1895 he abandoned the drug business to become his father's business associate, taking at first a minor position. He rapidly advanced, however, to higher position and upon the death of Ambrose H. Wells in 1910 he succeeded him as president of the A. H. Wells Company. As the years have passed the business of the company has steadily increased and it

now employs about one hundred and sixty skilled hands in the manufacture of seamless brass and copper tubing. In 1916 the company purchased lands on Brown's Meadows, Waterbury's new and desirable factory district and there is erecting a large modern plant where it can greatly increase its output. Samuel J. Wells is a director of the Waterbury Rolling Mills, has other business interests, and is one of Waterbury's active, enterprising, influential men of affairs. He is a charter member of the Pequot Club, member of Pequot Hose Company, and of Comstock Lodge, Knights of Pythias.

Mr. Wells married (first) Jennie M. Fisher, who bore him a daughter, Aletha Maria Wells, a graduate of St. Margaret's Seminary, now a clerk in the office of the A. H. Wells Company. Mr. Wells married (second) Mary Schuelke. Children: Martha Adeline; Homer Ambrose, died in infancy; George Judson; and Gordon Everett. The family home is one of the most beautiful on Waterbury avenue, located not far from the original homestead.

Franklin A. Wells was born in Waterbury, Connecticut, September 5, 1871, and there has continuously resided. He was educated in the public schools, and at an early age became associated with his father in business, receiving a careful and thorough training; and has ever been active in company management, now being vice-president of the A. H. Wells Company. He is a Democrat in politics, has been active in public affairs and an office holder of the city. He is a charter member of the Pequot Club; member of Speedwell Lodge, Knights of Pythias, and of Toantic Lodge, Improved Order of Red Men. Mr. Wells married Amelia Schuelke and has five children: Lillian, Emily, Gertrude, Florine and Franklin A. (2).

George H. Wells was born in Water-

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Clarence E. Gates

bury, Connecticut, March 26, 1877, and has spent his business life entirely in association with his father and brothers. He was educated in the public schools, then began working under the direction of his father in the tubing plant. He is now treasurer of the A. H. Wells Company and an important factor in its successful operation. He is a charter member of the Pequot Club and of Speedwell Lodge, Knights of Pythias. Mr. Wells married Florence Davis.

Edward A. Wells was born in Waterbury, Connecticut, January 21, 1879, and has continuously resided in the city of his birth. After completing his education in Waterbury public schools, he entered the family business and has been one of the contributing factors to its continued success, now being general manager of the A. H. Wells Company. He takes an active part in public affairs, is a charter member of the Pequot Club and belongs to Speedwell Lodge, Knights of Pythias. Mr. Wells married Caroline Engert and has four children: Edwin, Marion, William and Kennett.

Clifford H. Wells was born in Waterbury, Connecticut, December 18, 1881, and like his brothers has spent his entire business life in the mills now constituting the plant of A. H. Wells Company. He entered the mill immediately after completing his public school education, and is now secretary and assistant treasurer of the A. H. Wells Company. He is a charter member of the Pequot Club, member of Speedwell Lodge, Knights of Pythias, and interested in much that concerns the business and social life of his city. Mr. Wells married Fredericka Bond and has two daughters, Virginia and Susane.

This review of the life of Ambrose H. Wells and of the careers of his five sons as far as they have progressed, for they are all young men, necessarily touches

the principal points only, but enough is shown to prove the high quality of each. The little beginning made by the father has grown into one of the largest plants in the city and every step in its development has been under Wells control. Business ability has gone hand in hand with civic pride and in all that aids the welfare of Waterbury the brothers can always be relied upon to assist.

GATES, Clarence E., D. D. S.,

Leader in Dental Profession.

Eminent in his own right as one of the leading men of the dental profession, Dr. Clarence E. Gates adds to personal merit a long line of distinguished paternal and maternal ancestors. The paternal line is traced to Thomas Gates, England, 1327, of Higheaster and Thursteubie, Essex, England. The original date of the grant of the right to bear arms is not extant but they are recorded in the Visitations of York 1584 and 1665 with quarterings. Gates (of Semer Yorkshire and Essex England). Arms: Per pale, gules and azure, three lions rampant, gardant or. Crest: A demi-lion rampant, gardant, or.

Descent is traced from Thomas Gates, Esq., through his son, William Gates; his son, Sir Geoffrey Gates, and his wife Agnes, daughter and heiress of Sir Thomas Baldington, of Aldersbury, Oxfordshire, England; their son, William Gates and his wife Mabel, daughter and heiress of Thomas Capdow, of Higheaster Essex; their son, Sir Geoffrey Gates, and his wife Elizabeth, daughter of Sir William Clapton, Knight of Kentwell, Sussex, England; their son, Geoffrey Gates, and his wife, ——— Pascall, of Essex, England; their son, Geoffrey Gates, and his wife, Joan (Wentworth) Gates; their son, Peter Gates, and his wife, Mary (Josselyn) Gates; their son,

Thomas Gates; his son, Stephen Gates, of the tenth English generation and the founder of the family in America.

Stephen Gates, second son of Thomas Gates, of Norwich, Norfolk county, England, came from Hingham, England, to Hingham, Massachusetts Bay Colony, in the ship "Diligent," of Ipswich, England, in the year 1638 accompanied by his wife, Ann (Hill) Gates, and two children. From Hingham, Massachusetts, Stephen Gates removed to Lancaster at the settlement of that place, thence to Cambridge, where he died in 1662. His will, dated June 9, 1662, was probated October 7, 1662. Ann, his widow, married (second) in 1663, Richard Woodward, of Watertown, and died at Stow, February 5, 1682-83. In early records of Lancaster, H. S. Nourse writes: "The Gates blood seems to have been of decided tropical nature. The daughter Mary boldly contradicted the minister in public assembly. Stephen Gates quarreled with his neighbors, the Whitcombes, was deprived of his constable's staff and moved away from Lancaster after less than three years' residence. His sons attempted unsuccessfully to break his will alleging their father was not of disposing mind." This "tropical nature" evidently descended to his posterity for they were fighters in the Indian and Colonial wars, in the War for Independence, in the Mexican War and in the Civil War, and a record of their deeds would fill a volume.

Stephen (2) Gates, eldest son of the founder, was born about 1640, died at Acton, Massachusetts, in 1706. He received by his father's will the house and lot at Lancaster. He resided at Stow, Massachusetts; was an early proprietor at Preston, Connecticut, and made his will at Stow, September 5, 1701. He married Sarah Woodward, daughter of George and Elizabeth (Hammond) Woodward, of Watertown, Massachusetts.

Simon Gates, second son of Stephen (2) and Sarah (Woodward) Gates, was born June 5, 1666. He married, May 4, 1688, Hannah Benjamin, of Stow.

Benjamin Gates, third son of Simon and Hannah (Benjamin) Gates, died at Barre, Massachusetts, in 1756. After his marriage he moved to Worcester, thence going to Barre. He married Bethulia Rice, born March 24, 1704, daughter of Jonathan and Anna (Derby) Rice, of Sudbury, Massachusetts.

Israel Gates, eldest son of Benjamin and Bethulia (Rice) Gates, was born in Conway, Massachusetts, in 1727. He enlisted, May 8, 1775, and served at the siege of Boston until October, 1775, when his name was transferred to the "Alarm List". He responded to several calls, serving from a few days to a month and a half on each call, but in 1778, when drafted to fill the quota from Stow, he paid the fine for non-service. He married and had several children whose births are recorded in different towns.

Peter Gates, eldest son of Israel Gates, the Revolutionary soldier, was born at Conway, Massachusetts, in 1753, and died there, December 15, 1821. He also served in the Revolutionary War. He married (first) in 1778, Anna Childs; married (second) in 1782, Experience, daughter of Daniel Arms, who was the mother of his eight children.

Israel Gates, eldest son of Peter Gates and his second wife, Experience (Arms) Gates, was born at Conway, Massachusetts, November 17, 1783, died September 3, 1866. He married, May 25, 1809, Hannah Lincoln, born June 17, 1786, died at her residence, Longmeadow, Massachusetts, August 2, 1868, the mother of three sons and four daughters.

Henry Gates, second son and fourth child of Israel and Hannah (Lincoln) Gates, was born at Longmeadow, Massachusetts, August 5, 1817, died in Chico-

pee, Massachusetts, January 14, 1907. He obtained a good education, and prepared for his life work by learning the wagon maker's trade. After his location in Chicopee he established in business for himself as builder of heavy trucks and wagons, conducting a very successful plant and acquiring a competence. He owned two valuable farms and was a well known breeder and owner of blooded horses and Jersey cattle. He was a man of strong character and upright life, devoted to his family and highly esteemed by his townsmen. While deeply interested in all that concerned his town, he took no active part in public affairs. He was a regular attendant of the Baptist church, gave liberally to its support and freely responded to the call of charity. He married (first) February 5, 1840, Abigail Colson, born August 1, 1815, at Windsor Locks, Connecticut, died October 31, 1841, at Longmeadow, Massachusetts, daughter of Roswell and Abigail (Stockwell) Colson. They had one child, Abby Francis Gates, born January 25, 1841, at Longmeadow, Massachusetts, and is still living; married Henry Colton. Henry Gates married (second) May 3, 1843, Almira Callista Abbey, born September 18, 1817, at South Hadley, Massachusetts, died August 14, 1888, at Chicopee, Massachusetts. She was the daughter of Abner, Jr., and Sibyl (Brown) Abbey, a descendant of Captain Thomas Abbey, of Colonial war and Revolutionary fame, and of John Abbey, an early settler of Wenham, Massachusetts. Children: Arthur H., born February 16, 1844, died May, 1845; Mary Amanda, born October 13, 1845; Albert H., born November 28, 1850; Clarence E., of whom further.

Clarence E. Gates, youngest child of Henry and Almira Callista (Abbey) Gates, was born in Chicopee, Massachu-

setts, September 11, 1856. After completing public school courses and graduating from Worcester Academy he began the study of dentistry under the instruction of Dr. J. Searle Hurlburt, of Springfield, Massachusetts. He remained under Dr. Hurlburt's preceptorship from 1872 to 1877, then entered the Philadelphia Dental College whence he was graduated D. D. S., class of 1880. The same year he began the practice of his profession in Waterbury, Connecticut, and there continues until the present time (1916). The years have brought him professional fame and a clientele from among the leading families of his city, many of the names which appear in his earlier records being his patrons of to-day as well as their children and in several instances their grandchildren. His reputation has spread far beyond local limits, where he is one of the oldest dental practitioners, and he is numbered among the leading New England members of his profession.

Dr. Gates in his practice has kept pace with modern professional advancement, and as dentistry has become both a science and a profession, requiring the skill of a physician and the anatomical knowledge of a surgeon in addition to the mechanical expertness of a dentist, he has maintained his place in the foremost rank. He is a member of the New Haven County, Connecticut State and National Dental societies, and is as highly esteemed among his professional brethren as by his clientele. He is a member of Harmony Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons, of Waterbury, and is a Republican in politics, neither seeking nor accepting public office but keenly alive to his duties as a citizen. His recreations are those of the out-of-doors, his two fast motor boats being familiar sights on the Connecticut river at his summer home at East Had-dam. His clubs are the Hartford Yacht.

Middletown Yacht and Waterbury Country, and in all he is the interested popular member.

Dr. Gates married Jessie Button Morley, of Springfield, Massachusetts. Their only daughter, Almira Jennie, married James G. Smith, of Bay Side, Long Island, a business man of New York City.

(The Abbey Line).

In the town of Enfield, close to the spot where the ancestral Town Hall stood, is the Abbey Memorial, a tribute erected by twentieth century descendants to the memory of their forefathers, pathfinders, soldiers and pioneer settlers of Connecticut, its Western Reserve in Ohio and the Great West. The statue surmounting the memorial is of Captain Thomas Abbey, born April 11, 1731, died June 3, 1811. He was a son of Lieutenant Thomas Abbey, 1686-1759; grandson of John Abbey, 1612-90, the founder of this branch of the family in America. John Abbey sailed from London, England, in the "Bonaventure," January 2, 1634, and was an early settler of Wenham, Massachusetts. With his sons, John and Samuel, he settled in Windham, Connecticut, in 1696-97, and from that branch sprang an illustrious family including Richard Abbey, 1682-1737, legislator; Joshua Abbey, 1710-1807, philanthropist; Shuabel Abbey, 1744-1804, legislator; Henry Abbey, 1842-1911, poet; Edwin Austin Abbey, 1852-1911, painter; Cleveland Abbe, 1838, astronomer and meteorologist; and his brother, Robert Abbe, 1850, surgeon.

Thomas Abbey, born 1656, died 1728, son of John Abbey, the founder, was a soldier of King Philip's War in Captain Appleton's company at the taking of the Indian fort in the Great Swamp fight at Narragansett, Rhode Island, December 19 1675. He was one of the first settlers

of Enfield, Connecticut, in 1683. He married, December 17, 1683, Sarah Fairfield, daughter of Walter Fairfield, representative of Wenham in the General Court of Massachusetts, 1689, and granddaughter of John Fairfield, an original proprietor of Wenham.

Lieutenant Thomas Abbey, born 1686, died 1759, son of Thomas and Sarah (Fairfield) Abbey, was a sergeant in 1711, and lieutenant in 1712-13. He married, March 13, 1715, Mary Pease, daughter of Captain John Pease, founder of Enfield and the father of the first white child born there, in 1683. Mary was a great-granddaughter of Robert Pease, of the "Francis," 1634; John Adams, of the "Fortune," 1621; and of William Vassall, of the "Arabella," 1630, whose father, John Vassall, was commander of two ships against the Spanish Armada, 1588, and member of the Virginia company which founded Jamestown in 1607.

Captain Thomas Abbey, born April 11, 1731, died June 3, 1811, son of Lieutenant Thomas and Mary (Pease) Abbey, was a soldier in the French and Indian wars. He took part in the capture of Fort Ticonderoga in 1758 and the invasion of Canada, 1761, as corporal of the First Regiment Connecticut troops, May 25 to November 22, 1758, and as lieutenant in Captain Seth King's company, April 1 to December 1, 1761. According to tradition he drummed the congregation out of the Enfield meeting house, on the Lexington Alarm in April, 1775; marched to the relief of Boston with the Enfield company led by Major Nathaniel Terry and Captain John Simons, Jr., and was lieutenant in Captain Hezekiah Parson's company. On May 9, 1776, he was appointed by the Connecticut General Assembly first lieutenant in Captain Abel Pease's company, served under General Gates at Ticonderoga and vicinity, June

to November, 1776, and as adjutant of Chester's Connecticut State Regiment, June to December, 1776. He was commissioned captain, January 1, 1777; was appointed by the Committee of Safety, February 1, 1777, to Colonel Samuel Wyllys's regiment in New York, a command he held until November 15, 1778. Captain Abbey married, June 22, 1749, Penelope Terry, born 1731, died 1811, daughter of Dr. Ebenezer Terry, earliest physician of Enfield, granddaughter of Captain Samuel Terry, pioneer settler of Enfield, whose father, Sergeant Samuel Terry, came from Barnet, England, as apprentice to William Pyncheon, founder of Springfield. The first marriage recorded in Enfield was that of Captain Samuel Terry, May 17, 1682, to Hannah Morgan, daughter of Captain Miles Morgan, defender of Springfield against the Indians, October 5, 1675. Penelope (Terry) Abbey was her father's pupil and assistant, Enfield's first woman doctor. Her obituary in the Hartford "Courant" states that she practiced thirty-three years and was present at the birth of one thousand three hundred and eighty-nine children. She welcomed into the world an entire generation of the inhabitants and is well worthy of commemoration. She was the mother of eleven children and left forty-five grandchildren, fifty-two great-grandchildren and two great-great-grandchildren. At the time of her death, January 2, 1818, there were living one hundred and four descendants of Captain Thomas and Penelope (Terry) Abbey. From such illustrious ancestry came Almira G. (Abbey) Gates, wife of Henry Gates, and mother of Dr. Clarence E. Gates, of Waterbury. The generations descending from Captain Thomas Abbey have been scarcely less illustrious, and in war, business, science, art and the professions have worthily upheld the family name

which in direct and collateral line is associated with the most ancient and honorable families of earliest New England, even tracing to John Vassall, who was a member of the Virginia company which founded Jamestown in 1607, the earliest English settlement in this country.

The Abbey Memorial stands on the green opposite the Enfield Congregational Church on land donated forever by the town of Enfield. It consists of a marble statue of the Revolutionary soldier, Captain Thomas Abbey, surrounded by four marble seats in the Greek style bearing inscriptions commemorating the achievements of Captain Abbey and his descendants in the lines of literature, science and art. Its unveiling, November 4, 1916, was an event of national importance, six hundred members of the Abbey family being invited from all parts of the country, two hundred and seventy-five members of the Ciucinnati attending, with chapters of the Daughters of the American Revolution and Grand Army posts also among the guests. The memorial was presented by Mrs. Frances Maria Abbey Freeman and her children of East Orange, much of the work having been superintended by Allen B. Freeman, a son of the donor.

Most of the Windham family cling to the ancient spelling "Abbe" which also prevails in Enfield to-day. Captain Thomas Abbey spelled his name Abbey as is shown by an autograph. His sons, Thomas, Peter and Simeon, in the announcement of the dissolution of their partnership printed in the Hartford "Courant" of June, 1793, spelled the name Abbey. The obituary notice of Captain Abbey's widow in the "Courant," January 18, 1818, also spelled the name Abbey, and the line herein recorded has used the same spelling for six consecutive generations.

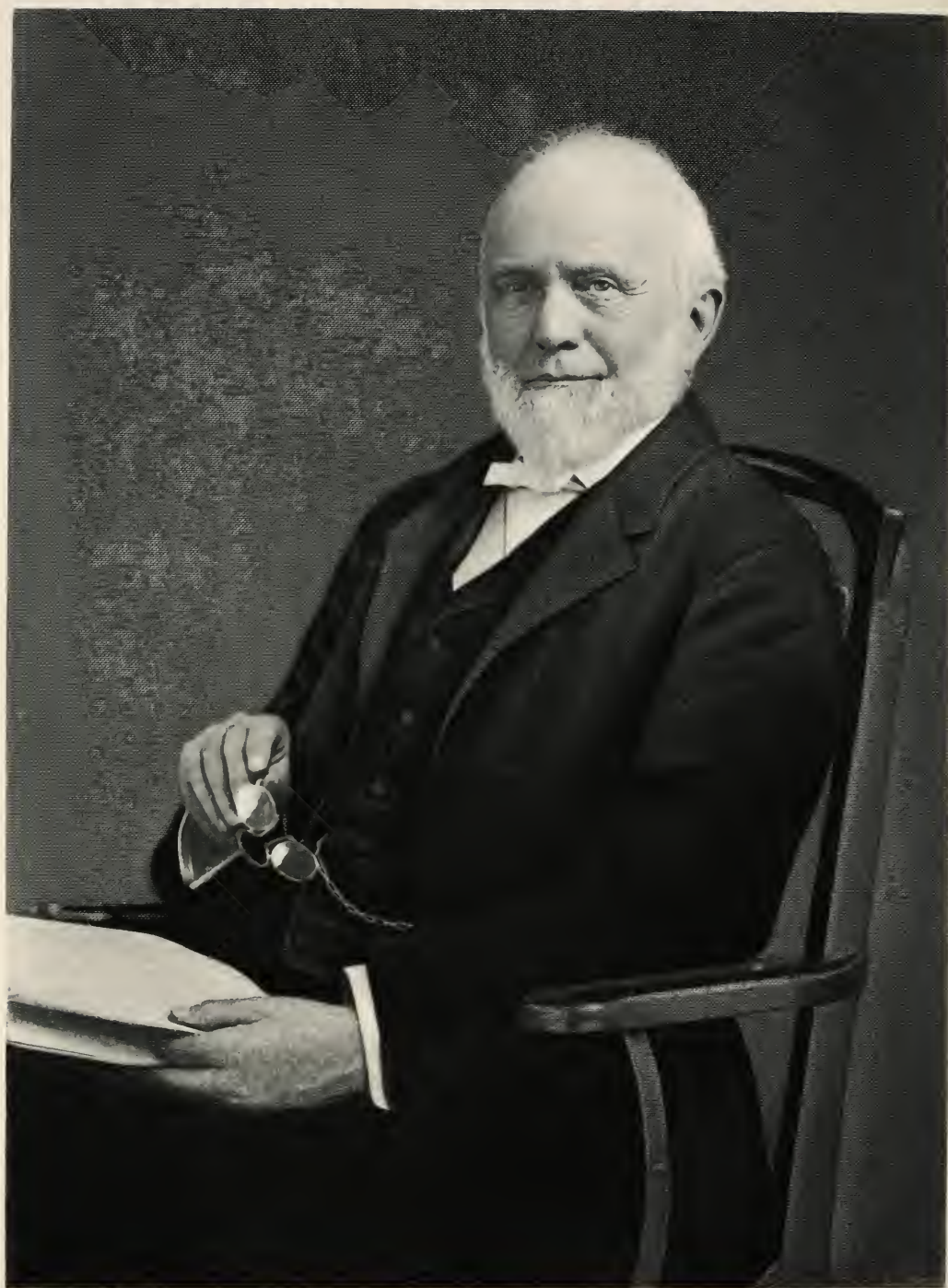
ENDERS, John Ostrom,

Financier, Legislator.

The name of Enders has been prominently identified with financial affairs in the State of Connecticut for a long period, and John Ostrom Enders needs no introduction to Connecticut readers. The name is of ancient German origin, and is found at an early date in the State of Pennsylvania. John Jacob Enders, grandfather of Mr. Enders, was a native of New York State, a merchant residing at Glen, Montgomery county, New York, his wife, Relief (Ostrom) Enders, a descendant of an old Dutch family. They were the parents of Thomas Ostrom Enders, who was born September 21, 1832, in Glen, and died June 21, 1894, in Hartford, Connecticut. In youth he worked on the farm of his grandfather, and started out at the age of seventeen years to make his way amid scenes far removed from his native home. By industry and determination he succeeded, and died with honors and in the enjoyment of a handsome fortune which had been accumulated by his own efforts. On leaving home he went to Meriden, Connecticut, and there supplemented the education of the country schools by attendance at the Meriden Academy. In the meantime he pursued such employment as a youth of his age could perform, and later removed to New Haven, where he was engaged as a clerk in the dry goods store of George Rice & Company, where his early manifestation of the habits of diligence, initiative and trustworthiness gained for him speedy advancement. Returning to Meriden, he engaged with Curtis L. North, first agent of the Aetna Life Insurance Company, and was with John C. North of the New Haven Insurance Company, continuing three years as a solicitor, following which he removed to New York City and entered the employ of the Avery Sewing

Machine Company. He had in the meantime attracted the attention of the secretary of the Aetna Life Insurance Company, who induced him to return to Connecticut and enter the office of the company in Hartford as a clerk. This was in 1854, and four years later, when only twenty-six years of age, he was made secretary of the company, in which capacity he continued for a period of eighteen years, and in 1872 was elected president of the company. Mr. Enders was indefatigable in his efforts to build up the business, and he had the satisfaction of seeing it grow under his management until the company's assets were \$25,000,000. When he entered its employ in 1854 the assets were \$175,000. Such was his zeal and devotion to the interests of this institution, that by 1879 his health had been impaired, making it necessary for him to resign the presidency, though he continued as a member of the board of directors for many years. In 1881 he was induced to accept the presidency of the United States Trust Company whose stock at that time was quoted at eighty. The name was changed to the United States Bank of Hartford, and Mr. Enders gave this institution the same persistent intelligently directed efforts that had characterized his career in the insurance world, with the result that when he declined reelection in 1891 it was far in advance of other banks in the city in percentage of surplus, value of shares and ratio of deposits to capital. Mr. Enders was never a politician, yet he always took an active interest in public affairs, and was elected from West Hartford on the Republican ticket as a member of the General Assembly, where he served from 1889 to 1891 on the committees on appropriations and banks. Mr. Enders' financial interests grew with the years, and he was identified in an official capacity with many important financial organizations, of which





John F. Huntington

may be mentioned the following: He was a director of the Aetna (Fire) Insurance Company; Hartford Steam Boiler Inspection and Insurance Company; Society for Savings; Dime Savings Bank; Aetna Life Insurance Company, and Phoenix Life Insurance Company. He was a member of St. Johns Lodge, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, of Hartford.

Mr. Enders married, December 29, 1858, Harriet Adelaide, daughter of Dennis and Harriet (Sloane) Burnham, born March 12, 1835, died August 7, 1901. She was a direct descendant of Thomas Burnham, who was born in England in 1617, and whose name is recorded in Hartford, Connecticut, in 1649, as bondsman for his servant Rushmore "that he should carry good behavior." Mr. Burnham was a lawyer, became a large land owner and was one of the prominent citizens of Hartford. To Thomas O. Enders and wife the following children were born: Harry, deceased; Harriet Burnham, deceased; Dr. Thomas B., of Noank, Connecticut; John Ostrom, mentioned below. Mr. Enders was indebted to no conditions of environment or circumstance for the prominent position he attained in the business world. He rose because of his own sterling character, his splendid mental endowment, and an indomitable energy and will. He was of generous nature, but modest, unassuming and refined. He was frank and open, and his genial personality won multitudes of friends.

John Ostrom Enders was born December 3, 1869, in Hartford, and was educated in the public schools of West Hartford, and at Phillips' Exeter Academy. His entire banking career has been in association with the United States Bank of Hartford, which he entered as a young man and remained with until 1894, when he resigned his position. His fine business talents have been called to the serv-

ice of several leading Hartford institutions. In the spring of 1915 he was elected vice-president of the United States Bank. He is a director in the Aetna Life Insurance Company; Hartford Steam Boiler Inspection and Insurance Company; Dime Savings Bank; trustee of the Society for Savings, and during the existence of the Charter Oak Bank under that name was for several years a director. He is a director of the Hartford Retreat; trustee of the Dime Savings Bank and has other business interests of importance. While like his father in no sense a politician, he has been similarly honored and represented the town of West Hartford in the Connecticut General Assembly during the session of 1899, serving on the finance committee.

He is affiliated with Wyllys Lodge, No. 99, Free and Accepted Masons, of which body he was for many years treasurer; is a companion of Pythagoras Chapter, Royal Arch Masons; a Sir Knight of Washington Commandery, Knights Templar; member of the Society of Colonial Wars; vestryman of St. John's Protestant Episcopal Church, and is a member of Phi Kappa Delta, Phillips Exeter Academy Chapter. Mr. Enders holds a high place in the esteem of Hartford financiers and possesses those personal qualities that win universal respect and royal friendships.

Mr. Enders married, June 12, 1895, Harriet Goulden Whitmore. They have the following children: John Franklin, Harriet Burnham, Ostrom and Elvia.

HUNTINGTON, Rev. John Taylor,
D. D.,
Clergyman.

Now rector emeritus of St. James' Protestant Episcopal Church, Hartford, Rev. John Taylor Huntington reviews a life

of eighty-five years, nearly sixty of which have been spent in the Christian ministry. He descends from distinguished ancestry, the Huntingtons of Norwich, Connecticut, numbering in their family connection men of eminence in the professions, in public life, and in business, a signer of the Declaration of Independence, and many noted military men. The Enoch Huntingtons were the immediate progenitors; father, grandfather and great-grandfather, all professional men, and two of them ministers of Christ, the third an eminent lawyer. From his honored sires Rev. John T. Huntington inherited his scholarly intellectual tastes, and inspired by their example he fitted himself to follow the sacred profession. He is the oldest pastor in the city and has the distinction of serving as rector and rector *emeritus* of the parish he organized as a Sunday school nearly half a century ago. His record of service is unusual, not only in length of years, but in the value of that service to his fellow men and to the cause he loves. Since his ordination in 1853 he has been continuously engaged in ministerial work although for several years he had no stated parish, occupying a professor's chair at Trinity College. But during that period he preached every Sunday, was engaged in Sunday school work, and even when regularly settled over St. James' parish as rector, engaged in missionary and Sunday school work beyond the confines of his own parish. His work has been blessed with abundant results, his sheaves are many, and in all things he merits the approval of all who are in sympathy with the consecrated purpose of a holy life. His wife, a devoted Christian woman of large inherited wealth, was in complete sympathy with her husband's work and was a blessed helpmeet. Her liberal means enabled her husband to give his consecrated services without compensation and all his years of

labor have been without salary. His whole life has been devoted to the service of mankind and now in its late evening he has no regrets save that he has not been able to accomplish more.

Rev. John Taylor Huntington, D. D., was born at New Milford, Connecticut, January 30, 1830, son of Rev. Enoch and Charlotte (Taylor) Huntington, his mother a niece of Nathaniel Taylor, of Yale College. Rev. Enoch Huntington, born at Middletown, Connecticut, was a graduate of Yale, and on entering the ministry was originally a Congregationalist. He was first stationed at New Milford, where he was annually elected pastor for twenty-one years, annual elections then being the law of the church. He then became a clergyman of the Protestant Episcopal church, and was rector of the New Milford church until about ten years before his death at the age of seventy-five. Rev. Enoch Huntington was a son of Enoch Huntington, of Middletown, one of the most eminent lawyers of his day. Enoch Huntington was a son of another Rev. Enoch Huntington, a clergyman of the Congregational church who for half a century was settled over the church at Middletown, Connecticut. Mrs. Charlotte (Taylor) Huntington died in 1895, aged eighty-eight years, the mother of seven children.

John Taylor Huntington attended the intermediate and high schools of New Milford, Connecticut, then entered Trinity College, Hartford, whence he was graduated, valedictorian, class of 1850. He hearkened to the Divine command "go thou and preach My Gospel," and after graduation from Trinity entered the General Theological Seminary of the Protestant Episcopal Church at New York, whence he was graduated in 1853. He was regularly ordained a priest, and began his holy calling as assistant to the rector of St. James' Episcopal Church at

Philadelphia, serving for three years. In 1856 he was settled as rector over St. John's Church at New Haven, continuing a successful pastorate of six years. In 1863 and 1864 he was rector of the Great Barrington Episcopal Church, retiring from the ministry in 1864 to accept the Greek chair at his *alma mater*, Trinity College.

In 1866 he organized, with the assistance of a number of Trinity students as teachers, a Sunday school which grew into the "Church of the Incarnation" of which Rev. Huntington was spiritual head until 1870 when a rector was settled over the infant church. In 1878 he resigned the professorship in Trinity and returned to the ministry as rector of the Church of the Incarnation, the name, however, being then changed to St. James' Church. He continued in that capacity until weight of years compelled him to abandon active clerical work. His successor, Rev. E. C. Thomas, was installed over the church in 1913, and since then as rector *emeritus* he continued in close relation to the parish, the outgrowth of the little Sunday school he established in 1866. In addition to his regular clerical duties he constantly engaged in missionary work, was in charge of Christ Church, West Hartford, for three years, took a deep interest in Sunday school work, serving as superintendent of that branch of St. James'. The parish prospered, grew in numbers and in spirituality, becoming one of the strong forces for righteousness in Hartford.

The devoted rector of a large and growing parish could well plead that his time was fully occupied, but Rev. Huntington gave himself unreservedly to all forms of Christian service. Missions and Sunday schools were generously aided, and when there was a demand for his services from the Children's Aid Society of the State of

Connecticut he generously responded and for twenty years has been president of that institution. He is also chaplain of the Church Home of Hartford. His college fraternity is Alpha Delta Phi. In 1913 Trinity College, his *alma mater*, conferred upon him the honorary degree of Doctor of Divinity.

Dr. Huntington married at Norwich, Connecticut, in 1856, Elizabeth T. Williams, who died in 1887, aged fifty-six years, daughter of Erastus and Elizabeth (Tracy) Williams, her father a woolen manufacturer of Norwich. Children: Harwood, a graduate of Trinity College, now rector of a church at Hot Springs, Arkansas; Charlotte E., wife of Frederick J. Alexander, of Hartford.

Now in the "sere and yellow leaf" Dr. Huntington preserves that sweetness of disposition, that true humility and simplicity of character which has ever won men's hearts and is a living exemplification of the Christian graces. As he nears his journey's end his confidence and trust in the Saviour he loves so well and has served so faithfully grows stronger, and he can say with the Apostle Paul: "I have fought a good fight; I have finished my course; I have kept the faith; henceforth there is laid up for me a crown of righteousness which the Lord the righteous Judge shall give me at that day."

FIELD, Charles Henry,

Retired Government Official.

The greatest differences and changes made in a national life are those impressed by conquest. The history of England shows three distinct and marked epoches, the moving factors in the formation of which have been the conquests—Roman, Saxon and Norman. Of these the greatest was the last for the reason that it brought, of course with its complement

of suffering, the greatest good, namely the higher civilization of the continent which it literally forced on unwilling England. The tyrannical impression of the French language, customs, manners and modes of life, cruel as it was, was an influence, the effect of which on the later history of England cannot be overestimated, without it the England of to-day would have been impossible. At the time of the Norman invasion of England a vast number of Norman-French crossed the channel in the wake of William the Conqueror to take up permanent abode. After Hastings, the Conqueror despoiled the native rulers of their domains, instituting the feudal system of land tenure which divided the newly acquired land among those of his followers whose military services and rank merited it. One of his nobles who came to England in 1066 and received large grants of land was Sir Hubertus de la Feld, the first ancestor of the Field family of which Charles Henry Field is a member, whose record has been found. He belonged to the family Counts de la Feld, who have been traced back to about the sixth century. On account of the wars between the English and French during the fourteenth century, and the hatred of all things French which grew to such intensity in that period, the English family dropped the "de la" from the name, which from that time on was written Field.

(I) Probably because of the unrest and upheaval, the conflagration and carnage rampant in England after the Conquest, it is impossible to find public records of the descendants of Sir Hubertus de la Feld for a period of time extending from 1066 to about 1240, when Roger Del Feld was born in Sowerly, England.

(II) His son, Thomas Del Feld, was born in the same place about 1278.

(III) John Del Feld, son of Thomas

Del Feld, was born in Sowerly, England, in 1300. His name is incorporated in the Wakefield Manor rolls in the years 1326, 1334 and 1336.

(IV) His son, Thomas Del Feld, was born in Sowerly in 1330. He was a man of importance in the town and several times held public office. There is record of his having hired Sowerly mill in 1380 with a partner. Mention is also made in records of his wife Annabelle. The name last appears on the Wakefield Manor rolls in 1391.

(V) Thomas Del Felde, son of Thomas and Annabelle Del Feld, was born in 1360. His wife was Isabel Del Felde. He died in 1429, possessed of an estate of which he disposed by will.

(VI) William Felde, son of Thomas and Isabel Del Felde, was probably born in Bradford where his father had a villa. He died in April, 1480, and his wife Katherine, as administratrix of his estate, was granted letters of administration on April 21, 1480.

(VII) William Felde, son of William and Katherine Felde, was born in Bradford and resided in East Ardsley.

(VIII) His eldest son, Richard Felde, was probably born at East Ardsley. He was a farmer by occupation. His wife was Elizabeth Felde. Richard Felde died in December, 1542.

(IX) John Field, son of Richard and Elizabeth Felde, was born in East Ardsley about 1525, and died in May, 1587. In 1560 he married Jane, daughter of John Amyas, of Kent. She died on August 30, 1609. John Field was the first man in England to make known the discoveries of Copernicus. His first "Ephemeris" was published in 1557, and in the next year another computed for the years 1558-59-60 appeared. These are preserved in the British Museum and in the Bodleian Library in Oxford University. His writ-

ings indicate that John Field was a man of considerable mentality and unusual education in the classics for his day.

(X) John Field, son of John and Jane (Amyas) Field, was born in Ardsley about 1568. He evidently left his native town at an early age, for no mention is made of him in his father's will, and little record of him has been found.

(XI) His son, Zechariah Field, was born at East Ardsley, Yorkshire, in 1596. He was the first of the ancestors of the Field family to come to America, and was among the very earliest colonists of Massachusetts, settling in Dorchester. He arrived in Boston, in 1629. In 1636 he removed to Hartford, Connecticut, and settled on Sentinel hill, which is now the north end of Main street. He also owned land through which Asylum street now runs. Zechariah Field was one of the forty-two men from Hartford who took part in the Pequot War. He removed to Northampton, Massachusetts, in 1659, where he engaged in mercantile pursuits, carrying on a large trade with the Indians. He was one of the twenty-five persons who agreed to settle in what is now Hatfield, and was a member of the committee selected to lay out the lands. He engaged in business there until his death on June 30, 1666.

(XII) His son, Samuel Field, sergeant, was born in Hartford, Connecticut, about 1651. He held many town offices, and was prominent and influential in public affairs. On August 9, 1676, he married Sarah, daughter of Thomas and Catherine (Chapin) Gilbert, of Springfield. He was a sergeant at the Turner's Fall fight on May 19, 1676. On June 24, 1697, while hoeing corn in the Hatfield meadows, he was massacred by Indians.

(XIII) Thomas Field, son of Samuel and Sarah (Gilbert) Field, was born in Hatfield, Massachusetts, June 30, 1680. He married, October 4, 1713, Abigail,

daughter of Hezekiah and Abigail (Blackman) Dickinson. She was born December 8, 1690, and died June 20, 1775. About 1728 Thomas Field removed to Longmeadow, Massachusetts, where he died on February 1, 1747.

(XIV) Dr. Simeon Field, son of Thomas and Abigail (Dickinson) Field, was born in Longmeadow, Massachusetts, April 25, 1731. On December 29, 1763, he married Margaret, daughter of Rev. Peter and Elizabeth Reynolds. She was born July 16, 1742, and died February 9, 1796. Simeon Field was a graduate of Yale University, where he took a degree as a physician. He located in Enfield, Connecticut, and here developed a large practice and won a wide reputation for his skill. He also kept a tavern which a few years ago was still standing, and was known as the old Field Tavern. During the Revolutionary War he was the most important citizen in his town.

(XV) Dr. Edward Field, son of Dr. Simeon and Margaret (Reynolds) Field, was born at Enfield, Connecticut, July 1, 1777. He was a graduate of the Medical School of Yale University and practiced his profession in Waterbury from the year 1800 up to the time of his death, November 17, 1840. He began his studies at home under the preceptorship of his father and completed them under Dr. Cogswell at Hartford. In 1799 he was commissioned as surgeon's mate in the navy and started on a three years' cruise for the East Indies. The ship was dismasted in a storm, and in helping to subdue the sailors, who had mutinied, Dr. Field was wounded in the right wrist. The voyage was given up within a year, and the experience cured Dr. Field of any longing he may have had for a life on the ocean wave.

(XVI) Henry Baldwin Field, son of Dr. Edward Field, was born in Waterbury, Connecticut, January 11, 1811. Un-

til he was nearly forty years old he resided in Waterbury and New Haven. He was one of the forty-niners, and went to California in the days of the gold rush, returning to Waterbury in 1851. In 1855 he became secretary and treasurer of the Waterbury Gas Light Company, and managed the company most successfully until July, 1883. He was a man of industry, perseverance and the highest moral principles. He was sound in business judgment and commanded the respect and esteem of all who were brought in contact with him. He retired from active business life in 1883. On June 14, 1836, he married Sarah Ann, daughter of Captain Francis and Content (Mix) Bulkley. Of their children two grew to maturity: Francis Bulkley, who was born September 16, 1843, and married Ella Scoville Cooke, and Charles Henry, who is mentioned at length later. Henry Baldwin Field died on January 1, 1892.

(XVII) Charles Henry Field, son of Henry Baldwin and Sarah Ann (Bulkley) Field, was born in Baltimore, March 21, 1849, where his father was engaged in a mercantile business until he went to California. While he was yet a child his parents moved to Waterbury, where he began his education in a private school, finishing at the New Haven Business College in 1865. When he was seventeen years of age, he became a clerk in the Waterbury National Bank afterward employed with the Elton Banking Company for about two years. He then went to Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, as secretary of an artificial ice company. The venture proved a failure, owing to insufficient capital. Mr. Field became ill with yellow fever, which was prevalent in that section of the country and until recent years has been uncontrollable. When he had recovered sufficiently to make travelling possible, he left for the United States, having spent one and one-half years on

the Southern Continent. During General Grant's administration he was appointed an assistant assessor under the Treasury Department, and continued in that capacity until 1872, when he became a teller in the Mercantile National Bank of Hartford, Connecticut. He devoted his undivided attention to his duties, looking after details carefully, with the result that he won advancement from time to time, finally reaching the post of cashier. This position he held until 1890, when he became associated with the Aetna National Bank of Hartford, remaining with that institution until 1893, when he resigned to become agent and inspector of the government stamped envelope agency, the output of stamped envelopes and mailing wrappers then totaling about three millions a day. He held this position until October, 1903, since which time he has been retired.

Until the campaign of James G. Blaine for the presidency, Mr. Field had always been a Republican. Finding that he could not morally agree with the principles of the party at that time, nor support their candidate, he became identified with the independent movement which elected Grover Cleveland in 1884. He was also an enthusiastic supporter of Mr. Cleveland in the campaigns of 1888 and 1892. During President Cleveland's second administration Mr. Field was appointed to his position in the government stamped envelope agency at Hartford.

On September 20, 1871, Mr. Field married Elizabeth Rockwell, daughter of Charles I. Tremaine, of Hartford. She was born at Kinderhook, New York, July 22, 1851. They have two sons: 1. Edward Bronson, born April 27, 1872; he was educated in the Hartford High School; he is now connected with the Travelers Insurance Company as State manager in the Compensation Department; he married Katharine Ames,

THE
BY



W. B. Merriman

daughter of Daniel A. Kimball, of Stockbridge; they have two children, Tremaine Kimball and Eleanor. 2. Francis Elliott, born July 21, 1873; he was educated in the public schools and in the Hartford Classical School; for several years he has been connected with the Aetna Life Insurance Company; he married Anna Mabel, daughter of Dr. William B. Dunning, of Hartford; they have two children, Louise Bancroft and Francis Bulkley.

Since the year 1903, when he retired from active business life, Charles H. Field has continued in the position of respect and honor in the eyes of all Hartford to which he attained by his service of many years for the government and the people. He is a member of the National Geographic Society, American Free Trade League, Connecticut Civil Service Reform Association, Connecticut Peace Society, Connecticut Forestry Association, and is the president of the board of trustees of the First Unitarian Congregational Society of Hartford.

MERRIMAN, William Buckingham,

Financier, Man of Enterprise.

One of the old New England families that has maintained a high position in the regard of the community throughout the length of the history of that part of the world, and won distinction in the persons of its various representatives, is that of Merriman, whose residence in Connecticut has lasted from the early Colonial period to the present, and in the course of which those that bear the name and the name itself have come most closely to be identified with the life and traditions of the State. The name itself is a very ancient one and, as is generally true in such cases, is found spelled in a number of different ways. We often find that two branches of a family, both of which can

trace their ancestry indubitably to the same source, will spell the name quite differently as in the case of two lines of descent from Joseph Merriam, of Concord, one of which spells the name as their progenitor and the other Merriman. These and Meriam are different forms of the same name, although in the branch with the members of which this sketch is concerned Merriman has been the form back to the founder of the house in Connecticut. This was Captain Nathaniel Merriman, one of the first settlers of the old town of Wallingford, a man of parts, a property owner and influential in the community. From him William Buckingham Merriman, the distinguished gentleman whose name heads this brief article, is descended in the ninth generation.

William Buckingham Merriman, whose death at Waterbury, Connecticut, on April 18, 1916, was felt as a great loss in that community and especially in the financial and banking world, exhibited in his own character and personality the sterling virtues for which his ancestors were remarkable and which were the cause of their occupying for so long a period the position that they have in the community. His father, Charles Buckingham Merriman, was a native of Watertown, Connecticut, but lived the major part of his life in Waterbury, in the affairs of which he was one of the most influential figures. He was one of most prominent merchants and manufacturers of his day and did a great deal towards the development of Waterbury, being a dominant factor in several of the largest industrial and financial concerns in the city. The part he played in public affairs also was large and he held many offices, being for a number of years a member of the Common Council of the city and at one time the mayor thereof. His wife, who was a Miss Margaret Field, a native of Waterbury, born March 12, 1817, was

married to him June 30, 1841, and they became the parents of six children as follows: Charlotte Buckingham, born August 21, 1843; Sarah Morton, August 7, 1845; Helen, January 19, 1848; Margaret Field, March 16, 1850, married Dr. Frank E. Castle, of Bethany; William Buckingham, mentioned at length below; and Edward Field, September 1, 1854.

The birth of William Buckingham Merriman occurred in Waterbury, Connecticut, June 11, 1853, the city which continued to remain his home until the end of his active life. His education was gained chiefly at the Episcopal Academy at Cheshire, Connecticut, which he attended for a number of years. He was an apt student and painstaking, and in the years that he was at this excellent institution he gained a splendid general education. He did not enter college, through trouble with his eyes, but after completing his studies at Cheshire at once started upon his business career. For a time in his early youth he was associated with the firm of Benedict, Merriman & Company, from which he went to the Scovill Manufacturing Company, remaining there for several years. Mr. Merriman was greatly interested from early manhood in the subject of banking, and made a considerable study of its problems and methods. It was, therefore, with great pleasure that he accepted an offer made to him by the Waterbury National Bank to become its teller. In this new position his talents were displayed to their best advantage and he was advanced to the office of assistant cashier and then became one of the board of directors. He was also connected with the Dime Savings Institution of Waterbury, and was one of its trustees.

There were very few aspects of the life of the community in which Mr. Merriman did not play a leading part. Especially was this true in the case of the

social and club activities and all movements undertaken for the benefit of the community. He was one of the strongest advocates of the founding of the Country Club of Waterbury, and at the time of its organization was a charter member. He was also a member of the Waterbury Club and the Home Club, a charter member of the Farmington Club and belonged to the local lodge of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. Politically he was a Republican, as his father before him had been, and a staunch supporter of the principles and policies for which that party stands. For the major part of his life, however, he did not take any active part in political affairs and was entirely without ambition for public office. In 1912, however, during that three-cornered campaign resulting in the split of the Republican party into Progressives and those who continued to bear the old name, Mr. Merriman was persuaded by a very strong popular pressure to accept the nomination for congressman. The year was a Democratic one, Woodrow Wilson being elected to the presidency, and Mr. Merriman was defeated with the remainder of his associates, running well ahead of his ticket, however. Mr. Merriman was affiliated with the Episcopal church and was a member of St. John's parish in Waterbury, a member of the vestry for a number of years. He was active in the church work and liberally supported its philanthropic activities and the charities connected therewith.

In St. John's Episcopal Church, at Waterbury, on November 17, 1886, Mr. Merriman was united in marriage with Sarah Kingsbury Parsons, a native of that city, born November 30, 1864, and a daughter of Guernsey S. and Eliza Jane (Brown) Parsons. Mr. Parsons came originally from Durham, Connecticut, where he had spent the greater part of his youth and young manhood, coming to Waterbury

when he was about twenty-five years of age. Mrs. Merriman died in Waterbury, January 18, 1915, she and Mr. Merriman having become the parents of two children, both sons, as follows: Buckingham Parsons and William Buckingham, Jr. The elder, Buckingham Parsons Merriman, was born August 18, 1887, at Waterbury. He gained the preliminary portion of his education at the Pomfret School, Connecticut, and after completing his studies there, matriculated at Yale University. At first he took the academic courses, proving himself an excellent scholar and winning the favorable notice of his instructors. He graduated with the class of 1910 and shortly afterwards entered the Law School of the same university. Here, also, he distinguished himself and was very active in his class's interests, a member of the board of the Yale Law Journal and of the Law School honorary fraternity of Chi Tau Kappa. Upon his graduation in 1914 he added the degree of LL. B., *cum laude* in recognition of his scholarship to the B. A. of his academic course. In 1915, he received the degree of M. A. His father was a member of the Connecticut societies of Colonial Wars and the Sons of the American Revolution and of these the son is now also a member. The second son, William Buckingham Merriman, Jr., died March 19, 1915.

PRESTON, Edward Verrance,

Civil War Veteran, Insurance Official.

Major Edward Verrance Preston, general manager of agencies of The Travelers Insurance Company of Hartford, is one of the best known insurance men in Connecticut, his native State. He was born June 1, 1837, in Willington, son of Joshua and Caroline (Eldredge) Preston. Major Preston was born under the handicap of having to maintain the prestige of a

distinguished ancestry, which has been traced back through a number of families to early Colonial days. Major Preston has made good, not only as a volunteer when the unity of the nation was threatened, but in the more peaceful paths of business, and as a worker in the cause of religion, in which his family through many generations has been prominent.

The Prestons have been in Connecticut for many generations, and prior to locating in this State were early settlers of Massachusetts. He also traces to Elder Thomas Dimock, Dorchester, Massachusetts, 1635; Lieutenant Abel Wright, to whom a "homlot" was granted in Springfield, Massachusetts, 1-2-1665; Zoeth Eldredge, a soldier in the Revolution from Willington, Connecticut; Samuel Hinckley, of Scituate, in 1635, whose descendants were patriots of the Revolution. The list of Revolutionary soldiers published by Connecticut shows twenty-five representatives of the Preston family of Connecticut in the service. Another ancestor was Deacon Joseph Huntington, of Norwich. The Preston family is one of the oldest in New England, and the surname Preston is of great antiquity in North Britain. It was assumed by the family from territorial possessions in Mid-Lothian, in the time of Malcolm, King of Scots. Leophus de Preston, of the time of William the Lion, in 1040, was grandfather of Sir William de Preston, one of the Scotch noblemen summoned to Berwick by Edward I. in the competition for the crown of Scotland between Bruce and Baliol, the division having been referred to Edward. After the death of Alexander III., in 1291, this Sir William de Preston was succeeded by his son, Nicol de Preston, one of the Scottish barons, who swore fealty to Edward I. He died in the beginning of the reign of David II., of Scotland, son of Robert Bruce, and was succeeded by his son, Sir Lawrence de

Preston, who was seated at Preston in Westmoreland in the time of Henry II. Sir Richard de Preston, fifth in descent from the above Richard de Preston, represented the county of Westmoreland in Parliament in the seventeenth year of Edward III. His son, Richard de Preston, had likewise the honor of being knight of the shire of Westmoreland in the same reign, 27th Edward III., and in the same year, 1368, obtained license to embark five hundred acres. His successor was Sir John de Preston, of Preston Richard and Preston Patrick, and was a member of Parliament for Westmoreland in the thirty-sixth, thirty-ninth and forty-sixth years of Edward II. His son Richard had no male issue. His son John was judge of the Court of Common Pleas in the reigns of Henry IV. and VI., and retired from the bench in consequence of great age, in 1427. Children of Judge John: Rev. John; Richard, his heir, and a daughter. The American families are undoubtedly descended from some branch of this family. The Connecticut family has been traced to George Preston, of Valley Field, who was created a baron of Nova Scotia in 1537, through his son William, who died April 23, 1585; his son John; his son William, the Connecticut immigrant, came in 1635, died in 1639, leaving land in Yorkshire, whence he had come to this country.

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

sons, Samuel, John and Jacob Preston, with her. She died at Andover, March 21, 1703. Roger Preston was a tanner by trade. His son, Samuel Preston, was born 1651, at Ipswich, and settled in Andover with his mother. He married (first) May 27, 1671, Susanna Gutterson, who died December 29, 1710. Their fourth child, Jacob, was born February 24, 1680-81, and in 1723-24 we find him in Windham, Connecticut, at which time he united with the church of Canada Parish. He married, June 2, 1702, Sarah Wilson. Their son, Benjamin Preston, the ancestor of the Willington Prestons, was born in April or May, 1705. He married, May 5, 1727, Deborah Holt, of Canada Parish, Windham county. He and his wife died within the same hour, November 26, 1784, and were buried in the same grave. Their son, Darius Preston, was born at Willington Hollow, in 1731, and died there, May 30, 1821. His powder horn, dated 1771, is now in Major Preston's possession. He married, November 15, 1759, Hannah Fisk, who died January 12, 1813. Their son, Amos Preston, born February 8, 1782, was the youngest of eleven children, and died October 6, 1864. He married, September 4, 1803, Martha ("Patty") Taylor, who was born February 8, 1782, and died December 7, 1860. Her father, Thomas Taylor, died April 5, 1815, aged sixty-three years. Joshua Preston, son of Amos and Martha (Taylor) Preston, was born July 15, 1813, the youngest of six children. He learned the trade of tanner, and was for many years foreman at the tannery owned by his eldest brother, the late Hon. S. T. Preston. For a time he was the proprietor of a hotel in the village of Westford, Connecticut, and also owned the Lincoln tannery. He was a staunch Democrat, but was indifferent to the lure of political office. He was decided in his opinions and outspoken, especially on the temperance question, and

was one of the first to identify himself with the temperance movement, which he believed went well with the Christian principles he professed. He was a member of the Baptist church at Willington, and was quite an accomplished player on the double-bass viol, with which he furnished music at the meetings of the church. In 1857 he became foreman for P. Jewell & Sons, tanners, of Hartford, and remained with them until 1879, when he removed to Chicago, where he held a similar position in the plant of his son, Captain E. B. Preston. In 1895 he returned to Hartford, and made his home with his daughter, Mrs. W. Chapin Hunt, until his death, March 18, 1900. He married, March 3, 1835, Caroline, daughter of Ariel and Betsey (Dimock) Eldredge, born February 6, 1816, in Willington, died April 27, 1882, in Chicago, and was buried in Cedar Hill Cemetery at Hartford. Ariel Eldredge was born April 28, 1791, and died September 15, 1849. He was the son of Zoeth Eldredge, born, it is supposed, in Willington, Connecticut, about 1751, died there, March 18, 1828. He was a farmer. He marched on the Lexington Alarm in Major Elijah Fenton's company from Willington. Upon his dismissal from this brief service he enlisted in the Second Connecticut Regiment, Colonel Joseph Spencer, serving in the Fifth Company under Captain Solomon Willes, from about May 1 until the latter part of December, 1775, when the regiment was dismissed. He was at Roxbury during the siege of Boston, and also saw three months' service under Washington in New York City in Captain Joseph Parsons' company, Colonel Samuel Chapman's regiment. He married in Willington, Connecticut, October 16, 1779, as his second wife, Bethia, born December 10, 1759, in Tolland, Connecticut, daughter of Captain Ichabod Hinckley, of Tolland, who was born October 13, 1735, in Wil-

lington, and died February 23, 1807. He was captain in the Continental army, and was very active in the Revolutionary War; served two terms in the General Assembly, and was selectman for fourteen years. He was a man of great natural dignity, of unusual ability, and of highest integrity. He served as first lieutenant, Sixth Company, Third Battalion, Wadsworth's Brigade. This battalion was raised in June, 1776, to reinforce Washington in New York City; served there and on Long Island; was caught in the retreat from the city, September 15, and suffered some loss; also engaged in the battle of White Plains, October 28. His time expired December 25, 1776. His first wife, Mary, died in Willington, January 8, 1769, aged thirty-seven years. Benjamin Hinckley, father of Captain Ichabod Hinckley, was born June 19, 1707, in Barnstable, and died in Willington, Connecticut, October 11, 1749. He was a farmer and was admitted freeman in Willington, December 17, 1735. He married in Tolland, November 6, 1733, Deborah Palmer, of Windham. His father was Ichabod Hinckley, born August 28, 1680, in Barnstable, died in Tolland, Connecticut, May 10, 1768. He married, January 5, 1702, Mary, daughter of Benjamin and Mary (Davis) Goodspeed, of Barnstable. She was born January 10, 1678, and died October 1, 1719. Having purchased three hundred acres of land, partly in Tolland and partly in Willington, he removed in 1732 with his family to Tolland, and served several terms there as selectman. His father, John Hinckley, brother of Thomas Hinckley, sixth Governor of New Plymouth Colony, was born May 24, 1644, and died December 7, 1709. In July, 1668, he married Bethiah, daughter of Thomas Lothrop, and granddaughter of Rev. John Lothrop. She was born July 23, 1649, and died July 10, 1697. John Lothrop was

born about 1621, probably at Egerton, Kent, England, and was about thirteen years of age when he came with his father to Scituate, Massachusetts. He married Sarah, daughter of William Learned. "Ensign" John Hinckley was a prominent citizen of Barnstable, where he owned much land. His father was Samuel Hinckley, of Tenterden, Kent, England, who came to New England with his wife, Sarah, and four children in the ship "Hercules," of Sandwich, which sailed about March, 1634. He settled in Scituate, where his wife joined the church August 16, 1635. They removed to Barnstable in 1639, where his wife died August 18, 1656. He died there, October 31, 1662. He was prominent and owned much land.

Jesse Eldredge, father of Zoeth Eldredge, was born August 9, 1715, in Eastham, and died in Willington, Connecticut, December 17, 1794. He married, November 7, 1734, Abigail, daughter of Samuel and Abigail (Freeman) Smith. She was born in Eastham, December 17, 1718, and died in Willington, March 16, 1793. She was a descendant of Elder William Brewster, Stephen Hopkins, Governor Thomas Prentice, Edmund Freeman, Rev. John Lathrop, Ralph Smyth, Henry Howland and Thomas Clark. Elisha Eldredge, father of Jesse Eldredge, was born about 1690, and died in Mansfield, Connecticut, November 9, 1754. He married Dorcas, daughter of Thomas Mulford, of Truro. She was born March 6, 1693, in Eastham, and died in Mansfield about 1755. Her mother was Mary, daughter of Nathaniel Basset, and granddaughter of William Basset, who came in the ship "Fortune" in 1621. His father was Elisha Eldredge, born in 1653, died in Eastham, October 14, 1739. In 1693 he was in Harwich and bought land in the Doane neighborhood. He afterwards sold this and removed to what later became Wellfleet. His father, William Eldredge, was a resident of Yar-

mouth, Massachusetts, from 3-3-1645, to 1667. He was a man of standing and substance; was constable in 1657, 1662, 1674, 1675 and 1677; was also surveyor of highways. He married Anne, daughter of William and Tamesin Lumpkin, of Yarmouth. Lumpkin came over in 1637. He was deputy to the Colony Court and held many local offices.

Major Preston's maternal grandmother, Betsey (Dimock) Eldredge, was born January 29, 1795, in Mansfield, and died in March, 1873. Her father, Shubael Dimock, was born October 4, 1757; married, January 22, 1789; died March 8, 1828. Her mother, Elizabeth (Wright) Dimock, born July 31, 1769, died August 10, 1837. The Dimock ancestry has been traced back to Elder Thomas Dimock, who was a selectman of Dorchester, Massachusetts, in 1635; freeman, May 25, 1636; Hingham, 1638; Scituate, 1639; one of the grantees of Barnstable, to which town he removed in 1639. Amos Otis says he was the leading man of the town. He was deputy to the Plymouth Colony court in 1640-41-42-48-49-50, and held other important offices. On October 14, 1642, he was elected lieutenant of militia, and reelected in 1646; was ordained elder, August 7, 1659, and died in 1659. His widow, Ann (Hammond) Dimock, was living in October, 1683. Their only son, Ensign Shubael Dimock, who lived to mature age, was baptized September 15, 1644. He was prominent in town affairs; selectman and deputy to the General Court in 1685 and 1686 and deputy again in 1689; was ensign of the militia. About 1693 he removed to Mansfield, where he died October 29, 1732, in his ninety-first year. In April, 1663, he married Joanna, daughter of John Bursley. She died May 8, 1727, aged eighty-three years. They were apparently the grandparents of Betsey Dimock's father, Shubael Dimock. Eliza-

beth Wright was the daughter of Eleazer and Anna (Marsh) Wright. He was born April 12, 1741, at Mansfield, Connecticut (his name is given in Mansfield vital records as Ebenezer), and died January 21, 1825. His wife died April 10, 1825. Eleazer Wright was the son of Ebenezer Wright, of Lebanon, Connecticut, who was born February 22, 1701; married, in 1728, as his second wife, Sarah Huntington. He died April 22, 1786, and she October 19, 1775. Ebenezer Wright was the son of Ensign Abel Wright, of Lebanon, Connecticut, where he died June 2, 1745. He married, September 6, 1691, Rebecca, daughter of Samuel Terry, of Springfield. Abel Wright was the son of Lieutenant Abel Wright, of Springfield, who married Martha, daughter of Samuel Kritchwell, of Hartford, December 1, 1659. She was scalped July 26, 1708, and died October 19, 1708. He died October 29, 1725, in his ninety-fourth year. He was selectman of Springfield in 1689 and 1698, also deputy to the General Court. Sarah (Huntington) Wright, wife of Ebenezer Wright, was the daughter of Deacon Joseph and Rebecca (Adgate) Huntington. Deacon Joseph Huntington was born September, 1661, in Norwich, and died December 29, 1747. He married, November 28, 1687, Rebecca, daughter of Deacon Thomas Adgate and Mrs. (Bushnell) Adgate, died November 28, 1748.

At the age of thirteen years, Major Preston went to Hartford to begin his career in the business world. Such was his application, intelligence and thrift that we find him eleven years later, at the outbreak of the Civil War, a member of the firm of Griswold, Griffin & Company, manufacturers of shirts. On April 22, 1861, he offered to give temporary assistance as a clerk in the office of Adjutant-General J. D. Williams. On July 17, 1861, in response to the request of Colonel Orris S. Ferry, Mr. Preston was ap-

pointed quartermaster of the Fifth Connecticut Regiment, with the rank of first lieutenant. On July 23 he was mustered into the United States Volunteer service. In September, 1861, he was detailed by Colonel Dudley Donnelly, and afterward by Generals G. H. Gordon and A. S. Williams to be acting assistant quartermaster of the First Brigade, General Banks' Division, and remained in that position until January 1, 1862, when he was returned to his old place in the Fifth Connecticut. In March, 1862, Lieutenant Preston was detailed as aide-de-camp on the staff of General Ferry, who had received a brigadier's commission. During a part of the time until February 19, 1863, he served as acting assistant quartermaster of the division. On that date President Lincoln commissioned him as "additional paymaster, United States Volunteers, with the rank of Major," and this position Major Preston held until July 31, 1865, when he was honorably discharged by the secretary of war. Millions of dollars passed through his hands during the war, and in the final settlement with the government his accounts balanced to a penny. At the close of the war he became a special agent for The Travelers Insurance Company. After two years in this position he was appointed superintendent of agencies, in 1898 he was promoted to be general manager of agencies, and has held that office continuously since that time. This position calls for executive ability of the highest order, with a gift for diplomacy equal to that of a foreign ambassador. Major Preston is a man of poise, and while he possesses a determination that enables him to surmount every obstacle to the accomplishment of his purpose, he accomplishes results through the exercise of tact that makes every one his friend. In the course of his work Major Preston has traveled all over the United States, Canada and Mexico. He is a member of

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Hartford Lodge, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, being one of its eight oldest members; Massachusetts Commandery, Military Order of the Loyal Legion; The Fifth Connecticut Infantry Reunion Association; Society of the Army of the Potomac, representing the State of Connecticut on its board; Robert O. Tyler Post, Grand Army of the Republic, being one of the trustees of the ten-thousand-dollar fund owned by the post; Army and Navy Club of Connecticut, of which he is president; Hartford Club; Red Cross Association; Connecticut Humane Society; Charity Organization; Visiting Nurse Association; Willington Cemetery Association; Lincoln Farm Association; Connecticut Peace Society; Connecticut Forestry Association, of which he was elected president in 1898; American Forestry Association; Connecticut Civil Service Reform Association, and Municipal Art Society. For several years he was a member of the board of trustees of the Connecticut Literary Institute of Suffield, and was president of the board for two or three years. Major Preston is a strong and active Republican, and has served in the Common Council and as a member of the board of aldermen.

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

In 1868 Major Preston began to arouse interest in a project to form a Baptist church on Asylum Hill, and on January 1, 1869, he circulated an invitation signed by himself and a number of other leading Baptists to attend a meeting to discuss the matter. In 1871 the committee of which he was a member purchased the lot. In that year a Sunday school was organized, and the following year the

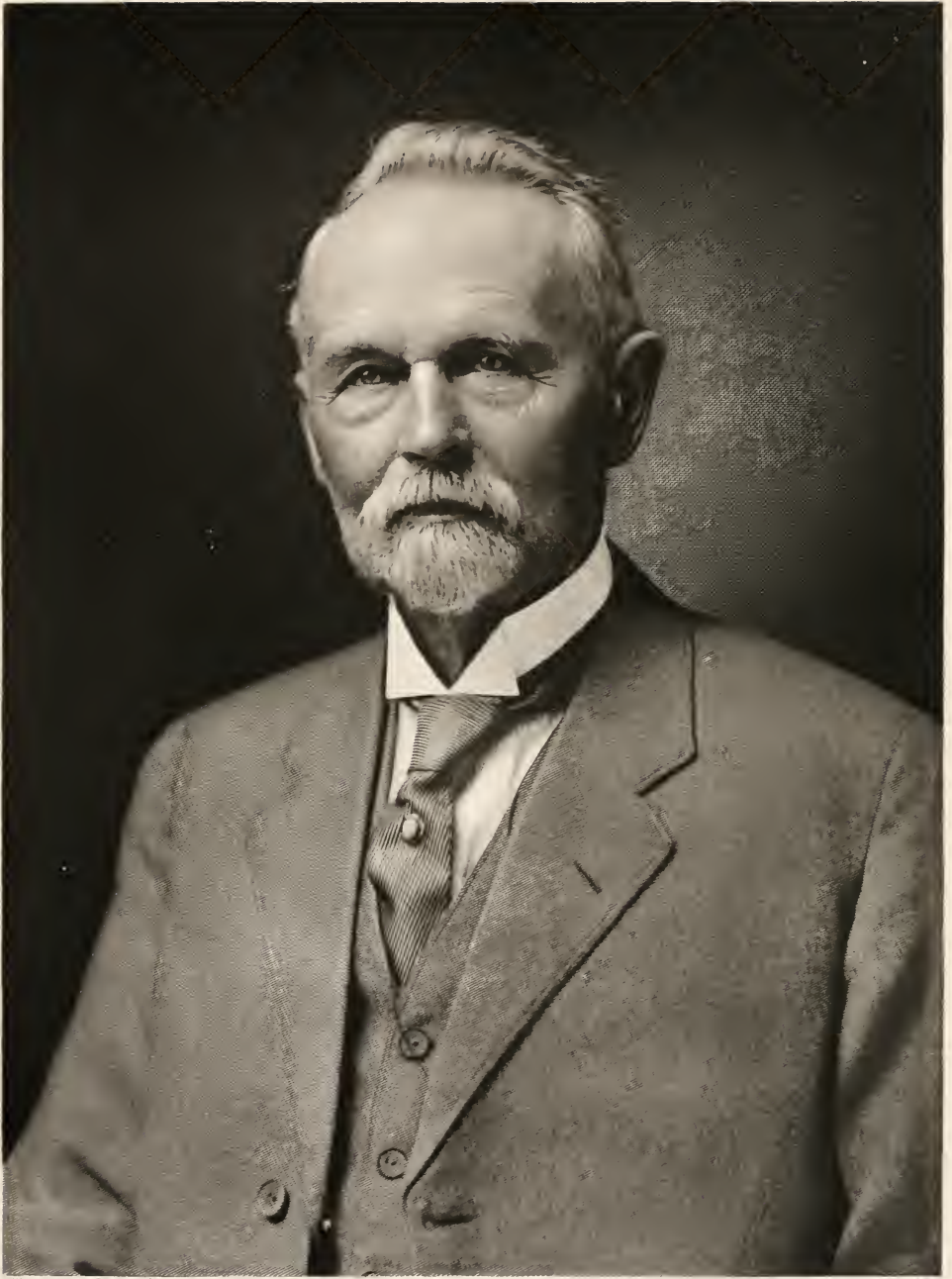
church edifice was completed. Major Preston was treasurer from 1872 to 1901, and deacon from 1875 to the present time. He is a member of the Baptist Social Union of Connecticut, which he has served as secretary, treasurer and president at different times. He has also served as a member of the board of the Baptist State Convention.

GRAHAM, Charles H.,

Manufacturer, Inventor.

Perusing the records of the brilliant men who have built up the industries of New England and made that region what it is, we are often compelled to wonder at the great number of men who, in the face of great odds, forced the issue with destiny and made their names to be forever identified with this or that great enterprise, commercial, industrial or financial. These are the men who are perhaps the dominant and certainly the most conspicuous type in that whole great region, the type that we think of first when the term New Englander is used. It would be difficult to find a finer example of this type we so much admire than that presented in the person of Charles H. Graham, of Unionville, Connecticut, who, although he is now retired completely from all business activities, was at one time one of the most conspicuous figures in that whole region and identified with many of its most important enterprises.

Born October 15, 1837, at New Britain in the State in which he has always made his home, Mr. Graham is originally of Scottish extraction, his paternal great-grandfather being a native of that country, the youngest son of the then Lord Graham. This gentleman, being of an enterprising nature, preferred to come to the United States, where he might make something of the opportunities open to



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Chas H Graham

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all men than to remain indefinitely in the old country where his position as a younger son necessarily relegated him somewhat to the background. Accordingly he left the old land with all its associations and came to the great western republic where he must depend solely upon his own unaided efforts. He settled at Norwich, Connecticut, and there his family continued to live for many years. His son, Curtis Graham, the grandfather of Charles H. Graham, was born in that town and passed his life there. He was successfully engaged in a saddlery business and was a well-known and popular citizen. He was married to Paulina Lord, of Norwich, and they had three children: Gilbert, a resident of New Britain; Mary, who moved out West and lived in the State of Indiana, and William Lord, the father of the Mr. Graham of this sketch. William Lord Graham was born at Norwich and there passed the early years of his life. He was educated in the local schools, and until young manhood lived with his father. He then went to New Britain, where he learned the trade of brass-turner and followed that craft in the same town for a number of years. He then saw an opportunity to engage in an industrial enterprise, which he seized with alacrity, and was soon doing a successful business in the manufacture of hames, cow bells and similar articles at New Britain. His death occurred at Burlington, Connecticut, in 1869. William Lord Graham, was twice married, the first time to Almira Wilmot, a daughter of Thomas Wilmot, of Burlington, Connecticut, and they were the parents of four children: Charles H., of whom further; Walter A., who became the superintendent of the Fair Haven & Westville Railroad and made his home in New Haven, Connecticut; Mary Jane, who became the wife of Albert J. Brewer, of Unionville, Connecticut; and William

J., also a resident of that town. Mr. Graham married (second) Frances Pettibone, and of their children but one survives, Arthur, now a resident of Burlington, Connecticut.

Charles H. Graham passed the early years of his childhood in his native New Britain and there also began his education, attending the local public schools for this purpose. When still a mere child his parents removed to Burlington, Connecticut, and he there continued his studies, and, being of an unusually ambitious and capable character, made the most of his advantages and gained an excellent education, considering the somewhat meagre opportunities offered by the public schools of those days. He was eighteen years of age when he finally completed his studies and entered the business life in which he was to make so large a success. His very first position brought him into contact with the great concern with which he remained identified throughout his entire active life. He was employed as a hand in his factory by Dwight Langdon, of Unionville, Connecticut, who in 1854 founded the concern that afterwards became the Upson Nut Company, although it was then carried on under Mr. Langdon's name. The young apprentice quickly showed his talent in picking up the detail of the new business of bolt and nut making, and he very soon became a master of the craft. Shortly after his connection with the company began, the control of the business passed from the hands of Mr. Langdon into those of A. S. Upson and George Dunham, who purchased the former owner's interest. For a time these two gentlemen conducted the business under the firm name of Upson & Dunham, but it was later incorporated under its present name of the Upson Nut Company. Mr. Graham's position with the growing concern continued constantly to improve. For a time he was employed as

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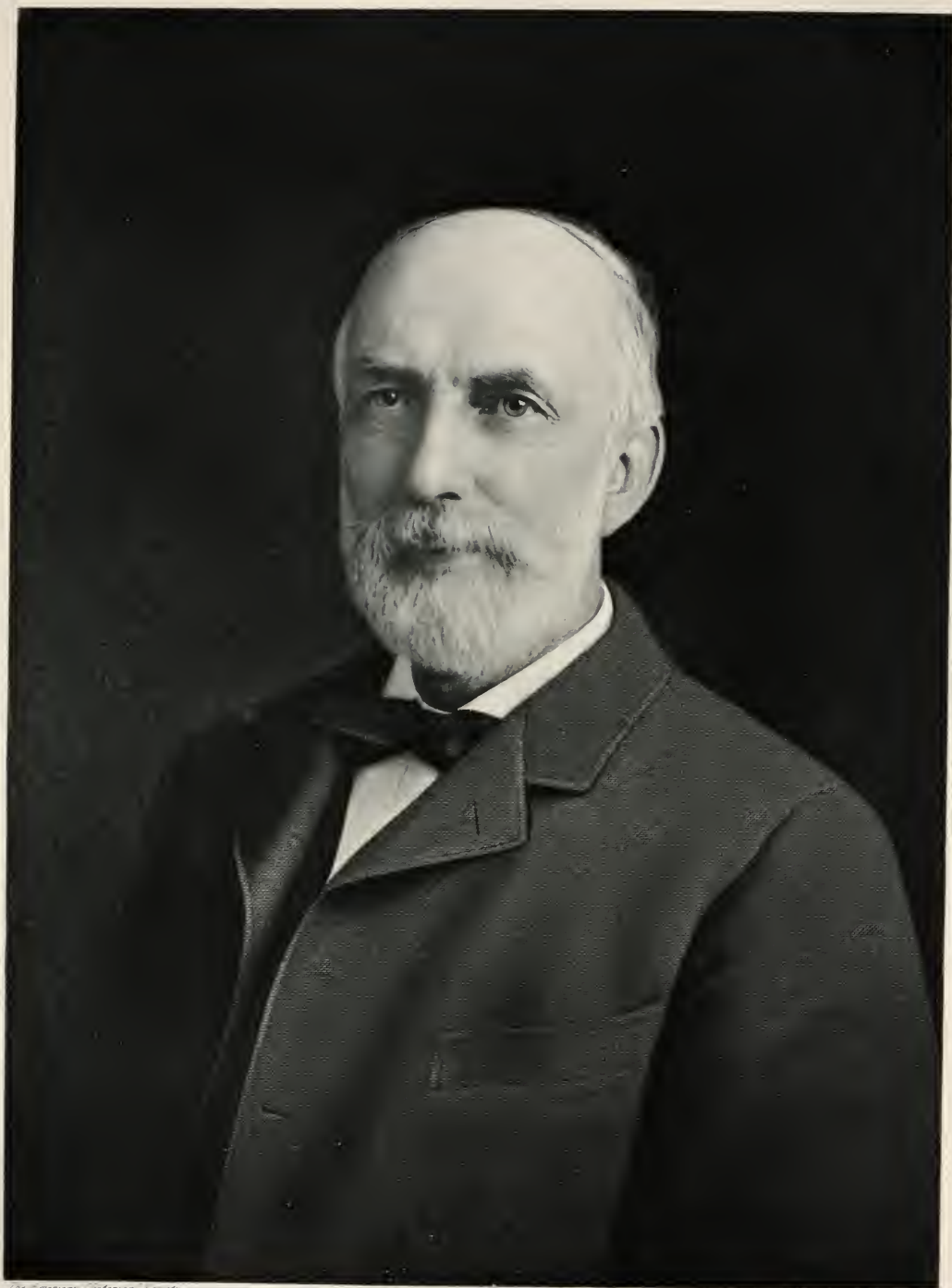
a shipper by Upson & Dunham and then was given a contract to make bolts and nuts for them. The business talents of the young man were not long waiting for recognition and his employers soon made him superintendent of the factory, a position of great trust and responsibility which he filled for upwards of fifteen years, continually learning more about the requirements of the work and making himself invaluable to the concern. During this period a Mr. Samuel Frisbie held the office of treasurer of the Upson Nut Company, but upon his death the good record of the young superintendent was rewarded by his appointment to the office thus left vacant. For many years thereafter the firm was composed of A. S. Upson, president; W. A. Hitchcock, secretary, and Mr. Graham, treasurer.

His interests, however, were by no means confined to the single concern, but were extended to many others and even went far beyond the limits of the community in their scope. His inventive genius was, perhaps, the first factor in making him well known, for, with his invention and patenting of the automatic lathe for threading bolts, he at once leaped into prominence wherever this industry is carried on. He became the secretary of the Union Nut and Bolt Company of New York and Chicago, and assistant treasurer of the Union Rolling Mill Company of Cleveland, Ohio. In his home town, also, he was interested in other concerns and was vice-president of the Unionville Water Company and a director of the Union Water Company of Unionville. A few years ago, Mr. Graham retired from active business and sold out his large interest in the Upson Nut Company to a Cleveland steel concern, which bought the whole company. Mr. Graham is now living with a married son, S. F. Graham, at Unionville.

The exacting nature of Mr. Graham's work in connection with the various concerns with which he was identified for so many years rendered it difficult during the greater part of his life to take the part in the more general life of the community which his tastes impelled him to and his abilities fitted him for. He has been for many years, however, a member of Evening Star Lodge, No. 101, Free and Accepted Masons, and up to recently has been active in the affairs thereof. He has always been keenly interested in political matters, especially in their application to local situations and conditions and, had his tasks been less onerous, might have taken a conspicuous place in public affairs. As it is, he has served his fellow townsmen as justice of the peace and as a member of the relief board. He is a Republican in politics, and was elected by that party to the State Legislature. He and his family attend the Congregational church, and take an active part in the work thereof.

Mr. Graham was united in marriage at Unionville, Connecticut, with Emeline A. Upson, a daughter of Seth and Martha (Brooks) Upson, of that place. To them were born five children, as follows: 1. Walter E., who is associated with the Upson Nut Company of Unionville; married Clarabel Lusk, by whom he has had two children, Kenneth and Arline. 2. Samuel F., who is now superintendent of the Unionville branch of the Upson Nut Company; is a selectman of Unionville; married Clara Roboham. 3. Henry C., a resident of Cleveland, Ohio, and a member of the corporation that purchased the Upson Nut Company; married, in August, 1899, Alice Taylor, of Unionville; children: Taylor and Winifred. 4. Lila E., deceased. 5. Winifred, deceased. Mrs. Graham is also deceased.

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Theodore Lyman

LYMAN, Theodore,**Lawyer, Financier.**

The calendar declares Mr. Lyman an octogenarian and the calendar is inexorable, but he is one of those men who never grow old save in years. Although hope has long since ended in fruition; ambition in realization, enthusiasm given way to ripened judgment, he has that spirit of perennial youth in his heart, that sympathy and desire to be of service, from which he draws a fresh inspiration each day, as from a seemingly inexhaustible source. He is one of the oldest members of the Hartford bar, though it is now several years since he has engaged in practice, but he retains an active interest in several of Hartford's important financial corporations, holding official position.

Nearly a decade has passed since he celebrated the fiftieth anniversary of his admission to the bar and over three decades since he succeeded his honored father as director of the Hartford Fire Insurance Company. As the years have taken their toll, the heavier burdens he carried were gracefully surrendered to younger shoulders, but he has not lost step nor surrendered his place in the line of public-spirited men whose achievements are the glory of City, State and Nation.

Mr. Lyman traces his family history to England and to Richard Lyman, who sailed on the ship "Lion" from Bristol, England, in August, 1631, settling in Charlestown, Massachusetts, where he was made a freeman, June 16, 1635. On October 15, following, he joined the party that later settled in Hartford, Connecticut, where he died in August, 1640.

The line of descent is traced through his son, Lieutenant John Lyman, born in England in 1623, who was brought to this country by his parents in 1631. He

was a resident of Northampton, Massachusetts, where he died in 1690. At the "Falls" fight with the Indians, May 18, 1676, he commanded the Northampton troops. He married, in 1654, Dorcas, daughter of John Plumb, of Branford, Connecticut.

Their son, John Lyman, born in Northampton, Massachusetts, in 1660, died at his home at South Farms in 1740. He married, in 1687, Mindwell, daughter of John and Mary (Crawford) Pomeroy, and kept a public inn at Smith's Ferry. His wife was born in 1666, died in 1735.

Their son, Elias Lyman, born at South Farms in 1710, died in 1790. He succeeded his father as inn keeper and farmer, and was many times called out for service during the Revolution. He married, in 1736, Hannah, daughter of Deacon Samuel Allen, of Northampton, born in 1714.

Their son, Elias (2) Lyman, born at South Farms in 1740, died in 1816. He was also a farmer and inn keeper. He married, in 1764, Hannah Clapp, of Easthampton.

Their son, Gaius Lyman, born November 24, 1769, died January 4, 1845. He kept an inn for several years, moving to Hartford in 1804 and there becoming a merchant, dealing in lumber and West India goods. He married, January 18, 1797, Submit Field, born June 17, 1774, died in Hartford, April 27, 1846, daughter of Deacon Joseph Field, of Sunderland, Massachusetts.

Their son, Christopher Columbus Lyman, father of Theodore Lyman, was born at Northampton, Massachusetts, December 28, 1800, died at Hartford, Connecticut, May 28, 1883. For a time he engaged in the lumber business in Hartford, but in 1835, upon the organization of the Hartford Fire Insurance Company, became its assistant secretary,

continuing in that position until 1878. He was the largest individual stockholder in the company and a director, but steadfastly refused to accept higher position in the management than that of assistant secretary although often urged. He was a cultured musician, his large library of musical works one of the best in the State. He composed the music for several hymns but never attempted any more pretentious composition. He was a man of quiet tastes and unassuming manner; generous, kindly hearted, and sympathetic, pure in thought and deed, a true Christian and a public spirited citizen whose years, eighty-two and five months, were spent in good works. He married at Bennington, Vermont, September 6, 1830, Cecilia Breakenridge, who died in Hartford, March 20, 1870.

Theodore Lyman, son of Christopher Columbus and Cecilia (Breakenridge) Lyman, was born at Hartford, Connecticut, January 4, 1834, and there his years, eighty-two, have been spent. He finished public school courses with graduation from high school in 1851, then entered Yale College whence he was graduated Bachelor of Arts, class of "55." He then began the study of law under the preceptorship of Thomas C. and Charles E. Perkins, eminent members of the Hartford bar, and on June 26, 1859, was admitted to practice. He chose the law of real estate as his special line and for half a century continued in practice, attaining high reputation as an able, honorable exponent of the law of property. His business connections have been numerous and exceedingly weighty, embracing many well-known corporations of the past and present. These have been largely surrendered but he is yet "in the harness" as director of the Hartford Fire Insurance Company, succeeding his father on the board in 1883, as vice-president of the Society for Savings; as director of the

Connecticut General Life Insurance Company and as trustee of the Hartford Trust Company.

This outline of his legal and business career but indicates its extent, importance and usefulness. No movement or enterprise that promised to advance the public good or Hartford's greatness but has had and has his hearty support. His high ethical standard won him the respect of his professional brethren of bench and bar, his genial personality, a host of friends throughout the State, his uprightness and integrity the highest esteem of his business associates. He is a member of the University Club and Phi Beta Kappa fraternity.

Mr. Lyman married, January 22, 1886, Laura M., daughter of George T. Sherman, of Milford, Massachusetts, and has four children: Helen, who resides in Hartford; Richard Sherman, of whom further; and Bertha and Esther, both living with their parents.

Richard Sherman Lyman, only son of Theodore and Laura M. (Sherman) Lyman, was born January 29, 1891. He was graduated from the Hartford High School with the class of 1909, and from Yale University, Bachelor of Arts, in 1913, and immediately entering the Yale Medical School. He then took a special course in the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, then attended the Harvard Medical School, and thence went to Johns Hopkins University as a member of the class of 1919. When Professor Sedgwick, of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, was asked to nominate men to go to Serbia to combat the typhus epidemic, Dr. Lyman was one of the ten candidates named, and became a member of the Red Cross expedition that went to Serbia under the auspices of the Rockefeller Foundation for Research. He was inoculated against typhus, and was one of the company of twenty-five who sailed March

3, 1915, to be gone five months. He performed a full share of the arduous labors and exposures incident to that severe service, and returned home October 4, 1915. In high school, he was chairman of his class. He is a member of the Asylum Hill Congregational Church. He is a member of the Psi Upsilon fraternity of Yale, also of the Elihu Club.

BRADSTREET, Albert Porter,

Lawyer, Jurist.

From 1875 until 1897, Judge Bradstreet was in the public service of the State of Connecticut, as town clerk, Assemblyman, State Senator, judge of probate, deputy judge and judge of the District Court at Waterbury. His prominence in public life and in his chosen profession does not outrank his social popularity nor his reputation as a loyal friend to every good enterprise.

(I) Judge Bradstreet is of the seventh generation of the family founded in America by Simon Bradstreet, who came over with Governor Winthrop in 1630, an A. B. and an A. M., Cambridge University, 1620-24. Simon Bradstreet came to the Massachusetts Bay Colony as assistant, was secretary of the Colony from August 23, 1630, to 1636; deputy governor, 1673-78; governor, 1679-86, and again in 1689-92. He died March 27, 1697, aged ninety-four years. His wife, Ann (Dudley) Bradstreet, was a daughter of Governor Dudley, born in England, who came to Massachusetts in 1638 with a commission as deputy governor, was Governor of the Colony in 1640 and one of the signers of the Charter of Harvard College. Ann (Dudley) Bradstreet was the first poetess of note in New England and one of a distinguished family, her brother later becoming a Governor of the Colony, a nephew becoming chief justice. She died September 16, 1672. Governor

Bradstreet married a second wife, Ann, daughter of Emanuel Dowling, and widow of Joseph Gardner.

(II) John Bradstreet, the youngest child of Governor Simon Bradstreet and his first wife, Ann (Dudley) Bradstreet, was born July 22, 1652, at Andover, Massachusetts, but spent his life largely in Topsfield, although in 1681 he was living in Salem. His wife Sarah was a daughter, of the Rev. William Perkins, of Topsfield.

(III) Simon Bradstreet, son of John and Sarah Bradstreet, was born April 14, 1682, lived and died at Topsfield. He married Elizabeth Capen.

(IV) John (2) Bradstreet, named for his grandfather, John Bradstreet, son of Simon and Sarah (Perkins) Bradstreet, was born at Topsfield, March 2, 1717. He married Elizabeth Fisk.

(V) Captain Dudley Bradstreet, son of John (2) and Elizabeth (Fisk) Bradstreet, was born in Topsfield, October 8, 1765. He married Polly Porter.

(VI) Rev. Thomas Jefferson Bradstreet, son of Captain Dudley and Polly (Porter) Bradstreet, was born April 7, 1807, died at Thomaston, Connecticut, October 5, 1897. He was a graduate of Yale College in 1834, was ordained a minister of the Congregational church, and delivered the first sermon in the church of that faith at Thomaston, Connecticut. In 1840 he was compelled to abandon his holy calling through ill health, and for a time he was superintendent of the Seth Thomas Clock Company, later was their commercial agent. His health continued to fail and finally he sought the out-of-doors occupation of a farmer, so continuing until his death in 1897. For thirty-seven years he was a member of the board of education of Thomaston, served as selectman, and represented his district in the State Assembly. He continued actively in church work, although unable to follow the call-

ing for which he prepared, but as Sunday school superintendent and worker rendered valued service in advancing his Master's cause. He was a man of the highest personal character, strong intellectually, ready in debate and a clear thinker.

Rev. Thomas J. Bradstreet married Amanda Thomas, a woman of great personal charm and grace, noble in her character, exerting a strong influence for good. She was a daughter of Seth Thomas, who began the manufacture of clocks in the town of Plymouth, now Hancock Station, Connecticut, in 1806, and in 1813 organized the Seth Thomas Clock Company under the joint stock laws of the State of Connecticut, and located in the place now Thomaston. By act of Legislature, in 1875, the town of Plymouth was divided, the western portion set off as a new town, and in honor of Seth Thomas and the great industrial plant he had created was named Thomaston. Rev. Thomas J. and Amanda Bradstreet were the parents of four sons and a daughter, Mary Amanda, who became the wife of Joseph R. French, of New Haven. The sons became prominent in business, in public life, in law, in agriculture and in medicine. Thomas Dudley Bradstreet as veteran manufacturer, Assemblyman, State Senator and State comptroller; Albert Porter Bradstreet as lawyer, judge and Legislator; George Parker Bradstreet as farmer, dairyman and merchant; Edward Thomas Bradstreet as a practicing physician of Meriden, Connecticut.

(VII) Albert Porter Bradstreet, son of the Rev. Thomas J. and Amanda (Thomas) Bradstreet, was born at Plymouth, now Thomaston, Litchfield county, Connecticut, June 9, 1846. There he attended the public schools and high school, and under private tutors prepared for admission to Yale College in 1867, whence he

was graduated A. B., class of "71." Having decided upon the profession of law, he entered Columbia University Law Department, and there completed his course in 1873 and received the LL. B. degree. He chose Thomaston as the location in which to begin practice, having, however, spent a few months in the law offices of Webster & O'Neill at Waterbury. He continued in successful practice at Thomaston until 1879, when he was elected deputy judge of the District Court sitting in Waterbury. In 1883 he was elected judge of the same court, was reelected in 1887 and again in 1893, serving until 1897. He was also judge of probate for the Thomaston district from 1882 until 1890. At the expiration of his term as district judge in 1897, Judge Bradstreet resumed his profession, practicing with honor and success in State and Federal courts.

Judge Bradstreet early affiliated with the Republican party, became an active worker and has since been one of the strong men and leading spirits of his party. Two years after beginning practice in Thomaston, he was elected town clerk and held that office continuously until 1891. In 1877-78 he represented Thomaston in the State Assembly, serving on the committee on cities and boroughs. In 1881-82 he served as State Senator from the Sixteenth Senatorial District, filling a place on the committee of insurance, as chairman the first year and being chairman of the committee on judiciary the second year. The purely judicial offices to which Judge Bradstreet was elected have been previously noted.

He is of social, genial nature and enjoys the society of his friends, and has for many years been affiliated with clubs in the cities to which business or professional engagements often called him. He is an ex-president of the Thomaston Club,

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a member of the Yale Club of New York, the Alpha Delta fraternity of Yale.] In religious faith he is a Congregationalist.

Judge Bradstreet married at Thomaston, March 4, 1875, Mary J. Parker, daughter of Edwin P. and Martha (Lee) Parker, both of whom lived and died at Thomaston.

Fortunate indeed is the community whose sons rear such worthy monuments to perpetuate her memory as the lives of the Rev. Thomas Jefferson Bradstreet and his sons; and happy is the man whose sons so worthily emulate the virtues of their father; nor is the commercial greatness arising from the genius and energy of their forefather, Seth Thomas, of greater value to Thomaston than the life records of his descendants herein recorded. He brought to Thomaston the energy and thrift of his Scotch parents; the Bradstreets brought to New England the culture and genius for public service of Governor Simon Bradstreet and his accomplished wife, Ann (Dudley) Bradstreet, and in Connecticut they united to form one of the strong families of this Commonwealth, a family of which Judge Albert Porter Bradstreet is a representative.

JUDD, George Edwards,

Enterprising Citizen.

We are always duly interested and properly impressed by the success won by unusual talents and powers out of the common; it appeals to a very fundamental trait in all of us, the account of the exploits of others more gifted than ourselves; we find it vastly entertaining to read of some coup which we feel utterly beyond the reach of our own humble abilities, we are delighted at hearing a report of how St. George disposed of the dragon. But it may be questioned if such matters are of as really vital interest to

us, certainly they are not so important, as that other class of record which describes how worth has won its way upwards, through doubts and difficulties, from humble beginnings to a recognized place in the regard of men, and trusted to no power but its own indomitable courage and indefatigable patience for the result. It is in the latter kind rather than the former that a lesson is contained for the rest of us, and it is a story not uncommon in this western land of ours. Like many of the other common things of life, however, it is perennially inspiring and with each repetition, each reappearance under new circumstances we feel a reawakened sympathy, a renewed wonderment regarding the forces and traits of character that have thus triumphed over obstacles and difficulties, and a strengthened determination to emulate them. Such an example we may find in the life of George Edwards Judd, of Waterbury, Connecticut, who, by sheer perseverance and hard work, gradually forced his way upward from the position he held as humble bookkeeper to one of influence and control in the financial and industrial world.

Born December 1, 1858, at New Haven, Connecticut, George Edwards Judd was the second of the nine children of William Brace and Elvira (Edwards) Judd, both of good old New England stock, the father having been born at Bethlehem and the mother at Roxbury, both in Connecticut. The Mr. Judd of this sketch lived in the city of his birth until he had reached the age of sixteen years, so that all his childish associations are with New Haven, and it was there that he gained his education, attending the excellent public schools and notably the Webster High School for that purpose. After completing his studies at this institution, Mr. Judd went to Middletown, Connecticut, and there secured a position in the Middletown Green Houses.

remaining there for upwards of eighteen months. He then came on to Waterbury, in which place he has since made his home and which has been the scene of his business career and is the site of the various enterprises founded by him. A year after his coming to Waterbury, his father followed him there and engaged in a contracting and building business until his death in the year 1900. In the meanwhile Mr. Judd, Jr., had secured a position as a bookkeeper with the Burcey Chemical Company, a prosperous concern of the city, it being an ambition of his to familiarize himself with business conditions and methods with a view to fitting himself for a larger career. He was well advised in this purpose and the training he received for the next few years could scarcely have been bettered. He remained about one year with the Burcey Company and then went temporarily to the Naugatuck Railroad Company, where he was given the position of cashier in the freight office of the New York, New Haven & Hartford railroad, where he remained another year. He then took a clerical position as bookkeeper in the Waterbury National Bank. This was the beginning of an association with this institution that lasted over a period of twenty-eight years, in which he gradually rose to the position of receiving teller, and became thoroughly familiar with every detail of the banking business. He then severed his connection with the National Bank and became associated with the West Side Savings Bank of Waterbury, of which he is at present secretary and treasurer. But Mr. Judd's talents are scarcely given their full play even in so responsible a position as this. He is the possessor of a remarkable organizing ability, and this has found its expression in the Mattatuck Manufacturing Company of Waterbury which he established about 1898 and which has done a most flourishing business in the

manufacture of metal goods ever since. He founded the Judd and Puffer Insurance Agency, in 1881, and does a large business in this connection.

There are other sides besides that of business to the activities of Mr. Judd and he is a participant in many aspects of the city's life. His great knowledge of financial and business conditions being well recognized by his fellow citizens, he was chosen as a member of the bureau of assessment and served in that department most efficiently and to the satisfaction of the whole community. He is a member of the local lodge of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, of the New England Society of New York and of the Waterbury and Country clubs of Waterbury. Mr. Judd is actively connected with church affairs in Waterbury. He is a Congregationalist and a member of the Second Church of that denomination in Waterbury. He is a liberal supporter of the charitable work undertaken by the congregation and has been clerk of the ecclesiastical society for the past twenty years.

On July 18, 1898, Mr. Judd was united in marriage with Nina Cowles, a native of Oakville, Connecticut, and a daughter of Samuel Henry and Mary Jane (Coley) Cowles, both of whom are deceased. To Mr. and Mrs. Judd have been born two children as follows: Stuart Edwards, born October 10, 1901, and now a student in the McTurnan private school of Waterbury where he is preparing himself for Hotchkiss School, Lakeville, Connecticut; and Eloise Elizabeth, born June 4, 1905, attending St. Margaret's School for Girls.

HOWE, Daniel Robinson,

Financier.

A twentieth century representative of one of the ancient and honorable New England families, Mr. Howe in his own

right has won position among Hartford's financial leaders and public spirited citizens. He is a descendant in the eighth American generation of Abraham Howe, who came to Massachusetts from England, settling first at Watertown where he is named as a proprietor. He then moved to Marlborough, which town for several generations was the family seat. He is first of record in Marlborough, Massachusetts, in 1660, and there he died, June 30, 1695. He married, May 6, 1657, Hannah Ward, who died November 3, 1717, daughter of William Ward, ancestor of General Artemas Ward of Revolutionary fame.

(II) From Abraham Howe descent is traced through his son, Captain Daniel Howe, born 1658, died April 13, 1718, a large landowner in both Marlborough and Lancaster.

(III) His son, Jonathan Howe, Jr. (so called to distinguish him from another Jonathan Howe), was born April 23, 1695, died July 25, 1738. He married Sarah Hopgood, a descendant of Shadrach Hopgood, of Sudbury, Massachusetts.

(IV) Their son, Solomon Howe, born December 11, 1718, died October 13, 1762. He was a farmer of Marlborough until about 1738 when he moved to Mansfield, Connecticut. He married, about 1738, Mary Howe, born in Marlborough, November 18, 1719, died November 16, 1792.

(V) Their son, Daniel Howe, born at Marlborough, Massachusetts, June 13, 1740, died at Mansfield, Connecticut, December 8, 1807. He married, August 26, 1761, Bridget Smith, who died March 20, 1815, aged seventy-one years.

(VI) Their son, Edmund Howe, born at Mansfield, Connecticut, April 25, 1780, died December 10, 1834. He was a farmer and merchant. He married, March 3, 1807, Eunice Grant, born 1781, died October 12, 1844, a descendant in the sixth

generation of Matthew Grant, of the General Ulysses S. Grant family.

(VII) Their son, Edmund Grant Howe, father of Daniel Robinson Howe, was born at Mansfield, Connecticut, November 8, 1807, died April 23, 1872. He began business life with his father, later became a dry goods merchant, trading under his own name. In 1829 he located in Hartford, and in 1831 established the dry goods firm of Pratt, Howe & Company, a firm that was abundantly successful until its dissolution in 1857. Junius S. Morgan, father of the late J. Pierpont Morgan, was Mr. Howe's partner for fifteen years while engaged in the dry goods business. After the dissolution of Pratt, Howe & Company, Mr. Howe went to New York City where for three years he was a partner in the banking firm of Ketchum, Howe & Company. In 1860 he returned to Hartford and became a member of the banking house of Howe, Mather & Company, continuing senior member until his death twenty-three years later. He was one of the organizers of the Hartford Carpet Company, and of the Greenwoods Company for manufacturing cotton goods. He was the first president of the City Bank of Hartford, serving from 1851 until 1857, and from 1866 until 1872 was president of the Exchange Bank. He served the Connecticut Mutual Life Insurance Company as vice-president, the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad Company as director, the Hartford and Wethersfield Horse Railroad Company as its first president.

Mr. Howe held the rank of captain in the State militia, and while never an aspirant to political honors he served one term in the General Assembly, discharging the duties of that office with the same conscientious care and thoroughness that distinguished him in his personal business affairs. He was a man of unusually

fine business ability, forceful, farsighted, progressive and well balanced. His integrity was undisputed, and he was held in the highest respect and esteem by all who knew him. He was one of the leading business men of his day, and widely known both within and without his State.

Edmund Grant Howe married Frances Kies, daughter of Samuel and Pamela (Davis) Kies. Her mother, Pamela (Davis) Kies, was born at Charlton, Massachusetts, March 4, 1778, died June 24, 1824. Five children were born to Edmund Grant and Frances (Kies) Howe: Edmund Miner, deceased; Charles Grant, deceased; Frances Pamela, married William J. Wood, deceased; George Summer, deceased; and Daniel Robinson, of further mention.

(VIII) Daniel Robinson Howe prepared for college in the public schools of Hartford, and entered Yale University, whence he was graduated Bachelor of Arts, class of "74." He began business life as clerk in the dry goods store of Collins & Fenn in Hartford, following that service by a clerkship in the Hartford National Bank. He then formed a partnership with Atwood Collins, founded the banking house of Howe & Collins and for several years was engaged in private banking operations. He then retired and has since devoted himself to the management of his own private business affairs and in the administration of the duties of several trusteeships that have been confided to him. He, however, holds important connection with several Hartford corporations of note, serving as vice-president of the Society for Savings, director of the National Exchange Bank, director of the Connecticut Fire Insurance Company, and trustee of the Connecticut Trust and Safe Deposit Company. He is an ex-treasurer of the Hartford Orphan Asylum, the American School for the Deaf and Watkinson Juvenile Farm School. He is a

member and deacon of the First Church of Christ, is an ex-president of the Federation of Churches and of the Young Men's Christian Association. His college fraternities are Kappa Sigma Epsilon, Delta Kappa, Delta Kappa Epsilon, and at Yale also of the senior society, Scroll and Key. For many years he was a member of the Hartford and Hartford Golf clubs, his present membership being with the University Club. He is not actively interested in politics, but takes more than passive interest in public affairs, always supporting those measures and enterprises that promise good to the community.

Mr. Howe married, February 16, 1876, Henrietta A., daughter of Erastus and Mary (Atwood) Collins, her father a dry goods merchant of Hartford, her mother of a Philadelphia family. They have three children: 1. Edmund Grant, educated in Hartford public schools, at Yale, at Leipsic, Germany, and the Sorbonne, Paris, now instructor at the University of Pittsburgh; he married Eleanor Wilson, of Parkersburg, West Virginia, and has a son, Daniel R. 2. Henrietta, married Clement Scott, of New York City, and they have one child, Clement. 3. Marjorie Frances, married Maynard Hazen, of Middletown, Connecticut.

BEARDSLEY, Charles William,

Man of Enterprise, Legislator.

It would be difficult indeed to find a stronger, healthier and more capable type of men than that formed by the pure blooded descendants of the English colonists who settled here in the early days and handed down their courage and enterprise and all the many virtues which so strongly characterized them and rendered them more fit than any other race that came to this wilderness of the "New World" to cope with its dangers and hardships and finally draw a great nation,



Charles W. Beardsley

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a brilliant civilization, from such difficult and unpromising beginnings. It is with this type that we rightly associate the thrilling events which led up to the gaining of independence and freedom for the American people, it is this race that has wrought most of the great deeds of the young nation which have made its name a synonym for enlightened tolerance and virtuous courage the world over. It is from this splendid stock that the distinguished gentleman whose name heads this brief sketch claims his descent, both he and his forebears displaying well the qualities and traits of their class and race. The Beardsley family is one of the oldest in New England and one of those that founded the charming town of Stratford, Connecticut, in 1639, its progenitor, William Beardsley, having settled there in that year and given the little settlement in the woods the name that it has since borne. This he did in honor of his birthplace in old England, Stratford-on-Avon, from whence he sailed to the colonies in 1635. The first four years of his life in this country he spent in Hadley, Massachusetts, and then removed to Connecticut where his descendants have remained to the present day, where they are at present very numerous. Some of them in the early days pressed on westward to New York and it is interesting in this connection to note that the town of Avon in that State was named by them in honor of the river on whose banks their ancestors dwelt. The particular line of his descendants of which Charles William Beardsley is a member, remained through the long interval of years residents of Stratford until the generation preceding him, when his father removed to the neighboring town of Milford whither his business took him towards the later end of his short life. The record of the Beardsleys in both towns has been of a kind in full harmony

with the best representatives of their type.

Mr. Beardsley's grandfather, William Henry Beardsley, was a man of parts. He was born in Stratford in the year 1767, and died in 1841 at the age of seventy-three years. His wife, who was a Miss Sarah Beach, of Huntington, Fairfield county, Connecticut, was a daughter of Israel Beach and a descendant of John Beach, of Stratford. They were the parents of seven children of which the fifth, Charles, was the father of Mr. Beardsley. Charles Beardsley was born in Stratford in 1806, and followed the occupation of farming as his ancestors had before him for many years. He learned the trade of shoemaker and followed this in connection with farming. He married, about 1831, Sarah Baldwin, a daughter of Hezekiah Baldwin, of Milford, Connecticut, and in 1844 they removed to that town. Nine years later, in 1853, when but forty-seven years of age he died leaving eight children as follows: Charles William, with whose career this sketch is especially concerned; Abigail, born May 9, 1832, and became the wife of Charles R. Baldwin, of Milford; Alvira, born June 4, 1834, deceased; Hezekiah, born April 30, 1836, deceased, who for many years conducted a large contracting and building business at Milford; George, born January 20, 1838, deceased, who had charge of the cabinet work in the schools of New Haven in which city he made his residence; Theodore, born February 23, 1840, deceased, who conducted a large contracting business in Springfield, Massachusetts; Sarah J., born January 25, 1842, deceased, married Edward Clark, of Milford; and Frederick, who was connected with the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad for many years.

Charles William Beardsley was born May 27, 1829, at Stratford in the old fam-

ily home, and there passed the years of his childhood until his fifteenth year. He attended the public and private schools of his native town and there gained his education, but upon leaving Stratford and moving to Milford he abandoned his studies and learned the shoemaker's trade as his father had before him. His apprenticeship lasted about three years and he then followed the trade for upwards of fifteen years more and with a considerable degree of success. He was fifteen years old when he began his apprenticeship and continued in this line until he was in the neighborhood of thirty years of age, when his failing health warned him that his life was too confined for health. Accordingly he gave up his shoemaking and engaged in stock raising and farming, trading in high-grade cattle for a number of years. In this he was extremely successful and some of the finest Jersey cattle that has ever come into the country has passed through his hands. As years passed he took his son into business with him and the two men raised fancy stock getting as high as four thousand dollars a head for some of their prize cattle. They also raised trotting horses and were widely known for their success. At the height of his success in this line Mr. Beardsley had his attention drawn to another enterprise which he considered offered him splendid opportunities. This was the raising of seeds for farm planting, and he proceeded at once to carry the scheme into effect. He purchased one of the finest farms near Milford and from the outset met with a high degree of success. He entered into a contract with the great firm of Peter Henderson & Company of New York to supply them with seed and this turned out a most lucrative agreement for both parties. Some few years ago Mr. Beardsley himself withdrew from active management of the business, but his son continues it to this day

and still supplies the New York seed man with his seed.

But it was not merely in his business successes that Mr. Beardsley became prominent in the community. He took an extremely active part in public affairs and was closely allied to the local organization of the Democrat party. He was elected selectman and succeeded himself twelve consecutive terms in the same office. He was a member of the fire department for twenty-two years, and a member of the board of education and did invaluable service to his fellow citizens in all these capacities. In 1889 he was elected to represent Milford in the Connecticut State Legislature, serving for two years on that body during which time he was a member of the railroad committee and the commission in charge of the Washington Bridge. He participated in the movement to install the new structure as a free bridge, those across the Housatonic at that period being all toll bridges. He made a strong motion before the Legislature urging this point and had the satisfaction to see the bill passed providing for the upkeep of the bridge out of the county funds. He was re-elected to the Legislature in 1891 and was again on the railroad committee. Governor Bulkeley appointed him to the Shellfish Commission and in 1893 he was re-appointed to this office by Governor Morris.

On May 28, 1850, Mr. Beardsley was united in marriage with Sarah Baldwin, a native of Milford, born January 4, 1827, a daughter of Elnathan and Sarah (Stow) Baldwin, old and highly respected residents of that place. Mrs. Beardsley died November 24, 1906, aged seventy-nine years. Three children have been born to them as follows: 1. DeWitt Clinton, May 18, 1852, now a manufacturer of boxes in New Haven; married Martha P. Avery, of Stratford, and has four chil-

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Charles F. Beardsley

dren: Medorah H., Maud C., Stanley A., died in 1915, and Ida Frances. 2. Sarah Etta, born February 10, 1855, died in 1915; was the wife of Charles Clark, now engaged in the extract business in West Haven: they were the parents of two children: George W. and Elwood R. 3. Charles Frederick, who resides at home and is now carrying on the great seed business founded by his father. Mr. Beardsley is a Congregationalist in religious belief and in 1850 joined the First Church of that denomination in Milford and is to-day one of the oldest living members. He is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows.

BEARDSLEY, Charles Frederick,
Substantial Citizen.

When man first emerged from that state of civilization in which his intellect was approximately that of a beast, and became a thinking being, the first pursuit or occupation to which he directed his energies was the cultivation of the soil. On this state of development, the first beyond the actual battle for self-preservation, depended the later evolution of the entire race. Upon the importance or unimportance of the position which agriculture occupies in the national life, the subsequent history of the nation hinges. Rome drew by far the greater proportion of her famous statesmen, soldiers, generals, writers and poets from that sturdy caste which formed the very sinews of the nation, the "agricolae," or farmers. And her greatness lasted so long as the homely virtues, connected with the cultivation of the soil, stood for the highest and best in the ideals of the empire. Pompey, Cicero, Marius, Cato, Cincinnatus, men whose names are synonymous with the greatness and prestige of the Roman Empire, came from the farming class, and when not occupied

with professional affairs, or the affairs of the State, reverted to it. It was not until Rome undervalued the virility and inspiration to be gained from nearness to the soil, and, forsaking the country, went madly into the dissipated life of the cities, that she fell.

We Americans are essentially a nation of farmers, on a colossal scale, and our greatest men have ever been, and will continue to be sons of the soil. From the very founding of the nation farming has occupied first place in the national pursuits, and has been responsible to a greater extent than any other thing for the position which America holds in the world to-day. It is this fact that makes agriculture a topic of absorbing interest to thinking people, and draws men to it as a life work.

Charles Frederick Beardsley comes of a family of gentlemen farmers, which reaches back to the times of the Revolution. He is the son of Charles William Beardsley, whose sketch precedes this, and was born on the Beardsley farm in Milford, Connecticut, in the house in which he now lives, on June 16, 1866. He was given educational advantages of a high order, and attended the elementary and high schools of Milford, later going to the Russell Military Academy at New Haven. He left school at the age of sixteen years, however, and returned to his father's farm. He selected farming from among the walks of life for which his educational training had prepared him, as his vocation, and has devoted his entire life since that time to it. He has made a close and continual study of the latest and most scientific and efficient methods of farming, and has applied all these to his work. Mr. Beardsley is regarded as one of the most prominent farmers in the entire State of Connecticut. He has given much time to the raising of fine cattle and horses, and has specialized in the raising

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of race horses. For forty years, all kinds of garden seed, raised on the Beardsley farm, has been sold to Peter Henderson & Company of New York, and the excellence of its quality has become a standard by which other seed is measured. The Beardsley farm covers one hundred and fifty acres of land of superior grade, valued at two hundred and fifty dollars an acre. Beside this, Mr. Beardsley owns several other tracts of land in the vicinity of Milford.

Although a man of prominence in the town of Milford, Mr. Beardsley has never taken an active part in its political affairs, declining firmly any nomination to public office. He is a Democrat in political affiliation, but not bound against his better judgment by party lines. His time has been so entirely taken up by his business pursuits that he has never become a member of any clubs, or fraternal organizations of any sort. He is a member of the First Congregational Church of Milford.

On August 29, 1911, Mr. Beardsley married Florence Montonboul, a daughter of Joseph and Agnes (Palmer) Montonboul, of Montreal, Canada. Mrs. Beardsley was born at Alpina, Michigan. Her father, a farmer near Montreal, is of French descent, and her mother English.

A fact of historical interest in connection with the Beardsley farm is that one of the oldest houses in the State of Connecticut, two hundred and fifty years old, still stands intact upon it. The house in which Mr. Beardsley himself was born is sixty-five years old.

REEVES, Francis Thomas,

Lawyer, Jurist.

When the new American race is at length wholly formed in this country after years of slow preparation in which the

peoples of many climes and races are amalgamated to form a single unit, it seems practically incontestable that the general character of the resulting race will be Anglo-Saxon or English. It will, of course, contain a thousand other elements and the gaiety and pathos of the Celt, the romance of the Slav, the intensity of the Hebrew will all probably exist as modifications of those traits of energy and enterprise that we have come to look upon as typically Anglo-Saxon; yet these will dominate, and it shall be from the English, from whom we have them, that the customs, the institutions, the prevailing social tone of that prospective people will be derived. It has so happened that, by a fortunate circumstance, the English people, upon whom we depend for our most fundamental traits, were the first and dominating element here, that they established a civilization of their own type here and that there has never been a sufficient inroad of foreign elements to greatly alter it, since as each new contingent arrived its members were transmuted into Americans who adopted our way of thinking as they adopted our language and thus, while they modified slightly, yet in the main only added to the mass and momentum of the great English tradition of freedom and equality upon which our very existence as a nation is built. We are not so fortunate as to have to-day an immigration of Englishmen in any way comparable in numbers with that of many other races, yet they still find their way here now and then, to make splendid citizens and take their share in preserving in a new land the splendid traditions of a common ancestry.

While not himself a native of England, having been born in Thomaston, Connecticut, August 3, 1877, Francis Thomas Reeves, the distinguished gen-

tleman whose name heads this brief appreciation, is a son of one who was, and it has been his part, during the comparatively brief portion of his life that he has spent, to maintain the best traditions and associations of the race in his character and conduct. It was Mr. Reeves' grandparents, Francis and Martha (Broad) Reeves, who were the real immigrant ancestors, his father being an infant of but two years when he was brought to his new home in America. Francis Reeves was employed as a salesman in this country and in the course of his career travelled to many parts of it. He was a man of extremely adventurous and enterprising spirit and it was but five years after he had come here to live that he lost his life in the Pike's Peak region of Colorado, whither he had gone on a prospecting expedition. Of the four children of Francis and Martha (Broad) Reeves, the eldest, Francis, Jr., is deceased, and the second is Peter B. Reeves, the father of Francis T. Reeves.

As has already been stated, Peter B. Reeves was born in England two years before his journey across the Atlantic, on June 28, 1852. He now resides in Waterbury, Connecticut, where he is associated with the Waterbury Clock Company. He married Ada M. Savage, of New York City, November 6, 1875, and their children were: Francis Thomas, of whom further; William Ainsworth, born May 18, 1879, at Thomaston; Ada May, born February 29, 1884, in Brooklyn, New York; and Martha Amelia, born February 1, 1889, in Jersey City, New Jersey, and died April 19, 1914.

Only the first four years of his life was spent by Francis Thomas Reeves in his native town of Thomaston, his parents moving in 1881 to Brooklyn, New York, where he first attended school. Eight years later they came to Waterbury, Con-

necticut, and there the lad attended the high school for a couple of years. He was fourteen years of age when he left his studies and found employment with the Waterbury Clock Company, with which his father was and is still connected. The younger man entered the employ of this great company in 1891 and remained there for nine years, being promoted several times in that period. He was possessed of a great ambition, however, and made up his mind to make a name for himself in a profession and ultimately decided on the law. Accordingly in 1900 he left the company and in September of that year entered the Southwestern Baptist College at Jackson, Tennessee, from which he graduated in 1901 with the degree of Bachelor of Laws. He went to the Washington and Lee University in 1902 and graduated with the class of 1903, again taking the degree of Bachelor of Laws. His graduation took place in June and before the month was over he had returned to Waterbury, Connecticut, and opened an office and established himself in legal practice there. From the outset Mr. Reeves was successful, and although he is still a comparatively young man he is regarded as one of the most promising attorneys in the city and already as a leader of the bar. He entered politics some years ago and quickly made his personality felt in the affairs of the city. It is in this connection that he is best known in Waterbury and that part of the State. As early as 1904 he was appointed to the position of assistant city clerk and served in that office for upwards of two years, becoming the Democratic candidate for tax collector in the autumn of 1905. To this office he was elected and again in 1907, serving for two years or four years in all. But much more important matters were coming to the young man, whose most efficient and disinter-

ested work in the offices he had held attracted the favorable notice of the public generally. He became the Democratic candidate for mayor of Waterbury in 1909 and was defeated by only ninety-two votes by William B. Hotchkiss. Two years later, Mr. Reeves was again candidate and again ran against Mr. Hotchkiss, who was up for reëlection, and whom he this time defeated. He served in this most important post for two years and rendered an invaluable service, not merely to his party, but to the community generally, carrying out much that was valuable in the way of public work and reform. One of the important things accomplished in his administration was the completion of the plans for the new Waterbury City Hall. In the year 1914 Mr. Reeves was appointed judge of the District Court of Waterbury, an office that he is still holding and which expires in 1918. Besides these more important offices, Judge Reeves has held many minor ones and many local honors have been accorded him, these being a slender expression of the esteem in which he is held by his fellow citizens.

Judge Reeves is a man who does not allow his profession to narrow his outlook upon life, or his more formal official duties to blind him to the general life of the community which he has been called to preside over. In the matter of social and club activities he is a prominent participant and belongs to a number of important organizations. He is a member of the local lodge of the Free and Accepted Masons, of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, of the Elks, a member of the Waterbury Conclave of the Heptasophs, and the Charter Oak Camp of the Woodmen of the World. He was also a member of several local societies and clubs and made himself interested in the success of all. In the matter of religion

Mr. Reeves is affiliated with the Episcopal church and is a member of Trinity parish in Waterbury.

On June 9, 1904, at Naugatuck, Connecticut, Mr. Reeves was united in marriage with Betty Peterson of that place. Mrs. Reeves is a native of Sweden and a daughter of Peter Larson and Christina Peterson, who still reside in Sweden. To Mr. and Mrs. Reeves has been born one daughter, October 5, 1910, Doris Betty.

Judge Reeves is a man of thoroughly Democratic ideals and standards, a man who disregards the external characteristics of men and perceives the essential underlying manhood in each. He is extremely fond of outdoor sports and pastimes, especially of hunting and fishing, enjoys automobiling greatly and is an enthusiastic billiard player, but if he may be said to have any hobby at all that hobby is his work, in which he is completely wrapped up. Indeed, work appears to be his play, and one of his chief occupations outside of the practice of his profession or the discharge of his public duties is the subject of banking, of which he is a very thorough student. So much is he a student of this subject that he is employed as instructor in the principles of banking in the Waterbury Chapter of the Institute of Banking.

ROWLAND, Herbert Samuel,
Manufacturer.

Among the many important manufacturing concerns which give Waterbury, Connecticut, its commercial importance is the Berbecker & Rowland Manufacturing Company, Herbert S. Rowland being secretary and treasurer. This company manufactures and imports plain and fancy furniture nails, cabinet and upholstery hardware, brass and other metal goods, had a small beginning, but has grown to

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Robert Palmer

a large modernly equipped plant, transacting an extensive business. In this growth and prosperity Mr. Rowland has been a contributing factor, no department of the company's business showing more efficient management than the secretary-treasurer's office. Mr. Rowland came to Waterbury when a young man fresh from school and has spent his entire business life in that city. All but five years of that period has been spent with the company whose financial affairs are in his capable hands. He is a wise, cautious, yet progressive business man and has won enviable standing among men of affairs. He is a member of the Weston branch of the well known Rowland family, son of Samuel Sherwood and Emily Cole (Thorpe) Rowland.

Samuel Sherwood Rowland, an only child, was born in Weston, Connecticut, died at Southport in the same State about 1886, aged sixty-four years, a farmer. He married Emily Cole Thorpe, born in Southport, who died in 1875 at Weston. Two of their five children are living, Henry Lincoln, trust officer of the Colonial Trust Company of Waterbury, and Herbert S. (the youngest child), of further mention. The deceased are: Harriet J. (the eldest child), wife of A. C. Barron, of Nunda, New York; Edith Sherwood, who married Asa F. Bosworth, of Providence, Rhode Island; and Mary Emily, who died unmarried.

Herbert Samuel Rowland was born at Weston, Connecticut, August 21, 1866, but at the age of ten years the family moved to Southport, Connecticut, where he attended public schools until his admission to Fairfield Academy, and for five years he was a student at South Berkshire Institute, New Marlboro, Massachusetts. After his graduation he entered the employ of the Waterbury Button Company at Waterbury, continuing in

that employ for five years. He then formed the connection that now exists with the Berbecker & Rowland Manufacturing Company. The plant of the company is located at Waterville, near Waterbury. He is also a director of the Waterbury Trust Company and of the Apothecary Hall Company. Mr. Rowland is a member of the Masonic and Odd Fellows orders, the Waterbury Country Club, the Waterbury Club, the Home Club, the First Congregational Church, and in political faith is a Republican. He has never sought nor accepted public office, but is fully alive to the responsibilities of citizenship and interested in all that pertains to the public welfare.

Mr. Rowland married, at Woodbury, Connecticut, October 6, 1893, Susan S. North, born at Waterbury, daughter of Dr. Alfred North, a long time physician of Waterbury, now deceased, and his wife, Amelia H. (Buck) North, born in New York City. Mr. and Mrs. Rowland are the parents of two children: Alfred North, born January 15, 1901, and Helen North, December 31, 1903.

PALMER, Robert,

Business Man, Public Official.

Ten generations of Palmers, William Palmer and his descendants, have flourished in America, the founder coming from England on the ship "Fortune" in 1621, one year after the Pilgrims of the "Mayflower." Every State in the Union claims descendants of William Palmer, and in Connecticut there are many of the name. Robert Palmer, of Waterbury, Connecticut, of the tenth American generation, is, however, of New York birth, his grandfather, also a William Palmer, having settled in Dutchess county of that State. The lapse of time has brought him back to New England, the home of his

earlier ancestors, and to the State of Connecticut, where another Robert Palmer, but of an earlier generation, was a famous shipbuilder.

The name Palmer was originally a common title of those pilgrims who had returned from the Holy Land bringing with them as a token, and a remembrance of their pilgrimage, a branch of a palm tree. Thus is Scott's "Marmion," Canto I—xxiii:

Here is a holy Palmer come,
From Salem first and last from Rome.

Certain returned Crusaders were knighted and allowed to assume the title "Palmer" as a surname.

William Palmer, the American founder of the family, settled in Plymouth with the Pilgrims, his land being in that part later set off as Duxbury. He brought a son William (2), and by a second wife had a son Henry. This son William (2) died before his father, but left a son, William (3), from whom many Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, and New York Palmer families are descended. William Palmer, of the eighth generation in America, a descendant of William Palmer, "the founder," lived in Dutchess county, New York. He married a member of the Society of Friends, Miss White, and of their children three are yet living: John Allen, of further mention; Edward and Milo Palmer, of Torrington, Connecticut.

John Allen Palmer, born in Dutchess county, New York, in 1845, is now (1916) living retired at Falls Village, Connecticut, an honored veteran of the Civil War. He was little more than a boy when he enlisted in the Fifth Regiment Connecticut Volunteers, and except when in hospital, or a prisoner, there were no battles in which this famous fighting regiment took part in which he did not participate.

He was severely wounded, was captured by the Confederates and confined within the infamous Andersonville stockade, but survived all perils, and when finally honorably discharged and mustered out of the United States army had completed four and one-half years of service. He returned to Dutchess county a veteran in experience, having hardly yet attained his majority. He became a farmer and stock-raiser, following that occupation and business all his active years, residing several years at Amenia, Dutchess county, where his son Robert was born. He married Sarah U. Buckley, born in Sharon, Connecticut, who died in 1904. John A. and Sarah U. Palmer were the parents of ten children, seven of whom are living: John, deceased; Robert, of further mention; Thomas, deceased; Richard; Emma, wife of H. N. Adams, of Goshen, Connecticut; Sarah, wife of William Harding, of Mount Vernon, New York; Nathaniel, of Torrington, Connecticut; Dolly, wife of C. E. Holcomb, of Canaan, Connecticut; Anna, residing in New York City; Mary, residing in New Rochelle, New York.

Robert Palmer, second son of John Allen and Sarah U. (Buckley) Palmer, was born at Amenia, Dutchess county, New York, February 24, 1870, of the tenth Palmer generation in America. When he was less than a year old his parents moved to Sharon, Connecticut, where he resided for twelve years, then left home. He attended public schools in Sharon, and after leaving home worked for different farmers at Burrville for two years, attending school during the school year. He then spent two years in a similar manner at Stockbridge, Massachusetts, working and attending school. He then returned to Connecticut, and in 1892, being twenty-two years of age, located in Waterbury, where for eighteen years he was in the employ of the American Ring Company,

becoming foreman of the packing department after one year of service and remaining so for seventeen years.

He had taken a deep interest in public affairs from the beginning of his residence in Waterbury, but only as a voter and party worker, until 1907, when he was elected a member of the Board of Relief, serving two years. In 1909 he was the nominee of the Republican party for town clerk, serving his term of two years most efficiently, and in 1911 was reelected for another two years. In 1913 he was again the nominee of his party, and at the November polls was the only Republican on the city ticket to be elected. In 1915 he was nominated for a fourth term, and as in 1913 was the only Republican to emerge triumphantly from the ordeal of the polls, his majority being 1171. This leaves the inference very plain that Mr. Palmer has filled the office of town clerk so well that his Democratic friends overlook their party prejudices in their desire to retain an efficient town clerk in office. This is highly complimentary to the town clerk and highly commendable to the independent voters who have retained him in office in the face of an adverse party majority.

Mr. Palmer is particularly well known in fraternal and society circles, holding membership in thirty-four organizations, five of them being fraternal organizations of Waterbury. In many of these he holds official positions and in others he has passed all the chairs. The societies to which he belongs cover a wide fraternal and social field, the principal ones being: Waterbury Lodge, No. 265, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks; Waterbury Aerie, No. 379, Fraternal Order of Eagles; Waterbury Lodge, No. 703, Loyal Order of Moose; Speedwell Lodge, No. 10, Knights of Pythias; White Oak Camp, Woodmen of the World; Amity Castle,

No. 11, Knights of the Golden Eagle; Foresters of America; New England Order of Protection; Concordia Singing Society; Concordia Club of Danbury; Pequot Club of Waterbury; Brooklyn Athletic Club; South End Social Club; Recreation Rod and Gun Club; Oakville Pigeon Game Club; Waterbury Sporting and Fishing Club, of which he is president; Washington Hill Athletic Club; Turn Verein Vorworts, of Waterbury; Broadway Social Club.

Mr. Palmer married, in Waterbury, November 27, 1897, Catherine Kilbride, born in Waterbury, June 23, 1875, daughter of Lawrence and Mary (Cullen) Kilbride, both deceased. Lawrence Kilbride was born in the county of Queens, Ireland, married in England, Mary Cullen, also born in Queens county, Ireland, then came to the United States, locating in Waterbury, where both died. Robert and Catherine Palmer are the parents of six children, one of whom died in infancy. The living are (1916): Raymond, aged eighteen; Frank, aged sixteen; Joseph, aged fourteen; all high school students; Walter, aged twelve, attending grammar school; Marie, aged seven, attending the primary department of Notre Dame Convent. Mrs. Palmer is a member of the Roman Catholic church, the children also being brought up in that faith.

Mr. Palmer is a man of genial nature, very friendly and filled with the generous spirit of fraternity, brotherly love and manliness. His friends are many, his uprightness, integrity and honorable life commending him to all.

CHURCH, Ulysses Grant,
Attorney-at-Law.

The law is an exacting mistress to those who would follow her, but, though, exacting, she brings great rewards. Of her

votaries she demands from first to last that they make themselves students, nor will she excuse them from this necessity, however far they may progress in knowledge. Of them, too, she will have the strictest adherence to her standards, the closest observation of the etiquette she has approved, so that one should not inconsiderately pledge himself to her cause. Yet there are some who possess a pure love of the law for its own sake, even in this day and generation, some who would regard it as well worth their best efforts even though it were an end and not a means, a road that existed for its own sake and led nowhere. Such is undoubtedly true in the case of Ulysses Grant Church, the distinguished attorney of Waterbury, Connecticut, whose name heads this brief sketch, a profound student of the law and an ardent lover of its traditions and its methods.

Ulysses Grant Church was born November 22, 1869, at Chaplin, Connecticut, a son of Julius and Minerva (Turner) Church, and a member of an old and honored New England family, whose founder, Richard Church, came to Plymouth, Massachusetts, in 1630. The paternal grandfather, Morris Church, was born in Mansfield, where he lived most of his life, was a farmer in Chaplin, living there in the high regard of his neighbors until his death at the age of eighty-seven years. He was twice married, but it was by his first wife, Patty (Robbins) Church, that his children were born. There were three in all, two daughters, Martha and Eunice, both deceased, and Julius, Mr. Church's father, now also deceased.

Julius Church was born in Mansfield, but afterward made his home in Chaplin, where his son was born, and finally at North Windham, where he died in 1915 at the age of eighty-nine years, his wife having died there the year previous at

the age of eighty-two. Like his father he was a farmer, and his son, Mr. Church, enjoyed the benefits that come from a youth spent amid the wholesome, vigorous environment of the farm. He was the youngest of five children, the others being as follows: Emma, who died at the age of thirteen years; Edith, who became Mrs. Charles Smith, of North Haven, Connecticut, and died in 1891; Clifton J., who now resides at the old homestead at Chaplin with his wife, Eva (Whittaker) Church, and their two children, Bernard and Lawrence; Martha, now Mrs. Orin E. Colburn, of North Windham, and the mother of two children, Raymond and Edith.

Ulysses Grant Church lived in his native town of Chaplin during the first seventeen years of his life, and there attended the local public schools for the rudimentary portion of his education. Later he went to the Mount Hermon School at Northfield, Massachusetts, and graduated therefrom in the year 1891. In later life Mr. Church served a term as trustee of this institution. He was a youth of much ambition and no little taste for study and he matriculated at Yale University in 1891 and graduated with the class of 1895 from the academic department. It had been a growing desire on his part to study law, and upon completion of his academic course he entered the Yale Law School and graduated therefrom two years later with the class of 1897. Shortly after, the outbreak of the Spanish-American War turned Mr. Church's thoughts away from the law temporarily. He joined the auxiliary force of the United States navy, mustered in for the occasion. However, the war was soon over and in January, 1899, Mr. Church came to Waterbury, Connecticut, and there began his practice of the law, Waterbury having remained his home up

to the present time. He opened his office at Nos. 17 and 19 Odd Fellows' Building, his present location, and was very successful from the outset. His practice is now a large and important one and he is regarded as one of the leaders of the county bar.

Besides his private practice in the law, Mr. Church has identified himself prominently with the affairs of the city he has chosen for his home and has already rendered valuable service to the community. Greatly interested in politics from an early age, Mr. Church has allied himself with the local organization of the Republican party, of the principles and policies of which he is a staunch supporter. It was soon recognized by his colleagues that Mr. Church was a coming power in the political situation and a natural leader and he was placed in a number of responsible positions in the party's organization. He was chairman of the city committee for a number of years and for six years the member from the Fifteenth Senatorial District in the State committee. He is at present holding this responsible place, serving his fourth term therein, having succeeded General Lilly in this position. In 1906 he was appointed prosecuting attorney for the District Court and served in this difficult post until 1914, a period of eight years. He is one of those chosen in 1915 to serve on the State civil service commission by Governor Holcomb, and is still effectively serving the State in this capacity.

Mr. Church is a conspicuous figure in fraternal circles in Waterbury and a prominent member of several orders. He belongs to Harmony Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons; Eureka Chapter, Royal Arch Masons, and Clark Commandery, Knights Templar. He is also a member of the local encampment of the Independ-

ent Order of Odd Fellows, the Waterbury Lodge of Elks, and the Waterbury Lodge of Spanish War Veterans. He is a member of the Waterbury Club and decidedly active in the general social life of the city. He keeps in touch with his colleagues of the profession by membership in the American Bar Association and the Connecticut Bar Association. In the matter of religious belief Mr. Church is a Congregationalist, attending the First Church of that denomination in Waterbury and giving liberally of effort and money in its cause.

On December 21, 1899, at Chaplin, Connecticut, the marriage of Mr. Church to Mabel Spafford Lincoln was celebrated. Mrs. Church is a native of Chaplin, born July 10, 1875, a daughter of Edgar S. and Katherine (Griggs) Lincoln, then of Chaplin, now of Waterbury, where Mr. Lincoln lives in retirement, having withdrawn from the active life of a large mercantile establishment some years ago. There is another daughter besides Mrs. Church, Lucy, now the wife of Hubert Blake, of New Britain, Connecticut. To Mr. and Mrs. Church one child has been born, Richard Lincoln Church, December 17, 1912.

The life of Mr. Church may well serve as an example for the young men of his community. Possessed of talents above the average, a capable mind and alert perceptions, to which he adds a fine legal training, he is turning the better part of his efforts to the service of the community, contenting himself with the knowledge of work well done. For such a one the future seems to smile most fairly, and it may be discreetly predicted that, with a growing reputation and his faculties at their prime, the coming years will witness still higher achievement than in the past.

FILLEY, Homer Gilbert,**Active Factor in Community Affairs.**

Among the successful business men of the prosperous city of Waterbury, Connecticut, a high place is due to Homer Gilbert Filley, whose career from the outset has been successful in the best sense of the term, in that it has contributed to the welfare of the community as well as to his own, and which has placed him high in the regard of his fellow citizens. Mr. Filley is a fine type of citizen, combining in his character and personality in very happy proportion the qualities of the practical business man with those of the public-spirited altruist, whose thoughts are with the welfare of the community. It has been by his own efforts that he has risen from the humble position of clerk in a dry goods store to that of one of the city's prominent merchants, and throughout this long and worthy career he never has conducted his business so that it was anything but a benefit to all his associates and to the city-at-large. He is frank and outspoken, a man whose integrity has never been called in question, who can be, and is, trusted to keep the spirit as well as the letter of every contract and engagement that he enters into. He is possessed of the truly democratic instincts, easy of access to all men and as ready to lend his ear to the humblest as to the proudest and most influential.

Homer Gilbert Filley was born July 6, 1861, in the city of New Haven, Connecticut, but his family, which is an old one, lived in the early years in the neighborhood of Bloomfield, Connecticut, in which town his paternal grandfather, Gurdon W. Filley, was born. This gentleman was married to Polly Crampton, of Bloomfield, and while yet a young man moved to Litchfield, Connecticut, where he was the possessor of a fine farm which he

operated with a high degree of success during the remainder of his life. He and his wife were the parents of four children, none of whom are at present living. One of these, Myron Winslow Filley, was the father of the Mr. Filley of this sketch. He was born at Litchfield, and during his early youth lived upon his father's farm. He had a strong ambition to come to the city, where he believed a far greater opportunity existed for success, and accordingly he removed to New Haven and there entered the photographer's line. His success was marked and he remained in this work until the close of his life, attending to his business at his office on the very day of his death. This occurred at the age of seventy-seven at his home. He was married, in 1859, to Cleora Gilbert, then a girl but seventeen years of age, who is still residing in New Haven. She was a native of Hamden, Connecticut, and one of the seven children of Griswold I. and Mary (Ford) Gilbert, of whom only she and one brother, John Gilbert, of New Haven, senior member of the grocery house of John Gilbert & Son, survive. To Mr. and Mrs. Filley, Sr., six children were born. One of these, Emma, died in infancy, the five others now living being as follows: Homer Gilbert, the eldest, of whom further; Mary, who is now the wife of the Rev. H. S. Wanamaker, of Frankfort, Wisconsin; Luella, who resides in New Haven; Walter O., also a resident of New Haven and the holder of the responsible office of State forester of Connecticut; and Sarah, now Mrs. C. C. Chatfield, of New Haven.

The boyhood of Homer Gilbert Filley was spent in his native city, New Haven, and it was at the fine public schools there that he received his education. Upon his graduation from the Dwight Grammar School, however, he did not further pursue his studies, but coming alone to the city of





Albert J. Blatterley.
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Waterbury he went to work in the dry goods establishment of E. T. Turner & Company. This was in the year 1879, and for eight years he continued in this employ, gradually rising in position until he held one of responsibility and prominence. In 1887, however, he severed his connection with this concern entirely and then became associated with J. M. Burrall & Company, dealers in furniture and doing a large business in undertaking. This firm was the first in the undertaking business in the city, having been established there as early as 1849. Mr. Filley was admitted to this firm as a partner and remains thus associated up to the present time. Upon the death of J. M. Burrall in the year 1909, the concern became the Filley & Crane Company and the control and management of the large business passed into the hands of Mr. Filley, where they still remain. In virtue of his position as one of this concern, Mr. Filley is recognized as one of the most influential business men and merchants in the city and has won for himself a reputation second to none for integrity and solid conservatism.

There are many other departments of activity in which Mr. Filley is prominent, and there are few movements undertaken for the advancement of the public interests which, if they appeal to his judgment of what is well considered and wise, with which he is not identified, often as a leader. In fraternal and club circles as well as in the more informal functions of society, he is conspicuous, and his name is included in the membership rolls of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Country Club of Waterbury. In his religious belief he is a Congregationalist and he attends regularly divine service at the Second Church of this denomination in Waterbury, contributing liberally to its work, especially that of a beneficent and

philanthropic nature, and himself taking an active part therein.

Mr. Filley was married to Minnie Eleanor Ford, at Torrington, Connecticut, on September 18, 1890. Mrs. Filley is a native of Torrington and a daughter of William and Susan W. (Wilson) Ford, old and highly respected residents of that place. Mr. Ford was for a long period a farmer there, his death occurring many years ago, but Mrs. Ford still resides there at the age of seventy-two years.

BLAKESLEY, Albert Johnson,
Financier.

Albert Johnson Blakesley, whose life has been so closely associated with the city of Waterbury, Connecticut, since his birth there, is a fine example of the strong men who in the past and present generations have brought such great industrial and financial development to New England. As in the case of so many of these, Mr. Blakesley is the product of two factors, which are apparently well fitted in combination to produce the strong, yet polished, type that has made New England so famous in the world of business enterprise. These factors are, in the first place, a native culture, the result of its presence in the past generations of his ancestors, and in the second place a youthful environment of simplicity, with wealth sufficient for all needful things yet not enough to excuse from the normal tasks and labor and so produce the spirit that shrinks from effort.

Mr. Blakesley was born April 30, 1858, at Waterbury, Connecticut, and has always made that city his home. He received his education at the excellent public schools there and graduated from the Waterbury High School with the class of 1873. His father, Augustus M. Blakesley, had already made himself a prominent

figure in the banking circles of the city and reached a high place in the regard of his fellow citizens. The elder man was not a native of Waterbury, but had come thither from Plymouth, Connecticut. He was a son of Milo and Dorcas (McKee) Blakesley, of Plymouth and Terryville, Connecticut, and was himself born there March 4, 1830. He came to Waterbury some time before the birth of his son, and became associated with the Waterbury National Bank, rising finally to the office of cashier, his term of service there being fifty-six years, from 1852 to 1908, in which year he died on October 20. He married Margaret O. Johnson, of Cadiz, Ohio, whose death occurred in Waterbury in 1884, and by whom he had two children, the Mr. Blakesley, of this sketch, and a daughter, Jennie Elizabeth, born August 25, 1865, who is now the wife of Dr. John M. Benedict, of Woodbury, Connecticut, and the mother of two children, John Blakesley and Ruth.

Upon completing his education, Albert Johnson Blakesley began his business life as a clerk in the Waterbury National Bank, where his father was already the cashier, and soon proved himself to be gifted with a talent for business above the ordinary. It was in 1874 that he first entered the employ of the bank and it was only five years later, in 1879, that he became head bookkeeper there. Gradually more and more responsibility devolved upon his shoulders and in 1905 he was elected a director of the concern, an office that he still holds to-day. In the year 1907 he was made cashier of the bank to succeed his father, and in this office also he serves at the present time. Mr. Blakesley has always been a leader in the affairs of the community of which he is a member, not alone in the financial and business world, where his influence is exceedingly strong, but in many other aspects of its

life. He is a member of the Home Club, the Waterbury Club and the Country Club, all of Waterbury. He is also prominent in the religious life of the city, is a member of the Second Congregational Church, and very active in the work of the congregation. Since the year 1908 he has held the position of treasurer of the Ecclesiastical Society of the church and of the Waterbury Hospital.

Perhaps the connection in which Mr. Blakesley is best known in the city, however, is that of his activity in music. He is a man of strong and definite tastes in all things and this is perhaps his strongest taste. He is largely self-educated in this matter and learned quite by himself to play the pipe organ, one of the most difficult of instruments, as any musician knows, mastering it to such an extent that he is now a most capable church organist, as well as being one of the best all-round musicians in the city. For two years, between 1872 and 1874, he was organist in the Congregational church at Naugatuck, Connecticut, and from 1874 to 1909 was organist in the Second Congregational Church of Waterbury. He is passionately fond of his art and devotes such time as a busy man may to its cultivation.

Mr. Blakesley's citizenship is of a kind that may well serve as a model for the youth of the community. He is possessed of those sterling virtues that have been considered typical of the New England character, a simple, straightforward sort of democracy and a union of idealism with a practical grasp of affairs, which marks the most effective and successful men. His place in the business world is an enviable one, and he enjoys a universal reputation for the most undeviating integrity and the soundest judgment. As a man he is not one jot less admired than as a banker and financier. Indeed, the regard

for him in his private relations, as a friend, and as a good neighbor, is perhaps even higher than as a successful man of business. He is a social man, delighting in the intercourse of his fellows, especially when it is of an informal, spontaneous nature, although for the more formal kind of social function he has no great fondness. His chief happiness is found in the life of his home, where his own individuality finds its readiest and most typical expression, at once in his beloved music and in the moulding of the external features of the home to fit his tastes and fancies. It is for this reason that his home possesses a charm that many more pretentious abodes lack entirely, because it is a real expression of its cultured and enlightened inmates.

Mr. Blakesley married (first) in 1879, Fannie F. Atwood, of Waterbury, who died in 1884. Two children were born to them, both of whom died in infancy. Mr. Blakesley married (second) in 1888, Marie D. Mitchell, a native of New York State, born at Gloversville.

HEMINWAY, Harry Hinman,

Manufacturer.

Harry Hinman Heminway was born at Watertown, Connecticut, November 5, 1869. His grandfather was the founder of the important firm of M. Heminway & Sons, manufacturers of silk at Watertown, and the father retired from this concern in order to organize the Watertown Trust Company in 1911, a most important financial institution of which he is still the president. Merritt Heminway was born at Watertown, August 9, 1842, and was married to Edla R. Hinman, of Watertown, a daughter of Charles R. and Eliza A. (Loveland) Hinman, of that place. Their son has made his home in his native town of Watertown to the present time, but his business interests have

been transferred to the neighboring city of Waterbury. The preliminary part of his education was obtained in the public schools of Watertown, which he attended up to the age of twelve years, and he was then sent away from home to the Cheshire Academy, a boarding school, where he remained three years. From there he went to the Mohegan Lake School at Mohegan Lake, New York, and graduated from the last named institution with the class of 1887. He entered the silk business founded by his grandfather, and there remained until 1901. He then retired from the silk business, and purchased the business of the A. C. Northrop Company, manufacturers of paper boxes at Waterbury. Upon gaining possession of this establishment, Mr. Heminway incorporated it under the name of the Waterbury Paper Box Company. In 1914 he became associated with the Metal Specialty Manufacturing Company of Waterbury. He is also a director of the Waterbury Trust Company and of the Watertown Trust Company, the latter institution being that of which his father is the president. He is an Episcopalian in his religious belief and a member of the Episcopal church in Watertown and has been a vestryman for some years.

Harry Hinman Heminway was married at Watertown, on October 18, 1892, to Charlotte Bishop Lewis, a native of Watertown. Mrs. Heminway is the daughter of Robert B. and Jane (Warren) Lewis, the former now living in retirement from business at New Rochelle, New York, and the latter deceased. To Mr. and Mrs. Heminway two children have been born as follows: Merritt, second, born September 10, 1896, now a student at Yale University in the class of 1918; and Bartow Lewis, born November 25, 1899, and now a pupil at the well known Taft's School at Watertown in the class of 1917.

BRETT, Hon. Frank P.,**Lawyer, Legislator.**

Hon. Frank P. Brett, member of the legal fraternity, practicing in Waterbury, is a descendant of an Irish ancestry, inheriting in marked degree the characteristics of that race of people.

Patrick Brett, father of Frank P. Brett, was born in County Sligo, Ireland, about 1830, died in Waterbury, Connecticut, in April, 1871. His father served in the capacity of county surveyor of County Sligo, being proprietor of considerable land in that section, and he and his wife were the parents of several children, one of whom was a fleet surgeon, another a county surveyor, and another a Queen's counsel. Patrick Brett was reared and educated in his native land, and in 1850, when about twenty years of age, emigrated to this country and located in Newark, New Jersey, where he secured employment as a bookkeeper and he served as such for a number of years, resigning in order to enter the employ of the Waterbury Buckle Company, Waterbury, Connecticut, which was tendered him. He was an expert accountant, assumed entire charge of their accounts and also straightened out many sets of books in the city. Shortly after his connection with the company he was elected to the higher office of secretary and treasurer, in which capacity he was serving at the time of his decease, and he was also a stockholder in the company. He married (first) Elizabeth Henry, who bore him several children. He married (second) Elizabeth Slater, of Massachusetts, a native of Vermont, who prior to her marriage taught school in Newark, New Jersey, and in Worcester, Massachusetts, and who was universally recognized as a woman of unusual accomplishments and rare intelligence. Her death occurred May 8, 1895. She was a daughter of John

Slater, a native of County Sligo, Ireland, where he resided until about the year 1832, when he removed to Quebec, Canada, where he was employed as supervisor of public works, retaining the position for only a short period of time, removing to the United States to escape the epidemic of cholera then raging in Canada. His first residence in this country was in the State of Vermont, from whence he removed to Western Massachusetts, where he devoted his attention to agricultural pursuits, and was one of the pioneer Catholics of that section, and upon his removal to Amherst he became a leader among the Catholics for a radius of fifty miles, gathering the people of that faith together and securing the services of a priest to minister to them. Mr. Slater was the father of six daughters and one son; the daughters all followed the same vocation, that of school teacher, five of them coming to Waterbury, Connecticut, and teaching in the first parochial school under public school management in that State, continuing for a number of years. Mr. and Mrs. Brett were the parents of two children: William H., whose death occurred April 6, 1894, and Frank P., of whom further.

Frank P. Brett was born in Waterbury, Connecticut, December 13, 1869. He was educated in the public schools of his native city, graduating from the high school in 1888. He then placed himself under the preceptorship of Charles A. Colley, a successful lawyer, with whom he studied for a period of two years, and supplemented the knowledge acquired under his tuition by a course of study in Yale Law School, from which he was graduated with the class of 1892. After passing the required examinations he was admitted to the Connecticut bar in June, 1892, and located for the active practice of his profession in Waterbury, and during the intervening years, almost a quarter of a century, he

has built up an extensive clientele and gained a reputation of which any man might well be proud, being the result of honest, earnest labor, and his standing at the bar is a merited tribute to his ability. He has also become well known in political circles, having been chosen by his fellow citizens to fill various public offices, being a candidate on the Democratic ticket, both he and his father being staunch adherents of the principles of Democracy. He was a member of the board of school visitors for six year; a representative in the State Legislature in 1899; and clerk of the town of Waterbury, elected in the fall of 1899 and serving until 1910. He has been prominent and influential in forwarding all movements for the welfare of his party and of the citizens of Waterbury, and is highly esteemed by all with whom he is brought in contact. He is faithful to the religion of his forefathers, a consistent member of St. Margaret's Church, Waterbury, and a generous contributor to its maintenance. He holds membership in the Knights of Columbus; the Foresters of America; the Ancient Order of Hibernians; the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks; the Veteran Association of the Connecticut National Guard, having served sixteen years as an active member thereof; the American-Irish Historical Society; associate member of the Grand Army of the Republic and several other societies having local interests in his native city.

PILLING, John William,

Business Man.

As president of the Pilling Brass Company of Waterbury, Connecticut, Mr. Pilling has won prominence in the manufacturing circle in which he moves and has added to the commercial importance of his city. The Pillings are of ancient English

lineage, John W. Pilling being of the first American born generation. On his mother's side he is of Scotch descent, she being born in Edinburgh. He is a son of William Pilling, and a grandson of John and Mary (Dobson) Pilling, both of whom died at advanced ages in England, leaving children: William, of further mention; Elizabeth and Isaac, all deceased.

William Pilling was born at Huddersfield, England, in 1834, died at Westerly, Rhode Island, in October, 1865. He came to the United States in 1857, resided for a time at Franklin, New Jersey, removing thence to Stonington, Connecticut, and later to Westerly, where he was in charge of the operation of a woolen mill. He died at the age of thirty-one years, just fairly entering upon a life work of promise. He married Isabella Fleming, born in Edinburgh, Scotland, daughter of John and Mary (Black) Fleming. She survived her husband and died in Waterbury, Connecticut, aged seventy-nine years. Her only brother, James Fleming, died in Providence, Rhode Island. William and Isabella (Fleming) Pilling were the parents of four children: Mary, a resident of Waterbury; Elizabeth, widow of Nathaniel Gault, residing in Waterbury; John W., of further mention; and James H., secretary of the Pilling Brass Company, a sketch of whom follows in this work.

John W. Pilling was born at Franklin, near Newark, New Jersey, July 17, 1861, his parents moving to Westerly, Rhode Island, the following year. There he attended public schools until he was sixteen years of age. He then accompanied his widowed mother to Waterbury, Connecticut, which city has since been his home. He learned the carpenter's trade thoroughly and as apprentice and journeyman worked at that trade for ten years. He

then became a worker in the brass works of the Scoville Manufacturing Company, remaining two years, then for sixteen years was in a responsible position with Benedict & Burnham. In 1907 he organized the Pilling Brass Company of which he is president and treasurer, his brother, James H. Pilling, secretary. The firm are manufacturers of phosphor bronze, brass, German silver, and copper stock of varied width and thickness, and are highly regarded in the trade. Mr. Pilling is a Republican in politics. He is an earnest, capable business man, thoroughly devoted and honorable, and interested in those movements which promote the material growth and moral welfare of his city. For thirty years he has been a member of the Second Congregational Church, an active promoter of its interests and a generous supporter.

Mr. Pilling married, in Waterbury, January 26, 1887, Rose Emily Boden, born in New York, daughter of Benjamin and Rebecca (Smith) Boden, both living at Oakville, Connecticut, her father a retired mechanic at the age of eighty-five, her mother aged seventy-five. Mr. and Mrs. Pilling have four children: Norman Boden, born January 23, 1893; Marian; Margaret; and John William, Jr., born in 1903.

PILLING, James Henry,

Business Man, Public Official.

At the age of fifteen Mr. Pilling moved with his widowed mother and her family to Waterbury, Connecticut, and from that time has resided in that city, one of its pushing, energetic boys, reputable business men and honored public officials. He has filled many public positions and as councilman, alderman, town treasurer, commissioner of charities and postmaster, has served the city with fidelity and zeal.

As an employe of the Scoville Manufacturing Company for twenty years he proved his business quality, and as secretary of the Pilling Brass Company, he has contributed to the upbuilding of another strong manufacturing enterprise to add to his city's material prosperity.

James Henry Pilling was born May 12, 1863, at Stonington, Connecticut, his parents living there for a time prior to taking up their residence in Westerly, Rhode Island. He was but a child of less than three years when his father died, but his stout-hearted mother kept the children with her and gave them the advantages of the public schools. He attended school until he was thirteen, then worked as clerk in a dry goods store until the removal of the family to Waterbury in 1878. For two years after coming to Waterbury he was employed in the brass works of the Scoville Manufacturing Company, then entered the government service as clerk in the Waterbury post office. He continued in that position for seven years, then resigned and re-entered the employ of the Scoville Manufacturing Company, remaining with that corporation in responsible position for twenty years. In 1907 he joined his brother, John William Pilling, in the organization of the Pilling Brass Company, of which he is secretary, John W. Pilling president and treasurer. The company is a successful one and under the capable management of the brothers promises to so continue.

James Henry Pilling from the time he became a voter has taken an interest in political affairs. He is a Republican in his political faith and since 1892 has been one of the leaders of the party in Waterbury. He was first elected a member of the Council in 1892, serving through reelection for three terms. In 1896 he was elected alderman, serving during 1896 and 1897. During the same period he

THE BANK
OF THE STATE OF
NEW YORK
AND
TRUST COMPANY



Geo M Beach

was commissioner of charities and during 1898 and 1899 was town treasurer. In 1902 he was again elected alderman, serving continuously until 1907. During 1904 and 1905 he was again commissioner of charities, and on March 30, 1907, he was appointed postmaster of Waterbury by President Roosevelt. He was reappointed by President Taft four years later, holding the office until the expiration of his second term, March 30, 1915. This record of continuous public service, extending over a period of nearly a quarter of a century, indicates Mr. Pilling's popularity and the value placed by his fellow-men upon his efforts to serve the public honorably and efficiently. There is no stain upon his record and he can review his public career with satisfaction. For twenty-five years he has been a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, is also a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, and very popular in both orders. In religious affiliation he is connected with the Second Congregational Church. He is unmarried.

BEACH, George Milo,

Public Official.

A descendant of Connecticut Revolutionary sires, son and grandson of Connecticut farmers, George M. Beach has proved a worthy twentieth century descendant of a family which for over two and a half centuries has been one of the strong families of Connecticut, both as a colony and a commonwealth. His early life was spent on the farm in much the same manner as former generations of his family had spent theirs, but after attaining legal age he left the farm and has since been a city resident, engaged in factory life and an important factor in city government. He descends from the

Goshen branch of the family founded by Thomas Beach.

John Beach left Wallingford in 1728 and became one of the founders of the town of Goshen, Connecticut, where in 1739 he built one of the largest houses in the town and in one of the most popular residence sections, now East Goshen, and there he died May 9, 1775. When half a century later the Revolutionary War was being waged fourteen men by the name of Beach fought in the Continental army from the town of Goshen.

There are three immigrants named Beach found in the records of New Haven Colony for 1639, Richard, John and Thomas, and the evidence that they were brothers appears conclusive. Richard Beach came from London in 1635 in the ship "Elizabeth and Ann" and settled in New Haven as early as 1639. John Beach was concerned with Richard Beach in 1647 in the settlement of an estate, and before 1660 located in Stamford, Connecticut. Both John and Richard Beach bought lands in Wallingford. Thomas Beach, the third brother, took the oath of fidelity in New Haven, March 7, 1647, and had been there prior to that date. Later he moved to Milford, then to Wallingford, where he resided for a time, dying in Milford in 1662. All the brothers married, had issue, and from them are all of the name in Connecticut traced, whose ancestors were in the State prior to 1650. The name is one of the best known in the State and has been honorably borne in every generation by men of eminence in the professions and the various occupations in which men of worth engage. George Milo Beach, of Waterbury, descends from Thomas Beach, of New Haven, 1647, through John Beach, born 1655, Samuel Beach, born 1696, Zophar Beach, born 1723, Abner Beach, born 1748, Heman Beach, a native of Goshen,

Connecticut, born 1775, and Milo Beach, born 1803.

Heman Beach, son of Abner and Beulah (Abernethy) Beach, was born in Goshen, Connecticut, in the year 1775, there passed his entire life and died in 1840. He was a wealthy landowner, possessing several farms, but his own farm was mainly devoted to the breeding of cattle. He dealt heavily in cattle in addition to his own herds, and in that day was known as a "drover" from the fact that cattle were sent to market in droves on foot, a practice extinct since the introduction of railroads. His wife, Clarissa (Kilburn) Beach, bore him five children, three surviving to mature years: Marcia, Milo, of further mention, and Heman (2); James and Clarissa dying in infancy.

Milo Beach, son of Heman Beach, was born in Goshen, Connecticut, June 9, 1803, and died in Litchfield, Connecticut, in 1888. He grew to manhood on the home farm, and from childhood until death was engaged in agriculture in its varied forms. He owned a good farm at Litchfield, and was a man of thrift, industry and integrity. He married, November 11, 1856, Lucretia Hall, of Litchfield, Connecticut, born February 5, 1827, who died when her son, George Milo Beach, was sixteen months old. She also left a daughter, Mary Lucretia, born January 1, 1859, now the widow of Frank Barton, of Watertown, Connecticut. By a second wife, Milo Beach had a son, Milo, Jr., now residing in Litchfield, a butter dealer.

George Milo Beach, son of Milo Beach and his first wife, Lucretia (Hall) Beach, was born in Litchfield, Connecticut, September 10, 1857. He was educated in the public schools and spent the first eighteen years of his life at the home farm. His boyhood was spent after the fashion of the average country boy, plenty of hard

work, but with the usual compensation in healthful surroundings and a well developed body. On coming of age, he taught school for a time. In 1880 he went to Thomaston, Connecticut, where for five years he was employed in a clock manufactory. In 1885, at the age of twenty-eight, he moved to Waterbury, where he was employed in the clock department of the Waterbury Watch Factory for the ensuing twenty years, ranking with the most highly regarded employees in the company's service. During those twenty-five years spent in clock manufacture, Mr. Beach held various positions, his experience covering every phase of clock manufacture.

In 1905 he resigned his position to accept the position of superintendent of police, an office he has most satisfactorily filled until the present time (1916). When appointed superintendent of police of Waterbury, Mr. Beach resigned the office of alderman, which he had held continuously for four years, having been first elected in 1902. He was vice-president of the Board of Aldermen, 1904-05, and from 1902 to 1905, inclusive, was also a member of the committee of public safety or police commissioner. His services as alderman were valuable to the city and in a measure prepared him for the responsible duties of guardian of the public peace. His administration of the superintendent's office has been most devoted. Under him the force has gained in efficiency, and in no city of its size has the police service been of a higher order.

In 1875, having reached the age of eighteen years as required by law, Mr. Beach enlisted in the State National Guard, and for seven years continued in the militia service of the State. He is a prominent member of the leading fraternal orders of the city, belonging to Continental Lodge, Free and Accepted

Masons; Waterbury Lodge, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks; Noshogan Lodge, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and he belongs to the Waterbury Country Club.

Mr. Beach married, June 21, 1879, at Cornwall Bridge, Connecticut, Sarah Isabel Sawyer, born there February 12, 1860, daughter of William and Nancy (Birdsell) Sawyer, of Cornwall Bridge, both deceased, her father a farmer, leaving children, Lewis, Louisa, Wallace, Mary and Sarah Isabel. Mr. and Mrs. Beach have two sons, Arthur George and George Lewis, their second child, William, dying in childhood.

ALLEN, George B.,

Representative Citizen.

There is always something instructive in the records of such men as George B. Allen, the public-spirited and successful citizen of Unionville, Connecticut, because in them we see typified the earnest and unwearied effort that inevitably spells success; because the achievements that we discover there are not the result of a brilliant *tour de force*, but of the quiet, conscientious application of the talents and abilities with which nature has endowed them to the circumstances at hand; because the position and fortune which they have gained seem almost to be no more than an incident to, a by-product of, the consistent performance of duty which forms its own end and objective. This is instinctively realized by those who come in contact with Mr. Allen, who is not so much thought of by the community in the character of a man of wealth and position, as in that of a wise, philanthropic citizen and a disinterested neighbor whose best advice and counsel in all emergencies may always be had for the asking. On both sides of the house Mr. Allen is a

member of good old New England families, his parents, Henry T. and Maria E. (Taylor) Allen, both being natives of Massachusetts, the former of Westfield and the latter of the little village of Shootsbury.

George B. Allen himself was born in Springfield, Massachusetts, February 16, 1864, but did not remain in his native place more than the first ten years of his life, his father removing to New Jersey in 1876, and settling in the little town of Vineland. It was here that a large portion of Mr. Allen's childhood was spent, and it was here that he obtained his education, attending the local public schools and graduating from the high school. Shortly after his graduation the family again changed its place of residence to the town of Adams, Massachusetts, and Mr. Allen entered the employ of the L. L. Brown Paper Company of that place, it being his intention to learn this business. This, indeed, was the beginning of Mr. Allen's most successful career, for besides the business itself he became an expert upon the subject of paper manufacturing and the machinery and equipment necessary for that process. During the next few years he gained a wide reputation in this connection and when, in the year 1904, the great Berkshire Paper Company decided to erect the now famous Berkshire Mills, Mr. Allen was one of the experts engaged upon that work. His work in this undertaking did much to still further increase his reputation, and in 1906 he received an offer from the American Paper Company to take the superintendency of the branch establishment at Unionville, Connecticut. This offer he at once accepted and moved to that city, where from that time up to the present he has continued to make his home. The mill at Unionville manufactures a very high grade of official business bond paper

and to the extension of its market as well as to the detail of the operation itself, Mr. Allen has devoted himself. How marked has been his success is to be seen in the tremendous activity of the factory to-day, it being necessary to employ more than one shift of labor and keep it running both night and day. This great business has been built up as the result of Mr. Allen's indefatigable efforts and he is still at work there with even more energy and effect than before.

Mr. Allen is a conspicuous figure in the general life of the community and there are but few movements undertaken for the advance of the common weal that he is not a supporter of, provided, of course, that they appeal to his sense of what is worthy and appropriate. He takes an active part in the social life of the place and is a member of Unionville Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons. In the matter of his religious belief Mr. Allen is an Episcopalian and attends Christ's Church of that denomination in Unionville. He is a Republican in politics, and a member of the Auto Club of Hartford.

In spite of his many activities, which lead him much into semi-public and social life, Mr. Allen is essentially a domestic man. It is the ties of the family, the household, the home that bind him most closely and his greatest pleasure is found in the hours spent by his own hearth stone. He is a faithful friend and a devoted companion and greatly enjoys the society of his intimates. The trustworthiness of his character, and the absolute integrity of all his dealings with his fellows, begets the same in those who come into business relation with him. His sense of justice is extremely developed and his attitude towards his fellows tolerant and unassuming, truly democratic, so that all men, the highest as well as the most humble, feel at home in their inter-

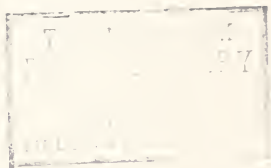
course with him. He is one of the most popular figures in the city and it requires but little power of prophecy to predict that, with his great abilities and talents, the future will witness an even more noteworthy achievement than has the past.

Mr. Allen married in Pittsfield, Massachusetts, in 1891, Caroline Thomson, daughter of Edward Thomson, of Brainard, New York.

JOHNSON, Edwin Hine,
Physician.

The entire plan of life which Dr. Johnson had mapped out for himself was suddenly changed in early life, when, instead of entering the Sheffield Scientific School, Yale University, for which he had prepared, he entered the medical department of the University of Vermont and devoted his life to the practice of medicine and surgery. Since 1893 he has been a general practitioner in Naugatuck, Connecticut, but as the years have progressed he has devoted himself more and more to the practice of surgery, a branch of medical science in which he has attained almost the eminence of a specialist.

Dr. Johnson is a son of Albert and Eliza (Tuttle) Johnson, of Ansonia, Connecticut, his father a contractor and builder of Ansonia until his death in 1905, at the age of sixty-seven. He was born in Connecticut and early in life settled in Ansonia and there ever resided. Eliza (Tuttle) Johnson was born in Prospect, Connecticut, and died in Ansonia, in 1908, aged sixty-eight years. Mr. and Mrs. Johnson were the parents of four children: Edwin Hine, of further mention; Alice Tuttle, residing with her brother in Naugatuck; two children, who died in infancy. Albert Johnson was a son of Beecher Johnson, a farmer of Bethany, Connecticut, the





James A. Moore

Johnsons and Tutties both prominent early Colonial families.

Dr. Edwin Hine Johnson was born in Ansonia, Connecticut, November 11, 1869. He prepared in the public schools of Ansonia, graduating from the high school, class of 1885, intending to enter Sheffield Scientific School, Yale University. But the "divinity which shapes our ends" decreed otherwise, and he entered the University of Vermont as a student in the medical department and the medical profession gained a shining light at the expense of another profession. He was graduated Doctor of Medicine, class of 1888, and at once began practice, locating at Morrisville, Vermont. He remained in practice at Morrisville until August, 1893, then located in Naugatuck, Connecticut, practicing there continuously and successfully until the present. He has ever devoted himself with special interest to the practice of surgery, and at present is surgeon to Waterbury Hospital, and specializing as far as possible in that science. He has a large and well established practice, is highly regarded, professionally and socially, and ranks with the skillful and honorable members of his profession. He is a member of all the national and State bodies of medical societies, keeps thoroughly well informed in all that pertains to the advance in medical and surgical science, preventative and curative. He is a member of the Masonic order, of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. In religious faith he is an Episcopalian, and in political preference a Republican, but not active.

Dr. Johnson married, in Hillsborough, New Hampshire, June 11, 1891, Cora I. Collins, of Hillsborough, daughter of David and Elizabeth Collins, both deceased. Dr. and Mrs. Johnson are the parents of four children: Harold Albert,

class of 1918, Yale, now with his command, the First Regiment, Vermont National Guard, on the Mexican border, ranking as corporal; Kenneth Edwin, class of 1918, Trinity College; Ruth Eliza, graduate of Naugatuck High School, class of 1916, and member of class of 1920, Wellesley College; Marion Elizabeth, a high school student.

HYNES, James Alfred,

Real Estate and Insurance Factor.

Success is in itself interesting almost without reference to the direction in which it be achieved, even if it be of a nature which we heartily disapprove and in the way of which we would place every possible obstacle, still if it be actually accomplished, it excites the imagination and interest in a high degree. Of course, when we highly approve of the matter as well as the manner of the success, our interest is doubly aroused and we feel an added pleasure in the thought, often purely subconscious, of our own effort to imitate it. It is for this reason, among others, that the setting down of the records of successful men, successful in legitimate enterprise, that is, is at once of so much value and meets with so much popular approval. Especially is this true to-day when the achievements to be chronicled are those of the business man, the financier, the merchant, who are, without doubt, the popular figures of the age, and whose careers we all feel there is a possibility of our imitating. Such a career, for instance, as that of James Alfred Hynes, the prominent business man of Waterbury, Connecticut, still happily at its height, which may well excite our interest in the mere manner of its accomplishment and stimulate our wholesome ambition to imitate a thing so worthy.

James Alfred Hynes is not a native of

Waterbury, nor of any part of New England, though he exhibits in his character the finest traits of their best type of successful men. He was born in New York City, December 10, 1856, of Irish descent, his family having lived for a considerable period in County Westmeath, Ireland. His paternal grandparents were James and Ann (Grady) Hynes, who lived and died in that region. His maternal grandparents, on the contrary, Patrick and Dinorah (Coughlan) Sheahan by name, left the old home and embarked upon the voyage to the "New World," there to try their fortunes. Mr. Hynes' father, also James Hynes, was born in County Westmeath and passed his childhood and early youth there, but came to the United States in early manhood and located in New York City. He was a veterinary surgeon and was employed for a long period by the old Knickerbocker Stage Line. He met Mary Sheahan, a daughter of Patrick Sheahan, already mentioned, and was married to her in New York whither she had been brought by her parents in early youth. They had five children, the only one of whom that survives is the Mr. Hynes of this sketch. Mr. Hynes, Sr., died in New York City, December 4, 1871, and his wife in 1864.

Mr. Hynes passed the first fifteen years of his life in New York, leaving there in 1872, a year after his father's death, and coming to Waterbury, where his maternal grandparents were living. He had received his education at the Manhattan Academy in New York, and after completing his studies at that institution secured employment with a real estate firm there. Upon coming to Waterbury he entered the employ of the Waterbury Clock Company and there remained ten years, winning the favorable notice of his employers and a rapid promotion. At the end of this period he was still a young man, but by dint of hard work and rigid

economy he had saved up some money and found himself in a position to gratify his ambition to embark in business on his own account. His first venture was the Waterbury One Price Clothing Company which he established in 1882 and which was extremely successful. One thing his early business training had shown him, however, and that was that real estate in a growing place like Waterbury was, if handled with any degree of prudence and foresight, one of the best investments in the world. Accordingly in 1895 he established the present general insurance and real estate business which, during the past twenty-one years, has steadily and rapidly grown in size and importance until it is one of the largest concerns of its kind in the region. He is at present assisted by a son and a daughter in the carrying on of his operations. Mr. Hynes is now one of the most important figures in the business world of Waterbury and is generally recognized as a leader in many of the most prominent movements undertaken in the city.

And it is not alone in the realm of business that he thus figures. In many other departments of the community's life he is equally active and especially is this the case in politics in which he is keenly interested. He is a staunch member of the Democratic party and has made himself very valuable to his party locally. He is at present treasurer of the town Democratic committee and has been a member of the central State committee for many years. He has held a number of public offices also and all with great efficiency. He has at different times held the offices of water commissioner and fire commissioner, and has also been registrar of voters several times. At present he is deputy sheriff of the county, in which post he serves to the entire satisfaction of the community generally.

He is extremely prominent in social and

fraternal circles, and belongs to many orders and similar organizations and has held high office in the majority of them. He is a charter member of Sheridan Council, No. 24, Knights of Columbus; the Ancient Order of Hibernians; the Independent Order of Foresters since its founding, and is high secretary of the State since the inception of high court in 1902; a charter member of Waterbury Lodge, No. 265, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, and also a charter member of Court Hancock, Foresters of America. In each and everyone of these he has held the highest office at different times. He is also a member of the Patrick Sarfield Club of Waterbury. In religious belief Mr. Hynes is a Catholic and is a faithful member of the Church of the Immaculate Conception, having been a communicant there for the term of fifty years.

Mr. Hynes was married at Waterbury on November 24, 1876, to Sarah S. Heninger, a native of that city and a daughter of Jacob and Sarah (Schlegel) Heninger. The father was the founder of the first brewery in Waterbury and was killed in the Civil War in the engagement at Fort Fisher. He was of German descent, and his wife was born in that country and died in Waterbury a number of years ago. To Mr. and Mrs. Hynes seven children have been born, three of whom, Elizabeth, Mary and Joseph, are deceased. The four that are alive are as follows: George A.; James A., Jr., who was married to Alice Burke; Sadie K.; and Edward A., who married Loretta Truden. They are all residents of Waterbury, and it is his eldest son, George A. Hynes, and Sadie K. Hynes, that are associated with their father in the conduct of his large real estate and insurance business.

PLATT, Lewis Alfred,

Business Man, Financier.

The name of Platt has been associated for many years with the building up of

the business world of Connecticut, more especially of the region about the city of Waterbury, where for four generations members of the family have held a high place in the regard of their fellow citizens and identified themselves with the up-building of the community. Nor was it only in the matter of the business interests that this activity lay on the part of the Platts, but they were also prominently associated with the conduct of public affairs and the political issues that have been vital. Of this distinguished family the present representative, Lewis Alfred Platt, of Waterbury, deserves especial mention because of the honorable place he occupies in the community, which besides many local honors has resulted in his being chosen to represent the State of Connecticut in the State Senate.

Lewis Alfred Platt was born May 31, 1854, in the city of Waterbury, Connecticut, son of Clark Murray and Amelia M. (Lewis) Platt, and a grandson of Alfred and Irene (Blackman) Platt, all of Waterbury. Alfred Platt was a native of Newtown, Connecticut, born in 1789, but came to Waterbury in 1795, making that city his home until his death in 1873. Here his six children were born, all of whom are now deceased. The Platt family is one of the oldest in Connecticut, having come to the town of Milford as early as the year 1640, and ever thereafter maintaining an honorable position in the community. Clark Murray Platt was the fourth of six sons, the others being, in the order of their age: Nirom, Charles, William, Legrand and Seabury. Clark M. Platt was born January 1, 1824, in Waterbury, and made that city his home until his death, December 20, 1900. He and his father, Alfred Platt, were the founders of the firm of A. & C. M. Platt, afterwards A. Platt & Sons, which, under the name of The Platt Brothers & Company, is still doing

a large business in Waterbury. He was prominent in many ways in the city and served as alderman in the seventies. His wife, who before her marriage to him was Amelia M. Lewis, and whose death occurred at Waterbury, April 1, 1916, was also a member of an old and distinguished Connecticut family, a daughter of Selden and Lockey (Spencer) Lewis, of Naugatuck, of whose three children one, Edward Lewis, is still living, retired in Waterbury, where for many years he was employed as a foreman in the Platt concern. Mrs. Platt, Sr., was born January 3, 1826, at Naugatuck, but after her marriage to Mr. Platt went to Waterbury to live. They had three children: Bertha L., now the wife of J. H. Hart, of Waterbury; Lewis Alfred, with whose career we are especially concerned; and Edward Legrand, born April 17, 1857, died 1862, when but five years of age.

Lewis Alfred Platt received his early education in the public schools of his native city, after which he went to East Hampton, Massachusetts, where he attended Williston Seminary, preparing himself for the college course that it was at once his parents' and his own desire that he should take. It was here that he proved himself to be the apt and intelligent student that he was, and began to display some of the talent for practical affairs that has marked him throughout his business career. In 1874 he graduated from the seminary, and the following year entered Yale University, taking the regular academic course. Here he continued his successful career as a student and attracted the favorable regard of his masters and instructors, as well as the friendship of his undergraduate comrades. He graduated with the class of 1879, and at once engaged in business, associating himself with the great Platt concern, which by that time had come to bear the

name of The Platt Brothers & Company. His business talent quickly made itself felt in these surroundings and he rapidly rose to a position of control, which he has since maintained. Of recent years, under the capable management it has enjoyed, the concern has continued to grow so that it is now one of the most important factors in the business world of Waterbury, with a reputation such as it has always possessed from the outset, for unsurpassed integrity and straightforward dealing. As president of The Platt Brothers & Company, Mr. Platt would in any case occupy a very prominent place in the industrial and commercial circles of Waterbury, but in addition to this he is associated with several of the financial and business institutions of the city, so that he occupies a position of great control there and is regarded as one of the most important men of the place. He is a director of the Colonial Trust Company and vice-president of the West Side Savings Institution, as well as many other local concerns.

But it is not only in the business world that Mr. Platt is conspicuous. On the contrary he is keenly interested in almost every aspect of the community's life and a leader in every important movement for the betterment of the city. Especially is this true in the case of politics, in which he has always had an active interest, and has gradually become known outside the immediate locality until he has gained a State-wide prominence and popularity. He has held a number of local offices such as membership on the Board of Education and in each has given invaluable service to the community. He is a member of the Republican party, and in 1910 was honored thereby with the offer of its nomination to the Connecticut Senate. This Mr. Platt accepted and was duly elected, serving in that body during the years 1911

and 1912. Mr. Platt has always been deeply interested in the cause of education, and has been for more than thirty years secretary of the Bronson Library Association, and has done much to extend the usefulness of that organization. He is a prominent member of the Masonic fraternity, and has done much for the development of the club life in Waterbury, being a charter member of the Waterbury, the Home and the Waterbury Country clubs of that city. In his religious affiliations Mr. Platt is a Congregationalist, and has for many years been a member of the Second Congregational Church of Waterbury and very active in its work, supporting especially its philanthropic activities most liberally.

Mr. Platt married, June 20, 1882, at New Haven, Ellen Brainard, of that city, daughter of Sidney and Ellen (Clark) Brainard, both long deceased.

BOSTWICK, Frederick,

Librarian and Curator.

The Bostwick family is of Saxon origin and can trace their descent to the time of Edward the Confessor, who preceded Harold, the last of the Saxon kings, upon the throne of England. Like all ancient names it has undergone some mutations in more than seven centuries, and has even been materially changed since the time when Arthur Bostwick (Bostock) first transplanted it into the wilderness of America.

Arthur Bostwick, above mentioned, emigrant ancestor of the branch of the family herein followed, was baptized at Tarporley, County Cheshire, England, December 22, 1603. He emigrated to this country in 1641-42, and located at Stratford, Connecticut, being one of the first seventeen settlers of that town. He married Jane Whittel. Their

son, John Bostwick, was baptized in St. Helen's Church, Tarporley, England, October 18, 1638, died in 1688. He married Mary Brinsmead. Their son, John (2) Bostwick, was born in Stratford, Connecticut, May 14, 1667. He removed to New Milford, Connecticut, in 1707, and was the second settler of that town, his death occurring there when he was upwards of eighty years of age. He married Abigail Walker. Their son, Daniel Bostwick, was born in New Milford, Connecticut, in 1708, and was the first white male child born in that town; he spent his entire life there, was prominent in town affairs, lieutenant in the militia, and died July 31, 1792. He married Hannah Hitchcock. Their son, Amos Bostwick, was born in New Milford, Connecticut, in 1743, died in Unadilla, New York, November 19, 1829. He was an active participant in the Revolutionary War. He married (first) Sarah Grant, (second) Sarah Hayes. His son, Charles Bostwick, was born in New Milford, Connecticut, October 9, 1772, died in New Haven, Connecticut, October 17, 1850. Upon attaining his majority he engaged in the saddlery business in New Haven, which grew to large proportions, and is still conducted by his great-grandson, Leonard Bostwick, being one of the few concerns in the United States that have been owned in the same family for a full century. He married Sarah Trowbridge. Their son, Frederick Levi Bostwick, was born in New Haven, Connecticut, July 9, 1818, died there, March 8, 1898. He married (first) Caroline Atwater Rowland, and (second) Elizabeth Jones Rowland, sister of his first wife. They were fifth in descent from Thomas Fitch, of Norwalk, Governor of Connecticut from 1754 to 1766. One of their brothers, Thomas Fitch Rowland, built the famous ironclad, "Monitor," under contract with Ericsson.

Frederick Levi Bostwick and his second wife were the parents of Frederick Bostwick of this review.

Frederick Bostwick was born in New Haven, Connecticut, September 10, 1852. He attended private schools until he entered the New Haven High School in 1866, intending to prepare for Yale College, but upon the withdrawal of the classical course from the curriculum of the high school he abandoned his intentions of a higher education and entered the Yale College printing office, where he remained for thirty-five years. In 1906 he was appointed librarian and curator of the New Haven Colony Historical Society, of which he had long been a life member. This society possesses a rare collection of books, portraits and other articles relating to the colonial history of New Haven. Mr. Bostwick is a member of the Connecticut Historical Society, the Connecticut Library Association, the National Genealogical Society; also of the Order of Founders and Patriots of America, and is State Registrar of the Connecticut Society, Sons of the American Revolution.

He married, October 4, 1876, Ida May Boone, daughter of Jacob S. and Mary A. (Cox), of Pennsylvania. They have three sons: Charles R., Frederick B. and Lawrence E., all graduates of Yale University. Three other children died in early life.

PECK, Henry Hart,

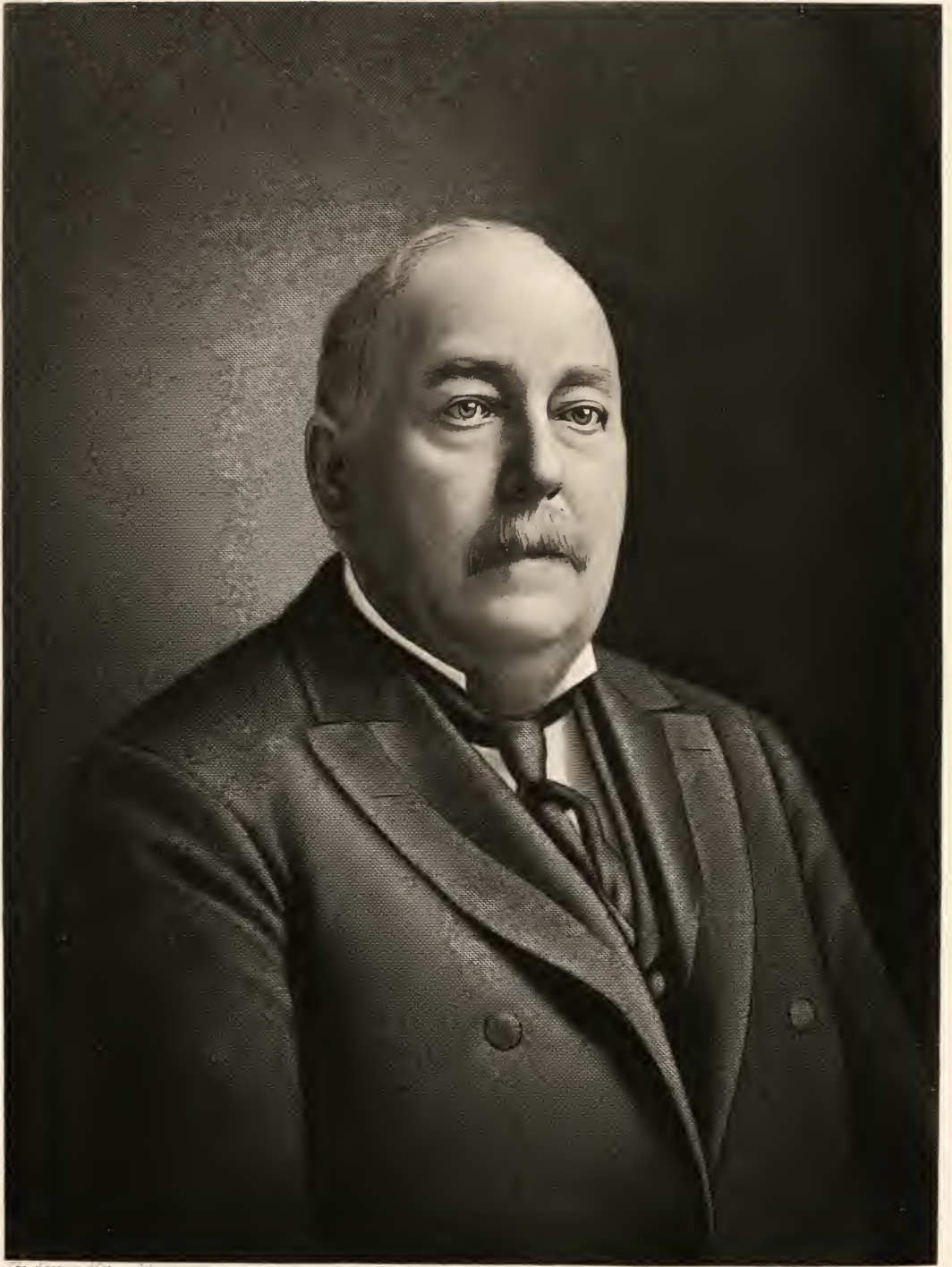
Merchant, Financier, Legislator.

The name of this family is of great antiquity. It is found in Belton, Yorkshire, England, at an early date, from there scattering not only over England, but in every civilized country in the world. A branch settled in Hesden and Wakefield, Yorkshire, whose descendants moved to

Beccles, County Suffolk, and were the ancestors of one branch of the American family of the name.

Arms: Or on a chevron engrailed, gules, three crosses formee of the field. Motto: *Crux Christi salus mea.*

This family presents a long line of honorable and capable forbears, who, in their several periods, were prominently identified with the affairs of the communities in which they lived. Deacon Paul Peck, immigrant ancestor of the family, was born in County Essex, England, in the year 1608, and was one of that sturdy band of men who braved the hardships of the New World, in preference to suffering curtailment of their religious liberty. He came to Boston in 1635 on the ship "Defense," and remained in Boston and the vicinity until 1636, when he went with Rev. Thomas Hooker and his party to Hartford, and became one of the founders of that city and the State of Connecticut. He was a proprietor of Hartford in 1639, and became a leading citizen. His home was on what is now Washington street not far from the State Capitol. He was a deacon of the church from 1681 until his death, December 23, 1695. His will, dated June 25, 1695, was proved January 15, 1695-96. His inventory amounted to £536 5s. He bequeathed to his wife Martha; children, Paul, Joseph, Martha Cornwall, Mary Andrew, Sarah Clark, Elizabeth How; grandsons, Paul and Henry Peck; son-in-law, John Shepherd; granddaughter, Ruth Beach; son-in-law, John Bouton. Children: 1. Paul, born 1639. 2. Martha, born 1641; married, June 8, 1665, John Cornwall. 3. Elizabeth, born 1643; married ——— How, of Wallingford. 4. Samuel, mentioned below. 5. John, baptized December 22, 1650. 6. Joseph, born 1650, baptized December 22, 1650. 7. Sarah, born 1653; married Thomas Clark, of Hart-



The American Historical Society

Eng. by I. C. Williams, N.Y.

Henry H. Peck



Peck

ford. 8. Hannah, born 1656; married, May 12, 1680, John Shepherd. 9. Mary, born 1662; married John Andrew, of Hartford; died in 1752.

(II) Samuel Peck, son of Deacon Paul Peck, was born in Hartford, Connecticut, in 1647. He settled in West Hartford, and lived there until his death, January 10, 1696. He married Elizabeth ———. Child: Samuel, mentioned below.

(III) Samuel (2) Peck, son of Samuel (1) Peck, was born in West Hartford, Connecticut, in 1672, and died December 9, 1765. He settled in Middletown, now the town of Berlin, Connecticut. He married Abigail, daughter of Joseph Collier; she died October 28, 1742. Children, born at Kensington: 1. Samuel, January 6, 1701. 2. Moses, April, 1703. 3. Isaac, born at Scarborough, November 2, 1706. 4. Abijah, December 28, 1707. 5. Zebulon, September 1, 1713. 6. Amos, mentioned below. 7. Abel, born at Kensington, December 28, 1717, died September 19, 1742. 8. Elisha, born at Lynn, July 23, 1723; married Mary, daughter of Hewett Strong.

(IV) Amos Peck, son of Samuel (2) Peck, was born at Kensington, March 5, 1715, died in Middletown, April 6, 1802. He married, July 26, 1750, Mary Hart, who died June 22, 1771. Children: 1. Matthew, born July 16, 1751. 2. Amos, January 25, 1754. 3. Ruth, November 28, 1756. 4. Mary, March 9, 1760. 5. Hulda, September 13, 1762. 6. Lemuel, mentioned below. 7. Lucy, December 2, 1767.

(V) Lemuel Peck, son of Amos Peck, was born March 28, 1765, died in Berlin, Connecticut, February 22, 1821. He married Lydia Dickinson, who died April 15, 1826. Children: 1. Selden, mentioned below. 2. Harriet, born February 14, 1796, died November 11, 1828. 3. Sherman, December 28, 1800.

(VI) Selden Peck, son of Lemuel Peck, was born January 25, 1794, died in Meriden, Connecticut. He was a farmer in Berlin, Connecticut. He married, November 1, 1826, Lucy H. Hart. Children: 1. Sherman H., born March 17, 1829. 2. Harriet E., April 16, 1835. 3. Henry H., mentioned below. 4. George S., May 9, 1840, died 1865. 5. Lucy Anna, October 17, 1844.

(VII) Henry Hart Peck, son of Selden Peck, was born in Berlin, December 25, 1838.

Beyond doubt there is a lesson well worth learning to be found in the records of men, whose achievements have been great even when these have been wrought purely in their own interests; and if this be so, how much greater and more worth while is the lesson contained in the careers of those who have at least equally concerned themselves with the good of others, whose efforts have been directed towards the fulfillment of large and altruistic purposes, whose labors have compassed the welfare of the communities whereof they have been members, quite as much as they have their own personal ends. The name of Peck has for many generations been associated with men of this type throughout Connecticut, who have not allowed even their own ambitions or the hopes most dear to their hearts to interfere with their disinterested and faithful service to their fellows. Indeed, of all the distinguished families of the State there are few that can rival this one in the high regard in which it is held by the community generally. The name is a very ancient one, and was known in England many years before the settlement of the North American colonies, where it appears in several counties although its origin seems to have been in Yorkshire. It was from Essex, however, that the immediate ancestors of this

branch of the Peck family herein treated, came, Deacon Paul Peck, the immigrant ancestor, being recorded as born in that county in 1608. In the region of Hartford and Berlin, Connecticut, the family has continued to make its home down to the present time, and is now represented in Waterbury by Henry Hart Peck, a descendant in the seventh generation of Deacon Paul Peck.

Henry H. Peck is the son of Selden Peck, who throughout his life farmed extensively in the town of Berlin, Connecticut, where his son was born and reared to manhood. Selden Peck, in November, 1826, was married to Lucy H. Hart, of Berlin, Connecticut, and Henry H. Peck was the third in point of age of their five children. Mr. Peck was born on Christmas Day, 1838, on his father's farm, and passed the years of his childhood there. He attended the local public schools and in his spare time assisted his father in the farm work. It was doubtless in this healthful rural life that Mr. Peck laid the foundation of that splendid physical health and vigor that has stood him in good stead during his long and arduous business career. This continued until he reached the age of seventeen years, when he went to Meriden and entered the high school there. After attending this school for a number of years he entered the Kellogg Institute in Meriden and there completed his studies. In the year 1857 he secured a position in the firm of D. & N. G. Miller, of New Britain, and began work in their dry goods establishment. His mind, which was naturally alert and quick to pick up all kinds of knowledge, very soon mastered the details of the dry goods business and he became one of the most valuable members of the firm's staff. It was not his intention, however, to remain in this employ, nor in any employ, no matter how bright the prospects

seemed for advancement, for he possessed as a youth the same characteristic of sturdy independence which throughout his life has characterized him, and it was his ambition to embark upon an enterprise of his own. Accordingly, in 1860, when he had been employed about three years in New Britain, he went to Waterbury, Connecticut, and formed a partnership with Charles Miller in establishing the dry goods house of Miller & Peck. The first store of the firm was situated in what is known as the Baldwin Block, but in only about a year, finding these quarters too small for them, they removed to the Hotchkiss Block, continuing there for a number of years. The affairs of the firm prospered greatly from the very outset and the partners rapidly became known as influential figures in the commercial and mercantile world of the city. As they grew older, the business grew more and more, and it was their keen business judgment and foresight that was responsible for the place now occupied by the concern in the city. Mr. Peck's interests enlarged greatly as time went on and spread beyond the limits of the firm, his ability and conservatism being so well known that other concerns sought to avail themselves of them. He was chosen to the board of trustees of the Dime Savings Bank of Waterbury, and in 1886 became that institution's president, an office that he holds to this day. In 1866 the great dry goods business was removed to still larger and more central quarters on South Main street, where it remains to-day. In 1887 Mr. Peck withdrew from active participation in the business, but his name still remains associated with it. Mr. Peck is also a director of the Beacon Falls Rubber Company.

But it is not merely in the realm of business that Mr. Peck plays a prominent part in the life of the city of Waterbury.

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TILDEN FOUNDATION



(The Hart Line).

Since coming to it in 1860 he has constantly made his home there and identified himself most closely with the general life of the place. In 1886, the year in which he was chosen president of the Dime Savings Bank, he was elected to represent Waterbury in the Connecticut State Legislature, and in the years 1905 and 1906 he was a member of the State Senate, having been elected to the office on the Republican ticket from the Fifteenth District. During his term of service in that body he was a member of a number of important legislative committees. He has always been interested in the business development of Waterbury, and has always been active in any efforts for civic betterment. In a quiet and unostentatious way, which admits of no publicity, Mr. Peck has during the past few decades given money equal in amount to a small fortune to the charitable and philanthropic institutions of Waterbury. Besides extremely liberal donations to the Waterbury Hospital, he gave material aid in his services on the executive board of that organization in 1895.

For many years Mr. Peck's chief recreation has been travel, and he has visited nearly every quarter of the globe. A keen observer of men and conditions, he can talk most entertainingly of his many experiences during these trips. This ability and a magnetic personality have gained for him a large circle of friends. Mr. Peck is unmarried. He attends the Protestant Episcopal church, and is an active supporter of its various activities. He is a prominent figure in Masonic circles, and is a member of the Continental Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons, and of Clark Commandery, Knights Templar, both of Waterbury. He is a thirty-second degree Mason. Mr. Peck is a member of the Waterbury Club and of the Home Club of Meriden.

The surname Hart is common in England, Ireland and Scotland. It is spelled in various ways, Hart, Hartt, Heart, Harte and Hearte. Colonial records attest the fact that there were at least six immigrants of the name in New England before 1650. The arms of the family go back into the Middle Ages, as far as the year 1572. Arms: Gules a fesse between three fleurs-de-lis argent.

Mr. Peck is a descendant on the maternal side of his house from Deacon Stephen Hart, a prominent member of Rev. Thomas Hooker's party, and one of the original founders and proprietors of the present city of Hartford, Connecticut. The genealogy of the branch of the Hart family of which his mother is a member is given herewith.

(1) Deacon Stephen Hart, the immigrant ancestor of this branch of the family, was born about 1605, at Braintree, England. He left England for America in the year 1632, and is recorded a proprietor of Cambridge, Massachusetts, in 1633. He was admitted a freeman, May 14, 1634. In 1635 he sold his Cambridge property and removed to Hartford with Rev. Thomas Hooker's company and became one of the proprietors of that settlement. His house was located on the west side of what is now Front street, near Morgan street. It is said that he and others were on a hunting expedition on Talcott mountain and discovered the Farmington river valley, then inhabited by the Tunxis, a powerful tribe of Indians. The settlers made a bargain with the Indians and some of them settled there. Stephen Hart became one of the original proprietors of Tunxis, later Farmington, in 1672. He was deputy to the General Court in 1647 and for fifteen sessions, with one exception, and in 1653 was commissioned for the town of Farming-

ton to aid in impressing men for the army. He was chosen the first deacon of the church there, and was one of the seven pillars of the church. His house lot was the largest in Farmington, situated on the west side of Main street, opposite the meeting house, and contained fifteen acres. This large lot was given him as an inducement to erect a mill, to be perpetuated and kept running. His will was dated March 16, 1682-83. He died in March, 1682-83. He married (first) ———; (second) Margaret, widow of Arthur Smith; she survived him and died in 1693. Children, all by his first wife: Sarah, married, November 20, 1644, Thomas Porter; Mary, married (first) John Lee and (second) Jedediah Strong; John, mentioned below; Stephen; Mehitable, who married John Cole; Thomas.

(II) John, of Farmington, first son of Deacon Stephen Hart, was born in England. He was made a freeman by the General Court in May, 1654. He was one of the first settlers of Tunxis. His death was caused by a fire in his home, in the year 1666.

(III) Captain John (2) Hart, son of John (1) and Sarah Hart, was born in Farmington about 1655. He married Mary, daughter of Dr. Isaac Moore, of Farmington. He was ensign of the Farmington trainband, and in 1703 was commissioned lieutenant. He was four times deputy from Farmington to the General Court, and was one of the auditors of the colony, being appointed May, 1705. He died November 11, 1714, aged sixty years, and his wife died September 19, 1738, at the age of seventy-four.

(IV) Nathaniel Hart, son of Captain John (2) and Mary (Moore) Hart, was born in Farmington in 1695. He married, December 3, 1719, Abigail, daughter of John Hooker, Esquire. He died October

24, 1758, at the age of sixty-four. His widow died in 1761, aged sixty-three.

(V) Nathaniel (2) Hart, son of Nathaniel (1) and Abigail (Hooker) Hart, was born March 17, 1735, at Kensington, Connecticut, of which place he remained a resident until his death. He was married on November 23, 1758, to Martha Norton, daughter of Thomas Norton, of Kensington, parish of Berlin, Connecticut. He died October 13, 1773, at the age of forty years. His widow moved to Hartford after his death.

(VI) Cyprian Hart, son of Nathaniel (2) and Martha (Norton) Hart, was born at Kensington and baptized there on February 5, 1769. He was adopted by his uncle, the famous General Selah Hart, whose estate he inherited. He married, December 24, 1795, Lucy, daughter of Elijah Hooker, of Kensington, Connecticut. He died at his uncle's homestead, at the age of thirty-seven years, March 1, 1806. His widow died July 8, 1851, at the age of eighty years.

(VII) Lucy Hooker Hart, third daughter of Cyprian and Lucy (Hooker) Hart, of Kensington, parish of Berlin, Connecticut, was born there on November 14, 1803. On November 1, 1826, she married Selden Peck, of "Blue Hills." She died in Meriden, where they resided, on November 12, 1872, aged sixty-nine years. Her children were: Sherman H., Harriet E., Henry Hart, George Selden, Lucy Ann. Her son, Henry Hart Peck, is the living representative in the seventh generation of Deacon Paul Peck, and in the eighth generation of Deacon Stephen Hart, both founders and proprietors of the present city of Hartford, and men whose posterity have been prominent in every field of endeavor which has played an important part in the history of Connecticut from its very founding.

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Louis R. Cheney

CHENEY, Louis Richmond,

Manufacturer, Public Official, Financier.

From the time he began silk manufacturing in 1879 until the present Louis Richmond Cheney has been a prominent figure in the business and public life of Hartford, chief executive of the city for two years, 1912-1914, following service as councilman and alderman, he gave to civic problems and to the public service the ability of a successful business man, and left an example of devotion to the best interests of all the people worthy of emulation by men in every public position. As assistant quartermaster-general of the State, and as commanding officer of the Governor's Foot Guard, he displayed a deep interest in the State military forces, and by virtue of his positions bears his military titles "Major" and "Colonel." In every position in life in which his character, ability and manhood have been tested he has proven that he possesses the qualities of that king of trees, suggested by the name he bears—Cheney—derived from the French word "Chene," meaning oak.

Colonel Cheney descends from John Cheney, of whom John Eliot, the Apostle of the Indians, wrote: "John Cheney came into the land in the year 1636. He brought four children, Mary, Martha, John, Daniel. Sarah, his fifth child, was born in the last month of the same year, called February. He removed from our church at Brookfield to Newbury."

The line of descent from John and Martha Cheney is through Peter and Hannah (Noyes) Cheney; Benjamin and Elizabeth (Long) Cheney; Timothy and Mary (Olcott) Cheney; George and Electa (Woodbridge) Cheney; George Wells and Mary (Cheney) Cheney; George Wells (2) and Harriet Kingsbury (Richmond) Cheney; Louis Richmond, of the ninth American generation.

George Wells (2) Cheney was born in Manchester, Connecticut, August 18, 1825, died December 29, 1893. Up to within fifteen years of his death he was connected with the silk business established in 1836 by his father, George Wells, his uncles, Ward, Charles, Rush and Frank Cheney, which as the Cheney Brothers Silk Manufacturing Company became the largest company of its kind in the country. His wife, Harriet Kingsbury (Richmond) Cheney, to whom he was married October 1, 1850, and who died September 10, 1900, was a daughter of William Wadsworth Richmond, and a descendant of Elder William Brewster, "The Pilgrim." The three sons of George Wells (2) Cheney: Wells Wadsworth, Louis Richmond and George Herbert, all were connected with the Cheney Brothers Silk Manufacturing Company.

Louis Richmond Cheney, second son of George Wells (2) and Harriet Kingsbury (Richmond) Cheney, was born in South Manchester, Connecticut, April 27, 1859. After completing his studies at Hartford High School he entered the Cheney Silk Mill in Manchester in 1879, later was connected with the Cheney Silk Mills in Hartford, spent four years in the sales department in New York City, then returned to Hartford, retiring from the silk business in 1893. He was engaged in the general business activities of the city; has administered and acted as trustee for several large estates, and has official connection with important corporations. He is a director of the Hartford Electric Light Company, Automatic Refrigerating Company, Phoenix Mutual Life Insurance Company, Connecticut River Banking Company, Hartford Trust Company, Standard Fire Insurance Company and Colt's Patent Firearms Manufacturing Company; president of the Hartford Morris Plan Company, commissioner of the

Connecticut River Bridge and Highway District, and October 8, 1915, was elected president of the Chamber of Commerce; in all an interested and efficient official.

His interest in the unfortunate is deep and abiding, institutions erected and maintained for their benefit and relief profiting through his personal service. He is vice-president of the Hartford Hospital, and trustee of the Loomis Institute, the American School for the Deaf, the Hartford Retreat, and the Institute for the Blind. His clubs are the Hartford, City, Hartford Golf, Republican, Country, Twentieth Century and the Union League of New York, also several sporting clubs. He was assistant quartermaster-general 1895-1897, with the rank of colonel, and commander of the First Company Governor's Foot Guard, Hartford, 1898-1903, and 1907-1908 with the rank of major.

The public political service Colonel Cheney began was the outgrowth of the deep interest he has ever displayed in civic affairs, and in the welfare of the Republican party. He was elected councilman in 1896, serving in that office and as alderman until 1902. In 1912 he was elected mayor of Hartford, serving from April 3, of that year until April 10, 1914, his administration being marked by efficiency and careful business-like methods in all departments under his control. It was during his administration that the long contemplated Municipal Building was begun, Mayor Cheney laying the cornerstone with appropriate ceremonies, July 9, 1912. In 1914 he was elected State Senator from Hartford, an office he most worthily filled, serving as chairman of the committee on insurance. His interest is not bounded by business or politics as noted, but is widespread. He is a director of the Connecticut Fair Association.

The deeds of his patriotic ancestors

open wide to him the doors of many societies of national importance. He is a member of the Society of the Cincinnati; the Sons of the American Revolution; the Society of Colonial Wars, of which he is an ex-governor; the Military Order of Foreign Wars, of which he is a past commander, and the Connecticut Society of Mayflower Descendants.

Mr. Cheney married, April 16, 1890, Mary Alice, daughter of Lucius Franklin and Eliza (Trumbull) Robinson. They have one daughter, Eliza Trumbull, wife of John Taylor Roberts.

PARROTT, Henry R.,

Manufacturer.

When Frederick Wells Parrott began the manufacture of varnish to meet the demands of his furniture manufacturing business, he laid the foundations of one of the most important business industries of Bridgeport. He continued the capable head of the business, which was incorporated as the Parrott Varnish Company in 1869, until his death in 1891, then was succeeded by his son, Henry R. Parrott, who continues the honored head of the company, although nearing the age which shall mark him a nonogenarian. Nearly half a century of his life has been given to the service of the company, his connection dating from its incorporation in 1869, the years 1869-91 having been spent in association with his father, the son as secretary-treasurer and general manager, seconding the work of the father as chief executive, and then ably succeeding him in title as he had years before succeeded him in fact. Frederick Wells Parrott lived to the age of eighty-six before surrendering to the inexorable hand of time, but his wife, Lucelia Ann (Remer) Parrott, lived to the age of ninety, retaining all her faculties to the last. They cele-



A. R. Parrott

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brated the golden anniversary of their wedding day, May 17, 1877, and each succeeding anniversary until death dissolved the bond. For sixty years she was a member of the Ladies' Charitable Society of Bridgeport. One of her golden wedding day presents was a vase from the society of which she had then been a member for forty-nine years. Both were members of the North Congregational Church, and during the war times, 1861-65, they were active in aiding the cause, he in recruiting, she in the Soldiers' Aid Society, preparing medical and hospital supplies. When in after years a soldiers' monument was projected, he was active in raising the required funds, and when the cornerstone was laid, Frederick Wells Parrott was grand marshal of the parade, his son, Henry R. Parrott, his chief aide. So to his civic pride and public spirit the monument stands as the important Parrott Varnish Company does to his business enterprise and ability.

Henry R. Parrott is of the seventh American generation of the family founded in Stratford, Connecticut, by John Parrott, who was born in England about 1675, and settled at Stratford, where he and his wife, Hannah (Beardsley) Parrott, "owned the Covenant," December 8, 1706. The line of descent is through their son, John (2) Parrott; his son, Abraham Parrott; his son, Abraham (2) Parrott; his son, Abraham (3) Parrott; his son, Frederick Wells Parrott, born in Bridgeport, July 25, 1805, died in Bridgeport, April 11, 1891; his son, Henry R. Parrott, to whom this review is inscribed. Frederick Wells Parrott, a cabinet maker by trade, began the manufacture of fine furniture in 1827, and built the first mahogany furniture seen in his section. His furniture business demanded a fine varnish, and in time he manufactured the large quantity required in his furniture factory, and in

1846 began its manufacture for the trade. From his own needs sprang the business which was incorporated in 1846 as the Parrott Varnish Company. When the founder laid down the reins in 1891, he was by several years the oldest active business man in Bridgeport, and he also left an honorable record of usefulness as a city official and citizen.

Henry R. Parrott, eldest child and only son of Frederick Wells and Lucelia Ann (Remer) Parrott, was born in Bridgeport, Connecticut, January 4, 1829, descending on the maternal side from Captain Joseph Riggs, Sr., uncle of General David Humphreys, aide-de-camp to General Washington, and through his grandmother from Governor Wells, of Connecticut. Until eighteen years of age, Henry R. Parrott attended the public schools, the Ebenezer French and Warren Selleck private schools of Bridgeport, finishing his studies at Danbury Institute, then under the principalship of Rev. John W. Irving. For the succeeding eight years he was a clerk in the dry goods store of Beers & Oviatt, and then when that firm dissolved went to a similar position with James W. Beach. A few years later he entered the employ of Birdsey & Company, remaining eight years. This brought him to the year 1854, and to a new line of activity. He became local agent for the Adams Express Company, and so well did he master the intricacies of the express business that during the Civil War he was sent to Washington, D. C., to reorganize and take charge of the company's business at that very important point. He continued in the service of the Adams Express Company until 1869.

While he had never taken an interest in his father's business, in 1869, when the Parrott Varnish Company was incorporated, he gave up his bright prospects

with the Adams Express Company and became associated with the varnish company as secretary-treasurer and general manager. From that time he has known no other prime business interest, although he was formerly vice-president of the People's Steamboat Company of Bridgeport. From its inception the Parrott Varnish Company has grown in importance, and the product of the works has gained national as well as international fame. The ownership and management has never been out of the Parrott family, the executive control having been vested in but two men, Frederick Wells Parrott, the founder, and his son, Henry R. Parrott.

Mr. Parrott cast his first presidential vote for General Winfield Scott, the Whig candidate. In 1856 he voted for General John C. Fremont, the first candidate of the Republican party, and in 1860 for the first successful candidate of that party, Abraham Lincoln, and has supported every Republican candidate for the presidency from that time onward. During the first Lincoln campaign he was an active member of the "Wide Awakes," and aroused a good deal of resentment among the Adams Express Company employees, even to the extent of censure from the superintendent of the company. But after the battle of Bull Run, the government demanded that only men of proved loyalty be sent to Washington, and Mr. Parrott was called to that city to take charge of the company's business, his loyalty and devotion proving of great service to both the government and the company. During that memorable first Lincoln campaign, Mr. Parrott was chairman of the town Republican committee, being probably the only man living to have served from so early a period and for so long a time. That was a memorable campaign for the young man, and it was through

his efforts that Mr. Lincoln was induced to come to Bridgeport and deliver one of his characteristic campaign speeches. During the Cleveland-Blaine campaign of 1884, Mr. Parrott was the candidate of his party for State Senator; was one of the organizers and first president of the Bridgeport Republican Club in 1887; delegate to the National Convention of 1888 at Chicago which nominated Benjamin Harrison, and was secretary of the State delegation; was a member of the State Republican Central Committee in 1889; served two terms as common councilman; several terms as alderman; was one of the first board of police commissioners for eight years under the city charter which organized the present police force, and was one of the committee that framed the present charter. After his many years of valiant service, he is still earnest in the faith, but several years ago announced his unalterable determination "not for a moment to consider accepting a nomination to any office."

During the Civil War period he was a member of the Bridgeport Battery, drilled as a home guard. For forty-seven years he has been a member of the society committee of the First Congregational Church, and long its chairman. He is a member of the Connecticut Historical Society, the Home Market Club of Boston, the Associated Charities of Bridgeport, and was one of the founders and member of the board of governors of the Seaside Club; also a member of the American Tariff League of New York.

And so a life well along in its evening has been passed, "spending and being spent." He has stood at all times for that which was good and true, and has conducted himself under all circumstances as a man of character and integrity should. No man has taken a deeper interest in all that pertains to the uplift of his com-

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E. L. Burdham

munity than he. He is a wise counselor, a true friend and a generous giver to all good causes.

Mr. Parrott married (first) October 17, 1854, Annie Jane Garland, who died March 26, 1895, daughter of Daniel and Mary Garland, of Boston. Mr. and Mrs. Parrott were the parents of two sons and a daughter: Frederick Welles (2), born July 17, 1855, died October 23, 1914, married Bessie Belja; Colonel Frank Spooner Parrott, born December 11, 1860, died January 30, 1889, was a member of Governor Bulkeley's staff, State of Connecticut; Harriet Garland, born March 16, 1862, died June 4, 1893. Mr. Parrott married (second) February 18, 1903, Helen Reinders, whose grandmother was a lady-in-waiting to Queen Wilhelmina, of Holland, is also a great-granddaughter of Stephens Von Rems, of Holland.

BURNHAM, Edward Goodwin,

Manufacturer, Man of Enterprise.

Among the many descendants of the Englishman, Thomas Burnham, who first appeared in New England in 1649, have been men of eminence in each generation, but to none is special mention more justly due than to Edward Goodwin Burnham, of the seventh American generation, who after a lifetime of great usefulness was gathered to his fathers. He came upon the scene of action early in the nineteenth century, and from the age of sixteen until his retirement in the dawn of the twentieth century was one of the world's workers, a veritable "captain of industry." His active years, 1843-1905, covered the greatest period of expansion, invention and progress in the mechanical arts the world has ever seen, and when in 1905 he retired from the presidency of the Eaton, Cole & Burnham Company of Bridgeport with its hundreds of em-

ployees he surrendered a place in the industrial world which he had won through his own strong individuality in competition with the strong men who with him had made that period an "epoch in history."

While he was a most remarkable man and the architect of his own fortunes, heredity played an important part in his life. His father, Charles Burnham, was a man of great firmness of character, strict morality and sterling integrity. His mother, Persis (White) Burnham, was of equally strong character, with every womanly virtue, her influence over her son most beneficial and lasting. She was a descendant of the Puritan elder, John White, who came in 1632, one of the first settlers of Cambridge, Hartford and Hadley. The line of descent is through the Elder White's son, Captain Nathaniel White, of Middletown, Connecticut; his son, Deacon Nathaniel White, of Hadley, Massachusetts; his son, Daniel White, of West Springfield, Massachusetts; his son, Preserved White, of West Springfield; his son, Preserved (2) White, of Springfield; his daughter, Persis, wife of Charles Burnham, they the parents of Edward Goodwin Burnham.

On the paternal side Mr. Burnham traced in direct line to Thomas Burnham, Sr., the American ancestor, the English Burnhams descending from Walter de Ventre, who came with the Conqueror in 1066. In the distribution of favors by William the Conqueror, de Ventre was made Lord of Burnham and other Saxon villages and from Burnham he took the surname de Burnham. Arms: Sable a cross between four crescents argent.

Thomas Burnham, Sr., was an attorney-at-law and for his successful defense of Abigail Betts accused of blasphemy, or as the court expressed it, "for saving her neck," the court deprived of their expect-

ed victim, sentenced her lawyer to "ye prison keep," rather a high-handed proceeding, but a precedent later-day judges would no doubt be glad to follow at times. The sentence, however, was not carried into effect, though he was deprived of his citizenship for a time and prohibited from acting as attorney save in his own cases. The line of descent is through his son, Richard Burnham; his son, Lieutenant Richard Burnham; his son, Elisha Burnham, who married Sarah Olmstead, of a noted family, great-granddaughter of James Olmstead, who came from England in 1632; their son, George Burnham; their son, Charles Burnham, an inspector in the United States armory at Springfield, Massachusetts, who married Persis White, previously referred to; their son, Edward Goodwin Burnham, the central figure of this review.

Edward Goodwin Burnham was born in Springfield, Massachusetts, June 2, 1827, died at his home, No. 768 Fairfield avenue, Bridgeport, Connecticut, February 28, 1908. His boyhood was spent on a farm and he attended public school, but he was of a decided mechanical bent of mind and his reading was mostly from books on mechanical subjects. But he improved his school years well and grew up under conditions which developed a strong body and a keen, alert mind. At the age of sixteen he left farm and school, went to Brattleboro, Vermont, entered the employ of Hines, Newman & Hunt as an apprentice, served a full term and became an expert machinist. That was his preparation for life's battle and it was sufficient as the sequel shows.

From Brattleboro he came to the United States Armory at Springfield, and there he was employed for several years as a machinist, also taking special contracts on certain lines of work. After leaving government employ he was for a

few years employed with Dwight, Chapin & Company, of Bridgeport, Connecticut, manufacturers of rifle parts and firearms for the government during the Civil War. After peace came Mr. Burnham formed a partnership with Charles F. Belknap, of Bridgeport, and began in a small way to manufacture fittings for steam, gas and water pipes. His inventive genius and mechanical skill were perseveringly employed in building up this business, and in due course of time his hopes ended in fruition and the large business was incorporated as Belknap & Burnham, with the last named as president. Expansion followed incorporation, and in 1874, to obtain greater capital and increase the executive force, the business was reorganized and reincorporated as the Eaton, Cole & Burnham Company, with Mr. Burnham as vice-president, but in reality the active head as later he was officially designated.

The growth of the Eaton, Cole & Burnham Company was one of wonderful proportions, and in 1905, when Mr. Burnham retired from the presidency, fourteen hundred men were employed at their plant, one of the leading industries of a city of wonderful industrial development. Forty years were required to build up the business President Burnham voluntarily laid down, years in which he had put into action all his genius, strength, ingenuity and force. From nothing he built a great corporation and when he surrendered its cares and responsibilities he did so absolutely, by disposing of his interest and retiring to a well earned rest, carrying with him the best wishes of his associates and their unvarying respect. While his own business was his chief and all absorbing interest he had been officially connected with other important concerns, and as president of the Bridgeport Crucible Company, vice-president of the United Illumi-





W. E. Burghess

nant Company and director of the City National Bank, had contributed to the strength of the management of those corporations. Three years after his retirement from business he died, aged eighty-one, leaving this word for young men: "Be honest, temperate, industrious and economical. In all that you undertake whether for yourself or others give your best efforts and honest work. Have charity for the poor and unfortunate. Be kind to and have a word of cheer for all with whom you are brought in contact. Live a life that shall be a good example to others. Live by the Golden Rule."

The foregoing minutely gives Mr. Burnham's scheme of life. He was "honest, temperate, industrious and economical," and in all that he undertook he gave his "best efforts." Among his many splendid qualities his generosity shone brightly, and while the city knows of the large amount of money he gave away and of his splendid gift of a new wing to Bridgeport Hospital no one knows except the recipients of that far greater stream of help which flowed unceasingly to the poor and the needy. His charity was broad and unobtrusive, he had "charity for the poor and unfortunate;" he lived by the "Golden Rule," and his life is a "good example to others." He served Bridgeport Hospital as vice-president and was ever its generous friend; the Protestant Orphan Asylum appealed to his sympathetic nature and as a trustee and patron he aided wonderfully to enhance its usefulness. He was a devout churchman and a vestryman of St. John's Church of Bridgeport. In political faith he was a Republican after the formation of that party upon the ruins of the old Whig party with which he had been affiliated. He was elected State Senator in 1886 for a term of two years, and he was a member of the Bridgeport board of public

works for a number of years. He was always fond of the sports of the great out-of-doors, always kept good driving horses, which he enjoyed, and when the automobile came he found great pleasure in that form of riding. He loved yachting and that form of sport he indulged in largely.

Mr. Burnham married, in September, 1853, Mary Ferree, of Springfield. They were the parents of three children, all of whom survived their honored father: William Edward, Mary White, Belle.

BURNHAM, William Edward,

Manufacturer, Man of Affairs.

From the age of seventeen until the sale of the Burnham interests in the great manufacturing corporation, the Eaton, Cole & Burnham Company of Bridgeport in 1905, William E. Burnham was closely associated with a business which, founded by his father, grew under their combined management to be one of Bridgeport's greatest industrial concerns. Son of a mechanical expert and business genius, he inherited a taste for mechanics and an aptitude for business management that made him a valued assistant, and after a period of preparation in shop and department detail he took his place in the executive board, and as his father yielded to the inexorable demands of time, the son shouldered many of the burdens and became a vital factor in the growth and development of the company, one of the largest and best known brass and iron manufacturing corporations of the State. He is of distinguished ancestry and in the review of the life of Edward Goodwin Burnham the genealogy is shown in detail. As a twentieth century representative of an honored family he has added to the prestige of the name and in Bridgeport annals, business and civic, his service

stands out in bold relief. His career gives weight to the words of counsel that he would suggest to young men as a rule of life. "Attend to your duties closely, work hard for your employer's interest. Don't spend every cent you earn but start a nest egg for the future, be honest and temperate and above all things be self reliant, active, energetic and you will succeed."

William E Burnham, son of Edward Goodwin and Mary (Ferree) Burnham, was born in Springfield, Massachusetts, November 25, 1856, but from early boyhood has been a resident of Bridgeport, Connecticut. He attended the public schools of that city, the Seabury Institute, Saybrook, Connecticut, and studied in the Park Avenue Institute for six years which completed his education. At the age of seventeen he entered the employ of the Eaton, Cole & Burnham Company, and after extended experience in the various departments, during which he performed stated duties under the same conditions as all other employees of the company, he was promoted to high position, eventually becoming vice-president and assistant treasurer and manager. From 1873 until the sale of the Burnham interests and retirement of both Edward Goodwin and William E. Burnham, the latter was closely identified with every phase of the company's development, and through his vision, sagacity and devotion, a large share of its success may justly be ascribed. In 1905 he retired from active connection with Eaton, Cole & Burnham Company, but only to assume other heavy responsibilities as president of the Pacific Iron Works, treasurer of the Thomas Philips Company, director of the Connecticut National Bank and director of the Bridgeport Crucible Company. As the years have progressed these have been largely surrendered and he is now (1917) practically retired from participation in

corporation management, his time being devoted to the care of his private estate.

Loyal in his devotion to Republican principles, his interest has been as a citizen not as a seeker for public office. He served his city as park commissioner for seven years, 1897-1904, and in 1908 he was a delegate to the National Republican Convention, and one of the presidential electors who cast the vote of Connecticut for William H. Taft. His interest in the Bridgeport Hospital and Public Library has been expressed by official service as a member of the board of directors of both; he is a director of the Boys' Club, and interested in all that pertains to the public good. His recreations are those of the out-of-doors and in the Black Rock Yacht and New York Yacht clubs, he indulges his taste for aquatics and athletics. He is also a member of the Algonquin and Sea Side clubs of Bridgeport and the Union League of New Haven. He is a member of lodge, chapter, council, commandery, shrine and consistory of the Masonic order, and of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. Mr. Burnham married, December 10, 1884, Harriet J. Kiefer.

PURCELL, John Leo,

Business Man, Legislator.

Senator John L. Purcell, who has been before the public eye for several years, is a man well known and highly honored and respected in Hartford. Honor and tenacity of ideals, which mount to the heights of sacrifice of personal ambition and deferring of hopes, are factors seldom encountered in political campaigns, and when found are noted and praised. The unusual and unselfish act which lost Senator Purcell the mayoralty of Hartford brought him hosts of friends in his own party and compelled the admiration



John L. Purcell

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and support of broad minded and fair thinking men of the opposition. He is recognized universally as a man of impeccable honor. Great force and determination applied to the several lines of endeavor in which he has engaged have brought him at an early age into prominence. The Senator's initiative and executive ability have been amply evidenced in his work in the State Senate where he leads the minority. He attained considerable prestige and rallied around himself unusual support from the majority, his aggressiveness for party principles gaining their respect, at a time when, to quote the Hartford "Times", "Democrats were not supposed to be of any importance."

John Leo Purcell was born in Hartford, Connecticut, October 2, 1880, the son of John A. and Bridget M. (Kirby) Purcell. His grandfather was John Purcell, of Waterford, Ireland, who came to Hartford just after the Civil War. He married Catherine Coleman. Their son, John A. Purcell, father of Senator Purcell, was born in Waterford, Ireland, March 19, 1851, and came to Hartford with his parents. He was educated in the public schools, and later became foreman in the drayage business with Hebard & Company. He is a member of the Ancient Order of Hibernians. He married Bridget M., daughter of John Kirby, of Youghal, County Cork, Ireland. She was educated in her native city and came to Hartford with her brothers and sisters. Of her eight children, four have survived: Agnes G., wife of Francis P. Horan, of Hartford; Ella; Josephine; and John L., of whom further.

As a boy of fifteen years, John L. Purcell decided to enter a mechanical field, and having completed his course in St. Patrick's Parochial School, he entered the employ of the late Edward Lawler to become a plumber. After a few years

work as a skilled journeyman, he entered in business for himself and set up as a contractor, remaining in the contracting business for nine years. In 1909 he started in the wholesale plumbing and supply business in which he is now engaged. Senator Purcell holds the rank of major in the First Connecticut Infantry, having enlisted in Company H as a private. He was promoted rapidly to corporal and lieutenant, and was elected major by the line officers of the regiment on March 8, 1911. He now commands the Second Battalion, consisting of Companies E, of New Britain; G, of South Manchester; and F, and H, of Hartford. Major Purcell is a student of military affairs, and is considered a field officer of ability, standing well in the estimation of the United States officers detailed with the regiment. He was chairman of the State commission appointed by the Legislature of 1913 to have charge of Connecticut's representation at the Gettysburg semi-centennial reunion of the veterans of the Blue and Gray. Senator Purcell is a member of many social and fraternal organizations. He is active in the Rotary Club, Knights of Columbus, the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, the Fraternal Order of Eagles, the Hartford Saengerbund, the Modern Woodmen, the Tigers of the World, and the Michael Davitt Club. He is a member of the Automobile Club of Hartford and of the Chamber of Commerce.

As a resident of the old Third Senatorial District and of the Seventh Ward he took an active interest in the politics of the section. Senator Purcell's career in public service has been comparatively short, but eventful and useful. He has spent seven years as a member of the Board of Education, and two terms in the State Senate, and in these positions has had opportunity to become acquainted

with many problems which deeply concern the people of Hartford. In February, 1916, Senator Purcell announced his candidacy for the democratic nomination for mayor. He was among those seriously considered for the nomination before the party primaries two years ago. He was the first to accept the suggestion of some of the party leaders that all candidates withdraw their names that a harmonious choice might be made. As minority leader in the last session of the Senate, Senator Purcell attained great prestige. One of the laws, in the passage of which he took an active part, applies to compulsory publication of unclaimed savings bank accounts in local papers. He took a strong stand against the civil service emasculation bill and rallied around him considerable Republican support by his intelligent conduct of the legislative fight. In regard to bills applying to his own city Senator Purcell opposed vigorously the creation of a partisan public buildings commission and he forced modifications from the Republican majority in the form of the redistricting bill. He secured an appropriation of \$60,000 for new buildings for the Institute for the Blind on Wethersfield avenue. As a member of the committee on appropriations Senator Purcell was brought into close touch with the big problems of the State. When he announced his candidacy for the mayoralty, he was the first in the field for nomination. Nearly three weeks after he entered the race, he withdrew in favor of Colonel Richard H. Goodman, commander of the First Connecticut Infantry, in which Senator Purcell ranks as major. The conviction that a contest between two officers of the same regiment for a place of civic honor would introduce partisan strife destructive to complete military efficiency was responsible for this move of patriotism and the waiving of personal ambition.

The value of such disinterested service as is evidenced in this act is of inestimable value to Hartford. Senator Purcell is of the type of man whose presence in a position of legal importance is a factor for good whose value cannot be over-rated. His splendid mentality and ability, backed by his aggressive though not pugnacious nature, extends hope for greater achievement in the future along the same lines in which he has succeeded in his work in the Senate. He is tactful and diplomatic, and of a genial disposition which makes and keeps friends easily. His popularity in Hartford among all political factions is ever increasing and Senator Purcell is looked upon as one of the rising men of the day. Major Purcell accompanied his regiment to the Mexican border in 1916 and gave four months' duty to his country under the call of President Wilson.

WHITMORE, Franklin Gray,

Real Estate Operator, Insurance Actuary.

Franklin Gray Whitmore, senior member of the firm of F. G. Whitmore & Son, real estate and insurance, of Hartford, Connecticut, and secretary of the board of park commissioners, was born at No. 162 Henry street, New York City, September 18, 1846. He was a son of Isaiah and Elizabeth Ann (Culver) Whitmore, and a direct descendant of Francis Whitmore, of Cambridge, Massachusetts, born in 1625, he being a descendant of John Whitmore, of Wethersfield, Connecticut, who lived in that town in 1638 and was afterwards the founder of Stamford, Connecticut, in 1641.

The Whitmore family is one of the oldest in New England and has been found in the record in old England as far back as 1215. As surnames did not begin to come into general use until about the thirteenth century, it will be seen that Whitmore is one of the oldest of family

names. It is derived from *wid*, meaning spear, and *mar*, meaning famous, together signifying "famous with the spear," the name of a Gothic king. When King John signed the Magna Charta at Runymeade, the name of Whitmore appears. The early proprietors of the Manor were called Lords of Whytemore, and John De Whytemore was mayor of Chester from 1369 to 1372. Whitmore Hall is situated in the village of Whitmore in Staffordshire, one hundred and forty-six miles from London. Up to this time the connection of the American family with the Whitmores of Staffordshire has not been established, but the similarity in the Christian names of the family in different generations leaves little doubt that it is of Staffordshire origin. Tradition says that two brothers, Sir George and John, emigrated to America in the early part of the seventeenth century, the former locating in Halifax, Nova Scotia, where he served as a government officer.

The name of John Whitmore, sometimes called "the lost brother," appears on the Wethersfield, Connecticut, records in 1638, when Robert Treat purchased fifty-eight acres of land belonging to him. In 1641 John Whitmore became one of the founders and settlers of Stamford. In the first distribution of land he was allotted ten acres and was admitted as freeman in 1642. He was chosen deputy to the General Court, October 27, 1643, and representative to the New Haven Assembly in 1647. He was killed by the Indians in 1648. He was married in England, but the record of his wife's name has been lost. He was married a second time in this country. The following children were born from the first marriage: Thomas, in 1615; Anne, in 1623; Francis, in 1625; and John, in 1627.

There can be no reasonable doubt that Francis, the fourth child, is the same man

who married Isabele Parke in Cambridge, Massachusetts, about 1648, as he gave the date of his birth in an affidavit as 1625. He died at Cambridge, October 12, 1685. His wife, who was the daughter of Richard and Margery (Crane) Parke, died there March 31, 1665.

The third child of this marriage was John Whitmore, born at Cambridge, October 1, 1654. He married for his first wife Rachel, the widow of John Poulter, of Cambridge, and daughter of Francis and Mary (Saunders) Eliot. She was born October 25, 1643, and died March 20, 1723. They lived at Cambridge and Medford, Massachusetts. He served under Major Swayne in the fight with the Indians at Saco. He became possessed of considerable land in Medford, Billerica and Charlestown. He was town treasurer and deacon of the First Parish Church.

His son, John Whitmore, was born August 27, 1683, and died at Billerica, March 26 or 27, 1753. In 1706 he married Mary, daughter of Colonel John and Susan (Whipple) Lane, of Billerica. She was born May 15, 1686, and died March 27, 1783. John Whitmore learned the trade of carpenter but later went into business with his brother Francis. He owned much property in Medford, and was a liberal contributor to the church. Mrs. Whitmore was a granddaughter of Job Lane, or Laine, as the name was frequently spelled. He was a native of Rickmansworth, England, born in 1624, and came to this country before he was twenty years of age. There is a record of him at Sekonck, Rehoboth, Massachusetts, which states that he drew a house and lot in the apportionment of lands there. His second wife was Hannah Reyner or Rayner, of Malden, whom he married July 2, 1660. This lady, who was born in the year 1632 and died April 30, 1704, was a daughter

of the Rev. John and Sarah (Bayes) Reyer. Her father was a native of Gildersomme, Yorkshire, England, was a graduate of Magdalen College, Oxford, and was married in 1631. He came to Boston on the ship "James" in 1635 and the following year became pastor of the First Church at Plymouth. In 1654 he left Plymouth and went to Dover, New Hampshire, where he was the pastor of the church there until his death in 1669. Job Lane followed the trade of carpenter all his life, and on September 11, 1658, signed an agreement to build the first meeting house in the community where he dwelt, and four years later built a drawbridge. He removed from Malden to Billerica, Massachusetts, about 1667 or 1668, and was a selectman in that community in 1683 and 1686. In 1680 he returned to Malden. His son, Colonel John Lane, the father of Mary (Lane) Whitmore, was born October, 1661, and married, March 20, 1680, Susannah Whipple. He was the leading soldier in Billerica and was in command of a troop of horse in the year 1693 and again three or four years later. He was selectman in 1693, 1696-1704 and in 1709, and he was given a grant of land for his services as deputy in the year 1707. He was a liberal contributor to religious and educational work in the community.

John and Mary (Lane) Whitmore had a son, Francis Whitmore, who was born at Medford, October 4, 1714, where he grew up to be a business man of importance. In the years 1760, 1762, 1765, 1766 and 1767, his name appears either as a purchaser or seller of lands in the vicinity of Reed's Point on the Kennebec river, Maine, and during that time he shipped masts for the Royal Navy. The first evidence of milling is found on his land on the Abadagasset river and it is therefore probable that he was the pioneer lumber-

man in that part of Maine. In an account of the establishment of Bowdoinham in 1762 appears the statement that a man named Whitmore had settled previously at Reed's Point on the Kennebec and another account of early settlements along that river states that he was there as early as 1749. He traded with the Indians on an extensive scale. In 1763 he was moderator of the meeting held to incorporate the town of Bowdoinham and we find him given the title of "Captain" Francis Whitmore in a record of an appropriation made to maintain meetings, some of which were to be held at his house. On January 1, 1739, he married Mary, daughter of Lieutenant Stephen and Elizabeth (Fowle) Hall. She was born April 17, 1719, and died October 20, 1791. He died April 27, 1794.

John Whitmore, son of Francis and Mary (Hall) Whitmore, was born at Medford, November 25, 1754, and died at Bath, Maine, November 29, 1820. He was married April 12, 1781, to Hulda, a daughter of Isaiah Crooker. She died at Bath, February 19, 1812.

Their son, Isaiah Whitmore, born at Bath, February 21, 1792, died July 1, 1865, in New York City. Isaiah Whitmore was for many years in the shipping business in New York, having a large number of vessels in the trade with West Indian and South American ports. His office was at No. 47 South street, and as he advanced in years his participation in the business grew less and he finally completely retired from its management which was taken over by his sons, Henry and Frederic. Isaiah Whitmore was married to Elizabeth Ann Culver, a daughter of Captain Culver. She was born March 29, 1803, and died December 4, 1860. Born to Isaiah and Elizabeth Ann (Culver) Whitmore was one son, Franklin Gray Whitmore, the subject of this sketch.

Franklin Gray Whitmore was educated at Charles N. Anthon's private grammar school in New York City, Edward L. Hart's private boarding school at Farmington, Connecticut, and at the age of sixteen entered Columbia College in 1862. In 1864 he enlisted in the Sixth Company, Seventh Regiment, New York National Guard, under Captain Bird. That regiment was detailed to guard the body of the martyred Lincoln during its procession through New York City and while lying in state in the City Hall there. After his marriage in 1867 he spent some years abroad and then purchased a stock farm in Fairfield county, Connecticut, where he spent his summers and engaged in breeding trotting horses. He owned some very fast horses. He spent his winters in Hartford, and beginning in 1880 made West Hartford his permanent home. In that year he built his present residence at the corner of Highland street and Farmington avenue. Subsequently Mr. Whitmore opened a real estate office in Hartford, and after a few years his son, Harold B. Whitmore, became a partner under the firm name of F. G. Whitmore & Son. For some years Mr. Whitmore was private secretary to the late Samuel L. Clemens (Mark Twain) and probably no living man was so intimately acquainted with the great humorist as Mr. Whitmore. He has lectured on Mark Twain and written papers on him. He has a large collection of his letters and enough material to make a splendid biography of him. In 1896 Mr. Whitmore was elected secretary of the board of park commissioners and has held that office ever since. He has been a director of the Connecticut Fire Insurance Company for thirty-eight years; a member of the Sons of Colonial Wars; a member of the advisory board of the Hartford Art Society; a member of the advisory board of the Women's Aid Society.

He was married to Harriet Eliza, daughter of William S. Goulden, of Fairfield, Connecticut. They were the parents of six children, as follows: William Franklin; Frederic Culver, deceased; Harriet Eliza, married John O. Enders, a sketch of whom appears elsewhere in this work; Franklin G., Jr., deceased; Harold Burton, who is a partner in his father's business; Ruth, who married Robert P. Parker, a son of Rev. Edwin Pond Parker, D. D., of Hartford. Mr. Whitmore is an Episcopalian in his religious affiliations and attends St. John's Episcopal Church, to which he has given a memorial window in honor of his deceased children.

Mrs. Whitmore did a great deal of work in tracing the various lines of her ancestry, and this was published in a little book entitled: "A Memorial of the Kindred and Ancestry of Harriet L. Sturges Goulden, of Fairfield, Connecticut, Compiled in Loving Memory by Her Daughter, Harriet E. Goulden Whitmore." The lines traced are Sturges, Barlow, Judson, Sherwood, Bradley, Dimon, Ward, Pinkney, Burr, Redfield, Davis, Hull, Jones, Sanford. Mrs. Whitmore was historian of the Ruth Wyllys Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, of Hartford. For several years she was vice-president of Colonial Dames of Connecticut. She declined the presidency on account of her health. She was identified with the Hartford Art School, Women's Aid Society, the Blind Asylum, and the Connecticut Historical Society. She wrote a number of magazine articles on historical subjects. Mrs. Whitmore was truly a remarkable character, a leader in the intellectual life of her community where she exerted a great influence upon the life of her own sex. She was possessed of an energy which exceeded the limits of her physical strength. She was public-spirited in the extreme and gave freely of herself

to every good work undertaken in the community. Her relations with her family were of the highest order. She was an ideal wife and mother, and the Whitmore home, in the hospitality which it extended to a large circle of friends and for which it was famous, was an expression of her personality. She died June 30, 1915.

SANBORN, William A.,

Insurance Actuary, Financier.

William A. Sanborn, of Hartford, Connecticut, is one of the energetic and successful men of that city, and one whose name is closely identified with the growth and development of the community. He comes of sturdy old New England stock, of the type that in the past wrought the foundation of the Republic, his ancestors being residents of that region from earliest Colonial times.

William A. Sanborn is a member of an old New England family. The name Sanborn, or Sanborne, is met with comparative frequency in America to-day. There is little doubt, however, owing to the great infrequency with which it appears in England that there is but one family with a single origin in that country. The coat-of-arms is as follows: Argent, a chevron sable, between three mullets gules. Crest: A right hand holding a sheaf of arrows proper. There is another branch of the family which shows the arrows sable, and still another with a crest consisting of a lion rampant azure. It is in A. D. 1194 that we find the earliest mention of the name of Sanborn in England. It then appears in the old form of De Sandeburne, while later, in 1330, we find the spelling Samborne, or Sambourne. Since the fourteenth century, the last two forms have been the accepted English spelling and the only two branches of the family which exist in England to-day.

The first American ancestors spelled their name with an "m" and with or without the final "e," the variation being quite in harmony with the loose customs in spelling existing at that time. For several generations this continued to be the case but slowly the "m" was changed to "n," until about 1750 the modern form was adopted, the final "e" being dropped altogether. The original and traditional pronunciation in this country was as though it was spelt Sahnbourn with a marked accent on the first syllable. At the present time there are but two families, one living in Michigan and one in Illinois who spell their names otherwise, both of these preferring the form Sandborn.

The founder of the family was William Sanborn, who was born about 1622 in England, a son of William Sanborn, of Brimpton, Berks, and Anne (Bachiler) Sanborne. His parentage was not absolutely certain, but the great balance of probability is as above. William was one of four sons and he and his three brothers evidently came to America in the year 1632 with the Rev. Stephen Bachiler, their grandfather. It was not until 1639, however, that we find a record of them in Hampton, New Hampshire, where they eventually settled and where "in June 1640 a house lot on the road towards the sea was granted to him." He was selectman of Hampton in 1651, 1660, 1667, 1671, 1677 and 1683, and was very active in the affairs of the community, serving in the war with King Philip. His death occurred on November 18, 1692, and he was married to Mary, a daughter of John Moulton, of Ormsby and of Hampton, New Hampshire.

Their son, Stephen Sanborn, was born in Hampton, September 4, 1671, and there is a tradition that he lived in a "side hill cave" for thirty years. However, this may



William T. Taubert

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he, he was a member of the garrison at D. Tilton's in 1695 and 1696, and at Exeter in the latter year. He was a soldier in the wars of 1704 to 1708, and his death occurred on June 21, 1750. It is an amusing light on the character of this old worthy that, in 1704, one Samuel Roby, of Hampton, complained that Stephen Sanborn, with others, was concerned in a riot. He was married, on July 26, 1693, to Hannah, a daughter of Lieutenant James Philbrick, of Hampton.

Their son, Stephen Sanborn, was born May 1, 1694, at Hampton, and lived in that town during his entire life. His death occurred May 30, 1778. He was married, November 30, 1721, to Ruth, a daughter of Aretas Levet, of Hampton, whose death occurred on the same day as that of her husband, two years earlier.

Their son, Amos Sanborn, was born in Hampton, June 1, 1726, and like his father he made his home in his native place until the elder man's death, when he removed to Moultonborough. He was married to Polly ———. He died March 3, 1815.

Their son, Robert Sanborn, was also born in Hampton, February 6, 1762, but eventually made his home at Sandwich in the same State, where he married Mary Glines. His death occurred February 24, 1851.

Their son, David Ambrose Sanborn, was born at Sandwich, New Hampshire, February 14, 1795, and died in Somerville, Massachusetts, February 19, 1875. He made his home in the latter place, where he was prominent, carrying on a good business as a brick manufacturer. He was married to Hannah Adams, a daughter of John Stone, of Somerville. She was born January 18, 1794, and died July 15, 1875.

Their son, Daniel Alfred Sanborn, was born in Somerville, Massachusetts, April 5, 1827. He was the father of the subject of this sketch. He was educated as a

civil engineer, learning this profession in the office of a prominent engineer of Boston. His life was a decidedly varied one as he engaged in a number of different occupations. He was at one time superintendent of railroads in Maine and at another time held the same office in the State of Delaware. At one time he was in Boston, where he took a contract to fill in a part of what is now the Back Bay district of that city. In 1866 he was employed by Mr. J. B. Bennett, the manager of the Cincinnati office of the Ætna Insurance Company, in making maps for insurance work. The employment of maps as an aid to underwriters dates back in this country to 1850 when Mr. William Ferris made one for Mr. Hope, of New York City, who was then secretary of the Jefferson Insurance Company. It was not completed until 1852. Mr. Sanborn's work under Mr. Bennett was among the earliest attempts in this direction, however, and he thus became introduced to an industry in which he was engaged during the remainder of his life. There was a very small demand for these maps at the outset, and although Mr. Sanborn had the backing of Mr. Bennett and several other insurance men who were greatly impressed with the idea, it was very difficult to put the business on a paying basis. Anyone who possessed less courage and persistence than Mr. Sanborn must have given up the attempt long before anything had come of it. But, with a pertinacity characteristic of his New England ancestors, Mr. Sanborn would not give in and eventually built up the concern which now is by far the largest and most important engaged in this great industry. Mr. Sanborn's health unfortunately failed at a time when his business had reached very great proportions and he was obliged to retire from active life several years before his death, which oc-

curred on April 11, 1883. He married, October 6, 1853, Ann Rogers Forster, of Somerville, Massachusetts, where she was born January 10, 1832. Her death occurred November 17, 1910. Her father was Charles Forster, of Somerville, and he was very prominent in the community, a school there having been named for him.

William A. Sanborn, their son, was born at Charlestown, Massachusetts, September 4, 1864. His education was received in private schools and was completed at the Brooklyn Polytechnic Institute. He then became associated with his father in the insurance map business. In the year 1890 he came to Hartford, Connecticut, where he has made his home from that time to the present, and in 1901 engaged there in the real estate business. He has made a specialty of developing high-class real estate propositions, particularly in residential districts. He is also the agent for a number of very important business buildings in the city, among which is the Connecticut Mutual Building. He is much interested in the insurance business, to which he had an introduction through the making of maps for use therein, and he is now associated with the Standard Fire Insurance Company, being a member of its board of directors and its local agent in Hartford. He is also a director of the Colonial National Bank, president and treasurer of the Park Realty Company, a director of the Connecticut Fair Association, all of Hartford, and secretary of the Sanborn Map Company of New York.

Some years ago Mr. Sanborn erected a beautiful summer home at Eastern Point, Connecticut, and has taken an active part in the social life of both Hartford and the former place. He is a member of many of the most important clubs of Hartford, among which should be mentioned the Hartford Club; the Hartford Golf Club,

of which he was secretary for four years; the Hartford Yacht Club; the Hartford Curling Club, of which he was the president; the Automobile clubs of Hartford and of America; and the Country Club of Farmington. For a time he was vice-president of the Municipal Art Society of Hartford. He attends the Center Church.

William A. Sanborn married, October 13, 1884, Nellie A. Smiley, a daughter of Joseph E. and Nellie Aurelius (Wightman) Smiley, of Philadelphia. To them one daughter was born, Eleanor, October 18, 1901.

BIRDSEYE, Arthur Julius,

Insurance Expert, Public Official.

Contemporary opinion—always valuable—was recently expressed in the following manner concerning Mr. Birdseye: "There is about Mr. Birdseye an *elan*, a vigor, a sincerity to which the spirit of all who come in contact with him instinctively responds, and these qualities coupled with his innate urbanity have made him immensely popular. He is patriotic, philanthropic, and public spirited to the marrow."

While the above was written concerning his political prominence, it applies to his success in the life insurance field as well, and goes far in explaining the prominence of the Mutual Benefit Life Insurance Company of Newark, New Jersey, in the State of Connecticut, for since 1900 Mr. Birdseye has been State agent for that company. He has made life insurance his deep study, is master of its detail in every department, and ranks as an authority. His lecture "Fundamentals in Life Insurance" has been asked for and delivered before faculty and students at a number of New England colleges and other institutions, a compliment usually reserved for the highest insurance execu-



Arthur J. Bercey

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tives, and one that fixes Mr. Birdseye as an authority.

Perhaps he is best known to the public-at-large for his work in the State Legislature, where in face of powerful and wealthy opposition he forced to passage the bill known throughout the country as "Birdseye's Money Shark Bill" prohibiting the loaning of money at exorbitant rates to wage earners. This law effectually stopped the pernicious business of such loaners in the State of Connecticut, and is deemed one of the most important and salutary enactments of recent years. The law was declared constitutional by the Supreme Court of Connecticut, and by the Supreme Court of the United States, and under its provisions a fine of \$6,000 was collected from the notorious Tolman, the State of New York later exacting a fine of \$2,000 after his conviction upon a similar charge, also inflicting a term of imprisonment in Sing Sing.

Mr. Birdseye is of the ninth American generation of the family founded by John Birdseye, who, according to an eminent authority, was a Puritan in England in 1636. He emigrated to New Haven, Connecticut, with his two sons. The line of descent from John Birdseye, "the founder," is through his son, "Deacon" John (2) Birdseye; his son, John (3) Birdseye; his son, Lieutenant Abel Birdseye; his son, Captain Jonas Birdseye, a soldier of the Revolution; his son, Abel Birdseye, who settled in New York State and died at Junius, October 13, 1866; his son, Julius Hiram Birdseye, father of Arthur Julius Birdseye, of Hartford.

Julius Hiram Birdseye was the first of his family in direct line born outside the confines of the State of Connecticut, his birthplace, Junius, New York. He died at Waterloo in that State in 1885, a farmer, merchant and horticulturist. He married, October 4, 1849, Elizabeth Kliner, born

at Lyons, New York, daughter of Jacob Kliner, born in Germany, who came to this country a boy of twelve, both his parents dying on the voyage. He was bound out to a miller and followed that trade most of his life. His wife was of French parentage.

Arthur Julius Birdseye, son of Julius Hiram and Elizabeth (Kliner) Birdseye, was born at Waterloo, New York, August 21, 1858. He obtained his education in the public schools and the academy of that place. He learned the jeweler's business at Waterloo, and later engaged in the dry goods business at Rochester, New York. In 1881 he again entered the jewelry business at Fairport, spending the years until 1887 there and at Peekskill, New York. He became a broker in New York City in 1891, but in 1893 made his entrance into the life insurance field by taking an agency with the Nederland Life Insurance Company of Holland, locating his office at Rochester, New York. In 1896 Mr. Birdseye transferred his allegiance to the Mutual Benefit Life Insurance Company of Newark, New Jersey, spending one year at the home office in close study of the methods, policies and operation of the company, particularly in relation to field work. In 1897 he was made superintendent of Ohio agencies, remaining in the West for three years. In 1900 he was appointed State agent for Connecticut with headquarters at Hartford, and there has compiled a notable record as a business producer, efficient manager, and life insurance expert.

He has made Farmington his home residence, and there has taken active and prominent part in public affairs. In 1907 he was elected to the General Assembly, being the first Democrat chosen to that office in fourteen years from that district. He served on the committee on banks and banking, was a strong supporter of

Governor Woodruff and his policies, secured some necessary legislation regarding automobile operation, and succeeded in passing the "Birdseye Money Shark Bill" to which reference has been made.

He is an ex-president of the Connecticut Life Underwriters Association; was a member of the executive committee of the National Association of Life Underwriters for six years, highly regarded and active in both; is lieutenant on the staff of the major commanding the Putnam Phalanx; ex-treasurer general of the Society Founders and Patriots of America; ex-governor of the Connecticut Society; member of the Hartford Municipal Art Society; director of Connecticut Children's Aid Society; treasurer and vestryman of St. James Protestant Episcopal Church of Farmington, holds the degrees of lodge, chapter, council and commandery, York Rite, Ancient Craft Masonry; is a noble of the Mystic Shrine, and a thirty-second degree Mason of the Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite. His clubs are the Hartford, City, Rotary, Farmington Country, and he was the first president of the Charter Oak Ad Club. While very aggressive in his methods, Mr. Birdseye is a man of magnetic personality, holding men to him closely. He has unusual ability to make himself clearly and easily understood and is very popular. He has demonstrated fine executive quality and his success as a manager of men has been most marked.

He married, at Rochester, New York, October 12, 1881, Clara Matilda, daughter of Thomas H. Turpin, of Rochester.

PORTER, Dr. William, Jr.,

Physician, Hospital Official.

Dr. William Porter, an earnest and discriminating student in the line of his pro-

fession, widely known as a prominent representative of the medical fraternity of Hartford, traces his ancestry back to an early period in England, the family being an ancient and honorable one, bearing a coat-of-arms, described as follows: Sable, three church bells, argent; canton, ermine. Motto: *Vigilantia et virtus*.

William de la Port, the first ancestor of the family of whom there is definite information, was a Roman knight and went to England with William the Conqueror. The line of descent is traced through his son, Ralph de la Port; his son, Robert de la Port; his son, Hugh de la Port, who married a daughter of William Russell; their son, John Porter, a resident of Markham, England, who married a daughter of a Mr. Gardiner, of Bishops Norton, Lincolnshire, England; their son, John Porter; his son, Augustine Porter, of Belton; his son, John Porter; his son, William Porter, of Wryhall; his son, John Porter, born in England, 1590, emigrated to this country in 1633, accompanied by his wife Rose, located in New England, and about 1635 was one of the founders of Windsor, Connecticut; their son, Samuel Porter, was a native of England, born in 1626; his son, Samuel Porter, born in 1660; his son, Eleazer Porter; his son, Eleazer Porter, born in 1728; his son, William Porter, born in 1763, died in Hadley, Massachusetts, about 1848, was a merchant, agriculturist and physician, meeting with well merited success in each line of work, the result of energy, perseverance and skill. He married (first) Lois Eastman, and (second) Charlotte Williams, and by his first marriage had two sons, John and William.

William Porter, grandfather of Dr. William Porter, of this review, was born in Hadley, Massachusetts, November 14, 1792, and died in Lee, Massachusetts, February 11, 1853. He supplemented his

common school education by a course in Williams College, from which institution he was graduated in 1813. Having chosen the profession of law for his active career, he followed the same throughout the active years of his life, and held high rank among the members of the legal fraternity in Lee, Massachusetts, whither he removed in early manhood. He also took an active interest in public affairs, and was chosen by his fellow citizens to represent them in both houses of the State Legislature, his tenure of office being noted for efficiency and capability. He married Mary Ann Quincy, whose death occurred on December 2, 1835. Their children were as follows: William, of whom further; Samuel Quincy, who was a resident of Unionville, Connecticut; Charlotte, who died aged thirteen years; Mary Weld, who married, September 3, 1845, Franklin Chamberlin, born April 14, 1821, in Dalton, Massachusetts, was one of the prominent lawyers of Hartford, and died there, September 10, 1896.

William Porter, father of Dr. William Porter, was born in Lee, Massachusetts, January 10, 1820. He acquired a practical education by attendance at the common schools of his native town, then matriculated in Williams College, from which institution he was graduated in 1839. His health having been impaired by years of constant study, he took passage on a sailing vessel bound for Florida, his parents deeming that the best way in which to recuperate, and he remained in that State for seven years, that length of time being necessary to accomplish the purpose for which he was sent. Later he entered Union Theological Seminary in New York City, where he pursued a course of study in theology, and thereafter made that profession his life work. In 1845 he accepted the position of Professor of Latin in Beloit College, Beloit, Wisconsin, in

which capacity he served continuously for many years, honored and beloved by all with whom he was brought in contact. He was a man of scholarly attainments, great wisdom and genial disposition, and his influence for good was far-reaching and beneficial. He married, July 13, 1854, Ellen Gertrude, born in Hartford, Connecticut, March 15, 1831, youngest daughter of Laertes Chapin, of Hartford, Connecticut, and a sister of President Aaron L. Chapin, of Beloit College (see Chapin). Their children were as follows: William, of whom further; Frank Chamberlin, a professor in Yale University, married Delia Lyman, and has two sons, Lyman and William Quincy; James, died in infancy; Mary Quincy, a resident of Beloit, Wisconsin.

Dr. William Porter was born at Beloit, Wisconsin, October 16, 1855. His early years were spent in his native city, and his education was gained by attendance at Beloit College. The three years following the completion of his studies were spent in connection with the paper mill business in Dalton, Massachusetts, whither he removed. He then matriculated in the Chicago Medical College, which is now the medical department of the Northwestern University, from which he was graduated with the degree of Doctor of Medicine, in 1882. He then went abroad, and for one and a half years pursued post-graduate work in institutions in Paris and Vienna, thus adding materially to his previous knowledge and increasing his efficiency many degrees. Upon his return to the United States, he chose the city of Hartford, Connecticut, as his place of residence, locating there in January, 1884, and remaining there ever since, the intervening years having brought to him large returns for labor expended, and a place of prominence in the ranks of his professional brethren,

also in the esteem of his fellow citizens. He is a member of the staff of the Hartford Hospital, and keeps in touch with the leading thoughts and advanced ideas along the line of his profession by membership in the City, County and State Medical societies, and the American Medical Association.

Dr. Porter married, in Hartford, Connecticut, June 27, 1885, Mrs. Frances (Pease) Hall, widow of Ezra Hall, and daughter of Edwin T. Pease, one of the founders of the Phoenix Fire Insurance Company. By her former marriage she had two children, Robert and Elizabeth. Dr. and Mrs. Porter have one daughter, Margaret Chapin. Mrs. Porter is a member of Immanuel Congregational Church, of Hartford.

(The Chapin Line).

Deacon Samuel Chapin, the progenitor of the line of the Chapin family herein followed, of which Ellen Gertrude (Chapin) Porter was a representative, located in Springfield, Massachusetts, with his family in 1642, and became one of the highly esteemed citizens of that place. He took an active part in public affairs, and on October 10, 1652, was appointed one of the magistrates of that town. His death occurred November 11, 1675, and he was survived by his wife, Cecily, whose death occurred February 8, 1683.

Their son, Jepheth Chapin, was born in the year 1642, and died February 30, 1712. He was an active participant in the great fight at Turner's Falls, May 18, 1676. He married (first) July 22, 1664, Abilenah Cooley, who died November 17, 1710. He married (second) May 31, 1711, Dorothy Root, of Enfield, Connecticut.

Deacon David Chapin, son of Jepheth and Abilenah (Cooley) Chapin, was born November 16, 1682, and died July 8, 1772. He served in the capacity of first clerk of

Chicopee Parish, and was one of the first deacons in that parish. He married (first) November 12, 1705, Sarah, daughter of Joseph Stebbins. She died February 6, 1726. He married (second) Mindwell Holton, who died October 21, 1758.

Deacon Edward Chapin, son of Deacon David and Sarah (Stebbins) Chapin, was born February 16, 1724, and died January 6, 1800. He married, July 6, 1752, Eunice, daughter of William and Mary Colton, of Longmeadow.

Their son, Aaron Chapin, was born April 20, 1753, and died December 25, 1838. During his early manhood days he followed the occupation of a cabinet maker, in which line of work he was proficient, but subsequently changed his line of work to that of watch repairer and cleaner, in which he was equally expert. He served as deacon of the First Congregational Church in Hartford. He married, September 11, 1777, Mary, daughter of Zebulon King, of East Windsor, Connecticut. She died February 21, 1829.

Their son, Laertes Chapin, was born in Hartford, Connecticut, August 21, 1778, and died October 30, 1847. He learned the trade of cabinet maker under the preceptorship of his father, and his entire active career was devoted to that line of work, first in Hartford and later in East Hartford, whither he removed two years prior to his death. He was honest and straightforward in all his transactions, active and enterprising, faithful in his attendance on divine service, and was honored and esteemed by all in his community. He married (first) November 12, 1809, Susanna, daughter of Gad Merrick, of Franklin, New York. She died September 9, 1811. He married (second) Laura Colton, of Hartford, Connecticut. She died September 18, 1854. Mr. Chapin was the father of ten children, and among the children of his second wife was Ellen

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Morris C. Webster

Gertrude, who became the wife of William Porter, and mother of Dr. William Porter, aforementioned.

WEBSTER, Hon. Morris Catlin,

Public Official, Legislator.

Hon. Morris Catlin Webster, comptroller of the State of Connecticut, is a representative in the eighth generation of one of Connecticut's oldest and most prominent families. The Webster family has furnished to the Nation very many men who have won fame as patriots, educators, public officials, clergymen, and members of the other learned professions and in the world of business and finance. Probably the most noted member of the family was Noah Webster, presumably the best known lexicographer of the English language.

Many of our English names had their origin in the occupation of the family, and among these we find Webster, meaning weaver. As surnames were not generally adopted in England until after the thirteenth century, and as a family of Websters have been traced in Yorkshire as far back as the late thirteen hundreds, it will be seen that this is one of the oldest of English names. Eminent British authorities state that the family is of Scotch origin. The English ancestry of the American family has not been definitely established, but it is supposed that John Webster, fifth governor of Connecticut, came from the Yorkshire family. Several branches of the family are entitled to wear coats of armor.

Savage says that John Webster "brought from England his wife Agnes and children, Matthew, Robert, Ann Elizabeth, and Mary." He came to Hartford from Cambridge, Massachusetts, in 1636, and was one of the founders of the town. From the beginning he was promi-

nent and influential. In April, 1637, he was a member of the committee that sat with the Court of Magistrates to declare war against the Pequot Indians. He was elected to the General Court the same year, and in 1638 was one of the deputy commissioners. In April, 1639, he was elected to the Court of Magistrates and was continued in that office until 1655, in which year he became deputy governor, and the following year was Governor of the State. During the years, 1657-58-59, he held the office of first magistrate. He served on many important committees and performed many useful public services. He served on the committee with William Phelps who drafted the criminal code that was approved by the General Court in 1642. In 1654, with Major-general Mason, he was appointed a member of the Congress of the United Colonies. Benjamin Trumbull says that Governor Webster was one of eleven men out of the one hundred and fifty-three original settlers of Hartford who were honored with the prefix, "Mr." He took an active part in the stormy controversy that arose in the First Church at Hartford after the death of the Rev. Thomas Hooker. He was one of the minority that withdrew and settled in Hadley. It is the opinion of the historian of the church that "the weight of right and justice was with the defeated and emigrating minority." John Webster's name appears first on the list of settlers from Hartford in the Hadley records. He was prominent in the new settlement as he had been at Hartford. He was appointed as one of the commissioners with "magistratical" power in 1660 who held court in Springfield and Northampton. He was made a freeman in Massachusetts, March 26, 1661. He died in Hadley, April 5, 1661, and Noah Webster, the great lexicographer, who was his direct descendant, placed a tomb-

ENCYCLOPEDIA OF BIOGRAPHY

stone at his grave in 1818. Governor Webster's widow died in 1667.

Lieutenant Robert Webster, third child of Governor John Webster, was born in 1627, died May 31, 1676. He located in Middletown, where he became a prominent citizen. He was chosen recorder when the town was organized in September, 1651. He served as deputy to the General Court from September, 1653, to May, 1655, again in 1656-57-58. In the latter year he returned to Hartford to live, and there served on many important committees. Savage says he was "on service in the War of 1675," and in 1712 he was paid for military service with others whose accounts had been held open owing to uncertainty as to the length of their service. In 1652 he married Hannah Treat, who was born in 1629, at Wethersfield, Connecticut, daughter of Richard and Alice (Gaylord) Treat. She died in 1705.

Ensign William Webster, son of Lieutenant Robert Webster, was born July 2, 1671, died June, 1722. On May 11, 1721, he was "established and confirmed" by the General Assembly as ensign of the South Side Trainband in Hartford. That he was thrifty and industrious is indicated by his estate, which was inventoried at £566 5s 5d. He married, November 28, 1700, Sarah, daughter of Cyprian Nichols, of Hartford.

Captain Moses Webster, son of Ensign William Webster, was born September 26, 1706, died December 29, 1797. He settled in Harwinton, where land was deeded to him in 1737. He was first recorded as a resident of the town in 1739, and in the following year he is mentioned as captain. He married, December 6, 1733, Mary, who was baptized at Center Church, Hartford, April 3, 1709, daughter of John and Mary (Webster) Brace. She died September 14, 1762 or 1764.

Amos Webster, son of Captain Moses

Webster, was born July 12, 1740, died October 12, 1827. In the Revolution he served in the Eighth Regiment under Colonel Jedediah Huntington in Captain Joel Clark's company from Farmington. His term of service was from July 10 to December 18, 1775. The regiment was stationed on the Sound until September 14, when it was ordered to the Boston camps and became a part of General Spencer's brigade at Roxbury. He married, November 19, 1767, Theodosia Bull, of Harwinton. She died February 14, 1817, at Hartford.

Abijah Webster, son of Amos Webster, was born at Harwinton, December 6, 1783, died March 26, 1855. He was selectman of the town for the years 1826, 1832-33, and in the latter year and in 1834 he represented the town in the General Assembly. He married, January 20, 1807, Olive Rossiter, who was born September 12, 1785, died April 19, 1863. Among their children were twins, Addison and Adaline.

Addison Webster, son of Abijah Webster, was born April 23, 1819, died December 17, 1885. He was for a quarter of a century secretary and treasurer of the Harwinton Fire Insurance Company, of which he was one of the organizers, and served as selectman of Harwinton about fourteen or fifteen years. He was the chief organizer of the Harwinton Agricultural Society, of which he was secretary from its organization until his death, and treasurer for many years. He also served in the capacities of tax collector, assessor, grand juror for a number of years, and member of the Legislature for the year 1857, believing that it was the duty of a good citizen to take an active part in public affairs, thus advancing the cause of right and justice. He married Ann Maria, daughter of Lewis and Candice (Catlin) Catlin.

Hon. Morris Catlin Webster, son of

Addison and Ann Maria (Catlin) Webster, was born at Harwinton, Connecticut, September 28, 1848. He was educated at Winchester Institute, the well known military academy, at that time in charge of Colonel Ira W. Pettibone. His first employment was with Hart, Merriam & Company, of Hartford. After six years in their employ he went to Milwaukee, and engaged in the same line of business, carpets and draperies, but shortly afterward he accepted a position with W. & J. Sloane, of New York City, well known importers of carpets and rugs. In 1874 he engaged in a general merchandise business on his own account at Terryville, Connecticut, continuing the same successfully for four years. He then accepted the positions of secretary and superintendent of the Malleable Iron Works at New Britain, positions which he held until 1902, a period of twenty-four years. He then became State Building and Loan Commissioner, serving from 1901 to 1907, and after relinquishing that position he devoted his time and attention for some time to his Harwinton farm, which was conducted for stock breeding purposes.

From early manhood Mr. Webster has taken a keen interest in public affairs and has been an active worker in the ranks of the Republican party. His first political office was as a member of the Common Council of New Britain, which he held for three years, from 1883 to 1886. He was a member of the school board for fifteen years, from 1890; served the city as mayor during the years 1898-99; in 1897 he was representative from New Britain, and from 1911 to 1913 he represented his district in the General Assembly from Harwinton, and served during the latter year as speaker of the House; in 1914 he was elected to his present office of comptroller. Mr. Webster's career as a public official has been characterized by

the same careful attention to detail, and honest straightforward methods that have marked the conduct of his personal business affairs. From the time he first entered public life he has grown in the confidence and esteem of his fellow citizens.

Mr. Webster married, April 15, 1874, Ida Elizabeth Barber, born in Harwinton, Connecticut, August 7, 1851, daughter of Orville and Sarah Barber, and a direct descendant of Thomas Barber, who was born in England in 1614 and was the first of the name to come to New England. He settled in Windsor, Connecticut, in 1635. Three children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Webster: Walter Barber, born November 12, 1876, died January 12, 1913; Sarah B., born May 28, 1879; Ellen Anna, born July 24, 1882. Mr. and Mrs. Webster are members of the Congregational church, in which body Mr. Webster has held various offices. In the church in New Britain he served as superintendent of the Sunday school for fifteen years, and as deacon of the church for about ten years.

HOWARD, Charles Patton,

Manufacturer, Inventor, Astronomer.

The man with a "hobby" usually rides it to the exclusion of all else and is a man unfitted for practical business life. But Mr. Howard is a practical, successful business man, an inventor of note, a mountain climber of two worlds, yet withal, astronomy is an acknowledged "hobby" and to him a source of boundless interest. But he has his pursuits all under control and classified. Business is his serious interest, mountain climbing his recreation, astronomy his hobby. He, however, takes his recreation and his hobby seriously and has achieved results that entitle him to rank with the specialists and professionals. His mountain climbing activities

are over, but his interest in astronomy grows with the years.

Paternally Mr. Howard descends from William Howard, who came from England in 1635, settling at Braintree, Massachusetts. Maternally he descends from Colonel Robert Patton, of Scotch-Irish family, who came from Westport, Ireland, to Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, in 1762, served in the Revolutionary army under Washington and Lafayette, was the first postmaster of Philadelphia, appointed by Washington in 1789, a position he held continuously for thirty years. He was an original member of the Society of the Cincinnati.

Charles Patton Howard, son of Charles F. and Catharine (Patton) Howard, was born at Hartford, Connecticut, March 21, 1853, his father a prominent business man of Hartford, one of the founders of the firm of James L. Howard & Company, manufacturers of railway supplies. Charles P. Howard was educated in Hartford public schools and was graduated from high school with the class of 1869. He then spent one year in Colt's Armory under the instruction of the superintendent, after which he entered Massachusetts Institute of Technology in Boston. There he pursued a course in civil engineering and was graduated, class of 1874. After completing his technical study Mr. Howard returned to Hartford, there becoming assistant to the superintendent of the firm of James L. Howard & Company, then an important firm, now one of the largest concerns in the East, manufacturing railway supplies. In 1877 Mr. Howard was elected secretary of the company, vice-president in 1905, and in 1907 was chosen to fill the president's chair left vacant by the death of James L. Howard. For the past eight years he has been the able executive head to the company with which he has been officially connected for

forty years. A trained engineer and brought into such intimate relation with railway needs, Mr. Howard has given a great deal of time to improving appliances in railway use and in the invention of devices to perform certain service. In all he has perfected and patented about twenty inventions that have found ready adoption, many of them now being manufactured by James L. Howard & Company.

Mention has been made of Mr. Howard's fondness for mountain climbing, and in "Lippincott's Magazine" for September, 1879, may be found an account of one of his adventures in the Alps, his ascent of the Matterhorn in 1877, when he reached an altitude of fourteen thousand eight hundred feet. In that same year he climbed two other of the principal Alpine peaks, the Breithorn near Zermatt (13,700 feet), and Mont Blanc (15,800 feet). He has several times ascended the peaks of the White and Adirondack mountains, and in 1889 climbed Mount Sneffles, the sharpest of Colorado mountain peaks. He also visited the cliff dwelling in the Mancos Canyon, his being the second party of white men to explore the principal ruin, Cliff Palace, discovered the previous winter by their guide. In 1896 he again climbed Mount Sneffles. He also ascended Uncompaghre Peak (14,400 feet).

From his father he inherited his tastes for astronomy and the theory and construction of telescopes. Charles F. Howard, after using a small telescope for years, became so aroused by the appearance of Donati's Comet in 1858 that he purchased a four and one-fourth Fitz telescope. This telescope served his son until 1880, when he replaced it in his private observatory by one of the most perfect telescopes in existence, an Alvan Clark, having an object glass nine and one-half inches in

clear aperture. Mr. Howard carried his interest so far that evenings and holidays for five years, 1880-85, he spent in constructing a three and one-half inch telescope object glass, doing all the work himself. He finally learned the art, overcame the many difficulties in his way and brought this object glass to such perfection that when rigidly tested no error could be found in it. Only an expert can realize the extreme difficulty of working an object glass to such a high degree of perfection. In 1886 he began and in 1889 finished a four and one-half inch object glass of entirely different form. That glass was tested by Mr. Alvan G. Clark who pronounced it, but not in Mr. Howard's hearing: "The best object glass I ever tested, that we did not make ourselves." His next ambitious work was a seven-inch object glass on which he failed, but that was simply a setback, not a discouragement. In 1903 he completed another seven-inch object glass which was a success, only a few telescope makers in the world being able to produce an object glass so perfect. With it on May 12, 1903, he saw distinctly and steadily three canals on Mars, Ulysses, Gorgon and Brontes. On February 5, 1904, the Companion of Sirius was steadily and distinctly seen at a distance of only six and a half seconds from Sirius. These observations of difficult objects prove the extreme accuracy of the object glass, that concentrates all the light that enters it from a star within a small circle at the focus but three ten-thousandths of an inch in diameter. In 1905, having waited two years for the desired quality of glass to be produced by the manufacturers, Mr. Howard obtained from Jena, Germany, two discs of glass for a twelve-inch objective. He had made all the necessary calculations to determine its form, but the labor of constructing it proved too great for an amateur

and he had Alvan Clark & Sons complete it.

Mr. Howard in 1900 accompanied President Luther of Trinity College to Winton, North Carolina, to observe the total eclipse of the sun, May 28. Using a two-inch telescope magnifying eighteen diameters and having a field of view of two and one-half degrees, he had one of the most remarkable views of the sun's corona on record. Several of the objects seen by him with perfect ease and steadiness standing out from the sun's limb were not seen at previous eclipses. In "Popular Astronomy," December, 1900, a full description of his observations was published, also an illustrated pamphlet was sent to many astronomers, hoping that some of them going to Sumatra in January, 1901, to observe the sun's eclipse, would use a similar instrument.

In 1905 he observed a total eclipse of the sun at Burgos, Spain, in company with Professor Charles S. Hastings of Yale University, both using similar telescopes of about three inches in diameter with magnifying power of twenty and field view of two and one-quarter degrees. Comparing notes as they stood at their telescopes, the instant the eclipse was over, it was found that both had seen the corona exactly alike. They distinctly saw it to be a filamentous structure completely surrounding the sun as far out as the three radii. To this extent the observations taken by Mr. Howard in 1900 were confirmed, but the other objects seen clearly then were absent. "Popular Astronomy" for December, 1905, published an account of these last observations.

In "Popular Science Monthly," December, 1885, is an article by Mr. Howard on the "Refracting Telescope;" in the "Astronomical Journal," February 14, 1891, is an article on the "Orbit of the Companion of Sirius," and in "Astronomy and As-

trophysics," June, 1894, his article on "A Graphical Method of Determining the Apparent Orbits of Binary Stars." So the hobby he has ridden so industriously is not a hobby at all, but the scientific pursuit of a gentleman who likes to work with his own tools. He is a member of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers, American Society for Advancement of Science, National Geographical Society of Washington, and the Hartford Golf Club.

MALONEY, Cornelius,
Journalist.

Journalism has ever called into the circle of her followers the brightest minds and the most gifted sons of the nation. The naturally keen intellect is sharpened by its contact with others as brilliant, and gains thereby an added strength and power. The most careful analysis, closest reasoning and logical thought processes are brought into play, and the journalist of ability, by reason of his strong intellectuality, rises above the ranks of the many to become a leader in thought and action, his influence extending throughout the world. The late Cornelius Maloney, of Waterbury, Connecticut, was a man of this stamp.

Mr. Maloney was born May 18, 1853, at New Britain, Connecticut, a son of Patrick and Margaret (Loughery) Maloney, of that place. At a very early age Cornelius Maloney showed an aptitude for the profession which afterward was to be his life work. The opportunities for adequate schooling were practically none at that time, and Cornelius Maloney was able to avail himself of very few of those that did exist. He attended a private school for a short time, and then went to the public schools for another brief period, but when only ten years of age he left his studies and was apprenticed to the firm of

Oviatt & Guernsey to learn the printing trade. Mr. Maloney thus made his entrance upon the career that was to lead him to the top of the journalistic profession in his State and to a place of such prominence that he was universally regarded as one of the most influential citizens of Connecticut. He received a most ample training in a school of printing now rather antiquated, in which he learned to do by hand many of the operations now performed by machinery, but which gave him a very thorough mastery of his new trade. He remained for a time in this employment and then secured a position on the "New Britain Record," and here received his preliminary training in newspaper work proper. He was of an extremely enterprising nature, and it soon became an ambition with him to engage in a newspaper venture on his own account. It was a venture to make most men pause, but Cornelius Maloney was a man of great courage and self confidence, and the year 1878 saw the establishment of the "New Britain Times," the first paper published by a native of the State. The "Times" was successful, and Mr. Maloney continued its publication for some years. In 1881, however, he removed to Waterbury, Connecticut, and there opened an office on South Main street, where he and his brother, under the firm name of C. and M. T. Maloney, ran a general printing business with much success for some years. A little later the "Valley Democrat" appeared. For the six years following this first attempt in Waterbury, Mr. Maloney and his younger brother, Michael Maloney, had many difficulties to overcome, and they had little rest from labor, for truly the effort to break into a region in which they were almost totally unknown was no light one. Little by little, however, the real merit of their publication won its way into the regard of the



Cornelius Maloney

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people, and on December 5, 1887, the "Waterbury Evening Democrat" made its first appearance. The new sheet was a daily from the outset and was instantly successful. It grew rapidly, but the younger Mr. Maloney died before its greatest success had been attained and Cornelius Maloney carried on the project alone. As has already been stated, the "Waterbury Evening Democrat" became before the death of its founder one of the strongest and most influential papers in that region of the country, a paper containing the best elements of popularity, a champion of the people and the rights of the people.

So effective was the campaign waged by the "Democrat" and Mr. Maloney, its gifted editor, for the cause of democracy and the Democratic party, that he was generally regarded as one of its leaders in Connecticut, and many offers of important nominations were tendered him. All these, however, were consistently refused by Mr. Maloney with the exception of one for the General Assembly. It is an eloquent tribute to the position held by Mr. Maloney in the popular affection, that it was due to the flocking of the popular votes to the Democratic ticket on which he was running that won him the election. Mr. Maloney was a conspicuous figure in the social and fraternal world of Waterbury, and belonged to many important organizations, holding a prominent place in all. He was the first grand knight of Sheridan Council, Knights of Columbus; a member of St. Joseph's Temperance Association, and was also an officer in the Ancient Order of Hibernians and the Irish National Land League. In the matter of religion Mr. Maloney was of the Catholic faith, his forbears having held this from the beginning. Even as it descended from them to him, it was his pride and satisfaction to hand it on to his own children. He was the possessor of

a very good voice, and sang at various times in the choirs of the churches of the Immaculate Conception, the Sacred Heart and St. Patrick. Mr. Maloney was not only well known but most highly honored in the community, as much for his virtuous and manly private life as for the energy and courage with which he spoke his principles and pressed his policies in his paper.

Mr. Maloney married, at Litchfield, Connecticut, November 17, 1886, Mary Quigley, daughter of Felix and Mary (Herbert) Quigley, of that town, where she was born. To Mr. and Mrs. Maloney six children were born, as follows: Edward Vincent, mentioned below; Angela A.; Margaret M.; Catherine A.; Joseph, died in infancy; and Cornelius Francis.

The death of Mr. Maloney occurred January 5, 1914, as the result of an accident, and was deeply deplored. The State and community had benefited through his presence and mourned greatly the loss of so great but unassuming a character. His career had been one of marked success and his public spirit and his efforts in behalf of the upbuilding of many worthy enterprises were widely recognized.

Edward Vincent Maloney, eldest son of Cornelius and Mary (Quigley) Maloney, was born October 23, 1888, in Waterbury. Though his father had never enjoyed many educational advantages in his own youth, he was a man who had won a great education by his own efforts and who thoroughly appreciated the advantages of schooling. The son was, therefore, sent to the local schools for the rudimentary portion of his education, and after graduating from high school in 1907, attended Holy Cross College, Worcester, Massachusetts, from which in turn he graduated with the class of 1911. He had early exhibited his father's talent as a writer, and upon concluding his studies was taken by his

father on the staff of the "Democrat" as associate editor, in which position he relieved him of some of the burdens he had borne single handed for years. On the death of his father he became editor-in-chief and general manager of the paper, a large enterprise for his years (twenty-six) and experience. However, undaunted the young man undertook the great task without a fear and has made good since the start. The circulation and general prestige of the "Democrat" continued to increase under his management, and he erected a large five-story building on the corner of Grand and Canal streets for the accommodation of the paper which had long since outgrown its present quarters. This building, which completed, is one of the finest newspaper offices in Connecticut, was ready for occupancy January 1, 1917. Mr. Maloney is a Catholic in religion, a Democrat in politics, and takes an active part in the general life of the community. He is conspicuous, like his father before him, in fraternal circles, and deeply interested in politics, although not actively engaged in the same other than for the general good of the community and standing of the paper. The younger Mr. Maloney sees a great future for the "Democrat" in Waterbury and, like his father, is undaunted by any trials and tribulations which accompany the building up of such an enterprise as the "Democrat" is fast moulding itself into.

On the paper three other members of the family are actively engaged. Angela A., assistant editor and special writer; Catherine A., bookkeeper and secretary in the business department; and Cornelius Francis, a member of the reportorial staff. Like father, like sons and daughters, the inheritance for the newspaper profession with all its trials, but none the less fascinating for all of that, has been handed down and will continue to remain in the family.

GRIGGS, Robert Foote,

Man of Affairs.

The business world, just as the world of public affairs, has its prominent figures which represent epochs or tendencies in the history of its development, which are looked up to by the rank and file as its leaders and honored as its champions. The Griggs family of Connecticut has given more than one such figure to the business development of the State, such a figure as that of Henry Charles Griggs of a generation past, and Robert Foote Griggs of the present time, upon whom has fallen the mantle of his able father.

The Griggs family, of which Mr. Griggs is the present representative, is one of the oldest in New England and was founded in this country by one Thomas Griggs, who was born in England, either in the latter part of the sixteenth or the early part of the seventeenth century, sailed to the American Colonies and settled at Roxbury, Massachusetts, as early as 1639. He brought with him his wife and their two children, John and Joseph. He seems to have been a man of considerable prominence in the colony and owned a tract of land at Muddy River which was then the name of what is now Brookline. He lived but a few years after his arrival in this country, his death occurring June 23, 1646. His second son, Joseph, was the ancestor of that branch of the Griggs family which we are considering, and from this Joseph the line runs through Ichabod (1), Ichabod (2), Joshua, Roswell, Charles and Henry Charles, who was the father of Robert Foote, who is thus of the ninth generation from the emigrant ancestor. Many of these, his forebears, were prominent men in their various communities, and through their marriage the Griggs family is connected with many of the most distinguished names in New England history.



Robert Hootie Siggins

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ENCYCLOPEDIA OF BIOGRAPHY

Charles Griggs, the grandfather of the Mr. Griggs of this sketch, was a son of Roswell and Sarah (Dunham) Griggs, and was born April 14, 1799, at Totland, Connecticut. As a young man he made his home in the village of South Windsor, Connecticut, and in 1845 removed to Waterbury. He was married, in 1830, to Frances Catherine Drake, and Henry Charles Griggs was the third of the five children born to them.

Henry Charles Griggs was one of the prominent figures of the Connecticut financial and industrial world during the middle portion of the nineteenth century. His birth occurred at Windsor, Connecticut, December 18, 1843, and he went with his father to Waterbury at the age of eleven years. He attended school in both of these places and completed his study when only fourteen years of age. He then became a clerk in the employ of the Waterbury Hook & Eye Company. He rapidly advanced in rank and in 1816 was offered the management of the Waterbury Button Company, which he accepted. In this capacity he made so great a reputation as a business man that he attracted the attention of the large concerns in that region and might have associated himself with a number of them had he so desired. It was always his nature, however, to be entirely independent, and in 1864 he formed the partnership with John T. Smith for the manufacture of brass goods. Some time later Mr. Griggs became associated with the firm of Israel Holmes & Son, and the two concerns united their forces and thereafter their business was conducted under the style of Holmes, Griggs & Smith. This new firm became the owner of a large brass mill in New York and continued that and the brass business already worked up by Griggs & Smith at Hopeville, Connecticut. This association did not

last, however, for a great length of time and the firm was dissolved in 1869, two companies being then formed, the Holmes & Griggs Manufacturing Company of New York and the Smith & Griggs Manufacturing Company of Waterbury. The latter company, which was incorporated June 5, 1869, had a capital stock of forty thousand dollars, held by John E. Smith, Henry Charles Griggs, Elizur D. Griggs and Charles E. L. Smith. John E. Smith was the president of the concern and Mr. Griggs its secretary and treasurer. After a number of years and very prosperous business, the latter resigned in 1875 and some time afterwards established a button factory on Division street, Waterbury. It was not only in the industrial world, however in which Mr. Griggs was prominent in the Waterbury region. He invested very extensively in real estate in that city as he realized that with its rapid development there could be no better investment than in property there. He was also associated with a number of important financial institutions and was president of the Dime Savings Bank and a director of the Waterbury National Bank of that city. He also was prominent in the political affairs of the place and was connected with a number of important charitable institutions. He was married on October 9, 1862, to Mary Bassett Foote and they were the parents of eight children as follows: 1. Henry Foote, born November 17, 1863, died in early infancy. 2. Charles Jared, born November 28, 1864, died May 24, 1905; a graduate of Yale University in both the academic and law departments; married, June 25, 1895, Elizabeth H. Bowers. 3. Wilfred Elizur, born May 2, 1866; a graduate of the Sheffield Scientific School of Yale University, and of Columbia University in its architectural course; married, at Paris, France, Flora Victoria Hartley. 4. Robert Foote, of

whom further. 5. Mary Rebecca, born May 16, 1870, died January 12, 1878. 6. David Cullen, a sketch of whom follows in this work. 7-8. Grace and Catherine, twins, born August 1, 1873; both died in early infancy.

Born February 22, 1868, in Waterbury, Connecticut, Robert Foote Griggs made that city his home during his entire life. He was educated in private and public schools of the city and later went to the Williston Seminary at East Hampton, Massachusetts. He finally entered Yale University but did not complete his course in that institution, leaving after his sophomore year to accept an excellent position offered him in the Fourth National Bank of Waterbury. Two years later he accepted a position as bookkeeper for the Waterbury Malleable Iron Company and the following year, in 1893, became secretary and director of the Mathews Woolen Company and Willard Manufacturing Company. In 1903 Mr. Griggs established his present business in investments, securities and brokerage which has become one of the most important factors in this department of the business world in that region. Besides this important enterprise, Mr. Griggs is connected with a very large number of important concerns in and about Waterbury, both financial and industrial. Among these should be mentioned the Waterbury Savings Bank, of which he is the vice-president and a director, and the Colonial Trust Company, of which he is also a director and a member of the executive committee. He is a director of the American Mills Company, of the Waterbury Buckle Company, of the Smith & Griggs Company, the Waterbury Gas Light Company and many others. Nor does Waterbury and its vicinity bound Mr. Griggs' industrial activities. He is also a director of Mitchel Vance & Company, of New York City,

and of Clark Brothers Bolt Company, of Milldale, Connecticut.

It would seem that one interested in so many various enterprises in the business world would scarcely find time to devote his attention to any other considerations, yet such is not the case with Mr. Griggs, who has never failed since his early youth to interest himself in the general life of the community. In politics he is a Republican and although he has never allowed his name to be used as a party candidate, he is nevertheless considered a factor in public affairs there. In religion he is affiliated with the Episcopal church and is a member of St. John's Parish in Waterbury. He is also the secretary and a member of the board of trustees of St. Margaret School in Waterbury and a member of the board of directors of the Waterbury Visiting Nurses Association. He is also a conspicuous figure in the social and club life of the city as well as being affiliated with a number of prominent New York City clubs. He was the president of the Waterbury Club for two years and a member of the Union League Club and Yale Club of New York City. Among other associations with which Mr. Griggs is connected should be mentioned the Masonic order, the Society of Colonial Wars and the American Society of the Sons of the American Revolution.

Mr. Griggs has been twice married, the first time on April 11, 1893, to Charlotte Hamilton Branch, of Savannah, Georgia. One child was born of this union, who died at the age of nineteen months. Mrs. Griggs died in May, 1897. On February 4, 1902, Mr. Griggs was married to Caroline Haring White, a daughter of George L. White, of Waterbury. To Mr. and Mrs. Griggs two children have been born: Caroline White, December 1, 1906, and Robert Foote, Jr., June 27, 1908.

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Mr. Griggs is a splendid specimen of the strong and simple character, so typical of New England, the union of the idealist and the practical man of affairs, so valuable in any community where he appears. This combination of characteristics is admirably exemplified in his business life. He is known to be entirely practical in the conduct of the great interests that are intrusted to his care, and never to contemplate anything which was incompatible with the pecuniary success of the operations, yet merely to win for himself and associates large dividends, was by no means his object, but rather to make the great establishments a type of a model American industry. His charities and philanthropies are large and varied, more so, indeed, than even his connection with public benevolence would suggest. Toward the community as a whole he is ever moved to some generous and public spirited deed, and that in spite of an instinctive shrinking from appearing publicly. He is indeed devoted to the society of his friends, and finds his chief pleasure in the intimate intercourse of the household and home. He possesses all the domestic virtues and is an unusually devoted husband and father.

GRIGGS, David Cullen,

Manufacturer, Public Official.

David Cullen Griggs is a descendant in the ninth generation of the pioneer ancestor. He was born at Waterbury, Connecticut, June 30, 1871, son of Henry Charles and Mary Bassett (Foote) Griggs, his father having been one of the most prominent citizens of Waterbury during his life, and active in practically every important movement in the city. The education of David C. Griggs was begun in the private school of Miss Katharine A. Pritchard at Waterbury, con-

tinued in the public schools of his native city, and later he entered the Sheffield Scientific School of Yale University, graduating therefrom with the class of 1892. After his graduation he entered the employ of the Berlin Iron Bridge Company, of East Berlin, Connecticut, as draughtsman. In February, 1893, he secured a similar position with the Waterbury Farrell Foundry and Machine Company. He was employed for a time in the engineering department, then in the commercial department, and is now a director and secretary of the concern. He has served two terms in the board of education. He is a member of the local lodge, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Waterbury Club, the Waterbury Country Club and the Graduates' Club of New Haven. He and the members of his family attend St. John's Protestant Episcopal Church of Waterbury.

Mr. Griggs married, June 6, 1904, at Waterbury, Helen Trowbridge Williams, a native of that city, born May 6, 1875, a daughter of Samuel P. and Ella (Rice) Williams, who for many years have made their home in that city. Mr. Williams was a native of Litchfield, Connecticut, and was active in the real estate, loan and insurance businesses. Mr. and Mrs. Griggs are the parents of two children: Henry Charles, born January 27, 1907, and Eleanor Rice, born August 3, 1911.

CAMPBELL, James Noel Howard,

Lawyer, Man of Affairs.

A member of the Hartford county bar since 1906, James N. H. Campbell has practiced law for a few years, and then given up the practice of the profession for active business as a broker. He is a worthy successor in public favor to his honored father, Dr. James Campbell, who, from 1874 until his death in 1899 was one of Hartford's leading physicians.

Dr. James Campbell, fourth in his direct line to bear the name James, was of the sixth American generation of the family founded by William Campbell, of Scotch ancestry, who came from the North of Ireland about 1718 with the Scotch-Irish settlers of New Hampshire and Massachusetts. William Campbell is of record in Charlestown, Massachusetts, in 1719, and also lived in Boston. The line of descent follows through his son, James (1) Campbell; his son, James (2) Campbell; his son, Benjamin Campbell; his son, James (3) Campbell; his son, James (4) Campbell, M. D.; his son, James Noel Howard Campbell, of the seventh generation.

Dr. James (4) Campbell was born at Manchester, Connecticut, March 14, 1848, died at Hartford, October 17, 1899. He attended Manchester public schools, securing his medical education at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York City, and at the University of Vermont. At the age of twenty-three years he began medical practice in the State of Minnesota, but later resumed medical study, his preparation including a year and a half course in the hospitals and clinics of Berlin, Prague and Vienna. In 1874 he located in the city of Hartford, there continuing a prominent practice until his death, a quarter of a century later.

Those twenty-five years were fruitful ones for Dr. Campbell, and years of benefit to the city of his adoption. Fifteen of them were spent at the head of the city board of health as president, thirteen of them, 1886-99, he was a professor of Yale Medical School; for many years he was a member of the medical staff of Hartford Hospital, and all this was in addition to the demands of a large private practice. He was elected professor at Yale in 1886, serving with ability and acceptability until his resignation in 1899. In 1891 he was

awarded the honorary degree, Master of Arts, by Yale University, and when he retired the Yale Corporation awarded him an official vote of thanks for his long and excellent service, also expressing their regret that he felt obliged to withdraw from a position they felt he adorned. They did not accept his resignation, but until his death he remained a member of the faculty of the Medical School. His connection with the City Board of Health was most beneficial to the city, and to his efforts and good judgment the present intercepting sewer is due. He devoted a great deal of time to sanitary improvement, and under his executive management the Hartford Board of Health became an important department of the city government. He was an honored member of the medical societies of Hartford, Hartford County, Connecticut State and the American Medical Association, the literature of these bodies being enriched by contributions from his able pen. For two years he was medical director of the Ætna Life Insurance Company, and a medical examiner. He held membership in the Association of Medical Directors of Life Insurance Companies of the United States and Canada, and the New York Academy of Medicine. He had also numerous and weighty business interests.

Dr. Campbell held all degrees of York Rite and Scottish Rite Masonry up to and including the thirty-second; was a Knight of Pythias, and an Odd Fellow; belonged to the Hartford Club, the Church Club of the Episcopal Diocese, and to the Connecticut Society, Sons of the American Revolution.

In a quiet, unostentatious way he did a great deal of good. He gave fully of his time and skill among the families of the poor. He took pleasure in assisting various young men in getting a liberal education. He was generous to the extent of his means. His kindly ways and magnetic personality drew to him many friends and made him especially loved in the family.

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Ebenzer S. Phillips,

ENCYCLOPEDIA OF BIOGRAPHY

Dr. Campbell married, October 15, 1874, Mary Cornelia Pettibone, born at Hartford, February 18, 1846, died there in September, 1907. Children: James Malcolm, died in infancy; James N. H., mentioned below; Grace, born October, 1884, died in July, 1906.

James Noel Howard Campbell was born at Hartford, December 25, 1881. His elementary, intermediate and preparatory education was obtained in Hartford public schools, finishing at high school, graduating in 1899. He then entered the classical department of Yale University, whence he was graduated with the Bachelor's degree, class of 1903. He chose the legal profession, and from Yale Law School received his degree LL. B., class of 1906. In June, 1906, he was admitted to the Hartford county bar, began practice in Hartford, and practiced several years, retiring to go into active business. He is a director of the Colonial National Bank; for several years was a member of the brokerage firm of H. K. Taylor & Company, afterwards becoming a member of the firm of Campbell & Hawley, and is highly regarded by legal and business associates. Mr. Campbell is the present secretary of the Hartford Stock Exchange, a position he has held since 1915.

An ardent Republican, he is recognized as one of the leaders of his party in Hartford, and has rendered the city valued service in Common Council, representing his ward four terms in that body. For several years he has been president of the Landlords and Taxpayers Association; was a member of the high school committee for one year, and is the present chairman of the Republican Town Committee. His church affiliation is with Asylum Avenue Congregational.

Mr. Campbell is a member of the various Masonic bodies of Hartford; Saint John's Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons;

Pythagoras Chapter, Royal Arch Masons; Washington Commandery, Knights Templar; Sphinx Temple, Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, and Consistory of the Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite. His college fraternity is the Phi Gamma Delta. His clubs the Hartford, Country, Republican, Golf, University, Yacht, Automobile and City.

He married, May 1, 1907, Marion Judith Moulton, of Hartford, daughter of Frank P. and Rachel (White) Moulton, of Maine. Children: James Howard Moulton, born February 6, 1908; Judith, October, 1910; Malcolm Griswold, March, 1912; Esther, October, 1914.

PHILLIPS, Ebenezer Sanborn,

Business Man, Prominent Freemason.

The honors of Freemasonry, unlike the rain from Heaven, fall not upon all alike but upon the worker alone. Particularly is this true of the thirty-third degree, that highest of all degrees of the Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite, which is conferred solely for "meritorious service" rendered the order. It is a degree to which "few are chosen," one which may not be applied for and its bestowal is the highest mark of honor and appreciation the order can bestow. Consequently, when in 1904 that exalted degree was conferred upon Ebenezer Sanborn Phillips, of Bridgeport, it was in recognition of the high value placed upon his long years of service in all bodies of the York and Scottish rites in Bridgeport. His particular service has been of a financial and secretarial character as member of the finance committee, and treasurer and secretary of many of the bodies of both rites. Such service is not as spectacular nor public as that performed by others, but none the less valuable, in fact the quiet, retiring secretary is the dynamo who supplies the force that

drives the machinery of the whole order. Mr. Phillips, in addition to the personal service rendered, has delved deep into the "mysteries," has gathered a famous library, not alone of Masonic interest, and is a member of that greatest of all Masonic literary societies, the Lodge of Research of Leicester, England. As a business man he has been connected with Bridgeport affairs for more than half a century as employee and owner and to the business of Luddington & Company, which he purchased in 1893, he has given and still gives close personal attention. His life, now in its evening, has been one of unselfish usefulness and a retrospective view can bring him nothing but satisfaction.

Mr. Phillips traces paternal descent from Nicholas Phillips, born in England, who settled in Dedham, Massachusetts, as early as 1636. Later he moved to Weymouth, where he was a deacon of the church. He was succeeded by his son, Richard Phillips, who was made a freeman of Weymouth in 1678, and he, by his youngest son, Captain John Phillips, who settled in Easton, Massachusetts, was a prominent town official, captain of the first military company in that town, served in the expedition to Canada in 1690, and forty years later, on account of that service, received a grant of shares in Huntstown, later Ashfield, Massachusetts, where his son Thomas was one of the first settlers.

Captain John Phillips was succeeded by his son, Joshua Phillips, a member of the Easton Church in 1747, member of the committee on correspondence at Easton in 1776, and there died in 1792, aged eighty-seven years. The line of descent is through his son, Oliver Phillips, who resided in Easton until 1790, then moved to Vermont and died at Newfane, October 5, 1836. He was a soldier of the Revolution, marching from Easton on the Lex-

ington Alarm and rendering later military service. Nathan Phillips, son of Oliver Phillips, the Revolutionary soldier, was born in Easton, Massachusetts, April 1, 1787, and accompanied his father to Newfane, Vermont, where he was a substantial farmer. His son, Adin M. Phillips, born in Newfane, Vermont, February 6, 1816, died November 12, 1902. He was a farmer of Newfane until his marriage in 1840, when he purchased a farm at Strafford, Vermont, upon which he resided until 1869. He then moved to Bridgeport, Connecticut, there engaging in the lumber business. He married, September 16, 1840, Rebecca Sanborn, daughter of Ebenezer H. Sanborn, of Epsom, Vermont; they the parents of an only son, Ebenezer Sanborn Phillips, to whom this review is inscribed.

Ebenezer Sanborn Phillips was born in Newfane, Vermont, January 13, 1842. His early life was spent at the home farm in Strafford, Vermont, his education acquired in the public school. In 1863, at the age of twenty-two, he located in Bridgeport, Connecticut, which city has since been his home. For five years he was in railroad employ, then for ten years was a lumber salesman associated with S. C. Nickerson & Company. The following six years he filled a similar position with Charles H. Hawley & Company, after which he entered the employ of Wheeler & Howes, coal merchants, as bookkeeper. He remained with Wheeler & Howes for ten years, resigning in 1893 to engage in business for himself. The years had developed a careful, painstaking, capable business man, highly regarded by his employers and their customers. His attention to detail was a strong feature of his work, and in all his dealing uprightness and integrity distinguished him.

In 1893 Mr. Phillips purchased the

business of Luddington & Company, truckmen, and to that business has since devoted himself with marked success. He won the confidence of shippers and merchants by his careful attention to the various details of a rather complicated business, and once that was gained orders for handling shipments, both incoming and outgoing, flowed freely in. Although the years have left their mark he claims no exemption, but each day sees him at his office and there or at various shipping centres his day is passed.

Mr. Phillips has attained all degrees of both York and Scottish rites. He is a member of St. John's Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons, and a member of its finance committee; Jerusalem Chapter, Royal Arch Masons, and its treasurer; Jerusalem Chapter, Royal and Select Masters, and its treasurer; Hamilton Commandery, Knights Templar, and a member of its finance committee; DeWitt Lodge of Perfection, Washington Council; Pequonock Chapter of Rose Croix; and Lafayette Consistory, serving the last four bodies as secretary. In 1904 he received the crowning degree, Sovereign Prince of the Royal Secret, the thirty-third degree of the Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite. He is a member of *Ars Quatuor Coronatum*, No. 2076, London, England, and the Lodge of Research, No. 2024, of Leicester, England, these the great English Masonic literary societies, their membership composed of those interested in the literature and history of the order and possessing required literary qualifications. Mr. Phillips has gathered a valuable library of Masonic, historical and genealogical works including some very old and rare books of priceless value. He is a life member of the Connecticut Historical Society, and Bridgeport Scientific Society; is a Universalist in religious faith, and a Republican in politics. He is an

exhaustless mine of information concerning the personal history of men of Bridgeport, gathered in his official capacity, and is freely sought by the reporters in gathering material for personal sketches for the use of their papers when special occasion demands.

Mr. Phillips married (first) April 23, 1866, Emily Maria Buckman, born in Alstead, New Hampshire, died in Bridgeport, March 3, 1907, daughter of Lewis Buckman. Their only child, a son, died young. He married (second) November 10, 1908, Anna Adelia Larkin, born in Hartford, December 8, 1853, daughter of Samuel and Eliza Rhodes (Stafford) Larkin, her father a manufacturer of Bridgeport and member of the Connecticut Legislature in 1865.

BEARDSLEY, Morris Beach,

Lawyer, Public Official.

There are very few regions in the world that can compete with New England in the number of illustrious families whose members, without any of the aid which comes of an organized aristocracy, have maintained from generation to generation the same high standard of character and the same high position in the regard of the community from the earliest times down to the present. The annals of New England are crowded with the records of such families, whose achievement as pioneers, as organizers, as soldiers and men of affairs and last, though not least, as leaders of the great industrial and financial enterprises characteristic of that part of the country in recent years, have shown a degree of inherited strength and ability truly remarkable. Among such families there is none that stands higher in point of age and character than that which bears the name of Beardsley, of which the distinguished gentleman, whose name heads

this article, was a most worthy scion. He is descended on the paternal side of the house from two ancestors who came to the New England colonies from England in the "Planter," and on every side is allied to illustrious and honored names of the early colonists.

The founder of the family in this country was William Beardsley, who came from England to the American Colonies on the good ship "Planter" in the year 1635. He was one of the original settlers of the old town of Stratford, Connecticut, and both in that town and in Bridgeport the family has had a distinguished career to the present day. The old First Congregational Church of Bridgeport was founded by nine men from Stratford, two of whom, Samuel Beardsley and Samuel Gregory, were ancestors of the Mr. Beardsley of this sketch.

For a great many years, descendants of the original William Beardsley made their home in the town of Trumbull, Connecticut, and it was here that Mr. Beardsley's grandfather, Samuel Beardsley, was born and lived his entire life. He was engaged in successful farming operations and owned valuable property in that region. He was married to Asenath Gregory, like himself a native of Trumbull, and both he and his wife died in that town. They were the parents of two children, Samuel Gregory and Orville Hall, both of whom died in Trumbull many years ago. The first of these children, Samuel Gregory Beardsley, was the father of Morris Beach Beardsley. He was a farmer, as was his father before him, and also made a success of his operations in this line. He was married to Mary Beach, also a native of Trumbull, who survives him and is now a resident of Bridgeport, Connecticut. They were the parents of three children, of whom the oldest is our subject; the others being Mary Louise, died in 1900;

and Alice M., who is now the wife of L. B. Curtis, of Bridgeport.

Morris Beach Beardsley was born August 13, 1849, at Trumbull, Connecticut, and there lived during the greater part of his childhood and early youth. The preliminary portion of his education was gained in the district schools there, and when he had learned all that these were capable of teaching him, he was sent to the Stratford Academy where he completed his education for a college course. Upon graduating from this institution he matriculated at Yale University, taking the academic course there and proving himself to be an unusually capable scholar. Mr. Beardsley had acquired during his course in Yale a great interest in the subject of the law and determined to make it his career in life, so upon his graduation from the university in 1870, he went to New York City and entered the famous law school of Columbia University there. Graduating from the latter, he returned to Connecticut and continued to read law in the office of William K. Seeley, a well known attorney of Bridgeport. In 1872 he was admitted to the bar of Fairfield county and in the same year was taken into partnership by Mr. Seeley, his former preceptor, the firm taking the name of Seeley & Beardsley. But while Mr. Beardsley was extremely interested and even devoted to his subject, the law, he is perhaps even better known in the community in connection with his political career, which has been a notable one. After practicing a number of years in partnership with Mr. Seeley, he was elected city clerk of Bridgeport and served in that capacity for four years, 1872 to 1876. In 1876 he was elected judge of the Probate Court at Bridgeport, serving in this responsible position until January, 1893. In the latter year he was the successful candidate of the Democratic party

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to the General Assembly of Connecticut and served with distinction in that body. Upon the completion of his term, he resumed the practice of law and for some time continued by himself. In 1897, however, upon the graduation of his son, Samuel Fayerweather Beardsley, from Yale Law School, he took the young man into partnership with him and the present firm of Beardsley & Beardsley was formed. Mr. Beardsley's career in his profession has been one of distinction and he has handled considerable very important litigation before the Fairfield county courts. The legal business of the firm is at present very large and he is regarded as one of the leaders of the bar in the community.

Mr. Beardsley is prominently connected with the social and fraternal life of Bridgeport, and is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Masonic order. In the latter he is particularly prominent, belongs to all the local bodies and has taken his thirty-second degree in Freemasonry. One of Mr. Beardsley's chief interests is connected with the history of his community and his family, in both of which matters he is a profound student. He is one of the most active members of the Sons of the American Revolution, and besides holding many offices in the State Society has served as president general of the National Society, Sons of the American Revolution. He is also prominent in club life and belongs to the Brooklawn Country Club of Bridgeport, and the University Club and the New England Society of the City of New York. In his religious belief he is a Congregationalist and is a member of the United Church of that denomination in the city of Bridgeport.

In Brooklyn, New York, June 5, 1873, Mr. Beardsley was united in marriage

with Lucy Jane Fayerweather, a native of Bridgeport, Connecticut, and a daughter of William and Polly (Botsford) Fayerweather. Her parents both moved to the West in later life and eventually died at Dubuque, Iowa. Three children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Beardsley, as follows: Samuel Fayerweather, who, as has already been mentioned, is a member of the law firm of Beardsley & Beardsley; Lucy M., now the wife of Emile C. Canning, of New Orleans, Louisiana, and the mother of three children: Amelia B., Morris B. and Lucy F.; Amelia L., who makes her home with her parents in Bridgeport.

DAVENPORT, Daniel,

Lawyer, Legislator.

While Fairfield county, Connecticut, has long been the Davenport family seat, Daniel Davenport is the first of this branch to make Bridgeport the scene of their activities, he having been a practicing lawyer of that city since 1875, eminent in his profession and highly esteemed as a citizen. He traces his ancestry in New England to Rev. John Davenport, born in England, who settled in New Haven, Connecticut, in April, 1638, and on the following December 9, was installed pastor of the First Church. The founders of the New Haven Colony led by John Davenport and Theophilus Eaton sought to establish a new state in which religion and education should be matters of prime concern. Mr. Davenport was the leader in educational matters and it was part of his plan from the first to make New Haven a college town and thus in a sense he was the original projector of Yale. "Even in his old age he was found struggling with unwearied zeal to establish a college in New Haven for the good of posterity." Rev. John Davenport was

of the seventeenth generation of a family traced in direct line to Ormus de Davenport, born in 1086. Rev. John Davenport had a son, John; he was a merchant of Boston, and married Abigail Pierson, daughter of the Rev. Abraham Pierson, of Bradford, the founder of Newark, New Jersey, and their son, also the Rev. John Davenport, was ordained minister at Stamford, Connecticut, in 1694, and died February 5, 1731. It was a son of the Rev. John Davenport, Colonel Abraham Davenport, whom Whittier immortalized in his poem relating to "The Dark Day," as calling for candles when darkness fell upon the Senate Chamber in midday, in these words: "The Day of Judgment is either approaching or it is not. If it is not there is no cause for adjournment; if it is I choose to be found doing my duty. I wish therefore that candles be brought." A son of Colonel Abraham Davenport was also John Davenport, member of Congress, 1799-1817, who in 1824 entertained at his Stamford residence the great Frenchman, Lafayette.

While the church and the law have been chosen by many Davenports as the profession they would follow, there has been many business men and farmers in the family, Nathan Davenport, grandfather of Daniel Davenport, of Bridgeport, indulged in both occupations. He was born at Stamford, Connecticut, August 8, 1768, became proprietor of a fulling mill at Wilton, which he conducted for many years, and was also a farmer. He married Mary Smith, a sister of the Rev. Daniel Smith. Nathan Davenport had a half-sister, Clarissa Raymond, who lived to the great age of one hundred and four years, eight months and twenty-five days.

George A. Davenport, son of Nathan and Mary (Smith) Davenport, was born in the town of Wilton, Fairfield county,

Connecticut, January 31, 1808, and became one of the most honored of Fairfield's sons. After preparation under Dr. Hawley Olmstead, of the Academy, who began with his education where the public schools had left him, the young man entered Yale Law School and was fitted for his profession. For a time he was associated in practice with Judge Butler, but he had little liking for court room work and withdrew from the partnership to conduct an office practice. Until 1844 he confined himself to office business, but in 1844 he was appointed probate judge for the district of Norwalk, serving by appointment until 1850. The office was then made elective and he was continuously returned by large majorities and nearly always as the candidate for both parties. He held the office continuously until 1878, when, reaching the constitutional limit of age, he was retired with the best wishes and highest respect of the entire bar. Said the Norwalk "Gazette," January 8, 1878: "Few if any probate districts in the country have been as highly favored with such exceptional capacity and fidelity to public trust and we are sure that the regrets at Judge Davenport's retirement will be both universal and sincere."

When he retired to the quiet of his Wilton home he gave himself to scholarly pursuits and fully satisfied that craving of his nature, for he was by heredity and disposition a student. He was eighty years of age when he began studying Hebrew and until his death he continued his literary pleasures. Judge Davenport married (first) Mary Sturges, daughter of Erastus and Abigail (Sturges) Sturges, her father a farmer. They were the parents of three daughters and three sons, all the sons embracing their father's profession: Mary A., born February 26, 1844, married Dr. Charles B. White, deceased; Julia, born April 16, 1847, died July 28,

1890; Benjamin, born January 21, 1850, a graduate of the law department of the University of Georgetown, class of "74," located in Minneapolis, Minnesota, married Mary Goodhue, of Washington, D. C.; Daniel, mentioned below; Timothy, born February 8, 1854, graduate of Yale "75," a practicing lawyer of New York City, married Mary Allen, of Gloversville, New York; Sarah, born October 31, 1856.

Daniel Davenport, second son of Judge George A. and Mary (Sturges) Davenport, was born in Wilton, Connecticut, January 13, 1852. He prepared for college at Wilton Academy, and after graduation in 1869 entered Yale University whence he was graduated A. B. class of "73." He prepared for the profession of law under the preceptorship of Asa B. Woodward and John H. Perry in Norwalk, and September 24, 1875, was admitted a member of the Fairfield county bar. He at once began practice in Bridgeport and so continues having in the years intervening won a leading position among the strong men of the Connecticut bar. In 1876-77 Mr. Davenport was prosecuting attorney; in 1893-94 city attorney of Bridgeport; in 1875 he represented the town of Wilton in the State House of Representatives; in 1902 he was a delegate from Bridgeport at the Constitutional Convention. He is a member of the various law associations, and is an Independent in politics.

Mr. Davenport married, October 16, 1876, Mary Lockwood, daughter of William and Sophia Lockwood, of New York City. One daughter, Beatrice, now Mrs. George L. Emmons, living in Schenectady, New York; she has one child, Nathaniel D. Emmons.

SMITH, Charles Monroe,

Business Man, Public Official.

If we were seeking for a test of what might be called the social health of any

community, we could probably find none more thoroughly conclusive and satisfactory than that of whether the best classes are taking an active part in the conduct of public affairs and exercising a real influence in the general local life. If, for instance, we find, as we so often do, that the most cultivated and enlightened men in a community stand aloof from its affairs, either from disgust with the way that matters are going, or from general indifference, we may form our own conclusions of the place, but we should certainly avoid it in choosing the location for our home. If, on the contrary, we find them busy about the local issues, holding office and generally having a voice in matters, we may be sure that all is well with it. Judged by this criterion, the cities and towns of New England measure up to the standard better than those of any other part of the country excepting possibly the extreme west. If we would have a specific example of this thing, the holding of public office long and faithfully by a man of the highest culture and refinement, we can not do better than refer to the case of Charles Monroe Smith, the honored treasurer of the town of Woodmont, Connecticut, for more than a quarter of a century.

Charles Monroe Smith was born in the city of New Haven, Connecticut, August 31, 1840, and died at Woodmont, October 28, 1914, in the seventy-fifth year of his age. He was a son of Leonard and Maria (Russell) Smith, his father being a native of New Haven and his mother of Derby, Connecticut. Mr. Smith was educated in his native city, attending the excellent public schools thereof for that purpose and exhibiting as a student the same alert mind and decision of character that was afterwards to mark him in the business and political worlds.

His first work after leaving school was in a shoe store on Chapel street, New

Haven, and later he became associated with A. O. Coburn & Company, wholesale grocers, and was with this firm about fifteen years as traveling salesman. He then went with Angus & Tuttle, who were engaged in the same line of business, as traveling salesman, both of these firms being in business in New Haven. Later he went with Depew & Son, of New York, same business, and was with this firm about four years. He was on the road as salesman altogether about thirty-five years when his sight failed and he abandoned that line of work. He formed a partnership with his brother, Lyman Smith, while he was still on the road, and began the manufacture of carriages. The success of this enterprise was very marked and what began as a small business was gradually developed until it assumed large proportions and the two brothers had won a reputation for clean and honorable business methods as well as for business ability not surpassed by any of their fellow citizens. Unfortunately, however, for Mr. Smith's ambition, which seemed in such a fair way to be realized, his health failed him, his eyesight giving out, and he was obliged to withdraw entirely from active participation in business. It was then that he removed from New Haven to Woodmont, he being one of the earliest settlers in what has since become one of the most charming and fashionable summer resorts along that part of the coast. Since Mr. Smith built his home there the wealth of New York and Boston has found its way thither and the place now numbers many beautiful summer villas of rich and prominent men. Mr. Smith was elected clerk of the town of Woodmont, a position which his somewhat returning health allowed him to fill effectively. Indeed, so entirely were his services to the liking of his fellow townsmen, that he later was

advanced to the post of treasurer, and this office he continued to hold for twenty-five years or until the time of his death, it being the latter event only that could interrupt him in the invaluable services he was performing for the public. It was thus that an event, seemingly without any compensating elements at the time, the failure of his eyesight, drove Mr. Smith into a line of activity in which, perhaps, the most characteristic work of his life was performed, for it was only after he had retired from business life that he found time and strength to devote to public affairs. After his death on October 28, 1914, the work which he was doing was taken up by Mrs. Smith who, from that time down to the present, has filled the office of town treasurer most efficiently. In this work she has the capable assistance of Dr. C. R. Booth. Dr. Booth has been almost a member of the Smith family for a number of years, having been in constant attendance upon Mr. Smith before the latter's death, taking care of him in his constantly increasing ill health and failing eyesight, and having remained a devoted friend of his widow since his death.

Besides his business and official activities Mr. Smith was a conspicuous figure in the social and fraternal circles of both New Haven and Woodmont and a member of several important orders and organizations. He belonged to all the Masonic bodies in New Haven and had reached the thirty-second degree in that order, and was also a member of the New Haven Lodge of Red Men. In the matter of religion Mr. Smith was an Episcopalian and attended the church of that denomination in New Haven.

On February 22, 1870, Mr. Smith was united in marriage with Ella Hotchkiss Baldwin, of Derby, Connecticut, a daughter of William and Sarah Maria (Hotch-

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Clarence H. Warden

Arthur J. Warden

kiss) Baldwin, of that place. One child was born to Mr. and Mrs. Smith, who died in infancy.

The character of Mr. Smith was a most admirable one and his personality charming. He made friends and kept them always and was of a strongly affectionate disposition. He was perfectly devoted to his home and family and found his greatest happiness in that intimate intercourse. His memory will long be cherished in a wide circle of associates, not one of whom but felt the influence of his personality and felt it to his good.

WORDEN, Robert Franklin,

Man of Enterprise.

That there is nothing incompatible in the gaining of great material success and a position of power and control in the commercial world with the rendering of invaluable service to the community is well proved by the case of Robert Franklin Worden, who for a period of twenty-six years has been so distinguished a citizen of Waterbury, Connecticut. Pre-eminently a man of business, he has made his enterprises subserve the double end of his ambitions and the welfare of his fellow citizens. Waterbury has been the scene of his phenomenal success, and although he was neither born nor spent the early years of his life in that city, yet it is with it that his name is so intimately associated and it is there that he is chiefly held in high respect and honor, not only by those with whom he comes into personal relations of friendship, but by the community at large. Strong common sense and an invincible will, the latter tempered by unusual tact and judgment in all his dealings with his fellows, are the bases of his character and success, a success that he owes to absolutely no outward circumstances, but entirely to his own unaided efforts.

Robert Franklin Worden was born June 26, 1858, at Wappingers Falls, New York State, the son of Robert and Lucy (Hildreth) Worden, of that place. Robert Worden was a native of England, a son of John Worden, coming to this country with his parents at the age of ten years. His home in the new land was the town of Wappingers Falls, New York, and he there at an early age identified himself with the community's life and in course of time became a prominent figure. He engaged in a mercantile business there and also kept a successful livery stable, but the connection in which he was best known in the town of his adoption was that of music, in which line he was something of a genius, and his enthusiasm was such that he communicated it to others so that the concerts that he gave under the name of the "Worden Family" were most popular and achieved a fame that extended beyond the limits of the community. He and his wife were the parents of seven children, the youngest, Robert Franklin, the subject of this sketch. The father died in October, 1857, when still a young man and before the birth of his son, and when the lad had reached the age of seven months, the mother died leaving him the youngest of seven children, in charge of his sisters, who cared for him and brought him up.

The educational advantages of Robert Franklin Worden were limited, and he began work when but thirteen years of age, securing a position with a safe deposit concern in New York City. From there he made his way into the State of Connecticut, where he obtained employment on a farm. He remained on the farm for about five years and from there returned to New York, making his home on this occasion in Brooklyn, where he remained for five years more. He then went to Torrington, Connecticut, where he remained for four years, and where he learned

the trade of brass casting, which he followed for twenty-five years. In the year 1890 he came to Waterbury, Connecticut, which has remained his home and the scene of his active business life ever since. Later he established himself in the milk business, an enterprise that has grown to such an extent that it has become one of the most important in Waterbury and is still rapidly growing, and besides this he added ice cream. The plant in which these operations are carried on is a model of its kind and is considered to be one of the finest in the New England States. In it the rules of New York City ordinance in regards to pasteurization are observed and everything is carried on with the most scrupulous sanitary regard for purity of the milk and the health of his customers. He is particularly careful in the selection of hands to work in the establishment, and may well be proud of the class of employees he has secured. Mr. Worden's sons, Clarence H., Arthur D. and Howard F., are associated with him in the business; Arthur D. is vice-president and secretary of the company which bears the name of R. F. Worden & Sons. Mr. Worden is a member of the Knights of Pythias and the United Workmen of America.

In Brooklyn, New York, on October 4, 1881, Mr. Worden was united in marriage with Isabelle Duncan Wood, a native of New York City, born December 26, 1858. Mrs. Worden's death occurred July 21, 1915, at the age of fifty-seven years. Their son, Clarence H., was born July 15, 1882, married Carrie Phillips, of Springfield, Massachusetts, and is now a popular conductor on the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad; Arthur D., born December 20, 1884, married Hortense Wildman, of Waterbury, by whom he has had two sons, twins, born October 17, 1914; Howard F., born February 5, 1888, mar-

ried Ruth Conibal, of Greenfield, Massachusetts, by whom he has one child, Dorothy Emma.

The welfare of his adopted city, where Mr. Worden began his career so humbly and where he has since become so influential a figure, is very dear to him, and he has never been a laggard when it was a question of doing anything for the general advancement. He is justly regarded as one of the most public-spirited members of the community and is always ready to give his aid for its advancement. His personality has the effect of making all those who come in contact with him feel instinctively the value of life. In the height of his prosperity and good fortune he never forgets the difficulties of his own youth and is ever ready to hold out a helping hand to such as are less fortunate than himself. Nor is his charity merely perfunctory, such as is so often the case, for he gives, not from his purse alone, but from his heart, so that the recipient is never made to feel the bitterness of his position, but leaves a life-long friend. It is partially thus that he has gained so large a following of friends, devoted to him and his interests, and has become so popular a figure in the city. Various and large as are his business interests, a remarkably large portion of his time and attention is devoted to these more altruistic purposes, and he never allows, like so many successful men, his commercial pursuits to warp his generous feelings or shake his charity and faith in life and the goodness of his fellows. He himself has started out with high ideals which neither hardships nor prosperity can shake, and he credits others with the same idealism. And what may seem strange is that he is very seldom mistaken, for it has been rightly said that men are apt to show the traits we attribute to them, good or bad. His career has been a busy and useful one,

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and all men, himself as well as others, have benefited by it. Nor are his virtues less apparent in his family life than in his relations with the outside world. His household has been made happier by his presence, and his own chief pleasure is found in the intercourse of his home. He is possessed of a strong religious faith, which it is his purpose to make practical in his everyday life.

BEACH, Carroll C.,

Physician, Naval Militia Officer.

The life of a physician is no sinecure and the very choice of it is a proof of the sincerity and earnestness of the chooser, either as a student with an overwhelming love of his subject or as an altruist whose first thought is the good of his fellows. Probably a something of both qualities enters into the attitude of Dr. Carroll C. Beach, of Hartford, Connecticut, one of the leaders of his profession in that city, and this is borne out by the double fact that he is at once unusually well versed in the theory and technical practice of medicine and that he has won the respect and affection of his patients and the community generally.

There is probably no family name more prominently connected with the history of Connecticut than that of Beach. There are many branches of this family in the country to-day, and from the earliest Colonial period to the present time its members have adorned the learned professions and won distinction in many fields of endeavor, particularly in the world of business, have held many public offices efficiently and with honor, and have furnished loyal patriots for the cause of their country's freedom. Dr. Carroll C. Beach is a descendant in the ninth generation from one of the earliest settlers in Connecticut, and by his personal achieve-

ment has maintained the prestige of an honored family name. The record of the New Haven colony shows us that in 1639 three immigrants of the name of Beach were among the settlers there. They were Richard, John and Thomas Beach, and there seems to be strong evidence of their having been brothers. Thomas Beach, the progenitor of the branch of the family from which Dr. Beach is sprung, was a resident of New Haven in 1647, there being a record of him that he took the oath of fidelity on the seventh of March in that year. He removed to the town of Milford, however, and there seems to be evidence that he lived in Wallingford for a time. He returned to Milford, however, where he lived until the close of his life on the first day of March in the year 1662. On the first day of March, 1654, he was married to Sarah, a daughter of Richard and Mary Platt. Mrs. Beach died in 1698.

Their son, John Beach, was born in Milford, October 19, 1655, and died there in 1709. In 1673-74 he removed to Wallingford with the children of his cousin, also John Beach, of Hartford. Mr. Beach was known as John Beach, Jr., to distinguish him from his cousin. In 1677 he married Mary ———.

Their son, Thomas Beach, was born February 14, 1686, at Milford, and in 1711 he married Hannah Atwater.

Their son, Landa (or Landrey) Beach, was born March 5, 1727, and bears the distinction of having served in the Revolution, despite his advanced years. In 1749 he was married to Abigail, a daughter of Lieutenant Nathan and Elizabeth (Rogers) Baldwin. For nearly four score years they lived together until on Christmas Eve, 1823, she died at the age of ninety-six years. He died the following year on February 25, at the age of ninety-seven. At their death they left behind

them seven children, seventy-two grandchildren, one hundred and two great-grandchildren and seven great-great-grandchildren.

Their son, Thaddeus Beach, also served in the Revolution in 1781, and in 1818 was pensioned for service on the frigate, "Alliance."

In 1795 his son, David Beach, was born in Plymouth, and in the month of September, 1816, he married Sylvia, the daughter of Gideon and Lois (Barnes) Smith. His death occurred in 1863 and that of his wife eleven years later.

Their son, Charles E. Beach, was born November 2, 1818, and was twice married. His first wife was Martha Emmeline, a daughter of Timothy and Phila (Tisdale) Lewis, of Southington, Connecticut, who died September 5, 1852. She was a descendant of William Lewis and William Wadsworth, who were among the first settlers of Hartford. Mr. Beach died on October 24, 1872.

Their son, Dr. Charles Lewis Beach, was the father of the Dr. Beach of this sketch. He was born at Southington, February 13, 1848, and his general education was acquired in the public schools of his native town. After completing this schooling, he devoted his attention for some time to farming and teaching in the local school, until eventually he determined to make medicine his profession. He then entered the Homeopathic College of the City of New York, from which he was graduated with the degree of M. D. in 1872. He practiced for about eight years in Unionville, Connecticut, and from there removed to Rockville, where he remained about twelve months longer. In 1882 he came to Hartford and there established himself in the practice which has continued to the present time. He met with more than ordinary success, and in 1899 formed a partnership with his son,

Dr. Carroll C. Beach, who is mentioned at length below. Dr. Charles L. Beach is a member of the Connecticut Homeopathic Society and has been identified for many years with the Republican party. The demands of his practice, however, are such as to deter him from entering the political arena, or from aspiring to the public office which his talent so eminently fitted him for. He is essentially domestic in his tastes and without doubt an important factor in his success is the friendly confidence which his frank and generous nature inspires in those whom he is called upon to serve in a professional capacity. On May 14, 1873, Dr. Beach was married, at Southington, to Annie E., a daughter of Horace W. and Esther (Dibbell) Lamson. Mrs. Beach was born at Mount Washington, Massachusetts, May 11, 1850. Dr. and Mrs. Beach have for many years been members of the South Congregational Church. They are the parents of three children as follows: Carroll Charles, of whom further; Martha Esther, born June 7, 1878, died October 24, 1879; Orin Lamson, born August 7, 1886.

Dr. Carroll Charles Beach was born at Unionville, Connecticut, December 12, 1874. He received the preparatory part of his education in the public schools of Hartford and graduated from the high school there. He then entered Trinity College, Hartford, and graduated from that institution with the class of 1896 and the usual academic degree. It was his desire to follow medicine as a profession, as his father had set him an example, and accordingly he matriculated in the medical school of the Boston University. He graduated in 1899 with the degree of M. D. The practical experience necessary for practice was gained as an interne in the Roxbury Hospital at Boston and at the Homeopathic Insane Asylum at Westborough, Massachusetts. Since that time

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Edmund Spier M.D.

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he has remained in active practice in the city of Hartford, where, as has already been mentioned, he was taken into partnership by his father. He has already established for himself an enviable reputation and is regarded as one of the rising physicians in the city. He is a member of the Connecticut Homeopathic Society and of the college fraternity of Alpha Chi Rho and the Alpha Sigma, the former at Trinity and the latter at Boston University. He and the members of his family are communicants of the South Congregational Church. Dr. Beach served in the naval militia as assistant surgeon for a number of years, and for five years he was the commander of the second division, naval militia.

Dr. Beach married, April 22, 1903, Mary Bishop White, a daughter of Niles G. and Minnie (Bishop) White. A sketch of her father appears elsewhere in this work. Mrs. Beach was born August 16, 1874, at Guilford, Connecticut. Dr. and Mrs. Beach are the parents of three children, as follows: Ruth, born January 14, 1904; Marion, born September 11, 1908; and Carroll Charles, Jr., born August 2, 1911.

Dr. Beach is a man of great energy and industry, and one of a wide and cultured outlook on life, so that he devotes much of his efforts to the good of the community of which he is a member. He is at once the typical scientist and the man of affairs, who pursues his subject theoretically with the zeal of a true scholar, and yet has the practical ability to apply it to the situation in hand. This is a combination well calculated to make a successful practitioner in medicine and surgery, and Dr. Beach's career promises to be a good example of the fact, leading as it has to a prominent position in his profession, despite his comparative youth. His character as a man is not less worthy than as a physician, and if he stands high in

his profession, he stands no less so in the regard of his fellow townsmen as a type of public spirited citizenship. Nor in his purely private life are his virtues less marked. He possesses very strongly the domestic instincts, loving the intimate relationship of home life and household affairs, and proving himself a loving and devoted husband and father.

SPICER, Edmund, M. D.,

Physician, Surgeon.

There are few professions that call for so many qualities, both of mind and heart, as that of medicine, the object of which is a much more complex one than the average layman imagines. The true physician, while it may be said that his prime object is the healing of the body, should turn his attention with scarcely less concentration upon the healing of the mind, since in a measure this is a means to the former. There are few of us who have had the misfortune to be invalids, even though it be for a short period, who are not aware of how greatly the presence in the sick room of the cheerful and optimistic physician tends to lighten the burden of ill health and actually hastens recovery. Dr. Spicer has realized this simple truth intuitively and his great success in his profession is due to the fact that he adds this real therapeutic agency to a profound knowledge of the material and physical aspects of disease. Dr. Spicer is still a young man but his place in the popular approval of his fellow citizens of Waterbury, Connecticut, is assured.

Dr. Spicer comes of a fine old Connecticut family, the members of which have distinguished themselves in that State for many years. His grandfather, also Edmund Spicer, was born in Ledyard, Connecticut, and lived in that town all his

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life, his death occurring there in 1889. He was a successful farmer and took a prominent part in village affairs. He was also active in the Masonic order and was past master of the local lodge. He married a Miss Williams, who died in Ledyard at the age of sixty-five years. Seven children were born to them, of whom John died at the age of seventy years. The six, who still survive, are as follows: Fannie, the widow of George Fanning, now resides in Hartford; Edward E., the father of Dr. Spicer; Sarah, Carrie and Cecelia, who married three brothers of the name of Lester, two of whom went with their wives to California many years ago, and the third, who married Carrie Spicer, remained in Ledyard; George, the youngest child, now lives at Deep River, Connecticut, where he is a very successful grower of fruit.

Edward E. Spicer, the father of Dr. Spicer, was born in Ledyard, Connecticut, and passed the earlier years of his life there. He then came to Groton, Connecticut, where he is living at the present time (1916). He is a successful business man and now owns a large ice plant in Groton. He has taken a conspicuous part in the affairs of the borough of Groton and has been identified with the political and industrial life there in an intimate manner. He married Sarah Griswold, like himself a native of Ledyard and one year younger than himself. They are the parents of five children, all of whom are living, as follows: Bethiah, born in the year 1879, and is now the wife of William E. Brown, of old Mystic, New London county, Connecticut; Edmund, of whom further; Clare, born in the year 1883, and now the wife of Edmund Eldred, a resident of Connecticut; Sarah, born in the year 1887, and now the wife of Lieutenant I. C. Shute, of the United States navy; Rodger G., a resident of Groton, where he is engaged in the automobile business.

Born at Groton, Connecticut, on September 6, 1881, Edmund Spicer passed his early childhood in his native town. He began his education in the local public schools but was afterwards sent to New London, where he attended the well known Bulkeley School of that city. He completed the preparatory portion of his education in this latter institution, and upon graduating from it at the age of nineteen, entered the School of Medicine of Yale University. His course there was one of distinction and he proved himself so good a student as to draw the favorable regard of his masters upon his work. He graduated in the year 1905 with his degree of Doctor of Medicine and gained his practical experience as interne in the Lincoln Hospital in New York City, being a member of the house staff of that institution for two years. In the year 1905 he came to Waterbury and took up his regular practice there, giving especial attention to the surgical side of his profession. He perfected himself in this branch until he is now recognized as one of the cleverest among the rising surgeons and has received the honor of an appointment as assistant surgeon in the Waterbury Hospital. His office is located at No. 292 West Main street.

The time of a physician, particularly a busy one such as Dr. Spicer, is naturally taken up very largely with his professional work, the demands of that profession being in the highest degree exacting. Dr. Spicer, however, is a man of wide interests and sympathies, a lover of social intercourse with his fellowmen, and he gains the necessary relaxation and recreation in this direction through his association with the order of the Knights of Pythias. He holds the commission of first lieutenant in the Medical Reserve Corps of the United States army. In his religious belief, Dr. Spicer is a Congregationalist and attends the church of the

denomination in Waterbury, giving liberally in support of its philanthropic undertakings. Dr. Spicer's position in the community is an important one and promises to become much more so.

On December 17, 1912, at Waterbury, Dr. Spicer was united in marriage with Minnie Tracy, a native of Waterbury and a daughter of George and Sarah (Snow) Tracy. Mr. and Mrs. Tracy are also natives of Waterbury and lifelong residents there. Mr. Tracy is a member of the firm of Tracy Brothers, engaged in the contracting and building business. They have done a very large amount of fine work in the city and are very well known there. Mrs. Tracy's father came originally from Morris county, Connecticut.

STODDARD, Henry Haven,

Business Man, Active in Insurance Circles.

Among the successful and prominent business men of New London, Connecticut, of the past generation, the name of Henry Haven Stoddard stands out as an example of one whose entire career was followed with the most scrupulous concern for the rights and interests of others, who never wittingly harmed a fellow, even a rival in business, and who left behind him an unsullied reputation and a feeling of loss which extended to all those who had ever come into contact with him, even the most distantly. His death there on January 19, 1913, occurred in the house where he was born, and his entire life was spent in the city of his birth. The Stoddard family, of splendid old New England stock, had made New London its residence for many years and Mr. Stoddard's father, Enoch Vine Stoddard, was a well-known and highly respected citizen of the place.

Born on March 22, 1854, Henry Haven Stoddard attended the excellent public

schools for his education and proved himself a bright and alert student, leaving a record of good scholarship behind him. Upon completing his studies, he turned his attention to the task of earning his living and making his way in the world. His first venture was in the wholesale dealing of drugs, a business in which he saw a large future in New London at that time. He was eminently successful, but later saw an excellent opportunity to engage in the manufacture of paper on a large scale and took advantage of it promptly. It was not in either of these lines, however, that Mr. Stoddard won his great success. It is with life insurance that his name is especially associated in the city, and it was but a short time after his venture in the paper industry that he turned his attention to this great business. Life insurance at that time, while it had been in existence many years, was then first making those immense strides forward which has placed it among the front rank of businesses in the country, and of that group of companies whose efforts had most to do with this great development the New York Life Insurance Company was a leading member. Mr. Stoddard became the representative of this great concern for New London and proceeded at once to open a sort of educational campaign in the city on the value of life insurance in general. He was eminently successful as a getter of business and was one of the most valued agents of the company in New England. He was a man of strong personality and a persuasive tongue and he was soon doing a very large volume of business for his company. He continued actively in this line until towards the close of his life when ill health intervened and caused him to suffer confinement in his home.

Mr. Stoddard was a man of large in-

terests and wide influence and was connected with many of the aspects of the city's life besides that of business. He was a man of strong social instincts and devoted to the society of his fellow men, who in turn valued him most highly as a companion. He was especially interested in the Masonic order, was a prominent member of the local bodies connected therewith and was a past master of Brainard Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons, and a past commander of Palestine Commandery, Knights Templar. His work as a Free Mason was of great importance to the welfare of the order in New London and it was due in no small degree to his efforts that the handsome Brainard Masonic Temple was secured for that body in New London. Another matter in which his fondness for social intercourse among his fellows was shown in the founding of the Thames Club, in which he was one of the prime movers, and later an active and enthusiastic member.

Henry Haven Stoddard was united in marriage on April 22, 1884, at Zion Episcopal Church, to Marie Day McEwen, of New York City, a daughter of Dr. John B. and Mary (Day) McEwen. Two children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Stoddard: Marie Day and Henry Haven, Jr., who survive their father and are at present making their home with their mother. The young man, Henry Haven Stoddard, Jr., is a graduate of Norwich Academy in the town of that name and contemplates shortly of entering Yale University. He is possessed of a strong taste for the student's life and is fond of books of which he is already a wide reader.

WILSON, Clifford Brittin,

Lieutenant-Governor of Connecticut.

A splendid example of the successful New Englander, who through his un-

aided efforts has risen from a position in the ranks of his fellows to the second highest office in the State, is Lieutenant-Governor Clifford Brittin Wilson, a citizen of whom Bridgeport, Connecticut, may well be proud. His achievement is the more remarkable when his age is considered, for Mr. Wilson is a young man whose greatest accomplishment must be looked for in the future. What the future will bring for him no one can say but there is certainly no doubt that whatever it is it will add to the record which he has already established of personal ability and invaluable public service. Mr. Wilson's descent from one of the fine old families of Connecticut presupposes his sterling and vigorous traits of character. The stock from which he sprung is typical of the best traditions of New England life, the life which has had more to do with the shaping and development of our republican institutions than that of any other single section of the country.

For generations the Wilson family has lived in the charming old town of Fairfield, Connecticut, where its members have always held a position of the highest esteem in the regard of their neighbors. The founder of the family in Fairfield was one Amos Wilson, who came to what was then a border settlement and made his home there. From that time to the present, Fairfield has remained the abode of a large portion of the Wilson family. Lieutenant-Governor Wilson's great-grandfather was John Squire Wilson, a man of prominence in his time. His grandfather was William Squire Wilson, who in early life followed the trade of carpenter, subsequently retired from that line of work, and during the remainder of his life operated the family farm. He married Phoebe Ann Wilson, who bore him a large family of children, all of whom are now deceased. The father of Lieutenant-Governor Wil-



Clifford B. Wilson

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son was James A. Wilson, who was born February 11, 1845, in the old homestead of the Wilson family at Fairfield. He was the first in the direct line to move from that place, in his youth taking up his residence in Bridgeport, Connecticut, where for several years he followed the profession of school teacher. He then took up the study of law, in which profession he continued until the end of his life, his death occurring in Bridgeport, February 12, 1897. He married Mary Eliza Wordin, a native of Bridgeport, Connecticut, a member of a very old and distinguished family of that city, and her death occurred May 26, 1915. Mr. and Mrs. Wilson were the parents of eight children, four of whom are now living: Eva, a resident of Bridgeport; Bertha and Mirta, twins, who died in infancy; Clifford Brittin, of whom further; Lizzie, now the wife of Robert G. DeForest, a resident of Bridgeport; William W., died in infancy; Marion, died in infancy; and Harold J., a resident of Bridgeport.

Clifford Brittin Wilson was born December 2, 1879, at Bridgeport, Connecticut, and has lived there all his life. He obtained his preliminary education in the public schools of his native city, later attending the high school, from which he was graduated in 1898. He possessed a strong taste for the law in early youth, and upon the completion of his studies he devoted his attention to that subject in the office of Edward P. Nobbs, a prominent attorney of Bridgeport. In 1899, while he was yet a student of law, he was appointed assistant clerk of the Probate District of Bridgeport, a fact which speaks highly for his talent and the confidence which he inspired in older men. He was admitted to the bar in January, 1902, and at once began the active practice of his profession. Two years later he entered into partnership with Henry C. Stevenson, an

association which continued until the year 1915. Mr. Wilson's career at the bar was one which attracted the attention of the community to him, the ability which he displayed being of a very unusual order, and in 1907 he was elected alderman from the Fifth District, serving in that capacity until 1909, in which year he was appointed coroner for Fairfield county, which office he resigned on January 1, 1912. In 1909 he also became president of the Common Council and served as acting mayor of Bridgeport. In November, 1911, he received the election of mayor of Bridgeport, the term of service being for two years. He was reelected mayor in November, 1913, and again in November, 1915. In November, 1914, he was elected Lieutenant-Governor of Connecticut for a term of two years, and was reelected to said office in November, 1916. Mr. Wilson has been active in many departments of the public life of his native city, and particularly so in the militia of his State. He held various offices in the Third Regiment, which afterwards became the Fourth Company, Coast Artillery, and he is now on the State retired list as captain of militia.

Mr. Wilson has been a member of the Masonic order for many years and is particularly active therein. He is a member of all the bodies connected with that order, including the Pyramid Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, and has taken his Knight Templar and thirty-second degrees in Masonry. He is also a member of and past grand of Pequonock Lodge, No. 4, Independent Order of Odd Fellows; past chief patriarch of Stratfield Encampment, No. 23, of the same order; a member of Bridgeport Lodge, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, and Franklin Bartlett Camp, No. 11, Sons of Veterans.

Mr. Wilson was united in marriage, No-

vember 10, 1914, to Anastasia C. Dorsey, a native of Middletown, Connecticut, a daughter of Patrick and Mary E. (Cahill) Dorsey, of Middletown. Mr. Dorsey came from the Isle of New Foundland, where he was born, while Mrs. Dorsey was a native of Williamsburg, Massachusetts.

WILLIAMS, Almeron Newberry,

Fire Insurance Expert.

The name of Williams is very ancient and is to be found throughout the civilized world. Most of the original families of the name were doubtless of Welsh extraction. They form a large portion of the principality of Wales, somewhat like the O's of Ireland and the Mac's of Scotland. At a very early date in Colonial history there were a number of distinct families of the name of Williams in this country.

(I) The pregenitor of the branch of the family herein treated, William Williams, was born in England, about 1623, and died in East Hartford, Connecticut, December 17, 1689. He settled there in 1646. He was a cooper by trade. He was admitted freeman in 1654. On October 3, 1662, the town of Hartford voted him a tract of land at Podunk, and about 1666 the town divided among the proprietors the upland held in common east of the river, each lot running east three miles. William Williams purchased enough of these lots to make a lot sixty-six rods wide. Some of this land is still in the possession of his descendants. On November 25, 1647, he married Jane Westover, who died December 25, 1689. His will was dated 1688.

(II) John Williams, son of William and Jane (Westover) Williams, was born in Hartford, Connecticut, the second of nine children. His will was dated in 1713.

(III) Jonathan Williams, son of John Williams, married Sarah ———, who is buried at Town Hill, New Hartford.

(IV) Abraham Williams, son of Jonathan and Sarah Williams, was born in 1718, and died September 2, 1807. He married Mary Loomis, born October 6, 1728, and died April 19, 1809. David Loomis, father of Mary (Loomis) Williams, was born December 2, 1694, and died January 9, 1752, in Windsor, Connecticut. He married, November 24, 1715, Elizabeth Harmon, born December 29, 1694, died April, 1770, daughter of Nathaniel and Mary (Skinner) Harmon. David Loomis, father of David Loomis, was born January 11, 1667-68, at Windsor, Connecticut, and died January 9, 1751-52. He married, December 8, 1692, Lydia (Marsh) Lyman, born October 9, 1667, daughter of Jonathan and Hepzibah (Ford) Marsh, and widow of Richard Lyman. Nathaniel Loomis, father of David Loomis, was born in County Essex, England, about 1626, and died at Windsor, Connecticut, August 19, 1688. He was admitted freeman in 1654; joined the church, May 3, 1663; was a member of Windsor Troop of Horse in King Philip's War. His will, dated August 17, 1688, is preserved at Hartford and is signed "Nathaniel Loomys." He married, November 24, 1653, Elizabeth Moore, born at Windsor, 1638, daughter of Deacon Jonathan and Abigail Moore (More). She married (second) Jonathan Case, and died July 23, 1728. Joseph Loomis, father of Nathaniel Loomis, was born in England, probably before 1590, a son of Jonathan and Agnes Loomis. Joseph Loomis was a woolen merchant in Braintree, County Essex, England. He came to Boston, Massachusetts, in the ship "Susan and Ellen" arriving, July 17, 1638. He lived at Dorchester for about a year. On February 2, 1640, the town of Wind-

sor, Connecticut, granted him twenty-one acres of land adjoining the Farmington river on the west side of the Connecticut river. He also became possessed of other land on the east side of the Connecticut river by grant and by purchase. He married, in Messing, County Essex, England, June 30, 1614, Mary White, baptized August 24, 1590, daughter of Robert and Bridget (Allgar) White, who were married June 24, 1585. Joseph Loomis died November 25, 1658; his wife died at Windsor, August 23, 1652. The name Loomis, like most family names, was spelled in various way at an early date. Two or three centuries ago the name was spelled Lummas, Lommas and Lomes; to-day in England the name is generally spelled Lomas. In Colonial days in this country the name was spelled Lomis, Lomys and Lomas, but the name is now almost universally spelled Loomis.

(V) David Williams, son of Abraham and Mary (Loomis) Williams, was born February 2, 1756, and died October 13, 1809. He married Rachel Bidwell, who died December 24, 1828. She was a daughter of Amos and Phoebe (Williams) Bidwell. Through her mother the line runs into the line of her husband. The father of Phoebe (Williams) Bidwell was Gabriel Williams, Jr., who was the son of Gabriel and Hannah Williams, and he was the son of William Williams, aforementioned.

(VI) Jonathan (2) Williams, son of David and Rachel (Bidwell) Williams, was born June 9, 1794, and died January 31, 1881. He was a farmer by occupation, and he served as a corporal in the War of 1812. He married, November 2, 1817, Clarissa Starkweather, born in South Windsor, Connecticut, May 2, 1791, died in Manchester, Connecticut, May 22, 1867, daughter of Thomas Starkweather (Starks) and his first wife, Sybil (Anderson) Starkweather.

(VII) Elisha Williams, son of Jonathan (2) and Clarissa (Starkweather) Williams, was born March 14, 1819, in Manchester, Connecticut, and died March 22, 1895. In his younger days he was associated with Nehemiah Rice in the grocery business at Hartford, Connecticut, and later, on account of his wife's health, he removed to Manchester and engaged in agricultural pursuits, continuing along that line for the remainder of his days. He was not a politician, but served several years in the capacity of selectman of the town. He married (first) November 26, 1857, Maria L. Heath, who bore him one daughter, Emma Louise. He married (second) May 7, 1860, Mary Ann Newberry, born July 4, 1828, died August 21, 1873, daughter of Joseph Moseley Newberry (see Newberry XXVII). They were the parents of two children: John Moseley, a resident of Manchester, Connecticut; and Almeron Newberry, of whom further.

(VIII) Almeron Newberry Williams, son of Elisha and Mary Ann (Newberry) Williams, was born in Hartford, Connecticut, January 19, 1862. He was educated in the public schools of Manchester, and later took up the study of shorthand, that being prior to the time that stenography was in such general use in business offices as it is at the present time. On April 15, 1882, he accepted a position as a stenographer for the Phoenix (Fire) Insurance Company of Hartford, and continued in that capacity until September, 1891, when he was sent into the New York field as special agent and adjuster for the company in that State. The following February he was transferred to the New England field in the same capacity. In May, 1897, he resigned from the service of that company and accepted the same day a position as special agent and adjuster in New England for the Ætna (Fire) Insurance Company of

Hartford, with whom he has been identified until the present time (1917). In December, 1902, he was made assistant secretary of the company; in April, 1912, was made vice-president, and in January, 1913, was elected a member of its board of directors. He also serves as director of the Travellers' Bank and Trust Company and of the Connecticut River Banking and Trust Company, trustee of the State Savings Bank, and member of the Sons of the American Revolution of Connecticut, Drug and Chemical Club of New York City, and of the Hartford Golf Club. Mr. Williams is domestic in his tastes, quiet and unassuming, and possesses in large degree the qualities that make for success in business, namely: Industry, perseverance, stability, capability, thoroughness in detail and a capacity for judging men and events.

Mr. Williams married, June 7, 1899, Alice Eugenia, daughter of the late J. B. Burr, a well known publisher in Hartford. Children: John Burr, born November 27, 1900; Pauline, born August 29, 1903; Eugenie, born January 10, 1910. The family attend and are members of Asylum Hill Congregational Church.

(The Newberry Line).

Like most patronymics of ancient origin, that of Newberry has been spelled in various ways. It is derived from the castle of Newbourg in Normandy, whence the family came to England in the time of William the Conqueror. For more than five hundred years after that the name was spelled Newburgh, and from the beginning of the fifteenth century it was pronounced "Newborough," "Newborowe," and during the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries we find the name frequently spelled in the last two forms given. From the latter spelling the translation to "Newberye" and "Newberry" was natural and easy.

From the time of William the Conqueror the family has borne arms, and during the succeeding centuries the arms were varied to some extent by different branches of the family. That borne by the Newboroughs, of Othe Francis, in Netherbury, County Dorset, from whom was descended Thomas Newberry, the immigrant ancestor of the American family, was: Or, three bends azure, within a bordure engrailed gules.

The Newberry genealogy has been traced directly to Torf, Seigneur de Torville, a great Norman feudal baron, who was born A. D. 920. He is supposed to be the grandson of one of the viking chiefs who invaded northern France about 900 and gave the name of Normandy to the country. About 950 he married Ertemberge de Briquebec. He possessed a number of lordships in Normandy. Their son,

(II) Touronde, Sir du Ponteaudemere, was born about 950. He inherited his father's estates and titles. About 980 he married Wevia de Crepon, a younger sister of the Duchess Gunnoree, wife of Richard I., Duke of Normandy. By this marriage Touronde placed himself in a high position among the nobility, and he was a prominent figure during the reigns of Dukes Richard II., Richard III., and Robert "The Devil" (996-1035). Their son,

(III) Humphrey de Veulles, Sir du Ponteaudemere, was born about 980, succeeded to his father's titles and estates, and became possessed of numerous others. His name appears on many monastic charters. About 1050 he founded and endowed the Abbey Preaux in Ponteaudemere, where he was buried. His son,

(IV) Roger de Beaumont, Sir du Ponteaudemere, was born about 1010, and succeeded to the family estates and titles in Normandy, his elder brother having died. About 1040 he married Adeline de Meul-

lant, daughter and sole heiress of Waleran, Comte de Meullant, a great feudal nobleman of France. She died in 1081. This marriage greatly increased the wealth and position of Roger de Beaumont, who became one of the most powerful feudal noblemen of his age. He furnished sixty armed vessels for the fleet of William the Conqueror, and, when the latter left to invade England, Roger de Beaumont was left in charge of the government of Normandy. He munificently endowed the Abbey of Preaux, of which later in life he became a monk, and was buried there in 1094. His second son,

(V) Henry de Newburgh, Earl of Warwick, was born about 1045, in the Castle of Newbourg, in Normandy (whence the derivation of his name), and succeeded to his father's estates. From William the Conqueror he received great estates in Warwickshire, England, where he built the famous Warwick Castle. In 1078 the Conqueror appointed him constable of Warwickshire; in 1080 he was appointed Baron of the Exchequer of Normandy; about 1090 he was created Earl of Warwick by King William II. About 1090 he married Margaret de Perche, daughter of Geoffrey II. Comte de Perche by Beatrice, his wife, daughter of Hilduin IV. Comte de Montdidier et Roucy. She was living in 1156. Henry de Newburgh died June 20, 1123, and was buried beside his father in the Abbey of Preaux. He and his descendants permanently adopted Newburgh as a family name. Their son,

(VI) Robert de Newburgh was born about 1100. He succeeded to his father's estates in Normandy, where he resided. He served as seneschal (an officer of princes and dignitaries who had the superintendence of feasts and domestic ceremonies, and sometimes judicial and military powers) of the Dukedom of

Ponteauxdemer, and received from Henry I. of England the grant of the manor of Winfreth, in Dorsetshire. He was a benefactor of the Abbey of Bec, in Normandy, where late in life he became a monk. He died August 30, 1159, and was buried in that monastery. His son,

(VII) Roger de Newburgh was born about 1135; settled in Dorsetshire, England; inherited his father's estates there. In 1172 he and his wife founded and endowed the Cistercian Abbey of Bindon in Dorsetshire, and here they and ten generations of their descendants were buried. He died about 1192. He married, about 1170, Matilda de Glastonia, daughter of Robert and Azilia de Glastonia. Their son,

(VIII) Robert de Newburgh was born about 1175. He inherited his father's estates in Dorsetshire, and also inherited lands from his mother. His son,

(IX) Robert de Newburgh was born about 1200. He inherited the Manor of Winfreth. In 1223 he married Lucy ———, who was living as late as 1270. Their son,

(X) Henry de Newburgh, born about 1223, succeeded to the family estates. In 1276 he was summoned by King Edward I. to serve in the war against Llewellyn, Prince of North Wales. About 1250 he married Matilda ———. Their son,

(XI) Jonathan de Newburgh was born about 1250. He inherited the ancestral estates. In 1306 he was collector in Dorsetshire of a subsidy for King Edward I. He married, about 1280, Margery ———. He died about 1309, and was buried in Bindon Abbey. Their son,

(XII) Sir Robert de Newburgh, Knight, was born about 1280, and succeeded to the family estates. He was one of the Knights taken prisoner in 1322 at the battle of Boroughbridge in a rebellion under the Earl of Lancaster against King

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Edward II. On account of this his estates were forfeited to the crown, but he secured a pardon and restoration of his lands upon payment of a fine of £100 (equivalent to \$10,000 to-day) taking an oath of allegiance to the King, and binding himself to serve in the King's wars. In 1325 he served in an expedition into Gascony. He married, about 1315, Margaret ———. He died in 1338. Their son,

(XIII) Sir Thomas Newburgh, Knight, was born about 1315. In this generation the "de" finally disappeared in records of the family name. He possessed the family estates. He married, about 1337, Hawisa ———, who died in November, 1381. He died about 1365. Their son,

(XIV) John Newburgh, Esq., born about 1340, inherited his father's estates. He married, about 1370, Margaret, daughter and co-heiress of Sir Nicholas Payntz, Knight, and his wife, Aleanore, daughter of Sir Jonathan Exleigh, Knight. This marriage greatly enlarged the estates of the Newburgh family. John Newburgh died June 4, 1381, and was buried at Bindon Abbey. Their son,

(XV) Jonathan Newburgh, Esq., was born about 1370. In 1420 he was sheriff of Dorsetshire. On February 24, 1438-39, he was appointed a commissioner for an inquisition in Dorsetshire; this is the latest date recorded in connection with him. Prior to 1400 he married Joane, daughter of Sir John Delamere, Knight. Their son,

(XVI) John Newburgh, Esq., was born about 1400. On July 26, 1444, he was appointed a justice for Dorset, and held that office for forty years, until his death. During the "Wars of the Roses" he was an adherent of the House of Lancaster, and after their final overthrow at the battle of Tewkesbury, May 4, 1471, political pardons being issued to the Lancas-

trians on September 1, 1471, a general pardon was granted to John Newburgh, the elder, of East Lullworth, County Dorset, Esq., for all offenses committed before August 5, 1471. He married, about 1435, for his second wife, Mrs. Alice (Carent) Westbury, daughter of William Carent, of Toomer county, Somerset. She brought to her husband the Manor of Berkley, etc., County Somerset. John Newburgh died April 1, 1484. Their youngest son,

(XVII) Thomas Newborough or Newburgh, Esq., was born about 1445. In 1484 he was an overseer of the will of his father. He inherited from his mother the Manor of Berkley, and he also held the Manor of Warmwell and other estates in County Dorset. He married, about 1584, Alice ———, who married (second) Thomas Kynton, and died in 1525. Thomas Newborough died March 15, 1512-13. Their second son,

(XVIII) Walter Newborough or Newburgh, Gent., was born about 1487. By deeds of gift from his father, his elder brother Jonathan, and his cousin, Sir Roger Newborough, he became the owner of more than seven hundred acres of land in Dorsetshire, and founded a new minor branch of the family seated at the manor house of Othe Francis, or Worth Francis, in the parish of Netherbury, which continued there about two centuries. He married, about 1512, Elizabeth Birport. Their son,

(XIX) Richard Newberowe or Newburgh, Gent., the only heir of his father, was born in 1517. He married, about 1552, Elizabeth, daughter of William Horsey, Gent., of Bingham, a manor in the Parish of Netherbury. Their son,

(XX) Richard Newberge, Newberowe or Newburgh, Gent., was born about 1557. He was a legate and infant executor of the will of his father, dated December 3,

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1568. Being a younger son he inherited no lands, nor did he secure much estate by his marriage to a distant kinswoman who was heiress to a small landed estate in Yarcombe, County Devon, about twelve miles west of Netherbury. There he resided during the remainder of his life. He married, January 15, 1580-81, Grace, daughter of Jonathan Matthew and granddaughter of Stephen and Isabel (Newburgh) Matthew. She was baptized at Yarcombe, November 21, 1558, and was buried there, December 18, 1632. Their fourth son,

(XXI) Thomas Newberry, Gent., was baptized November 10, 1594, and was the immigrant ancestor of the American family. He engaged in legal study during several terms of the Court of Chancery. He occupied an estate called "Coweleyes," in Marshwood, County Dorset, the lease of which for ninety-nine years from 1625 was held by his father-in-law, Christopher Dabinatt. In early manhood he espoused the Puritan faith. He was one of the "Dorchester Adventurers" who sailed from Plymouth, England, in March, 1630, in the ship "Mary and John," and founded Dorchester, Massachusetts. The first record of Thomas Newberry in Massachusetts is as a grantee of lands in Dorchester, September 1, 1634. He purchased for a dwelling a house built by William Pyncheon. He also acquired a farm of about four hundred acres south of the Neponset river, in what is now Atlantic. He was admitted a freeman, September 3, 1634, and was therefore a member of the church at that time. He immediately became prominent in public affairs, being chosen first selectman, October 28, 1634; on March 4, 1634-35, he was deputy to the General Court; on May 6, 16—, he was "chosen overseer of the worke att Castle Ileland." This work doubtless concerned fortifications

there. He was one of the active leaders in the project of settling Windsor, Connecticut, but died suddenly, probably in December, 1635, before he had completed arrangements to remove thither. He was one of that limited number invariably termed "Mr.," bespeaking superior education, wealth and social position. The inventory of his estate would indicate that he had intended to engage in business as a merchant as well as in farming. The estate was appraised at more than £7,500. He married (first) Joane Dabinatt, born about 1600, died in England, about 1629, leaving three sons and two daughters. He married (second) about 1630 Jane ———, by whom he had three daughters. Shortly after his death she removed with the children to Windsor, Connecticut, where she married, in 1637, the Rev. Jonathan Warham. She died at Norwalk, April 23, 1655. According to Stiles, she died April 23, 1645.

(XXII) Major Benjamin Newberry, son of Thomas Newberry and his first wife, Joane (Dabinatt) Newberry, was born in England, about 1624. On October 10, 1640, he received a grant of a home lot of thirteen acres and other lands from the Plantation of Windsor. Later by other grants, purchases and inheritance, he became a large landowner. He was very prominent in town affairs, serving as townsman from 1656 to 1661, inclusive, and again in 1671-72. He was a lister in 1663 and 1687; from May, 1656, to October, 1684, inclusive, was deputy to the General Court. In May, 1685, he was elected an assistant of the colony, continuing in that office (except during the Andros usurpation of October, 1687, to May, 1689,) until his death, September 11, 1689. From May, 1669, to May, 1684, he was annually appointed a commissioner for Windsor, and during his long career served on many important

committees. He was equally active in military affairs, serving as ensign in 1655, lieutenant in 1658; was commissioned captain of the Windsor military company, June 7, 1660, and continued until September 3, 1689, when he was promoted to be major of the Hartford county regiment of militia. In 1666, 1672 and 1673 he served on a council of war appointed by the General Court to have charge of military matters in the Connecticut Colony, and he served on this body until the spring of 1677. During King Philip's War he performed active service, being appointed on May 20, 1676, commander of a force of eighty men raised in Hartford and vicinity, and which marched to Northampton, Massachusetts. He died at Windsor, September 11, 1689, and his estate was inventoried at £563 18s. He married, June 11, 1646, Mary, daughter of Hon. Matthew and Margaret Wyatt, of Braunton, County Devon, England, and later of Windsor, Connecticut. She was born about 1628, and died December 14, 1703. Her father was a prominent and wealthy planter, and for ten years was a deputy to the General Court of Connecticut. He was a magistrate or assistant of the colony for ten years, and from 1660 to 1664 a commissioner of the rented colonies of New England. Mrs. Newberry joined the church at Windsor on April 1, 1655, and her husband joined April 11, 1658. Their son,

(XXIII) Thomas Newberry was born in Windsor, Connecticut, September 1, 1657. He engaged in farming until his death, April 30, 1688. He was chosen fence viewer, February 4, 1684-85, and was a member of a committee in January, 1685-86, to determine the boundary line between Hartford and Windsor. On March 12, 1676-77, he married Anna Ford, and after his death she married Joseph Leonard, and died at Springfield, Massachusetts, January 6, 1690-91. Their son,

(XXIV) Sergeant Joseph Newberry was born at what is now South Windsor, October 24, 1684. He was left an orphan at the age of seven. He received the homestead by inheritance from his father and his brother Benjamin. He was admitted a freeman, April 30, 1717; was chosen fence viewer in 1718; was surveyor of highways in 1731-32; in November, 1735, was appointed one of the four sergeants of the South Company of Windsor, on the east side of the Connecticut river. He married, March 2, 1708-09, Sarah, daughter of Jonathan and Sarah (Graves) Loomis. She was born September 13, 1689, and was buried at Windsor, July 31, 1771. Jonathan Loomis was born at Windsor, Connecticut, March 30, 1664, married, December 27, 1688, Sarah Graves, who died July 17, 1699, daughter of Marshall George Graves and his wife Elizabeth, who was probably a Mitchell. He resided in Hartford, 1685-94, and died October 23, 1707, at Windsor. He was a son of Nathaniel Loomis, born about 1626, aforementioned. Sergeant Newberry died August 30, 1751. Their son,

(XXV) Joseph Newberry was born in what is now South Windsor, January 11, 1709-10. He was a farmer, and succeeded to half of his father's real estate in Windsor, Barkhamsted and Torrington. He was a member of Captain Ebenezer Grant's company which was sent on a scouting expedition on the frontiers, December 19, 1745. He was fence viewer, 1740-43; surveyor of highways, 1744; tithingman, 1745 and 1765; lister, 1746-47, and brander of animals, 1748-73. He died January 28, 1797. He married, July 6, 1749, Sybil Stoughton, born June 9, 1730, died May 5, 1794, daughter of Sergeant William and Elizabeth (Strickland) Stoughton. Sergeant William Stoughton was born March 10, 1685-86, and died May 18, 1750. He married, July

6, 1710, for his first wife, Elizabeth Strickland. His father, John Stoughton, was born June 20, 1657. He settled on the quarry in what is now East Windsor. He was a leading man there. He served as selectman, and it is to his family papers that we owe much of the information concerning the earliest days at East Windsor. He married, August 24, 1682, Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas and Abigail (Moore) Bissell. She died July 17, 1688. His estate inventoried and distributed May 4, 1713, amounted to £271 2s 9d. His father, (Ancient, or Ensign) Thomas Stoughton, was born in England, came to Dorchester, 1630-33, and to Windsor in 1640 with his father. He was a man of property and social distinction. He built the "Old Stoughton House" at "Stone Fort." He married, November 30, 1665, Mary, daughter of William Wadsworth. His father, Thomas Stoughton, Sr., came from England to Dorchester in 1630-33, and thence to Windsor about 1640, where he received a grant of land which he deeded to his son Thomas, July 17, 1645. He married for his first wife a Miss Moulpeson, who died in England. The Stoughton family is an ancient one in England, the name dating back to 1135. Their son,

(XXVI) John Newberry was born in what is now South Windsor, Connecticut, August 6, 1756. He inherited part of the homestead. During the Revolutionary War he served in the regiment under Lieutenant-Colonel Samuel Canfield, which was stationed at West Point, New York, in September, 1781. He had previously served in the garrison at New London Tower, his service extending from September 14 to October 24, 1778. He was a farmer. He married, February 5, 1784, Elizabeth Ellsworth, born January 16, 1765, daughter of Solomon and Mary (Moseley) Ellsworth. He died on

the homestead, April 23, 1825, and his wife died March 13, 1816, "a very valuable and useful woman," according to her pastor, Rev. Dr. Thomas Robbins. Solomon Ellsworth was born in Windsor, Connecticut, April 30, 1737. He married, December 27, 1758, Mary, daughter of Abner Moseley, of Glastonbury. She was born December 8, 1737 (another record, perhaps of baptism, says January 11, 1738), and died February 16, 1823. He died October 19, 1822. His father, Captain John Ellsworth, was born November 7, 1697. He married, May (November) 8, 1734, Ann Edwards, born April 28, 1699, died April 11, 1790, daughter of the Rev. Timothy Edwards, of East Windsor. Tradition says that he served in the Indian wars. He died January 4, 1784. She was a sister of the Rev. Jonathan Edwards. The Rev. Timothy Edwards was born May 14, 1669, was graduated from Yale, ordained as first pastor of the Second Church of Windsor in 1699, married, November 6, 1694, Esther, daughter of the Rev. Samuel Stoddard, of Northampton, Massachusetts, by his first wife, Hester (or Esther), daughter of the Rev. Jonathan Warham, the first minister at Windsor. He married for his second wife Jane, widow of Thomas Newberry, who died at Norwalk, Connecticut, April 23, 1645, as already noted in this sketch. Rev. John Warham died April 1, 1670, having been forty years a minister in New England, six at Dorchester and thirty-four at Windsor. Cotton Mather wrote: "The whole colony of Connecticut considered him as a principal pillar and father of the colony." During the early years of the colony his name appears in connection with many real estate transactions, and he died possessed of a large estate. Richard Edwards, father of the Rev. Timothy Edwards, was born in May, 1647, married, in 1667, for his first wife, Elizabeth,

daughter of William Tuthill, of New Haven. His father, William Edwards, was a resident of Hartford about 1645. He married Agnes, widow of William Spencer, about 1646. He died before 1672. Lieutenant John Ellsworth, father of Captain Jonathan Ellsworth, was born October 7, 1671. He was the first settler in Ellington, Connecticut, settled on the west side of Town street, nearly opposite the old Ellsworth place. He was killed by the fall of a tree, October 26, 1720. He married, December 9, 1696, Esther, daughter of Daniel White, of Hartford. She was born in 1671, and died September 7, 1766. His father, Sergeant Josias Ellsworth, was born in 1629. Hinman says he was in Connecticut in 1646, but his name first appears on record in connection with his marriage, November 16, 1654, to Elizabeth Holcomb. He was made a freeman, May 21, 1657; was juror in 1664. In 1676 he contributed three shillings to the "Connecticut Relief Fund for the Poor of Other Colonies." He died August 20, 1689. His estate was valued at £655. His widow died September 18, 1712. The name Ellsworth is derived from that of a small village a few miles from Cambridge, England. This village is situated on a rivulet, once remarkable for eels. Hence, as the Saxon word "worth" signified place, the village was originally called Eelsworth, but afterwards Ellsworth, and as the custom formerly was for the first settler in a new place to take the name of the settlement, we have, in that circumstance, the origin of the family name.

(XXVII) Joseph Moseley Newberry, son of John and Elizabeth (Ellsworth) Newberry, was born in what is now South Windsor, December 12, 1804, in the old family homestead which he inherited. This house, built about 1785, is still in the possession of the family and

is in a good state of preservation. He was a man of good abilities, a substantial and successful farmer. He held numerous town offices. In 1856 and 1866 he represented South Windsor in the State Legislature. He died March 8, 1870. He married, November 26, 1826, Jane Elizabeth Mills, born in what is now South Windsor, October 15, 1805, died May 10, 1886, daughter of Augustus and Anna (Barber) Mills. Augustus Mills was baptized February 20, 1763, died June 11, 1850. He married Anna, daughter of Moses Barber, of Windsor, October 15, 1783; she died December 15, 1815. His father, Captain Roswell Mills, of East Windsor, married Elizabeth ("Porter Genealogy" gives her name as Eleanor) Mills, born 1739, daughter of Nathaniel and Eleanor (Dodd) Porter. Nathaniel Porter was born January 14, 1709; married, August 3, 1738, Eleanor (Elizabeth) Dodd, born December 1, 1712. His father, Joseph Porter, was born February 7, 1675. He lived and died in Hartford. He married, December 5, 1699, Hannah Buell, born May 4, 1674, died 1761. His father, John Porter, born in England, in 1620, died in Windsor, Connecticut, August 2, 1688. He married, in 1650, Mary Stanley, born in England, died September 13, 1688, daughter of Thomas Stanley, who came from England in the ship "Planter" in 1635; removed to Hartford with the Rev. Thomas Hooker's company in 1636; removed later to Hadley, Massachusetts. His father, Jonathan Porter, according to the records in England, was in the sixteenth generation from William de la Grande, a Norman knight who participated in the Conquest in 1066, and who acquired lands in Warwickshire. His son, Ralph (or Roger) became "Grand Porteur" to Henry I., from which the patronymic "Porter" was derived. Jonathan Porter's name first

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appears on the Windsor records in 1639. He was a man of considerable substance for that period. His wife Rose died in July, 1647. He died April 22, 1648.

Mary Ann Newberry, daughter of Joseph M. Newberry, married Elisha Williams (see Williams VII).

CLARK, William Braddock,

President of Aetna Fire Insurance Company.

Ira Remsen in his life of a noted physicist says, "some men are interesting because of their ancestors, while some ancestors are interesting because of their descendants." This in Mr. Clark's instance would seem to work both ways, for while he comes of an old and distinguished family, each succeeding generation has added fresh lustre to the name, ancestors and descendants being in their achievement interesting and honorable. The career of William B. Clark, of Hartford, chief executive of the leading fire insurance company in America, is one of exceeding interest and in tracing his rise from office clerk to president the lesson is borne home most forcibly that hard work, with natural aptitude and ability to faithfully apply energy to the task in hand, will win to high position. He entered the office of the Phoenix Fire Insurance Company in 1857, and it would be interesting to know how many other boys entered that company's employ in that year who are now unheard of. He had no influential friends to push him forward, but so faithfully did he apply himself to the task in hand and so thoroughly did he go out after and master the details of the business, that in six years he had so impressed his value upon his superiors in rank that he was elected secretary of the company being then but twenty-two years of age.

Biographies of successful men are valuable for the lessons they teach to the young, and the lesson the life of Mr. Clark teaches is the value of being in earnest, of putting the whole heart into the task in hand, and filling each position, no matter how humble, so efficiently that the call to "come up higher" cannot be long delayed. From the pinnacle of business success his example gives this word to American youth, be in earnest and bend every energy to the accomplishment of a purpose.

Mr. Clark traces to an ancient English family, his American ancestor, that John Clark, first of Newtown (now Cambridge), Massachusetts, who was of the company who came to Hartford, Connecticut, in 1636, and whose name appears on the monument in the old cemetery of Center Congregational Church, dedicated to the memory of the early settlers of the city. He later settled in Farmington, was a soldier in the Pequot War, held various offices, and was a pillar of the First Church of Farmington. The line of descent is through his son, Matthew Clark, born before 1674, married about 1704, Ruth, daughter of John and Mary (Hawkins) Judd. Their son,

John Clark, born in 1712, married, in 1742, Elizabeth, daughter of Captain John and Elizabeth (Hawkins) Newell, and resided in New Britain. Their son,

Abel Clark, born in 1750, married, in 1774, Abigail, daughter of James and Hannah (Andrews) Judd. Abel Clark was one of the seventy men who on September 3, 1774, signed an agreement "to be in readiness and duly equipped with arms and ammunition to proceed to Boston for the relief of our distressed brethren there." Their son,

John Clark, born in 1787, married, in 1812, Prudence, daughter of Joshua and Prudence (Curtis) Woodruff, and lived

at the old homestead in Stanley Quarter, New Britain. He was a soldier in the War of 1812, serving as corporal in Captain Dean Deming's company, Colonel Brainerd's regiment. He died in 1835. Their son,

Abel Newell Clark, father of William Braddock Clark, was born at New Britain, Connecticut, June 12, 1819, died in 1867. For several years he was a merchant of Hartford, then became bookkeeper and general business manager and one of the owners of the "Hartford Courant," continuing as such for twenty years until his death, a potent factor in shaping the course of that journal. He possessed an enormous capacity for hard work, and was deeply conscientious. The "New York Times" said of him: "In the death of Mr. Clark the editorial fraternity has lost one of its most useful members, and the city one of her most active, upright business men." He married, April 27, 1840, Emily I. Braddock, born December 7, 1821, died May 6, 1896, daughter of John and Emily (Welles) Braddock.

From such ancestry and from such a father and mother, William Braddock Clark inherited his capacity for hard work, his conscientious devotion to duty, a heritage of priceless value that, improved and given scope for action under later nineteenth and early twentieth century conditions and opportunities, has brought forth a harvest so abundant. Born at Hartford, June 29, 1841, he was educated in public schools, New Britain High School and N. L. Gallup's College, Green School. He began business life in the office of the "Hartford Courant," continuing for one year, then in 1857 entered the employ of the Phoenix Fire Insurance Company as a clerk. He found the business to his liking, and with all his talent, energy and aptitude applied himself to mastering every detail of the insur-

ance business, whether it came within the circle of his appointed task or beyond it. He pursued such a course of action for six years, and although advanced in rank, the first important recognition of the fact that the company possessed a valuable asset in his services came on August 27, 1863, a few weeks after he had passed his twenty-second birthday, in his election as secretary of the company. He filled that position for four years, not only to the satisfaction of his own company, but in a manner that attracted the attention of the officials of other companies in the insurance business. In all he spent nearly eleven years with the Phoenix Fire Insurance Company, and so thoroughly had he impressed his individuality upon the insurance men of his city that in 1867 the Ætna (Fire) Insurance Company made overtures to him and on December 1, 1867, he was elected assistant secretary of that company. This was his first and last change of companies, but not of rank. As assistant secretary of the Ætna, a position he held for twenty-one years, he won high reputation as a fire underwriter, ranking as one of the ablest in that city of able insurance men.

A few weeks after the death of L. J. Hendee, president of the Ætna (Fire) Insurance Company, which occurred September 4, 1888, Mr. Clark was elected vice-president of the company. In that position he found a wider field of opportunity for the exercise of his well proven talents and for the practical expression of the ideas as well as the ideals that he had developed as a result of his long and careful study of insurance problems. Four years later President Jonathan Goodnow died (November 19, 1892), and shortly afterward Mr. Clark was elected president of the company. His elevation to that office, by coincidence only, occurred on the twenty-fifth anniversary of

his entering the company's service as assistant secretary, December 1, 1867. At the time of assuming the executive chair he was with one exception the youngest fire insurance president, although in years of service he was the senior insurance official in his city. His selection met with the unanimous approval of the insurance world, but the tribute he most appreciated came from his own company, his subordinates in office, an expression of their appreciation of the fairness and consideration they had always received from him, as well as a tribute to his ability. This came in the form of an ovation given Mr. Clark by the entire office force, and as an expression of their high esteem and good will he was presented with a beautiful gift of cut glass and silver.

Nearly a quarter of a century has since elapsed, but that feeling of confidence in his fairness, his consideration for them, has but deepened and the esteem and good will with which they welcomed him has grown stronger with the years. That his management of his company has been wise and progressive, is attested by the fact that the *Ætna* (Fire) Insurance Company is the leading fire insurance company in this country. While the executive management of *Ætna* is his first and chief concern, Mr. Clark is identified officially with many other corporations and institutions of Hartford, financial and otherwise. For forty years he was a director of the old City Bank, and is now a director of the Travelers' Insurance Company, the First National Bank, the Society for Savings (vice-president), and Cedar Hill Cemetery Association. In 1896 he served as president of the National Board of Fire Underwriters, declining reelection.

Nor has he been neglectful of the obligations of good citizenship. In 1880-82 he represented the old Third Ward of Hartford on the board of aldermen, serv-

ing as chairman of the ordinance and printing committees. He accepted appointment to the board of water commissioners in 1882, serving through reappointments a term of nine years. He was a member of the famous committee on Outdoor Alms which in 1890 effected important city reforms. In political faith he is a lifelong Republican.

All his life he has been interested in military affairs, becoming a member of the noted "Wide Awakes" before he was of age; was treasurer of the civil organization and paymaster on the major's staff. His father was an active member of the Governor's Foot Guard, and Mr. Clark, the subject of this article, was a member and served as vice-president and president of the Veteran Corps of the Guard. It was as a result of his persistent efforts that the Veteran Corps was revived, many of the old members of the Guard induced to join, and the Corps placed on a sound financial basis, now paying rent to the Guard for the quarters they formerly occupied by favor.

Mr. Clark is a member of the First Baptist Church, and a believer in a practical religion for every day use. A man of broad sympathy and generous to a fault, he has always been a friend of benevolent and charitable institutions. Since 1880 he has been a member of the corporation of Hartford Hospital, and since 1890 a director of the Retreat for the Insane, also of the Municipal Art Society.

Mr. Clark married, May 13, 1863, Caroline H. Robbins, born March 22, 1844, daughter of Philemon F. and Emily (Strickland) Robbins. They have three children: Charlotte B.; Alice Robbins, who married Edward S. Allen, and has three sons: William B. Clark, Edwin Stanton and Francis R. Allen; Caroline Emily. Two children died in childhood.

Ever careful in his life, Mr. Clark, despite his years and load of responsibility, is at his desk every day, and shows little to indicate those years with which the calendar accuses him. He is a man of forceful personality, with a will to overcome every obstacle to the accomplishment of a purpose. He is a constructive executive, and has the faculty of inspiring confidence and winning the loyal support as well as the esteem of those associated with him.

LUTHER, Rev. Flavel S., Jr.,

President of Trinity College.

Rev. Flavel Sweeten Luther is a direct descendant of one of the few families of purely German extraction which settled in America in the early part of the colonization period. The family traces its lineage to Johannes Luther, brother of Martin Luther, the great leader of the Reformation. Johannes Luther was born in Eisleben, Saxony, the son of Henry Luther. The date of his birth is placed between the years 1475 and 1490. His descendants of the third or fourth generation emigrated from Germany to Holland, whence after a period of about a century they went to England, some of them settling in County Sussex, where there is record of one Wilhelm Luther, who reached the age of one hundred and eight years. Some branches of the family in England attained great prominence and became the owners of much landed property in the vicinities in which they settled. An anglicized form of the name generally used at the time was Luton, the original form being employed in legal documents, however. The American branch of the family, of which Hon. Flavel S. Luther, is a descendant in the ninth generation, was established in this country in the early part of the seventeenth century, by

Captain John Luther, a member of the English branch of the ancient German family.

Captain John Luther, the progenitor, was a native of Shrewsbury, England. He left England in 1635, sailing from Dorset county, England, and arriving in the port of Boston, in Massachusetts Colony. In 1637 he became one of the first purchasers and settlers of Swansea. He is mentioned in early records of the town as the owner of ninety acres of land which are said to have been purchased from the Indians for a peck of white beans. It is thought that the land was assigned by the government, and the exchange of the beans made with the Indians to preclude any opposition. Captain Luther remained in Swansea until 1642, when he sold his interests and became one of the original settlers of Gloucester. He was a mariner, and was employed by one of the merchants of Boston as captain of a vessel to go to Delaware Bay on a trading voyage. He was killed by the Indians on this expedition in 1644. It is evident from early court records of the time that his son accompanied him on the voyage and was captured at the same time. On May 2, 1646, the General Court of Massachusetts decreed that the Widow Luther should have the balance of her husband's wages according to sea custom, after the merchants had been reimbursed for expenses incurred in redeeming her son.

Hezekiah Luther, son of Captain John Luther, was probably born at Taunton, Massachusetts, in 1640, and died July 23, 1723. He was one of the first settlers of Swansea, Massachusetts, and his descendants settled in the adjoining town of Rehoboth, and in various parts of Rhode Island. He married (first) Elizabeth ———; (second) Sarah ———. Their son, John (2) Luther, was born

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in 1663, and died April 14, 1697; he married, January 25, 1687, Hopedill Butterworth. Their son, Nathaniel Luther, was born August 17, 1692, and married, June 4, 1715, Mercy Boomer. Their son, Matthew Luther, was born August 26, 1721, and married, December 20, 1747, Eleanor Gansey. Their son, Peleg Luther, was born August 18, 1756, and married, in 1780, Mary Nichols; he later removed to Providence, Rhode Island, where he died, November 4, 1810. Their son, Job Luther, was born April 3, 1793, in Swansea, and died in Rehoboth, Massachusetts, on March 22, 1875; he followed the occupation of teamster in Providence, where he resided; he married (first) Lucy Ann Peck, daughter of Darius Peck, of Seekonk, December 15, 1823; he married (second) October 13, 1829, Caroline Reed Ormsby.

Flavel Sweeten Luther, son of Job and Lucy Ann (Peck) Luther, was born in Providence, Rhode Island, November 9, 1825. He received his early education in the public schools of the city, and later attended a private school in Providence, kept by Benjamin Burns. After leaving school he was employed for several years in various stores, after which he served an apprenticeship of four years at cabinet making in Pawtucket, Rhode Island. Mr. Luther later became interested in the business of organ building. He owned a farm at Brooklyn, Connecticut, where he purchased a news agency, which he conducted successfully for thirty years, becoming a prominent member of the community there. He died August 16, 1913, in Hartford, Connecticut. He was a member of Trinity Protestant Episcopal Church of Brooklyn. His political sympathies were with the Republican party.

Flavel Sweeten Luther married, March 26, 1849, at Brooklyn, Connecticut, Jane

Jerusha Lillie, born at Brooklyn, January 20, 1824, daughter of Jacob and Joanna (Manning) Lillie. Her father was a farmer there, and also a butcher; served as an ensign in the War of 1812, stationed at New London, Connecticut. Children, born at Brooklyn, Connecticut: 1. Flavel Sweeten, mentioned below. 2. Hermon Lillie, born March 12, 1855; graduate of Racine College, took post-graduate course at Harvard, and after a few years of teaching studied law and was admitted to the bar of Minnesota, later becoming a successful lawyer in that State; married, December 29, 1885, Kate C. O. Blake; died February 2, 1904; child: Hermon Blake, born October 31, 1886, died February 2, 1887. 3. Riverius Manning, born June 30, 1868; was a graduate of Trinity College, Hartford, Connecticut, in the class of 1890; electrical engineer by profession; died, unmarried, November 28, 1891.

Rev. Flavel Sweeten Luther, son of Flavel Sweeten and Jane Jerusha (Lillie) Luther, was born in Brooklyn, Connecticut, March 26, 1850. He was educated in the local schools of Brooklyn, and at the age of seventeen years entered the sophomore class of Trinity College in Hartford, from which institution he was graduated in his twentieth year, the third in his class. He took high honors in mathematics, and won the first prize in that subject in his sophomore year. In the fall of 1870 he went to Troy, New York, where he assumed charge of a parish school of one hundred members, and in addition to his work began the study of theology under the Rev. Dr. Coit. When he became of age he was ordained a deacon of the Protestant Episcopal church by Bishop Doane. His success as a teacher and disciplinarian in Troy was quite marked, and in 1873 he was appointed rector of a large Episcopal school in Racine, Wisconsin. In conjunction with

his duties there he devoted much time to the study of mathematics, in which he had always been extremely proficient and which remained his favorite study. In 1876 he was appointed to the chair of mathematics in Racine College, which he filled until 1881, when he accepted a similar post with Kenyon College, in Gambier, Ohio. After two years at Kenyon College, he returned to the East, to accept a call to the chair of mathematics in Trinity College, Hartford, thirteen years after his graduation therefrom.

In 1903 Professor Luther became acting president of Trinity, and in 1904 its president, succeeding in that office Dr. George W. Smith. While teaching mathematics and astronomy at Trinity, he also was consulting engineer for the Pope Manufacturing Company, the largest and most important bicycle company in the country, and was actively connected with its development. While engaged in this work, Professor Luther showed a mechanical and inventive genius of a high order, and one of his inventions for the bicycle is used on every bicycle manufactured today. In appreciation of his services to the company in the invention of this part, he was given a handsome present in addition to his salary.

President Luther has brought to the administration of the affairs of Trinity College a spirit of progress which has achieved much for the college. In addition to the long experience in teaching and directing schools, his theological training, his service as a college professor, his love for and thorough knowledge of the field of mathematics and engineering, he has brought to his work the keen judgment and foresight of the man who has been in actual touch with the business world, and who knows the science of handling men and affairs, not theoretically but practically. Trinity College is not a rich

college and this business ability has been of much value in inspiring trust among those who support it by endowments and gifts. President Luther has the gift of being able to bring to the front the loyalty and love of the students under him. During his administration Trinity has prospered in every department of her work and affairs.

President Luther received the degree of LL. D. from Trinity College in 1904, shortly before his inauguration. He is a preacher of note, and has declined several offers of positions of prominence in the church, in the interests of the college. He is also an able public speaker and a fine conversationalist. Since his coming to Trinity he has done much to advance the athletics of the college to a higher plane in the scale of inter-collegiate sports and was chiefly responsible for the new athletic field of the college. He refused an offer to become president of Kenyon College while still a professor at Trinity. President Luther has always maintained a keen interest in public affairs, and has been prominently identified with many movements for civic betterment. He was twice elected to the State Senate, serving from 1907 to 1910, inclusive. During his terms in the Legislature he rendered valuable services as chairman of the committees on education and contingent expenses, and as a member of the committees on military affairs and legislative expenses. In discussing the advantages of a commission form of government in the State, at a City Club Civic Luncheon, President Luther made the following remarks: "If we put the responsibility of our affairs into the hands of a small body of trained men and pay them enough to keep them there things would be very greatly improved. Select this body of not more than fifteen from the state at large to consider such legislation as is necessary

and to repeal such laws as are unnecessary—and there are a tremendous lot of them—and pay them a living salary. Let us select these men because they know something about their jobs. Let them stay in office until they become familiar with their work. This method will be found to be cheaper, more satisfactory and to the best interests of the State. According to the present plan of State government some good men get into office, but they don't know anything about parliamentary law. As soon as they learn, somebody else comes in and takes their seats. I don't expect to see the plan just outlined to go into effect next year, and it probably never will, but the tendency to fix responsibility is growing." Dr. Luther advocated the elimination of politics, "But," said he, "if we must have Republicans and Democrats and Socialists and Prohibitionists and others, let us all vote for this small body of selected men anyway." Dr. Luther made a comparison between State and National legislation. He pointed out that five supreme court judges could repeal any action that representatives and senators might take if they were satisfied that the legislation was not favorable to them. President Luther is a member of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers, and of the Delta Upsilon fraternity. During 1915, on leave of absence from Trinity, he traveled extensively throughout the United States, visiting many colleges from coast to coast.

Rev. Flavel Sweeten Luther married, November 2, 1871, Isabelle Blake Ely, born in Hartford, Connecticut, August 27, 1848, daughter of Alfred Eli and Mary Jones (Bull) Ely. They have no children. Mrs. Luther is a member of the Colonial Dames of America.

(The Ely Line).

Mrs. Isabelle B. (Ely) Luther is descended directly from Nathaniel Ely, the

progenitor of one of the very numerous Ely families in America. The published genealogy entitled "Nathaniel Ely and His Descendants" contains an interesting statement of the results obtained in an effort to trace the family in England; but as no positive knowledge of the antecedents of Nathaniel Ely was obtained, we shall begin this brief narrative with the record of the immigrant ancestor.

It has been assumed that Nathaniel Ely was born in 1605, in Tenterden, County Kent, England. He married Martha ——, and came to America about the same time as Robert Day (1634), who was his nearest neighbor in Newtown, now Cambridge, Massachusetts. They both took the freeman's oath at Cambridge, May 6, 1635. The following year they were members of the company who came to Connecticut with the Rev. Thomas Hooker and settled at what is now Hartford. Nathaniel Ely became possessed of ten parcels of land in Hartford. He was constable in 1639; selectman in 1643 and 1649. His name appears on the Central Monument in "The Ancient Burying-Ground of Hartford" erected to the memory of the "Founders of Hartford." He was one of the leaders in the settlement of Norwalk, Connecticut. In 1649, on the petition of Nathaniel Ely and Richard Olmsted, of Hartford, the General Court gave permission for the settlement of Norwalk, and about four years later invested the inhabitants with town privileges. In 1654 he was elected a constable of Norwalk; selectman in 1656; representative to the General Court in 1657. Two years later he sold his property and removed to Springfield, Massachusetts, where he spent the remainder of his life. There he was prominent in public life as he had been at Norwalk and Hartford; was selectman in 1661, 1663, 1666, 1668, 1671 and 1673. In 1665 he

became the keeper of the "ordinary," or tavern, and continued in that business until his death in 1675. In granting him his license, the County Court released him "from Trayning in ye Towne soe long as he continues to keep ye Ordinary." The Ely tavern occupied a prominent site on Main street until about 1845 when the building was removed to the corner of Dwight and Sanford streets, where it was still standing not many years ago. He died December 25, 1675, and his widow died in Springfield, October 23, 1688.

There is no record of where or when their son, Samuel Ely, was born. His name first appears as a witness on a deed given by the Indians to his father and others dated February 15, 1651. That was in Norwalk. He was industrious and thrifty and left a considerable estate. He married, in Springfield, Massachusetts, October 28, 1659, Mary Day, daughter of Robert and Editha (Stebbins) Day, who was born in Hartford, Connecticut, 1641. He died in Springfield, March 19, 1692. His widow was married twice after his death, and she died as the widow of Deacon Jonathan Coleman, of Hatfield, October 17, 1725.

Deacon John Ely, son of Samuel and Mary (Day) Ely, was born in Springfield, Massachusetts, January 28, 1678, and died in West Springfield, January 15, 1758. He married, December 30, 1703, Mercy Bliss, born July 18, 1680, died in West Springfield, May 5, 1763, daughter of Samuel and Mary (Leonard) Bliss.

Caleb Ely, son of Deacon John and Mercy (Bliss) Ely, was born in West Springfield, Massachusetts, October 25, 1714, and died there, May 16, 1754. He married, May 21, 1740, Mary Edwards, born in Hartford, Connecticut, August 20, 1721, died in West Springfield, Massachusetts, March 7, 1783, daughter of Deacon John and Christian (Williamson) Edwards (see Edwards).

William Ely, son of Caleb and Mary (Edwards) Ely, was born in West Springfield, Massachusetts, June 15, 1743, and died there, March 2, 1825. He married, October 12, 1766, Drusilla Brewster, born November 3, 1745, died October 13, 1828, daughter of William and Damaris (Gates) Brewster (see Brewster).

Eli Ely, son of William and Drusilla (Brewster) Ely, was born in West Springfield, Massachusetts, July 25, 1772, and died in Hartford, Connecticut, April 6, 1842. He was for many years a successful merchant in Hartford. He married, in Hartford, April 1, 1798, Bathsheba Blake, born November 23, 1777, died September 22, 1832, daughter of Amariah and Hannah (Babcock) Blake, of Milton, Massachusetts.

Alfred Eli Ely, son of Eli and Bathsheba (Blake) Ely, was born in Hartford, Connecticut, October 14, 1814, and died November 3, 1887. He and his brothers, William and Henry, succeeded to the father's business. He married, in Northampton, Massachusetts, June 2, 1841, Mary Jones Bull, born January 20, 1820, daughter of James Perry and Mary (Colton) Bull (see Colton). Their daughter, Isabelle Blake, became the wife of the Rev. Flavel S. Luther (see Luther).

(The Edwards Line).

Deacon John Edwards, father of Mary (Edwards) Ely, was born February 27, 1694, and died January 18, 1769. His mother was Mary (Talcott) Edwards, second wife of Richard Edwards, and therefore Deacon John Edwards was a half-brother of the famous Rev. Timothy Edwards, father of the Rev. Jonathan Edwards, president of Princeton College. Richard Edwards was a merchant in Hartford. He married Elizabeth Tuthill, of Middletown.

His father, William Edwards, the immigrant ancestor, was the son of Richard

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Edwards, of Wales, who removed to Oxford in the latter part of Queen Elizabeth's reign, and after that went to London, where he was a minister of the Church of England. After his death his widow married a Mr. Coles, who became truly a father to his wife's young son. They brought young Edwards with them to Boston, Massachusetts, where they arrived about 1630. Richard Edwards is first heard of in Hartford, Connecticut, where he married Anne, widow of William Spencer.

(The Brewster Line).

William Brewster, father of Drusilla (Brewster) Ely, was born September 16, 1714. He was probably a farmer, evidently very industrious and successful. He removed from Preston to Canterbury after the birth of his first child in 1738. He joined the church there in 1751. The following year he purchased land in Windham and removed there. His name appears in connection with many transfers of land between 1752 and 1786, and it would seem that he suffered severe property losses during the Revolution. He married for his first wife at Preston, Connecticut, March 24, 1737, Damaris Gates, born December 18, 1718, died in Canterbury, Connecticut, September 7, 1751, daughter of Joseph and Damaris (Rose) Gates, of Norwich, Connecticut.

His father, Benjamin Brewster, was born July 7, 1688. He married for his first wife at Preston, Connecticut, October 10 or 16, 1713, Elizabeth Witter, born in Preston, March 3, 1694, died February 21, 1740-41, daughter of Ebenezer and Dorothy (Morgan) Witter, and granddaughter of Josiah Witter, and great-granddaughter of William Witter, who emigrated from Scotland to Lyman, Massachusetts. Benjamin Brewster's estate was appraised at £2,340, from which we

may infer that he was exceptionally prosperous for his day. Letters of administration were granted to his widow and eldest son, William, on November 7, 1752.

His father, Deacon William Brewster, resided at Duxbury, Massachusetts, and was "a worthy man, who was often employed to good advantage in the civil affairs of the town." He took the freeman's oath in 1689. He became a large landowner, and was deacon of the church. He married, January 2, 1672, Lydia Partridge, daughter of George and Sarah (Tracy) Partridge; she died February 2, 1742-43, "aged near 78 years;" George Partridge came in the "James" in 1636.

His father, Love Brewster, came in the "Mayflower" with his parents. He was made a freeman, March 2, 1635-36. "He early removed from Plymouth to Duxbury and devoted himself to the cultivation of the paternal acres in Duxbury, forming there with his father a family loome * * * where, in due time, a portion of the estate became his own and his children's inheritance." He was among those who volunteered to serve in the Pequot War in 1637, and in the military enrollment of 1643 his name appears as a member of Captain Myles Standish's Duxbury company. He was grand jurymen in 1643, and in 1645 was one of the proprietors of what later was called Bridgewater. The inventory of his estate was made by "William Collyar and Captaine Miles Standish" on "January the last day 1650." It amounted to £97-07-01. He married, May 15, 1634, (O. S.) Sarah, daughter of William Collier, of Duxbury. She married (second) Richard Parke, of Cambridge, Massachusetts, and died at Plymouth, April 26, 1691, in her seventy-sixth year. William Collier was born in England, and was one of the "Merchant Adventurers" who came to New England in 1633. He was elected assistant coun-

cillor to the governor of the Plymouth Colony in 1634, and with the exception of the year 1653 held the office continuously until 1666. He was one of the two commissioners appointed by the Plymouth Colony in 1643 to form a confederation of the New England Colonies. "He appears to have been the wealthiest man in Duxbury, being rated the highest on the tax list." "He was a distinguished early settler and a great benefactor to the Colony."

His father, Elder William Brewster, was born during the last half of the year 1566 or the first half of 1567, probably at Scrooby in Nottinghamshire, England. He matriculated at Peterhouse, Cumberland, England, December 3, 1580. A more detailed narrative of the career of Elder William Brewster will be found in the genealogy of the Rt. Rev. Chauncey B. Brewster which appears elsewhere in this work. Elder Brewster married Mary ———, who died at Plymouth, Massachusetts, April 17, 1627. He died there, April 10, 1644.

(The Colton Line).

Deacon Reuben Colton, father of Mary (Colton) Bull, mother of Mary Jones (Bull) Ely, was born in Longmeadow, Massachusetts, November 26, 1762. He resided in Enfield for many years; represented the town in the Legislature in 1808-09; was deacon in the church, and recognized as one of the leading citizens. "Business complications, and a very literal interpretation of scriptural injunctions which seemed to forbid his taking legal measures to enforce his rights, led him to emigrate to the central part of New York State, then the 'far west'." He married for his first wife in Greenwich, Massachusetts, September 13, 1787, Sally Harwood, born in 1768, and died August 1, 1810, in Enfield, Massachusetts. He died on his farm in Geneseo, New York, in 1822.

His father, Samuel Colton, was born

December 11, 1718. He married, February 19, 1751, Mary Hoar, of Brimfield, Massachusetts. They resided in Greenwich, Massachusetts. The births of their children are recorded in Springfield.

His father, Lieutenant Ephraim Colton, was born February 8, 1672, in Longmeadow, Massachusetts, and died September 22, 1753. He married, in Westfield, Massachusetts, February 1, 1699, Mary Noble, born June 29, 1680, daughter of Thomas and Harriet (Warriner) Noble.

His father, Ephraim Colton, was born in Longmeadow, Massachusetts, April 9, 1648. He married, November 17, 1670, Mary Drake, daughter of Job Drake, of Windsor. She died in 1681. The foregoing is according to the "Longmeadow Centennial" and the "Colton Family Genealogy." According to "Stiles' Ancient Windsor," Mary Drake was born December 12, 1649, and married Thomas Marshall, March 3, 1685-86. Ephraim Colton and his wife first settled in Longmeadow, but about 1696 removed to Enfield, Connecticut, where he died, May 14, 1713. John Drake, father of Job Drake, was born at Wiscomb, County Devon, England, about 1600. He married Elizabeth Rogers. He came to Boston, Massachusetts, about 1630, and on October 19 of that year, he petitioned to be made a free-man. In 1638-39 he was one of forty-six original purchasers and proprietors of Taunton, Massachusetts, but did not settle there. Stiles says he settled in Windsor before 1639, and was killed in a runaway accident, August 17, 1659. His widow died October 7, 1681, "at 100th year of age." John Drake was of the ninth generation in direct descent from Jonathan Drake, of Exmouth, England, 1630, who married Christian, daughter of Jonathan Billett, and acquired the manor of Ashe, County Devon.

George Colton, father of Ephraim Col-

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E. H. Hyde

ton, who was referred to as "Quartermaster," is supposed to have been born in Sutton, Coldfield, County Warwick, England. We know not when he came to America, but we find him in Masacksich, Longmeadow, Massachusetts, in 1644. About that time he married Deborah Gardner (or Goodner), of Hartford. He took the oath of allegiance in 1665; was made freeman in 1669-71; and was representative to the Massachusetts General Court in 1677. He was one of the commissioners appointed by the General Court to lay out and sell lots in the new plantation of Suffield. In 1722 fifty acres of land were laid out in Suffield to the assigns of George Colton, then deceased, in recognition of his services. He was a trusted, prominent and public-spirited citizen.

HYDE, Hon. Ephraim Henry,
Lieutenant-Governor.

The name of Hyde holds an eminent position in the roll of Connecticut's colonial families. The progenitor of the family in America, William Hyde, was one of the founders of the city of Hartford, and, from that time to the present, members of the family, distinguished for their ability, have rendered signal service to their State and country in the development of industry, as members of the professions and in the capacity of efficient and faithful public officials.

The Hyde family is an old one in England, the name being found on record for five hundred years. William Hyde, the immigrant ancestor, was a native of England. The exact date of his coming to America is unknown, but his name appears on record in Hartford in 1636. He was an original proprietor in 1639-40, his name being perpetuated as such on the monument in the old graveyard at the

rear of the First Church in Hartford. He was doubtless a member of Rev. Thomas Hooker's company. He was in Saybrook as early as 1652, and we find him named as one of the original thirty-five proprietors of Norwich in 1660. He was a man of considerable wealth, and was prominent in the colony. He served several terms as selectman. His death occurred at Norwich, January 6, 1681.

From him the line descends through Samuel Hyde, born in 1637, and died in 1677; his son, Thomas Hyde, born in July, 1672, and died April 9, 1755; his son, Captain Jacob Hyde, who was born January 20, 1703, and resided at Norwich West Farms. His son, Ephraim Hyde, was born April 23, 1734, and his son, Jasper Hyde, was born at Stafford in December, 1769. He engaged in the manufacture of iron in his native town, and accumulated great wealth for his day. He was one of the town's most useful citizens. His death occurred on August 5, 1848.

Hon. Ephraim Henry Hyde, son of Jasper Hyde, was born June 1, 1812, at Stafford, Connecticut. Notwithstanding the fact that his formal educational opportunities were limited, he became one of the leading citizens of the State, and served as its Lieutenant-Governor. He was a man of splendid mental capacity, ambitious and determined. He was progressive and aggressive, and the State will ever be indebted to him for his intelligent and untiring efforts to promote agriculture and stock breeding, the cause of education and prison reform.

On his father's farm was an old hotel known as the halfway station between Hartford and Worcester. He attended the district school in his native town, and had about six weeks of study at the academy in Monson, Massachusetts. He worked in the hotel and on the farm. Dur-

ing this period he also had about four months' experience at driving a stage between Stafford and Sturbridge. At the age of eighteen he became a clerk in a country store. His thrift and industry are indicated by the fact that soon after attaining his majority he became proprietor of the business. As fast as his means increased he embarked on new enterprises. He was interested in a blast furnace for about eight years, and at the age of twenty-nine was the chief promoter of a cotton mill at Stafford Springs. For many years he was a member of the firm of Converse & Hyde, manufacturers of satinets, and he was actively engaged in many other industrial enterprises.

While his industrial interests were large, he found his greatest pleasure in agriculture and kindred interests. He owned several large farms, and from about the year 1842 gave most of his time and attention to cattle breeding and the farming operation incidental thereto, entering upon a course that was to make his name familiar as a household word to the leading agriculturists throughout the country. He was convinced that Devons were best adapted to natural conditions in Connecticut, and imported many fine cattle of that breed. He also experimented with Ayrshires, Durhams and Jerseys. His Devon cattle won many sweepstakes, medals and other prizes. His study and efforts contributed greatly to the improvement of the breed on this continent, individuals from his herds being shipped to all parts of the country. The improvement in Connecticut herds was especially marked. The name of Ephraim Henry Hyde will ever hold a place of eminence in the development of modern agriculture and stock raising in that State. His activities were not limited by the desire for personal gain; he gave liberally of his time, money and talents to the advancement of these interests.

The Tolland County Agricultural Society was organized in 1852, largely as a result of his influence and efforts. He was its first president, serving continuously until 1860, and again from 1864 to 1868. Hyde Park at Rockville was so named in his honor, and in recognition of his services to the society. He was president of the Connecticut State Agricultural Society from 1858 to 1881; president of the American Breeders' Association from 1865 until the association was resolved into sections for each breed; president of the Connecticut Valley Agricultural Association, comprising New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts and Connecticut; president of the Tolland County East Agricultural Society from its organization in 1870 to 1876; vice-president of the State Board of Agriculture from its organization in 1866 to 1882, and was placed in the office again in 1890; vice-president of the New England Agricultural Society from its incorporation until his death; vice-president of the Dairymens' Association; was one of the incorporators of the Connecticut Stock Breeders' Association; for more than thirty years served as chairman of the State Commission on Diseases of Domestic Animals, and chairman of the committee to publish the first volume of the "American Herd Book."

Governor Hyde long felt the need of a school in Connecticut especially devoted to teaching agriculture, and he was one of the first two persons who discussed with the Storr Brothers the desirability of establishing such a school at Mansfield. The success of the undertaking was due largely to his zeal, support and untiring efforts in its behalf. In 1899 he was chosen one of the committee under whose direction the splendid buildings were erected at a cost of about \$50,000. He was a member of the board of trustees and its vice-president. Soon after the

Civil War, when the office of Commissioner of Agriculture at Washington became vacant, he was strongly recommended for the place, every member of the Legislature then in session, regardless of party affiliation, signing the petition, and nearly as many of the State delegation in Congress. He was sent as a delegate from the New England Agricultural Association to the United States Agricultural Association Convention at Washington. That Governor Hyde was a broadminded man, alive to all the interests of his State, economic, social and religious, is indicated by his widely varied activities; and in all the offices he held and the many undertakings in which he engaged he displayed the same foresighted vision, sound judgment and painstaking attention to details that made his private enterprises so successful. He was one of the leaders in his day in the prison reform movement; was one of the founders and directors of the Prisoners' Friend Association and served as a director of the Industrial School for Girls. He was active in the direction of the State Board of Education, especially in the years 1867-69.

He was a worker from early manhood in the ranks of the Democratic party, and while he held many offices he was not a politician in the general acceptance of that term. He was a man of strong convictions and in matters of public concern had the courage as well as the ability to make his opinions known. He was county commissioner for Tolland county in 1842-43; member of the General Assembly from Stafford in 1851-52; and was sent as a delegate to the Democratic National Convention at Baltimore before the war. He was identified with the States' rights faction of his party, took an active part in the presidential campaign and was a presidential elector on their ticket. In

1867-69 he held the office of Lieutenant-Governor, and in 1876-77 was president *pro tem.* of the State Senate. He worked earnestly for the establishment of the Connecticut Experiment Station, and was elected vice-president of the board of control at its organization, March 29, 1879. He was president of the Tolland Centennial Celebration in 1876 and delivered the opening address. He also presided at the one hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the primitive organization of the Congregational church and society at Franklin, Connecticut, October 4, 1868. His religion was of the practical kind that finds its expression in the practice of the Golden Rule rather than in dogmatic disputations. He was identified for many years with the Universalist Society at Stafford, serving for fifteen years as sexton, organist and leader of the choir.

He married (first) September 27, 1836, Hannah Converse Young, who died February 26, 1862. He married (second) October 19, 1869, Mary S. Williams, of Hartford. Children by first wife: Ellen E., married Ernest Cady, of the Pratt & Cady Company of Hartford; Ephraim Henry, a sketch of whom follows; four children died young.

Governor Hyde died June 18, 1896. In all his public life, covering a period of nearly half a century, his aim was to subserve the interest of the State, and not the shadow of a suspicion rests on his honored name. His conduct, motives and methods were straightforward and honorable, and his record one of which to be proud. Lieutenant-Governor Hyde filled a large place in the State, but his name will best be known as that of the eminent breeder, who, by his enlightened efforts, materially assisted in raising the farming industry of the State to a higher level, and in vastly increasing the value of its dairy farm and stock. But few men of

half his age were to be compared with him in activity and endurance. Always strictly temperate in his habits, he saved himself from the infirmities that so often overtake public men in their declining years. With a tall and slender form, a well-bred face, a flowing white beard, and the graceful courtesy of an elder day, he presented a striking figure. Affable and agreeable, fond of society and companionship, kind and considerate of others, with a pleasant smile and a cheerful greeting always, he had as large a circle of personal acquaintances and friends as any man in the State, and no one was more highly and widely esteemed.

HYDE, Ephraim Henry, Jr.,

Lawyer, Public Official.

Major Ephraim Henry Hyde, Jr., son of Hon. Ephraim Henry and Hannah Converse (Young) Hyde, was born in Stafford, Connecticut, October 5, 1848. He was educated at the public schools of his native town, and made his preparation for college at Wesleyan Academy, Wilbraham, Massachusetts, which he attended for a year; at Monson Academy and at the high school in Stafford. He entered Yale University in 1867. At the end of his freshman year he decided to take up the study of law, and accordingly entered the law offices of Waldo, Hubbard & Hyde, one of Hartford's leading law firms. After three years of study he was admitted to the bar in 1871. He then began the practice of his profession on his own account, having his office with Samuel F. Jones for four years. In April, 1875, he formed a partnership with Charles M. Joslyn, and this business was conducted under the name of Hyde & Joslyn for nineteen years. In 1894 George H. Gilman was admitted to partnership, the name being changed to Hyde, Joslyn

& Gilman. On September 1, 1897, the late Frank L. Hungerford, of New Britain, became a member of the firm, which was reorganized as Hungerford, Hyde, Joslyn & Gilman. After the death of Mr. Hungerford, his son became a member of the firm, the name being changed in June, 1909, to its present style, Hyde, Joslyn, Gilman & Hungerford. This firm has always maintained the best traditions of the legal profession and holds a prominent place among the law firms of the State. They have a large general practice besides handling the legal affairs of many important corporations.

It is to be expected from the nature of his calling that a lawyer should be keenly interested in public affairs. There is a natural kinship between law and politics, as is evidenced by the fact that there is a large proportion of lawyers to be found in all of our legislative bodies. Major Hyde has been no exception to the rule, and so we find him, soon after his admission to the bar, as an active worker in the ranks of the Democratic party. In 1873 he served as assistant clerk in the Connecticut House of Representatives. The following year he was clerk of the House, and in 1875 was clerk of the Senate. On October 1, 1875, he became prosecuting attorney for the city of Hartford, serving until November 1, 1877. He held the office a second time for a year beginning April 4, 1879. In 1893 Governor Morris appointed him as a member of the commission of uniform State legislation, and he rendered his fellow citizens valuable service in that capacity until 1904, when he resigned. Major Hyde became president of the Hartford Board of Charity Commissioners in 1896, and served until 1901. In 1896 he was the candidate for Congress in the First Congressional District on the ticket of the Gold Democrats. He was a member of the Municipal Build-



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ing Commission that had in charge the erection of Hartford's beautiful new municipal building, and on the occasion of the formal dedication of the structure in 1915 the pleasant duty of turning over the key of the building to the mayor of the city devolved on him.

He is past master of St. John's Lodge, No. 4, Free and Accepted Masons, of Hartford; also a member of the Hartford Club, Farmington Country Club, and Army and Navy Club of New York. Since 1880 he has been a member of the First Company Governor's Foot Guard, of which he was major-commandant from 1891 to 1898.

On June 2, 1881, Major Hyde was married to Clara Pierce Tuttle, of Hartford.

In this brief sketch we have touched only the most salient features in the career of a man who is recognized as one of Hartford's leading lawyers, a man of scholarly tastes and attainments. Like his father, he is one of the most approachable of men, broadminded, generous and public-spirited. His professional and public career have been marked by unswerving devotion to the highest ideals.

SHELTON, Gould Abijah, M. D.,

Physician.

In the professional life of Dr. Gould A. Shelton he has gained a creditable position and won gratifying success, for he is well equipped for the practice of medicine, his efforts have been discerningly directed and they have gained him precedence as one of the followers of the calling. He is of the third generation of physicians in his family, inheriting in marked degree the qualifications necessary for that line of work, and he has conducted his activities in Shelton, a town named for his family and in which his ancestors and relatives have been

leaders of affairs for many years, and in which he has also distinguished himself in public matters.

(I) The immigrant ancestor of the Shelton family and the founder in this country of the Connecticut Sheltons was Daniel Shelton, a native of Deptford, Yorkshire, England. He was a merchant in his native land. He came to New England about 1686-90 and settled in Stratford, now Huntington, Connecticut, where he resided until about 1707, when he settled at Long Hill and there spent the remainder of his days, his death occurring there in 1728. He was a large landholder, owning land in Stratford, Stamford, Farmington, Oxford, Woodbury and Derby, and was an original, though non-resident, proprietor of Waterbury. He married, April 4, 1692, Elizabeth, daughter of Samuel Welles, of Wethersfield, Governor of the Connecticut Colony, and granddaughter of Hon. Thomas Welles, one of the early Governors of the Commonwealth. She survived her husband, her death occurring April 1, 1747, aged seventy-seven years. Children: Elizabeth, born January 2, 1693; Sarah, January 2, 1694-95; Joseph, June 24, 1698; Daniel, July 21, 1700; Thaddeus, 1702; Samuel, of whom further; James, about 1710; John, about 1712; Josiah, about 1714.

(II) Samuel Shelton, son of Daniel and Elizabeth (Welles) Shelton, was baptized February 10, 1705-06, and died in Huntington, Connecticut, November 12, 1772. He married, October 2, 1734, Abigail, daughter of Captain Joseph Nichols, of Unity. She died February 21, 1794. Children: Mary, born February 13, 1736; Daniel, of whom further; Samuel, August 24, 1738; Elizabeth, February 13, 1740; David, June 16, 1741; Abigail, December 29, 1742; Joseph, February 2, 1744; Andrew, November 26, 1746; Sarah, July 19, 1748; Ann, February 7, 1750; Josiah,

December 30, 1751; Philo, May 4, 1754; Isaac Welles, March 11, 1756; Agur.

(III) Daniel (2) Shelton, son of Samuel and Abigail (Nichols) Shelton, was born April 26, 1737, and died on Booth's Hill, May 12, 1813. He was called "Little Daniel." He married Mehitable, daughter of Daniel Shelton. She died September 22, 1812. Children: Jane, born March 19, 1761; Elizabeth, February 5, 1768; Susannah, October 22, 1769; Samuel Frederick, of whom further; Elijah Daniel, January 5, 1773; Avis Newton and Isaac, June 13, 1779.

(IV) Samuel Frederick Shelton, son of Daniel (2) and Mehitable (Shelton) Shelton, was born August 4, 1771. He married, December 3, 1795, Eunice Hannah, born January 23, 1775, died June 13, 1866, daughter of Judson Curtiss. Children: Samuel Daniel, born December 28, 1796; Judson Curtiss, of whom further; Juline, September 14, 1800; Sally, October 21, 1803; Hannah Maria, December 5, 1809, married Dr. James H. Shelton, son of Dr. William Shelton, who graduated at Yale College in 1788 and practiced medicine at Huntington, Connecticut, from 1789 to 1819, and was a famous doctor in his day; Dr. James H. Shelton was succeeded by his nephew, Dr. Gould A. Shelton, of this review; Abigail Avis, born November 19, 1811.

(V) Judson Curtiss Shelton, son of Samuel Frederick and Eunice Hannah (Curtiss) Shelton, was born at Huntington, Connecticut, October 17, 1798, died August 4, 1880, in the town of his birth, which was formerly part of Stratford. He was a farmer, successful in his operations. He married Hannah Lewis, born March 20, 1802, died July 13, 1883, a woman of strong personality, who radiated the best of moral and intellectual influences. Children: Harriet N., Susan H., Minor C., Alice M., Sarah Maria, Lewis J., Frederick

S., Mary J., Sylvia A., Gould Abijah, Eliza A.

(VI) Gould Abijah Shelton, son of Judson Curtiss and Hannah (Lewis) Shelton, was born at Huntington, Fairfield county, Connecticut, August 19, 1841. He was reared on his father's farm, and during his youth assisted in the work thereon and attended the district schools. He prepared for college at the Staples Academy at Easton, Connecticut, and entered Yale with the class of 1866. He left college in his junior year and taught in private and public schools for several terms. He began the study of medicine with Dr. George W. Hall, of New York City, and later entered Yale Medical School, where he took a three years' course, receiving the degree of Doctor of Medicine in 1869. In June of that year he began the active practice of his profession in Shelton, Connecticut, a borough named in honor of Edward N. Shelton, president of the Ousatonic Water Company, succeeding to the practice of his uncle, Dr. James H. Shelton, as heretofore stated, and he has practiced in Shelton and the vicinity since that date, a period of almost half a century, during which time he has built up an extensive and lucrative practice. In addition to his private practice, which is of a general character, he was appointed in 1892 a member of the consulting staff of the Bridgeport Hospital, was also similarly connected with the New Haven Hospital, and served as president of the medical board of the New Griffin Hospital of Derby, Connecticut. His other professional services have been coroner, medical examiner of the town of Huntington, appointed in 1889, and health officer of the borough of Shelton, appointed in 1886. He keeps in touch with his professional brethren by membership in the Fairfield County Medical Society, of which he was president in 1889; the Yale Medical

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Alumni Association, of which he was president in 1894; the Connecticut Medical Society, of which he was president in 1903; the American Academy of Medicine; the American Medical Association, and the Lower Naugatuck Valley University Alumni Association, of which he was president in 1911. In 1891 he received the honorary degree of M. A. from Yale University.

His public offices have been many and important. He was for eighteen years a member of the local Board of Education, in which he took a keen interest. He was a member of the Board of Burgesses of Shelton from 1885 to 1889; warden of the borough of Shelton from 1890 to 1893; represented Huntington in the General Assembly in 1895 and was house chairman of the committee on public health and safety during that session; president of the Board of Park Commissioners of Shelton, appointed in 1893; in 1909 was again elected to the General Assembly and served as house chairman of the committee of public health and safety, and in all of these offices of trust and responsibility he rendered efficient service. He has also taken an active part in other enterprises, serving as president of the Shelton Water Company, appointed in 1893; director in the Shelton Savings Bank, and in the Silver Plate Cutlery Company, and secretary and treasurer of the board of directors of the Plumb Memorial Library. He is a Congregationalist in religion, a Republican in politics, a Mason and an Odd Fellow, being affiliated with King Hiram Lodge, Hamilton Commandery and Pyramid Temple, of the former named order, and Ousatonic Lodge of the latter named order.

Dr. Shelton married, June 16, 1874, Emily Plumb Capel, of Shelton. She died November 11, 1897.

BREWSTER, James H.,

Active Factor in Insurance Circles.

For nearly half a century James H. Brewster, of Hartford, has been engaged in the fire insurance business, beginning as clerk in the office of the Connecticut Fire Insurance Company, and since January, 1900, manager of the American Branch of the Scottish Union and National Insurance Company of Edinburgh, Scotland. He is one of the ablest fire underwriters in a city distinguished as an insurance center, and has fairly won the high reputation he enjoys.

Mr. Brewster is a descendant in the ninth American generation of Elder William Brewster, of the "Mayflower," through the Elder's son Jonathan, his son Benjamin, his son William, his son Peter, his son Jacob, his son Shuabel, his son Henry Augustus, his son James H. Brewster, of Hartford.

Henry Augustus Brewster, born at Coventry, Connecticut, July 23, 1817, married, December 10, 1844, Fannie S. Badger, daughter of James Badger, of Mansfield, Connecticut, born March 20, 1821, died August 22, 1915.

James H. Brewster was born at Coventry, Tolland county, Connecticut, December 24, 1845, and obtained his education in Coventry and Hartford schools. He began business life as clerk in the store of Pease & Foster at Hartford, there continuing for two years. The possibilities of the fire insurance business appealed to him very strongly, and in 1867 he entered the clerical service of the Connecticut Fire Insurance Company. That business seemed one for which he possessed a natural aptitude and he bent every energy to mastering every detail that came his way. His spirit of energy and the efficient manner in which he performed his allotted duty, his willingness to do

more than his routine work called for, attracted instant attention and he was rapidly advanced in clerical rank. In 1873, but six years from the date of his entrance as clerk, he was made assistant secretary of the company, and for seven years he filled that post. As assistant secretary he had a wider scope for his undoubted talents and was given free exercise to develop his ability as an underwriter. He improved his opportunities and was ranked with the rising young men of the fire insurance company.

On November 1, 1880, his friend, Martin Bennett, was appointed manager of the United States Branch of the Scottish Union and National Fire Insurance Company, and needing an assistant manager he offered the position to Mr. Brewster, who accepted it. He resigned the position he was holding and for twenty years, 1880-1900, Mr. Bennett and Mr. Brewster were associated as manager and assistant. They developed a large business through their own efforts and that of a well organized field force, and when Mr. Bennett passed from earthly scenes the assistant became the manager on January 1, 1900. This position Mr. Brewster yet most ably fills, the business of the American branch being most satisfactory to the officials of the company and the services of their American manager most highly appreciated. He is also a director of the First National Bank. He is a member of St. John's Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons; Pythagoras Chapter, Royal Arch Masons; Washington Commandery, Knights Templar; and Sphinx Temple, Nobles of the Mystic Shrine.

Mr. Brewster married in Brooklyn, New York, December 9, 1879, Mary E., daughter of George W. Folts. Their son, James H. Brewster, Jr., Yale, 1904, is a representative of the tenth American generation of his family, and is a member of the firm of Rhoades & Company, bankers, New York City.

WOOSTER, Albert Mills,

Specialist in Patent Law.

A special student of patent law even before receiving his LL. B., Mr. Wooster has since made that branch of the law his specialty and since 1875, when he entered the United States Patent Office at Washington as a clerk, he has been involved in the workings of the Patent Office and engaged in unraveling the intricacies of patent law. Since 1882 he has been a resident of Bridgeport, Connecticut, and a member of the Fairfield county bar, admitted to practice in all State and Federal courts of the district and in the United States Supreme Court. Not only is he known as an able and successful patent lawyer, but as an interested, valued citizen and lecturer. He chose his calling early in life and bent every energy to worthy preparation therefor; the studious habits then acquired have never been dropped but all his life he has been the student. In the pursuit of knowledge he has collected a good library of reference books and any subject with which he deems himself not sufficiently familiar is there delved into until that subject is exhausted. His achievement in his profession and upon the lecture platform has been most gratifying, and he reviews his years, sixty-seven, with the satisfaction that comes from a knowledge of duty well performed and opportunity well improved.

Mr. Wooster is a native son of New York, a descendant of ancient and honorable New England ancestry. His paternal ancestor, Edward Wooster, settled in Milford in 1625, his paternal great-grandfather, Ephraim Wooster, was a soldier of the Revolution; his grandfather, Philo Mills Wooster, a soldier of the War of 1812. On maternal lines he traces to Robert Treat, Governor of Connecticut, 1683-98, to John Beard, an early Connecticut settler, to great-grandfathers, Captain Stephen Cogswell, Thomas Gilbert and



A. M. Wooster

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Joel Beard, Revolutionary soldiers, and to Sergeant Samuel Beard, his great-great-grandfather, a Continental soldier. He is a son of William Cogswell and Mary Louise (Gilbert) Wooster, both born in Huntington, Connecticut.

The line of descent is from Edward Wooster, born in England in 1622, died in Milford, Connecticut, July 8, 1680, leaving an estate which in 1694 was distributed. His second wife, Tabitha (Tomlinson) Wooster, whom he married in 1669, was the daughter of Henry Tomlinson. Their son, Jonas Wooster, who was the third child of his parents, was a resident of Stratford and Derby, Connecticut. By his wife Jane he had at least two sons, Jonas and John. John Wooster, son of Jonas and Jane Wooster, was born January 27, 1721, died in 1797; married, November 9, 1752, Abigail Blakeman, who died in 1811, aged eighty-two. The line of descent is through their second son, Ephraim Wooster, born April 8, 1755. He married, December 6, 1776, Elizabeth Ann Mills, born February 24, 1756, daughter of Philo and Betsey Mills. Ephraim Wooster was a soldier of the Revolution. His son, Philo Mills Wooster, was born January 6, 1786, and fought in the War of 1812. Philo Mills Wooster married Ruth Ann Cogswell and they were the parents of William Cogswell Wooster, father of Albert Mills Wooster, of Bridgeport.

Albert Mills Wooster was born in Chatham, Columbia county, New York, April 15, 1850, and until the age of fifteen attended the district schools. In 1857 the family moved to New Preston, Connecticut, where William Cogswell Wooster was a merchant and postmaster at the time of his death in 1864. The necessity of contributing to the family income, for his mother, a widow, had three younger sons, made it imperative that he begin

work, and three years were spent as a farm worker and clerk in a country store. In return for those years taken from his school courses, the boy not only gained lasting inspiration from his mother, but the keen satisfaction of helping to make her burdens lighter. At the age of eighteen he became a clerk in the great New York dry goods house, A. T. Stewart & Company, remaining three years. He had even then elected the law as his profession, and although the next few years were spent as dry goods clerk and sewing machine agent, that ambition was never for a moment lost sight of. His first actual start was preparatory, through competitive examinations under civil service rules, for a government position. In October, 1874, he received his appointment as clerk in the dead letter office of the Post Office Department at Washington, and a year later, having decided upon the branch of law in which he would specialize, obtained a transfer to the United States Patent Office as assistant-examiner. For seven years he continued an examiner in the Patent Office, and during this time completed courses of study in the Law School of the National University, receiving his degree of LL. B. in 1876. Later, although admitted to the district bar, he completed a post-graduate course at Columbian, now George Washington University, receiving the degree of LL. M. in 1880. In 1882, after seven years' experience as an examiner in the Patent Office and with the degrees of two universities, he resigned and left Washington to locate in Bridgeport, Connecticut. Thirty-five years have since intervened, but the life begun in Bridgeport in 1882 still continues along the same lines, but the skill and resource of the veteran has supplanted the timidity of self consciousness of the tyro in practice. He has confined his practice to patent law

and has won high reputation in that branch of his profession. Two of his best known lectures are upon subjects he has made his special life study, "Patents, Trademarks and Unfair Trade."

He is a member of the various bar associations of the city, county and State, and is held in very high esteem by his professional brethren. The outlined facts give little idea of the amount of labor required to compass the requirements of two law schools, while performing all the duties of a difficult position. The fact that Mr. Wooster could and did acquire so profound an education in such a manner gives the keynote to his entire life and his successes. He spared not himself, but so well did he conserve his energy and care for the physical man that body and mind developed on a parity and not one at the expense of the other. He is a firm believer in the gospel of work, but as firmly advocates seasonable exercise, sleep in sufficient quantity, temperance in all things and the value of a moral life. As a guide for business and social life his is the Golden Rule, and in the various civic offices he has held he has applied the same rule of morality as that which inspires his personal life.

A Republican in politics, Mr. Wooster has taken an active part in municipal affairs. In 1890 and 1892 he was a member of the Common Council, serving as president during the last term. In 1893 he was elected alderman, and was nine years a member of the Board of Education. He has labored with untiring zeal in support of movements tending to place the public schools upon a higher plane of efficiency, and to him a great deal of credit is due for what has been accomplished. While a believer in a wholesome amount of recreation, Mr. Wooster finds his intellectual pursuits, and one of the lines of reading he has pursued has been the

life history of the Great Napoleon. So closely has a study of that most famous figure in French history drawn him, that he has prepared a lecture with Napoleon as the subject, a lecture of such interest that it has been delivered before several literary and historical bodies. In addition to his professional lectures and the one just named, that of "Pictures and How They Are Made" is the best known. He has frequently appeared as a lecturer before the Scientific Society, The Board of Trade, and the Public Library, his reputation resting not more upon the value of the subject matter of his lectures than upon the interesting way and manner of the lecturer. His clubs are the Contemporary, University and Yacht of Bridgeport, and the Alumni Association of George Washington University. He is a member of lodge, chapter, council and commandery of the York Rite of Masonry, is a noble of the Mystic Shrine, and in the Scottish Rite has attained the thirty-third and highest degree which can be conferred, and one but comparatively few ever attain, as it is only conferred in recognition of distinguished services rendered to the order. In religious preference he is a Congregationalist.

Mr. Wooster married (first) April 15, 1875, Fannie Brownley Bowen, of Warren county, Virginia. Mrs. Wooster died November 11, 1912, leaving two children: 1. Julian Scott, born September 15, 1877; a patent lawyer, with office at No. 115 Broadway, New York City; married, November 17, 1909, Edith Gertrude Castle, of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania; they reside at Scarsdale, New York. 2. Myra Estelle, born June 23, 1879, a painter of miniatures; married, June 5, 1912, James Orton Buck, of Bridgeport, Connecticut, manager for R. G. Dun & Company; children: James Orton, Jr., born July 1, 1913; Beverly, born June 10, 1915, died

July 15, 1916; Julian Randolph, born February 9, 1916; they reside in Bridgeport. Mr. Wooster married (second) March 18, 1914, Salome Williams Atherton, of Bridgeport, Connecticut, who comes from a prominent New Hampshire family. Mr. Wooster resides at No. 778 Park avenue, Bridgeport.

and Margery Billings, died in Hatfield, February 1, 1678. He married, in 1661, Ursula Fellows, who survived him, married (second) Samuel Belden, and died February 5, 1713.

(III) Samuel (2) Billings, eldest son of Samuel (1) and Ursula (Fellows) Billings, was born in Hatfield, January 8, 1665. He married (first) Hannah Wright, who died in 1686. He married (second) a widow, Rebecca Miller, born March 26, 1661, daughter of John and Sarah (Heald) Miller.

(IV) Joseph Billings, son of Samuel (2) Billings and his second wife, Rebecca (Miller) Billings, was born in Hatfield, November 15, 1700, and there died about 1783. He was a member of the company formed to fight the Indians. He married, January 7, 1726, Elizabeth (Colton) Kellogg, daughter of Thomas and Sarah Colton, of Springfield.

(V) Joseph (2) Billings, son of Joseph (1) and Elizabeth (Colton-Kellogg) Billings, was with his uncles and cousin, part of the company of seventy who about 1763 petitioned Governor Wentworth, of New Hampshire, for a grant of land in that province. On August 17, 1763, a royal charter was granted by King George III. for 23,040 acres on the border of Lake Champlain to be incorporated in the town of Swanton. While the Billings grantees appear on the charter, and Joseph Billings may have been a resident of Windsor, Vermont, there is no record of his residence there. He married and among his children was Rufus.

(VI) Rufus Billings, son of Joseph (2) Billings, resided in Weathersfield, Vermont. He married, and among his children was Ethan F.

(VII) Ethan F. Billings, son of Rufus Billings, born January 27, 1807, died September 11, 1848. He was a blacksmith of Windsor, Vermont, to which town he

BILLINGS, Charles Ethan,

Manufacturer, Inventor, Public Official.

One of the foremost among Connecticut's captains of industry, president of the Billings & Spencer Company, of Hartford, Mr. Billings, who for so long has borne great responsibilities, has now shifted to the younger shoulders of his capable son the heavier burdens of management. From apprentice boy to head of the leading drop forging works in the world is a far cry, but that is the record Mr. Billings has compiled, and in addition his reputation as a mechanical engineer is worldwide. Nor has fortuitous circumstance contributed to his elevation, for, possessed of natural mechanical genius, he cultivated his talent and by close study and persistent work intelligently directed, he won his way upward. His keen mind soon acquired the power to analyze and dissect a problem, and then with clear, mechanical vision to create and construct from his deductions tangible, workable realities.

(I) Charles Ethan Billings is a descendant of Richard Billings, who in 1640 received a grant of six acres of land in Hartford, and in 1659 signed, with others, a contract with Governor Webster to settle at Hadley. In 1661 he complied with that contract, settling in that part of the town later set off as Hatfield. He died March 3, 1679. His wife Margery died December 5, 1679.

(II) Samuel Billings, son of Richard

moved from Weathersfield. He married Clarissa M. Marsh, daughter of James Marsh, of Rockingham, Vermont, and among their children was Charles Ethan.

(VIII) Charles Ethan Billings, son of Ethan F. and Clarissa M. (Marsh) Billings, was born in Windsor, Vermont, December 5, 1835. He attended the public schools of Windsor until his father's death in 1848, but before leaving school he had imbibed his first lessons in mechanics, learning to "blow and strike" with his father, the village blacksmith. In 1852, at the age of seventeen, he was regularly apprenticed for three years to the Robbins & Lawrence Company, machinists and gunsmiths of Windsor, the company agreeing to pay him fifty cents per day the first year, fifty-five cents the second year, and sixty cents the third year, the agreement stipulating that his mother should board, lodge and clothe him at her own expense. He served the full term of his apprenticeship, but soon afterward, in June, 1856, came to Hartford and entered the employ of the Colt Arms Company as a die sinker in the forging department. There his inventive genius began to assert itself and he became convinced that the complicated expensive drop hammer then in use could be vastly improved; but no opportunity was given him to demonstrate his ideas until 1862 when he began working in the gun factories of E. Remington & Sons at Ilion, New York. There he advanced his ideas for drop forgings, which seemed good to the Remingtons and he was empowered to erect a plant from his own plans. That plant proved all that he had claimed for it, showing an increased labor efficiency of four thousand per cent. in the forging of pistol parts, and with his new way of forcing the metal into the frame saved the company \$50,000 on the contracts then in force. In 1865 Mr. Bil-

lings returned to Hartford, with his reputation greatly enhanced, to accept the position of superintendent of the manufacturing department of the Weed Sewing Machine Company. The method then employed in making shuttles was to braize the different parts together, a method which Mr. Billings threw into the discard in 1867 by patenting an invention, employing four pairs of dies, and by drop forging make a shuttle from a single piece of bar steel. This method of forging reduced the cost of making a shuttle more than one-half and is now in universal use. At the great Billings & Spencer plant in Hartford, over 4,000,000 shuttles have been made by this process, and they are still being made there, but in small quantities, as that type of shuttle is being superseded. In 1868 Mr. Billings went to Amherst, Massachusetts, and with C. M. Spencer organized the Roper Sporting Arms Company, but in 1869 removed his business to Hartford. The company was not a financial success, and in 1870 was abandoned, the partners each having faith in the other, however, forming a new organization, The Billings & Spencer Company, making drop forgings a specialty. The business proved a success from its beginning, and fully recompensed the partners for their losses in attempting to exploit the Roper gun. After a few years Mr. Spencer retired, and from that time forward Mr. Billings bore the burden of the management and carried the business forward to the highest point of success.

Mr. Billings in the main, has given his life to the development of the business of drop forging. His first invention, by which so much was accomplished in the Remington works, was the beginning of a long series of improving and original inventions, and in the great plant recently dedicated at Hartford the various

processes by which bars of iron, steel, bronze or copper are transformed into pieces of irregular size and shape are seen in all the perfection of human ingenuity. The wonderful machines, hammers and processes are many of them the children of his own brain, and were the Billings' patents and processes removed from the earth drop forging would revert to one of the crude arts. One instance only will serve to illustrate his point and to show how the keen and alert mind of Mr. Billings enabled him to increase the scope of his business, to aid other inventors, and to give to the world a greatly improved product. One day in 1886, Mr. Billings, while passing through the Edison Electric Works, noted the then existing method of making commutator bars. These are "L" shaped pieces of copper set at an angle to each other. Horizontal bars, thin and wedge like, separated by some non-conducting substance, were placed side by side around the shaft of the dynamo and bound firmly together. Electricity was generated by the friction of metallic brushes revolving at high speed against the edges of the bars. These bars were then made in two pieces united with pins and solder, but as the current was partly broken, resistance was increased and a maximum of efficiency could not be obtained. Mr. Billings quickly saw an opportunity for improvement and on his return to Hartford at once addressed himself to perfect a method by which a better commutator bar could be produced and sold to the Edison Company for a lower price than they were paying for an inferior bar. He perfected dies and processes, and within three weeks shipped the Edison Company an invoice of bars forged in a single piece from pure copper having a homogenous molecular structure throughout, and of the greatest possible density. He had not only produced a more efficient

bar for the purpose, but had also reduced the cost, facts which so appealed to the large electrical companies that they generally adopted them. But that is only a single instance of the methods by which Mr. Billings brought his plant to the position of the greatest of all drop forging establishments. This highly specialized plant produces a myriad of articles which go to every part of the globe. Many of these are incomprehensible to the layman, but a catalogued list includes a complete line of drop forged wrenches, ratchet drills, lathe dogs, clamps, combination pliers, vises, sewing machine shuttles, thumb screws, pistol frames and barrels, machinist's hammers, solid eye bolts, magazine screw drivers, and many parts of machines beyond power of computation. In later years the business has been developed in the line of manufacturing forging machinery, including drop hammers, trimming presses, and die making machines. Many of the foregoing were Mr. Billings' own invention and it was his superior inventive genius in devising machines for special service in his own plant which gave him such an advantage in the manufacture of drop forged products, and placed the Billings & Spencer plant in the proud position as the greatest, as it was the first commercial drop forging company in the world. The company was incorporated in 1872, and it is interesting to note that its first extensive contract was for the manufacture of dies, furnished by the Pratt & Whitney Company, as part of a general contract for the equipment of arsenals in Germany. Mr. Billings, president, and for so many years the dominant spirit, is yet president of the company and potent in its councils, but for some time has been retired from active participation in its affairs. From its beginning he made it the great interest of his life and it may be truly said that he

loved his business. A hard worker, determined and persistent, he never gave up until he accomplished whatever purpose he had in view. Both he and his company have risen from a humble beginning and it is with no little satisfaction that he reviews his long and honorable life, and contemplates the eminence of the company he formed which is perhaps but yet in its infancy, the tangible expression of a fundamental idea born in the brain of a master.

The original home of the company, part of a wooden building occupied by the Wheeler & Wilson Sewing Machine Company, was bought, rebuilt and added to in 1899 until it had a frontage of five hundred and forty feet on Lawrence street, three hundred and forty feet on Broad street and two hundred and twenty-five on Russ street. That was the company's home for many years, and in its planning and designing the comfort, health and efficiency of employees received most careful attention. In January, 1916, the company removed to an entirely new home on the corner of Park and Laurel streets, having bought what was once the plant of the Columbia Motor Vehicle Company, and with the aid of efficient engineers overhauled it from top to bottom, made several additions, making a plant in which detail of construction, the placing of machines, routing of work and each other matter is arranged to promote the greatest efficiency. A new boiler plant and a steel shed was built and a part of the original group of buildings has been practically rebuilt into a large forge shop to house the drop forging department. With these additions, the plant as a whole has been arranged to provide for an uninterrupted flow of material from steel shed to shipping room. Wonderful is the steel shed with a capacity of five thousand tons, the boiler plant, the trimming, die sinking, grinding and

polishing departments, but the forge shop or drop forging department is the heart of the plant. This is a building 80x446 feet free from posts, the roof twenty-one feet to the under side of the chord, being self supporting. There, the great Niles cranes lift the heavier parts, and the great battery of hammers forge parts weighing from one-half an ounce to two hundred and fifteen pounds, and every device tending to perfect efficiency in manufacturing, ventilation, sanitation and heating are employed, and above all, "Safety First" rules. The arrangement of offices, with its varied departments, is planned with the same objects in view and in all the experience of over forty years in business has enabled Billings & Spencer to make its new plant a notable addition to New England's large industrial establishments.

Mr. Billings, great as a mechanical engineer, expert and inventor, has fully demonstrated his executive ability in his management of the company's affairs. He is a keen observer of men and things, is a good judge of human nature, and as he has trod every step of the path from apprenticeship to president, he can appreciate the small irritations that are inevitable in any large body of workmen. He was and is eminently great and fair in his dealings with his men, keeping in close personal touch with them, ever holding their confidence and esteem. Until 1912 the company employed no salesmen, yet always kept their plant running on full time. Selling agencies were then established in nearly every large city, and business has now trebled. In the summer of 1915 they became, by invitation, a member of the Rice Leaders of the World Association, membership in this exclusive association being "Honor, Quality, Strength and Service." His interests outside Billings & Spencer grew with the years, and he is yet officially identified with a number of Hartford's important

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industrial corporations. As president of the State Savings Bank, and trustee of the Hartford Trust Company, he commands the respect of the financial world. He is also president of the C. E. Billings Manufacturing Company. On October 2, 1895, he was elected president of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers to fill out the unexpired term of E. F. C. Davis, and when his term expired he was elected an honorary member in perpetuity, and to membership of the Honorable Council of the society. In younger years he was a member of the First Regiment, Connecticut National Guard, and has always taken an active part in public affairs. Although never seeking office, he has never been unmindful of his obligations as a citizen, and has borne his share of the administration of municipal affairs. He served as councilman and alderman from the Third Ward, was president of the Board of Fire Commissioners twelve years, and gave to the performance of his duties the same careful intelligent interest as to his private affairs. In fact, at times, he has postponed private business in order that no detail of work connected with his official duties might suffer.

In the Masonic order he has attained the highest honor his brethren of the United States could confer, the thirty-third degree. Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite, is an honorary member of the Supreme Council of the Order, and is a member of the Royal Order of Scotland. He is a past grand commander of the Grand Commandery of Connecticut, Knights Templar, and as a man is as highly esteemed personally as he has been honored officially. He is a member of the Hartford Chamber of Commerce, the Home Market Club of Boston, the American Protective Tariff League and the Hartford Club.

Mr. Billings married (first) January 5, 1857, Frances M. Heywood, daughter of William Heywood, of Cornish, New Hampshire, who died in 1872. He married (second) September 9, 1874, Eva C. Holt, daughter of L. H. Holt, of Hartford. Children of first marriage: 1. Charles H., born July 13, 1861, died in infancy. 2. Frederic Church, born in Utica, New York, October 21, 1864; educated in Hartford public schools, served an apprenticeship with Pratt & Whitney, and since then has been closely affiliated with his father in the management of the Billings & Spencer Company; he was made superintendent about 1888, later vice-president, and has since held the dual offices and carries the heavier burden of management since his father's partial retirement; he is a director of the City Bank & Trust Company, director of the Canadian Foundries and Forges Company, organized to manufacture Billings & Spencer's products in Canada, is connected with the C. E. Billings Manufacturing Company; member of St. John's Lodge, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons; the Hartford Golf, Hartford Country and Hartford Yacht clubs, East Hadden Fish and Game clubs; he married Mary E. Parker, daughter of Rev. Edwin Pond Parker, and has a daughter, Frances. 3. Harry E., born December 23, 1868, died young. Children of second marriage: 4. Mary E., born October 22, 1877; married William B. Green, of New York, now manager of the advertising department of the Billings & Spencer Company. 5. Lucius H., born June 26, 1879. Mr. and Mrs. Billings are members of the Hartford Congregational Church.

INGALLS, Phineas Henry, M. D.,

Physician, Gynaecologist.

Dr. Phineas Henry Ingalls, of Hartford, needs no introduction to contemporaneous

readers of this work. His reputation as a gynaecologist extends far beyond the confines of Connecticut. The prominent connection which Dr. Ingalls has for many years maintained with the National Guard has also made his name familiar to the laity of his home State.

The Ingalls family is one of the oldest in America, and first appears in England in 1080, it being recorded in "Domesday Book" that in that year Baron Ingald was a tenant of King William at Rersbi and Elvestone, Leicestershire. He came from Normandy, but his connection with the American branch of the family has not yet been traced. It has been supposed that the name of Ingalls is of Scandinavian origin, and means "By the power of Thor." During the ninth century Scandinavian pirates often descended upon the east coast of Great Britain and in later years many of them settled there, especially in Lincolnshire. Ingalls, like most other surnames, was and still is spelled in various ways, particularly in England.

(I) Henry Ingalls, the earliest known progenitor of the American branch of the family, was born, probably, about 1480, and made his will in 1555. He married and had a son, Robert.

(II) Robert Ingalls, son of Henry Ingalls, married and had a son, Edmund.

(III) Edmund Ingalls, son of Robert Ingalls, was born about 1598, in Shirbeck, Lincolnshire, and was one of the company which, in 1628, under the leadership of Governor John Endicott, founded the town of Salem, Massachusetts. The following year, in association with his brother, Francis Ingalls, and four others, Edmund Ingalls helped to establish a settlement at Lynn. He was one of the prominent citizens of his day and there is abundant testimony to his good character, despite the fact that he was once fined for "bringing home sticks in both his arms

on the Sabbath day." In March, 1648, while traveling on horseback to Boston, he was drowned in the river Saugus, the accident being due to a defective bridge. His wife Ann, whom he married in England, survived him. His will was probated November 16, 1648, his estate being appraised at one hundred and thirty-five pounds.

(IV) Henry (2) Ingalls, son of Edmund and Ann Ingalls, was born in 1627, in Shirbeck, Lincolnshire, and was an infant when brought by his parents to New England. He became the owner of land in Ipswich, the sale being recorded in 1652, and he was one of the first settlers of Andover, Massachusetts, purchasing his land from the Indians. In 1673 Henry Ingalls was made a freeman and became active in town affairs, holding various offices. He married, July 6, 1653, Mary, daughter of John and Ann Osgood, of Andover, who died in December, 1686. The death of Henry Ingalls occurred February 8, 1719.

(V) Henry (3) Ingalls, son of Henry (2) and Mary (Osgood) Ingalls, was born December 8, 1656, in Andover, and married, June 6, 1688, Abigail, born January 16, 1669, daughter of John, Jr., and Mary (Webster) Emery. Henry Ingalls died in Andover, February 8, 1699, and his widow survived him more than half a century, passing away July 12, 1756.

(VI) Francis Ingalls, son of Henry (3) and Abigail (Emery) Ingalls, was born December 20, 1694, in Andover, and married (first) November 19, 1719, Lydia, daughter of James and Hannah (Abbott) Ingalls. Her death occurred April 29, 1743. The will of Francis Ingalls was probated February 26, 1759.

(VII) Francis (2) Ingalls, son of Francis (1) and Lydia (Ingalls) Ingalls, was born January 26, 1731, in Andover, and married, November 12, 1754, Eunice Jen-

nings. Francis Ingalls died in Andover, April 3, 1795, and his widow died May 23, 1799.

(VIII) Phineas Ingalls, son of Francis (2) and Eunice (Jennings) Ingalls, was born November 14, 1758, in Andover, and was a soldier of the Revolution, participating in the battle of Bunker Hill and in 1776 seeing service in Albany. He married, October 22, 1783, Elizabeth, who was born November 19, 1764, daughter of Jacob Stevens. The latter years of Phineas Ingalls' life were spent in Bridgton, Maine, and it was there he died, January 5, 1844. His widow, the faithful companion of sixty years, passed away July 19, 1858.

(IX) Dr. Phineas (2) Ingalls, son of Phineas (1) and Elizabeth (Stevens) Ingalls, was born December 22, 1797, in Bridgton, Maine, and practiced medicine at Gorham, Maine. He married, March 19, 1845, Ruth Huston, born July 11, 1815, at Gorham, daughter of Samuel and Nancy (Mosher) Elder, and a descendant of Josias Cook, who came in the "Mayflower." Of their children the only one who grew to maturity was Phineas Henry, mentioned below. Dr. Ingalls continued in active practice until his death, which occurred at Gorham, February 24, 1858.

(X) Dr. Phineas Henry Ingalls, son of Phineas (2) and Ruth Huston (Elder) Ingalls, was born April 8, 1856, at Gorham, Maine, and was prepared for college in the public schools of his native town and in those of Portland. In 1877 he graduated at Bowdoin College with the degree of Bachelor of Arts, and in 1885 his *alma mater* conferred upon him that of Master of Arts. His preceptors in the study of medicine were Drs. S. H. Tewksbury and Charles W. Bray—that is to say, his preceptors in a preliminary course of reading. Later he attended two courses of lectures at the Maine Medical School,

after which he entered the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New York City, graduating from that institution in 1880. Immediately thereafter Dr. Ingalls was appointed to the position of house surgeon in the Woman's Hospital, in New York City, and it was while holding this position that he decided to make surgery his life-work. In pursuance of this resolution he returned to Portland in November, 1881, and in the following March opened an office in Hartford, where he has since resided. He has always made a specialty of gynaecology, in which he has achieved from the beginning notable success. He is now generally recognized as the foremost gynaecologist in Connecticut. In 1884 Dr. Ingalls was appointed visiting gynaecologist of the Hartford Hospital, and he is now chairman of its medical and surgical staff. In 1889 he was appointed medical examiner for the Ætna Life Insurance Company. Dr. Ingalls is frequently called in consultation to places situated at a distance from Hartford.

In the midst of an unusually active professional career, Dr. Ingalls has found time to keep in close touch with municipal affairs and to render valuable service as a public official. He was appointed by Mayor Brainard a member of the Board of Police Commissioners, and he also served as chairman of the building committee having in charge the erection of the new police station. It was largely through Dr. Ingalls' activities in this position that the present excellent structure was secured.

For a number of years Dr. Ingalls rendered efficient service in the Connecticut National Guard. In 1883 he was appointed assistant surgeon of the First Connecticut Regiment, in 1885 he was commissioned adjutant and in 1890 he served as brigade inspector on the staff of General Watson. In 1892 the pressure of

his growing practice made it necessary for him to resign. Dr. Ingalls now holds the position of surgeon-general on the staff of Governor Holcomb.

Among the professional organizations in which Dr. Ingalls is enrolled are the State Medical Society and the American Medical Association. He is president, director and trustee of the Hartford Medical Society and the only Connecticut member of the American Gynaecological Society, the membership of which is limited to one hundred specialists. He also belongs to the Alumni Association of the Woman's Hospital of New York City.

Despite the multitude of imperative demands upon his time and attention Dr. Ingalls' pen has not been idle. Among the many able papers which he has contributed to professional publications we may mention the following: "Non-Surgical Treatment of Anteflexion," published in the "New York Medical Journal," March 27, 1886; "Damages of Parturition and Their Repair," read before the Connecticut Medical Society, 1886; "Uterine Cancer," Connecticut Medical Society, 1889; "Sloughing Fibroid of the Uterus," American Gynaecological Society, 1891; "Successful Case of Caesarean Section," "American Journal of Obstetrics," August, 1892.

By right of ancestry Dr. Ingalls is enrolled in the Sons of the American Revolution and the Society of Colonial Wars. He belongs to the Hartford Club, the Country Club, the Church Club of Connecticut and the Delta Kappa Epsilon fraternity. For many years he has been an active member of Christ Protestant Episcopal Church of Hartford.

Dr. Ingalls married, May 13, 1885, Mary Helen Beach, born July 12, 1861, in Hartford, daughter of Joseph Watson and Josephine E. (Coffing) Beach. Mr. Beach, as a member of the firm of Beach & Com-

pany, importers of colors and dyestuffs, was in his day one of the leading business men of Hartford. He was president of the Weed Sewing Machine Company, being also officially connected with several other important manufacturing concerns.

Dr. Ingalls' success is the fruit not only of close study and keen observation, but also of that combination of methods, character and conduct which, in any profession, seldom fails to secure speedy and lasting recognition.

BEACH, Charles Coffing, M. D.,

Physician, Hospital Official.

Dr. Charles Coffing Beach, who has now been practicing for thirty years in his native city of Hartford, is a representative of a family of ancient Colonial record. Through different lines of ancestry Dr. Beach traces his descent from men who helped to make the history of New England from the earliest period of her existence.

(I) Thomas Beach, founder of the Hartford branch of the family, was among the recorded founders of the New Haven Colony, as were also his brothers, Richard and John. On March 7, 1647, Thomas Beach took the oath of fidelity in New Haven, later removing to Milford. He is said to have lived for a time in Wallingford, but it is known that he returned to Milford before his death. He married, March 1, 1654, Sarah, daughter of Richard and Mary Platt. Thomas Beach died in 1662 and his widow passed away in 1698.

(II) John Beach, son of Thomas and Sarah (Platt) Beach, was born October 19, 1655, in Milford, Connecticut, and in 1674 went to Wallingford with the children of John Beach, of Stratford. He was known as John Beach, Jr., to distinguish him from his cousin of the same name. In December, 1677, he married Mary

———. The death of John Beach occurred in 1709.

(III) John Beach, son of John and Mary Beach, was born October 15, 1690, in Wallingford, Connecticut, and in 1729 became one of the founders of the town of Goshen, Connecticut. In 1739 he built, in what is now East Goshen, one of the largest houses in the town, and there, in November, 1740, the Rev. Mr. Heaton, the first minister of Goshen, was ordained. John Beach married (second) Mary, born in 1695, daughter of Samuel and Sarah (Baldwin) Royce, who died October 27, 1767. John Beach passed away May 9, 1775.

(IV) Adnah Beach, son of John and Mary (Royce) Beach, was born January 11, 1718, and was by trade a tanner. He represented his town in the General Assembly. Adnah Beach married, June 9, 1741, Hannah, daughter of John and Sarah (Ball) Miles, granddaughter of John and Elizabeth (Harriman) Miles and of John Harriman, of New Haven, and great-granddaughter of Richard Miles, who took the oath of fidelity in New Haven, in 1657. Hannah (Miles) Beach passed away December 6, 1775, aged fifty-five years, and her husband, Adnah Beach, died March 10, 1783.

(V) Ebenezer Beach, son of Adnah and Hannah (Miles) Beach, was born May 30, 1766, and at the time of his marriage appears to have been in business as a goldsmith and clockmaker, in Hartford, having as an associate his brother Miles. Later Ebenezer Beach removed to Litchfield, where he engaged in the same business by himself. He married, in Hartford, Lucy Steele, whose ancestral record is appended to this biography, and who died April 7, 1801, surviving her husband, whose death occurred May 3, 1793.

(VI) George Beach, son of Ebenezer and Lucy (Steele) Beach, was born No-

vember 29, 1788, in Litchfield, Connecticut, and after the death of his mother probably lived until 1806 with his Grandfather Steele. He began his business career as a clerk for John Pierce, a West Indian merchant of Hartford, and lived for a time, as was frequently the custom in those days, with the family of his employer. A few years later Mr. Beach became a partner in the business under the firm name of Pierce & Beach. The trade of the firm was ruined by the War of 1812 and Mr. Pierce left the city, Mr. Beach remaining to close the business. Upon the organization of the Phoenix Bank of Hartford, in 1814, Mr. Beach was elected cashier, a position which he continued to hold until September 6, 1837, when he was elected president, remaining at the head of the institution until his last illness and resigning on April 5, 1860. In 1836 Mr. Beach became a partner in the firm of Phelps, Beach & Company, formerly Hungerford, Phelps & Beach. When Mr. Phelps retired in 1839 the firm became Beach & Company, George Beach becoming head of the house.

When General Lafayette visited Hartford, about 1825, it was Mr. Beach's duty as captain of the Governor's Foot Guard, to meet the honored guest, and, with his company, to escort him to a raised platform in front of the Phoenix Bank where the reception was held.

Public spirit was one of Mr. Beach's dominant characteristics and his contributions to charity were large but bestowed with an entire absence of ostentation. He took a special interest in young men starting in business and many of them could testify to his friendly counsel and assistance. The land for St. Paul's Church was donated by Mr. Beach, and he built and maintained the Widows' Home, consisting of a number of small apartments let gratuitously to deserving widows who

were without homes, and after his death his sons contributed to this worthy charity. From early life Mr. Beach was an active and faithful member of Christ Church.

Mr. Beach was thrice married, his first wife, whom he wedded on April 15, 1808, being Harriet, born June 27, 1792, daughter of Aaron and Sarah (Chittenden) Bradley. Aaron Bradley was one of the eight men who organized Christ Church of Hartford. His ancestry has been traced to William Bradley, one of the early settlers of the New Haven Colony. Mrs. Bradley was a lineal descendant of Lieutenant William Chittenden, who settled in the New Haven Colony in 1639 and was a magistrate and also a member of the General Assembly for twenty-seven sessions, from 1641 to 1661. Mrs. Beach passed away July 16, 1826, and the death of Mr. Beach occurred May 3, 1860, at his home on Farmington avenue, Hartford.

(VII) Joseph Watson Beach, son of George and Harriet (Bradley) Beach, was born December 28, 1823, in Hartford, in the old house now standing in the rear of the Young Women's Christian Association building on Church street. His early education was acquired at Miss Canfield's school in Hartford and at a school at Torrington presided over by Dr. Epaphroditus Hudson. He completed his course of study in the school of Dr. Stephen Reed at Richmond, Massachusetts. The first employment of Mr. Beach was in the office of the Hartford Carpet Company, of Thompsonville, Connecticut, and his connection with the firm remained unbroken until 1849, when he and his brothers, George and Charles Mason, became members of the firm of Beach & Company, one of the oldest houses dealing in dyestuffs in New England. Joseph Watson Beach quickly mastered the de-

tails of the business, winning a reputation in the commercial world as one of Hartford's ablest business men. He remained identified with Beach & Company until his death.

A man of great energy and enterprise, Mr. Beach, as his means increased with the lapse of years, became associated in an official capacity with a number of important financial and industrial institutions. He was president of the Weed Sewing Machine Company and the Mercantile Bank, vice-president of the Automatic Screw Company and a director in a number of other manufacturing and commercial enterprises. He was an able executive, but never in the slightest degree visionary, his efforts being always directed toward the furtherance of all that made for true and well considered progress.

Mr. Beach married, October 13, 1852, Josephine Elizabeth, daughter of Charles Fitch and Catherine Frances (Eldredge) Coffing, of Westfield, Massachusetts, and their children were: Katharine, married George Herbert Day; Charles Coffing, mentioned below; George Watson, of Saybrook, Connecticut, married Elizabeth Jarvis; Mary Helen, married Dr. Phineas H. Ingalls, whose biography appears elsewhere in this work; and Richard Jarvis, of Niantic, Connecticut.

After an illness of three days only Mr. Beach passed away on March 16, 1887. He was a man who had the courage of his convictions and strength of will sufficient to overcome every obstacle to the accomplishment of a purpose. His imposing presence, genial disposition, generous hospitality, kindness to strangers and enthusiasm for all that promised to enhance the interests of his native city or its institutions made him one of Hartford's best known citizens, beloved by all who knew him.

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(VIII) Dr. Charles Coffing Beach, son of Joseph Watson and Josephine Elizabeth (Coffing) Beach, was born May 19, 1856, in Hartford, Connecticut, and received his earliest education at Miss Canfield's school, then attending the Spring Side School of Pittsfield, Massachusetts, of which William Carey Richards was principal, and afterward completing his preparation for college at the Hartford High School. He then took a course at the Sheffield Scientific School of Yale University, graduating in 1877 with the degree of Bachelor of Philosophy. Immediately thereafter Mr. Beach went to the Canary Islands as agent for the cochineal trade of Beach & Company. He remained with the firm about a year, and then, having decided to adopt for his lifework the profession of medicine, he entered the College of Physicians and Surgeons, of New York, graduating in the spring of 1882 with the degree of Doctor of Medicine. After serving two years as interne in St. Luke's Hospital, New York, Dr. Beach devoted one year to post-graduate work in Berlin and Vienna. In 1885 he returned to Hartford and entered upon the general practice of his profession. He was attending physician of the Hartford Hospital, but after some years resigned the position. He is now consulting physician of St. Francis' Hospital and consulting medical director of the Travellers' Insurance Company. The professional organizations in which Dr. Beach is enrolled include the City, County and State Medical societies and the American Medical Association. He is president of the Hartford County Medical Society and a member of the Delta Psi fraternity of Yale, also belonging to the Society of St. Luke's Alumni. The American Association for the Advancement of Science numbers Dr. Beach among its members. He belongs to the Country Club, the Uni-

versity Club of Hartford, the Church Club of Connecticut, the University Club of New York and the Yale Club of New York. He and his wife are members of Christ Protestant Episcopal Church in which Dr. Beach holds the office of vestryman.

Dr. Beach married Mary Elizabeth, born June 13, 1856, daughter of James G. Batterson, founder of the Travellers' Insurance Company. A biography of Mr. Batterson appears elsewhere in this work. Dr. and Mrs. Beach are the parents of four children: Goodwin Batterson, Joseph Watson, Charles Bradford, and Elizabeth Goodwin. The thirty years of Dr. Beach's professional life have passed with honor into the medical history of his city and State.

(The Steele Line).

John Steele, the immigrant. John (2) Steele, son of John (1) Steele married Mercy Warner. Samuel Steele, son of John (2) and Mercy (Warner) Steele, married Mary Bradford (see Bradford line). Daniel Steele, son of Samuel and Mary (Bradford) Steele, married Mary Hopkins (see Hopkins line). Timothy Steele, son of Daniel and Mary (Hopkins) Steele, married Sarah Seymour. Lucy Steele, daughter of Timothy and Sarah (Seymour) Steele, became the wife of Ebenezer Beach, as stated above.

(The Bradford Line).

William Bradford, a passenger on the "Mayflower" and second Governor of the Plymouth Colony, married Widow Alice Southworth, who came thither two or three years later. Major William Bradford, son of Governor William and Alice (Southworth) Bradford, married Alice Richards. Mary Bradford, daughter of Major William and Alice (Richards) Bradford, became the wife of Samuel Steele (see Steele line).

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(*Line Hopkins Line*).

John Hopkins and Jane, his wife, were of Cambridge, Massachusetts. Stephen Hopkins, son of John and Jane Hopkins, married Dorcas Bronson. Ebenezer Hopkins, son of Stephen and Dorcas (Bronson) Hopkins, married Mary Butler. Mary Hopkins, daughter of Ebenezer and Mary (Butler) Hopkins, was born January 30, 1705, and became the wife of Daniel Steele (see Steele line).

RICE, Charles Delos,

Inventor, Public Official.

Charles Delos Rice, factory manager of the Underwood Typewriter Company, needs no introduction to contemporary readers of this work. In the typewriting industry Hartford leads the world in production. The city gives more persons employment in this line and turns out more writing machines than any other city. The largest typewriter factory in the world is the Underwood. The plants of the Underwood and the Royal utilize approximately 1,100,000 square feet of floor space and furnish employment to nearly five thousand people. In the Underwood plant a complete machine is turned out every minute. The career of the man who directs, with the obvious success which is Mr. Rice's, the greatest industry of its kind in the world, furnishes a narrative of unusual interest, both to those who have watched its progress step by step and to those who see it now at the height of its achievement. It is a practical illustration of the vast field which lies open to one who sets before himself high ideals, and upholds those ideals with indefatigable energy and ambition, and that tenacity of purpose which pursues without deviation the course deliberately and thoughtfully mapped out.

An epitome of the basic principles on

which Mr. Rice founded and built his entire business life is found in his advice to young men. This is not the hastily drawn conclusion of the casual observer, but the earnestly and thoughtfully worked out opinion of a man who has traveled every step of the way from work of a factory boy to that of a factory manager. Mr. Rice is in a position to speak with authority:

A young man entering factory life with ambitions to rise, should, in order to excite interest on the part of those who may have to do with his future advancement, maintain good habits and abstain from profanity or the doing of things which are distasteful in the sight of right thinking men and he should also show an eagerness to do and to learn. This coupled with the practice of observing closely the methods of others who are expert in whatsoever kind of work it is, will afford plenty of substance for reflection and mental training, and will quite naturally serve to engage him in practices both mentally and otherwise which will attract the notice of those above him, and which will surely result in his advancement from time to time (provided, of course, he possesses fair natural ability and tact to start with). After maturity and when, through proper training and accomplishments, a substantial reputation is established, such service as might be rendered by such a person is always in demand.

Beyond a doubt the excellent environment in which Mr. Rice was reared was the prime factor in the formation of his high ideals.

His father, Benjamin Rice, was a man of exceptional intelligence and ability. He attended Yale University, but was unable to finish his course. His occupations during his life were widely diversified, running the gamut from cabinet maker to school teacher. He lived in Auburn, New York, and in that section of the State for the greater part of his life. His latter years were spent with his children in Michigan. His eldest son, Horatio, by his first marriage, served in the Civil War, enlisting from Auburn. Mr. Rice's wife,

who before her marriage was Harriet Malvina Bridges, was a woman of splendid mentality, high ethical principles, and ambitious for the welfare of her son.

Charles Delos Rice was born in Auburn, New York, April 15, 1859. He attended the public schools until he was twelve years of age, at which time circumstances made it necessary for him to take his place in the world's army of wage-earners. He had already been taught habits of industry at home, and from the early age of eight years had been accustomed to perform regularly small tasks such as were within his ability. He was of a mechanical turn of mind and was permitted to follow his natural bent in securing employment in a factory where he was given such routine work as an unskilled boy can perform. His natural aptitude and interest, coupled with careful attention to the details of his work and untiring energy, won advancement for him. In order to broaden the scope of his practical experience and to become acquainted with every phase of his work, Mr. Rice sought employment in various shops as the years went on. His technical education in the underlying scientific principles of his vocation was in his leisure time.

In 1887 Mr. Rice came to Bridgeport as a foreman in the factory of the Yost Writing Machine Company. In 1890 he became chief engineer of the Pope Manufacturing Company. Ten years later he became general superintendent of the Underwood Typewriter Company, then located at Bayonne, New Jersey. As a result of Mr. Rice's suggestions and efforts, the plant was moved to Hartford, Connecticut, in the summer of 1901. The company now employs three thousand seven hundred men in the factory, and is one of the most important industries in the State. It is safe to say that few other

men in the country so well understand the problems to be solved in typewriter construction. Mr. Rice has taken out many patents, not only covering typewriter and bicycle parts, but machinery to make the same, including forging machinery, gear cutting machines, drilling machines, etc. He invented a new principle for belt gearing, permitting four speeds with only two steps on each of two pulleys. On small parts this is the most rapid and accurate producer yet developed. The patent office had to make a special classification to cover this. Twenty-five years ago he brought out an invention under the head of "variable speed gear for bicycles under automatic action to meet the varying conditions of the road." This device changed automatically and gradually from high to low gear and *vice versa*. Mr. Rice believed that this invention would never become a commercial success and hence the device was not placed on the market.

Mr. Rice has always taken an active interest in public affairs, and though a busy man and in no sense of the word a politician, he has not shirked his duty as a citizen when called upon to serve the city in an official capacity. In 1906 he served as a member of the Common Council of Hartford, and later as a member of the Board of School Visitors. As a man whose knowledge and training are the result of his own efforts to gain them, he knows the value and importance of sound education and has always taken a keen interest in school affairs.

Mr. Rice is a member of the Republican Club of Hartford, the Hartford Club, Hartford Automobile Club, the Hartford Golf Club, and the Hartford Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons. His connection with organizations of various sorts extends throughout many states. He is a member of the Society of Cayugas of New York and of the Franklin Institute

of Philadelphia. Mr. Rice is prominent in the American Society of Mechanical Engineers, and also in the Society of Mechanical Engineers of New York. He served as first vice-president of the Hartford Business Men's Association before it was merged into the Chamber of Commerce, of which he is now a member. He has also served as president of the Manufacturers' Association of Hartford County.

On December 25, 1882, Mr. Rice married Anna C. Hoagland, daughter of Joshua Hoagland, of Auburn, New York. They have one daughter, Harriet Edna. The family are members of Emmanuel Congregational Church, of Hartford.

The delineation of the events which go to make up a useful and important career is more than just a tribute to the man himself. It is the setting before the eyes of those who are to carry on the world's work of the future, the details and precepts by which they may successfully order their own lives. Faithful imitation is the first step toward successful accomplishment. Out of it and beyond it grows originality of purpose and design. To the youth of the day no greater incentive can be given than the biographies of men of mark.

GOODENOUGH, Edward Winchester,

Specialist in Pediatrics.

No one is supposed to be responsible for choice of ancestors. However, a study of the forbears here presented shows excellent selection made some way. Generations spent in New England's school of mental and moral training developed respect for religion, independence and love of children. These form an excellent ground work for skill in the science of medicine, especially in Pediatrics, the branch which is devoted to the care and treatment of children. This is the chosen

profession of Dr. Edward Winchester Goodenough, who was born in New Haven, Connecticut, June 12, 1865.

The Goodenough, or as it was variously spelled in the old days, Goodenow, Goedenoe, Goodenowe, family was founded in this country in the earliest Colonial period of New England by one, Thomas Goodenow, a native of Shaftsbury, Dorsetshire, England, where he was born about the year 1608. He set sail for the Colonies from Southampton, April 24, 1639, on the good ship, "Confidence," with his wife Jane, a son Thomas, and two brothers, Edward and John. In due course he landed in the "New World" and made his home at first in the little community of Sudbury, Massachusetts. Later, however, he removed to Marlboro, Massachusetts, and there spent the remainder of his days. He had a large family of children, and it was from the sixth of these that this particular branch of the Goodenough family is descended.

Samuel Goodenow or Goodenough, son of Thomas and Jane Goodenow, was born at Sudbury, Massachusetts, February 28, 1646. He married, about 1670, Mary —, and among their children was Samuel, of whom further. The family resided in Northboro, Massachusetts, and were prominent in community affairs.

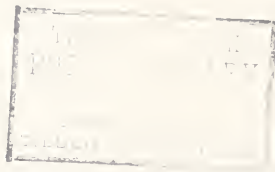
Samuel (2) Goodenough, son of Samuel (1) and Mary Goodenow or Goodenough, was born in November, 1675. He was a man highly respected by all who knew him. He married, about 1703, Sarah —, who bore him four children, the eldest of whom was David, of whom further.

David Goodenough, son of Samuel (2) and Sarah Goodenough, was born February 26, 1704, and died in West Boylston, Massachusetts, August 16, 1778. He married, November 8, 1722, Dinah Fay, daughter of John Fay, and sister of the



E. W. Goodenough

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Arthur Goodenough

mother of Roger Sherman. They moved to Lancaster, Massachusetts, and later to West Boylston, same State, where they spent the remainder of their days. They were the parents of eleven children, the youngest of whom was Benjamin, of whom further.

Benjamin Goodenough, son of David and Dinah (Fay) Goodenough, was born in 1746. He removed in young manhood to Mount Monadnock, New Hampshire, and there married a Miss McBride, of Dublin, New Hampshire, who was a sister of Molly McBride, a local celebrity, a descendant of a Scotch ancestry. They took up their residence within the limits of the town of Marlboro, New Hampshire, and they are referred to as residents of that place in the "History of Marlboro" by the local historian, Bemis. He is referred to as Captain Goodenough in that work and there is every reason to believe that he is the same as the Captain Benjamin Goodenough who fought with Ethan Allen at Ticonderoga and other places. To Captain Goodenough and his wife were born a large family of children, eight of whom are recorded, and the line of descent is through William, of whom further.

William Goodenough, son of Benjamin and ——— (McBride) Goodenough, was born June 26, 1774. He married, April 19, 1798, Rachel Piper, who seems to have been a resident of Boston, Massachusetts, and shortly after their marriage they removed to what was then spoken of as the West, *i. e.*, to Schoharie county, New York, where they settled in the small town of Jefferson. The births of their nine children are recorded there, the eighth of whom was Giles Chipman, of whom further.

Giles Chipman Goodenough, son of William and Rachel (Piper) Goodenough, was born at Jefferson, Schoharie county,

New York, March 15, 1816. He married, December 11, 1834, Alida Cooper, the eldest of the nine children of Dr. Tunis Cooper, a successful country doctor, of Jefferson, New York. She was granddaughter, on the paternal side, of Obadiah Cooper, and on the maternal side, of Abram Ostrander, and a lineal descendant of Pieter Ostrander, a pioneer of Kingston, New York, a resident there in 1660, who was scalped by the Indians; also a descendant of Hygbert Van der Berg, whose sister was one of the "Goede Vrouwe Manahata," who were the first patronesses of the Great Patriarch's Ball of New York. Mr. and Mrs. Goodenough were the parents of a large family, ten of whom survived infancy. The third child, but the eldest who grew to manhood, was Arthur, of whom further.

The Rev. Arthur Goodenough, son of Giles Chipman and Alida (Cooper) Goodenough, was born in Jefferson, Schoharie county, New York, May 13, 1838. He was graduated in 1860 from the Delaware Literary Institute at Franklin, New York, and two years later from Yale University with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. He had early decided upon the church as his career in life, and from the academic course at Yale University turned to the Divinity School, which he entered the same year, and was graduated therefrom in 1865 with the honorary degree of Master of Arts. He has served in this high calling in a number of the Congregational churches in various parts of Connecticut, and is now (1917) the oldest settled pastor of any Congregational church in that State. His pastorates were at Ellsworth, Roxbury and Winchester, the latter parish becoming his charge in 1870 and he is still actively engaged there. The Rev. Arthur Goodenough married, at New Haven, Connecticut, July 11, 1864, Hannah Brett, a native of Boston, Massachu-

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setts, born February 18, 1833, daughter of Cyrus and Mary Ann (Winchester) Brett, of Boston. Their children are as follows: Edward Winchester, of whom further; Mary Alida, a graduate of Mount Holyoke, 1886, who became the wife of Myron Sherwood, of Torrington, Connecticut; Francilla Jane, a graduate of Wheaton Seminary, a kindergarten teacher in the public schools at Hartford, Connecticut; Helen Evelyn, a graduate of Mount Holyoke, 1891, a teacher at Ledyard, Connecticut; Giles Frederic, a graduate of Yale, 1893, B. A., a clergyman, in charge of the Congregational church at Ledyard; Silas H., ex-Yale, 1895, deceased; and Gertrude Lilian, a graduate of Mount Holyoke and Simmons College, who resides at home.

On the maternal side Dr. Goodenough is descended also from distinguished men. John and Priscilla (Mullins) Alden, of historic and traditional fame, were ancestors, as were also William Brett, who founded the family in this country and was among the first settlers of North Bridgewater, Massachusetts, and Ephraim, Ezra and Matthew Allen, three brothers, who distinguished themselves in the Revolution. The Rev. Jonathan Winchester, of Ashburnham, Massachusetts, was the grandfather, and Samuel Winchester, probably a soldier in the Revolutionary army, was the father of Mary Ann (Winchester) Goodenough, the grandmother of Dr. Goodenough.

The childhood and youth of Dr. Goodenough were spent in Litchfield county, Connecticut, in the towns of Ellsworth, Roxbury and Winchester, where he attended the public schools, completing his preparatory education at the private school of the Rev. J. Wycliff Beach at Windsor Locks. He then entered Yale University, from which he was graduated with the class of 1887, receiving the de-

gree of Bachelor of Arts with special honors in the sciences. During the years 1889-90 in Waterbury, Connecticut, he studied medicine in the offices of Drs. North and Axtelle. The following year he was assistant principal of the Waterbury High School. Toward the close of the year 1891 he returned to Yale University and entered the medical school, graduating therefrom in 1893 with the degree of Doctor of Medicine *cum laude*. He received the appointment of assistant surgeon for the Illinois State Home for Soldier and Sailors at Quincy, and there resided for a year. Upon his return to the East he once more took up his residence in Waterbury, Connecticut, and there established himself in the active practice of his profession. His practice for twenty years was of a general character. His special work is now Pediatrics and he is regarded as an authority upon all questions regarding the medical care and hygiene of children. He has done special work at the Post-Graduate and the Polyclinic in New York City, also at the Harvard Summer School, and for seven years served as clinical assistant in Pediatrics at Yale University Dispensary. He has recently been appointed consulting physician in Pediatrics to the Litchfield County Hospital, of Winsted, Connecticut.

Devoted as is Dr. Goodenough to his profession in its every respect, he has enjoyed his opportunity on educational lines. In 1900 he was appointed commissioner of education in Waterbury, and was very active during his term of service, studying the conditions and possible reforms in this department of public work. In 1910 he was elected sole medical inspector of the schools of Waterbury, serving in that capacity in that year and in 1911, caring for more than 15,000 children. In 1912 his services were recog-

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Le Roy Sunderland White

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nized by his appointment as chairman by the State Medical Society of the committee of school inspection for the State of Connecticut, an office he holds at the present time.

Dr. Goodenough married, June 1, 1897, at Waterbury, Edith Sunderland White, a native of that city, daughter of Le Roy S. and Sarah J. (Delancey) White, both deceased. Mr. White had an unusually clever intellect and was a great inventor in the department of mechanics. He held over sixty patents and brought out some remarkable and important devices. Improvements in electro plating, a machine to draw 36-inch tubing used for hot water boilers, a method of holding carbon in arc light at a proper distance apart, a breech-loading rifle, a bicycle, stove thermometer and various electrical appliances were invented by Mr. White and show his versatility. Perhaps his greatest achievement was his invention of the telephone, independently of and simultaneously with Alexander Bell. Dr. and Mrs. Goodenough are the parents of one child, Robert Delancey, born August 30, 1900.

Despite the multitude of duties connected with his professional and official work, Dr. Goodenough does not close his eyes or heart to the more general life of the community of which he is a member. The social and club activities interest him and claim as much of his time as he finds it possible to spare from more urgent tasks, and he is an active member of a number of the more important clubs and organizations of Waterbury. He is especially fond of golf, and is a player of local repute. He is also a member of the order of Free and Accepted Masons, in which he has attained the rank of Knight Templar; the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and the Knights of Pythias. He is a member of the various medical societies

and takes an active part in the work undertaken by those for the benefit of the profession generally. Since his residence in Waterbury Dr. Goodenough has been a member of the First Congregational Church of the city, and for a number of years past has served in the capacity of deacon.

REDFIELD, Hosmer Parmelee,

Financier.

Hosmer Parmelee Redfield, treasurer of the Connecticut Trust and Safe Deposit Company of Hartford, was born February 9, 1858, in Essex, Connecticut, son of Edward Walker and Louise Bates (Ayrault) Redfield. He traces his ancestry through a number of lines to those courageous pioneers, who, to establish liberty of conscience and political and industrial freedom, braved the perils of ocean and wilderness and savage men and planted a new civilization on New England's barren shores. In addition to the progenitor of the Redfield family, who came soon after the Pilgrims, Mr. Redfield of this review traces to John Alden; Edward How, one of the early settlers of Lynn; William Paybody; Matthew Grinnell; Thomas Buckingham; Dr. Nicholas Ayrault, and other early colonists who were prominent in Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut. Many of these old worthies were distinguished for long and faithful service as town officials, members of the legislative bodies, and as judges. The confidence thus shown in them by their fellow citizens is sufficient commentary on their strength of character and mental endowment.

Thus far the antecedents of the Redfield family of America have not been traced in England. This name, like most other old names, has undergone a change in spelling, its present form having, for

some reason not discovered, been adopted by the second generation in this country. The immigrant ancestor of the family was William Redfin, and that form of the name was spelled in various ways in the early records, as Redfen, Redfyn and Redfyne.

(I) The first record of William Redfin shows him as an occupant of a house and four acres of land on the south side of the Charles river, about six miles from Boston, near the northwest corner of what is now the town of Brighton. That was in 1639, and he may have located there at an earlier date. He sold the place in September, 1646. He probably joined the ranks of those who removed about that time to what is now the town of Ledyard, Connecticut. The first positive evidence we have of his presence there is in 1653, when he built a house on Brewster's Neck, on land conveyed to him by Jonathan Brewster, May 29, 1654. He died about April or May, 1662. The last record we have of his widow, Rebecca, is in 1667. During the residence of the family in New London the spelling of the name, as shown in various documents on record, was gradually changed to its present form.

(II) James Redfield, son of William and Rebecca Redfin, was born about 1646. On April 1, 1662, he bound himself for five years to Hugh Roberts, of New London, to learn the trade of tanner. In May, 1669, he was married at New Haven to Elizabeth How, born in 1645, daughter of Jeremy How, of New Haven. Jeremy How was a son of Edward How, one of the early settlers of Lynn, Massachusetts, who was admitted freeman there in 1636; was several times chosen representative; was a member of the Essex court in 1637; attended the court which was convened in Boston in March, 1639, and in April dropped dead while on his way home. We

next find James Redfield as a resident of Tisbury, Martha's Vineyard, in 1671. He was evidently of a roving disposition, for we find him back in Connecticut in July, 1676, where he was engaged in weaving. He was granted land at Pipe Staves Point in 1683, and again in 1686. He removed to Fairfield as early as 1693, and probably earlier, where he married his second wife. The date of his death is not known, but it probably occurred prior to 1723.

(III) Theophilus Redfield, son of James and Elizabeth (How) Redfield, was born in 1682, probably at Saybrook, and died February 14, 1759. He was a joiner by trade, and settled in Killingworth, Connecticut, soon after becoming of age. In March, 1704-05, he purchased a small piece of ground in that part of Killingworth which was afterward set off as Clinton. On December 24, 1706, he married Priscilla Greenel (or Grinnell), the seventeen-year-old daughter of Daniel and Lydia (Pabodie) Greenel, who three years before had settled in that part of Saybrook, now known as Westbrook. Priscilla Greenel's mother, Lydia (Pabodie) Greenel, was born (according to "The Paybody Family" by B. Frank Pabodie) April 3, 1667, daughter of William Pabodie, of Duxbury, Massachusetts, and Little Compton, Rhode Island. William Pabodie was born in England, 1620, and died December 13, 1707. He married, December 26, 1644, Elizabeth, born 1624-25, died May 31, 1717, daughter of John and Priscilla (Mullins) Alden, the story of whose marriage is immortalized in Longfellow's "Courtship of Miles Standish." William Pabodie (or Paybody) settled at Plymouth with his father; afterward removed to Duxbury, where he held many offices of trust and responsibility. He owned much land there. He was one of those to whom Bridgewater was set off in 1645; was one of the first proprietors of

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Freetown in 1659; was one of the original purchasers of Little Compton in 1675, and removed there with his family about 1684. His father, John Paybody, was born in England about 1590, died at Bridgewater about 1667; had a wife named Isabel. He and his son William are named among the original proprietors of Plymouth. Daniel Grinnell, father of Daniel Grinnell, mentioned above, was born in 1636, in Portsmouth, Rhode Island, and died at Little Compton in 1703. He married Mary, born November, 1640, daughter of William and Mary Wodell. William Wodell was in Boston at an early date, and died at Tiverton, Rhode Island, in 1693. In 1643, he, with others, was banished from Massachusetts for "heresy and sedition" and returned to Portsmouth, Rhode Island, where they had previously been living. In 1643 he was granted land in Portsmouth; was commissioner, 1656-63; deputy, 1664-65-66-67-69-70-72-73-74-75-80-81-82-83-84-86. During these years he served on many important committees. In 1684 he was chosen assistant, but positively declined to serve. Daniel Grinnell was a malster; was made freeman at Portsmouth in 1657. His name appears in several real estate transactions in that town and at Little Compton. He served on the grand jury and as constable. His father, Matthew Grinnell, died prior to 1643; was a resident of Newport, Rhode Island. His wife Rose died in 1673. About 1717 or 1718 Theophilus Redfield purchased about one hundred and twenty acres of land on Chestnut Hill in Killingworth, Connecticut, and there he resided during the remainder of his life. He served on many important town committees, and was known as "Sergeant Redfield." He died February 14, 1759. His widow, Priscilla (Greenel) Redfield, died January 12, 1770, aged eighty-one years.

(IV) Daniel Redfield, son of Theophilus

and Priscilla (Greenel) Redfield, was born September 22, 1707, and resided at Clinton, Connecticut. In 1725 he recognized the church covenant. In May, 1746, he was commissioned ensign of the Third Company of Colonel Elisha Williams' regiment of Wethersfield, raised for a contemplated expedition against the French in Canada. During a part of his life he was a sea captain, and died January 11, 1758. His wife, Elizabeth, whom he married in 1728, died November 2, 1775, aged seventy-four years.

(V) Roswell Redfield, son of Daniel and Elizabeth Redfield, was born September 4, 1731, at Guilford, Connecticut, was a sea captain, and resided at Clinton. About 1764 he and his crew were lost at sea. On November 2, 1758, he married for his second wife, Mehetable Post. After the death of her husband, she married Captain Samuel Crane, and died June 12, 1814, in her seventy-fourth year.

(VI) Roswell (2) Redfield, son of Roswell (1) and Mehetable (Post) Redfield, was born April 27, 1762, and died February 15, 1838. He followed the sea during a portion of his life, and also followed the vocation of jeweler. He married, March 20, 1787, Juliana Stevens, of Killingworth, Connecticut, born February 2, 1763.

(VII) Elias Redfield, son of Roswell (2) and Juliana (Stevens) Redfield, was born November 7, 1792. He was a merchant in Essex, Connecticut. He married, August 28, 1819, Ann Snow, born June 8, 1793 (according to "Redfield Genealogy," but "The Buckingham Family" gives the year as 1792). She was a daughter of Hosmer and Lilly (Snow) Buckingham. Hosmer Buckingham was born August 6, 1761; married, about 1790, Lilly Snow. His father was Nathan Buckingham, born May 7, 1714; married, March 27, 1745, Constant Tiffany, and lived in Saybrook until his death, Febru-

ary 29, 1796. His father, Hezekiah Buckingham, was born June 21, 1682, held many important offices of trust in Saybrook, and died probably in the early part of 1752; he married, December 15, 1703, Sarah Lay. His father, Rev. Thomas Buckingham, was born probably early in the year 1646; he preached in Wethersfield when he was only eighteen years of age, and early in 1665 commenced preaching in Saybrook; he was not ordained and installed as pastor of the church, however, until 1670, though he had regularly supplied the pulpit during the intervening five years; he received several grants of land, became a large landowner, was often appointed on committees to deal with important town affairs, and was one of the Founders and Fellows of Yale College from 1700 until his death; he was influential in the councils of the church; he married, in Hartford, September 20, 1666, Hester, daughter of Thomas Hosmer, of that city; he died April 1, 1709, and his wife died June 3, 1702. His father, Thomas Buckingham, arrived in Boston from England, June 26, 1637; in April, 1638, he became a resident of New Haven, and received an allotment of land in the first division; he was one of the original members of "The Church of Christ" at Milford, first gathered on August 22, 1639; he was a deputy to the General Court, and was one of the prominent men of the colony; he died in Boston in the fall of 1657; his second wife, Ann, died subsequent to May 18, 1687, the date of her will.

(VIII) Edward Walker Redfield, son of Elias and Ann Snow (Buckingham) Redfield, was born November 26, 1825, and died August 9, 1898. He received his education in the public schools of his native town, Essex, Connecticut, and at the Connecticut Literary Institute at Suffield. He then formed a partnership with two

cousins, Elias and Hosmer Parmelee, under the firm name of Redfield & Parmelee, and they took over the mercantile business that had been established many years before by Elias Redfield. They also engaged in ship building, and were among the few men in the town who were leaders in its business life. Later the partnership was dissolved, and Mr. Redfield became treasurer of the Essex Savings Bank, which position he filled for many years, retiring a few years prior to his death. He was a man of high principles, of sound judgment and exceptional business ability. His personality was of that cordial, pleasing quality that wins the friendship and confidence of those who come within its influence. He was a member of the Masonic lodge in Essex, was a Whig in politics, and later a Republican. He filled the office of town clerk, was a member of the Legislature in 1858, and for a period of thirty or forty years administered the office of judge of probate for his district in an efficient manner. He married, April 28, 1853, Louise Bates, daughter of Daniel and Hepzibah (Kentfield) Ayrault, of Wethersfield, Connecticut, and a descendant of an old Wethersfield family. The name Ayrault is said to be Belgian, but it is always referred to in the Wethersfield records as French. Nicholas and Pierre Ayrault, brothers and physicians, came to America in 1687, shortly after the Revocation of the Edict of Nantes, as members (some say leaders) of a party of Huguenots. Pierre Ayrault settled and died in Rhode Island; Nicholas Ayrault married there Marion Breton, also a Huguenot, whose acquaintance he made on the voyage, and settled in Wethersfield. He was apparently a man of means and good social standing. The Wethersfield inscriptions say he died May 6, 1706-07, aged thirty-seven. The "Wethersfield Record" says he died March

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4. 1706, aged about fifty years, "his age not clearly known." In his will be bequeathed to his wife "all the rest and residue of my estate, goods and chattels whatsoever, in France, not hereinbefore bequeathed, after my debts and funeral expenses are discharged." His widow died August 27, 1741, aged sixty. Their fourth and youngest child, Captain Nicholas Ayrault, was born October 2, 1705, was a tanner, and died April 29, 1775. He married, April 17, 1730, Jane, daughter of Daniel Stocking, of Middletown. She survived him until October 26 or 31, 1783, being seventy years of age at her decease. Their son, Daniel Ayrault, was born December 8, 1735, and died March 8, 1807. He married for his second wife, in 1784, Mary, daughter of Ebenezer Balch. She died September 16, 1852, aged one hundred. Their son, Daniel Ayrault, was born in October, 1786, baptized November 12, 1786; married Hepzibah Kentfield; he died November 11, 1868, and she, August 23, 1871, aged seventy-four. Their daughter, Louise Bates, became the wife of Edward Walker Redfield. Children of Mr. and Mrs. Redfield: Mary Ayrault, born January 27, 1854, widow of George W. Dickinson, of Essex; Hosmer Parmelee, mentioned below; Edward Daniel, born February 11, 1864, married, June 21, 1893, Marietta Alice Griswold; Lily Snow, born July 19, 1865, married, June 1, 1887, Walter H. Wright, of Essex.

(IX) Hosmer Parmelee Redfield, son of Edward Walker and Louise Bates (Ayrault) Redfield, was born in Essex, Connecticut, February 9, 1858. After completing the course in the public schools, he attended Hills' Academy at Essex. His first experience in the business world was in the office of the town clerk of Hartford, under his uncle, Gurdon Robins, who held that position for many years. After a year in Hartford, Mr. Red-

field returned to Essex and was employed for a few years in the Saybrook Bank. About 1876 he came to Hartford and was identified with the Hartford Trust Company for about six years. In 1882 he became bookkeeper for the Connecticut Trust and Safe Deposit Company, and was from time to time promoted to the positions of teller and assistant treasurer, and in 1915 was made treasurer of the company. Mr. Redfield has, during all these years, given the best that was in him to his business, permitting no outside interest to divert his attention. He has been identified with Hartford financial institutions for two score years, and for more than a third of a century with the company of which he is treasurer. No man in Hartford's financial circles is better known. His careful, conservative methods and sound judgment have won for him the unqualified confidence of all who know him, and his unfailing courtesy and consideration for others make friends of all with whom he comes in contact. He is a member of the Hartford Yacht Club, Hartford Golf Club, City Club of Hartford, and Dauntless Club of Essex.

Mr. Redfield married, June 13, 1888, Mary A., daughter of Dudley Wells, of Wethersfield, Connecticut. Children: Dudley Wells, born November 25, 1889; Hosmer Parmelee, Jr., born July 25, 1902. Mrs. Redfield is a member of the Asylum Hill Congregational Church, of which Mr. Redfield is an attendant.

MARVIN, Loren Pinckney Waldo,

Lawyer, Jurist.

Hon. Loren Pinckney Waldo Marvin, judge of probate for the district of Hartford, is the descendant of a family that for eight generations has been prominent in the history of Connecticut. He is the son of Edwin Eliphalet and Cynthia

Paulina (Waldo) Marvin, and was born in Hartford, October 19, 1870.

The genealogical tree of the family reaches back without a break to Reinold, or Rynalde Marvin, of Ramsey, County Essex, England, who was born as early as the year 1514. Several families of the name had lived for more than a hundred years prior to that date within a few miles of the place of his birth. He died before October 14, 1561, and his wife, Johan, was the executrix of his will, which is still preserved in Somerset House, London. He was possessed of considerable land. Edward, one of their six children, was born at Ramsey, or Wrabness, about the year 1550, and inheriting the homestead, became possessed also of other farms. His old mansion house, "Edons," or "Dreybacks," was still standing in good repair, a few years ago. Edward Marvin died November 13 or 14, 1615. His widow, Margaret, was buried May 28, 1633. Of their children two, Matthew and Reinold, came to America and settled in Connecticut.

Reinold Marvin, ancestor of the present line, was baptized October 25, 1594, in St. Mary's Church, Great Bentley, County Essex, England. He inherited property from his father, was a man of some prominence, and became one of the overseers in 1625 and 1637. He was also one of the wardens of St. Mary's in 1627-33-34; his name is on record as being in Great Bentley in 1637, and in 1638 we find him in Hartford. About the year 1640 he removed to Farmington, of which town he was one of the earliest proprietors. Later he removed to Saybrook, where he was made a freeman, May 20, 1658, and his house was located in what is now the town of Lyme. On July 9, 1663, his will was probated. His wife, Mary, died about 1681, her death being attributed to witchcraft; and Nicholas Jennings and his wife

were tried on account of her death and that of others.

Lieutenant Reinold (2) Marvin, son of Reinold (1) and Mary Marvin, was born in Great Bentley, England, where he was baptized December 20, 1631. He died in Lyme, Connecticut, August 4, 1676. He came to Connecticut with his father and was admitted a freeman ten days after his father, at Saybrook, where he became prosperous and possessed of considerable land. He was prominent in the colony, and was a deputy to the General Court from Lyme in 1670, and from 1672 until his death. He was town surveyor, and served on the committee to divide the town of Saybrook. In 1672-73 he was selectman, and in 1674-75 also; in addition to this he was constable in 1674. In 1661 he was sergeant of the train band, and later lieutenant until his death. He married Sarah, daughter of George, Jr., and Sarah Clark, who was baptized February 18, 1643, and died in Milford, Connecticut, February 1, 1716.

Deacon Samuel Marvin, son of Lieutenant Reinold (2) and Sarah Marvin, was born at Lyme in 1671, and died there, May 15, 1743. He served as selectman in 1699, from 1708-12, inclusive, and 1718-20, inclusive. Beginning with the year 1725, he was town clerk for many years; was constable from 1695 to 1718; surveyor, 1701; lister, 1706-15; tythingman, 1723; and town treasurer most of the time from 1725 to 1738. In 1700 he was a member of the school commission to divide the town into school districts; and was deputy to the General Court in 1711-22. He was also for many years deacon of the church. In 1726 he was appointed to make the rates. His will was proved June 18, 1743. On May 5, 1699, he was married to Susannah, daughter of Henry and Mary Graham, of Hartford.

Their son, Deacon Zachariah Marvin.

was born in Lyme, December 27, 1701, and died there, September 12, 1792. He was admitted a freeman, September 14, 1731; and in 1729 to 1743 was lister. He was grand jurymen, fence viewer, and treasurer in 1742, and for many years afterward. In January, 1741, he was deacon of the church. He married, March 29, 1732, Abigail, daughter of Thomas and Mary (Lee) Lord, who was born in 1708.

Their son, Elihu Marvin, was born in Lyme, February 13, 1733, and died in Hebron, August 13, 1812. He removed to the latter town in 1768, teaching school for a while and later farmed. He bought land in Hebron, and was popularly known as "Squire Elihu." He was justice of the peace from 1787 to 1803, and deacon in 1793. His first wife was Anna Beach, whom he married November 16, 1762. She died September 26, 1778, at the age of forty years.

Their son, Elihu (2) Marvin, was born in Hebron, December 13, 1771, and died about June, 1805, in Tioga, Pennsylvania, where he removed in about the year 1800, and built a mill on Tioga river. Soon after his death his family returned to Hebron. About 1794, he married Clarissa, daughter of Elijah and Sally (Welles) Kilbourne, of Colchester, who was born in 1777 and died in 1809.

Their son, Deacon Ira Kilbourne Marvin, was born in Hebron, September 6, 1796, and died May 12, 1879, in Tolland, where he located in May, 1820. He was deacon of the Baptist church there for twenty-eight years. In 1851 he was a member of the Legislature. He married, October 22, 1824, in Windham, Connecticut, Julia, daughter of Eliphalet and Sybil (Lathrop) Young, who was born May 14, 1800, and died February 24, 1875.

Their son, Edwin Eliphalet Marvin, father of Judge Marvin, was born in Tol-

land, Connecticut, October 8, 1833. He was educated in the public schools of Tolland, and at the Suffield Literary Institute, and adopted the law as his profession. On April 19, 1861, he enlisted for three months' service, and on May 5, 1861, for three years in the First Regiment Colt Revolving Rifles; when it was disbanded, he enlisted on June 20, 1861, in Company F, Fifth Connecticut Volunteer Infantry, which company was the first from Tolland county to repulse a Confederate charge and take Confederate prisoners. He was promoted from the rank of lieutenant to that of captain of his company, and resigned because of disability. On February 12, 1863, he was mustered out. In 1889 he wrote the history of his regiment, and in 1909 wrote a family handbook of the genealogy of his grandparents, Eliphalet and Sybil (Lathrop) Young. He was a resident in turn of Tolland, Colchester, Rockville, and Hartford, practicing law in all of these places. For many years he was secretary of the Tolland County Agricultural Society, and served as justice of the peace, United States commissioner and extradition commissioner for the State; he was also for many years clerk of the United States Circuit and District courts for Connecticut. The preliminary hearings of many Federal criminal cases were held before him, and he acted as an examiner and master in chancery in very many civil cases. From 1869 to 1875 he was justice of the peace in Hartford, and during the vacations of the regular judges, presided in the police court of the city. He was a lover of out-of-doors life, taking his recreation with gun and rod; and he was the author of the original enactment in the Connecticut statutes authorizing the purchase and reforestation of all denuded land. On December 24, 1866, he was married in Hartford to Cynthia Paulina, daughter of Judge Loren Pinck-

ney and Frances Elizabeth (Eldredge) Waldo. He died January 24, 1914, and his wife died March 18, 1908.

Judge L. P. Waldo Marvin was the only child of his parents, and was prepared for college in the public schools of Hartford, being graduated from Yale in 1892 with the usual Bachelor degree. He then attended the Yale Law School, from which he was graduated in 1894, and while there was one of the editors of the "Yale Law Journal." In the year of his graduation, he was admitted to the bar in Hartford county and immediately began the practice of his profession, meeting with success from the beginning. Possessing a mind trained to careful study, and being conscientious in the preparation of his cases, he had the faculty of making his client's cause his own and his personal characteristics inspired confidence. He has been judge of probate for Hartford since 1907, and while he is a Democrat, has had the honor of being nominated by both parties for his present position. Such a testimonial to a man's personal character and efficiency makes further comment superfluous. He has served as chairman of the Democratic town committee, and was also a member of the high school commission for seven years. At the time of his first election as judge of probate he retired as a member of the street board.

Judge Marvin is a member of many clubs and societies, among which are the Alpha Delta Phi fraternity, the City Club of Hartford, Elihu Club of New Haven, University Club, Hartford Club, Hartford Golf Club, Lafayette Lodge, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons; Charter Oak Lodge, Independent Order of Odd Fellows; John Hay Lodge, Knights of Pythias; Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, and the Foresters of America. He is also president of the Young Men's Christian Association, ex-president of the

City Club of Hartford, president of the Yale Alumni Association of Hartford, and a member of the board of trustees of the Connecticut Training School for the Feeble Minded. For some years he has been president of the Association of Probate Judges of the State of Connecticut, and he is a member of the executive committee of the State Bar Association. He has also been vestryman for a number of years of Trinity Church, Hartford, and a representative of the church to the diocesan convention. He is an ex-president of the local assembly of St. Andrew's Brotherhood; president for some years of the Open Hearth Association, a rescue mission; ex-president of the Choral Club, and a member of the Hartford Saengerbund. No man in Hartford takes a greater interest in public affairs than Judge Marvin. He is a man of generous impulses and has a strong sense of social responsibility. His support has always been accorded to those measures and enterprises that help the less fortunate and that promise to enhance the public good.

Judge Marvin married, June 4, 1894, Florence Belle Watrous, born March 26, 1873, daughter of Christopher and Charlotte (Kendall) Watrous. They have two children: Florence Watrous, born December 2, 1896, and Edwin Waldo, born June 13, 1899.

(The Waldo Line).

Cynthia Paulina (Waldo) Marvin, mother of Judge L. P. Waldo Marvin, was a descendant in the eighth generation of the Waldo family, of English origin, the first member of which, in the line herein followed, to come to the New World was Cornelius Waldo, born about 1624, died at Chelmsford, Massachusetts, January 3, 1700-01. It is probable that he settled first in Ipswich, and was one of the committee appointed to run the line

between Ipswich and Gloucester. His name is first mentioned in the court records at Salem, July 6, 1647. He owned a share and a half in Plum Island, and was living at Ipswich as late as 1664. He was one of the first settlers of Chelmsford; in 1673 was on the committee to instruct the selectmen, and in 1678 was chosen selectman, also in 1698, and in 1690 he was licensed to keep a tavern in that town. In various deeds he is called sometimes of Chelmsford and sometimes of Dunstable, probably because his farm lay part in each town. He disposed of his property, which consisted of a large amount of land in Dunstable and Chelmsford, with a dwelling house and buildings in each town, before his death, and died intestate. He married Hannah Cogswell, born 1624, died December 25, 1704, daughter of John and Elizabeth (Thompson) Cogswell, of Ipswich. They were the parents of eleven children among whom was John, of whom further.

John Waldo, son of Cornelius and Hannah (Cogswell) Waldo, was born probably at Ipswich, Massachusetts, and died at Windham, Connecticut, April 14, 1700. He resided in Chelmsford, Dunstable, Boston, Massachusetts, and Windham, Connecticut, removing to the latter named town, November 29, 1697, when he purchased a grist mill and mill works, dwelling house and an acre of land, and in January following purchased an allotment of a thousand acre right. He was admitted an inhabitant of Windham, January 30, 1698, and there spent the remainder of his days. He married Rebecca Adams, daughter of Captain Samuel and Rebecca (Graves) Adams, of Charlestown. She married (second) Deacon Eliezer Brown, of Canterbury, and she died at Canterbury, September 17, 1727. They were the parents of eight children among whom was Edward, of whom further.

Edward Waldo, son of John and Rebecca (Adams) Waldo, was born at Dunstable, Massachusetts, April 23, 1684, and died at Windham, Connecticut, August 3, 1767. He obtained his education in the schools of Boston, and his first experience in business life was as teacher in a school at Windham, in which capacity he served for a number of years. He then turned his attention to farming and conducted extensive operations in that part of Windham which is now Scotland. He erected a house, about the year 1714, near the county line, which is still standing and is occupied by a descendant. He was a member of the General Assembly in 1722, 1725, 1730; was lieutenant of militia, and in 1745 was one of the jury which tried Elizabeth Shaw for murder and resulted in the first public execution in Windham county. He was moderator of the first meeting of the Third Society of Windham, or Scotland Parish, in June, 1732, and was on several important committees in the church; in 1734 he was chosen a deacon, and in 1735 he and his wife were transferred from the Windham to the Scotland Parish church. In 1746 he and his family were strong supporters of the Separate Church, but in 1763 he was restored to his standing in the First Church. He married (first) June 28, 1706, at Windham, Thankful Dimmock, born March, 1682, at Barnstable, Massachusetts, died at Windham, Connecticut, December 13, 1757, daughter of Deacon Shubael and Joanna (Bursley) Dimmock, of Mansfield, Connecticut. He married (second) Mary Freeman, born February 1, 1695-96, probably daughter of Elisha and Rebecca (Doane) Paine, of Eastham, and widow of Robert Freeman. Edward Waldo and his first wife were the parents of ten children among whom was Edward, of whom further.

Edward (2) Waldo, son of Edward (1) and Thankful (Dimmock) Waldo, was

born at Windham, Connecticut, July 27, 1709, and died at Canterbury, Connecticut, September 4, 1807. He purchased land at Canterbury, and after his removal joined the Separate or Baptist church there. He may have resided in Norwich a short time, but returned to Canterbury. He was a tythingman in 1765. He married (first) January 25, 1733, at Franklin, Connecticut, Abigail Elderkin, born at Norwich, September 29, 1715, daughter of John and Susannah (Baker) Elderkin. He married (second) Ruth ———, who died October 14, 1824, aged ninety-seven years. By his first marriage he was the father of four children, among whom was Zachariah, of whom further.

Zachariah Waldo, son of Edward (2) and Abigail (Elderkin) Waldo, was born February 1, 1734-35, and died in Canterbury, Connecticut, February 8, 1811. He was highway surveyor in 1765, 1781, 1782, 1785; grand juryman, 1771; member of the committee of safety, 1777; selectman, 1779; lister, 1780, 1782; member of committee of supplies, 1782. He served in the Revolutionary War, being a member of the Second Company, Eighth Connecticut Regiment, from July 18 to December 16, 1775, and in Captain Buell's company, First Connecticut Regiment, from January 1, 1781, to December 31, 1781, although this latter service may have belonged to his son. He married (first) November 21, 1758, Elizabeth Wight, born July 20, 1738, died September 7, 1800, daughter of Joshua and Elizabeth (Cary) Wight, of Windham. He married (second) November 18, 1806, at Canterbury, Cynthia Clark. His first wife bore him six children, among whom was Ebenezer, of whom further.

Ebenezer Waldo, son of Zachariah and Elizabeth (Wight) Waldo, was born at Canterbury, Connecticut, April 6, 1771, and died at Tolland, Connecticut, August

27, 1840. He probably resided in Tolland after the removal of his sons there. He took an active interest in public affairs during his residence in Canterbury, and served as highway surveyor, 1798; lister, 1802, 1805, 1807, 1811; grand juryman, 1806; fence viewer, 1810, 1812, 1813, 1814, 1816, 1817; selectman, 1815, 1824. He was admitted to the church at Westminster, March 9, 1806, and was inspector of school district No. 4 in that parish. He married, March 31, 1798, at Canterbury, Cynthia Parish, born February 19, 1770, died February 21, 1837, daughter of Lemuel and Zerviah (Smith) Parish. They were the parents of four children, among whom was Loren Pinckney, of whom further.

Loren Pinckney Waldo, son of Ebenezer and Cynthia (Parish) Waldo, was born at Canterbury, Connecticut, February 2, 1802, and died at Hartford, Connecticut, September 8, 1881. After completing his studies in the schools of the community, he secured a position as teacher and for seven winters was engaged in that work, devoting his time during the summer months to agricultural pursuits. During this period of time he also applied himself to study and mastered the higher branches of mathematics and also obtained a good knowledge of Latin. At the age of twenty-one he entered the law office of his uncle, John Parish, at Tolland, and under his able preceptorship pursued a course of study of law, and was admitted to the bar of Tolland county in September, 1825, and began the practice of law at Somers, Connecticut. He returned to Tolland in 1830 and resided there until 1863, when he removed to Hartford and there spent the remainder of his days. During his residence in Somers he served as postmaster for two years, also as superintendent of schools. He was a member of the General Assem-

bly from Tolland in 1832-33-34, 1839, 1847-48; he was clerk of the House of Representatives, 1833; was a member of the board of visitors of schools in Tolland, of the board of commissioners of common schools of Connecticut, and chairman of the committee of education in the House; he was attorney for the State for Tolland county from 1837 to 1849; judge of probate for Tolland district in 1842-43; was unanimously chosen by the Legislature as a member of the committee to revise the statutes, 1847, and was again appointed on a similar committee in 1864; was a member of the Thirty-first Congress of the United States in 1849, and was chairman of the committee on Revolutionary pensions; was commissioner of the school fund of Connecticut; commissioner of pensions in Washington during the administration of President Pierce, and continued in that office until elected judge of the Superior Court of Connecticut for a term of eight years. At the expiration of this term, about 1863, he removed to Hartford and engaged in the general practice of his profession, at first with his son-in-law, Alvan Pinney Hyde, and later in the firm of Waldo, Hubbard & Hyde. He was the author of the "History of Tolland," and gathered considerable of the material for the genealogy of the Waldo family. In politics he was a Democrat. He was a member of the Westminster church, but later rejected some of the tenets of the orthodox faith, and both he and his brother, Obadiah Parish Waldo, were excommunicated in 1826. He became a conservative Unitarian, and after removing to Hartford was a constant and devout attendant at the South Congregational Church.

Mr. Waldo married, at Tolland, November 2, 1825, Frances Elizabeth Eldredge, born at New London, Connecticut, December 10, 1806, and died March

29, 1874, daughter of William and Elizabeth (Avery) Eldredge, of Tolland, and granddaughter of Charles Eldredge, who was severely wounded in the massacre of Fort Griswold, September 6, 1781, and of Captain Elijah Avery, who was killed in the same massacre. Children, born at Tolland: Ebenezer Elderkin, born March 9, 1827, died March 19, 1833; Frances Elizabeth, born March 21, 1831, married, September 12, 1849, Hon. Alvan Pinney Hyde; Loren Pinckney, Jr., born March 24, 1834, died September 28, 1865; Cynthia Paulina, born October 25, 1836, married, December 24, 1866, Edwin Eliphalet Marvin (see Marvin).

CALHOUN, Joseph Gilbert,

Lawyer, Public Official.

Joseph Gilbert Calhoun, former prosecuting attorney of Hartford, is a representative of a family which, for two generations, has been prominent in the legal circles of that city, having been distinguished in the annals of Connecticut since the Colonial period of her history. Mr. Calhoun has taken an active part in the political life of his city and county and has filled most creditably more than one office of honor and responsibility.

The name of Calhoun has been traced back to about the year 1200, the time when surnames were first adopted, appearing then in history as the ancient Colquehouns, Lairds of Luss. The home of the clan was on the western shore of Loch Lomond, and it is interesting to note that the name "Colquehoun" signifies "a seacoasting common or point." These lands were granted to the progenitor of the family in the reign of Alexander the Second. Some of the branches in Scotland, England and Ireland still retain the ancient spelling, despite the fact that the name is pronounced "Cohoun."

David Calhoun, founder of the American branch of the family, was born about 1690, in Scotland. His father's family were Nonconformists, and by reason of the religious persecution then rife in their native country were forced to flee, with many others of the clan, to the North of Ireland, where they found a home in Londonderry. Even here, however, persecution followed them, and in 1714 David Calhoun, with his two brothers, James and John, emigrated to the American colonies. They landed in New York, where they separated, David coming to Connecticut and settling in Stratford. In 1732 he removed to Washington, Connecticut, where he passed the remainder of his life. He married, in Stratford, Mrs. Fairchild, a widow whose maiden name had been Catherine Coe, and his death occurred in 1769.

George Calhoun, son of David and Catherine (Coe-Fairchild) Calhoun, was born April 6, 1744, and married, March 30, 1780, Judith Taylor, a widow, daughter of Deacon Abel Comstock, of Warren, Connecticut.

Rev. George Albion Calhoun, son of George and Judith (Comstock-Taylor) Calhoun, was born October 11, 1788, in Washington, Connecticut. He received but a meagre education, the facilities which the neighborhood afforded for mental culture being extremely limited, and his services moreover being greatly needed on the home farm. Being exceptionally strong he was able to do more work than most boys of his age, and his religious training which he received at home, was of the most thorough character including the Assembly's Catechism. He is said to have been fearless and athletic, a leader among his fellows, and in the following sentence he has described himself at this period of his life: "At eighteen I became a man for business." A year

later he began to feel his lack of education and resolved that upon coming of age he would supply the deficiencies of his early mental equipment. Accordingly, at twenty-one, he placed himself at school at Wolcott and began the study of arithmetic and English grammar. After four or five months he became a law student in the office of the Hon. Nathan Strong, but soon saw that his limited education would not allow him to study law profitably. He therefore returned to school and at the age of twenty-two began to study Latin. In 1812 he entered the junior class at Williams College, but at the close of his second term went to Hamilton College, which had just been established at Clinton, New York. Mr. Calhoun and one other student constituted the first junior and senior classes of that college and in August, 1814, were graduated without commencement exercises. By invitation of Williams College, Mr. Calhoun took his degree with the class of which he had been a member. In September, 1814, he united with the church in Salisbury, Connecticut, and matriculated in Andover Theological Seminary, graduating with the class of 1817.

While at Hamilton College, Mr. Calhoun had aided in founding a Young People's Missionary Society for Western New York, and under the patronage of that society he spent his first year after graduating from the seminary as a missionary in the vicinity of Geneva, New York. He received invitations from churches in that region, but declined them, it being his intention, after supplying for a season some destitute churches in New England, to go as a missionary to the Southwestern States. At the close of his first year he went to Connecticut and preached for the first time on November 1, 1818, at North Coventry, most acceptably, as appears from the fact that there,

on March 10, 1819, he was ordained and installed. In 1830 he resigned his pastorate on account of failing health and traveled in Maine in behalf of the American Education Society, visiting one hundred congregations and pleading the cause of home missions. This paved the way for the Domestic Missionary Society of Connecticut to become the auxiliary of the American Home Missionary Society. At the close of this period of labor Mr. Calhoun returned to his church at North Coventry but, his health again failing, he made a trip to Europe, returning in November, 1831, much invigorated. He also spent a year collecting funds for the endowment of the theological institute at East Windsor. In 1849 Mr. Calhoun was elected a member of the corporation of Yale College, and in 1852 Hamilton College conferred upon him the degree of Doctor of Divinity. He served several times as delegate from the General Association of Connecticut to foreign ecclesiastical bodies. In March, 1860, he sent a communication to the Ecclesiastical Society, relinquishing all claim for salary and resigning his active work as pastor, but still retaining his pastoral office. From September, 1861, to May, 1863, he supplied the pulpit of the First Church of Coventry, but growing infirmities admonished him to cease from stated preaching. Dr. Calhoun married, November 16, 1819, Betsey Scoville, whose ancestral record is appended to this biography, and among their children was David Samuel, mentioned below. Mrs. Calhoun passed away April 14, 1857, and the death of Dr. Calhoun occurred June 7, 1867.

David Samuel Calhoun, son of Rev. George Albion and Betsey (Scoville) Calhoun, was born November 11, 1827, in Coventry, Tolland county, Connecticut, and was reared in a rural environment where he acquired habits of industry,

thrift and frugality, being, moreover, thoroughly drilled in the religious tenets of his time. He prepared for college under the private instruction of the Rev. William Ely, of Coventry, and later attended Williston Seminary. In 1848 he graduated from Yale College. Among his classmates were the late Judge Dwight Foster, of Massachusetts; Judge Nathaniel Shipman, Major Theodore Winthrop, Arthur D. Osborn, who became president of the Second National Bank of New Haven, and the distinguished constitutional lawyer, the Hon. Henry Hitchcock, of St. Louis. After graduating Mr. Calhoun went to Ravenna, Ohio, where in September, 1848, he opened a boys' school. Finding that the climate of Ohio was not suited to him, he returned in the following spring to Coventry, where he taught in the academy until March, 1850. At that time, having made choice of the law as a profession, he entered the office of the late Chief Justice O. S. Seymour, of Litchfield, and on December 17, 1851, was admitted in that city to the Connecticut bar. In February of the following year Mr. Calhoun opened an office in North Manchester, where he practiced until November, 1869, when he removed to Hartford. There he formed a partnership with Mahlon R. West which continued for seven years.

While in Manchester Mr. Calhoun served for twelve years as judge of probate and also figured prominently in politics. In 1856 he occupied a seat in the State Senate, and in 1862 was again chosen by his fellow citizens to represent them in that body. In his first term he served on the committee on education, officiating as chairman. This committee revised the school laws of the State, in consequence of which, among other important changes, school societies were abolished and the supervision of the dis-

trict schools was transferred to the towns. In 1862 Mr. Calhoun was chairman of the military committee and *ex officio* member of the Corporation of Yale College.

In 1876 Judge Calhoun suffered a serious illness as a result of over-work and was obliged to take a year's complete rest. During his convalescence he was elected judge of the Court of Common Pleas of Hartford county. Regard for his health induced him to accept the office which he retained for twenty years until automatically retired by the legal age limit. During his period of service he heard and decided about two thousand cases only five of which were over-ruled by the Supreme Court of Errors and in two of these the court was divided. For some years Judge Calhoun figured prominently in the trial of criminal cases, winning an enviable reputation, but later he confined his practice to the civil courts. He was an indefatigable worker, neglecting no detail in the preparation of a case, and he was also a keen observer of men and things, a logical reasoner and a forceful and able trial lawyer.

In public affairs Judge Calhoun always took an active interest, aiding to the utmost of his power those measures and movements that promised to advance the general welfare. He was a member of the Connecticut Historical Society and the Sons of the Revolution, and for many years attended the Farmington Avenue Congregational Church, also teaching in the Sunday School.

Judge Calhoun married (first) November 7, 1852, Harriet A. Gilbert, of Coventry, and they became the parents of the following children: Mary Scoville, married Edward G. Hart; Joseph Gilbert, mentioned below; Elizabeth Hale, deceased; John, also deceased; Fanny Rose, married Ralph Clarkson, an artist of Chicago; Theodore Winthrop; David; and

Jasper. The three last are deceased. Mrs. Calhoun died August 1, 1868, and Judge Calhoun married (second) February 16, 1870, Eliza, daughter of Dr. William Scott, of Manchester.

The death of Judge Calhoun occurred November 7, 1912. He was a man of pleasing personality, possessing in an eminent degree the qualities which win and hold friends. In his earlier professional life, as an able member of the bar, and later, during his many years of distinguished service on the bench, he furnished an example of unwavering adherence to lofty ethical ideals. His name is inscribed with honor in the legal annals of New England.

Joseph Gilbert Calhoun, son of David Samuel and Harriet A. (Gilbert) Calhoun, was born July 20, 1856, in Manchester, Connecticut. In 1874 he graduated from the Hartford High School. He then entered the Sheffield Scientific School of Yale University, graduating with the class of 1877 with the degree of Bachelor of Philosophy. After reading law under the preceptorship of his father he was admitted in May, 1880, to the bar of his native State. Since that time Mr. Calhoun has been continuously engaged in the general practice of his profession in Hartford. For some years he has been attorney of the Riverside Trust Company, also occupying a seat on the board of directors. From 1896 to 1906 he served as prosecuting attorney of Hartford, filling the office with an acumen, an energy and a singleness of purpose which commended him to his professional brethren and his fellow citizens at large.

The political allegiance of Mr. Calhoun is given to the Republican party and he has ever been an active worker for the advancement of the measures and the support of the principles advocated by the organization. From 1883 to 1889 he

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served as clerk of the City Police Court, and in 1890-91 he was a member of the Common Council. From 1906 to 1909 he held the office of police commissioner, and since 1905 he has served continuously as coroner of Hartford county. From 1906 to 1910 he was a member of the Republican State Central Committee. As a public official Mr. Calhoun has given the best that was in him to the service of his fellow citizens, placing the discharge of his duties and responsibilities before all personal considerations. He has always thrown the weight of his influence on the side of good government and his straightforward methods have won the unhesitating approval of all public-spirited members of the community. As a lawyer Mr. Calhoun has the faculty of making a client's cause his own and marshals his facts and arguments in a forceful, logical manner which produces in the minds of his hearers strong conviction of the soundness of his position.

Despite the engrossing nature of the demands of his profession, Mr. Calhoun has found time for literary work of a high order. He was one of the editors of "Judicial and Civil History of Connecticut" and accomplished practically all the labor of writing and compiling this large volume, the only work on the subject thus far published. The only clubs in which Mr. Calhoun holds membership are the Hartford, the Hartford Golf and the Twentieth Century. For many years he has attended the Center Church. Any attempt to describe the appearance and personality of a man so well known to a majority of his fellow citizens would be clearly superfluous. It could be justified only on the ground that such a description might be desired by generations of the future and that, it is needless to say, can be furnished more acceptably by the artist than by the biographer. Mr. Calhoun is

the bearer of an ancient name, honorable in two hemispheres, and by his record as lawyer and citizen has worthily maintained and increased its reputation.

Mr. Calhoun married, November 20, 1889, Sarah Cornelia, born April 5, 1861, in Brooklyn, daughter of Oren Milton and Jeannette M. (Johnson) Beach. Mr. Beach was a banker in Albany for some years, later becoming president of the Broadway Bank of Brooklyn.

(The Scoville Line).

Elisha Scoville, grandfather of Mrs. Betsey (Scoville) Calhoun, was a soldier in the Revolutionary army, serving with the rank of lieutenant in the Twenty-fourth Regiment organized from the inhabitants of the Wyoming Valley. At the time of the terrible massacre Lieutenant Scoville was in command of Fort Wintermort, he and his family having moved, in 1770, from Colchester to the valley. On July 1, 1778, the fort was surrendered to Major Jonathan Butler and in the massacre that followed Lieutenant Scoville and his wife lost everything but some clothing. They fled with their infant child to Connecticut, where they remained until the close of the war, later returning to the Wyoming Valley and there spending the remainder of their days. Their son, Jonathan Scoville, married Sarah Church (see Church line). Their daughter, Betsey Scoville, became the wife of the Rev. George Albion Calhoun, as stated above.

(The Church Line).

Richard Church was of London, England, and cast in his lot with the Pilgrims of the "Mayflower." It would, perhaps, be more accurate to say that it appears probable that he did so by reason of the fact that he married Elizabeth, daughter of Richard Warren, who is stated to have been one of that heroic band. Richard

Warren came from London, a fact which makes it appear that his son-in-law might also have been of that city. The name of Warren is found among the signatures affixed to the famous "Compact" and it is known that Richard Warren settled at Plymouth. His wife and children came in the "Anne" in 1623. He died before 1628, and his widow passed away October 2, 1673, aged about ninety years. Their son, Isaac Church, was the father of Caleb Church, who was the father of Samuel Church, who was the father of Sarah Church, who became the wife of Jonathan Scoville (see Scoville line).

EAMES, George Manson,

Head of Important Industry.

Upon leaving school, George M. Eames began his business career with the Wheeler & Wilson Manufacturing Company, manufacturers of sewing machines. He literally "worked his way" from the foundry through every department of the business until he became vice-president. No higher encomium is needed than the foregoing facts to convince the reader that his whole soul was in his work and that he "did with his might that which his hands found to do." He comes honestly both by his business ability and his public spirit, for his father, Albert Eames, was one of Bridgeport's noted business men and foremost citizens, particularly interested in the establishment and development of a park system, and when after twenty-two years of service as park commissioner he surrendered to the "Grim Reaper," his son took up the work and has rendered equally unselfish and valuable service on the park board.

Mr. Eames traces descent in direct paternal line to Thomas Eames, born in England, who came to Massachusetts not later than 1634. He was a soldier of the

Pequot War in 1637, and after several removals settled in Framingham, Massachusetts. During King Philip's War, on February 1, 1676, while absent from his home Indians attacked and killed his wife, and several of his children were either killed or carried away captives. He did not long survive this cruel blow, dying suddenly, January 25, 1680.

Nathaniel Eames was one of the children captured by the Indians, but later he regained his freedom and was one of Framingham's valued citizens until his death, January 1, 1746. His son, Nathaniel (2) Eames, was a corporal in the Indian War in 1725, served in the French and Indian War in 1757, and although seventy-two years of age was a "minute-man" at Concord and Lexington, April 19, 1775. He died March 13, 1796.

Nathaniel (3) Eames, son of the Revolutionary patriot, was a prosperous farmer in Framingham, and also rendered Revolutionary service. His son, Lovell Eames, was a substantial farmer and landowner of Framingham, and was generous in the gifts of land for church purposes. He married Lucy Eames, daughter of Henry (2) Eames, a Revolutionary soldier, and a descendant of Thomas Eames, through his son, John Eames, and his son, Henry (1) Eames.

Albert Eames, son of Lovell and Lucy (Eames) Eames, was born at Framingham, Massachusetts, March 9, 1811, died in Bridgeport, Connecticut, December 14, 1889. He learned the machinist's trade at Springfield, Massachusetts, and later was employed in the United States mints at Savannah and New Orleans. In 1846 he engaged with the Remingtons at Ilion, New York, they then having an important contract for firearms for the government. His services were of great value in inventing a new way of making parts, his system one now generally adopted by gunsmiths



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and machine makers. Later Mr. Eames organized the American Machine Works at Springfield, Massachusetts, and in 1856 located in Bridgeport. He entered the employ of the Wheeler & Wilson Manufacturing Company, and until his death was identified with that company. He was president of the Bridgeport Horse Railroad Company, took an active part in municipal affairs, and was one of the men to whom Bridgeport owes the inception and development of her first park system. He served as park commissioner twenty-two years, term expiring with his death, and gave to the duties of his office service of a high order. He was a member of Hampden Lodge, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, of Springfield, until his death, although for thirty-five years Bridgeport was his home. He married, in 1844, Harriet Avery Ferre, born at Monson, Massachusetts, March 26, 1819, died at Bridgeport, September 3, 1889, a descendant of Charles and Sarah (Hermon) Ferre, early settlers of Springfield, Massachusetts. The Ferre descent is traced through Charles Ferre, the founder; his son, John (1) Ferre; his son, John (2) Ferre; his son, John (3) Ferre; his son, Solomon Ferre, a soldier of the Revolution; his son, Horace Ferre, who married Harriet Avery, a descendant of Captain James Avery, of New London, Connecticut; their daughter, Harriet Avery Ferre, married Albert Eames, and they are the parents of George Manson Eames, of Bridgeport.

George Manson Eames, youngest son of Albert and Harriet Avery (Ferre) Eames, was born in Springfield, Massachusetts, January 19, 1859, but has spent his life largely in Bridgeport. After completing courses in Bridgeport public schools he entered the employ of the Wheeler & Wilson Manufacturing Company in the foundry department. He was

advanced from one department of the plant to another, each position held being an upward step. His interest and aptitude carried him to constantly increasing positions of responsibility until he was elected vice-president. When the business was sold to the Singer Manufacturing Company, Mr. Eames was retained as manager of the Bridgeport plant.

Mr. Eames is a member of the Bridgeport Board of Trade and of the executive committee of the Manufacturers' Association. He has ever taken a deep interest in municipal affairs, that interest being particularly directed toward the development of Bridgeport's park system. He was elected a member the park commission, and has served continuously as president of the board, his colleagues unanimously awarding him the honor although he asked that it be conferred upon another. He is an ex-president of the Algonquin Club, ex-commodore of the Bridgeport Yacht Club, and a member of other clubs of his city. In political faith he is a Republican.

Mr. Eames married Helen Augusta Higby, daughter of William Riley and Mary Ann (Johnson) Higby, the former named a leading business man and official of Bridgeport, now deceased, a descendant of the eighth generation of Edward Higbee, who settled in New London, Connecticut, in 1648. Mr. and Mrs. Eames are the parents of five children: Charlotte M., married George W. Ellis, of Monson, Massachusetts; Helen, married Noble E. Vincent; Martha, twin with Helen, deceased; William, deceased; George Manson (2).

TINKER, Berlin Wright,

Prominent in Educational Circles.

There is no more vital factor in community life than public education. The

training of the youthful mind, in the formative state, along those lines which will prove most beneficial to it in later life, is a task which confronts every community, as a large and life-sized problem. The more progressive the community, the greater the care and attention given to this problem. The more intelligent and capable the men in whose hands the direction of education is given, the greater the value to themselves and to the world are the recipients of it. It is admitted that a sound education is the best basis on which to begin a career in any walk of life. For this reason, the sending of a child or youth into the battle of life equipped poorly and without the necessary tools for combat, is no less criminal than the sending of an ocean liner on a voyage unequipped with life savers sufficient for its passengers. The element of chance that the ship will sink is no less great than that the man will fail. The improvement in the quality of public education has increased a hundred fold within the past few decades, due to an awakening on the part of the people to the absolute necessity of a good school training. New England has always been noted for its excellent schools; the New England conscience has ever been quick to appreciate its duties. The city of Waterbury, Connecticut, may well be taken as an example of what is being done throughout that entire section. Its educational institutions are admittedly of the finest grade, and the credit for this is largely due to the ability, capability and strict integrity of the men who have superintended them.

Berlin Wright Tinker, present Superintendent of High Schools of the city of Waterbury, has steadfastly upheld the high standard set by his predecessors, and has also added to the prestige of his department improvement of his own. He has held his present incumbency since the

year 1897, prior to which time he taught schools throughout the states of Connecticut and Massachusetts, filling the post of principal in several high schools. A lifelong study of educational conditions, and actual experience in the teaching force, have thoroughly acquainted him with the many problems which face modern education. It is impossible for the theorist, whose work is not backed up by practical planning, to accomplish any permanent or effective reform. What is needed in the ranks of education are men with constructive imaginations, great enough to conceive adequate solutions for these problems, and strong and practical enough to see their solutions through to the finish. This is the type of men who have been responsible for the great strides forward that education has taken comparatively recently, and in Mr. Tinker the schools of Waterbury have such a man.

Mr. Tinker was born in Jerusalem, New York State, February 7, 1867, the son of Ezra and Sarah J. (Wright) Tinker. Ezra Tinker, D. D., LL. D., was born in Norwich, New York, and died in Marine City, Michigan, in April, 1912. The greater part of his life was spent in the ministry of the Methodist Episcopal church, and he was pastor of the church at Marine City when he died. Mr. Tinker held honorary degrees from Yale and Chicago universities. The Tinker name is a well known one in Connecticut, reaching very far back in the history of the State. John Tinker, paternal grandfather of Mr. Tinker, was born at Lyme, Connecticut. He had fourteen children, of whom only three are now living: Jeremiah, who is a resident of the State of Kansas; Mary, resident of Wisconsin; and Sarah, resident of New York. Ezra Tinker married Sarah J. Wright, who was born at Dundee, New York, and died in 1908 at Lyons, New York. They had five children, and of these Berlin

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W. Tinker is the only one living. Their children were: Viola, died at the age of fourteen years; Theodore, died at thirteen years; Belle, died at twelve years; and Samuel, died at twenty-one years.

Mr. Tinker grew up in the wholesome, beneficial atmosphere of the home of the Methodist minister. When quite young he went with his parents to Norwich, Connecticut, where his father was minister of the Methodist Episcopal church. He was given all the advantages of a good education, and completed a course at the Norwich Academy, preparatory for college. Upon being graduated from this institution he attended Bates College, pursuing the regular academic course. He was graduated with the degree of Bachelor of Arts, and for a year thereafter attended the Boston University, with the purpose of making teaching his life work. Upon leaving Boston University he immediately began teaching, and was the first principal of the high school at Chelmsford, Massachusetts, after that filling the same position in the high schools of Southborough, Marblehead, and Marlboro, and later was appointed superintendent of schools in Marlboro. He came to Waterbury in 1897, as superintendent of schools and has held that post up to the present time. Mr. Tinker is a member of the First Congregational Church.

He was married, in Portland, Maine, on August 25, 1889, to Elizabeth French Wyer, daughter of Hiram and Martha J. (Alexander) Wyer, both of whom were members of old families of Portland, Maine, and are now dead. Mr. and Mrs. Tinker have no children.

The success of Mr. Tinker's administration as superintendent of schools is evident in the schools themselves, which have been brought up to a state of efficiency and competency greater than ever before. Mr. Tinker is thoroughly imbued

with the responsibility of his position, and has shown that he is thoroughly equipped to handle the exigencies which arise in it. That this fact is appreciated by the citizens of Waterbury is attested by his successive reappointment to the post.

WILBY, Stephen William, Well-Known Educator.

Another prominent figure in the educational affairs of the city of Waterbury, Connecticut, is Stephen William Wilby, principal of the Crosby High School. The position of principal in a high school demands for its successful administration a man of much wisdom and human understanding. The high school is a world by itself, and it presents problems which assume colossal proportions and require infinite delicacy in their handling. The high school education is even more important than that of the elementary schools, for it is here that character is formed. The imprint of the high school life is left clear long after that of the elementary has become a blurred memory. Many great men have admitted that the influence of their teachers on their lives has been greater by far than that of their parents. The charge and responsibility which rests on the shoulders of the teacher and principal is as great and important in early life as that of the minister. It is in fact a ministry, and an all absorbing one, calling for sacrifices continually on the part of those who enter it. There are occasionally men who enter this profession who mistake their vocations, men whose presence in the calling causes the unrest and lack of coöperation found among students. They arouse antagonism, as natural as it is harmful to the student. The true teacher is born a teacher. He is the man filled with the spirit of his calling, the desire to impart knowledge, a

love of humanity, and an infinite gift of patience. This is the sort of teacher who leaves the imprint of his character and teaching indelible on the minds and hearts of his pupils, who is loved, honored, revered and respected. The place of such a teacher in the hearts of the younger generation is truly an enviable one; and it is such a place that Stephen W. Wilby, of Crosby High School of Waterbury, Connecticut, holds in the hearts of the thousands of students who have passed through the portals of the high school since he first assumed the post of its principal.

Stephen William Wilby was born in Spencer, Massachusetts, November 27, 1865, the son of John James and Louise B. Wilby. He was given a thorough education, both elementary and secondary, and upon graduation from the David Prouty High School of Spencer, Massachusetts, in 1881, was entered in Montreal College, in Montreal, Canada. After finishing there, he came back to Massachusetts and attended Holy Cross College in Worcester. He was graduated from that institution in 1888. At the age of twenty-three Mr. Wilby began his career as a teacher. With the exception of one year's time, his entire life since that time has been spent in the educational profession. That year he spent in New York City, engaged in magazine work. Previous to his coming to Waterbury, Mr. Wilby taught in academies in Baltimore, Maryland, and in Rochester, New York, at Epiphany College in Baltimore, and at St. Andrew's Seminary in Rochester. He came to Waterbury in 1895 and in 1896 assumed the post of principal of Crosby High School.

Mr. Wilby was married on August 12, 1902, in Waterbury, Connecticut, to Catherine G. Charters, daughter of William and Ellen (Sexton) Charters; Mrs. Wil-

by's parents are both dead. Mr. and Mrs. Wilby have no children. They are members of St. Margaret's Roman Catholic Church of Waterbury.

Mr. Wilby has held the post of principal of Crosby High School for twenty-one years, and in consequence has had under his care and guidance many of the men who are to-day Waterbury's leading citizens, business men and professional men. He is a keen observer, and possessed of the ability to read and understand men, without which he could not have reached the height in his profession which he has reached. He is a man of genial, kindly and forgiving nature; a deep student, and a lover of art and letters. He is well known in Waterbury, and has made scores of friends in the city, among whom are numbered some of the most influential men of the city, many of them former pupils of his, men who have never forgotten his beneficial influence on their earlier lives.

FANNING, William Edmund,

Head of Large Industry.

The name of Fanning is in all probability derived from the old Norman and was probably brought to Ireland by the first settlers of that race. Many and varied are the spellings which we find of it in the early days, the affix "ing" having been established some time during the sixteenth century. Other more archaic forms are those of Fanyng, Fannyng, Fannyngge, Fanyngge, Fanyin, Fannyng, Fannyn, Fanninge, Fannen, Fanan, Fannin, and Fannon. The progenitor of the Fanning family of which William Edmund Fanning, the distinguished gentleman whose name heads this brief appreciation, is a member, was one Edmund Fanning, born about 1620 in Ireland. We know comparatively little concerning his life



W. Lanning

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and of his marriage only that his wife's Christian name was Ellen. Edmund Fanning came to America at an unknown date.

Their eldest son, Edmund (2) Fanning, was born in Ireland about 1651, and when a child came to American colonies with his parents and lived at Groton, Connecticut, where his father had given him a farm. He was one of the English volunteers in the Narragansett War and for his services received a grant of land at Voluntown. He was married at Stonington, Connecticut, to Margaret Billings, a daughter of William and Mary Billings, in the year 1678. They made their home on the farm at Groton.

Their son, Edmund (3) Fanning, was born in New London, Connecticut, about 1682. He lived all his lifetime on the farm inherited from his father. He was a very prominent man in town affairs. He died at Groton, Connecticut, in March, 1768. He married (first) at Preston, Connecticut, about 1710, Hannah, a daughter of William and Hannah (Frink) Parke. She was born at Preston, September 10, 1685, and died at Groton, Connecticut, June, 1772.

Their son, William Fanning, was born at Groton, Connecticut, December 23, 1715. He lived on the homestead of his ancestors, and died at Groton, Connecticut, previous to 1762. On March 17, 1738, he married at Groton, Connecticut, Ann, a daughter of James and Abigail (Eldridge) Minor.

Their son, George Fanning, was born at Groton, Connecticut, about 1743. He lived near Lantern Hill on the old homestead where he followed the occupation of farming. He married, about 1770, at Groton, Connecticut, Eunice, a daughter of Asa Barnes. He died early in 1776, and his wife died August 21, 1829, at Groton.

Their son, James Fanning, was born at Groton, Connecticut, July 5, 1772. He followed the trade of carpenter and removed to Preston, Connecticut. Here he was made a freeman, September 17, 1804. He returned to Groton in 1812 and lived in Ledyard. He married, at Preston, Connecticut, February 17, 1799, Elizabeth, a daughter of Isaac and Annah (Brown) Williams. She was born at Groton, Connecticut, June 24, 1776. He died at Ledyard, July 9, 1839, and she died at Ledyard, October 1, 1857.

Their son, William Fanning, was born at Preston, Connecticut, December 14, 1808. At the age of four years he removed to Groton with his parents, and lived there the remainder of his life. He followed the occupation of farming and was a representative to the State Legislature in 1863. He died at Ledyard, May 1, 1880, at the age of seventy-one years. He married, July 21, 1836, at Ledyard, Mary Ann, a daughter of Nehemiah Mason and Huldah (Wheeler) Gallup. She was born at Stonington, Connecticut, April 17, 1815, and died at Ledyard, Connecticut, October 3, 1901.

Their son, George Fanning, was born at Ledyard, Connecticut, October 4, 1837. He was the owner and cultivator of one of the finest farms in the State of Connecticut. He was very active in civic life, was elected school visitor in October, 1859, and served as acting school visitor and secretary of the board for several years. In October, 1895, he was reelected for a term of three years. In November, 1880, he was elected judge of probate over Colonel William T. Cork, his opponent. In 1884 he was defeated by James A. Billings, and in November, 1888, was reelected again. He retired in 1895 and was succeeded by Russell Gallup. He was in office for a period of ten years. He married, at Ledyard, Connecticut,

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April 16, 1862, Mary Abbie, a daughter of Edmund and Bethiah Williams (Avery) Spicer.

William Edmund Fanning, son of George and Mary Abbie (Spicer) Fanning, was born June 27, 1870, at Ledyard, Connecticut. He received the preliminary portion of his education at the local public school, and after completing his studies there entered the Snell Business College, where he took a commercial course. Upon completing his studies at the latter institution, he secured a position as bookkeeper for the Chelsea Fire Works Company at Norwich, Connecticut, and held this post for a period of some four years. He had a strong ambition, however, to be engaged independently in business, and was enabled to realize it in the year 1894, when he resigned his position as bookkeeper and established a public laundry in Rockville, Connecticut. Here he was successful to such an extent that he became anxious to transfer his efforts to a larger community and with this end in view, about six months later, he sold his Rockville business and came to Hartford, where he started his present establishment under the name of the Empire Steam Laundry. His start in this line was a small one, he employing but four men and one team of horses to carry on his work. But this did not remain true for more than a very short period, as his success was most immediate and necessitated a rapid increase in facilities and an enlargement of his quarters. At the present time the laundry employs nearly one hundred hands and ten or eleven delivery autos are kept in constant activity. In the year 1912 Mr. Fanning built the present large quarters of the Empire Steam Laundry, a building measuring one hundred and thirty-five by seventy-five feet and two stories in height. In 1916 an addition was erected to this plant meas-

uring eighty by fifty feet. Mr. Fanning is also president and treasurer of the Empire Dry Cleaning Company, and secretary and treasurer of the Grant Seamless Net Company, and both concerns are conducting their business in the building of the Empire Steam Laundry, located on Sheldon street.

Besides his business, Mr. Fanning is prominent in many aspects of the community's life and is particularly active in the social and club circles of the city. He has been a member of Putnam Phalanx for about four years, and is affiliated with St. John's Lodge, No. 4, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons; Washington Commandery, Knights Templar, and several other Masonic bodies; with the Royal Arcanum, of which he is grand orator; the Foresters of America; the Automobile Club of Hartford; the Weathersfield Country Club, of Weathersfield; the City Club of Hartford, and the Hartford Chamber of Commerce. He is now regarded as one of the most successful and public-spirited citizens of Hartford, and has won a very well deserved success.

Mr. Fanning was united in marriage to Ada M. Moxley, a daughter of Solon Moxley, of Norwich, Connecticut, and they are the parents of the following children: Eugenia Adams, now a senior in the New England Conservatory of Music; Esther Ada, a junior in Smith College, and an accomplished violin player; George, who has completed his studies in the West Hartford High School.

(The Spicer Line).

Mary Abbie (Spicer) Fanning was born in Ledyard, Connecticut, September 23, 1837. She was a daughter of Edmund Spicer, born January 11, 1812, in North Groton, Connecticut, died May 1, 1890, in Ledyard, Connecticut. He was a prominent citizen of Ledyard, served as justice

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of the peace and judge of probate, and was a merchant and large landowner. He married, November 16, 1836, Bethiah Williams, a daughter of John Sands and Bethiah (Williams) Avery. She was born May 28, 1817, in Groton, Connecticut, and died March 7, 1886.

He was the son of John Spicer, born August 14, 1770, in North Groton, Connecticut, and died March 2, 1856, in Ledyard, Connecticut. He married, September 7, 1794, in North Groton, Elizabeth, a daughter of Joseph and Deborah (Leeds) Latham. She was born July 23, 1774, in Groton, Connecticut, and died June 10, 1859, in Ledyard. He served as selectman from 1803 to 1806 and was elected to represent the town at the National General Assembly at New Haven in 1806 and at the National Association in Hartford, Connecticut, in 1807. He was justice of the peace in 1825, and was instrumental in dividing the town of Groton into a portion that later became Ledyard. He lived and died on the homestead, and was during his lifetime a carpenter, farmer and prosperous man.

He was the son of Edward Spicer, born April 4, 1722, in North Groton, Connecticut, and died before January 18, 1797. He married (second) October 18, 1761, Abigail Allyn. She died December, 1798, in North Groton. Edward Spicer was a farmer and landowner near Ledyard Center, Connecticut.

He was the son of John Spicer, born January 1, 1698, in New London, Connecticut, and died August 28, 1753, in North Groton, on the same farm on which he was born. He married (first) October 22, 1720, in Groton, Connecticut, Mary, a daughter of Robert and Martha (Tyler) Geer. She was born May 14, 1701, in Groton.

John Spicer was a son of Edward Spicer, born about 1674 in New London, Connec-

ticut. He married his cousin, Katherine, a daughter of Hugh and Abigail (Busecot) Stone. She was born August 22, 1674.

He was a son of Peter Spicer, who is found in New London in 1666. From where he came to New London is not certain, but there is a tradition that he came from Virginia to New England, and was of English parentage. He married Mary, daughter of Peter and Mary Busecot, December 15, 1670.

STAPLES, Frank Trubee,

Banker, Real Estate Operator.

The growth of the city of Bridgeport, which in recent years has been remarkable, is due to the energy, enterprise and superior ability of its inhabitants, who for two centuries comprised representatives of the original New England families. While the phenomenal extension of its manufacturing industries has brought to Bridgeport many citizens of foreign birth or antecedents, there is still at the head the element which has always controlled the progress of the city. The family of Staples was settled in Nottinghamshire, England, and four of the name were mayors in the seventeenth century. Several parishes in Kent and Somerset counties are called Staples.

Tradition credits the founding of the family in this country to three brothers, one of whom, name unknown, located in Virginia. Peter Staples, the founder of an important New England family, settled in that part of Massachusetts which is now Kittery, Maine, where he was granted land in 1671. For a long time his name was called and recorded "Peter Staple." July 4, 1674, he bought land of Thomas Turner, on Long Beach. On March 9, 1679, five acres were measured and laid out to Peter Staple, granted by

the town, December 13, 1676, to his wife in her widowhood as Elizabeth Edwards, showing her to have been the widow of Stephen Edwards and probably daughter of Robert Beadle. She was living in 1720. John, second son of Peter and Elizabeth (Beadle) Staples, was born in Kittery, Maine, and his will, made November 21, 1744, was proved July 16, 1745. He married Mary, daughter of Peter and Mary (Renwick) Dixon. Hezekiah Staples, second son of John and Mary (Dixon) Staples, was born February 11, 1702, in Kittery, and married, February 22, 1727, Anna, daughter of Thomas and Sarah (Furbish) Thompson. Miles Staples, son of Hezekiah and Anna (Thompson) Staples, was born September 22, 1729, in Kittery, and died in Stockton, Maine, February 11, 1810. He married, June 11, 1753, Sarah Trefethern, and settled in Stockton, Maine. They had several children and many descendants. Sarah Trefethern was born in 1728, died in Stockton, 1808. Miles Staples, son of Miles and Sarah (Trefethern) Staples, was born at what is now Stockton, Maine. He removed to near Swanville, Maine, and there married Jane Nickerson, and later removed to Swanville, where he died. Hezekiah Staples, eldest son of Miles and Jane (Nickerson) Staples, was born in Swanville, followed the sea, and was for thirty years captain of a vessel. He married, 1815-16, Elizabeth, daughter of General William James and Huldah (Stinson) Treat, and granddaughter of Lieutenant Joshua Treat, armourer at Fort Pownal, and one of the first settlers on the Penobscot river. The grandfathers of both Hezekiah and Elizabeth Staples were residents of Prospect (now Stockton) and their farms adjoined. She was born September 1, 1792, at Frankfort, later Prospect, Maine, and was a good specimen of the New England mother of that day. Industrious, high-minded and

sympathetic, a good manager, as shown by her having the responsibility, during her husband's absence at sea, of conducting a large farm and the bringing up of a family of twelve children, and she endowed these children with qualities which contributed largely to their success in life.

James Staples, son of Hezekiah and Elizabeth (Treat) Staples, was born January 19, 1824, in Swanville, and spent his youth there, working on his father's farm in summer and attending school in winter, until he was fourteen years old. Desirous of having a college education, he prepared himself and at the age of seventeen was ready to enter, but too close application to his studies had undermined his health and he was compelled to forego the realizing of this ambition. After this great disappointment he accepted a position as teacher in Hyannis, Massachusetts, and until he was twenty-five years of age taught school in winter and managed his father's farm in summer, and after that time for four years taught continuously in Belfast, Maine. He was preëminently successful, and throughout his life held the profession of the teacher in the highest esteem as one of the noblest and most useful of avocations. In 1854 he removed to Bridgeport, Connecticut, where he embarked in the lumber business, entering into copartnership with S. C. Nickerson under the name of Staples & Nickerson. The firm did a prosperous and growing business and the future looked bright and promising, when the terrible crash of 1857 swept over the country, and with thousands of others the firm was forced out of business. In 1859, as the financial clouds gradually swept away, operations in real estate became quickened in and about Bridgeport and Mr. Staples opened a real estate office, the first one in the city. His great energy and ability soon put him on the road to

success, and he became the leading agent and one of the best and most consulted authorities on real estate in Bridgeport. In his later years, after he had attained a full measure of success, he was wont to say of this trying period of his career: "My friends told me I could not earn enough to season my food. I told them I was brought up in Maine and never had it very highly seasoned and I would take my chances." In 1863 the business of fire insurance was added, Mr. Staples associating with himself his brother, George A. Staples, under the firm name of J. & G. A. Staples, and this was continued until the retirement of George A. Staples in 1882. In 1874 James Staples with T. R. and Frances H. Cruttenden established a private banking business under the firm name of Staples & Company. Mr. Cruttenden died in 1882, and Mr. Staples continued alone until 1884. In October of that year Philip L. Holzer and Frank T. Staples were admitted. The business of the firm prospered to such a degree that larger offices were required, and in 1892 a fine banking house, known as the Staples Bank Building, was erected on the corner of State and Court streets. No banking house in Connecticut is conducted on safer or more conservative methods, and none enjoys a higher reputation in the community. Aside from his own business, Mr. Staples took an active part in promoting the prosperity of his adopted city. As a member of the Bridgeport Board of Trade, he aided in the establishment of various manufacturing enterprises, and was the president of the Consolidated Rolling Stock Company; he was also treasurer of the Board of Trade up to his death and was succeeded by his son. He always felt a deep interest in the public schools and was for many years a member of the Board of Education of Bridgeport. Every cause in the interest

of the moral, religious and social welfare of the community of which he was a member found in him a zealous and generous friend. In politics he was a Republican and ardently supported the principles of that party, and although he never desired public office, in 1900, at the earnest solicitation of his friends who wished to do him honor, he consented to represent Bridgeport in the Legislature to which he was elected by a handsome majority. As a member of the house he displayed the same interest and forceful activity on behalf of measures affecting his city that he did in private life, and never feared to express the approval or opposition his judgment dictated. He enjoyed the distinction of being the oldest member of the Legislature. In religious belief a Universalist, he was a faithful member of that denomination. His faith was immovable in the doctrine of the Fatherhood of God and the brotherhood of man and this faith was a living force in his daily life. He was a total abstainer from the use of intoxicating liquors and tobacco, lived simply and unostentatiously and was devoted to his family, yet he loved the society of his fellows, and his humor and ability as a story teller made him a delightful companion. He was a member of the Seaside Club.

James Staples died February 28, 1903, and it was truly said, "The world was better because he lived." Mr. Staples was a man of strong character. Honest, fearless, sagacious, positive, industrious, faithful to his engagements, ready to take responsibility, and with a clear intellect he mastered the problems of life and rose to the highest ranks of usefulness and distinction in his community. With him to decide was to act, and once started on a course of action he pursued it with a singleness of purpose, an indefatigable energy and a tireless persistence that assured the certain accomplishment of his

object. And yet, withal, he was a man of genial disposition, kindly nature, a human sympathy and generous responsiveness to the needs of suffering humanity that caused his presence to shed sunshine in every circle, and won for him the respect and affectionate regard of his associates. To Mr. Staples the misfortunes of 1857 proved to be the key to his prosperous life. In them he found, as many a man has before him, a knowledge of his powers, a chart of the shoals and quicksands of business to be avoided, a will hardened and strengthened, as the muscles are by exercise and work, an ambition to overcome that proves to so many their final fall.

James Staples married (first) January 19, 1851, Harriet H., daughter of Hugh Shirley, of Searsport, Maine. She died April 2, 1852, and he married (second) September 21, 1858, Sarah Elizabeth Trubee, born 1828, died January, 1910, daughter of Andrew and Sarah (Turney) Trubee, who was prominently identified with the work of the Bridgeport Charitable Society for more than thirty years. Mrs. Staples was descended from Andris Trubee, who came from Holland about the year 1700 and settled in Boston, where he entered into business as a member of the firm of Trubee & Solomon, which established a branch house in Fairfield, Connecticut, of which Mr. Trubee became manager. Since that time, the descendants of Andris Trubee have made Connecticut their home. Mrs. Staples was also descended from Thomas Staples, who came to Kittery in 1640 with his brother Peter, the ancestor of her husband. Thomas Staples removed to Fairfield about 1650, and became a prominent man in public affairs. His wife was accused of witchcraft by Roger Ludlow, and a successful suit for defamation of character against the accuser was the means of putting an

end to the delusion, which in some localities was attended by such serious results.

Frank Trubee Staples, son of James Staples, and only son of his second wife, Sarah Elizabeth (Trubee) Staples, was born November 24, 1863, in Bridgeport. He attended the public schools of that city, acquiring a practical education, and being graduated therefrom in 1881. He began a remarkably successful business career in the insurance department of his father's office, and in January, 1882, upon the death of T. R. Cruttenden, was placed in charge of the banking portion of the business, with which he has ever since been connected. In 1884 he was admitted to a partnership in the firm, which became known as James Staples & Company, successors to the business established by James Staples. He early evinced a great aptitude for business, and applied to his affairs the same energy and industry which had been employed in the conduct of the business since its founding by his father. The story of his life is interwoven with that of Bridgeport, and the impress of his strong individuality is ineffably stamped upon it. He is actively identified with the Republican party, working earnestly for the success of its candidates and measures, and on June 1, 1897, he was appointed fire commissioner of Bridgeport, in which capacity he served faithfully and efficiently for two years. Being a man of prominence in the community, he possesses a host of friends among whom he is popular. Recently he has been engaged in developing a section in the town of Fairfield, which will, undoubtedly, become a part of Bridgeport, and which is now to be known as "Brooklawn Park." Finely macadamized roads are being laid out and beautiful shade trees planted on the high ground, which is thus being rendered desirable for a high-class residential district. Mr. Sta-

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Samuel O. Prentice.

ples is a member of the Brooklawn, Country, and Algonquin clubs; one of the original members of Park City Yacht Club, and filled the office of treasurer for many years; director of the Boy's Club; and president of the Bridgeport Automobile Club and the Connecticut Good Roads Association.

He married, December 16, 1884, Laura Frances, daughter of William Stevens. They have one child, Richard Trubee, who married, October 12, 1910, Agnes Leslie, daughter of John Andrew Orr, the ceremony being performed in St. John's Episcopal Church by the rector, Rev. William H. Lewis. Richard T. Staples is a teller in the bank of James Staples & Company.

PRENTICE, Samuel Oscar,

Lawyer, Jurist.

The life of Chief Justice Samuel O. Prentice, of the Supreme Court of Errors, State of Connecticut, has been one of continued advancement from his first entrance to Yale in 1869. He has met every official demand made upon him, and by the strength of his manly attributes, his intellectual attainments, his legal skill, ability and wisdom, has fairly won high judicial honors. That he worthily wears the "ermine" is best attested by the fact that he first assumed it in 1889 and has worthily worn it ever since, and men entertain a high opinion of the court over which he presides. Judge Prentice descends from one of the strong intellectual families of New England, although he is the first in his direct line to attain eminence as a jurist. His father, Chester Smith Prentice, was first selectman, assemblyman and justice of the peace. His grandfather, Samuel (3) Prentice, was a lieutenant in the State militia and served during the bombardment of Stonington

and at New London during the War of 1812.

His great-grandfather, Joshua Prentice, was selectman and member of the General Court in 1776 and 1778. Deacon Samuel (2) Prentice, father of Joshua Prentice, was town clerk of Stonington for over thirty years, deputy to the General Court four terms, and for twenty years justice of the peace. Samuel (1) Prentice, father of Deacon Samuel (2) Prentice, was deputy to the General Court and selectman several terms. Thomas (2) Prentice, father of Samuel (1) Prentice, married a daughter of Captain Thomas Stanton, a famous Indian interpreter. Captain Thomas (1) Prentice, father of Thomas (2) Prentice, was the founder of his family in America, and a man of great ability, frequently mentioned in early Massachusetts and Connecticut records.

In addition to this record of seven American generations of the family originally from England, Judge Prentice traces through collateral lines to Elder William Brewster, of the "Mayflower"; Colonel George Denison, of Stonington; Captain James Avery, Captain John Gallup, Richard Treat, Rev. James Noyes, and William Cheesbro, all men conspicuous for their attainment as early history testifies. To such ancestral values Judge Prentice added an early life spent on the farm, years which developed a physical man of strength and vigor, that has not faltered when intellectual progress called for physical coöperation. With so perfect an equipment he came to college halls and from them went forth to the serious business of life.

Samuel Oscar Prentice was born at North Stonington, Connecticut, August 8, 1850, son of Chester Smith and Lucy (Crary) Prentice. After a youth spent in the public schools and in work on his father's farm, he prepared for college at

Norwich Free Academy, there continuing a student three years, 1866-69. In 1869 he entered Yale, receiving his Bachelor's degree with the class of "73." At Yale he displayed strong intellectual gifts, winning three prizes for English composition, a junior rhetorical, the "Lit" prize medal, and place as one of the "Townsend" speakers. He was chairman of the editorial board of the "Lit," member of the fraternities, Kappa Sigma Epsilon, Delta Beta Zeta, Delta Kappa Epsilon, and of the famous senior society, Skull and Bones.

From the classics he turned to the law, continuing at Yale a student in the Law School whence he was graduated Bachelor of Laws, class of 1875, winning the Townsend prize for the first commencement oration. During this period he also taught special branches in Hopkins Grammar School, New Haven. From law school he passed to actual practice, his admission to the bar immediately following graduation. He began legal practice as law clerk in the office of Chamberlain Hall & White, of Hartford, and in 1876 became junior member of the newly organized law firm, Johnson & Prentice. He continued in successful practice until the summer of 1889, growing in strength as the years progressed. His position at the bar was one of honor and had attracted the attention of men of official and legal prominence. A vacancy occurring on the bench of the Connecticut Superior Court in 1889, Governor Morgan G. Bulkeley, whose executive secretary he had been, appointed Mr. Prentice to fill that vacancy.

Fourteen years elapsed between his admission to the bar and his elevation to the bench. That he demonstrated a high degree of legal ability during that period is proven by his judgeship. That his judicial strength was of the same high quality was proved during his first term of eight years and that his record as a jurist was

eminently satisfactory, his continued rise testifies. In 1901 he was appointed justice of the Supreme Court of Errors, was re-appointed in 1909 and in February, 1913, reached the highest judicial position in the State, chief justice. Before going higher, Judge Prentice was a good tryer of facts, and since his becoming judge has greatly developed as a lawyer. As a jurist he has the reputation of being one of the most agreeable men to try a case before, thoughtful and patient, generally reaching the right conclusion. On the supreme bench he has shown himself a writer of learned logical opinions well expressed and points well chosen. He is a deep student and possesses all the graceful attributes of the scholar, the deep knowledge of the law befitting a leading jurist. He is dignified, yet approachable, with a mind alive to every public interest. The foregoing are the high lights in a life of exceptional honor and mark the fruition of the hopes of an ambitious, self-reliant, resourceful man to whom the accumulation of wealth has not been the all important thing. His career has been interspersed with honors equally important at the time they were conferred, that illustrate different periods of that career and are links in the chain of his life.

From October, 1881, to October, 1886, he was chairman of the Hartford city and town Republican committees; delegate to the State conventions of 1886 and 1888; clerk of the Hartford County Bar Association for twelve years; attorney for the town and city of Hartford many years; member of the State bar examining committee from its formation until 1913, when he resigned from the committee of which he had been chairman since 1898; instructor in pleading in Yale Law School in 1896; professor of pleading in 1901, which position he filled until 1915, when he resigned.

Outside of his profession, the life of

Judge Prentice has been one of service in many ways. For ten years, 1879-89, he was an officer of Company K, First Regiment Connecticut National Guard. In 1885 and 1886 he was president of the Hartford Library Association; since 1894 president of the Hartford Public Library, and since 1906 president of the Watkinson Library; is a member of the board of trustees of Wadsworth Athenaeum, and in 1899 was president of Yale Alumni Association of Hartford county. He is a member and for three years was president of the Hartford Golf Club, and belongs to the Hartford Club, the Graduates Club of New Haven and the Monday Evening, a literary club. He is a member of the Society of Colonial Wars, the Connecticut Historical Society, and is a communicant of the Congregational church. In 1913-15 he was a member of the committee on missions of the National Council of Congregational Churches, and is vice-president of the American Missionary Society. In 1913 Yale University and Trinity College conferred upon him the honorary degree of LL. D.

Judge Prentice married, April 24, 1901, Anne Coombe, daughter of Andrew J. Post, of Jersey City, New Jersey. Mrs. Prentice is a member of the Colonial Dames of America, and is active in a number of charitable and philanthropic organizations of her city. She is president of the Union for Home Work, and director of the Hartford Orphan Asylum, the Visiting Nurse Association, and the Babies' Hospital.

CROFUT, Sidney Winter,

Financier, Public Official.

Mr. Crofut's business life now covers upwards of forty years, spent partly in clerical, but mostly in official positions and relations, and his success is the

strongest proof that the principles that have guided him are correct and worthy of emulation. He was early impressed with the value of the motto, "Whatever is worth doing is worth doing well," and from his beginning at the foot of the ladder as clerk, thoroughness, method, application and reliability have distinguished him in every position.

Sidney Winter Crofut was born at Ossining, Westchester county, New York, son of George W. and Susan (Fisher) Crofut, the former named a merchant of high repute, sterling in his integrity and strong in character, and the latter named was a woman of high ideals, conscientious and sincere. His education was obtained in private schools and completed at Mt. Pleasant Military Academy. At the age of eighteen years his institutional education was completed, at which time he entered the great school of business life, beginning as a clerk in the home office of an insurance company in New York City. He was so efficient as a clerk that he was soon promoted to the position of cashier and later became secretary.

During his military academy days, when not at his studies, he had spent the recreation periods in out-of-doors sports, and after a few years the close confinement of office life told on his health, when he realized that he must spend more time in the open in order to regain his health, and resigning his then official position, he removed to the hills of Windham county in Connecticut at Danielson, expecting to remain there temporarily, but an unexpected opportunity offered itself in the purchase of an insurance agency, the largest in that section of the State, which he availed himself of. He assumed the open air management of his agency and won back his usual health and strength. He continued the agency very successfully for ten years, up to 1894, when he

abandoned that line of business and accepted the appointment of bank commissioner of the State of Connecticut. With his usual efficiency, he served under the administrations of three governors, the value of his services being recognized by reappointment. In January, 1900, he resigned as bank commissioner to accept his present position, that of first assistant treasurer of the Society for Savings, of Hartford, the largest savings bank in the State.

During his several years of residence in Danielson (formerly Danielsonville) Mr. Crofut took an active part in public affairs and in the development of the borough. He served as a member of the Court of Burgesses; chairman of the high school committee; vice-president of the savings bank; president of the Library Association; director of the National Bank; member of the Board of Education, and served three consecutive terms as warden of the borough. His administration of the warden's office was marked by a constant series of public improvements and business efficiency. Electric arc lights superseded gas lights for street illumination; the fire department was reorganized and fire hydrants installed in all parts of the borough and hose houses located in hitherto neglected localities; the free public library and reading room were established from which has grown the present Library Association and its beautiful library building. All this was accomplished without an increase of public indebtedness. In 1893 Mr. Crofut was elected a member of the General Assembly, representing the town of Killingly, previously having been nominated by acclamation at both the Republican and Democratic caucuses. In political faith he is a Republican. He is a member of the Masonic order, belonging to Lafayette Lodge, No. 100. In Hartford he has confined himself closely and

strictly to his duties in connection with the financial institution with which he holds official relation. In addition to his offices as assistant treasurer and trustee of the Society for Savings, he serves on the directorate of the Hartford-Aetna National Bank, and on the board of trustees of the Security Trust Company. His clubs are the Republican and Get-Together, both of Hartford.

Mr. Crofut married in Brooklyn, New York, Lucy E., daughter of Hon. William W. Marcy, and lineally a descendant of Captain Reuben Marcy and Colonel Thomas Knowlton, of the Continental army. Their daughter, Florence Marcy Crofut, is a graduate with the degrees of A. B. and A. M. of Wellesley College.

HENDERSON, John Thomas,
Civil Engineer.

The fame of the great bridge that spans the Connecticut river at Hartford carries with it the name of John Thomas Henderson, who as chief draughtsman, assistant to the chief engineer, and as chief engineer, has been connected with the bridge from the preliminary studies until the present time. Since June 1, 1898, he has been in the service of the Connecticut River Bridge and Highway District, being then but twenty-two years of age. Heavy responsibilities have been placed upon him in the years that have followed, but he has proved as trustworthy as the granite in the great arches of the bridges he has planned, and has gone forward to more important duties after each test of his quality.

Modern construction depends upon the known strength of parts, and this determining the strength of materials is an important and vital part of an engineer's duty. No part of a great structure is allowed to be placed in position without



John Hudson

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definite knowledge of its quality. This is as true of the men entrusted with responsibility as it is of the material used. Men are tested for knowledge, invention, skill, courage, nerve and endurance. There is no minimum allowed, but he must stand the test at maximum before he can be trusted fully. Mr. Henderson has stood this test and has not been found wanting. "Hard work and having to shift for himself" has developed a strong, self-reliant man, and an engineer whose work, important as it has been, has only had its beginning.

John Thomas Henderson was born near Elkton, Cecil county, Maryland, March 19, 1876, son of William Cyrus and Annabel (Smith) Henderson, and is a grandson of John Henderson, who came from Scotland shortly before 1812, and served as lieutenant in the American army during the second war with Great Britain. Son of a farmer and merchant, he had early learned the meaning of the word "Work," and many and long were the days spent in farm labor. But he was determined to have an education, and through a willingness to work every hour outside of school he managed to complete public school courses, and also compassed a course at Newark Academy. He was especially interested in mathematics, mechanics, physics and history, and after entering Delaware College, Newark, Delaware, he specialized in those studies, and in addition took a four years' military course. He had to "work hard" and "shift for himself," earning money in summer to pay his way through the next college year, and though he had always worked hard the shifting for himself but developed him. In 1896 he was graduated with the degree of Civil Engineer, and the next two years he spent in the study of bridges and bridge building. He went to New York City in 1898, obtained a position as rod-

man under the consulting engineer of the Manhattan Elevated Railway Company, and did a draughtsman's work for William Rich Hutton. He remained in New York until June, 1898, then located in Hartford, securing a position as draughtsman with the Connecticut River Bridge and Highway District. Edwin Dwight Graves was then consulting engineer, and under him Mr. Henderson designed several bridges for the Greenwich and Johnsonville Railway Company of New York, the bridge across the Penobscot river at Bangor, and a suspension foot bridge across the Kennebec river at Waterville. He was chief draughtsman in designing the steel plate girder bridge at East Hartford, and on all the preliminary studies for the great bridge that connects East Hartford with Hartford. He continued as chief draughtsman and assistant engineer during the construction of the bridge until May 28, 1906, when impaired health compelled Chief Engineer Graves to relinquish his duties, and so well had Mr. Henderson seconded the efforts of his chief, and so well had he stood all previous tests, that he was advanced to the post of deputy chief engineer by the Bridge Commission. This test he too stood at "maximum," saw the great work completed, and continues at the head of the engineering department of the Bridge and Highway District. The work done by the Bridge Commission has been estimated at \$3,000,000, and in all their work from preliminary surveys to completion he has had a part. His reputation as an engineer may safely rest upon the "Hartford Bridge."

He was elected an associate member of the American Society of Civil Engineers, September 3, 1902, a full member, September 3, 1907, and a member of the Connecticut Society of Civil Engineers. To his fine mental powers and alert sinewy

frame, he has now added experience and training, and withal is a gentleman of pleasing personality that wins him many friends. Mr. Henderson has attained high rank in the Masonic order. He is a master Mason of St. John's Lodge; a capitular Mason of Pythagoras Chapter; a Cryptic Mason of Wolcott Council; a Sir Knight of Washington Commandery, and a noble of Sphinx Temple, of which he is a past illustrious potentate. In the Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite he holds all degrees up to and including the thirty-second, belonging to Charter Oak Lodge of Perfection, of which he is past thrice potent master; Cyrus Goodell Chapter of Rose Croix; Hartford Council, Princes of Jerusalem, of which he is past sovereign prince; Connecticut Sovereign Consistory. His club is the Hartford Golf, his hours spent on the links being his favorite out-of-doors recreation, music also being one of his passions.

Mr. Henderson married, December 27, 1905, Maude Helen, daughter of Frank and Emma (Bidwell) Reeney, of Rockville, Connecticut.

PARKER, Charles Edward,

Fire Insurance Actuary.

There is no man of his years in the city of Hartford with so long a record of continuous connection with the fire insurance business, a line of activity he entered a lad of fifteen years, and he has recently passed the fifty-second anniversary of his birth, as Charles E. Parker (of Kimball & Parker, formerly Kimball & McCray). He occupies a commanding position in the insurance world, a position he has risen to from that of office boy. He early found the royal road to success was but the old path of industry and diligence in the pursuit of an aim, and following that path he came to the broad royal road he now and for many years has traveled.

Charles E. Parker was born in Hartford, Connecticut, February 18, 1865, son of James E. and Mary A. (Buckley) Parker. He was deprived of a father's guidance when but a young child, and at the age of fifteen years his school life ended, his studies having been pursued at the South School and at high school. His first position was with the insurance firm, C. C. Kimball & Company, his first remuneration, one hundred dollars per annum. Although but fifteen years of age, he had well-defined ideas concerning life and its responsibilities and was ambitious to rise in the world. From the beginning he put his entire energy into his humble duties and strove to be useful to those above him. He daily added to his mental equipment by study and close observation, advancing so rapidly that ere long the office boy was the book-keeper and in time the trusted, confidential office manager. Nineteen years elapsed when, upon the death of Colonel McCray, junior member of the firm of Kimball & McCray (formerly C. C. Kimball & Company) Mr. Parker succeeded him, the new firm operating from January, 1899, as Kimball & Parker. The enlarged responsibilities of partnership found him fully equipped, and the old firm under its new name entered upon a long period of business prosperity, being the New England manager of the Insurance Company of North America, the oldest American stock insurance company, incorporated in 1792, occupying the finest suite of business offices of any private insurance agency in the New England States, their volume of business transacted through over five hundred agents being conceded the largest in the territory covered. In 1907 Mr. Kimball's connection with the business was terminated by his death.

Mr. Parker can review his business career with satisfaction. He won his way



Charles F. Parker

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P. P. Taber

through merit alone, and during his more than fifteen years as a partner has been the compelling force that has raised the agency to its present proud proportions. Hard work and a thorough knowledge of the business he pursues have won him not only competence, but the unvarying respect of the men of affairs who have watched his course from boyhood and the esteem of those with whom he has been so long associated. To business ability and high character he adds a pleasing personality that retains the friendship of those his merit attracts. A Republican in politics, he is not partisan but extremely independent in his exercise of the ballot. He never sought nor desired public office, his appointment as fire commissioner coming entirely unsolicited and most unexpectedly. He was nominated by Mayor Preston, November 27, 1899, to fill out the term of John D. Bonner, deceased, the Board of Aldermen unanimously confirming the nomination. On the expiration of his term, April 1, 1900, a new mayor was in office and so well had Mr. Parker demonstrated his fitness to represent the fire insurance interests upon the board, that he was reappointed by Mayor Harbison for a term of three years, being the only member of the city boards to be reappointed. During his second term he was chosen president of the board. He is a trustee of the Riverside Trust Company, and one of the able, prominent and successful business men of his native city. Mr. Parker is a member of the First Methodist Episcopal Church, active and devoted, serving on the official board as trustee and treasurer. His fraternal relations are Masonic, his lodge, Hartford, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons. His clubs are the Hartford, Hartford Golf and the Republican. He is well known in insurance circles far beyond the confines of his own city, and as a manager

of men and in his knowledge of the many details of a successful agency has no superior.

Mr. Parker married, November 27, 1893, Ida M., daughter of L. G. Abbe, of Hartford. They are the parents of Charles Earnest, associated with his father in the business; Blanche R.; and Grenville M., Yale, class of 1918, also a member of Sheffield Scientific School.

TABER, Russell Peete,

Enterprising Business Man.

Russell Peete Taber, agent for the Reo cars and one of the most wide awake, aggressive and successful men in the automobile business, is a member of an old New England family and exhibits in his own character and personality the virtues and abilities inherited by him from a long line of worthy ancestors. His grandfather was William Henry Taber, born May 4, 1825, at Pawling, New York, William Henry Taber married Elizabeth Thomas, of Dover, in that State, and their son, Charles William Taber, was the father of Russell P. Taber. Mr. Taber, Sr., married, November 24, 1886, Sarah Ophelia Peete, a daughter of Samuel R. and Laura (Thomkins) Peete. They were the parents of three children, of whom Russell Peete Taber was the eldest.

Russell Peete Taber was born December 8, 1887, at Quaker Hill, in the township of Pawling, Dutchess county, New York. He received his education at the common schools of Gaylordsville, Connecticut, at which place his parents resided during the greater part of his youth. At the age of fourteen, however, he left the parental roof and made his way to a small community just across the New York State line, where he found work in a local grocery store. In 1905 he came to Hartford and there secured work for a

time with the Whitlock Coil Pipe Company. The following year he went to work for Louis Elmer, of Hartford, who was engaged in the automobile business, and it was here that he received his first introduction to a line in which he was to make so great a success later. He remained with Mr. Elmer for about a year and a half and later worked for a Mr. Gilman, of Hartford, who was engaged in the same business. With the latter employer he remained about two years and a half, or until 1910, when he decided to embark in the same business on his own account. It was in 1910 that he secured the agency for the Reo car and since that time has developed one of the largest automobile businesses in the city of Hartford. He is now recognized as one of the principal figures in this line in the region. Some idea of the magnitude of his operations may be had from the fact that in the year 1916 his sales totaled more than half a million dollars.

On June 23, 1910, Mr. Taber was united in marriage with Mary Russell, a native of Hartford, and a daughter of John Russell, a highly respected resident of that place.

Mr. Taber's character is a wholly admirable one, the mainspring of his life being honesty and a sense of justice to others. He is a man of indefatigable industry and never leaves a task half completed, yet despite an almost austere sense of duty he is always genial and companionable and easy of access to all men. His large experience with men of affairs gives him a broad cosmopolitanism that is the special mark of culture. His humor also, of which he possesses a great store, partakes of the same charitable character and is one of the qualities which quickly endears him to his associates. His wide experience of men and things has another effect, it makes him a delightful conver-

sationalist so that his society is spontaneously sought by men of culture and enlightenment, despite his extreme youth.

COSTELLO, Henry Nicholas,

Physician, Surgeon.

Henry Nicholas Costello, Bachelor of Arts and Doctor of Medicine, a surgeon in practice in Hartford, Connecticut, in which city he was born, July 1, 1883, is the son of William and Ellen (Egan) Costello, the former a wine merchant long established in substantial business in Hartford, and established also in the esteem and goodwill of many residents of that city.

The Costello family for many generations lived in Queens county, Ireland, where William Costello was born, as was also his wife, Ellen (Egan) Costello. The family is of good Irish descent, and the latter generations farmed the estate upon which so many of them had been reared. But William Costello came to America in 1872, and soon after landing he located in Hartford, and immediately entered business life, his success demonstrating the measure of his application and capability. For thirty-nine years he assiduously continued in business, his retirement not coming until about two years ago. Mr. Costello has been loyally and truly Democratic, both in principle and in party fealty, but has refrained consistently and persistently from accepting political office. A man of sincere fraternal disposition, he is an active member of the Knights of Columbus, Ancient Order of Hibernians, and the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, giving much time and interest in former years to the movements of the Putnam Phalanx. To Mr. and Mrs. William Costello were born seven children, one of whom died in early life. The surviving children were: James Ed-



Henry N. Costello M.D.

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William F. Readman

ward, Henry Nicholas, of whom further: William Francis, Robert Thomas, Mary Ellen, Agnes Elizabeth.

Dr. Henry Nicholas Costello received his primary education in the Henry Barnard School, thence advancing to the Hartford public high school, from which he graduated in 1902, entering Yale College, where he concluded his years of academic study by graduating therefrom with the class of 1906, gaining in his graduation the degree of Bachelor of Arts. Having determined upon a professional career, he then entered the Medical Department of Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, from which he was graduated in 1910 with the degree of Doctor of Medicine. That same year Dr. Costello received, by competitive examination, appointment to the house staff of the Hartford Hospital, from which he was graduated in 1912. He then opened an office for general private practice, and was appointed to the visiting surgical staff of the Hartford Hospital as assistant visiting surgeon. Dr. Costello is a member of the City, County and State Medical societies, and also of the American Medical Association, and holds office under the city administration as health commissioner. Socially he belongs to the University Club of Hartford. He also participates in the proceedings of the Pithotomy Club of Johns Hopkins University.

Dr. Costello married Rose Harriet, the daughter of Thomas Mason, of New Haven, Connecticut. They have two children: Rosemary, born May 10, 1915; Ellen Barbara, born January 13, 1917.

REARDON, William F., M. D.,

Specialist on Eye, Ear, Nose, Throat.

Honored and respected by all, there are few men in Hartford who occupy a more enviable position than Dr. William F. Reardon in professional and social cir-

cles, not alone on account of the success he has achieved, but also on account of his many sterling traits of character. The tendency of the age is toward specialization in all lines of labor, both industrial and professional, and this is particularly true in the medical profession. With the passing of time, investigation has revealed so much concerning diseases, their treatment and their care, that it would be impossible for any one man to be highly proficient in its every department. With a broad general knowledge, however, of the underlying principles of the science, the laws of nature and the rules of health, one may then give his time and attention to a special line and therein gain marked prominence, as in the case of Dr. Reardon.

The Reardon family is an old and prominent one in County Cork, Ireland, and it was there that Dennis Reardon, father of Dr. Reardon, was born on September 3, 1836. He spent his boyhood and early manhood in his native land, and in 1865 emigrated to this country, landing in New York City the day on which the immortal Abraham Lincoln was killed by an assassin's bullet. He made his way from New York to Collinsville, Connecticut, where he secured employment in an axe factory, and after a residence of six or seven years there removed to South Windsor, same State, where he worked on various farms, later purchasing a farm of his own which he devoted to the raising of tobacco, in which pursuit he was highly successful. He married Mary Heddarman, who bore him nine children, four of whom attained years of maturity, as follows: Andrew C., deceased; James H., a resident of South Windsor; John J., also a resident of South Windsor; and William F., whose name heads this sketch. Dennis Reardon died in South Windsor, Connecticut, October 30, 1908.

Dr. William F. Reardon was born in

South Windsor, Connecticut, August 10, 1885. He attended the public schools of South Windsor, and St. Bonaventure College, Allegany, New York, from which he was graduated in 1905 with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. He then matriculated in Baltimore Medical College, from which he was graduated in 1909 with the degree of Doctor of Medicine. The following year and a half he served as interne at St. Francis Hospital, Hartford, thus adding greatly to the store of knowledge gained during his collegiate course. He engaged in a general practice of his profession for one year, and then went abroad in order to further increase his knowledge and experience, and for one and a half years pursued post-graduate work on diseases of the eye, ear, nose and throat, of which he intended making a specialty, in the colleges and hospitals of Vienna, and upon his return to his native land he continued his post-graduate work in New York City with a specialist, and even since then he has pursued his studies energetically in order to keep in touch with the onward movement. In January, 1914, he returned to Hartford, Connecticut, and began practice, which he still continues, and he is justly regarded as a rising member of the profession and one who has before him a successful future. Dr. Reardon is one of the assistant oculists on the staff of St. Francis Hospital, one of the assistants at the Isolation Hospital and at the Hartford Free Dispensary, and is attending specialist at St. Agnes Home. Dr. Reardon is a member of the City, County and State medical societies, the American Medical Association, Chi Zeta Chi fraternity, the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, the City Club, Governor's Foot Guard, and the Knights of Columbus, in all of which his genial manner and sterling worth render him popular.

KINSELLA, Richard John,

Business Man, Public Official.

Faithfulness to duty and strict adherence to a fixed purpose in life will do more to advance a man's interests than wealth or advantageous circumstances. The successful men of the day are they who planned their own advancement and have accomplished it in spite of many obstacles and with a certainty that could have been obtained only through their own efforts. Of this class is Richard J. Kinsella, of Hartford, a representative, and his extensive business interests now bring to him an excellent financial return. At the same time he belongs to that class of representative Americans whose labors result not alone to their individual prosperity, but are far-reaching in their valuable influence and public aid.

Matthew Kinsella, father of Richard J. Kinsella, was born in County Wexford, Ireland, where he grew to manhood years, acquired a practical education in the district schools, and learned the trade of ship carpenter, which he followed for a number of years. He left his native land to seek larger opportunities and better conditions in the United States, and chose as his place of residence the city of Hartford, Connecticut, where he located in 1846 or 1847, and there devoted his attention to general carpenter work, in which he was highly proficient. He married Helen Gough, a native of County Kilkenny, Ireland, who bore him three children: Richard John, of this review; Catherine; William, deceased. Mr. and Mrs. Kinsella were members of St. Peter's Church (Roman Catholic). Mr. Kinsella died in Hartford, in 1881, aged seventy-one years.

Richard John Kinsella was born in Hartford, Connecticut, October 5, 1857. He attended the public schools of his na-



Richard J. Finella

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tive city, and upon attaining a suitable age served an apprenticeship at the trade of carpenter, serving two years, during which time he worked on the State Capitol, then in course of construction. This line of work not proving to his liking, he secured employment in a grocery concern, and later accepted a position as traveling salesman for the wholesale grocery firm of Foster & Company, remaining for a period of twelve years. In 1886 he formed a partnership with Thomas A. Smith, under the firm name of Kinsella & Smith, wholesale and retail dealers in butter and eggs, in Hartford. They started business in a very unpretentious manner, but being men of strong business force and sound judgment as well as resourceful ability, their efforts were rewarded with a large degree of success, and about the year 1902 they opened a second store in Hartford, which is also well patronized, their products being of the best obtainable. They also conduct an extensive wholesale business in Hartford and vicinity, and are well and favorably known in business circles, their word being as good as their bond.

Mr. Kinsella has been a staunch adherent of Democratic principles since attaining his majority, and has taken an active part in the work of his party, being chosen to serve in various capacities. He served a year in the Common Council; four years as a member of the Board of Aldermen; was fire commissioner for three years; served three years as a member of the Water Board; in 1915 ran for mayor of Hartford and was defeated owing to the fact that his party was hopelessly divided and it may truthfully be said that no self seeker would have accepted the nomination from a party so torn with internal strife; has been a member of South School District for eight years. While a member of the Board of Alder-

men he served on the bridge commission that built the magnificent bridge that spans the Connecticut river at Hartford, and also served on the committee that installed the electric system on street cars and was the originator of the bill that compelled the street railway to pay the city three per cent. of its income, which was compromised finally to two per cent. During the campaign for the mayorship of the city the following appeared in the Hartford "Globe" as an independent opinion: "At the head of the ticket, Mr. Kinsella is a man of large ability as a business man. He has seen much service in the Common Council and on commissions of the city and has never been accused of not giving the best of service in a public office. He is a hard-working and conscientious man when entrusted with a public service. * * * Incidentally, Mr. Kinsella was not anxious for the nomination and would have stepped aside at any time up to his actual nomination in favor of any man his party desired more, or whom seemed to be a better man. It is well known that Mr. Kinsella did not make his announcement until men against whom neither faction had anything, had absolutely declined to run." Mr. Kinsella served for thirteen years in the State Militia, and holds the commission of first lieutenant of Company B, First Regiment, Connecticut National Guard. He is a member of the Knights of Columbus, Nathan Hale Tent of Maccabees, and the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks.

Mr. Kinsella married, February 27, 1890, Catherine Scott, born in Hartford, 1870, daughter of John Scott, of Hartford, Connecticut. They are the parents of seven children, namely: John M., William G., Helen M., Pauline S., Richard J., Jr., George, Marian G.

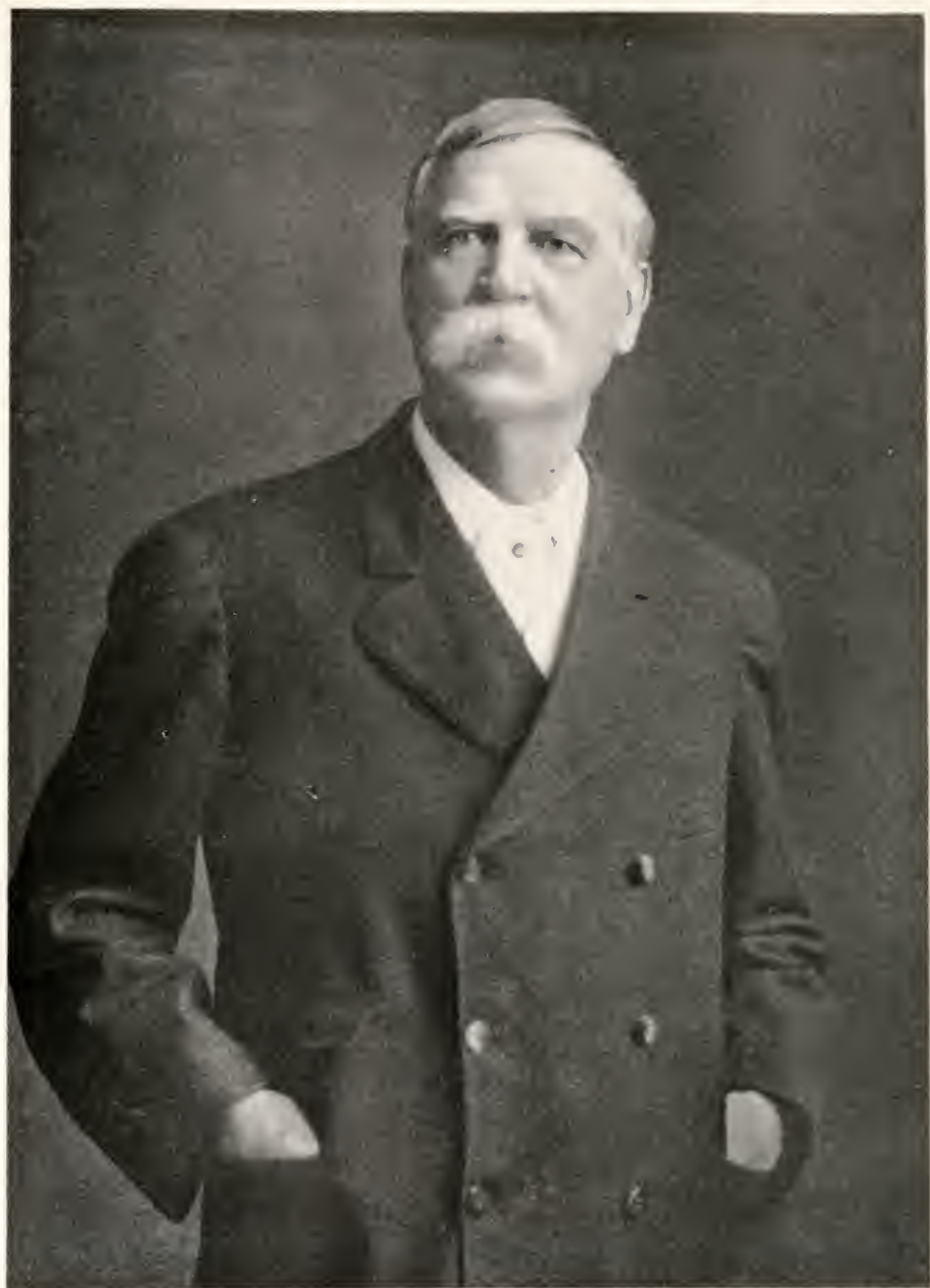
McMANUS, James, D. D. S.,**Leading Dentist.**

Dr. James McManus, dean of the dental profession in Hartford, oldest practicing dentist there and probably oldest in the State of Connecticut, and one of the best known men in his profession in the United States, was born in Hartford, Connecticut, July 16, 1836, son of James and Ellen (Goodwin) McManus.

James McManus, Sr., was born in County Fermanagh, Ireland, where he was reared to manhood years on a farm. In February, 1830, accompanied by his wife, who was a native of the same county, he emigrated to the United States, located in Hartford, Connecticut, and there accepted such employment as a stranger in a strange land could secure. Later he secured a position as miller for Mr. Imlay, with whom he remained for a number of years. Later he became bookkeeper, salesman and general manager for Alfred Watkinson, his term of service being entirely satisfactory. He served as a member of the old militia prior to the Civil War. He and his wife, Ellen (Goodwin) McManus, were the parents of eleven children, seven of whom are given herewith, as follows: John T., Ann, Thomas, James, Ellen, Edward, R. Dennis. General Thomas McManus, the second son aforementioned, after completing his formal education in Hartford High School, learned the trade of carpenter and worked at it for several years. He then read law in the office of the late Hon. William W. Eaton and Goodwin Collier. He was admitted to the bar, January 20, 1864, and was very successful. He served as assistant judge of Hartford City Court, 1866-68; judge of the Court of Common Pleas for Hartford county from 1875 to 1877; represented Hartford in the State Legislature, 1878; quartermaster-general

of the State of Connecticut, 1883-85; director of Connecticut State Prison at Wethersfield from 1879 to 1887; chief of division in treasury department in Washington, D. C., 1887-89, and recorder of the City of Hartford Court, 1893-97. In the Civil War he attained the rank of major in the Twenty-fifth Regiment, Connecticut Volunteer Infantry; he saw active service in Louisiana, his regiment stationed at Port Hudson.

Dr. James McManus attended the old stone school on Market street, Hartford, and during his boyhood entered the employ of Dr. Hiram Preston, a leading dentist of Hartford in his day. He finally became his partner, and after the retirement of Dr. Preston, Dr. McManus succeeded to the entire practice. Several years later Dr. McManus attended the Philadelphia Dental College, becoming a member of the class of 1864-65, which was the second class graduated from that institution. In recent years he has gradually been lightening the burden of his professional work, which has been largely assumed by his sons. Dr. McManus called the meeting at which was organized the Connecticut State Dental Association, of which he was the first secretary and later president. That event transpired more than half a century ago, and since that time Dr. McManus has been made an honorary member of many other State associations. He has been a member of the American Dental Association since 1864, and has been one of its delegates to the International Convention at London, England, on two occasions, the last time in 1914. He took advantage of the opportunity to visit different parts of Great Britain, the home of his ancestors in Ireland, also other parts of that garden spot of the earth. Dr. McManus was the first president of the New Dental Association; for many years was an honorary member of the



James M. Mann

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C. C. H. Eubank

Hartford Medical Society; a member for many years of the American Medical Association; member of the Connecticut Historical Society, and the Hartford Club. In 1896 he published a "History of Anesthesia," the edition of which he unfortunately limited to private circulation. The Hartford "Courant" devoted about a column to its review, and it has been recognized as authoritative. He started the movement which finally succeeded in erecting the monument to Horace Wells, the discoverer of Anesthesia in Hartford.

Dr. McManus married (first) Eliza M., daughter of Charles Fagan, of New Haven, Connecticut. Two children: Charles, D. D. S., born August 6, 1865, graduated from the Philadelphia Dental College, class of 1888, married Fannie Stone; Henry, D. D. S., born August 23, 1868, graduated from the Philadelphia Dental College, class of 1890, president of the Hartford Post Publishing Company, and also the musical and dramatic critic for that paper, married Wilhelmina Govan, of New York City. Since entering upon their active careers, both sons have assisted their father in his extensive dental practice. Mrs. McManus died in 1870. Dr. McManus married (second) S. Ella, daughter of Alfred E. Burk, of Hartford. Mrs. McManus died in 1905. Dr. McManus, who is a well preserved man, can look back without regret upon a long life of usefulness, honored by laymen and his professional brethren alike, sincerity being one of his strong characteristics. He holds high ideals of standards of living and professional ethics, is a man of firm religious convictions, a staunch adherent of the Roman Catholic church, the faith of his forefathers.

HEUBLEIN, Arthur C.,

Physician, Surgeon, Roentgenologist.

Arthur C. Heublein, M. D., of Hartford, is one of the best known physicians

and surgeons of his native city. He is third in descent from Andrew and Elena (Meissner) Heublein, natives of Suhl, Germany, who came to the United States in 1850 and located in Hartford, Connecticut. Here the family started in an humble way, without prestige, have overcome every obstacle, and won a prominent place in the business, professional and social life of the city. Andrew Heublein, grandfather of Dr. Heublein, and the founder of the family, died May 30, 1899, aged seventy-nine.

Gilbert F. Heublein, father of Dr. Arthur C. Heublein, was born in Suhl, Germany, December 28, 1849. He received his education in the public schools of Hartford, and also attended a private school maintained by German families. He then became associated in business with his father, whose partner he became in 1870, the firm adopting the name of Andrew Heublein & Son. This continued until 1875, when the sons, Gilbert F. and Louis, took over the business under the name of G. F. Heublein & Brother. The young men were progressive and aggressive and under their management the business grew and expanded until at the present time (1917) they are recognized as the largest importers and exporters of fine wines, liquors, cigars, bay rum, olive oil, etc., in the city. They also manufacture an extensive line of bottled liquors and have a business that extends to every country in the world. In 1891 they built the Heublein Hotel, which ranks as one of the best hotels in New England. Of this Gilbert F. Heublein was manager until 1915, when he retired from the hotel business, though the company still owns the hotel property. Mr. Heublein has been identified with the Democratic party since attaining his majority. He is a member of the Hartford Club, Hartford Golf Club, City Club of Hartford, Country Club of Farmington, Athletic Club of

New York, Auto Club of New York, and Auto Club of Great Britain. Mr. Heublein married, December 2, 1876, Louise M., daughter of the late Louis Gundlach, of Hartford. Children: Alice H., born October 20, 1877, who is an accomplished musician, having been educated at a private musical school in Berlin, married Percy Martin, of Kenilworth; and Arthur C., of whom further.

Dr. Arthur C. Heublein was born in Hartford, Connecticut, September 18, 1879. He attended the grammar and high schools of Hartford, also the Peekskill (New York) Military School, and in 1898 matriculated in the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New York City, from which he was graduated with the degree of Doctor of Medicine in 1902. The following two years he served as an interne in the Hartford Hospital, thus enhancing greatly his previous knowledge of the profession chosen as his life work. He established an office for the general practice of medicine in the city of Hartford, January 1, 1905, and continued the same for about five years, his practice increasing in volume and importance with the passing years. During this time he was developing in the knowledge and practice of his specialty—roentgentherapy and roentgenography, in which he has attained great proficiency, ranking high in the estimation of his professional brethren, with whom he keeps in touch along the advanced thought and ideas by membership in the City, County and State Medical societies, the American Medical Association and the American Roentgen Ray Society. He is also a member of the staff of the Hartford Hospital as Roentgenologist. Dr. Heublein also holds membership in the Hartford Club, Hartford Golf Club, City Club and the Automobile Club, in which he takes a keen interest.

Dr. Heublein married Ethel Whipple, born April 3, 1879, daughter of Marcus and Frances (Kincaid) Whipple, of North Pownell, Vermont. They are the parents of two children: Gilbert Whipple, born October 5, 1908, and Frances Louise, born July 25, 1912. Dr. and Mrs. Heublein are members of St. John's Episcopal Church, of Hartford, and Mrs. Heublein is a member of the Daughters of the American Revolution.

ROGERS, Frank Willson,

Life Insurance Actuary.

There is always something impressive in tracing through a long line of descent the perseverance of strong and able traits of character, showing themselves perennial, ever recurrent in such generation, without a missing link in the chain, and giving the most indisputable evidence of the power of a strong and healthy stock to project its virtues across the lapse of years and awaken in distant times and amidst the most diverse circumstances the spirit that in bygone years had animated the blood. Such is conspicuously the case with the distinguished Rogers family of Connecticut, which, since the early Colonial period when its progenitor severed his connections with the land of his birth and came to dwell in the free wilderness of the "New World," has exhibited uninterruptedly those sterling qualities that have for so long been associated with the highest type of New England manhood.

The Rogers family is one well known in Hartford, and in connection with the silver-plating industry, with which it is almost synonymous, its fame is world-wide. The name is derived from the same root as the modern German word *ruhm*, meaning fame. The old Frank equivalent to this being *Hrother* and



Frank W. Rogers

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Rogers, a corruption of this. It seems to have meant honored, which is doubtless a still further modification of the same root. Historical tradition associates it with all that is true and noble and there is another ascribed meaning as "one whose word is reliable." General Underwood states that "the earliest crest of the Rogers escutcheon was a fleur-de-lis and the first motto was: *Nos Nostrague deo*, which being translated is ourselves and our possessions to God." According to General Underwood the line in England up to the time of James Rogers, the founder of the family in this country, is as follows: (I) Sir John Fitz Roger, of Dorset, England, and wife Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Simon Ferneaux, knight, descended from the Earls of Bush. (II) Sir John Fitz Roger and wife, Agnes Mordaunt, 1415-41. (III) Sir John Fitz Roger and wife, Elizabeth Shuttlebroke. (IV) Sir Henry Rogers and wife Annie, daughter of Lord William Sturton. (V) Thomas Rogers and Catherine de Courtenay (the lineage of Catherine de Courtenay is traced in unbroken line to Alfred the Great). (VI) Nicholas Rogers. (VII) William Rogers. (VIII) William Rogers and wife, Mary Ash. (IX) John Rogers, born 1571, died 1635, and wife, Elizabeth Bostwick. (X) James Rogers and Elizabeth Rowland.

In the public record office in England there is to be found a copy of a "licens to go beyond the seas," dated April 15, 1635, and one of those who sailed for New England in the good ship "Increase" was James Rogers, twenty years old. This James Rogers was believed to have been the same James Rogers who lived in New London, Connecticut, and there is certainly no evidence against it. During the Pequot War in 1637, James Rogers was one of the six men who took part under the command of Captain John

Underhill, and shortly after this time he acquired land in Stratford, Connecticut, where he married Elizabeth, daughter of Samuel Rowland. In 1652 he removed from Stratford to Milford, in the same colony, and joined the Pruddens Congregational Church, which his wife had already joined in 1645. According to different records of that time, it is believed that James Rogers was a baker and tradesman of importance in the community. Between 1656 and 1660 he became an inhabitant of the town of New London, and on March 14, 1660-61, was made a freeman there. James Rogers was a deputy to the Court of Elections in May, 1661, and 1662, and in the latter year was corn commissioner of New London. Between 1662 and 1673 he was a representative to the General Court seven times and was in close association with Matthew Griswold, serving with him on State and church committees several times. To be chosen for church and State positions in the time of James Rogers was a far greater honor than attaches to a similar appointment to-day, as these matters were then considered of paramount importance. We can see therefore the high estimation in which he was held by the community. He was one of the largest landowners of New London and amongst his holdings was a grant given him by Uncas, chief of the Mohegans, in August, 1658. James Rogers died in 1687 in New London, and his wife about 1709.

Their son, Samuel Rogers, was born, in all probability, in 1640. The birth has not actually been recorded, but as his will was made in 1712, in which he states that he was then seventy-two years of age, we are warranted in assuming his birth in 1640. On the occasion of his marriage he received from his father two hundred pounds sterling, together with a

stone house and bakery at the head of Winthrop's Cove. For many years Samuel Rogers conducted this bakery with success. In the year 1680 he settled in what was at that time termed Mohegan and was in reality the first white man to make his home there. He had for many years maintained the most friendly relations with this tribe and their famous chief, Uncas, and in return for this friendship and a number of services which he was enabled to perform for them, Uncas and his son Owaneco gave to him a number of tracts of land. Samuel Rogers, adding thus to his father's property, was by far the largest landowner in the colony. He died December 1, 1713, at New London. Samuel Rogers was twice married. The first time to Mary, a daughter of Thomas and Ann (Lord) Stanton, of Hartford, Connecticut.

Their son, Daniel Rogers, was born on a date not accurately ascertainable, but as his death occurred in 1772 and it was claimed at the time that he was one hundred and five years old, this would give the date of his birth as 1667. He inherited large estates from his father, and during his life by purchase added greatly to these, so that like his grandfather and father he was a very large landowner in the community. His remarkable age is rendered still more remarkable by the fact that he was in full possession of all his faculties. He was one hundred years old when first presented with a pair of eye-glasses and at the age of ninety-five could mow with a scythe all day in the hayfield. He married, September 24, 1772, Grace, the daughter of Thomas and Johanna Williams, of North Parish. Mrs. Rogers was a member of the Northville church, having been admitted to that body September 9, 1733. She was not far behind her husband in point of age,

and died in 1775, when ninety-eight years old.

Their son, Alpheus Rogers, was a farmer, inheriting much valuable land from his father in the New Salem Society, on which he settled and lived all his life, his death occurring there, February 12, 1779. He was married, on January 31, 1745, to Delight, a daughter of Lieutenant James and Sarah (Rogers) Harris. Mrs. Rogers was born October 17, 1720, and died March 10, 1783.

Their son, Asa Rogers, was born February 19, 1756, and died in Hartford, Connecticut, May 7, 1804, having come to live in that city at some time during his life. He was twice married, the second time on December 23, 1798, to Sarah Reynolds.

Their son, William Hazen Rogers, was born May 13, 1801, and was the father of Frank Willson Rogers, of this sketch. William Hazen Rogers was the first manufacturer of silver plated ware in this country, and was in addition the first man to use graded rolls for the manufacture of blanks for plating. Mr. Rogers spent his early life on the farm of his father, near Hartford, and was one of twelve children to grow to manhood. His first business experience was gained in the jewelry trade, and after a few years of training he entered into partnership in this line of business with Joseph Church. The firm of Church & Rogers was organized in 1825 and did business at Ferry street, Hartford, until the year 1835, when it was dissolved. Mr. Rogers then moved to No. 6 State street, and it was here that he conducted the experiment of silver-plating which later revolutionized the industry and was responsible for the forming of the famous firm of Rogers Brothers. He was the first man in the country to apply the process of electro-plating to

the silver trade. His genius and ability are alone responsible for bringing the process to that degree of perfection which made it practical for commercial purposes. Realization of the possibilities of his discovery led him to patent it, and he was the first man to apply to the government for a patent on sectional plate. He carried on the silver-plating industry alone until 1847, in which year, on account of its growth, he organized the celebrated firm of Rogers Brothers. The manufacturing plant occupied for a time the old jail building on Pearl street, and was later moved to quarters built especially for it on the site of the Jewel Belting Company. In 1862 the factory was discontinued, though the industry was continued and the manufacturing was done under the direction of William Rogers as superintendent by the Meriden Britannia Company, which did the work for a royalty. This factory, which is now the International Silver Company, employs a working force of a thousand men. William Rogers died February 2, 1873, at the age of seventy-one years.

In 1828 he was married (first) to Parthenia Tyler, who died on January 3, 1831, without issue. On December 7, 1831, he married (second) Nancy Willson, who was born at Golden Bridge, New York, a daughter of Nehemiah Willson. To this union were born eight children, three of whom are now living: Ellen F., wife of John H. Brace, of Syracuse, New York, both deceased; Lucy W., deceased, was wife of the late Dennis Sage, of East Milton, Massachusetts; Mary E., widow of James S. Belden, of Hartford, Connecticut; Sarah A., deceased, was wife of Joseph A. Wooley, of Hartford, Connecticut; Georgiana, widow of Isaac H. Coe, of Hartford, Connecticut; Isabella J., deceased, was wife of Stephen Raymond, of Rochester, New

York; Frank Willson, mentioned below. William H. Rogers and his wife were both members of the First Methodist Episcopal Church of Hartford, and for many years Mr. Rogers was the superintendent of the Sunday school of the church which he attended.

Frank Willson Rogers, who is now the only representative of the celebrated old house of Rogers as it was organized, received his education in the elementary and high schools of Hartford. After graduation from the latter he went to Montpelier, Vermont, where he remained for four years, until the spring of 1875, serving an apprenticeship to the jewelry trade under Ira H. Town in that city. At the end of that time he returned to Hartford, and for two and a half years was employed by C. H. Case, jeweler. He then decided to enter the silverware business independently and became secretary and director of the William Rogers Manufacturing Company, in which capacity he served for twelve years. Mr. Rogers then entered the insurance business as solicitor. In this field of endeavor, through sheer force of application to his principles and executive ability, Mr. Rogers has risen to the important capacity of manager for Connecticut of the Massachusetts Mutual Life Insurance Company. He has charge of all the agents in the State. In comparison to its size as a city, the insurance interests of the city of Hartford are greater than those of any other city in the United States, and to men of the type of Mr. Rogers these interests look for their future maintenance. Mr. Rogers' political affiliation is with the Republican party. He is a member of St. John's Lodge, No. 4, Free and Accepted Masons, of Hartford. He has held all the offices possible of attainment in that society, and is now a past master. He is a member

of the Masonic Club, the New Britain Club of New Britain, the Home Club of Meriden, the Republican Club and the City Club of Hartford. The family are members of the First Baptist Church.

On December 31, 1879, Frank Willson Rogers married Elizabeth E. Haff. Mrs. Rogers is the daughter of the late Joel Haff, a well known hatter of Hartford, where he died in 1886, at the age of sixty-eight years. He married Elizabeth Marble, of East Hartford. She died in 1880, at the age of fifty-eight years. Their children are: Elizabeth (Lizzie) E., born in New London, Connecticut, the wife of F. Willson Rogers; Joel P., who resides in Hartford. The children of Mr. and Mrs. Frank Willson Rogers are: Erle, born March 19, 1881; Harold, born April 28, 1883, married, November 10, 1911, Carolyn Chisholm; William I., born June 4, 1886, married, March 3, 1916, Dorothy Lyman; Grace I., born February 26, 1890.

ENSWORTH, Horace Hayden,

Head of Important Industry.

That branch of the Ensworth family of Connecticut of which Horace Hayden Ensworth, the present head of L. L. Ensworth & Son, of Hartford, is a member has been prominent and active in the affairs of the State for several generations. Like many other fine old families its sons have always been well forward in the public notice, and honored and respected for their achievements in the various lines of endeavor which they chose. They have been politicians in no sense of the word, but have done fully and to the good of the community the duty of every true citizen as regards public service. The Ensworth family was among the early settlers of Canterbury, Connecticut, and traces its line of ancestry back to Elder William Brewster (and to the Haydens),

who settled in Connecticut in the year 1620 (making the pilgrimage to the New World in the "Mayflower").

John and Polly (Backus) Ensworth, great-grandparents of Horace Hayden Ensworth, were residents of Canterbury, and here his grandfather, Major Horace Ensworth, was born February 3, 1812. Horace Ensworth grew to manhood in that wonderful period of national progress and advance which immediately followed the conclusion of the War of 1812. He removed to Hartford, where he established the firm of Ensworth & Company, which engaged in the drayage business in that city and surrounding territory. He had a strong bent for military affairs and had a genius for organization. In 1855 he organized a company of cavalry of which he was made captain. In his later years Major Ensworth was conspicuously identified with the Putnam Phalanx and several times acted in the capacity of chief marshal at election and also parades. He was one of the best known and widely liked citizens of Hartford at the time of his death, which occurred May 23, 1875. His funeral was attended by Major Boardman and the staff and officers of the Governor's Horse Guard in full uniform. Officers of the various city military companies were present and the Putnam Phalanx attended in full ranks. On April 19, 1840, Major Ensworth married at Windham, Connecticut, Jerusha Antoinette Lasell, a descendant of Elder William Brewster.

Lester Lasell Ensworth was born in Hartford, Connecticut, September 4, 1841, the son of Major Horace and Jerusha Antoinette (Lasell) Ensworth. His education consisted solely of that offered by the public schools of Hartford, and as a young man he entered the employ of Clark & Company, steel merchants, and the leading firm in that industry at the

time. He was industrious and observant, level headed and clear in his perceptions. During the years that followed Mr. Ensworth so acquitted himself that in 1868 he was made a partner in the business. His ability was marked and his value to the firm very great. Upon the death of George H. Clark, in 1881, senior partner in the firm, Mr. Ensworth succeeded to his place. Under his management the business flourished and developed until it was one of the largest of its kind in New England. Mr. Ensworth became recognized as one of the leaders of industry in Hartford, and rose to prominence in the confidence and esteem of his fellows. He was in no way a politician, beyond taking the interest in public affairs that every progressive, broad-minded and thinking citizen does. He was fully cognizant of his duties as a citizen, however, and when sought for the office, he served for several terms in the Court of Common Council, and was active in the educational affairs of the West Middle School District. He was prominent in the financial circles of Hartford, holding the office of director in the First National Bank and the Mechanics' Savings Bank. Mr. Ensworth was a member of the Hartford Club; and had been a thirty-second degree Mason for many years prior to his death. He was a member of the board of trustees of the Church of the Redeemer, though in his later years he became interested in Christian Science, and became identified with the First Church of Christ Scientist. On November 5, 1867, he married Martha C. Hayden, daughter of General William and Abby (Denslow) Hayden. Their children are: Horace Hayden, mentioned at length below; George Hunt Clark, born June 20, 1876, who became a well known singer of New York City; and Antoinette, born October 14, 1873.

Mr. Ensworth was a man of generous

impulses, high ideals, which he brought to bear on all phases of his life, and the strictest integrity. He had an indomitable will, of the sort that accomplishes that which it sets out to do, sweeping aside obstacles through the sheer force of its momentum. He was very popular in the circles in which he moved because of those traits of his character, such as geniality, courtesy, honesty and fidelity, which appealed universally to those with whom he came in contact. His interest in current happenings was keen, and his knowledge of affairs extensive; but he was, withal, essentially home-loving in his tastes. He always had the betterment of the community at heart, and his service to his fellowmen, though unostentatious, was of the quiet, telling sort, which has the greatest effect. His death occurred on December 1, 1907.

Horace Hayden Ensworth, son of Lester Lasell and Martha C. (Hayden) Ensworth, was born in Hartford, Connecticut, June 12, 1870. He received his early education in the elementary and the high schools of Hartford, being graduated from the latter in 1886. He was interested in electrical engineering and became a student at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, graduating from there in 1891 with the degree of Bachelor of Science. He immediately returned to Hartford, and entered business with his father, studying the steel industry from the ground up. At the death of his father, Horace H. Ensworth succeeded to the management of the business and is at the present time (1917) the head of L. L. Ensworth & Son. He is considered a rising figure in Hartford industry—one of the type of men on which the city pins the hope of its future. Daniel S. Morrell and Horace Hayden Ensworth were elected directors of the Connecticut River Banking Company to fill vacancies caused by

the death of Stanley B. Bosworth and the resignation of Arthur D. Coffin.

Mr. Ensworth is a member of St. John's Lodge, No. 4, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, of Hartford, and a member of Pythagorous Chapter, Royal Arch Masons. He is active in the Hartford Club, the Hartford Golf Club, the Republican Club, and the University Club.

HAYES, Abner Pierce,

Lawyer, Legislator.

Abner Pierce Hayes, of Waterbury, who, although a comparatively young man, has attained a place of distinction and influence in the affairs of his native State, is a descendant of fine old New England stock on both sides of the house, the members of the various generations performing well their part in the affairs of the communities wherein they resided.

Captain Stephen Hayes, grandfather of Abner Pierce Hayes, was a prominent figure in the life of Bethlehem, Connecticut, active in public affairs, and serving as captain of cavalry in the old State militia. He married Lucy Amelia Platt, who was also an active factor in the social circles of Bethlehem, and who bore her husband seven children, three of whom are living at the present time (1916) namely: Franklin Pierce, Samuel P., Alice, who became the wife of Henry Canfield. The death of Captain Hayes occurred at the venerable age of ninety-one years and his wife also passed away after attaining the equally venerable age of ninety years.

Franklin Pierce Hayes, father of Abner Pierce Hayes, was born in Bethlehem, Connecticut, and has resided there ever since. He spent his boyhood in assisting his father in the management of the farm, and in attendance at district and academic schools, and is now a retired farmer and

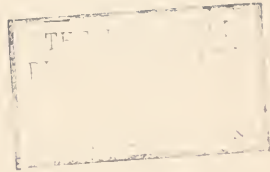
is well known in the community as a public-spirited citizen, having served two terms in the General Assembly and holding many public positions of trust and responsibility. He married Catherine Pierce Bloss, a native of Bethlehem, Connecticut, now deceased, daughter of Samuel Lambert and Mary Jane (Pierce) Bloss, of Roxbury, Connecticut, Mr. Bloss having been very active in public affairs during his life and having served in both houses of the State Legislature. Mr. and Mrs. Hayes were the parents of two children: Abner Pierce, of whom further, and George Franklin, who died April 29, 1893, when not quite twenty-one years of age.

Abner Pierce Hayes was born in Bethlehem, Connecticut, January 25, 1876. He passed the years of his boyhood and early youth in his native place, attended the local schools until he was fourteen years of age, and then became a student of Mt. Hermon School, a school for the preparation of young men for college. Here he demonstrated his aptness as a scholar, especially in such matters as mathematics and all subjects that brought into requirement the faculties of reason and logic. Upon completing his course in this institution, he entered Yale University and there continued his career as a brilliant student, graduating therefrom with the class of 1898 with high honors. While in college he was a member of the Phi Beta Kappa Society. His work in college led to his receiving a splendid position for so young a man, being appointed statistician for the lines of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company lying west of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. For two years he performed his complex tasks with great efficiency, severing his connection with the company at the expiration of that period of time, his reason for this move being found in the fact that an



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Abner P. Hayes



interest, already strong, in the subject of the law rapidly grew upon him and finally became sufficiently powerful to impel him to give up all other work, no matter how successful he was in it, for this more compelling interest, and, perhaps, there was an added impulse in his taste for a more public type of activity. Nor is it wonderful that this should have been so, for Mr. Hayes' talents, while they undoubtedly fitted him for his work as statistician, are not less appropriate for the career of a lawyer, and it is certain that there are additional traits of character that make for him a life of close contact with his fellows the best. He thereupon returned to Yale University, entered the Law School and graduated with the class of 1902. He then took up his residence in Waterbury, Connecticut, and at once established himself in practice, opening an office at No. 717 Lilley Building in that city, a location in which he has continued ever since. Success marked his efforts from the outset, and from then until the present his practice has been important and his handling of it has been in such a manner as to establish his reputation for probity and ability. But Mr. Hayes' talents did not permit him to remain long in a merely private capacity. He is a member of the Republican party. In 1901, while a student of law at Yale, he was chosen as a delegate to the Constitutional Convention from his native town and was the youngest member of that body. Later he was elected to the General Assembly of the State from the city of Waterbury; was elected in 1907, reëlected in 1908, serving both terms, and during the latter held membership on the judiciary committee of the Legislature.

In addition to his legal and political activities, Mr. Hayes is conspicuous in the general life of the community he has chosen for his home, and takes a promi-

nent part in social and fraternal circles, his name being included in the membership of many important organizations, including the local lodge, Free and Accepted Masons, and the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. He attends the Congregational church, taking an active interest in its work and contributing liberally toward its support.

Mr. Hayes married, November 4, 1908, Margaret Ingoldsby Fitzpatrick, a native of Waterbury, Connecticut, where she has lived all her life, a daughter of John and Mary (Ingoldsby) Fitzpatrick, natives of Ireland, but old residents of Waterbury.

GOODWIN, Wallace Burdette,

Real Estate Operator.

The name of Goodwin is very ancient, having been found in Germany as far back as the fifth century when it was spelled Gudwin and Godwin. The name is evidently a compound one, composed of the Gothic guda, meaning good, or goda, meaning God, and vin or wini, meaning friend, so that the name signifies good friend or God's friend, depending on which of the derivatives of the first element of the name is accepted. In England the name has been traced back to the period when surnames were first coming into use, and the Mr. Goodwin of this review is a worthy scion in the ninth generation of this family, which is one of the oldest and most distinguished in Connecticut, one that has ever been noted for its patriotism, public spirit and for its high ethical ideas.

Robert Goodwin was a resident of Norwich, England, in 1238. In 1300 the burgess of Colchester was Adam Goodwin, and when Edward III. levied an assessment for the marriage of his son Galfridus Goodwin was one of the num-

ber taxed. From that time on the name appears with unceasing frequency. At the close of the fifteenth century there were to be found three numerous families of the name in County Norfolk, another wealthy family in Suffolk, with other well-to-do families of the name in other counties, notably, Essex, Bedford and Cambridge. While the immediate antecedents of Ozias Goodwin, the progenitor of the branch of the family herein traced, have not been identified, research in England at the instance of the late J. J. Goodwin, to whose valuable work we are indebted for much of the information in this sketch, makes the presumption strong that he came from the Essex family of Goodwins.

(I) Ozias Goodwin was born in 1596. His name is first found on record in New England at Hartford, Connecticut, where he received a grant of land in February, 1639-40. His name appears on the monument erected in the center of "The Ancient Burying-Ground of Hartford" to the memory of the "Founders of Hartford." His home lot was on Trumbull street, near Church street. He was one of the company from Hartford, Windsor, and Wethersfield, who on April 18, 1659, signed an agreement to remove to Hadley, Massachusetts, but the records indicate that he finally decided to remain in Hartford. His name appears on the list of freemen dwelling on the north side of the river in that city on October 13, 1669. He died in the spring of 1683.

(II) William Goodwin, the eldest child of Ozias Goodwin, was born about 1629, and died October 15, 1689. He was made freeman, May 21, 1657, and was chimney viewer in 1662, 1665, 1671. Under date of December 29, 1676, "The townsmen agreed with William Goodwin to sweep the meeting house, and ring the Bell Sabbaths and public meetings of the Town or

Side and at nine of the Clock at night for which he is to have seven pounds per annum. He is also to dig graves and warn publick meetings as the townsmen shall appoint for which he shall be paid as Robert Sanford was." It is not known who his wife was except that she had a sister, Sarah Fruen, who was betrothed to Thomas Greenhill, who died before the time for their marriage.

(III) Nathaniel Goodwin, son of Ozias Goodwin, was a shoemaker by trade. In March, 1734, he was elected deacon of the First Church in Hartford and held that office until his death in November, 1747. He married, 1688, Mehetable Porter, born September 15, 1673, and died April 6, 1726, daughter of Samuel and Hannah (Stanley) Porter, of Hadley, Massachusetts. Samuel Porter was born in England in 1626. He was made freeman, March 4, 1635. He removed to Hartford, Connecticut, in 1636, where he was a merchant, and removed to Hadley, Massachusetts, in 1659, and died there, September 6, 1689. In 1659 he married Hannah Stanley, born in England, daughter of Thomas Stanley, who came from England in the ship, "Planter," locating in Lynn, Massachusetts, in 1635. She died December 18, 1702. Jonathan Porter, father of Samuel Porter, was, according to English records, in the sixteenth generation from William de la Grande, a Norman knight, who participated in the Conquest in 1066 and acquired lands in Warwickshire. Ralph (or Roger), son of William de la Grande, became "Grand Porteur" to Henry I., A. D. 1120, from which he derived the name Porter. Jonathan Porter was a member of the company that settled in Dorchester, Massachusetts, in 1630, and in 1635 was a member of the company that under the Rev. Jonathan Warham settled what is now Windsor, Connecticut. He was for that

period a man of considerable substance. His wife Rose died in July, 1647, and he died April 22, 1648.

(IV) Isaac Goodwin, son of Nathaniel Goodwin, was baptized November 10, 1695, and died August 15, 1766. He resided in what is now West Hartford; was grand juror in 1741 and selectman in 1742. He married for his second wife Ruth Gaylord, born October 18, 1704, died after May, 1773, daughter of William and Hope Gaylord, of Hartford.

(V) Ebenezer Goodwin, son of Isaac Goodwin, was baptized May 29, 1743, and died May 18, 1810. He received from his grandfather, William Gaylord, in 1762, fifty-seven acres of land in New Hartford and removed there, becoming one of the leading citizens of the town. He was lister in 1772 and 1774; one of the committee of inspection in 1775, 1776; member of the committee of the Ecclesiastical Society in 1780 and 1796, and held a number of other positions. He married Amy Webster, baptized January 26, 1746, died at New Hartford, Connecticut, January 8, 1835, daughter of Isaac Webster, who was baptized at Hartford, June 15, 1718, and died September 19, 1801. He located in West Hartford, and his name appears in connection with a number of real estate transactions. He married, November 11, 1739, Anne White. She became a member of the church in West Hartford in 1741, and her husband in 1770. She died June 23, 1807. Captain Stephen Webster, father of Isaac Webster, was born January 1, 1693, and died in 1724. He married, June 6, 1717, Mary Burnham, baptized December 19, 1690, daughter of John and Mary (Olcott) Burnham. After the death of her husband, she married (second) Ebenezer Merrill. Deacon Jonathan Webster, father of Captain Webster, was born January 9, 1656-57, in Middletown, Connecticut, and died in

1735. He was a merchant in Hartford. He married for his first wife on May 11, 1681, Dorcas, daughter of Stephen and Dorcas (Bronson) Hopkins, and granddaughter of Jonathan and Jane Hopkins, among the first settlers of Hartford, also of Jonathan Bronson, of Farmington. Jonathan Webster and his wife joined the Second Church at Hartford, March 7, 1695. She died during that year. Lieutenant Robert Webster, father of Deacon Webster, was born in 1627, and died about May 31, 1676. He was chosen recorder of Wethersfield upon the organization of the town in September, 1651. In 1652 he settled in Middletown Upper Houses. He represented Middletown in the General Court from September, 1653, to May, 1655; from May to October, 1656; from October, 1657, to October, 1658, returning to Hartford in the latter year. On May 18, 1654, he was confirmed lieutenant in Middletown, and the same year was appointed on a committee to impress men and necessaries for the Narragansett expedition; was jurymen at Hartford in 1662, 1663; on May 9, 1672, Hartford granted him three hundred acres of land; in 1673 he was appointed one of the surveyors of lands on the Naugatuck river; on October 11, 1675, he was appointed on a committee to arrange defences of the town; this was evidently a measure of protection against the Indians in King Philip's War. Savage says he was "on service in the war of 1675," and on May 22, 1712, the governor and council ordered that he be paid two pounds thirteen shillings and six pence for service as a soldier. He married, in 1652, Susannah Treat, born in 1629, died in 1705, daughter of Richard and Joanna Treat, the former named being among the first settlers of Wethersfield. The apartment house at No. 1915 Retreat avenue is probably upon or near the spot where the

"Mansion house" of Lieutenant Webster stood. Governor Jonathan Webster, father of Lieutenant Webster, was the immigrant ancestor of the family, also the progenitor of the oldest and probably the most numerous Webster family in America. He came from Warwickshire, England, probably about 1630-33. He removed from Cambridge to Hartford in 1636, probably with the Rev. Thomas Hooker. He located on what is now Governor street, on the east side of the street, about halfway between Charter Oak avenue and Wyllys street. His name appears on the monument to the "Founders of Hartford" in Center Church burying ground. From January 14, 1639, when "the first written constitution known to history, that created a government" was adopted, to 1659, Jonathan Webster was chosen to office: From 1639 to 1655 as magistrate; as deputy governor, 1655; as governor, 1656; as chief magistrate, 1657-58-59. He was prominent in the dealings of the colony with the Indians. He was also a member of the committee that formed the criminal code for the colony. In 1654 he was appointed a member of the Congress of the United Colonies. He was one of the eleven members of the original settlers who were honored with the prefix "Mr.," a title of distinction in those days. He was a member of the company that withdrew from the Hartford church and settled Hadley, Massachusetts, where he died in 1661. His widow, Agnes Webster, died in 1667, probably in Hartford.

(VI) Pitts Goodwin, son of Ebenezer Goodwin, was born January 28, 1779, in New Hartford, and died August 2, 1864. He engaged in agricultural pursuits in his native town during his entire active career. For more than sixty years he sang in the church choir. He married, in 1801, Miriam, daughter of Joseph and

—— (Hopkins) Gilbert, of Litchfield. She died December 11, 1821, aged forty-two years.

(VII) Harvey Goodwin, son of Pitts Goodwin, was born August 17, 1802, and died June 11, 1895. In 1823 he removed to Torrington, where he engaged in farming and brick-making until 1827. He then located in West Hartford, where he worked in a brick yard for a time, and in 1832 erected a pottery in Elmwood Village and engaged in the manufacture of glazed earthenware flower pots until 1872, when he transferred the business to his three sons. He won success through honest methods and persistent intelligently directed industry. He was a consistent member of the Congregational church, and his second wife was identified with the Methodist Episcopal church. He married (first) March 18, 1832, Mary Sedgwick, born January 31, 1806, died April 18, 1843, daughter of Timothy and Lucy (Braman) Sedgwick. He married (second) February 2, 1845, Frances Adelia Elmore, born March 31, 1814, died November 8, 1897, daughter of Moses and Eunice (Burnham) Elmore, of South Windsor, Connecticut. Children by first wife: Ann Amelia and Lucy Sedgwick. Children by second wife: Harvey Burdette, of whom further; Wilbur Elmore, Elton Newell and Clarence Beaumont.

(VIII) Harvey Burdette Goodwin, son of Harvey Goodwin, was born November 30, 1845. He was educated in the public schools of West Hartford and Hartford. He began working in his father's pottery during his boyhood, and has continued in the same line of business to the present time (1917). In 1872 his brothers, Wilbur E. and Elton N., together with Harvey B., took over the father's business, and they enlarged the line of products to include besides flower pots of all kinds and shapes, handsomely decorated jardi-

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nieres, lamps, cuspidors, umbrella stands, lawn vases, hanging baskets, jugs, mantel vases and a wide range of novelties. The business was developed until it became the largest and most important of the kind in the country. A spur was built from the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad to the plant, and at one time the company employed from seventy-five to one hundred hands, the product being distributed all over the United States. The business was incorporated as Goodwin Brothers, Harvey B. Goodwin, president; Wilbur E. Goodwin, secretary; Elton N. Goodwin, treasurer. The plant was destroyed by fire in the year 1907, and since that time their product has been manufactured under contract. Mr. Goodwin is a member of Wyllys Lodge, No. 99, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons. He married, June 10, 1885, Annie Bramley, born in Alfreton, Derbyshire, England, October 4, 1862, daughter of Jonathan B. and Martha (Jepson) Bramley. Their children are as follows: Frances Catherine, born June 12, 1886, became the wife of Robert P. Matatall, of West Hartford; Wallace Burdette, of whom further; Harvey, born September 5, 1890; Margaret Argyle, born August 8, 1894; Shirley Bramley, born November 6, 1899.

(IX) Wallace Burdette Goodwin, son of Harvey Burdette Goodwin, was born in Elmwood, June 17, 1889. He acquired a practical education in the public schools of West Hartford, Connecticut, including the High School. He gained his first practical experience in business life in the office of the Hartford Steam Boiler Inspection and Insurance Company, remaining in their employ four years. He then became a traveling salesman for the Fidelity and Casualty Insurance Company, serving in that capacity for a year, and since that time has been engaged in

the real estate and insurance business on his own account, specializing on property between Hartford and New Britain. He has developed several properties, one of the principal ones being Bungalow Farms, on the Newington road, and a tract of fifteen or twenty acres known as Burgoyne Gardens, which he is developing in connection with some other people. He has been a member of the Governor's Foot Guard since November, 1915; is a director of the Goodwin Brothers Company, and a member of the City Club. Mr. Goodwin married, December 18, 1915, Lulu Edna Cadwell, daughter of John P. and Emma Cadwell, of Elmwood. They attend Christ Episcopal Church.

FAY, George Austin,

Lawyer.

For fifty-seven years George Austin Fay was a resident of Meriden, Connecticut, and for fifty-three years was a member of the New Haven county bar, rising to eminence in his profession and well known far beyond local limits. There was little in his early life to distinguish him from the thousands of New England boys of his period, and he was a young man of twenty-five before he found his true sphere, the law. From that time, however, his advance was rapid and he became one of the brightest ornaments of the Connecticut bar. He at one time took an active part in politics, and at the session when James E. English was unseated and Marshall Jewell seated as the duly elected Governor of Connecticut, he was a member of the State Senate and chairman of the committee on elections in charge of the contest. But with that exception he gave himself unreservedly to his profession, conducting a large practice with unusual success. He was contemporary with his brother, Frank S. Fay,

judge of Meriden city courts since 1902, and was that brother's preceptor in the law.

In June, 1656, his ancestor, John Fay, arrived in Boston on the ship "Speedwell," from Gravesend, England, he then being but eight years of age. He had either relations or friends in Sudbury, Massachusetts, and there spent several years, first appearing on the records of Marlboro, Massachusetts, in 1669. There the births of his children occurred, but he left, seemingly as a means of safety, and resided in Watertown, returning to Marlboro after the close of King Philip's War and there died in 1690. He married (first) Mary Brigham, who died during the family residence in Watertown. He married (second) in 1678, Susanna, daughter of William Shattuck, of Watertown, and widow of Joseph Morse.

John (2) Fay, son of John (1) Fay and his first wife, Mary (Brigham) Fay, was born in Marlboro, Massachusetts, November 3, 1669. He settled in that part of Marlboro which later was incorporated as Westboro, and there died in 1749, a highly respected, influential citizen and town official. He married (first) December 1, 1690, Elizabeth Wellington, born December 29, 1673, died in March, 1729, daughter of Benjamin and Elizabeth (Sweetman) Wellington. He married (second) December 16, 1729, Levinah Brigham, who survived him. The births of four of his ten children are recorded in Marlboro.

John (3) Fay, son of John (2) Fay and his first wife, Elizabeth (Wellington) Fay, was born December 6, 1700, died November 10, 1732. He was a large landowner and resident of Marlboro and Northboro. He married, April 17, 1721, Hannah Child, who survived him and married a second husband, Samuel Lyscomb, of Southboro.

Major Josiah Fay, son of John (3) and Hannah (Child) Fay, was born February 4, 1731, died August 8, 1776, while in the military service of his country. He settled in Southboro, Massachusetts, about 1750; was sergeant in the Crown Point Expedition in 1756, and marched with the minute-men from Southboro early on the morn of the Lexington Alarm, April 19, 1775. The battle which made immortal history was fought before the arrival of the Southboro men, but he kept on to Cambridge and spent three months with the Colonial troops while the British occupied Boston. He continued in the Continental service, rose to the rank of major, was engaged and wounded in the battle of White Plains, and died from the effects of his injuries in New York City. He was a selectman of Southboro in 1770, 1771 and 1775, warden in 1769. Major Fay married, March 22, 1757, Mary Bent, born April 18, 1737, died in 1831, at the great age of ninety-two, daughter of Peter Bent, of Marlboro.

Captain Josiah (2) Fay, a twin, son of Major Josiah (1) and Mary (Bent) Fay, was born June 10, 1758, at Southboro, died at Marlboro, February 18, 1845. He removed to Marlboro about 1799, was a skilled mechanic, a manufacturer of hand-made nails, and a farmer. He was a soldier of the Revolution, field drummer in 1785, later held the rank of captain, served as selectman in 1775 and constable in 1791. He married, in 1778, Hepzibah Collins, of Southboro, of ancient Colonial family, tracing descent from Captain Miles Standish. She was born in 1751, died August 19, 1843, the mother of six sons and four daughters: Josiah; Abigail, married William Howe; Mark; Mary; Peter B.; Sally; Hepzebeth; George William, of further mention; Jerub Amber; Julius Augustus.

George William Fay, eighth child of

Captain Josiah (2) and Hepzibah (Collins) Fay, was born in Marlboro, Massachusetts, May 12, 1805, died February 5, 1867, a cabinetmaker, contractor and builder. He married, at Willimantic, Connecticut, October 5, 1835, Amanda Almira Ward, born April 20, 1814, died May 6, 1903, in Marlboro, daughter of Jeremiah and Eunice (Storrs) Ward. They were the parents of four sons and two daughters: 1. Lucien Dana, born September 4, 1836, died at St. Louis, Missouri, January 10, 1871; married, April 12, 1865, Martha King Batchelor. 2. George Austin, of further mention. 3. Mary Ann, born October 28, 1840, died June 10, 1880; married, October 12, 1863; Henry Otis Russell, and left two children: Theresa Marilla and Henry Carlton Russell. 4. Marilla Elizabeth, born December 9, 1842, died July 3, 1865. 5. Frank Sullivan, of further mention. 6. Heman Storrs, born February 6, 1852; married, September 23, 1891, Ella C. Fontaine.

George Austin Fay, second son of George William and Amanda Almira (Ward) Fay, was born in Marlboro, Massachusetts, August 29, 1838, died in Meriden, Connecticut, September 22, 1916. He spent the years until 1859 at the home farm and in acquiring an education, completing his studies in Marlboro High School. He came to Meriden in 1859, and during his first two years residence was an Adams Express Company clerk and Western Union Telegraph operator. In May, 1861, he entered Yale Law School, whence he was graduated Bachelor of Laws, class of 1862. He then returned to Meriden, entered the law office of O. H. Platt, later a United States Senator from Connecticut, there remaining a year. In May, 1863, he was admitted to the bar, began practice in Meriden, and so continued until his death at the age of seventy-eight years. He was a lawyer of

high repute, was learned in the law, skillful in its application and very successful. During his half century of practice, he was connected with much of the most important litigation appearing in the courts of his section, his practice extending to all State and Federal courts of the district. He prepared his cases with care, was strong and logical in their presentation to court and jury, very tenacious of the rights of his clients and strictly scrupulous in observing the rights of others. He was a member of the various bar associations, was highly regarded by his professional brethren, and well known in the higher courts of the State. He was counsel for the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad for many years, counsel and director of the Wilcox-White Company, counsel for the First National Bank of Meriden, the International Silver Company and many other corporations. He lived to be one of the oldest members of his profession in Meriden and one of the most eminent.

He was a Republican in politics, and in his earlier years took an active part in public affairs. He was elected State Senator in 1871 from the Sixth District and in that body served on the committees on incorporations and elections, being chairman of the latter. During his term the memorable contest over the Governor's election occurred. James E. English, of New Haven, had been returned Governor by a majority of thirty-nine votes, but irregularities in the Fourth Ward of New Haven caused his opponent, Marshall Jewell, to contest the election, which resulted in an investigation with the result that Mr. Jewell was declared elected and inaugurated. As chairman of the elections committee, Mr. Fay played an important part in the contest, but after the expiration of his senatorial term he took no part in public affairs beyond exercis-

ing his rights and duties as a citizen. He was a man of intellectual strength and literary culture, very fond of books and possessing one of the largest private libraries in the State. There he spent most of his hours of leisure, but his friendly, genial nature rejoiced in the social features of the Home and Highland Country clubs, of both of which he was a member. He was most benevolent, generously aided all good causes and never refused to extend a helping hand.

Mr. Fay married, in 1865, Jennie M. Curtis, who died October 18, 1908, only daughter of Alfred P. Curtis, of Meriden.

FAY, Frank Sullivan,

Judge of Meriden Courts.

For the past fifteen years, 1902-1917, Judge Fay has presided over the city and police courts of Meriden, but his connection with the New Haven county bar dates from 1871, when he passed the line which separates the student from the practitioner. From the serene heights of mature years and success, he reviews those forty-six years of professional service in the city of Meriden with a degree of satisfaction that compensates for the stress and strenuousness of the peaceful warfare of the courts which raged about him; warfare in which he has won his full share of victory but not without tasting also the sting of defeat. He was a good lawyer, and since called to the city bench has fully demonstrated his possession of the quality which constitutes the able, just and upright judge. He springs from a race of hardy Massachusetts pioneers, six generations of his ancestors residing in that State, the Fay settlement in Meriden beginning with George Austin Fay in 1859. He was joined by his brother, Frank S. Fay, ten years later, and both became eminent members of the bar, con-

temporary in Meriden until the death of the elder brother in 1916.

Frank Sullivan Fay, third son of George William and Amanda Almira (Ward) Fay, was born in Marlboro, Massachusetts, September 26, 1848. He there passed the grade and high schools, a graduate, class of 1868. In the fall following his graduation, he joined his brother, George Austin Fay, who had been practicing law in Meriden, Connecticut, since 1863, and under his preceptorship prepared for the same profession. He continued his studies until September, 1871, then after passing the required tests to the satisfaction of the court, was duly admitted a member of the New Haven county bar. He at once began practice in Meriden, and during the years until 1882 confined himself to private legal business, gaining an influential clientele and strong position among the rising young men of the county bar. In 1882, he was elected prosecuting agent for New Haven county, a post he filled until 1893. At various times he has filled the office of corporation counsel for the city of Meriden, and for one year, 1891, he was one of the town site commissioners appointed by the United States government for the then territory of Oklahoma. He was located in the town of Oklahoma, and was secretary-treasurer of the board of three to adjust land titles for that town. He continued in successful practice in Meriden until 1902, when a vacancy occurred in the city courts caused by the elevation of James P. Platt, the incumbent, to the bench of the United States Circuit Court. In March, 1902, Mr. Fay was appointed by Governor McLean to fill the vacancy, and for fifteen years with a brief interval he has ably administered the duties of judge of the city and police courts. In 1912 there was a political deadlock in the Legislature and Governor Baldwin ap-



Frank S. Fay

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pointed Harry King as city judge in Meriden. At the next session of the Legislature, which had a Republican majority, Judge Fay was reappointed. He has given himself unreservedly to the law, and has few interests outside of his profession beyond the exercise of those duties and privileges pertaining to public-spirited citizenship and civic obligation. When the old town hall was burned in 1903, Judge Fay was one of the committee in charge of the erection of the present edifice, and he has borne a share in all civic advancement. He is learned in the law, striving in all his decisions to render exact justice, but ever tempering justice with mercy where circumstances justify the withholding of the extreme penalty. He is a member of the New Haven County, State and American Bar associations, and is held in deepest respect and esteem by his professional brethren of both bench and bar. He is a member of the Home and Colonial clubs of Meriden, and takes a deep interest in the various societies and organizations of the city, educational, charitable and religious. He was for years a member of the Metabetchum Fishing Club of Canada, his tastes strongly inclining to the recreations of the out-of-doors and country life. Love of justice, sympathy, unflinching courtesy and tact are characteristics of his nature, and he adheres closely to the law of "Common Sense," believing that success comes surest to those who to this add "honesty, industry and perseverance." To young men he advises: "Keep young, ready for the next duty, do the best you know how and keep sober, for the man who does all that is successful whether he knows it or not." In political faith he is a Republican, and in religious preference an Episcopalian.

Judge Fay married, September 28, 1881,

Elizabeth B. Ham, who died September 1, 1912, daughter of Allan J. and Martha (Cutter) Ham, of Stuyvesant, New York.

SLOCUM, Wellington Robinson,

Representative Citizen.

The sloe is the fruit of the English wild spiny plum tree. It is so named because of its peculiar astringent action on the mouth, known in English as "setting the teeth on edge." In Southwestern England were many cup-shaped depressions or valleys in the hills. These were called combes. The sloe trees were very common in these combes, hence they were called sloecombes, and the residents of that vicinity were designated as John of Sloe Combe or as Sloe Combe, and in the most natural manner the surname of Sloecombe was derived. The coat-of-arms of the family is as follows: Arms: Argent on a fess gules between three griffins' heads coupé sable, as many sinister wings or. Crest: A griffin's head gules between two wings expanded or. Argent—silver; gules—red; coupé—cut off smooth; sable—black; or—gold. The fess is a broad band crossing the middle of the shield laterally and represents the waist belt or girdle of honor which was one of the insignia of knighthood. A griffin is a chimerical creature retained from ancient times and is most frequently represented with the body and legs of a lion, and the head, neck and wings of an eagle, with ears. The conception of this character was watchfulness, strength and swiftness.

(1) Anthony Slocombe was the immigrant ancestor of the branch of the Slocum family herein followed. He was one of the forty-six "first ancient" purchasers of Cohannet, incorporated March 3, 1639, his name being spelled Slocum on this

record. In 1654 he served as one of the two surveyors of highways for Taunton, and again in 1662. He was admitted a freeman, June 3, 1657. Baylies, the historian of Taunton, says that Anthony Slocombe disposed of his rights in that town and removed about 1662 to that part of New Plymouth which two years later was incorporated as Dartmouth township. He settled near the Pascaman-set river, which has since been more generally known as "Slocum's river." He was probably married in England. The following quotation from part of a letter to his "brother-in-law, William Harvey, in Taunton" justifies the inference that he married Harvey's sister. William Harvey was one of the first purchasers of Taunton, his interest being equal to that of Anthony Slocombe. William Harvey was deputy to the General Court for several successive years.

(II) Giles Slocombe, son of Anthony Slocombe, was probably born in Somersetshire, England. He settled in what is now the township of Portsmouth, Newport county, Rhode Island, probably in 1638. His name appears of record in a number of real estate transactions. He was recorded as a freeman of Portsmouth in 1655. He was energetic and prosperous, an active factor in the affairs of the community. Both he and his wife were members of the Society of Friends. There is no record of the maiden name of his wife, but they show Joan Slocomb died June 31, 1679, Giles Slocomb in 1682.

(III) Eliezer Slocombe, son of Giles Slocombe, was born in Portsmouth township, Newport county, Rhode Island, December 25, 1664. He resided in Dartmouth township, dealt extensively in lands and acquired large property interests for those days. His estate was appraised at seven hundred and ninety pounds eighteen shillings and eleven

pence, not including gifts made to his children before his death. He married Elephel Fitzgerald. Her will was proved October 4, 1748.

(IV) Ebenezer Slocum, son of Eliezer and Elephel (Fitzgerald) Slocombe, was born in Dartmouth township, Massachusetts, about 1705. He married, April 4, 1728, Bathsheba Hull, daughter of Tristram and Elizabeth (Dyer) Hull. Tristram Hull was born in Barnstable, Massachusetts, October 8, 1677; married, in Newport, Rhode Island, December 19, 1698, Elizabeth Dyer, and resided in South Kingston, Rhode Island. Elizabeth Dyer was daughter of Charles and Mary Dyer, of Newport, and granddaughter of William and Mary Dyer, of Boston, 1635. William Dyer was hanged on Boston Common, June 1, 1660, for preaching as a Friend. Tristram Hull was son of Joseph Hull, born in June, 1652; settled in Kingston, Rhode Island, and became a prominent minister of the Society of Friends; married Experience, daughter of Robert and Deborah (Perry) Harper, of Sandwich, Massachusetts, who were among the first of the Friends. Joseph Hull was son of Captain Tristram and Blanche Hull. He was born in Norleigh, Devonshire, England, in 1624; was a shipowner and merchant at Barnstable; died in 1666. Captain Tristram Hull was son of the Rev. Joseph and Agnes Hull; he was born in 1594; received the degree of Bachelor of Arts from Oxford; was rector of Norleigh, Devonshire, England; first minister of Weymouth, Massachusetts, in 1635; died in 1665. The Hull family originated in Somersetshire. For some time Ebenezer Slocum and his wife continued to reside in Dartmouth, but prior to 1756 they removed to Tiverton township, Rhode Island. They were living there in 1774.

(V) David Slocum, son of Ebenezer

and Bathsheba (Hull) Slocum, was born in Dartmouth township, Massachusetts, September 23, 1740. He removed with his parents to Tiverton township, Rhode Island, but six years previous to the Revolutionary War he and his wife removed to Tolland township, Massachusetts, where they spent the remainder of their days. He married Phebe Manchester, born July 21, 1743, daughter of Godfrey Manchester. She was a native of Tiverton township, Rhode Island. David Slocum died December 7, 1818, survived by his wife, who passed away, March 1, 1819.

(VI) Hull Slocum, son of David and Phebe (Manchester) Slocum, was born in Tiverton township, Rhode Island, January 7, 1767, and died March 3, 1843. He was three years old when his family removed to Tolland township, Massachusetts, and he there spent the remainder of his days, residing on a farm in later life, which he cultivated and improved. He married Fanny Babcock, born in North Stonington, Connecticut, March 5, 1771, died December 18, 1846, daughter of Benedict Babcock.

(VII) Hull Thompson Slocum, son of Hull and Fanny (Babcock) Slocum, was born in Tolland, Massachusetts, July 21, 1797, and died in Otis, Massachusetts, April 7, 1870. After residing for a number of years in Tolland, he removed to Litchfield county, Connecticut, locating in the vicinity of Colebrook river. He married, April 23, 1823, in Hartford, Connecticut, Fidelia Henrietta Robinson, born in West Granville, Massachusetts, December 25, 1797, died at her home near Colebrook river, Connecticut, July 2, 1863, daughter of Colonel David and Catherine (Coe) Robinson, of West Granville, Massachusetts. Colonel David Robinson was born at Granville, Massachusetts, August 9, 1762, died May 27, 1809. His wife, Catherine (Coe) Robinson, was born Sep-

tember 25, 1769, died February 2, 1820. Colonel Timothy Robinson, father of Colonel David Robinson, was born at Durham, Massachusetts, April 29, 1728. He removed to Litchfield, Connecticut, and thence to Granville, Massachusetts. He served in the Revolutionary War, and was active in supporting the government at the time of Shays' rebellion. He married, February 13, 1755, Catherine Rose. David Robinson, father of Colonel Timothy Robinson, was born in Durham, Massachusetts, in 1694, and died February 9, 1780. He married, January 26, 1719, Rebecca Miller, who died September 18, 1786. David Robinson, father of David Robinson, was born in 1660, probably in England, and died January 1, 1748. He married (first) about 1688, Abigail, daughter of John and Elizabeth Kirby, who died about 1694. He married (second) about 1697, Mary ———, who died October 17, 1746. Thomas Robinson, father of David Robinson, was the immigrant ancestor of the family. He was born in England, from whence he emigrated to this country, settling in Guilford, Connecticut. The title "Mr.," which was conferred upon him, indicates that he was a man of high social position, or had had a liberal education, for this title was used in the records of but few except the ministers. He died in 1689, at an advanced age, and his wife, Mary, died July 27, 1668.

(VIII) Franklin Robinson Slocum, son of Hull Thompson and Fidelia Henrietta (Robinson) Slocum, was born in Tolland township, Hampden county, Massachusetts, July 5, 1824, died February 25, 1917. He attended the public schools of his native town. He removed to Hartford, Connecticut, in 1842, learned the trade of bookbinder, but did not follow it for any length of time, securing employment in the office of a retail coal dealer, who also dealt extensively in real estate, and Mr.

Slocum continued to engage in those lines of business during the remainder of his life. In the early seventies he opened an office of his own as a coal broker and dealer in real estate, which he conducted for many years, and by perseverance and industry achieved a large degree of success. He married (first) Harriet Eliza Gabrielle, born June 17, 1825, died October 18, 1862, in Hartford, Connecticut, daughter of William and Elizabeth (Matthews) Gabrielle. They were the parents of three children: Lucius Franklin, born July 31, 1854, married, May 13, 1879, Lillian Stillman, born February 17, 1859, daughter of James P. and Harriet N. (Persons) Paul, of Hartford; Maria Elizabeth, born March 19, 1856; Harriet Eliza, born June 4, 1861. Mr. Slocum married (second) October 17, 1865, Martha Ellen Bartlett, born in Hartford, Connecticut, March 8, 1834, daughter of Milton and Julia Sumner (Phelps) Bartlett, of Hartford. They were the parents of three children: William Thompson, died in infancy; Arthur, died in infancy; Wellington Robinson, of whom further.

(IX) Wellington Robinson Slocum, youngest child of Franklin Robinson and Martha Ellen (Bartlett) Slocum, was born in Hartford, Connecticut, July 16, 1871. He attended the grammar and high schools of Hartford, acquiring a practical education. His first employment was with the Travelers Insurance Company, which service he began in the year 1888, but in the following year he resigned to enter the employ of the firm of Cook, Hapgood & Company, with whom he remained until 1897, in which year he assisted in the organization of the Edward Balf Company, contractors, in which he served in the capacities of secretary and treasurer for five years, and is still a member of its board of directors. In 1903 he returned to the employ of the

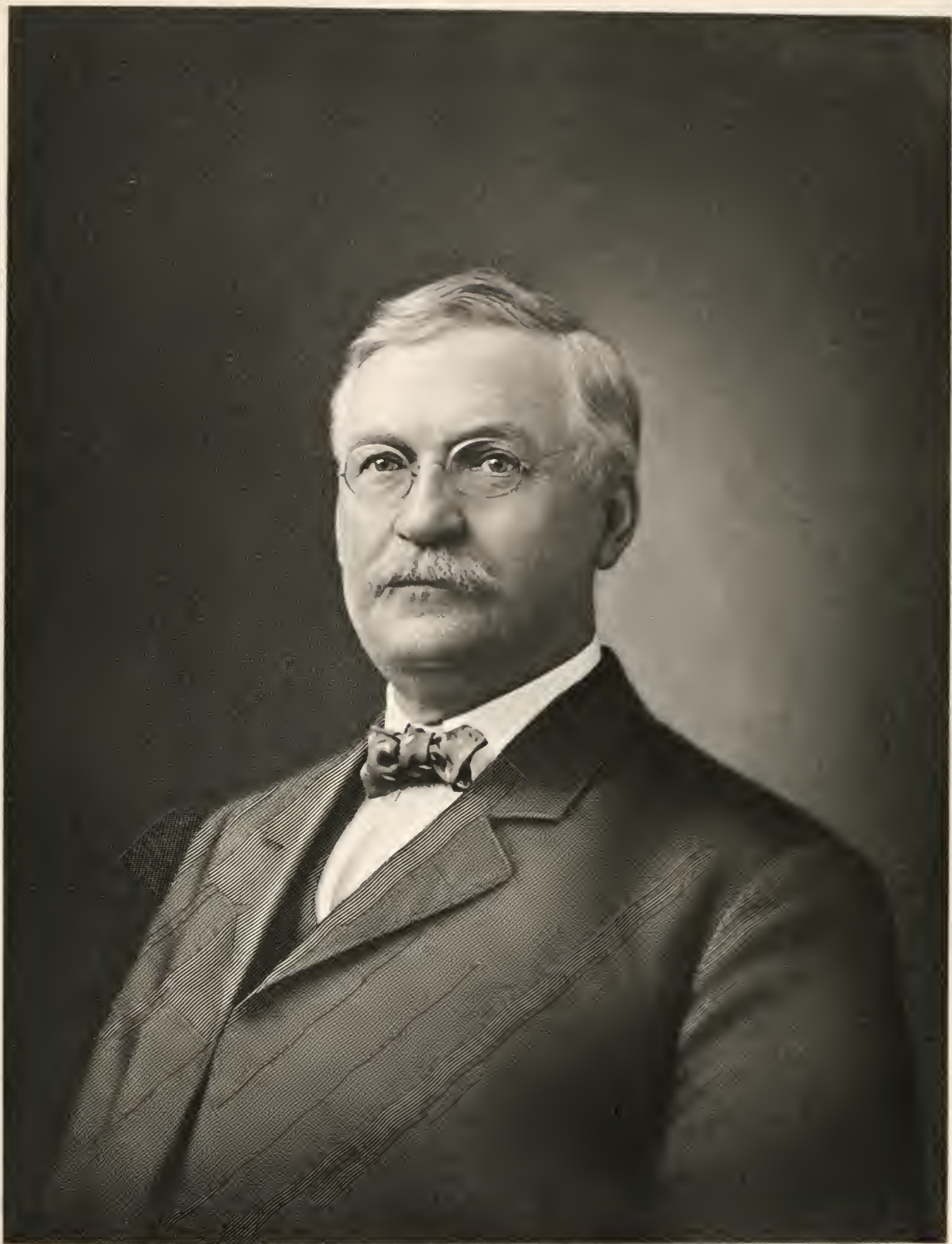
Travelers Insurance Company, this time as chief accountant of their liability department, and after ten years' faithful service in that capacity was rewarded by promotion to the office of cashier, the duties and responsibilities of which he is discharging at the present time (1917). He is a member of the board of directors of the Travelers Bank and Trust Company. Through his Robinson ancestry, Mr. Slocum holds membership in the Sons of the American Revolution, and he is also a member of the Hartford Canoe Club, in which he fills the office of treasurer.

Mr. Slocum married, January 18, 1905, Emma H., daughter of John Gallup, and they are the parents of one daughter, Katharine Gallup Slocum, born June 8, 1906.

SPERRY, Lewis,

Lawyer, Public Official.

Lewis Sperry, of the seventh American generation of the Sperry family, traces to the best blood in the colonies and to English, Scotch-Irish, Welsh and French Huguenot forbears, and with so rich an inheritance his success as a lawyer may be partly explained, but only partly, for to talent he has added the culture of an earnest student and the unceasing effort that brings mental forces into action and a sincere desire to worthily bear the name bequeathed him. He possesses that worthy spirit of ambition that induces men to do their best wherever placed and that high, courageous integrity that forbids men to vacillate or to retreat from a position their conscience and judgment approves. He has fought well the battle of life, fought it in competition with strong men in college halls, on political battlefields, at the bar of State and Federal courts, in Congressional debate,



Lewis Sperry

and at the present time (1917), although nearing man's allotment of years, he seems but in the prime of life and at the floodtide of his mental powers.

(I) Richard Sperry, the first of the name of whom we have definite information, was a resident of New Haven, Connecticut, in 1643, and became a freeman in the following year. Family tradition says that he came to New Haven as gardener or agent for the Earl of Warwick. He was granted a large tract of land known as "the farms," and still called Sperry's Farms, located on the west side of West Rock in what is now the town of Woodbridge. He was the courageous and faithful friend and protector of the regicides, whose story is well known. He married Dennis ———. He died between the years 1693 and 1698, and his widow died probably in February or March, 1707.

(II) Lieutenant Daniel Sperry, son of Richard Sperry, was born in New Haven, Connecticut, and baptized in the year 1665. He was confirmed to be lieutenant of the train-band in the northwest part of the town of New Haven in May, 1724, and was living in 1733. His first wife, whom he married on April 3, 1694, was Deborah Peck, and she died November 16, 1711.

(III) Joseph Sperry, son of Lieutenant Daniel Sperry, was born December 30, 1709, on the old homestead at Sperry's Farms, and his will was proved March 3, 1788. He married, February 18, 1730-31, Anna Wilmot.

(IV) William Sperry, son of Joseph Sperry, was born March 8, 1740-41, and resided on the old homestead at Sperry's Farms. He married Hannah Carrington.

(V) Abner Sperry, son of William Sperry, was born in 1772 at Sperry's Farms, died October 20, 1825. He married, October 29, 1795, Elizabeth Gilbert,

who died April 6, 1811, aged thirty-three years. She was the daughter of Daniel and Sarah (Eaton) Gilbert, of Hamden, Connecticut. Daniel Gilbert was the son of Matthew Gilbert, who died July 25, 1795, in his seventy-third year; he was the son of Daniel Gilbert, who was the son of Matthew Gilbert, who was the son of Deputy Governor Matthew Gilbert, of New Haven. Sarah (Eaton) Gilbert was the daughter of Nathaniel Eaton (or Heaton), born March 21, 1732, married Sybil Todd, and died July 12, 1803; he was the son of Nathaniel Heaton, born 1704, married, 1726, Phebe Cooper; he was the son of Nathaniel Heaton, born 1664, married Mary Todd, born 1675; he was the son of James Heaton, born in England, 1633, came to New Haven, Connecticut, 1649, and married, 1662, Sarah Street.

(VI) Daniel Gilbert Sperry, son of Abner Sperry, was born at Sperry's Farms, Woodbridge, New Haven, Connecticut, July 2, 1807. He settled at Warehouse Point, East Windsor, about 1824. In his youth he learned the trade of cooper, but later engaged in the retail market business on his own account. In 1837, after his marriage, he purchased Bissell's Tavern and farm on East Windsor Hill, and there spent the remainder of his days, his death occurring on January 17, 1886. He married, March 30, 1834, Harriet Frances Pelton, born October 20, 1814, died June 9, 1901. She was the daughter of James Pelton, born October 20, 1778, died February 5, 1869, aged ninety-one; he married, July 9, 1812, for his second wife, Sophia Gaylord, born July 22, 1793, died November 16, 1824, daughter of Abiel and Mehitabel (Prior) Gaylord. Nathan Pelton, father of James Pelton, was born in Saybrook, Connecticut, May 2, 1738, died May 16, 1813; resided in Saybrook and Chatham, Connecticut, and about 1765 re-

moved to East Windsor; he worked on ship iron, and also owned and operated a farm; he married, November 23, 1763, Ruth Thompson, daughter of James and Janet (Scott) Thompson; she died June 21, 1789, in her forty-ninth year. Nathan Pelton was a son of John and Elizabeth (Champion) Pelton, of Saybrook, the former named of whom was a ship builder. John Pelton was a son of John Pelton, of Canterbury, Groton, Lyme, Haddam, Saybrook and Middletown. His father was Samuel Pelton, of Dorchester, Massachusetts, and he was a son of John Pelton, of Boston, 1634.

(VII) Lewis Sperry, son of Daniel Gilbert and Harriet Frances (Pelton) Sperry, was born at South Windsor, Connecticut, January 23, 1848. Until thirteen years of age he attended public schools, then was sent to New Haven, where he was placed in the school presided over by Sidney A. Thomas. In 1869 he was graduated from Monson Academy (Massachusetts) and in 1873 from Amherst College. At Amherst he edited, with Talcott Williams, the college Journal, the "Amherst Student," was a popular member of the debating societies, won several prizes in oratorical and debating contests and the first Hardy prize in his senior year. After leaving Amherst he began the study of law in the Hartford offices of Waldo, Hubbard & Hyde, and under the preceptorship of that trio of most illustrious lawyers he imbibed not only the principles of law, but the soundest and most skillful methods of practice. In 1875 he was admitted to the bar and in 1876 George G. Sill, who afterward was Lieutenant-Governor of Connecticut, became his associate, their office at No. 345 Main street, Hartford.

Coincident with his beginning the practice of law was his entrance into the field of politics. He was elected to the State

Assembly in 1876, and served acceptably as chairman of the committee on education, and at the end of his term returned to his law practice with enhanced reputation. His law practice grew in volume, and in all State and Federal courts of the district he became a familiar figure. In 1881 he was appointed to the newly-created office, coroner of Hartford county. Without local precedent to guide him, in his findings he exhibited the courage and good judgment that brought him the commendation of the press of distant cities. In 1890 he was the Democratic candidate for Congress, and at the end of a heated campaign reversed a former victory for the Republican candidate and won the verdict of the polls by seven hundred and eight votes. He was a member of the committee on banking and served his term most acceptably and was again awarded the party Congressional nomination. He then faced a difficult political situation. No Democrat had ever been elected from his district in a presidential year and 1892 was a presidential year with Cleveland and Harrison, ancient political foes, again pitted against each other. No Democratic Congressman had ever been elected to succeed himself and Congressman Sperry was a candidate for reelection. But handicapped as he was by precedent he went into the fight with all the courage and all the power of organization and oratory he possessed. When the vote was counted it was found that with Cleveland and Harrison almost tied, Mr. Sperry had a majority of three hundred and forty, his personal popularity in Hartford winning him the election. In the House of Representatives during his second term, Congressman Sperry became a noted figure. He was a member of the committee on banking and currency, to which committee fell the task of investigating the advisability of revis-

ing the National Bank Act, and was one of the most eloquent and effective speakers for the repeal of the Sherman Act affecting the purchase and coinage of silver. His principles regarding the tariff forbade him supporting the Wilson Tariff Bill and he led the Democratic faction that fought it. He faced a storm of journalistic abuse and was called upon to support that party measure or resign. But he had taken his stand at the dictation of his own conscience, based his course upon the conclusions of his own judgment and had the courage and the resolution that comes to such men in such crucial periods and did not resign nor did he alter his course of action. On the final vote he was one of the seventeen Democrats who voted against the bill which President Cleveland would not approve and which became a law without the presidential signature.

In 1895 Mr. Sperry returned to the practice of his profession in Hartford, becoming senior member of the firm of Sperry & McLean. His partner, George P. McLean, later became Governor of the State of Connecticut. He has continued actively in practice and is the present general counsel for the Ætna Life Insurance Company. He was a member of the Constitutional Convention of 1902 and took a leading part in its deliberations. He was a member of the Connecticut River Bridge and Highway Commission that erected the great bridge across the river at Hartford, was counsel for the commission and contributed a great amount of his time in bringing that valuable work to a successful conclusion. He has borne his full share of civic responsibility, and now as life's evening approaches is shifting the burdens good citizenship entails to younger shoulders. He is a director of the Ætna Life Insurance Company, the Accident & Liability Company, and the

Coles Patent Fire Arms Manufacturing Company. He is a member of the Hartford Club.

Mr. Sperry married (first) November 7, 1878, Elizabeth Ellsworth Wood, who died August 3, 1900, daughter of Dr. William Wood, the naturalist. Their first child, Mary Elizabeth, married Harry Francis Farnham, and died in Australia. Their only son, Ellsworth, is a graduate of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. Mr. Sperry married (second) April 6, 1905, Carrie Tryon Ambruster, of Philadelphia, a granddaughter of William F. Potts, famed as one of the prominent members of a celebrated family of Philadelphia iron masters.

MAKEPEACE, Walter Dunham,

Lawyer, Spanish War Veteran.

While Mr. Makepeace has been a resident of Waterbury, Connecticut, but a few years, he has won honorable standing at the New Haven county bar, and in public affairs, town and county, has taken an active and leading part. He is a son of Rev. Frank Barrows Makepeace, a retired minister of the Congregational church, now living in Granby, Connecticut, and is a grandson of Lysander Otis Makepeace, a long time shoe manufacturer of Lynn, Massachusetts, who died in 1906, aged eighty-seven years. His wife, Esther (Dunham) Makepeace, died the same year at about the same age. Their six children are all living (1916). James Rollins Viets, father of Helen M. Viets, wife of Rev. Frank B. Makepeace, was a lifetime merchant of East Granby, Connecticut, where he died aged seventy-five years. His widow died in Salem, Massachusetts, October 3, 1916, in her ninetieth year.

Rev. Frank Barrows Makepeace was born at Upton, Massachusetts, February 13, 1848, and after graduating at Hart-

ford Theological Seminary, was pastor of Congregational churches in Gloucester, Andover and Springfield, Massachusetts, and of Trinity Congregational Church of New York City. He married Helen M. Viets, born in East Granby, Connecticut. Rev. Frank B. and Helen M. (Viets) Makepeace have three children: Walter Dunham, of further mention; Helen, wife of Ralph S. Lillie professor of biology in Clark University, Worcester, Massachusetts; Frank Barrows (2), of Lawrence, Long Island, New York.

Walter Dunham Makepeace was born at Gloucester, Massachusetts, April 27, 1875, but when young the family moved their residence to Andover. He prepared at Phillips Academy, Andover, Springfield High School and Williston Seminary, later entering Yale, whence he graduated and received his degree, class of 97. His college study was followed by post-graduate work in psychology and by a full course of professional study at Yale Law School, whence he was graduated in 1900, Bachelor of Laws. He at once began the practice of his profession, locating first in New York City, removing to Waterbury, Connecticut, in 1906. From 1907 to 1916 he was deputy coroner of New Haven county, and in 1916 was elected chairman of the Waterbury Republican town committee, resigning upon his appointment by the Governor as deputy judge of the District Court of Waterbury, which office he now holds. He served in the Spanish-American War, is a veteran member of the Naval Militia of the Connecticut National Guard and of Company K, Seventh Regiment, New York's famous military organization. He is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Waterbury and Country clubs of Waterbury and the Graduates' Club of New Haven. In politics he is a Republican, and in religious faith a

Congregationalist, belonging to the First Church of Waterbury.

Mr. Makepeace married at Waterbury, June 19, 1906, Ethel M. Sperry, born in Waterbury, daughter of Mark M. and Julia (Porter) Sperry, her father vice-president of the Scovill Manufacturing Company of Waterbury. Mr. and Mrs. Makepeace have three children: Roger Sherman, born June 14, 1907; Millicent Porter, born July 31, 1911; LeRoy McKim, born September 5, 1914.

SMALL, Frederick Forrest,

Business Man.

Since 1885 Mr. Small has been intimately connected with Hartford business interests, his present association as head of F. F. Small & Company beginning in 1900 and his presidency of the Talcott Drug Company dating from 1913. His years of preparation for the positions he fills brought him wide experience, seven of those years being spent in Western travel in business relation. All his experience however but fitted him for executive control and when his opportunity came it found him a well equipped, forceful young man, self-reliant and capable. He is a grandson of Henry T. Small, who came to Massachusetts from the State of Pennsylvania, settling at Newton Lower Falls, where he married Pamela Brackett (marriage intention dated March 10, 1822). Their son, Henry Thomas Small, was born in Newton Lower Falls, January 19, 1823, died in Hartford, Connecticut, January, 1903.

Henry Thomas Small when a young man moved to South Coventry, Connecticut, there engaging as a general merchant as a member of the firm of Small & Loomis. From South Coventry he moved to Stafford Springs, there engaging in the drug business, and during the Civil

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War period serving as postmaster. In 1867 he located in Springfield, Massachusetts, there opening a drug store in the Massasoit Block, which he conducted until his removal to Hartford about 1870. In Hartford he was associated in business with F. C. Sturtevant, wholesale dealer in groceries, teas and coffees. He married Lavina Thayer Bosworth, born in Tolland Connecticut, July 1, 1828, died December, 1891. They were the parents of seven children, three of whom grew to years of maturity: William R., deceased; Edwin, deceased; Frederick Forrest, of further mention. Both parents were members of the Congregational church.

Frederick Forrest Small was born at Stafford Springs, Connecticut, July 15, 1866. He completed courses in the Hartford grade and high schools, with graduation, class of 1885. He began his business career with George W. Moore & Company, mortgage brokers, and later spent seven years traveling in the west for that company, inspecting properties and reporting upon their value as investment. After leaving Moore & Company, Mr. Small entered the employ of the Phoenix Mutual Life Insurance Company as assistant cashier, continuing with that company eight years, until 1900. He then purchased from the estate of W. T. Price the insurance agency founded by Mr. Osborne and for the past seventeen years has conducted a large and prosperous general insurance business under the firm name F. F. Small & Company. Since 1913 he has been president and treasurer of the Talcott Drug Company, wholesale dealers in drugs and chemicals; and is a director of the National Fire Insurance Company and of the Hartford County Mutual Fire Insurance Company. He is president of the New England Drug Association, and a man highly regarded in business circles.

For several years Mr. Small was a member of Company K, First Regiment Connecticut National Guard, and at one time served on the staff of Colonel Schultz, commander of the First Regiment. He is a member of the Asylum Hill Congregational Church, member of the society committee, and both he and his wife are active in church work. He is a member of the board of directors of the Young Men's Christian Association and deeply interested in association work. His clubs are the Hartford, Hartford Golf, Farmington Country, of which he is president, City and Automobile of Hartford and the Army and Navy of New York.

In 1891 Mr. Small married Agnes Hyde Swan, daughter of Samuel Swan, of Bridgeport, Connecticut, granddaughter of Captain A. L. Hyde and of Rev. Benjamin Lincoln and Frances (Brinckerhoff) Swan, he for many years a pastor of the church at Litchfield, Connecticut. Mrs. Small is a member of the Daughters of the American Revolution. Mr. and Mrs. Small are the parents of a daughter, Frances Brinckerhoff Small.

WOODFORD, Alton Edward,

Active Factor in Insurance Circles.

As an insurance broker, Mr. Woodford is well known in Hartford, where his business life has been spent. He has taken an active part in the public affairs of the city as an interested citizen, and in fraternal and club life has won the esteem of his brethren and fellow members. He descends from two of the old and honorable families of Hartford county, Woodford and Case, his paternal ancestor, Thomas Woodford, who came to Hartford in 1633 with Rev. Thomas Hooker's company; his maternal ancestors, James and Esther (Fithen) Case,

early settlers in Simsbury. Joseph Woodford, son of Thomas Woodford, the pioneer, became an extensive landowner of Farmington, died there in 1701, and was buried in "Cider Brook" Cemetery. His son, Joseph (2) Woodford, owned a large tract of good farm land in that part of Farmington now known as Avon, and in 1760 was laid with his father in "Cider Brook" Cemetery. His son was also a large landowner in that section, and during the Revolution was captain of a company, as was his son, Captain Dudley Woodford. The family was prominent as agriculturists and landowners and was active in church and town affairs.

With the marriage of Edward Everett Woodford to Ellen Maria Case an alliance was formed with another prominent family, she being a daughter of General Jarvis Case, who resided on the homestead at East Hill. He was made brigadier-general of State militia in 1840, was active in the Episcopal church, and a prominent Democrat. He was a son of Captain Fithen Case, who settled on the farm at East Hill, later owned by his son, General Jarvis (2) Case, and by his grandson, Jarvis W. Case. Captain Fithen Case, born in what is now Canton, Connecticut, in 1758, was a son of Captain Josiah Case, born in Simsbury, who settled in Canton about 1743. Captain Josiah Case was a son of James and Esther (Fithen) Case, early settlers in Simsbury, Connecticut.

Edward Everett Woodford was born at the home farm in West Avon near the Farmington line in 1841, and died at his farm in that part of the town of Canton known as East Hill, August 6, 1879. The section in which he lived had long been the home of his forebears and there he was educated and grew to manhood. When war broke out between the states he promptly enlisted and saw nearly four

years of war in all its horror. While he escaped the perils of battle he met an even worse fate, his capture in battle resulting in incarceration in the Andersonville prison pen for nine months. There he endured every form of suffering the brutal Wertz could inflict, but came out with his life, although sadly broken in health. He returned to Avon and after regaining his strength resumed work at the home farm. Soon after his marriage he bought a farm at East Hill and there resided until his death, August 6, 1879. Both he and his wife were members of the Congregational church. He married Ellen Maria Case, born November 1, 1845, youngest daughter of General Jarvis Case, born in 1801, died in 1865, and his wife, Lucia (Adams) Case, born in North Canton, daughter of Ezra Adams. General and Lucia (Adams) Case were married in 1828, and were the parents of four daughters and a son, Jarvis W. Case. Mrs. Ellen M. Woodford survived her husband and married (second) Clifford S. Thompson. Edward E. and Ellen M. Woodford were the parents of two sons: Louis, deceased; and Alton Edward, of further mention.

Alton Edward Woodford was born at the East Hill farm in Canton, Hartford county, Connecticut, October 31, 1876. After the death of his father in 1879, Mrs. Woodford moved with her sons to Meadow Plain; four years later she married a second husband and removed to Unionville where Alton E. was educated in the grammar and high schools. After leaving school he spent two years with a lumberman in Granby, then returned to Unionville, and was employed with the Upson Nut Company. He had saved his earnings, and having sufficient funds for the purpose, he took a course at Hunsinger's Business College in Hartford. The following two years were spent in

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R. B. Stewart

the study of law under the preceptorship of Judge Thomas J. Watrous, of Hartford, but he did not complete a full course, deciding to enter business instead of entering the legal profession.

He formed a partnership with Herbert J. Ripley, and as Woodford & Ripley purchased an established brokerage business located at No. 7 Park Row, Hartford, and there conducted successful operations as insurance brokers until the financial disturbance of 1902 caused them to sell out. In 1903 Mr. Woodford resumed as an insurance broker and at No. 803 Main street, Hartford, is yet so engaged, well established and successful. He is a member of St. John's Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons; Pythagoras Chapter, Royal Arch Masons; Wolcott Council, Royal and Select Masters; Crescent Lodge, Independent Order of Odd Fellows; is a Republican in politics; and a member of the Hartford Chamber of Commerce. His clubs are the Hartford, Rotary and City.

Mr. Woodford married, October 12, 1898, Bertha May Brooks, daughter of Thomas B. Brooks, of Unionville, Connecticut. Both Mr. and Mrs. Woodford are members of the Unionville Congregational Church.

STEWART, Raymond Grover,

Manufacturer.

Raymond Grover Stewart, whose career has been identified with the City of Waterbury, Connecticut, and who has, even as a young man, made himself prominent in its affairs, is a native of Woodbury and came to his adopted city in his youth. He is a type that we associate with the idea of New England and the wonderful progress that it made during the century subsequent to our birth as a nation, the type that has brought

about the marvelous progress by its undaunted courage, its unflinching patience and its intelligence, skill and enterprise.

Born on April 19, 1885, at Woodbury, Connecticut, Raymond Grover Stewart is a son of William and Mary E. (McMurtry) Stewart, both natives of Connecticut, Mr. Stewart having been born at Hotchkissville in 1850 and Mrs. Stewart at West Cornwall ten years later. They were married at Woodbury in 1880 and were the parents of three children as follows: Bertha, born in 1882, and married ——— Atwood; Leila, born in 1884, and married Augustus MacBurney, of Woodbury, Connecticut; and Raymond Grover, of whom further.

The early life of Raymond Grover Stewart was spent in his native town of Woodbury, where he attended the local schools for a time. He came later to Waterbury, however, where he took a course in the Waterbury Business College, fitting himself admirably for his subsequent business career. He had worked for a time in the woolen mills of Woodbury, but after coming to Waterbury, which he did at the age of sixteen, he secured employment in several of the factories of the larger place, advancing in position until he found himself the assistant purchasing agent for the Waterbury Manufacturing Company. He remained in this position for a number of years, becoming thoroughly familiar with industrial and mercantile situations throughout the State and learning the manufacturing business to the last detail. In 1910 he was offered the position of purchasing agent by the Baird Machine Company. Of too independent a spirit to meet with the whole of his success while in the employ of others, Mr. Stewart withdrew from this association in 1912 and became a member of the Autoyre Company, with the offices of secretary and treasurer therein.

When the Baird Machine Company abandoned its old plant in Oakville, Connecticut, the Autoyre Company bought this place from them and now occupies it. The business which it does there is an extremely successful one and is principally that of the manufacture of wire articles by automatic machinery. The product of their factory is of a very high grade and has a large market in all parts of New England and elsewhere. Not a little of the business success of the firm is due to the talent of Mr. Stewart, who still occupies his position as secretary and treasurer. Nor does Mr. Stewart confine his activities to those of his business, but mingles freely in the affairs of Waterbury and is regarded as a leader in many departments of its life. He is a Republican in politics, and although he does not take an active part therein he is regarded as a factor in the settlement of local issues. He is an Episcopalian in his religious belief and attends All Saints' Church in Oakville.

It was on July 12, 1910, in New York City, that Mr. Stewart was united in marriage with Lily Loftus Monahan, a native of Waterbury, born April 13, 1888, a daughter of William and Mary (Loftus) Monahan, of that city. To Mr. and Mrs. Stewart one daughter has been born, Myrtle Elouise, March 4, 1912.

CRAWFORD, George Eugene,

Head of Large Industry.

In 1888 Mr. Crawford located in Bridgeport, Connecticut, and in a small way launched the business which has grown to such proportions that it outranks all others of its kind in the State. Not only has Mr. Crawford attained local prominence, but for several years he was a member of the board of directors of the National Laundryman's Association of

America, and at the annual convention in 1914 he was chosen its president. He is equally prominent in fraternal and club life. He is a son of Ossian Crawford, of Union, Connecticut, who died in 1908, aged seventy-six years. He was a millwright and builder, and for fifty years resided in or near the cities of Springfield and Worcester, Massachusetts. He married Lavinia Shepard, who died at the age of eighty-five years, leaving four children, all yet living: Emma, wife of Robert Lawson, of New Bedford, Massachusetts; Charles F., of Wales, Massachusetts; Arthur J., of New Haven, Connecticut, and George Eugene.

George Eugene Crawford was born in Wales, Massachusetts, July 15, 1867, and was educated in public schools and Hitchcock Free High School, of Brimfield, Massachusetts. At the age of seventeen he left school and home, going to New Haven, Connecticut, where for two years he worked for his brother, Arthur J. Crawford, a laundryman. At the age of nineteen he went south, spending a year in Montgomery, Alabama, returning to Connecticut in February, 1888, locating in Bridgeport. He opened a small laundrying establishment in Bridgeport and settled down to build up a business which should be a source of profit to himself and a credit to the city. Twenty-eight years have since elapsed and for several years the business transacted by the Crawford Laundry Company has been larger than that of any laundry in Connecticut. Mr. Crawford's first laundry was at No. 216 Middle street and was there located for five years before its growth compelled him to remove to No. 34 Court street, where he remained fifteen years. In 1907 he erected the present four-story brick building at the corner of Fairfield and Courtland streets, the first reinforced concrete building erected in Bridgeport.

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Chas. Stuart Canfield.

He moved to his new building in the fall of 1907, and there has so increased his patronage that fifteen wagons are required to collect and deliver and one hundred and twenty-five people are employed in the various departments. He is a director of the City National Bank, president of the Bridgeport Chamber of Commerce, and in 1909-10 served his city as a member of the board of fire commissioners. He is a member of the Masonic order, holding the thirty-second degree, Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite, and belongs to the Brooklawn, Algonquin, Seaside Outing and Bridgeport clubs.

Mr. Crawford married in Bridgeport, December 21, 1894, Ida B. Hawes, daughter of J. Henry and Laura B. Hawes, both deceased. Mr. and Mrs. Crawford have four children: William H., a freshman at Brown University, class of 1920; Louise; Arthur J., and George Eugene, Jr.

CANFIELD, Charles Stuart,

Lawyer.

The profession of law has claimed the time and talents of Charles Stuart Canfield, of Bridgeport, for many years, and as a legal exponent he has attained high rank and honorable mention. During a lifetime spent in the city of his birth he has won many expressions of confidence from his townsmen and has served his city well in various official capacities. He is of a time honored Connecticut family, a descendant of Thomas Canfield, who came from England to New Haven and in 1647 located in Milford, Connecticut. He is a son of Charles Edwin and Caroline Louise (Osborne) Canfield, his father for a long time a merchant of Bridgeport, later moving to a farm in Nebraska.

Charles Stuart Canfield was born in Bridgeport, Connecticut, and was edu-

cated in public and private schools, two of his instructors, Rev. Guy B. Day and Warren W. Selleck, being well known educators of their day. Choosing the law as his life work he entered the law offices of William K. Seeley, an eminent member of the Fairfield county bar, and under Mr. Seeley's able guidance was in due season admitted to the bar. He at once established an office in Bridgeport and until the present day has been continuously engaged in the general practice of his profession. In 1890 he formed a partnership with Stiles Judson, an association which continued over seventeen years, the firm then reorganizing as Canfield, Judson & Pullman. The learning and natural ability that formed Mr. Canfield's assets at the beginning gave him a quick start in professional life, and as the years have added experience and matured wisdom he has advanced to a leading position at the bar. He is a skillful practitioner and learned lawyer, honorable to the last degree and highly regarded by his brethren of the bench and bar. He has been associated with the trial of many notable causes, is a member of the County, State and National Bar associations and interested in all. He is a director of the People's Savings Bank and the legal adviser of many corporations and companies. He is a Democrat in politics, and has ever been active and influential in counsel and campaign. He has served the town as treasurer and the city as treasurer and park commissioner. He is a member and former president of the Seaside Club, member of the Brooklawn Country, Algonquin, and Contemporary clubs, and thoroughly enjoys the features that form the particular attraction in these organizations. Genial, friendly and social by nature, he has many friends.

Mr. Canfield married (first) Alice Wooster, of Seymour, Connecticut, who

died in March, 1907, leaving a daughter, Julia Stuart, and a son, Wooster Canfield, the latter a graduate of Sheffield Scientific School Yale University. On October 6, 1908, Mr. Canfield married (second) Mrs. Margaret E. Mooney, widow of the late Frank J. Mooney, a woman of rare intellectual attainments. Their home is at No. 798 Park avenue, Bridgeport.

BEACH, Henry Ledlie,

Manufacturer.

A worthy scion of a family that has been prominent in the business life of Hartford for more than a century, and that is one of the oldest in Connecticut, Mr. Beach preserves the traditions and characteristics of New England life. His ancestry has been traced to John Harri-man, Richard Miles, John Steele, William Bradley, William Chittenden, all of whom were prominent among the Connecticut colonists, and also to John Hopkins, of Cambridge, Massachusetts, and Governor Bradford of the Mayflower Colony.

Among the recorded settlers of the New Haven Colony were three brothers, Richard, John and Thomas Beach. The last named was the ancestor of the Hartford family. He took the oath of fidelity, March 7, 1647, in New Haven, and removed from there to Milford. He is said to have lived for a time in Wallingford, but returned to Milford before his death in 1662. He married, March 1, 1654, Sarah, daughter of Richard and Mary Platt. She died in 1698.

Their son, John Beach, was born October 19, 1655, in Milford, and died in 1709. He went to Wallingford in 1673-74 with the children of John Beach, of Stratford, and was known as John Beach, Jr., to distinguish him from his cousin of the same name. His wife's name was Mary, and they were married in December, 1677.

They were the parents of John Beach, born October 15, 1690, in Wallingford, died May 9, 1775. He left Wallingford in 1728-29, and became one of the founders of the town of Goshen, Connecticut. In 1739 he built in what is now East Goshen one of the largest houses in the town, and there, in 1740, Rev. Mr. Heaton, the first minister of Goshen, was ordained. John Beach married for his second wife, Mary, daughter of Samuel and Sarah (Baldwin) Royce, born in 1695, died October 27, 1767.

Their son, Adnah Beach, was born January 11, 1718, died March 10, 1783, and was buried in East Goshen, where his parents were also buried. He was a tanner by trade, and represented his town in the General Assembly. He married, June 9, 1741, Hannah Miles, who died December 6, 1775, aged fifty-five years. She was the daughter of John and Sarah (Ball) Miles, granddaughter of John and Elizabeth (Harriman) Miles, of New Haven, and great-granddaughter of Richard Miles, who took the oath of fidelity in New Haven in 1657.

Ebenezer Beach, youngest child of Adnah and Hannah (Miles) Beach, was born May 30, 1766, died May 3, 1793, and was buried at Sheffield, Massachusetts. He appears to have been in business in Hartford with his brother Miles as a goldsmith and clockmaker at the time of his marriage. Later he removed to Litchfield, where he engaged in the same business by himself. He married at Hartford, Lucy Steele, who died April 7, 1801, daughter of Timothy and Sarah (Seymour) Steele, granddaughter of Daniel and Mary (Hopkins) Steele, the latter born January 30, 1705, great-granddaughter of Samuel and Mary (Bradford) Steele, great-great-granddaughter of John and Mercy (Warner) Steele, and great-great-granddaughter of John Steele, the immigrant. Mrs. Beach was also a

great-granddaughter of Ebenezer and Mary (Butler) Hopkins, great-great-granddaughter of Stephen and Dorcas (Bronson) Hopkins, and great-great-granddaughter of John and Jane Hopkins, of Cambridge, Massachusetts. She was a great-great-granddaughter of Major William and Alice (Richards) Bradford, and great-great-great-granddaughter of Governor William and Alice Bradford, who came to Plymouth in the "Mayflower."

George Beach, the eldest child of Ebenezer and Lucy (Steele) Beach, was born November 29, 1788, in Litchfield, and died at his home on Farmington avenue, Hartford, May 3, 1860. Upon the death of his mother he probably went to live with his grandfather, Timothy Steele, and remained until 1806. He began his business life as a clerk for John Pierce, a West India merchant of Hartford, and lived for a time, as was generally the custom of those days, with the family of his employer. A few years later Mr. Beach became a partner in the business, under the firm name of Pierce & Beach. The trade of the firm was ruined by the War of 1812; Mr. Pierce left the city, and Mr. Beach closed up the West India business. Upon the organization of the Phoenix Bank of Hartford, in 1814, Mr. Beach was elected cashier, and continued in that position until September 6, 1837, when he was elected president, and continued at the head of this institution until his last illness, resigning April 5, 1860. In 1836 Mr. Beach became a partner in the firm of Phelps, Beach & Company, formerly Hungerford, Phelps & Beach. When Mr. Phelps retired in 1839, the firm became Beach & Company, George Beach becoming head of the firm. When General Lafayette visited Hartford, about 1825, it was Mr. Beach's duty as captain of the Governor's Foot Guard, to meet the gen-

eral, and with his company to escort him to a raised platform in front of the Phoenix Bank, where the State reception was held. He was generous with his wealth, and always favored young men just starting in life. He contributed largely to charity, but without ostentation. He donated the land for St. Paul's Church, and built and maintained the Widows' Home, consisting of a number of small apartments, let gratuitously to deserving widows who had no home. From early life he was an active and faithful member of Christ Church. He was married three times. The first marriage occurred April 15, 1808, the bride being Harriet, daughter of Aaron Bradley, born June 27, 1792, died July 16, 1826. Aaron Bradley was one of the eight men who organized Christ Church of Hartford. His ancestry has been traced to William Bradley, one of the early settlers of the New Haven Colony. Aaron Bradley married Sarah Chittenden, a direct descendant of Lieutenant William Chittenden, who settled in the New Haven Colony in 1639, a magistrate of the General Assembly for twenty-seven sessions, 1641-61.

Henry Bruce Beach, fourth son of George and Harriet (Bradley) Beach, was born November 3, 1817, in Hartford, and died there June 18, 1907. His education was supplied by the public schools of his native city, and at Granby. At the age of sixteen years he shipped on a sealing vessel for a two years' voyage, and on his return was for two years clerk in a store in Cazenovia, New York. Returning to Hartford in 1839, he entered the employ of Beach & Company, importers of and dealers in dye stuffs, as bookkeeper, continuing in that capacity some three years. In 1842 he became agent for the firm of Hanks & Woodruff, the head of the firm being his father-in-law. Thus began Mr. Beach's connection with the engine and

boiler manufacturing industry, in which he was active for more than sixty years. During the Civil War the establishment did a great amount of work for the government, completing engines and boilers for five sloops of war, two gunboats and three transports. There was only one other concern in the country equipped to compete in this business, that of the Corliss Engine Company. In 1844 Mr. Beach acquired the interest of Mr. Hanks, by purchase, and continued business under the name of Woodruff & Beach Iron Works. In 1871 his son, Henry L. Beach, became a partner, under the firm name of H. B. Beach & Son. Mr. Henry B. Beach was three times married, his first wife being Mary, daughter of Truman Hanks. His second wife was Mrs. Frances A. Tomlinson, and his third wife, Miss Georgianna Smith. Mr. Beach took an interest in all that pertained to civic life, and the progress and prosperity of his home city. He was at one time foreman of the Sack & Bucket Company, an organization of volunteer firemen, located on Pearl street, in the days before Hartford had a paid fire department. He was also an officer of the old Hartford Life Guard before 1850. He was a member of St. John's Lodge, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons. Owing to ill health, Mr. Beach had not taken an active part in the management of the business for some years before his death. In his day he was one of Hartford's most active business men, and by his sound judgment and high principles won a reputation for rugged honesty that inspired the unfaltering confidence of those who knew him. He was a man of strong convictions, open and frank in all his dealings, and had the courage and ability to make his principles known. A thoroughly self-made man, his substantial career furnished a splendid example of what may be accomplished by

one who is self-reliant, ambitious and industrious. Though not a politician he was active in the direction of local affairs, and felt that he could serve the community best by devoting his ability and energy to the development of its industrial life. He was a man of splendid presence, strong personality, and enjoyed the respect and esteem of all who were privileged to know him.

Henry Ledlie Beach, only son of Henry Bruce and Mary (Hanks) Beach, was born July 13, 1842, in Hartford, and enjoyed excellent educational advantages in his youth. He was a student at Russell's Collegiate and Commercial Institute at New Haven, which was also a military academy, and was widely and favorably known in its day as an educational institution of high standard. In 1859 he completed his formal education, and returned home, where he entered the drafting room of the Woodruff & Beach Iron Works. During 1860 and 1861, and a part of 1862 he superintended the erection of boilers and engines and machinery for the United States sloops of war "Mohican" and "Kearsarge," also two United States transports. In July, 1862, he returned to Hartford from the "Kearsarge," and enlisted as a member of Company G, Sixteenth Regiment, Connecticut Volunteer Infantry, of which he was elected first lieutenant. On September 17 of the same year he was promoted captain of Company I, same regiment. At the battle of Antietam he received a wound in the side, the bullet passing out of his body, and after the wound was dressed he refused to remain in the hospital and rejoined his command. In June, 1863, he was persuaded by Gideon Welles, secretary of the navy, to resign his commission and superintend the erection of machinery for three large sloops of war, which occupied his attention until 1866. He continued with

the Woodruff & Beach Iron Works until the business was closed out in 1870 to H. B. Beach & Son, the firm consisting of himself and father, who took over all of its business except the building of engines. Owing to the ill health of the father, the son was practically in control of the business and was its managing head. He has continued in the manufacture of boilers with success to the present time. Mr. Beach has been quite active in Grand Army circles, is a member of Robert O. Tyler Post, No. 50, Grand Army of the Republic, and was chief of staff for Henry E. Taintor, who was department commander in 1887. Since that time he has been a member of the Council of Administration, which office he still holds, and in 1913 was national chief of staff for Commander-in-Chief A. B. Beers, and he is now a member of the national executive committee of the National Grand Army of the Republic. Mr. Beach is a man of simple tastes, of straightforward and direct thought and expression, and has small interest in the frivolities of life. In upright principle and clean living he fulfills the destiny and honors the example set him by his worthy forbears.

In 1864 Mr. Beach married (first) Mary Beach Crane, daughter of Henry and Selina (Hanks) Crane. She died in October, 1891, and in 1893 he married (second) Amelia Stewart Burch.

FROST, Charles W. S.,

Physician, Hospital Official.

Charles W. S. Frost, M. D., whose scientific acquirements, upright character and devotion to his profession have given him a leading place among the physicians of Waterbury, was born in that city December 22, 1857, a son of Warren S. Frost, who traces his ancestry to Samuel Frost, of England.

Samuel Frost came to America from the mother country in 1700, and on March 21, 1733, wedded Naomi Fenn, of Wallingford.

David Frost, son of Samuel and Naomi, was born in Southington, Connecticut, September 16, 1743, and died December 15, 1812. During the War of the Revolution he was a soldier in the Continental army. He married Mary Beach, November 6, 1761, a daughter of Joseph Beach, a prominent man of his day.

Enoch Frost, son of David, was born in Southington, January 8, 1765, and died May 27, 1822. His entire life was passed as a farmer. Anna Culver was his wife and they became the parents of six children: Anna, Stephen C., Selah, Nancy, Enoch W. and Eunice.

Selah Frost, the doctor's grandfather, was born in Waterbury, February 2, 1798, and died in 1848. He was engaged as a merchant in Torrington. His wife was Ursula Brooker, and they reared a family of two children: Mary, and Warren S., the father of the doctor. Mary married George Mason, who is now deceased.

Warren S. Frost was born in Torrington, January 19, 1827, and his long and useful life was terminated April 20, 1899. He married Miss Edna J. Spring, of Collinsville, Connecticut, a daughter of Thomas Spring, who was born in Granby, Connecticut, and was a farmer and wheelwright. The Springs are of English extraction, and the first representative of the family on the American shores came over about 1680. Mrs. Edna J. Frost died September 20, 1897, and is remembered as a woman of far more than the usual gifts and attractions. She was a good wife to her husband, and a wise and helpful mother to her children. Mr. Frost

Note—This narrative is reprinted from "Commemorative Biographical Record of New Haven County."

was a Republican, and served many years in the Waterbury common council. The family were all connected with the Congregational church.

Dr. Charles W. S. Frost spent his boyhood days in Waterbury, where he acquired his elementary and general English education in the public schools and the Waterbury English and Classical School. He entered Yale Medical School in 1876, and graduated from the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New York City in 1880. His vacations were spent in the hospitals of the great city, and soon after his graduation he came to Waterbury, opening an office here. The summer of 1880 marked the beginning of a singularly successful professional career.

Dr. Frost and Miss Jennie G. Davis were married February 5, 1880. By this union was born one daughter, Edna J. Dr. Frost was again married, December 31, 1891, to Mrs. Minnie L. Ryder, the daughter of Leander Wright, of West Ashford, Connecticut. Two children have been born of this union: Barbara and Sela.

Dr. Frost is a Republican, and was president of the board of health for two years, of which he has been a member since 1887. He is city and town health officer, and is a member of the staff of Waterbury Hospital. Dr. Frost was secretary of the Waterbury Medical Society for eleven years, and is a member of both the State and County Medical societies. On the membership roll of the Masonic fraternity, the Knights of Pythias, the Red Men, the Royal Arcanum, the Heptasophs, the K. O. T. M., the Order of United American Mechanics, the Sons of the American Revolution, and several social organizations, such as the Waterbury Club and the Golf Association, the name of Dr. Frost is found; and wherever he appears he is sure to be a welcome

presence. Dr. Frost is a member of the First Congregational Church, and is a man of fine character and superior professional standing.

MARKHAM, Hon. Daniel A.,

Lawyer, Jurist.

The Markham family is of English descent and numbers among its descendants men who have gained distinction as scholars, soldiers, diplomats and financiers. Few families in America are able to trace their ancestry to so remote a period as the Markhams. The name originated in 1066, in England, at a settlement near the border of Mercia, now Scotland, and was assumed for convenience in distinguishing the bearer, who was engaged in trading. The first of the name was Claron, of West Markham, a Saxon chief of local renown. For services rendered during the Norman conquest he was rewarded with a grant of land, land which, however, had been held by his father and grandfather before him.

Because of the fact that they have no particular bearing on the history of the Markham family in America, the intermediate generations, namely those between the progenitor and the first American ancestor, have been omitted. These generations are seventeen in number, and cover six centuries.

Arms of the Markham family: Azure on a chief or, a demi lion rampant issuant gules. Crest: A lion of St. Mark sejant guard, winged or, circled round the head argent, supporting a harp or lyre of the first. The meaning of the name: Local "of Markham," a parish near Tuxford, County Notts.

(XVIII) Daniel Markham, the immigrant ancestor of the family in America, was of the eighteenth generation in direct descent from Claron. He was born in



Daniel A. Markham

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Plumstead Manor, near Norwich, England, and came to Massachusetts in 1665, arriving in Cambridge. Two years later it is recorded that he moved to Middletown, Connecticut. Here in 1690 he became a deacon in the First Congregational Church of Middletown. Issue: John, mentioned below.

(XIX) John Markham, son of Daniel Markham, was born December 28, 1708, at Middletown, and was the progenitor of the family in Chatham, where it has since that time been prominent and influential in local history. He settled on the east side of Pocotopaug Lake. He married Desire Sears, on November 3, 1748. She died at the age of sixty-three years, on November 19, 1786. He died March 30, 1788, aged eighty-one years. Issue: John, mentioned below.

(XX) John (2) Markham, son of John (1) and Desire (Sears) Markham, born at Middletown, March 20, 1756, was their third child and second son. He was the great-grandfather of the present Judge Markham, and was a soldier in the Revolutionary War. He married on January 11, 1781, Asenath Smith, and they resided on Chestnut Hill. He died April 15, 1852. Issue: Hiram, mentioned below.

(XXI) Hiram Markham, son of John (2) and Asenath (Smith) Markham, was born at Chatham, Connecticut, January 1, 1795. He was the grandfather of Judge Markham. He was a farmer and a man of some prominence in the town, as is evidenced by the fact that he several times held public offices. He was a Free Mason. On November 5, 1817, he was married at Chatham, to Laura Niles, a native of that place, born on July 20, 1802, and died June 14, 1877. He died December 5, 1870. Issue: Daniel Niles, mentioned below.

(XXII) Daniel Niles Markham, Judge Markham's father, son of Hiram and

Laura (Niles) Markham, was born August 26, 1821, at Chatham, Connecticut. He, like his father, was a farmer on an extensive scale, but also engaged in lumber dealing all his life. He was a prominent and well known citizen, and was on various occasions elected to town offices. On September 23, 1844, he was married to Mary Octavia Skinner, a native of Chatham, born July 27, 1821, died September 10, 1909. He died February 5, 1906. Issue: Daniel Anson, mentioned below.

(XXIII) Daniel Anson Markham, son of Daniel Niles and Mary Octavia (Skinner) Markham, was born in Chatham, Connecticut, on December 29, 1854. To those who are familiar with the history of the Hartford county bar, and the men who are at present upholding and furthering the high standards of morals, equity and honor, which have characterized the State of Connecticut and Hartford county, which is in truth the cradle of the State, from its very founding, the Hon. Daniel Anson Markham, associate judge of the Court of Common Pleas, needs no introduction. Judge Markham occupies an eminence in the legal profession which cannot fail to bring with it a wide popularity and deep respect. Appreciation of the deeds of those who are working on behalf and in the interest of the common people is readily forthcoming. The general esteem in which Judge Markham is held is a fair gauge of the value of the services which he has rendered during his career in public office, to the interests of Hartford county.

Judge Markham was prepared for college under private tutors, and at the end of his training was admitted to Wesleyan University, from which institution he was graduated with the class of 1879. Deciding upon the legal profession as his vocation, he studied law under the pre-

ceptorship of Arthur B. Calef and D. W. Northrop, prominent attorneys in Middletown, Connecticut. He was admitted to the bar in 1882, and two years later took up his residence in Hartford, where he has since resided. Judge Markham met with success in the practice of his profession from the very beginning, having always been an efficient worker, and with a genius for detail which neglected no phase in the preparation of a case. He has the rare faculty of making a client's case his own, and his arguments are presented in so logical a fashion and forceful a manner that they necessarily carry conviction. He has always had an extremely active interest in public affairs, and has several times been elected to public offices of responsibility and importance. In the year 1891 he became recorder of the City Court, and continued in that office until 1893, acquitting himself of the duties involved in this office in such a manner as to win favorable comment throughout the whole community.

In the year 1889, Judge Markham was married to Grace Goodrich, daughter of Samuel and Annie (Butler) Goodrich. Their children are: Daniel Goodrich, born December 12, 1890; Margaret, born January 21, 1893, died December 3, 1895; John Anson, born November 15, 1894; Chauncy G., born February 5, 1901; Grace G., born June 12, 1904.

By virtue of the fact that an ancestor of his was one of the original settlers who came to America in the famous "Mayflower," Judge Markham has recently been made a member of the Mayflower Society. He is also a member of the Sons of the Revolution. Judge Markham has always been a member of the Congregational church in East Hampton, retaining his membership there, though he now attends the Center Church in Hartford. He is one of the most respected citizens in the community, universally revered.

WHITE, Niles Glover,

Business Man.

Niles Glover White, well known business man of Hartford, is a worthy representative of a family that has been identified with the history of Connecticut for many generations—a family that in time of war and in the quieter pursuits of peace has maintained a standard of patriotism and upright citizenship of which its members may well feel proud. Mr. White was born November 1, 1850, in Chatham, Connecticut, son of Glover Moses and Mary Post (Markham) White.

The progenitor in this country of the branch of the White family to which Niles Glover White belongs was Philip White, an Englishman, who settled in Lynn, Massachusetts, in an early period of Colonial history. At one time he was a member of the light dragoons. His wife was a Miss Ramsdale of Lynn, Massachusetts, and after his first child, Philip, Jr., was born he returned to England, leaving his family in America. As he was never heard from, it has always been supposed that he was lost at sea. For years his property in England was advertised, but his son would never take steps to claim it. Philip White, Jr., was born April 12, 1760, in Lynn, Massachusetts, lived for a time in that town with his grandfather, Ezra Ramsdale, and came with him prior to the Revolution to Chatham, Connecticut. He was a soldier in the Continental army for about seven and one-half years, serving all through the war for independence. He was small of stature, and was nicknamed by his companions "Frostbitten" and "Little Devil." He married Olive, daughter of Eleazer Rowley, of Moodus, Connecticut, born there April 22, 1764, died April 21, 1856. He died October 17, 1845. They resided in Chatham, and there Philip White was born February 3, 1795, the father of seven



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Niles G. White

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children. He was the grandfather of Niles G. White. He married Lucy Niles, and they had nine children, of whom Glover Moses, born September 26, 1819, was the eldest. He learned the trade of granite cutter, and subsequently became superintendent of the Mill Stone Point quarry at Waterford. Later he formed a partnership with Thomas Crane, and under the name of Thomas Crane & Company engaged in the granite business in New York City. He married Mary Post Markham, born June 1, 1824, died January 12, 1887. His death occurred August 26, 1872. She was a sister of Daniel Niles Markham, father of Judge Daniel A. Markham. The Markham genealogy will be found in connection with the latter's sketch, which appears on another page.

Niles Glover White, only child of Glover M. and Mary P. (Markham) White, was born November 1, 1850, in Chatham. After completing the course in the public school, he served an apprenticeship at the trade of granite cutter under his father, in New York City. He then became a member of the firm of Thomas Crane & Company. Mr. White continued in the business in New York City until the death of Mr. Crane, soon after which the business was removed to Long Island City, and continued under the name of the White Granite Company. In 1897 he formed a partnership with William F. Whitmore, under the firm name of White & Whitmore. Their place of business is in Hartford, and they deal in mantels, tile, interior marble and fire-place goods. Mr. White has been connected with the granite business for a period of forty years. He is a member of the General Society of Mechanics and Tradesmen of the City of New York, and served as its president in 1906. He married, August 27, 1873, Miss Mary Cornelia, born August 27, 1853, in Guilford,

Connecticut, daughter of Elisha Chapman and Charlotte Griffin (Fowler) Bishop.

Elisha C. Bishop was born April 10, 1824, in Guilford, and remained on the home farm until he was twenty years of age, attending the public school until the course was completed. He then learned the trade of machinist and engaged in that business on his own account until 1861, when he went to Titusville, Pennsylvania. Here he engaged successfully in developing oil wells until 1870, when he returned to Guilford and engaged in farming until his death, March 8, 1903. He was first a Republican and later a Prohibitionist; was one of the most prominent men in Guilford, taking an active part in every movement of public importance. He served on the school committee; was warden of the borough; also burgess; served seven or eight years on the board of selectmen, and was first selectman at two different periods. In 1882 he represented the town of Guilford in the legislature. He married, July 5, 1846, Charlotte G., daughter of Lyman Fowler, by whom he had twelve children. Mrs. Bishop was born December 15, 1823, and died October 6, 1885. He afterward married Mrs. Bishop's sister, Cornelia F. Fowler. Jonathan Bishop, father of Elisha C., was born March 30, 1797, and in his younger days he followed the sea, rising to the position of mate of a vessel plying in the cotton trade between southern ports and New York. Later in life he engaged in farming on the homestead, until his death, March 16, 1887. He married, June 18, 1821, Polly Maria, born January 30, 1796, daughter of Seth and Hannah (Parmelee) Bishop. She died in July, 1839. His father, Jonathan Bishop, was born October 19, 1762, and died September 23, 1826. He married, February 21, 1787, Huldah Chapman, born December 1, 1762, died September 17, 1828. He

was a farmer and during the Revolution was a member of the Home Guard, for coast defense, keeping the Tories from supplying the English troops with produce, etc. His father, David Bishop, was born September 20, 1728, and died January 25, 1792. He married, April 17, 1755, Audrea Fowler, born September 12, 1724, died January 24, 1815. His father, David Bishop, was born January 6, 1697, died August 20, 1773. He married, May 17, 1724, Deborah Stanley. His father, John Bishop, was born in 1655, and died November 25, 1751. He married, July 3, 1689, Elizabeth Hitchcock, who died March 14, 1712. His father, John Bishop, married, December 13, 1650, Susanna Goldham, who died November 1, 1703: His father, John Bishop, came from England, was one of the original settlers in Guilford, and the founder of the Bishop family in America. His signature is the second of the twenty-five on the Plantation Covenant dated June 1, 1639, on the voyage from England, and he was one of the four persons who at first had sole direction of the affairs of the colony until the formation of the church. In England he married Anne, surname unknown, who died in Hartford in 1676. He died in Guilford in February, 1661.

To Niles G. and Mary Cornelia (Bishop) White the following children were born: Mary Bishop, August 16, 1874, married Carrol C. Beach, M. D.; Cornelia Fowler, December 29, 1876; Edna, June 30, 1879; Olive, August 14, 1881, married Edward F. von Wettberg, of Fairfield, Connecticut; Charlotte, December 17, 1883, married O. Lamson Beach, of West Hartford, brother of Dr. C. C. Beach; Bishop, October 14, 1885; Prentice, May 24, 1891.

Mr. White has made good in the business world by his own energy, sound judgment, executive ability and straight-

forward dealing. He has resided in West Hartford for more than thirty-five years, and enjoys the confidence and esteem of a wide circle of steadfast friends. On the Markham side his descent is traced to the "Mayflower" on three sides.

GOODRICH, Charles Augustus,

Pediatrist of Hartford Hospital.

The heritage of an honorable, respected and unblemished name is a fortune than which there is nothing more valuable. The name of Goodrich is one of the oldest mentioned in the records of the early New England colonies, and has been identified continuously with that section of the country since the early part of the seventeenth century, when the foundations of the United States of to-day were laid by the suffering and untold privations of a sturdy handful of men and women of high purpose and indomitable courage, the progenitors of that New England stock which has contributed ever since a large proportion of the country's great men. In England the name Goodrich has been traced back to very ancient times, and like most other patronymics has arrived at its present spelling through a process of evolution from Godric, which was the original spelling.

It is not known when the family first appeared in Great Britain. In Ingulph's "History of the Abbey of Croyland," after the description of its destruction in the year 870, we find the following: "By common consent of all, the venerable father Godric, although very reluctant and making great opposition thereto, was elected abbot." The ruins of Goodrich Castle are among the most ancient in England. Its site was a commanding eminence near the southeastern extremity of the county of Herford, in Herfordshire, Wales, on the eastern bank of the River Wye. It clearly

antedates the Norman conquest, being in the style adopted by the Saxons, and continued to the time of Edward the Confessor, about 1050. The Domesday Book and Freeman's "History of the Norman Conquest, 1066," show that landholders of the Goodrich family were numerous at that time.

(I) William Goodrich was immigrant ancestor of the Goodrich family in America. The original ancestors of William Goodrich have not been traced, but there is little doubt that Bury St. Edmunds, County Suffolk, England, was his birthplace. The first appearance of his name on the early records of Connecticut Colony is in connection with his marriage to Sarah Marvin in the year 1648. He was made a freeman on May 15, 1656. He was deputy from Wethersfield to the General Court at Hartford, May 15, 1662, and also served on the grand jury. He was ensign of the train-band at Wethersfield. He married Sarah, daughter of Matthew and Elizabeth Marvin, of Hartford, who after his death married Captain William Curtiss, of Stratford, where she died in 1702. William Goodrich died in 1676.

(II) Colonel David Goodrich, son of William and Sarah (Marvin) Goodrich, was born May 4, 1667, and resided in Wethersfield. He was lieutenant-colonel in the old French war. In 1703 colonial operations began in Queen Anne's war, and in 1704 occurred the horrible massacre at Deerfield. In May of that year the Hartford County Dragoons were sent into Hampshire county, Massachusetts, and in this expedition David Goodrich went as lieutenant. In May, 1709, troops to the number of three hundred men were sent from Connecticut to Canada. They went, however, no farther than Albany and Wood Creek. At the latter place they were encamped through the summer

and autumn of 1709, and ninety men were lost. Captain David Goodrich was both adjutant and quartermaster of the campaign. In 1712 two Connecticut companies were sent to a post thirty miles above Deerfield. One of these was commanded by David Goodrich. In May, 1723, he commanded one of the companies sent to Hampshire county. In February, 1724, he went north again as far as Fort Dummer, near the present city of Brattleboro, but then the only settlement in what is now the great State of Vermont. He remained in Massachusetts most of the time until the close of the war in December, 1725. In this year he was reappointed colonel of the Hartford forces. He had been a member of the committee and council of war from 1723. He was appointed justice of the peace for Hartford in 1725, and held the position for many years thereafter. He was auditor and appraiser, deputy to the General Court from Wethersfield from 1717 to 1724, and 1735 to 1743, and in 1724 he was made a member of the Governor's Council.

He married, March 7, 1689, Hannah, daughter of Thomas Wright, Jr., and Elizabeth (Chittenden) Wright. She was his first wife, and was born March 10, 1671. She died April 27, 1698. Colonel David Goodrich died June 23, 1755.

(III) Deacon David Goodrich, son of David and Hannah (Wright) Goodrich, was born December 8, 1694. He resided at Rocky Hill. He was prominent and active in church work, and through his ceaseless activity earned the epithet "Forty-six years a Deacon." He married, December 31, 1721, Hepzibah, daughter of Jonathan and Mercy (Hubbard) Boardman, of Hatfield, Massachusetts. She was born February 16, 1702, or 1703, and died December 9, 1782. Jonathan Boardman, her father, was born in Wethers-

field, February 4, 1660. He was lieutenant of the train-band in Wethersfield in 1703, and was prominent in town affairs. His house at Rocky Hill was fortified and called Fort Deming. He married Mercy Hubbard, October 22, 1685, and died September 21, 1712. Deacon David Goodrich died July 15, 1785.

(IV) Rev. Elizur Goodrich, son of Deacon David and Hepzibah (Boardman) Goodrich, was born October 6, 1734, although according to Wethersfield records his birth is recorded as October 18, 1734. He was graduated from Yale College in the class of 1752, and remained as tutor there during the year following his graduation. "So deeply interested was he in mathematics and astronomy, that in the busiest scenes of his subsequent ministry, he rarely failed to calculate the eclipses of each successive year, and when the *Aurora Borealis* of 1780 made its appearance, he drew up one of the fullest and most accurate accounts of it ever published, with exact drawings of the auroral arch. In November, 1756, he was ordained pastor of the Congregational church at Durham, Connecticut, in which office he continued until his death. He gave fourteen hours daily to severe intellectual labor; was an accomplished teacher, having prepared over three hundred young men for college and public life. He was also an active friend of the American Revolution, preaching the right of the colonies to resist the tyrannical rule of England, and urging them to lay down their property and lives, if need be, in the struggle for liberty. He published several of his sermons, and was the author of hundreds of elaborate essays on difficult passages of the Scripture." In 1776 he was elected member of the corporation of Yale. On February 1, 1757, Rev. Elizur Goodrich married Katherine, daughter of Hon. Elihu and Mary (Gris-

wold) Chauncey. She was born April 11, 1741, and died April 8, 1830. His death occurred on November 21, 1797.

(V) Rev. Samuel Goodrich, son of Rev. Elizur and Katherine (Chauncey) Goodrich, was born January 12, 1763. He was a graduate of Yale College in the class of 1783, where he had pursued the regular course in theology. He was ordained and on July 6, 1786, was installed as pastor of the Congregational church at Ridgefield, Connecticut. His father preached the sermon and gave the charge both to his son and the church. He was dismissed at his own request, and moved to Worthington on the twenty-ninth of the following May. He married, July 29, 1784, Elizabeth, daughter of Colonel John and Sarah (Worthington) Ely, who was born February 22, 1765, and died March 3, 1837. Rev. Samuel Goodrich died at Berlin, Connecticut, April 29, 1835.

(VI) Rev. Charles Augustus Goodrich, son of Rev. Samuel and Elizabeth (Ely) Goodrich, was born August 19, 1790, in Berlin, Connecticut. He was a graduate of Yale College in 1812, and was ordained pastor of the South (Congregational) Church, in Worcester, Massachusetts, in 1818. After a few years he resigned his charge on account of failing health and removed to Kensington, where he organized and taught a school for boys. After his father's death he engaged mainly in writing books, a number of which enjoyed a high degree of popularity. His "History of the United States" for schools went through many editions; "Bible History of Prayer" was one of his last works. Others of his books were: "Lives of the Signers" and the "Universal Traveler." He was at one time State Senator and always prominent in public affairs. In 1847 he removed to Hartford and continued to reside there until his death. The Rev. Charles A. Goodrich

was intellectually a gifted man, and was a most accomplished scholar. He was of an unaggressive and unassuming nature, and although ever active in the cause of right was a sensitive man and shrunk from rough contact with the world. He was an exemplary Christian gentleman in every sense of the word. His love for his fellowmen was of a high character, and he was charitable in all the relations of life, in which his single purpose seemed to be the elevating of mankind. He died at Hartford, Connecticut, June 4, 1862. On June 24, 1818, he married Sarah, daughter of Rev. Dr. Benoni Upson, of Berlin, Connecticut.

(VII) Charles Chauncey Goodrich, son of Rev. Charles Augustus and Sarah (Upson) Goodrich, was born in Berlin, Connecticut, May 14, 1823. He was educated in Berlin Academy, and upon leaving that institution went to New York City, where he started his business career in the dry goods commission business. In this he later attained great prominence and for years he was looked up to as a leading authority in his line. He was a member of the firm of Goodrich & Freeman, which was changed to Goodrich, Freeman & Foster, then Goodrich & Foster. He became a partner in W. C. Langley & Company, and later was actively interested in the firm of W. H. Langley & Company. For several years, until about eighteen months prior to the time of his death, he commuted regular between New York and Hartford, where he made his home from the year 1882. Charles Goodrich was very successful in business, and was endowed with splendid mental powers. He was a keen observer of men and things, as every man must be who would succeed against the strong competition of the business world. His business judgment was almost unerring, and he was a man of energy and firm pur-

pose. His character and conduct were in every way exemplary, and his attractive and magnetic personality made for him scores of friends among those with whom he came in contact. He was modest and unassuming and homeloving in his tastes, and when not occupied with business cares found his greatest pleasures within his family circle. Mr. Goodrich took an active interest in the political and public problems of his day, and was a student of conditions, but was never attracted by the lure of public office. He died at Hartford, Connecticut, July 5, 1908. On May 18, 1871, he married, for his second wife, Sarah Meigs, born August 31, 1843, a daughter of George Martin and Eliza (Meigs) Hayward, of New York City. Their children are: 1. Charles Augustus, mentioned below. 2. Elizabeth Ely, born March 19, 1876; married Robert Catlin Buell, secretary and treasurer of Johns-Pratt Company of Hartford, Connecticut. 3. Sarah Upson, born June 1, 1879; married Oliver R. Beckwith, an attorney of Hartford.

(VIII) Charles Augustus Goodrich, son of Charles Chauncey and Sarah Meigs (Hayward) Goodrich, was born in New York City, February 23, 1872. Charles Augustus Goodrich, representative in the eighth generation of the Goodrich family in America, and a direct descendant of William Goodrich, whose name appears on the Connecticut Colony records in the year 1648, is a physician and surgeon in the city of Hartford. He received his early education in New York City and in Hartford, Connecticut, and upon the completion of this pursued a course in the Massachusetts Agricultural College at Amherst. He was graduated with the degree of B. S. C. in 1893. He then entered the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New York City, from which he was graduated in 1896. He

immediately became an interne in the Hospital for Ruptured and Crippled in New York City and subsequently spent some time in the clinics. In 1898 Dr. Goodrich began the practice of his profession in Hartford. Since 1910 he has limited his practice to diseases of children. He is a member of the City, County and State Medical societies, and of the American Medical Association. Dr. Goodrich is pediatricist of the Hartford Hospital, and one of the incorporators and directors of the Hartford Dispensary. He is a member of the University Club.

On June 7, 1905, Dr. Goodrich married Margaret, daughter of John D. and Adelaide Cutter, of Brooklyn, New York. Their children are: Dorothy, born March 21, 1906; Charles Chauncey, born July 1, 1907.

CURTIS, Howard J.,

Lawyer, Jurist.

It is a far cry from graduation, even with the imposing Bachelor of Laws, to the Superior Bench, yet in less than a quarter of a century Judge Curtis accomplished the journey, and for the past ten years has ably administered the duties pertaining to a judgeship upon the bench of the Superior Court of Connecticut. His rise to professional distinction was much more rapid than the fact cited, for when in practice but ten years he was made judge of the Civil Court of Common Pleas for Fairfield county and for fourteen years filled that position. As a lawyer he was painstaking in the preparation of cases, forcible and effective in their presentation. As a judge of Common Pleas he evidenced the breadth and depth of his learning, and as the years progressed and his horizon widened his peculiar fitness for the position was recognized by his associates of the bench

and brethren of the bar. As a justice of the Superior Court his learning and ability, reinforced by his years of experience upon the county bench, have enabled him to meet the responsibilities of his high position in a way and manner that classes him among the eminent jurists who grace the bench of any court in any state.

Judge Curtis is of the ninth generation of a family founded in Stratford, Connecticut, by the sons of Elizabeth Curtis, a widow, who came to Stratford in 1639 with her two sons, John and William. It is supposed that Elizabeth Curtis was the widow of John Curtis, a landowner in Wethersfield, Connecticut, in 1639, who died either on the journey or so shortly after the family arrived in Stratford that no record was made. The name of Elizabeth Curtis and her sons appears on the earliest records of Stratford, and there she died in June, 1658.

The line of descent to Judge Curtis is through her eldest son, John Curtis, born in England in 1611, whose name appears as one of the original patentees of Stratford and on the list of property owners of 1650. He was a soldier of King Philip's War, ranking as sergeant and ensign and was treasurer of the town, elected December 29, 1675. He married Elizabeth Welles, who is believed to have been a sister of Governor Thomas Welles.

Joseph Curtis, the fifth child of Ensign John Curtis, was born in Stratford, Connecticut, November 12, 1650, and became one of the prominent men of the town. He was town clerk for fifty years, 1678-1728, member of the Governor's Council from 1698 until 1721, and representative in the House of Assembly for many years. He married Bethia Booth, of Stratford.

He was succeeded by his son, Joseph (2) Curtis, born in Stratford, Connecti-



Howard J. Curtis

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cut, November 6, 1687. He married, July 15, 1711, Elizabeth Welles.

He in turn was succeeded by a son, Joseph (3) Welles, born in Stratford, Connecticut, March 28, 1721. He married Martha Judson, who died in 1796.

Their son, Nehemiah Curtis, born in Stratford, Connecticut, in 1740, died May 13, 1810. He was a soldier of the Revolution, serving in the company commanded by Captain Joseph Birdseye, Colonel Whiting's regiment. Nehemiah Curtis married (second) November 26, 1778, Sarah (Lewis) Booth, daughter of William Lewis and widow of Josiah Booth.

Freeman Curtis, son of Nehemiah Curtis, the Revolutionary soldier, and his second wife, Sarah (Lewis-Booth) Curtis, was born in Stratford, Connecticut, December 6, 1782, died January 5, 1862. He married (first) August 6, 1802, Anna Peck, who died July 4, 1828, aged forty-two years, daughter of Judson and Mary (Blakeman) Peck, of Stratford. Their tenth child, Freeman L., was born a few months prior to his mother's death.

Freeman L. Curtis, son of Freeman and Anna (Peck) Curtis, was born in Stratford, Connecticut, January 9, 1828, died in August, 1898. He was a farmer of the town, and held many town offices during his life. He married, October 2, 1856, Georgiana Howard, of New York City, who survived him until September, 1913.

Howard J. Curtis, son of Freeman L. and Georgiana (Howard) Curtis, was born in Stratford, Connecticut, June 29, 1857, of the ninth generation of his family residing in the town and of the seventh generation native born. Until the age of seventeen he remained at the home farm, acquiring knowledge in the public schools and assisting in the cultivation of the farm. In 1874 he left home and

spent one year in Pittsfield, Massachusetts, as clerk in the freight office of the Housatonic Railroad Company. In 1875 he returned to Stratford and entered the preparatory school of which Frederick Sedgwick was principal. In 1877 he entered Yale University, whence he was graduated Bachelor of Arts, class of '81. He spent the next year in teaching at Chatham, Virginia, and at the same time began the study of law. In the fall of 1882 he entered the senior class of the Yale Law School, whence he was graduated Bachelor of Laws in June, 1883, and that was the fulfillment of an ambition cherished from boyhood.

After graduation Mr. Curtis located in Bridgeport, was for a time in the office of Amos L. Treat, but in 1883 began practice in partnership with George W. Wheeler. The young men practiced as Wheeler & Curtis for ten years, until 1893, when the association was broken by the election of Mr. Curtis as judge of the Civil Court of Common Pleas and Mr. Wheeler was appointed associate judge of the Superior Court of the State. For fourteen years Judge Curtis sat upon the county bench, then in January, 1907, the men whose professional lives had begun as partners again became associates by the appointment of Judge Curtis by Governor Woodruff as an associate judge of the Superior Court of Connecticut, which position he now ably fills. In political faith Judge Curtis is a Democrat, but conservative in his opinions. The law has been to him a "jealous mistress," and he has no business affiliations. He has made Stratford his home all his life and has served the Stratford Board of Education as a member for many years, and has likewise served the Public Library of Stratford, and is now president of the Stratford Library Association. He is a member of the First Ecclesiastical Society

of Stratford (Congregational), serves on the society's committee, and takes a deep interest in all that concerns his native town. His clubs now are the Weatogue Country Club of Stratford, the University of Bridgeport and the University of New York City. He is a member of the American, Connecticut and Bridgeport Bar associations, and of other societies devoted to matters in which he is interested.

Judge Curtis married, June 5, 1888, Ellen V. Talbot. They are the parents of Howard Wheeler, John Talbot and Violette Curtis.

WALDO, George Curtis,

Journalist.

When a half century ago, April 1, 1867, George C. Waldo came to Bridgeport as local reporter and city editor of the "Standard," he began an association with that paper and with Connecticut journalism which has never been broken. His previous efforts in law and business had not proved to his liking, his tastes and talents from youth having been literary and his efforts in other directions did not prove satisfactory. His mother, a writer and poetess, encouraged the literary tastes of her son and under her direction he absorbed the best in English literature, his reading of the poets being very extensive. When he finally embarked upon the sea of journalism he had found his proper element, his search had terminated, and as editor-in-chief he is still in command of the bark upon which he began his voyage. During this half century he has taken a part in every movement for the upbuilding of Bridgeport, either personally or with his pen, and in church, scientific society, historical society and club has advanced the particular object for which each was

organized. While he has made the political fortunes of others and ardently supported the principles of the Republican party, he has asked nothing important for himself and kept comparatively free from the entanglements of political office.

He traces his ancestry through seven generations to Cornelius Waldo, born about 1624, in England, it is supposed, died in Chelmsford, Massachusetts, January 3, 1700-01. Cornelius Waldo claimed descent from John, brother of Peter Waldo, founder of the Waldenses in France, 1170. Cornelius Waldo is first of record at Salem, Massachusetts, July 6, 1647. The line of descent from Cornelius Waldo, the founder, is through his son, John Waldo, a soldier of King Philip's war, a deputy to the General Court from Dunstable, Massachusetts, in 1689; later a settler in Windham, Connecticut. He married Rebecca Adams, daughter of Captain Samuel and Rebecca (Graves) Adams, who survived him. The line continues through Edward Waldo, third son of John Waldo, a teacher, farmer, lieutenant of militia and Assemblyman of Windham, and his first wife, Thankful (Dimmock) Waldo; their son, Shubael Waldo, and his wife, Mary (Allen) Waldo; their son, Daniel Waldo, of Chesterfield, New Hampshire, a soldier of the Revolution, and his wife, Hannah (Carlton) Waldo; their son, Shubael (2) Waldo, of Chesterfield, New Hampshire, and his first wife, Rebekah (Crosby) Waldo; their son, Josiah Crosby Waldo, and his first wife, Elmira Ruth (Ballou) Waldo, they the parents of George Curtis Waldo, of Bridgeport.

Josiah Crosby Waldo was born December 5, 1803, at Chesterfield, New Hampshire, died August 28, 1890, at New London, Connecticut. He studied under the Rev. Hosea Ballou, of Boston, became a minister of the Universalist church and



George B. Walden

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gave his life to the propagation of that faith. His work was widespread in his early years, covering the large cities and towns of Ohio, Kentucky and Indiana and part of Virginia and Tennessee. He was a pastor of the First Universalist Church of Lynn, Massachusetts, 1835 to 1839, and pastor of the First Universalist Society in West Cambridge, Massachusetts, 1841-47, and from 1849 to 1854 labored in Troy, New York, and afterward for several years in New London. He published over one hundred controversial sermons, took part in many public debates, organized several church societies and is credited with first generally introducing the Universalist faith in the west. He established and for many years published a weekly paper in Cincinnati, Ohio, "The Sentinel and Star in the West," and until his death was active in the work of his church. He married (first) October 26, 1831, at Boston, Elmina Ruth Ballou, daughter of the Rev. Hosea and Ruth (Washburn) Ballou, she a cousin of Eliza Ballou, mother of President James A. Garfield. Mrs. Waldo, born April 3, 1810, at Portsmouth, New Hampshire, died at New London, Connecticut, June 29, 1856; she was a woman of fine intellectuality, a writer of verse, the periodicals of her day welcoming her poems. Mr. and Mrs. Josiah Crosby Waldo were the parents of Ella Fiducia Oliver, who died at the age of thirteen years; George Curtis, of further mention; Clemintina Grace; Frances Rebecca, and Maturin Ballou Waldo.

George Curtis Waldo, son of the Rev. Josiah Crosby Waldo and his first wife, Elmina Ruth (Ballou) Waldo, was born in Lynn, Massachusetts, March 20, 1837. He completed public school courses at West Cambridge, Massachusetts, prepared for college at Troy Academy, then entered Tuft's College, whence he was

graduated Bachelor of Arts, class of 1860. Later he was awarded Master of Arts in course and in 1900 his *alma mater* conferred upon him the honorary degree of Litt. D. After graduation from Tuft's he began the study of law in the offices of A. C. Lippit, of New London, but his study was interrupted by his enlistment in Company E, Second Regiment Connecticut Volunteer Infantry, Colonel A. H. Terry, under whom he served as corporal during the campaign of 1861. He was ready, but impaired health prevented his reënlistment and he retired from the service at the expiration of his term, three months.

After his return from the army he resumed the study of law, then for a time also read medicine in New London, then engaged in business for several years, finally in 1867 locating in Bridgeport, there finding his true sphere. He began his journalist career as local reporter and city editor of the Bridgeport "Standard," two years later became associate editor under the Hon. John D. Candee, and upon Mr. Candee's death in 1888, succeeded him as editor-in-chief and president of the Standard Association, the owning corporation. The "Standard" became one of the important dailies of New England, and now occupies a high rank among the journals of the country. As president of the corporation he conserved the material interests of the paper and as a business proposition it has not disappointed the owners. In politics the paper and its editor agree (which is not always the case) and both are loyal supporters of the Republican party. For twenty-six years Dr. Waldo was a member of the Connecticut Board of Shell Fish Commissioners and for twenty of those years president of the board; he was also for twelve years one of the trustees of the Insane Hospital at Norwich, Connecticut.

In civic affairs he has pursued the same dignified course and has served his city as a member of the Board of Education. That service continued for five years and when the new high school building was erected on Congress street he was one of the committee in charge, representing town and school board. He was for fourteen years a director in the Bridgeport Public Library. He was one of the founders of the Bridgeport Scientific Society, was for five years its secretary, and at the time the Historical Society merged with the Scientific Society he was vice-president of the former. He was the first president of the old Electric Club; is an ex-president of the Seaside and Press clubs; has for several years been an official of the Republican Club; was for several years a director of the Young Men's Christian Association, and since 1876 has been a vestryman of Christ Episcopal Church, serving five years as junior warden. He retains his membership and interest in that fast disappearing body of gallant men, the Grand Army of the Republic, and is a member of the Army and Navy Club of Connecticut. His fraternities are Phi Beta Kappa and Leta Psi, and he holds membership in many other organizations, fraternal, literary and professional.

Dr. Waldo married, in 1874, in New Orleans, Louisiana, Annie Frye, daughter of Major Frederick and Matilda (Brooks) Frye, formerly residents of Bridgeport, and a great-granddaughter of Colonel James Frye, of Andover, Massachusetts, who commanded a regiment at Bunker Hill. Mr. and Mrs. Waldo are the parents of four children: Selden C., deceased; Rosalie Hillman, married Roland H. Mallory; Maturin Ballou; and George Curtis (2).

The foregoing outlines the principal incidents of a useful life now well in its

evening. It has been spent largely in the service of others and that service has been steadfast and continuous. His personal efforts and his editorial strength have been freely and potently used in the upbuilding of his city, and he has steadily labored for all that was good and ennobling.

PHELPS, Jeffery Orson,

Business Man, State Cattle Commissioner.

The Hon. Jeffery Orson Phelps, of Simsbury, Connecticut, president of the Blodgett & Clapp Company, of Hartford (dealers in iron and steel), judge of probate for Simsbury, ex-legislator, and at present one of the State commissioners, has worthily held in its customary place a family name which has been prominent in New England, and Connecticut, since very early Colonial days. Jeffery Orson Phelps is of the tenth generation from that of his American ancestor, William Phelps, who disembarked from the ship "Mary and Jane" at Nantasket, Massachusetts, May 30, 1630, although the genealogy extends far back into the preceding centuries, in its relation to the Phelps family of England, and the Guelphs of the House of Hanover. Since 1636, the Phelps family has been identified with the development of the State of Connecticut, the annals of which contain records of the actions of many valiant and patriotic scions of that house.

The name Phelps is the English equivalent of Guelphs, which in turn is the German form of Welf, the name by which an illustrious Italian family of princely rank was identified. In Germany, the Guelf family attained great prominence and political power, notable of its lines being that of the House of Hanover, whence came Queen Victoria of England, whose patronymic was Guelph, the gene-

alogy of the royal house tracing back to a Welf family of Padua, in Lombardy. It cannot be now determined with certainty at what period the migrations to Germany, and thence to England, took place, but the Rev. Stuart Dodge, who devoted much time to research in relation thereto, says "They went from North Italy in the eleventh century to Germany, then writing, or spelling, their name 'Guelphs' or 'Gulphs.' In the sixteenth century, they crossed to England, where the name after taking various forms of writing became 'Phelps'."

The family early became established in Gloucestershire, and the different branches bore various coats-of-arms. That borne by the branch of the family with which this article is chiefly concerned is as follows: Argent, a lion rampant, sable, between six crosses, crosslets, fitchy gules. Motto: *Veritas sine Timore*, i. e., "Truth without Fear."

James Phelps, grandfather of the progenitor of the American branches of the Phelps family, was born in Tewkesbury, Gloucestershire, about 1520. He married Joan ———, and died prior to May 10, 1588, on which date his widow was commissioned to administer the estate of her deceased husband.

Their son, William Phelps, was baptized on August 4, 1560, in Tewkesbury Abbey Church. His wife Dorothy survived him two years, his decease occurring in 1611.

Their son, William Phelps, the progenitor of the family in America, was baptized on August 19, 1599. It was not long after the birth of his first child, in 1619, that he removed the family abode to one of the southern counties of England, to Dorsetshire, or to Somerset. On March 20, 1630, William Phelps, accompanied by wife and their six children, and also by his brother, George, embarked on the

ship "Mary and John," at Plymouth, England, sailing thence to the colony of New England, which, favored by good winds, they reached on May 30, of that year, disembarking at Nantasket, Massachusetts. The company of which he was a member embraced those who ultimately became the first settlers and founders of Dorchester, Massachusetts, organizing thereat the first town government in the Massachusetts Colony. William Phelps took the freeman's oath during the first six months of his residence there, and early became one of the prominent citizens of the town. He was a member of the first jury empanelled in the New England Colony. On November 9, 1630, they found Walter Palmer not guilty of manslaughter. William Phelps was chosen constable on September 27, 1631, and in the spring of the following year he was selected as one of sixteen commissioned to effect the raising of a public stock. On March 4, 1634, he was one of a committee of three deputed to survey and determine the boundaries between Boston and Roxbury. In the same year he was nominated a delegate to the General Court, and sat as such, serving on important committees. In 1635 he was re-elected to the General Court. His wife died during that year, and in the following spring William Phelps removed his family to what is now Windsor, Connecticut, and there joined a party of sixty, who had migrated to that locality with the Rev. Mr. Warham, in the autumn of the previous year. William Phelps was honored by election to a commission of seven persons, empowered to govern the new colony of Connecticut, which was then understood to be under the jurisdiction of the Massachusetts Company. On May 1, 1637, he presided at a court which ordered "that there shall be an offensive war against the Pequots." The functions

of this court appear to have been legislative, judicial and executive. William Phelps was one of the magistrates who helped to draft the constitution for the Connecticut Colony. The instrument was adopted at Hartford on January 2, 1639. William Phelps held magisterial office until 1643, and was twice again placed in that office, for long terms, the second period being 1645-49, and the third 1656-62. In 1651 he was elected deputy to the General Court. His life was well filled with administrative duties, and he was highly regarded in the colony, being one of the few to whom the distinctive title of "Mr." was accorded. Dr. Stiles says of him, "He was one of the most prominent and respected men in the colony. An excellent, pious and upright man in his public and private life, and was truly a pillar in Church and State." He died in Windsor, Connecticut, on July 14, 1672.

His son, Joseph Phelps, through whom the line to Jeffery Orson Phelps descends, was born in England, about 1629. He was associated with his father, coming to Windsor with other members of the family. On September 20, 1660, he married, for his first wife, Hannah Newton, who, tradition says, was the daughter of the Rev. Roger Newton, but this is not credited in the Newton Genealogy, published in 1915, which says her parentage was unknown. She died in Simsbury, in 1675.

Their second-born, Joseph Phelps, was born in Windsor, August 20, 1667. Eventually he settled in Simsbury, and became influential in that community. For many years he was justice of the peace, and was delegate to the General Assembly, 1709-27. His third wife, a widow, Mrs. Mary ———, was a daughter of Richard and Elizabeth Case. She was born in Simsbury in 1669, and died there on September 10, 1757.

Their youngest child, Lieutenant David Phelps, was born in 1710, and took the freeman's oath in 1734. Elected several times to the General Assembly, he was a lieutenant in the militia, and saw field service during the French War. He died in Simsbury, December 9, 1760. On April 25, 1731, he married Abigail Pettibone, who was born in Canton, daughter of John and Mary (Bissell) Pettibone, and died in Simsbury in 1807. Her father, John Pettibone, was born June 15, 1665, married in Windsor, Connecticut, Mary Bissell, December 18, 1690. His father was John Pettibone, who, so says tradition, came from Wales. He married, at Windsor, February 16, 1664, Sarah Eggleston, daughter of Begot Eggleston, one of the first settlers of Dorchester, Massachusetts, and of Windsor, Connecticut. She died July 8, 1713, and her husband, John Pettibone, died July 15, 1713.

Major-General Noah Phelps, son of David and Abigail (Pettibone) Phelps, was born January 22, 1740. In his native town he was highly esteemed and elected to many offices. He was a justice of the peace and judge of probate for twenty years, and in 1787 was a delegate to the convention that ratified the federal constitution. He was a member of the committee selected to consider the wisdom of taking Fort Ticonderoga from the British at the beginning of the Revolution. Captain Phelps and Barnard Romance were given three hundred pounds and departed north to carry through that project, to further which he, in disguise, gained entrance to the fort, where he discovered the important information, by admission of the fort commander, that the available powder was too wet to use. Knowledge of this circumstance brought about the eventual storming of the fort, which was captured without bloodshed.

Captain Phelps, at about this time, raised a company, largely at his own expense, and led it into action. He served under Colonel Ward, and was at Fort Lee, later serving with Washington's army at Trenton and Princeton. After the war he was appointed major-general of militia. He died in Simsbury, November 4, 1809, and on his tombstone was placed the following epitaph: "A Patriot of 1776. To such we are indebted for our Independence." On June 10, 1761, he married Lydia, born April 25, 1743, and died September 17, 1821, daughter of Edward and Abigail (Gaylord) Griswold. Her paternal ancestry is traced back as follows: Her grandfather, Daniel Griswold, was son of George Griswold, son of Edward Griswold, resident of Windsor, in 1639.

Colonel Noah Amherst Phelps, son of Major-General Noah Phelps, was born May 3, 1762. Graduate of Yale College in 1783, he studied law, and eventually practiced that profession in Simsbury for many years. He held the military, militia, rank of colonel, and sat a number of times in the General Assembly. He was in public office, that of postmaster, at the time of his death, in 1817. Highly esteemed, he won the general confidence of the community by his ability, integrity and attractive personality. On July 31, 1784, he married Charlotte, the daughter of Ezekiel and Rosannah (Pettibone) Wilcox, of Norfolk, Connecticut. She was born April 4, 1766, and died December 15, 1831.

Their son, the Hon. Jeffery Orson Phelps, was born February 1, 1791. He was a civil engineer and surveyor, and during the second war with England was paymaster of the Connecticut militia. Appointed postmaster in 1817, he held that office continuously for forty-three years. He sat in the State Legislature

for many terms; was deputy sheriff for a period, and subsequently was appointed assistant judge, later chief judge, of Hartford. His first wife, whom he married December 26, 1816, was Pollina Salome, daughter of Ebenezer and Mary (Pinney) Barnard. She was born in Scotland, St. Andrew's Parish, Bloomfield, June 5, 1789, and died in Simsbury, April 6, 1828. The Hon. Jeffery Orson Phelps died March 21, 1879.

Their son, Jeffery Orson Phelps, was born in Simsbury, Connecticut, August 3, 1820. Fond of agricultural pursuits, he spent much of his time in that occupation, and occupied the old Phelps homestead in Simsbury, which was built in 1771 by Captain Elisha Phelps, brother of Major-General Noah Phelps, a property still held within the family. Jeffery O. Phelps was a financier of much ability, and his wide interests demanded much of his attention. He was prominently identified with the promotion of the Connecticut Western Railroad Company, of which he was a director, and was on the directorate of the National Exchange Bank of Hartford. Politically, a staunch Democrat, he sat in the State Legislature for the session of 1856, occupying concurrently the office of town clerk of Simsbury. In 1867 his constituents elected him to the State Senate, and as such he came prominently and creditably before the people of the State. A Methodist of fixed conviction and steadfast purpose, he enjoyed the confidence and friendship of a very wide circle, and by his sound business judgment and strong personality rarely failed to carry through to successful culmination those projects to which he gave personal and resolute attention. He died August 6, 1899. His first wife was Jane, daughter of Colonel Austin N. and Amelia (Higley) Humphrey. She was born in Canton, Con-

necticut, February 16, 1826, and died April 30, 1874. Issue of the marriage: Harriet Humphrey, who married A. L. Eno, now deceased; Jeffery Orson, see further hereinafter; Charlotte Wilcox, who married James K. Crofut; Mary Jane, who married Joseph R. Ensign. Mrs. Crofut, of Simsbury, is an authority on family history in that section of the State.

Jeffery Orson Phelps, son of Jeffery Orson and Jane (Humphrey) Phelps, was born August 30, 1858. He graduated at Williston Academy. He took up a number of the business interests of his father, taking part also in State administrative activities. He was one of the projectors of the Connecticut corporation, Blodgett & Clapp. The original firm, which the incorporated company succeeded was one of the oldest in Hartford, and Mr. Phelps for a number of years was treasurer, succeeding his father to the presidency of the company immediately after the latter's death in 1899, since which time he has continued in that office. A prominent Democrat, Mr. Phelps has held many public offices, among them that of State Legislator, having been elected to the session of 1884. He served as clerk of the insurance committee, and was a member of the water board for two terms of three years each. In 1907 Mr. Phelps was appointed judge of probate for Simsbury, which office he still holds.

Mr. Phelps resides in the old Phelps homestead at Simsbury, and has made a scientific hobby of farming and stock-breeding. His herd of A. R. Jersey cattle has brought him into prominence in agricultural circles. According to the April, 1916, record of the Herd Improvement Association, No. 1, of Hartford County, "Topsy of Fern Dell, a cow owned by State Cattle Commissioner J. O. Phelps,

Jr., of Simsbury, outclassed all former butterfat records of the state. She produced 36.9 lbs. of milk each day, and tested 7.6 per cent of butterfat, thus making in a month 1,125 lbs. of milk and 85.5 lbs. of butterfat. This amount of fat, according to Jersey figures, would churn just 100 lbs. of butter." Because of his knowledge of scientific stock farming, Mr. Phelps was in July, 1913, appointed State Commissioner of Domestic Animals. Mr. Phelps is a member of the American Jersey Cattle Club. It is not only in this generation that the Phelps family has endeavored to advance the standard of American stock; his great-grandfather is reputed to have been one of the first in the country to import a merino ram, paying for the animal he then secured what was, at that time, most probably considered a fabulous price, seven hundred and fifty dollars.

On March 27, 1883, Mr. Phelps married Bertha Jane, the daughter of Hiram W. and Jane (Griswold) Adams. She was a native of Hartford, born July 31, 1861. Their only child, Jeffery Orson Phelps, Jr., was born May 25, 1886, going first to Williston Seminary, as did his father, and later to Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, afterwards entering the service of the United States government as survey man. He is now a member of the firm of Blodgett & Clapp, being director and assistant treasurer of same.

MANTERNACH, Michael Charles,

Business Man, Inventor.

Michael Charles Manternach, a young man thirty-three years of age (1916), has in that period of time demonstrated that the will to succeed is what makes success, no matter what the obstacles may be. Arriving in the United States at the age of five years, unable to speak the English



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language, under conditions that would have made many a stouter heart despair, he has won great success. So is one enabled to gauge the caliber of this man.

Michael Charles Manternach was born in the State of Luxembourg, July 11, 1883, the son of Charles and Catherine (Hary) Manternach. The other children in the family are John C., who is now general manager of the Standard Welding Company of Cleveland, Ohio; Harry H., of Hartford; George, of Hartford; and Louis, deceased. Charles Manternach, the father, was a native of Luxembourg, and being filled with the same characteristics that distinguish his son, Michael C., he came to America and located in Hartford. A few weeks after the arrival, the father was taken ill and died. The struggle for a livelihood now fell upon the shoulders of the mother and her five children, the oldest being nine years of age. The joint, though small, earnings were sufficient to hold the family together, but all suffered great hardships. Selling newspapers morning and evening, together with what other odd work he could get to do, was the daily work of Michael C.

Michael Charles Manternach received all his academic, as well as most of his business, education in Hartford. He attended public schools during the compulsory hours, and was at all times during his spare hours on the alert to earn all he possibly could for the benefit of the family. He graduated from the grammar schools at the age of thirteen and entered the high school, but necessity forced him to leave before finishing the first year's studies. At this time he entered the employ of the Plimpton Manufacturing Company, but having a keen desire along artistic lines, he entered the employ of the A. Mugford Company, as apprentice in the engraving trade. After due com-

pletion of his indenture he entered the employ of the A. Pindar Corporation, with which firm he remained as foreman for about three years; but finding himself limited, he decided to broaden his knowledge, and worked with various New York organizations, so that he might perfect himself for a business career. Returning to Hartford in 1906, he organized the Charter Oak Engraving Company, Inc., of which he assumed direction as president and general manager. Five months later, Mr. Manternach, in coöperation with Mr. Clarence T. Sprague, purchased the incorporated business, after which it became a partnership under the trade name of Sprague & Manternach. At the outset the business found employment only for themselves, but as both partners worked industriously and skillfully, the business rapidly increased. A few years later Mr. Manternach acquired his partner's interest, and for a year or so conducted it under his own name. In order to enlarge the scope of the business, he then took as partner into the firm Harold B. Douglas, a successful illustrator, the firm name then becoming Manternach & Douglas. The business developed encouragingly for two years, when Mr. Manternach purchased the interest of his partner, and organized The Manternach Company, of which he became principal owner and president and general manager. The business has since developed under his able direction into a complete advertising agency, and has continued to expand very substantially, so that at present fifty people are on the firm's pay-roll. The company serves clients in most of the Eastern States. Mr. Manternach has brought into the printing art some important improvements. He is the inventor of two new processes of making half-tones, by means of which printing on soft-finish papers on the ordinary press can

be made to equal the work possible on the offset press. Mr. Manternach is a director of The City Bank and Trust Company, Hartford; member of Wyllys Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons; Washington Commandery, Knights Templar; Connecticut Consistory; Sphinx Temple, Mystic Shrine; Hartford Club; City Club; Sequin Golf Club; Hartford Automobile Club; Putnam Phalanx; Rotary Club and Charter Oak Ad Club.

Mr. Manternach married Grace Wood, the daughter of Stephen Wood, of Hartford. They have two children: Roger Wood, who was born March 19, 1911; Bruce Wallace, born September 26, 1914.

ROBINSON, Henry Cornelius,

Lawyer, Legislator, Public Benefactor.

The Robinson family was early established in the State of Connecticut, and through the generations has intermarried with many other prominent Colonial families, among which might be mentioned the descendants of Thomas Miller, one of the proprietors of Middletown, Connecticut; Richard Seymour, one of the early proprietors of Hartford, and the Trumbull and Bushnell families, long prominent in this State. Other ancestors were William Denison, of Roxbury, Massachusetts; Dr. Comfort Starr, who was one of the proprietors of Cambridge, Massachusetts, and Elder William Brewster, of "Mayflower" fame.

(I) Tradition and circumstances indicate that Thomas Robinson, the immigrant founder of the family, was a native of Guilford, England, whence he came directly to the Connecticut town of that name. In 1666 he purchased land there, and the record of this purchase gives him the title of "Mr.," which indicates that he was a man of liberal education or was entitled to social distinction. He was cer-

tainly a man of force of character, for he acquired considerable wealth for his day. His later years were spent in Hartford, where he died at an advanced age in 1689. His wife Mary died on the 27th of July, in the previous year.

(II) David Robinson, the sixth of the seven children of Thomas and Mary Robinson, was probably born in England in 1660. His first wife, whom he married about 1688, was Abigail, daughter of John and Elizabeth Kirby. She died about 1694. Soon after 1700 he removed from Guilford to Durham, Connecticut, where he and Caleb Seward were the first planters of the town, which was incorporated in 1708. In the spring of that year, David Robinson was a member of a committee of three appointed to negotiate with Rev. Nathaniel Chauncey relative to his becoming their minister. For many years prominent in both town and church affairs, he died January 1, 1748, at a good old age.

(III) David (2) Robinson, son of David (1) Robinson, born 1694, lived half a mile west of the main street in Durham, at the upper western side, and died February 9, 1780. He married, January 26, 1719, Rebecca, daughter of Benjamin and Mary Miller, of Middletown. She died September 18, 1786, aged eighty-seven years. The Miller ancestry has been traced to Thomas Miller, born in England, settled first in Roxbury, Massachusetts, and later removed to Middletown, Connecticut, where he was one of the proprietors. His son, Benjamin Miller, was a man of prominence in the community, and was known as "Governor" for this reason and because of his great influence with the Indians. He was the first settler of what is now Middlefield, Connecticut, where he died November 22, 1746. He married Mary, daughter of Nathaniel and Mary

(Smith) Johnson, of Woodstock, Connecticut. Their daughter, Rebecca Miller, was the wife of David Robinson, of Durham, as above noted.

(IV) Colonel Timothy Robinson, son of David (2) and Rebecca (Miller) Robinson, born April 29, 1728, in Durham, removed from his native town to Litchfield, Connecticut, and from there to Granville, Massachusetts, where he became one of the leading men. He represented that town in the General Court for nine years. The town at that time was larger than Springfield. He performed distinguished service in the Revolution from the beginning; was commissioned lieutenant-colonel of the Third Hampshire County Regiment, February 8, 1776, fought in the battle of Ticonderoga, October 21 of that year, and was again in the service for two months in 1777 in the same regiment. In 1782 he was lieutenant-colonel of the same regiment under Colonel David Mosely. He was also active in civil affairs; was judge of the Court of Common Pleas of Hampshire county, and it is said that no decision of his was ever reversed by a higher court. He was for thirty years a deacon of the church; was active in supporting the government at the time of Shays' rebellion, and was taken prisoner by the rebels. His reasoning with his captors was so convincing that he was released, and a large number of them abandoned the insurgent cause. He married, February 13, 1755, Catherine Rose, and they were the parents of David Robinson.

(V) David (3) Robinson, son of Colonel Timothy and Catherine (Rose) Robinson, born August 9, 1762, at Granville, died May 27, 1809. While yet a young man he was elected to the General Court, of which he was a member for about seven years. He conducted a general store at Granville.

He married Catherine Coe, born September 25, 1769, and died February 2, 1820.

(VI) David Franklin Robinson, son of David (3) and Catherine (Coe) Robinson, was born January 7, 1801, in Granville, was educated in the public schools of that town, removed to Hartford, and there lived until his death. There he married Anne, daughter of Asa and Elizabeth (Denison) Seymour, born December 9, 1801. She was a descendant of Richard Seymour, born in England, came to America soon after the arrival of Rev. Mr. Hooker and his colony, in Hartford. He was one of the early proprietors of that town and is reckoned among the founders. In 1650 he removed to Norwalk, and was one of the early settlers there. His son, John Seymour, born about 1640, married Mary West, and they were the parents of John (2) Seymour, born January 12, 1666, in Norwalk. He was a distinguished man, member of the General Assembly and filled various town offices. He married, December 19, 1693, Elizabeth, daughter of Lieutenant Robert and Susanna (Treat) Webster, the latter a daughter of Hon. Richard Treat, of Wethersfield. Lieutenant Webster was a son of Governor John Webster. Daniel Seymour, son of John (2) and Elizabeth (Webster) Seymour, was born October 20, 1699, and married, August 10, 1727, Mabel Bigelow. They were the parents of Daniel (2) Seymour, born about 1729, died November 8, 1815. He was a captain in Lieutenant Hezekiah Willis' regiment in 1778, of the Revolutionary army. He married Lydia King, born 1738, died April 1, 1829, daughter of Robert and Elizabeth (Barnard) King, and granddaughter of Joseph and Lydia (Howard) Barnard, great-granddaughter of Bartholomew and Sarah (Burchard) Barnard. The last named, born about 1626, was a daughter of Thomas

and Mary Burchard. Asa Seymour, son of Daniel (2) and Lydia (King) Seymour, was born February 5, 1760, and died October 28, 1810. He married, December 17, 1786, Elizabeth Denison, born March 27, 1765, died May 28, 1846. They were the parents of Anne Seymour, wife of David F. Robinson. Elizabeth Denison was descended from William Denison, born at Bishop's Stortford, County Hertford, England, and married, in England, November 7, 1603, Margaret Monck. In 1631 they came to New England, and settled at Roxbury, where he was chosen by the General Court as constable in 1633. He served as deputy to the General Court, and his sons became very prominent citizens. One of these, Captain George Denison, was among the most distinguished of New England pioneers. He was born at Bishop's Stortford, baptized December 20, 1620. When Cromwell was in power he joined the Protector's army in England, but afterward returned to Roxbury, where he became a prominent citizen. He was wounded at the battle of Naseby, and was nursed at the home of John Borodel. He married at Roxbury, in 1640, Bridget Thompson, who died in 1653. She was the mother of his son, John Denison, born July 16, 1646, in Roxbury, and settled at Stonington. He married Phebe, daughter of Richard Lay, of Saybrook, and they were the parents of George Denison, born in 1671, at Stonington. He married, in 1693, Mary (Wetherell) Henry, widow of Thomas Henry, and daughter of Daniel and Grace (Brewster) Wetherell, granddaughter of Jonathan and Lucretia Brewster, and great-granddaughter of Elder William Brewster, who came in the "Mayflower," and was one of the chief men of the Plymouth Colony. Daniel Denison, son of George and Mary Denison, was born in 1703, and married, in 1726, Rachel, daughter of Thomas Starr.

Their son, Thomas Denison, married Catherine Starr, born August 11, 1735, died in March, 1817. Elizabeth Denison, their daughter, was the wife of Asa Seymour. David Franklin Robinson and his wife, Anne (Seymour) Robinson, were the parents of Henry Cornelius Robinson.

(VII) Henry C. Robinson, son of David Franklin and Anne (Seymour) Robinson, was born August 28, 1832, in Hartford, in whose public schools he gained his primary education. After fitting for college he entered Yale, and was graduated with high honors in 1853, in a class that gave to the world many men who attained eminence. Among these may be mentioned Hon. Andrew D. White, Bishop Davies, of Michigan, Drs. Charlton T. Lewis and James M. Whiton, of New York, Editors Isaac H. Bromley, George W. Smalley, of the New York "Tribune," United States Senator R. L. Gibson, Hon. Benjamin K. Phelps, and the late poet, Edmund Clarence Stedman. Mr. Robinson began the study of law in the office of his elder brother, Lucius F. Robinson, and after his admission to the bar engaged independently in practice for three years. Following this he formed a partnership with the brother who had been his preceptor, and this relation continued until the death of Lucius F. Robinson, in 1861. From that time until 1888 Henry C. Robinson continued alone in practice, and then his eldest son, Lucius F. Robinson, became his partner, under the style of H. C. & L. F. Robinson. This firm enjoyed a high reputation throughout the State, its reputation and practice extending all through New England and into the Middle Atlantic States. In recognition of Henry C. Robinson's scholarship and achievements, his *alma mater* conferred on him the degree of Doctor of Laws in 1888. History will always give to him its recognition as one of the

foremost members of the Connecticut bar, a position he attained as a result of his own abilities and industry and those personal qualities that make men great and greatly beloved by their contemporaries. He was one of the most polished and effective orators the State ever produced, and naturally he was constantly in demand as a speaker on all kinds of occasions. At the memorial services in Hartford in honor of Presidents Garfield and Grant he was the orator, and his address at the unveiling of the Putnam statue at Brooklyn, Connecticut, was pronounced one of the finest ever delivered in the State. He also delivered many Memorial Day orations.

From his boyhood Mr. Robinson was interested in fish culture, and early in life gave considerable study to the subject. In 1866 Governor Hawley appointed him fish commissioner of the State, and notwithstanding his large and exacting law practice, Mr. Robinson entered upon the duties of that position with zeal and did all in his power to promote the fishing industry. He secured the passage of laws forbidding the use of fish pounds at the mouth of the Connecticut river. Before the good effects of these laws could be fairly observed, certain selfish interests succeeded in having them repealed, and other statutes enacted, which experience has shown to be valueless in conserving the shad fisheries. Under Mr. Robinson's direction the first hatch of American shad was made a demonstration in which Professor Agassiz was greatly interested as a spectator. Mr. Robinson was a firm and efficient supporter of Republican principles in politics, but such was his popularity that he was elected mayor of Hartford by a large majority, though the city was usually Democratic in politics. During his term and largely as the result of his influence

and efforts Hartford became the sole capital of the State. He instituted many economies in city government which were effective without in any way curtailing efficiency or hindering the advancement of necessary improvements. As a result of his suggestions a number of department commissions were established. His administration was distinguished as a clean and business-like management of city affairs, which served to strengthen his hold upon the confidence and esteem of the people. In 1879 Mr. Robinson was a member of the General Assembly, and as chairman of the judiciary committee and leader of the House he had the exceptional gratification of seeing the actions of his committee substantially sustained in every instance. This committee accomplished some very important results, including enactments decidedly improving legal procedures. Three times, in the spring and fall of 1876 and again in 1878, he was nominated by acclamation in the Republican State Convention to the office of Governor. On the third occasion he declined the nomination. In 1880 he was a member of the Republican National Convention at Chicago and the author of a large portion of its platform. In 1887 he was the commissioner for Connecticut at the Constitutional Centennial Celebration in Philadelphia. President Harrison offered to him the position of minister to Spain, but this and other appointments to eminent positions he was compelled to decline in order that his extensive legal practice might not suffer.

He was interested in many leading financial and other institutions, being a director of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad Company, Connecticut Mutual Life Insurance Company, Hartford Steam Boiler Inspection and Insurance Company, Pratt & Whitney Com-

pany, Connecticut Fire Insurance Company; was a trustee of the Connecticut Trust and Safe Deposit Company, and a member of the Hartford Board of Trade. His range of interest took in every phase of human activity, and his broad sympathies were awake to all human needs. He gave liberally of his means, time and effort to eleemosynary institutions, and served on almost innumerable committees, boards of trustees and similar organizations. As a trustee of the Wadsworth Atheneum and of the Hartford Grammar School, he testified to his keen interest in education and literary progress. He was a member of the Hartford Tract Society, and most active in the Bar Association of Connecticut, of which he was vice-president, and in the Hartford County Bar Association. He served the Yale Alumni Association, of which he was a faithful and enthusiastic member, as president, and was one of the founders of the Connecticut Society of the Sons of the American Revolution. In this brief review it has been possible to touch only the highest points in a distinguished career, but enough has been said to make any encomiums superfluous. Mr. Robinson died February 14, 1900. He was a man of great intellectual force, of broad sympathy and benevolent heart, and left his impress not only upon his own generation, but upon those to follow. He was a leader in public service and the promotion of the general welfare, and to him the people of the State are greatly indebted for some of its most beneficent laws.

On August 28, 1862, Mr. Robinson was united in marriage with Eliza Niles, daughter of John F. Trumbull, of Stonington, Connecticut. She was born July 15, 1833. They were the parents of the following children: 1. Lucius F., born June 12, 1863; graduated at Yale in 1885;

was associated with his father in the practice of law, and since the latter's death is senior member of the firm of Robinson, Robinson & Cole; he married Elinor Cook, of Paterson, New Jersey, and they have sons: Lucius F., Jr., Barclay and Henry Cornelius. 2. Lucy T., born July 19, 1865, is the wife of Sidney Trowbridge Miller, of Detroit, Michigan; they have two children: Elizabeth T. and Sidney T., Jr. 3. Henry Seymour, whose sketch follows. 4. John T., born April 25, 1871; is a member of the law firm of Robinson, Robinson & Cole, of Hartford; he married Gertrude Coxe, of Utica, New York; they have two children: Gertrude and John T., Jr. 5. Mary S., born May 17, 1873; married Dr. Adrian V. S. Lambert, of New York City; they have four children: Mary, Adrian, John and Ruth.

Mrs. Henry C. Robinson died June 25, 1916, at the advanced age of eighty-two years, dearly beloved and deeply revered throughout the city of Hartford by friends whose name was legion. She was a Christian in every sense of the word, not only in the name, but in the deeds of daily life. She gave constantly and unreservedly of her energy, strength, and financial support to the charitable work of the city of Hartford, and was one of the founders of the Union for Home Work, of which she was a member of the board of trustees for several years. Mrs. Robinson's work was well known in the city, and it served to raise her to a standard in the hearts of hundreds to which only the truly worthy can attain. By one who knew her, as a friend of years, the Rev. Dr. Edwin Pond Parker, pastor *emeritus* of the South Congregational Church, of which she was a member, the following tribute was paid:

For more than half a century it has been my inestimable privilege to know with some good degree of intimacy Mrs. Henry C. Robinson. I

turn for a moment or two from my paper to interrogate the picture of her husband on the wall nearby—that most trusted and most faithful friend of my active life—and memories too numerous and precious for relation, of him and of her, and of their home, their family, their hospitality, their unfailing friendship and unbounded kindness throught into the chambers of my mind and heart. Loving and honoring her at first for his dear sake, it was soon and ever after honor and love of her for her own no less dear sake. She was one of those who as wife, mother and friend “show us how divine a thing a woman may be made.” Recalling her domestic devotion, her attunement in all wisdom and simplicity to the appointments of her life, her fervent charity, her fragrant purity, her contagious cheerfulness, her delightful humor, her quick sympathy with the sorrows of others, and her calm serenity in her own sorrows, her unaffected modesty and meekness combined with a rare intellectual brightness and a beautiful spiritual insight and taste, and all that combined for reverence and loveliness in her character, I may best use Wordsworth’s lines and say:

God delights

In such a being; for her common thoughts

Are piety, her life is gratitude.

This, I am aware, is eulogy; but no less a true testimony.

ROBINSON, Henry Seymour,

Attorney, Insurance Officer.

Henry Seymour Robinson, son of Henry Cornelius and Eliza Niles (Trumbull) Robinson, was born April 16, 1868, in Hartford, where he grew up, and was prepared for college at the Hartford High School, graduating in 1885. He at once entered Yale, and was graduated with the degree of Bachelor of Arts in 1889. He pursued the study of law with his father’s firm, and was admitted to the bar in 1891, soon after which he became partner in the law firm of Robinson & Robinson. This relation continued four years, at the end of which time he withdrew from the firm to become secretary and manager of the trust department of the Connecticut Trust & Safe Deposit Company, which position he occupied for a period of ten

years. At the end of this time he was elected to his present position of vice-president of the Connecticut Mutual Life Insurance Company. Wherever placed he has brought to the performance of his duties a keen intelligence, a thorough preparation and an active industry which inevitably brings results. As a citizen he is esteemed, as a business man respected, and is a power in the social and business life of the State capital. He is interested in various institutions, being a director of the Connecticut Trust and Safe Deposit Company, the Hartford Fire Insurance Company, the Hartford Accident and Indemnity Company, the Connecticut Mutual Life Insurance Company, and the Mechanics Savings Bank. He is a trustee of the Wadsworth Athenaeum and Watkinson Library of Hartford, and the Loomis Institute at Windsor. He is a member of the Psi Upsilon and Skull and Bones societies of Yale, of the Hartford Club, the Hartford Golf Club, the Yale Club of New York, the Yale Alumni Association of Hartford, the Graduates’ Club of New Haven, the Society of Colonial Wars, and the Twentieth Century Club. In the conduct of public affairs Mr. Robinson adheres to the principles avowed by the Republican party, and has been elected to positions of trust and responsibility. For the five years from 1903 to 1907 he was a member of the Hartford Common Council, and during that period was a member of the Hartford board of finance two years, and continued on that board one year after his retirement from the council, covering the period from 1905 to 1908. As a lawyer, Mr. Robinson gained distinction in his profession, and he is among the best known insurance men of the State. His personal qualifications and career entitle him to respect and esteem, and he exemplifies in marked degree the qualities of a most worthy ancestry.

Mr. Robinson married (first) November 9, 1898, Sarah Morgan, daughter of Rev. Francis Goodwin, of Hartford, whose biography appears on other pages of this work. She died February 8, 1909, leaving two children: Sarah Goodwin and Elizabeth Trumbull. Mr. Robinson married (second) January 10, 1917, Marion Cornelia Armstrong, of Hartford, formerly of Pasadena, California, daughter of Alfred C. Armstrong. Mr. Robinson attends Trinity (Protestant Episcopal) Church of Hartford.

HART, Artemas Elijah,

Financier.

Nine generations of Harts have flourished in Hartford, Connecticut, and vicinity, Deacon Stephen Hart, the American founder of the family, coming from Braintree, England, about 1632. He came to Connecticut with the Rev. Thomas Hooker's colony, and in 1635 was one of the original proprietors of the city now known as Hartford. His house lot was on the west side of what is now Front street, near the intersection of Morgan street, and there is a tradition that he discovered and used a ford across the Connecticut at a low water gauge, that was known as Hart's Ford, the city taking its name Hartford from the old Hart's Ford. There is a strong element of probability in his tradition, but there is ample justification for the city bearing the family name, for Harts were both prominent and influential in the early Colonial as well as all subsequent periods of Connecticut's history as colony and commonwealth. New Britain has been the principal seat of this branch of the family, Deacon Elijah Hart, of the fourth generation, settling there. Four succeeding generations were prominent there in church and in business, and there Arte-

mas Elijah Hart was born, but since 1860 Hartford has been his home. He has won commanding position in the city of his adoption, and as an official of two of the important financial institutions of the city, has borne a full share in the affairs of his day.

(I) The line of descent is from Deacon Stephen Hart, who came to the Massachusetts Bay Colony in 1632 from Braintree, England, was an original settler of Hartford in 1635, one of the eighty-four proprietors of the town of Farmington in 1672, and is of record in that town as one of the members of the church in 1652.

(II) Captain Thomas Hart, youngest son of Deacon Stephen Hart, born in 1664, was a captain of militia in 1695; deputy to the General Court from 1690 to 1706; speaker from 1700 to 1706; justice of the peace from 1698 to 1706, and divided with John Hooker the distinction of being the most prominent man in the town. He married Ruth, daughter of Anthony Hawkins, of Farmington.

(III) Deacon Thomas Hart, second son of Captain Thomas Hart, was born at Farmington, in April, 1680, moved to Kensington, Connecticut, where he died January 29, 1773, at the great age of ninety-three years. He was one of Kensington's most prominent men, and was to that town what his father was to Farmington. He married (first) December 17, 1702, Mary, daughter of John Thompson, of Farmington, who died in October, 1763. He married (second) January 11, 1764, Mrs. Elizabeth Morton.

(IV) Deacon Elijah Hart, son of Deacon Thomas Hart, and his first wife, Mary (Thompson) Hart, was born at Kensington, Connecticut, June 18, 1711, died at New Britain, Connecticut, August 3, 1772. He was a prosperous farmer, and both he and his wife were charter members of the First Church of New Britain, organized

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April 19, 1758, he filling the office of deacon for many years. He married, December 26, 1734, Abigail Goodrich, born December 14, 1714, died at Simsbury, Connecticut, January 21, 1809, at the wonderful age of ninety-five years, daughter of Allen Goodrich.

(V) Deacon Elijah (2) Hart, son of Deacon Elijah (1) Hart, was born at Kensington, September 26, 1735, died at New Britain, December 10, 1800. He was also one of the original members of the First Church of New Britain formed in 1758, was a deacon thereof and led the singing. He held closely to the observance of Puritan law, and in his occupation as farmer was very successful. He married, May 11, 1757, Sarah, daughter of Ebenezer Gilbert, who survived him until September 22, 1809.

(VI) Deacon Elijah (3) Hart, son of Deacon Elijah (2) Hart, was born at New Britain, May 7, 1759, died from the effects of a bee sting, August 4, 1827. He was a prosperous farmer and miller, and developed an extensive trade with the West Indies in mill products. He served in the Revolutionary army for three years, enlisting, March 18, 1778, and was with the army which compelled the surrender of Burgoyne at Saratoga. He married, December 21, 1780, Anna Andrews, born September 6, 1760, died December 2, 1835, daughter of Hezekiah Andrews.

(VII) Jesse Hart, son of Deacon Elijah (3) Hart, was born at New Britain, April 20, 1789, died there February 21, 1825. He was a blacksmith by trade and maintained a shop in New Britain for many years. He married, April 5, 1810, Lucinda Cowdry, born September 17, 1788, daughter of Asa Cowdry, who bore him two children: Artemas Ensign, and Lucina C., born December 3, 1821, who married John H. Goodwin, and died in Paris, France, in the spring of 1885.

(VIII) Artemas Ensign Hart, only son of Jesse and Lucinda (Cowdry) Hart, was born at New Britain, February 11, 1812, died at West Hartford, in 1884. His youth was spent at the old homestead in New Britain, now the site of the Hotel Russwin. He built a home on Washington street, New Britain, that later was used as the Episcopal rectory, and for a long time worked in a jewelry establishment in his native town, having learned the jeweler's trade in his youth. He late in life moved to West Hartford, where he died, but his remains were returned to New Britain for burial. He was a devoted member of the Congregational church, a man of high character but very retiring and modest in his nature. He married, August 24, 1836, Ann Elizabeth Clark, born December 7, 1816, daughter of Abel and Catherine (Eckerst) Clark, of Litchfield, Connecticut. Artemas Ensign and Ann Elizabeth (Clark) Hart were the parents of five children: Virginia Veeder, married (first) Harry Pember, of Rockville, married (second) John Charles Smith, of Hartford; Charles R., deceased; Artemas Elijah, of further mention; Lucinda, died in infancy; Ann Elizabeth, married (first) Charles Mackin, of Newark, New Jersey, and (second) Alfred Huber, of Paris; she resides in Paris, he died in 1909.

(IX) Artemas Elijah Hart, son of Artemas Ensign and Ann Elizabeth (Clark) Hart, was born at New Britain, June 20, 1842. He attended the public schools of New Britain, completing a high school course, then attended Edward Hall's boarding school at Ellington, Connecticut. He began business life as clerk in the drug store of W. H. Coggswell at Rockville, Connecticut, the drug store also being the village post office. In 1860, at the age of eighteen years, he began his residence at Hartford, the home of his ancestor, Deacon Stephen Hart, two and

a quarter centuries before him. His first position in Hartford was as clerk in the dry goods house of H. E. Mather, but in 1861 he became clerk in the Society for Savings, a connection that has never since been broken. From clerk he has risen through many promotions to the office of treasurer, having filled that office since 1890. He is also a director of the Eagle Lock Company of Terryville, Connecticut, trustee of the society and a director of the State Bank and Trust Company, the latter an office he has filled since 1888. He is a wise and able financier and under his guardianship the treasurer's department of the society has been a bulwark of strength and a model of efficiency. True to the traditions of eight generations of his family, Mr. Hart is allied in close relations with the Congregational church, and for many years was treasurer of the Park Church. He is an Independent in politics, and has been active in public affairs, particularly the public schools, serving as treasurer of the Second North School District, later as a member of the West Middle School committee. He is a member of the Sons of the American Revolution; Hartford Club of Hartford; the Laurentian Club of Montreal, and the Country Club of Farmington.

Mr. Hart married, October 12, 1865, Katherine A. O. Litchfield, of Hartford, born September 29, 1845, daughter of Thomas J. Litchfield, of Hartford, a grocer of that city for many years. Fifty years later, on the evening of October 12, 1915, at their home, No. 846 Asylum avenue, Hartford, Mr. and Mrs. Hart celebrated their golden wedding, children and grandchildren gathering to do them honor. Mrs. Hart is also of patriotic ancestry and is a member of Ruth Wyllys Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution. Children: Elizabeth Katherine, married Harmon S. Graves, of Rye, New York,

of the law firm of Graves & Miles, of New York; Alida May, died at the age of three years; Sarah Litchfield, married Ogle Tayloe Paine, of Troy, New York; Harold Gross, broker of Hartford.

BRENNAN, Edward Joseph,
Clergyman.

Beyond the success of those who achieve fame and fortune is that of them who deny them to themselves, and that is a correct conclusion which places the humblest priest above the greatest king in dignity. For surely, if it be the objects that a man works for that above all else distinguish him and which, in the final judgment, shall weigh most heavily in the balance, then we must place those who work for that greatest of all objects—to make the will of God prevail upon this earth—above those whose ends are material, no matter how successful the latter may be in their efforts. But it is the chief and final sacrifice of those who are the ordained priests in the Catholic church to turn away not merely from the things that the world holds precious, but even from the praise which that act would normally call forth. What praise is theirs, they willingly turn over to the great institution in which they merge their individuality to the extent of their power. For it is the wise policy of the church, a policy in which her loyal sons acquiesce the more readily since they experience its beneficial results, to maintain a discipline in the conduct of its priests that shall remove their thoughts as far as possible from earthly ambitions and fix them upon the things of another world. And this it does by teaching them to sink their wills in the presence of its rulings, to accept with the same thankfulness the highest or the lowest of its posts, the greatest or least of its services. For this reason therefore,



E. J. Brennan

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it is not appropriate in the case of Father Edward Joseph Brennan to express all the praise which his faithful and efficient service merits, but rather to confine this notice of him to the simple statement of the facts of his career, leaving these to speak for themselves and him.

Edward Joseph Brennan, while himself a native of this country, having been born in New Haven, Connecticut, September 28, 1867, is of Irish parentage, both his father and mother having been born in that country. His father was Michael Brennan, a man of great energy and enterprise, who came from his native town of Sligo in one of the most picturesque parts of Ireland, while still a young man, and settled in New Haven where he engaged in a trucking business, meeting with much success. He continued in this line until his death in 1875 at the age of fifty-two years. His wife, who was before marriage Margaret Quinn, was born in County Clare, Ireland, and came to the United States in early youth. She survived him for nearly thirty-five years, however, and died in 1909 at the age of sixty-three years. Seven children were born to them as follows: Nellie, died at the age of twenty-six; Annie, now residing in New Haven; Mary, resides with Father Brennan in Waterbury; Hannah, a resident of New Haven; Edward Joseph, with whose career this sketch is concerned; Winifred, who resides with Father Brennan in Waterbury; and Michael, who married Margaret Magner and resides in New Haven where he holds the position of assistant superintendent of the National Paper Box Company.

Father Brennan was educated in the excellent public schools of New Haven and from there went to St. Charles College at Ellicott City, Maryland. It was while attending this institution that Father Brennan first made up his mind definitely

to enter the priesthood. He had always had a strongly religious element in his nature and here, under the influence of the many learned and pious masters and the great number of fellow students who were studying with the priesthood in view, this side of him was greatly developed and he became conscious of his vocation. He made a record for himself as an earnest and devoted student, and upon graduating with the class of 1889 went to St. Mary's Seminary in Baltimore, and after five years of study there was ordained to the priesthood by Cardinal Gibbons, December 22, 1894. His first work was at Torrington, Connecticut, where he was assigned to St. Francis' Church, remaining there six years. He was then sent to St. John's Church at New Haven, but was there only six months, when he was appointed chaplain in the navy by President Roosevelt. His appointment dated from October, 1901, and from that time on for the next seven years he led an interesting and eventful life and made himself extremely popular with the men to whom he ministered. In 1908 he resigned from this position and was sent to Waterbury, Connecticut, where he has remained ever since until he is one of the best known figures in the city. He founded the parish of St. Margaret in Waterbury on July 29, 1910, and since that time has had the growing parish in charge and has already had the pleasure of seeing it grow to occupy an important place in the religious life of the community.

The work that Father Brennan is doing in the city at the present time is a very valuable one. He is an extremely public-spirited man and identifies himself with every movement that is undertaken for the welfare of the community generally, provided they are of such a nature as to commend themselves to his good

judgment. He possesses the ability to make himself highly popular with men and as a member of the Knights of Columbus and the Spanish Veterans he keeps in touch with many of those with whom it would not be so easy otherwise. The natural leadership which he exercises among his fellows has drawn many of them into a more religious mode of life, and there are few men in the community held in such high respect as he.

SUMNER, Frank Chester,

Financier, Public Official.

The name of Sumner is a well known one in the history of the United States. The Massachusetts and Connecticut branches of this famous old family have furnished long lines of patriots, diplomats and statesmen. In Revolutionary times they fought to win the independence of our country, and in the Civil War gave their services to preserve the Union which their fathers had fought to establish. In times of peace they have been leaders in the van of the nation's progress in all fields of endeavor. Members of the family have been prominent and active in all the professions, in business and in finance. Frank Chester Sumner, treasurer of the Hartford Trust Company, is a worthy scion of this family in the ninth generation. He was born in Canton, Connecticut, June 8, 1850, son of John Wesley and Mary (Gleason) Sumner.

(I) The Connecticut family of Sumners traces back to Roger Sumner, a husbandman of Bicester, Oxfordshire, England. On the second day of December, 1601, he married Joane Franklin. Roger Sumner died December 3, 1608.

(II) Their son, William Sumner, was born at Bicester in 1605. On November 22, 1625, he married Mary West. He settled in Dorchester, Massachusetts, in 1636, but still continued to own land at Bicester

until the year 1650. He was made a freeman of the Colony on May 17, 1637, and became a selectman of Dorchester in the same year, acting in that capacity for twenty years. From 1663 to 1680 he was one of the feofees of the school land, and from 1663 to 1671 he was one of the commissioners to try and issue small causes. In 1663 he was chosen clerk of the train band. He was deputy to the General Court in the years, 1658, 1666, 1670, 1672, 1678, 1681, 1683, 1686. His wife died at Dorchester, June 7, 1676, and his death occurred on December 9, 1688.

(III) Their son, William (2) Sumner, was born at Bicester, Oxfordshire, England, and came to America with his parents, in 1636. He settled in Dorchester where he married Elizabeth, daughter of Augustine Clement, of Dorchester. He was a mariner, and died in February, 1675. His widow died before 1687.

(IV) Their son, Clement Sumner, the ninth child in a family of ten, was born at Boston, Massachusetts, September 6, 1671. On May 18, 1698, he married Margaret Harris.

(V) Their son, Dr. William (3) Sumner, the first child in a family of seven, was born March 18, 1699. On October 11, 1721, he married Hannah, daughter of Thomas Hunt, of Lebanon, Connecticut. In 1732 they were dismissed from the Second Church, Boston, to the church at Hebron, Connecticut. He was a physician and practiced his profession at Hebron until 1767, when he removed to Claremont, New Hampshire. There he died, March 4, 1778. His widow died April 2, 1781.

(VI) Their son, Reuben Sumner, the third of nine children, was born at Hebron, May 29, 1727. On March 6, 1754, he married Elizabeth Mack, of Hebron. She died there, August 10, 1805. He died April 2, 1807.

(VII) Their son, Rev. Henry Peterson

Sumner, grandfather of the subject, was born June 10, 1773, the ninth child in a family of eleven children. On October 11, 1796, he married Jerusha, daughter of Solomon Perrin, of Hebron. They had one daughter Jerusha, born January 22, 1798, who married David Porter. Mrs. Sumner died February 4, 1798, and on September 11, 1798, Mr. Sumner married Mary S., daughter of Timothy Goslee, of Glastonbury. Rev. Sumner was a clergyman of the Methodist Episcopal church, and was an itinerant preacher of the old school. He traveled his circuit on horseback, fulfilling with no regard to his personal desires the multifarious demands of his calling, in a time when roads were little more than poorly beaten paths, and the distance from settlement to settlement of very great length. He held religious services very often in the houses of church members. He was a prominent member of the conference. Rev. Sumner died January 18, 1838, and his widow passed away at Bolton, August 9, 1875.

(VIII) Their son, John Wesley Sumner, father of the subject of this sketch, was the eighth of eleven children of the second marriage. He was born September 16, 1812. He resided at Bolton, and represented that town in the General Assembly 1877 and 1878. On November 23, 1836, he married Mary, daughter of George Gleason, of Glastonbury. Their children: 1. Henry Peterson, born January 21, 1838, died August 29, 1873. 2. Mary Elizabeth, died in infancy. 3. George Gleason, born January 14, 1842; he became a well-known lawyer and an able orator; he was a recognized leader in the Democratic party in Connecticut; he held various local offices in Hartford where he was mayor; he served in both branches of the Legislature and was elected lieutenant-governor in 1883; his death occurred September 8, 1906. 4.

Mary Ella, born April 24, 1848, the wife of Jabez L. White, of Bolton, died October 6, 1876. 5. Frank Chester, mentioned below.

(IX) Frank Chester Sumner received his early education in the public schools of Bolton and Hartford, and began his business career as messenger for the Hartford Trust Company on February 1, 1871. Mr. Sumner found banking and finance congenial to his tastes and he bent every effort to the mastering of its intricate details and phases, ambitious to achieve a position of prominence in that field. He learned every duty which devolved upon himself and upon others, handling such work as came within the range of his responsibilities with intelligence and care. He was gradually advanced to posts of increasing importance, until in 1886 he was made treasurer of the company and a member of the board of trustees, an honor and success which was achieved by no other means than his own unswerving persistency and devotion to duty, high ambition and indomitable will. The fortieth anniversary of his entering the employ of the Hartford Trust Company was made the occasion of a celebration, during which he was presented with a loving cup by the officials and employes with whom he is associated, and in whose estimations his place is deservedly high. Mr. Sumner is also a trustee of the Mechanics' Savings Bank, and a director of the Gray Pay Telephone Stations Company.

On June 17, 1896, Mr. Sumner married Mary L. Catlin, daughter of George S. Catlin, of Hartford.

Like his father and brother, Mr. Sumner has always taken a keen active interest in public affairs, and is a member of the Democratic party. He served as a member of the Board of Health from 1888 to 1900. In the spring of 1905 he became a

member of the City Water Board. He has also served in the Common Council. For many years Mr. Sumner devoted much time to educational matters as a member of the Brown school district committee. He has been a jury commissioner in Hartford since the time that the office was established. In 1905 he served as a member of the Connecticut-Massachusetts boundary commission, and since June, 1899, he has been a commissioner of the Connecticut river, bridge and highway commission, under whose direction the magnificent bridge that crosses the river at Hartford was constructed. He has for years been deeply interested in prison reform and has been a director of the State Prison since 1893. For more than thirty years he has worked to improve conditions on the "East Side" of Hartford, bringing to bear upon his work every resource, mental and material, which he could command. All his activities have been totally free from taint of self-seeking, and have sprung from purely altruistic motives. Despite the cynicism and unbelief which is universally rampant in regard to it, altruism rarely fails to gain recognition and the honor and respect which it deserves. Mr. Sumner's sacrifice of personal interests, comfort and convenience to his high ethical ideals, and his unswerving loyalty to his purpose have won for him the esteem of a very wide circle of steadfast friends, in every walk of life.

Mr. Sumner is a member of the Hartford Club, the Hartford Golf Club, the Farmington Country Club, and the City Club of Hartford. He is a director in the following institutions: Connecticut State Prison; the Connecticut Humane Society; Peck, Stow & Wilcox Company; Gray Pay Telephone Stations Company; the Plimpton Manufacturing Company, the Farmington River Power Company, the

Hartford City Gas Light Company, the Hartford Free Dispensary, the Hartford Chamber of Commerce, the Hartford Hospital, and the Hartford Cedar Hill Cemetery.

FORD, George Russell,

Business Man, Financier.

From the closing of the educational period of his life until the present, Mr. Ford has actively and energetically pursued a business career, and while he has been continuously connected with the meat and market business no one department of that business nor one settled location has claimed him. It is one of his characteristics to thoroughly understand any business in which he engages, thus when he became vice-president, secretary and general manager of the Hartford Market Company, his experience as a salesman and as manager for western packers had thoroughly prepared him with an expert knowledge of meat values, or in other words, how to buy as well as how to sell. With this advantage added to a keen interest in his business and an ambition to excel, he has built up a large and prosperous business for the company of which he is resident partner and general manager. There are many traits of character which go to make up this strong, young, twentieth century business man who finds his greatest pleasure in his work, the most prominent, perhaps, his tenacity of purpose and his self-reliance. Active mentally and physically, with a rigid code of business ethics, honorable and just in all his relations, he combines with these sterling qualities a tact and diplomacy which rounds out an exceedingly strong personality. He is a son of Franklin Riley and Adaline B. (Blackman) Ford, his father a large owner of farm lands, now residing in North Woodbury, Connecticut.

George Russell Ford was born in Woodbury, Litchfield county, Connecticut, July 1, 1873. He there attended the public school and Parker Academy. He completed his studies at Yale Business College, New Haven, then at once began his business career. His first position was with the wholesale meat house, Lilley & Swift, of Waterbury, Connecticut, with whom he remained as salesman three years. He thought so well of the business that he purchased a quarter interest in the Waterbury Beef & Provision Company, soon afterward increasing his holdings to a one-half interest. For three years he was in business for himself, then deciding to engage in the wholesale butter, cheese and egg business, he sold his interest in the Waterbury Beef & Provision Company. His plans miscarried through failure to secure a desirable location, and he left the city, not, however, having an object in view. While in business he had sold beef on consignment from the Cudahy Packing Company, and at the request of the western district manager of the company Mr. Ford went to Omaha for a conference. He greatly desired that they sanction the purchase of the business of the company's consignees in New Haven, the Lee & Hoyt Company, but they insisted that Mr. Ford become manager of the Cudahy branch house in Bridgeport, Connecticut, an offer he finally accepted.

On assuming the management of the Cudahy branch in Bridgeport, Mr. Ford found it one of the most unpopular wholesale beef houses in that city and consequently with the smallest volume of trade. It was his mission to restore the company to the position it rightly deserved, and to that task he addressed himself with all his energy, tact and ability. Four years were spent in the Cudahy service in Bridgeport, when he surrendered his position as manager the branch was the most popular

in the city and was transacting the greatest volume of business, a complete reversal of conditions. His Bridgeport experience terminated his connection with the wholesale beef business, his next offer coming from Mackenzie Brothers, who proposed that in association with them he choose any location and establish a retail meat and provision business. Their proposition was accepted and Hartford was chosen as the location. The outgrowth was the Hartford Market Company, of which Mr. Ford is vice-president, secretary and general manager. The location in Hartford had been previously occupied by an unsuccessful firm in the same line of business, which made the starting harder, but that handicap was quickly overcome and by prudent buying and efficient management in every department, the company has advanced to the enviable position it occupies as the largest retail market business in the city. In 1915, they purchased the property at the southwest corner of Mulberry and Main streets, which gave them greater facilities for handling their business and two years later doubled the capacity of their store. Mr. Ford is not only a master buyer and salesman, but a capable manager with a faculty for organization, systematic operation, and the ability to secure the loyal coöperation of his employes.

The demands of the Hartford Market Company have by no means exhausted the capacity of this virile young man with whom business is both work and play. He is president of the Windsor Trust Company, which he assisted in organizing; a director of the City Bank & Trust Company, which he aided in organizing; a director of the Morris Plan Bank; director of the East Hartford Trust Company; and vice-president of the Sage-Allen Company, which he aided in reorganizing. Keen in judgment, he embarks in no en-

terprise until convinced of its value, but when once committed he masters its every detail. This same keen analysis is applied to human nature, and when he gives a man his friendship he is his loyal supporter. Shrewd and careful, though self-confident, he keeps within his limitations for work, consequently brings to every task the physical and mental force to meet its demands with credit to himself. As an employer he is just, exacting and rendering that which is due.

Essentially a business man, Mr. Ford recognizes that there are other obligations, and by no means has he yielded to the sordid side of life, but in fraternity and social order mingles with and enjoys the society of his fellowmen. He is a member of King Solomon Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons; ——— Chapter, Royal Arch Masons; Washington Commandery, Knights Templar; Sphinx Temple, Nobles of the Mystic Shrine; and in Connecticut Consistory holds thirty-two degrees of the Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite. He is a member of Christ Congregational Church, of Windsor, and in political preference a Republican. Mr. Ford is the owner of several hundred acres of land at Windsor, Connecticut, which is under a high state of cultivation, and from which he derives considerable pleasure, spending the summer months thereon.

Mr. Ford married, June 20, 1900, Alice Dillon, daughter of Thomas H. and Anna Dillon, of Nashua, New Hampshire. They are the parents of a son, Theodore Franklin, and three daughters, Ruth Woodbridge, Helen Nettleton and Rachel Saxton Ford.

GREGORY, Ira and James B.,

Well Known Business Men.

In 1829 Ira Gregory, then a young man, came to Bridgeport, Connecticut, and in

1847 founded a retail coal business on the site now occupied by the depot of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad and there continued until his death. He was succeeded by his son, James B. Gregory, who in course of time admitted his two sons to the business which on January 1, 1914, was incorporated. Seventy years have intervened since the business was founded and during that period it has never been out of the Gregory name or management. The original Gregory of this branch was Judah Gregory, born in England, who came with early Connecticut settlers, and his was one of the first eight families to settle in now Danbury. A descendant of Judah Gregory also purchased land in the Middle River district prior to the Revolution and there descendants yet reside, the Gregory homestead a choice farming property.

Ira Gregory, who brought the name to Bridgeport, was a son of Caleb Gregory, and both were born in the town of Danbury. He was a man of business ability, but from 1829, the date of his coming to Bridgeport, he was an employee of David L. Mills for a period of several years. From the spring of 1838 until 1843 he was in the grocery business on Water street. In 1843 he started in the coal business for himself as a retail coal dealer, continuing in the same business and at the same location until his death in 1883. He married Maria Gregory, daughter of Colonel Ira Gregory, of Danbury, Connecticut.

James B. Gregory, son of Ira and Maria (Gregory) Gregory, was born in Bridgeport, Connecticut, April 6, 1845. After completing courses of study in the public schools and Day's private school on Courtland street, in 1861 he entered his father's employ, continuing two years. In 1863 he went to New York City, there remaining six years an employee of the Harnden Express Company. In 1868 he returned to Bridgeport, reëntering his



Dr. Gregory

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father's employ and continuing his assistant in the coal business until the death of Ira Gregory in 1883, when he succeeded to the ownership and sole control of the business founded thirty-six years earlier. In 1891 the offices of the firm were moved to No. 300 Stratford avenue, and in 1894 to the present location, No. 262, on the same avenue. After conducting the business under the firm name of Ira Gregory & Company for over thirty years, Mr. Gregory admitted his sons, James B. (2) and Charles N., and incorporated as Ira Gregory & Company, Incorporated. The business is a large and prosperous one, ably managed by the son and grandsons of the founder. Genial and kindly, Mr. Gregory enjoys the company of his friends and is a most hospitable host, but has no club or society connections, his home being the great center of attraction for him. He is a member of Trinity Episcopal Church, is interested in all good works and in public affairs but has no liking for public office. In politics he is a Democrat.

Mr. Gregory married, in 1881, Ella D. Bassett, born in the State of Tennessee. They are the parents of two sons: 1. James B. (2), born September 24, 1882; educated in Bridgeport, Connecticut; now associated with the coal company as vice-president; he married Mary Isabel Russell, of Bridgeport, Connecticut. 2. Charles N., born February 7, 1887; educated in Bridgeport, Connecticut; now in business with his father and brother; he married Ellen Louise Cooper, of Bridgeport, Connecticut.

FULLER, Edward Arthur,

Business Man, Public Official.

Edward Arthur Fuller, president and treasurer of the E. A. Fuller Tobacco Company of Hartford, comes of ancient

New England lineage, representing on his father's side the Fullers and through his mother tracing descent from the Grangers, both families having been identified with Suffield, Connecticut, since the Colonial period of our history. Mr. Fuller has for many years held the office of first selectman and for two terms represented his district in the General Assembly.

(1) John Fuller, founder of the American branch of the family, was born in England, and when about fifteen years of age came to America, May 4, 1635, on the ship "Abigail." He was accompanied by his brother William who was then about twenty-five years old. John Fuller settled in Ipswich and in 1663 was town surveyor, holding the office of commissioner in 1664. He was a landowner. He married Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas Emerson, who in 1638 came to America and settled in Ipswich. The death of John Fuller occurred June 4, 1666.

(II) Joseph Fuller, son of John and Elizabeth (Emerson) Fuller, was born in 1658, and was by trade a carpenter. In 1676, in the Falls fight, he served as sergeant of militia in Captain Turner's company. In March, 1693, the selectmen of Ipswich set off a lot to him which he sold to his brother Nathaniel. Joseph Fuller married, in October, 1686, Mary, born October 31, 1653, daughter of Isaiah and Mercy (Thompson) Wood. On August 22, 1731, Joseph Fuller died in Ipswich, his wife having already passed away. It is interesting to note that it was in Joseph Fuller's lifetime that the family first became connected with Suffield, the son of the immigrant purchasing, in 1696, from Samuel Bush his Suffield proprietor's grant.

(III) Joseph (2) Fuller, son of Joseph (1) and Mary (Wood) Fuller, was born August 13, 1690, at Ipswich, and received his portion of his father's estate by deed

dated November 12, 1714, and recorded at Springfield, Massachusetts. He married, September 8, 1715, Bathsheba, daughter of John Hanchett. Joseph Fuller died March 7, 1764, at Suffield, Connecticut, where he appears to have resided many years.

(IV) Joseph (3) Fuller, son of Joseph (2) and Bathsheba (Hanchett) Fuller, was born August 25, 1726, in Suffield, Connecticut, and married, on March 11, 1762, Rebecca Norton.

(V) Apollos Fuller, son of Joseph (3) and Rebecca (Norton) Fuller, was born May 29, 1772, in Suffield, and married, December 5, 1793, Rebecca Smith. Mr. Fuller died October 6, 1847, and his widow passed away January 25, 1862, at the advanced age of eighty-nine.

(VI) William Fuller, son of Apollos and Rebecca (Smith) Fuller, was born November 1, 1796, in Suffield, and married, November 25, 1823, Emily Granger, whose ancestral record is appended to this biography, and their children were: William Henry, born November 19, 1825, married Sarah Adaline Hare, and died in 1890; Catherine, died in 1840, aged seven months; and Edward Arthur, mentioned below. Mrs. Fuller died December 22, 1856, and Mr. Fuller married (second) Maria Hathaway Fuller, widow of his brother Gamaliel. William Fuller died in Suffield, November 17, 1874.

(VII) Edward Arthur Fuller, son of William and Emily (Granger) Fuller, was born August 22, 1842, in Suffield, Connecticut. He grew up on the home farm, receiving his education in the public schools and at the Connecticut Literary Institute in his native town. While Mr. Fuller was still a youth and before he had entered definitely upon an independent career the course of his life was temporarily diverted by the outbreak of the Civil War. Like so many other young

men of his generation he responded promptly to the call to arms, enlisting in 1862 in Company G, Twenty-second Regiment, Connecticut Volunteer Infantry, serving as first sergeant. He enlisted for nine months and during the earlier portion of that period his regiment was employed in the defense of Washington, being afterward transferred to the Army of the James. At the close of his term of enlistment Mr. Fuller received an honorable discharge. In 1880 Mr. Fuller came to Hartford, where he was employed for three years by his cousin, Arthur G. Pomeroy. Upon the death of Mr. Pomeroy, in 1883 Mr. Fuller took over the business in association with his nephew, William F. Fuller, the firm name being E. A. and W. F. Fuller. The partnership was maintained until the business was incorporated under its present name. Mr. Fuller has made a specialty of raising tobacco, and on April 1, 1915, he organized the E. A. Fuller Tobacco Company, of which he has ever since been president and treasurer. The time and attention of Mr. Fuller are also given to the discharge of the duties involved in the presidency of the Connecticut Tobacco Corporation. This is an immense concern, the largest of its kind in New England, having plantations at Granby, East Granby, Windsor and East Hartford. At the Connecticut fairs held in 1908 and 1909, its product received first awards. Mr. Fuller is a director of the National Exchange Bank of Hartford.

In politics Mr. Fuller has always been identified with the Republican party and has taken a keen and active interest in all that concerned the public welfare. Since 1904 he has served as first selectman of Suffield. In 1907 he was chosen to represent his district in the General Assembly and in 1909 received the tribute of a reelection, serving continuously until 1911.

During his first term he was a member of several committees, including the committee on insurance, of which he was chairman. In his second term he was a member of the committee on appropriations. Mr. Fuller's entire record as a legislator was creditable to himself and satisfactory to his constituents. Those movements and measures which promise to promote the general prosperity and well-being have always received from Mr. Fuller substantial aid and influential encouragement. Since 1900 he has served as one of the directors of the Connecticut State Prison. The first connection of Mr. Fuller with the Grand Army of the Republic was as a member of Robert O. Tyler Post, but upon the establishment of J. H. Converse Post, at Windsor Locks, he transferred his membership to that organization. He affiliates with Apollo Lodge, No. 59, Free and Accepted Masons, of Suffield, and with Sphinx Temple, Mystic Shrine, and Connecticut Consistory of Washington, Connecticut. He belongs to the Army and Navy Club of Hartford and the Hartford Club. He and his wife are members of the Second Baptist Church.

Mr. Fuller married, September 23, 1862, Sarah Leonard, born February 1, 1844, in Suffield, daughter of Don and Susan (Alden) Pease. Mrs. Fuller is a member of the Daughters of the American Revolution. Mr. Fuller's record as a business man and public official adds a worthy chapter to the chronicles of an honorable ancestry.

(The Granger Line).

The origin of Launcelot Granger, the first ancestor of record, has never been definitely ascertained, but there is a tradition which has been handed down in various branches of the family with differences so slight that it may be assumed to be correct in regard to the essential

points. According to this tradition Launcelot Granger came of a good family in the West of England and when he was twelve or fourteen years of age was stolen from his widowed mother and brought to Massachusetts, where he was sold (apprenticed) to serve two years for his passage. In Colonial times such cases were by no means rare. Launcelot Granger was the eldest of the family and it is said that later he returned to England to obtain his inheritance. The family historian says that his name shows him to have been a Cavalier and not a Puritan, and therefore "his trip to New England would hardly have been a voluntary one 'for religion's sake'." "When Launcelot Granger was living at Ipswich he courted and married the daughter of a Puritan, an elder in the church, a man of position and means. Launcelot himself was never a member of the church at Newbury. * * *

The Puritans were bitter in their hatred of those outside their church organizations; they refused to associate with them; if the sons of Belial were rich they would permit their daughters to marry them. Launcelot, a child of Satan, married a daughter of Robert Adams, a Puritan of the strictest kind. He must have returned from England the second time, supplied well with that golden disinfectant which made him acceptable to the nostrils of the old Puritan as a son-in-law." It was on January 4, 1654, that Launcelot Granger married Joanna, daughter of Robert and Eleanor Adams, of Newbury, and he then took her to a newly built house of the better class on Kent's Island, in Newbury. She was born in England, in 1634, and died at Suffield, Connecticut, some time after 1701. The first known record of Launcelot Granger is as a resident and taxpayer of Ipswich in 1648. In 1674 he started for Suffield, Connecticut. On June 12, 1678,

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Launcelot Granger and his two sons were assigned some of the choicest lots on High street, that awarded to Launcelot Granger being almost opposite the present Gay mansion. In the summer of 1675, when King Philip's War broke out, Suffield was abandoned by all. Launcelot Granger was wounded in the Indian fight at Westfield, on October 27, 1675. In 1678 he was back in Suffield and resided there during the remainder of his life. On March 9, 1682, he was elected land measurer, being several times reelected. His death occurred September 3, 1689.

(II) Samuel Granger, son of Launcelot and Joanna (Adams) Granger, was born August 2, 1668, at Newbury, Massachusetts, and married, May 16, 1700, Esther, born August 1, 1678, daughter of Deacon John and Esther (Pritchett) Hanchett, of Suffield, Connecticut. Samuel Granger was a farmer and on November 29, 1697, the town granted him an allotment of forty acres. He died at Suffield, April 22, 1721, and his widow survived him only one month, passing away May 21, of the same year.

(III) Robert Granger, son of Samuel and Esther (Hanchett) Granger, was born May 6, 1710, at Suffield, and held various minor town offices. He married, August 11, 1731, Anne Seymour, who died April 8, 1773. Robert Granger died February 14, 1785.

(IV) Robert (2) Granger, son of Robert (1) and Anne (Seymour) Granger, was born in 1747, at Suffield, and served, during the Lexington Alarm, in Captain Elihu Kent's Suffield company of minutemen. He married, October 15, 1765, Elizabeth, born March 12, 1747, daughter of Simon and Elizabeth (Adams) Kendall. Mrs. Granger died July 21, 1772, and the death of Robert Granger occurred August 30, 1804.

(V) Thaddeus Granger, son of Robert

(2) and Elizabeth (Kendall) Granger, was born January 27, 1766, at Suffield, where he spent his life as a farmer. He married, March 14, 1793, Silena, born March 22, 1772, daughter of Daniel and Thankful (Brownson) King. Mr. Granger died November 12, 1848, and his widow passed away March 7, 1857, at the venerable age of ninety-five.

(VI) Emily Granger, daughter of Thaddeus and Silena (King) Granger, was born December 12, 1797, and became the wife of William Fuller, as stated above.

BINGHAM, Edwin H.,

**Vice-President of Jewell Belting Company,
Hartford.**

Deacon Thomas Bingham, progenitor of the Bingham family of Connecticut, was baptized in Sheffield, Yorkshire, England, June 1, 1642, and came to this country when about eighteen years old with his widowed mother, Anne Bingham, locating in Saybrook, Connecticut, about 1658. He also lived for a time at New London, but eventually settled with his mother and her second husband, Mr. Backus, at Norwich, Connecticut. He was one of the original proprietors of that town in 1660. His grant of four acres for a home lot extended from the meeting house to Bean Hill and from the road to the river. He married, December 12, 1666, Mary Rudd, believed to have been a daughter of Lieutenant Jonathan Rudd, of Saybrook, and his wife, the celebrated "Bride of Bride Brook (see "Caulkins' History of New Haven," p. 48). In 1693 he removed to Windham, Connecticut, where he became prominent in civil and church affairs; selectman, deacon of the church and sergeant of the military company. His original homestead was near the Windham Center burial ground,

which was originally a part of it. He died January 16, 1729-30, aged eighty-eight years.

(II) Thomas (2) Bingham, son of Deacon Thomas (1) Bingham, was born in Norwich, Connecticut, December 11, 1667, and died April 1, 1710, the eldest of eleven children. He succeeded his father as proprietor of the town. He married, February 17, 1691-92, Hannah Backus, daughter of Lieutenant William Backus.

(III) Nathaniel Bingham, son of Thomas (2) Bingham, was born in Norwich, Connecticut, June 30, 1704, and died in 1756. He married, about 1724, Margaret Elderkin, who was born in November, 1700, a daughter of John and Abigail Elderkin. He sold his house and fifty acres of land, September 22, 1752, and removed to Mansfield, Connecticut, where he bought two hundred and fifty acres in three tracts.

(IV) John Bingham, son of Nathaniel Bingham, was born in Norwich, Connecticut, April 1, 1727, died December 20, 1804. He married, December 13, 1750, Susanna Burnham, who was born in Norwich, June 20, 1731, and died April 15, 1795, daughter of Benjamin and Mary Burnham. John Bingham owned a farm of two hundred and three acres in Lisbon.

(V) Captain John (2) Bingham, son of John (1) Bingham, was born in Norwich, Connecticut, February 2, 1756. He was a soldier in the Revolution, responding with his company to the Lexington Alarm of April 19, 1775. His father deeded to him the homestead in Lisbon, Connecticut, January 2, 1794. He died March 6, 1835. He married, December 10, 1778, Talitha Waldo, who was born in Windham, August 5, 1760, and died April 5, 1852, a daughter of Zaccheus and Talitha Waldo.

(VI) Ezra Bingham, son of Captain John (2) Bingham, was born in Lisbon,

Connecticut, October 13, 1797. In early life he went to Ohio, but soon returned to the old homestead, which his father conveyed to him, February 13, 1832. He married, in Mansfield, September 29, 1830, Eliza Adams, who was born in Mansfield, April 23, 1805, daughter of Dr. Jabez and Lucy Adams, and the seventh generation from John and Elinor (Newton) Adams. She died December 12, 1879, at Orange New Jersey. Ezra Bingham sold the homestead, April 1, 1864, and moved to Hanover village, where he spent his last years and died May 25, 1879. Lydia Fitch, maternal grandmother of Eliza (Adams) Bingham, was a great-granddaughter of Major William Bradford, mentioned elsewhere in this work, a son of Governor William Bradford, who came in the "Mayflower" to Plymouth. Through her mother Eliza Adams was descended also from Richard Warren, who came in the "Mayflower." Her mother, Lucy (Swift) Adams, was a granddaughter of Rowland Swift, whose mother, Abigail (Gibbs) Swift, was a daughter of Thomas and Alice (Warren) Gibbs, and Alice was a daughter of Nathaniel Warren, son of Richard Warren.

(VII) Henry Adams Bingham, son of Ezra Bingham, was born at Lisbon, Connecticut, July 13, 1833, and lived with his father on the homestead until he enlisted in the Civil War, August 11, 1862. He was a private in Company C, Eighteenth Regiment, Connecticut Volunteer Infantry. In June, 1863, during the engagement at Winchester, Virginia, he was taken prisoner. The rebels were on their way to Gettysburg and he was detailed as a nurse. While in the hospital he was taken with varioloid and sent to the pest house, thereby escaping imprisonment at Andersonville. In the course of time he was exchanged and returned to his regiment, serving in the campaigns in Vir-

ginia and Maryland. He was commissioned lieutenant of the Thirtieth Regiment, Connecticut Volunteer Colored Troops, March 14, 1864, and as lieutenant of the Thirty-first United States Colored Troops, January 27, 1865, and afterward located with his command in Kentucky and at Petersburg, Virginia. At the close of the war his regiment was sent to the Mexican border, where he served from May, 1865, until he was mustered out, November 7, 1865. He returned to Lisbon, in March, 1866, leased the homestead of Andrew Burnham, and died August 30, 1866, of tetanus. He married, November 7, 1860, Nancy L. Standish, born May 12, 1842, a daughter of Thomas Fitch Standish, granddaughter of Amos Standish, and a descendant through his father, Amasa, Israel, Samuel, Captain Josiah, from Captain Miles Standish, who came in the "Mayflower" and whose fame has been celebrated in Longfellow's poem, "The Courtship of Miles Standish." The wife of Amos Standish, Clarissa (Fitch) Standish, was a descendant of Elder William Brewster, also of the "Mayflower." Samuel Fitch, born at Saybrook, April, 1665, son of the famous minister, Rev. James Fitch, married the daughter of Elder Brewster.

(VIII) Edwin Henry Bingham, son of Henry Adams Bingham, was born at Lisbon, in Hanover parish, Connecticut, on the old Bingham homestead, May 30, 1862. After the death of his father, when he was but four years old, he went with his mother to live with his grandparents in Hanover, town of Sprague, and attended the public schools there until 1876, when he came with his mother to Hartford, Connecticut. He graduated from the Hartford High School in the class of 1880. His business career began soon afterward. He entered the employ of the Jewell Belting Company of Hartford,

March 14, 1881, as office boy, and he has continued with that concern to the present time. From time to time he was promoted to positions of more responsibility, and for a number of years has been in charge of the tannery. Since 1911 he has been vice-president of the company. He is a member of Lafayette Lodge, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, of Hartford; of the Republican Club of that city; of the Hartford Golf Club, and the Congregational Club of Hartford. In politics he is a Republican; in religion a Congregationalist, a member and deacon of the South Congregational Church.

He married, October 26, 1899, Mary Elizabeth Goodwin, daughter of Charles S. Goodwin, of Hartford. Her father, Charles S. Goodwin, was born January 8, 1819, on the old Goodwin homestead, Pearl street, Hartford, the site of which is now occupied by the building of the Phoenix Mutual Life Insurance Company. After completing his public school training, he became a clerk in his father's shoe store, then conducted by his brother, John H. Goodwin, with whom he was afterward in partnership under the firm name of John H. Goodwin & Company. In 1866 his brother retired, leaving him the sole proprietor, and he conducted it until 1884, when he admitted his son to partnership under the firm name of Charles S. Goodwin & Son. He died March 23, 1898. For many years Mr. Goodwin was a deacon of the South Congregational Church. Of him a contemporary wrote: "He was a man of gentle spirit and kind nature, of sterling integrity, a lover of quiet ways, but ready at the call of duty, and faithful in every position which he accepted. His religious convictions were deeply rooted and his life was regulated in accordance with them. He was respected and beloved by all who knew him." He was a director of the Phoenix Mutual Life In-

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Theodore T. Mayer Jr

insurance Company. Mr. Goodwin married, October 12, 1852, Mary Elizabeth Lincoln, born August 17, 1827, daughter of Levi and Malinda (Miles) Lincoln. Children: 1. Anna Malinda Goodwin, born July 25, 1853. 2. Mary Elizabeth Goodwin, born May 18, 1855, married Edwin Henry Bingham, mentioned above. 3. Charles Lincoln Goodwin, born September 29, 1858. 4. George Russell Goodwin, born December 18, 1863. John Goodwin, father of Charles B. Goodwin, was born in East Hartford, Connecticut, April 7, 1772, died March 14, 1828. He married, December 16, 1807, Anna Belden, who died April 11, 1849, his widow, a daughter of Nathan Belden. (See sketch of James Lester Goodwin for the Goodwin ancestry.)

In addition to the ancestry described in the foregoing account, Edwin Henry Bingham is descended from the following founders of Norwich: Rev. James Fitch, Robert Allyn, William Backus, Sr., William Backus, Jr., Thomas Bingham, John Gager, Thomas Leffingwell, Josiah Reed, Nehemiah Smith, Richard Bushnell, John Downs, Thomas Gates, Robert Roath, Josiah Rockwell, Josiah Standish, Richard Adams and Benjamin Burnham. Through the Fitch line he is also descended from Rev. Henry Whitfield, who was the father of the wife of Rev. James Fitch.

MEYER, Theodore Valentine, Jr.,

Lawyer.

Prominent among the younger generation of lawyers who are infusing into the Connecticut bar the element of youthful vigor and enthusiasm is Theodore Valentine Meyer, Jr. Mr. Meyer is of German origin, although both himself and his father were natives of this country, so that the ancestry is comparatively remote,

and he inherits many of the sterling Germanic traits of character, many virtues which the fellow countrymen of his forebears have transplanted upon German soil, not the least of which is an indefatigable pursuit of their objectives. It was his grandfather, Leonard Meyer, who first came to this country. He was a prominent man in his native region, but of so free and liberty-loving a disposition that he preferred to leave his honors behind and seek a new life and fortune in a New World. He was already married in Germany when, in the year 1846, he sailed for the United States of America, which was thereafter to be his home and the home of his descendants. He came directly to the city of Waterbury, Connecticut, and settled there permanently, conducting one of the first hotels to be run in the residential quarter of the city, his establishment being located on Scoville street. He and his wife were the parents of four children, one of whom is now living: Emma, now the wife of Frederick Nuhn, of Waterbury.

Theodore V. Meyer, Sr., was born June 3, 1864, in Waterbury, Connecticut, and died at Elm City Hospital, New Haven, September 2, 1916, after an illness of short duration. With the exception of seven years spent in Chattanooga, Tennessee, he made Waterbury his home until his illness and death. He was engaged in the laundry business, and owned the Model Laundry situated at No. 60 Cottage Place, which he conducted successfully for a number of years. He married in Dayton, Ohio, August 19, 1891, Julia Aull, a native of that city, daughter of Nicholas and Julia Aull. To Mr. and Mrs. Meyer, Sr., two children were born: Theodore Valentine, Jr., the subject of this sketch, and a younger brother, Chester Aull Meyer, born August 3, 1896, in the family home on Point Lookout, Lookout Mountain, near Chattanooga.

ga, now a student at Worcester Academy, Worcester, Massachusetts. Mr. Meyer, Sr., was a prominent citizen in Waterbury, active in politics, having held the office of tax collector for the city, and was also a prominent member of the Masonic Order, a Knights Templar, and a member of the Mystic Shrine.

Theodore Valentine Meyer, Jr., was born July 11, 1892, at Chattanooga, Tennessee, during the seven years in which his father resided in that city. He gained the rudimentary portion of his education at the local private schools which he attended until he was eight years of age. His father then removed to Waterbury with his family, and the lad continued his studies at the Gerard private school of Waterbury and Crosby High School, also of Waterbury. He was not long in demonstrating his ability as a student, and drew the favorable regard of his teachers upon his work and upon himself during his years in school. At quite an early age he had determined that he wished to follow some professional calling, and as time went on he decided more and more in favor of the law. In 1909, therefore, he entered Cornell University, where he combined the academic and legal courses, completing them both in five years and graduating in the month of June, 1914. The following December he was admitted to the Connecticut bar, and at once began practice in Waterbury. He has shown so unusual a degree of ability in his handling of the cases that have been entrusted to him that, in spite of his youth, he has won the confidence of the community and is in a fair way to build up a large practice and the best kind of a clientele. His office is situated at No. 11 East Main street, Waterbury.

It is not only as a member of the bar that Mr. Meyer has already made a place for himself in the affairs of the commu-

nity. On the contrary he has interested himself in all the worth-while aspects of the life of the community, and is well known in many circles. Among other matters he has become keenly interested in the Boy Scout movement that has spread in the last few years so widely through the country and is now himself a scout master in Waterbury. He is an active member of Trinity Episcopal Church. He is a member of a number of fraternities and other similar organizations, among which should be numbered the Phi Kappa Psi Fraternity, the Phi Delta Phi Fraternity, the Honorary Legal Society, and many others. Mr. Meyer is also a conspicuous figure in the social affairs of the city, and a member of the Waterbury Country Club.

Though so young a man, Mr. Meyer has already become a factor in the life of Waterbury, and it appears obvious to all those who know him that, with the talents and abilities he possesses, which have not yet reached the full power of their expression, there is a great promise for him in the future, and that there is every reason to prophesy for him a brilliant and noteworthy career in the service of his fellow citizens and as a member of the great and honorable profession he has chosen.

BASSETT, William Burgis,

Banker, Financier.

One of the successful and progressive business men of Hartford, Connecticut, is William Burgis Bassett, vice-president and cashier of the Phoenix National Bank of that city, and a prominent figure in the financial world there. He is a son of Ozias Burdette and Alice (Brockett) Bassett, old and highly respected residents of Hartford, and was himself born in this city, August 16, 1879. The family of Bassett has an interesting history in New Eng-

land, where it was planted among the earliest, and has been identified with the growth and progress of the United States in many sections.

(I) William Bassett, one of the Pilgrim Fathers, came from Holland in the ship "Fortune" in 1621 to Plymouth. He went with the English Puritans to Leyden, Holland, and married (first) Cecelia (Cecil in the Dutch records) Light. He married (second) at Leyden, August 13, 1611, Margaret Oldham, and had a third wife, Elizabeth (probably Tilden). He lived at Sandwich for a time, removed to Duxbury and finally to Bridgewater, Massachusetts, of which he was one of the original proprietors, and died there in 1667. He was a gunsmith by trade, a wealthy landowner, and only four men paid a larger tax in 1633. He left what was a large library in his day, and was doubtless of good education. In 1633 he was admitted a freeman; volunteered in 1637 for the Pequot War; served on the committee of Duxbury to lay out bounds, and on another to decide on the fitness of persons applying to become residents, and represented his town in the old Colony Court six years.

(II) Joseph Bassett, son of William and Margaret (Oldham) Bassett, was born 1629, settled in Bridgewater, and died there in 1712. The name of his first wife is not known. He married (second) October, 1677, Martha Hobart, daughter of Edmund Hobart, of Hingham. After his death his widow moved to Norton, where her sons located, and died there, March 14, 1717.

(III) William (2) Bassett, son of Joseph Bassett, was born about 1670, in Bridgewater, where he lived. His first wife, Sarah, died early in 1703, and he married (second) June 23, of that year, Mary Bump. Her name also appears on the record as Sarah.

(IV) William (3) Bassett, eldest child of William (2) Bassett, was born March 11, 1694, in Bridgewater, and settled in Norton, Massachusetts, where he died November 19, 1783, in his ninetieth year. He married (first) March 18, 1719, Mary Crosman, of Taunton. He married (second) August 25, 1737, Thankful Briggs.

(V) William (4) Bassett, second son of William (3) and Mary (Crosman) Bassett, was born June 5, 1726, in Norton, where he made his home, and died December 13, 1776, in his fifty-first year. He married, March 16, 1748, in Norton, Lydia Fisher, born March 25, 1730, in that town, daughter of Samuel and Hannah (Thayer) Fisher.

(VI) Nathan Bassett, youngest child of William (4) and Lydia (Fisher) Bassett, was born September 11, 1769, in Norton. For some years he resided in Litchfield, Connecticut, whence he removed to Watertown, same State. He married, in Litchfield, October 29, 1793, Mehitable Buell, born about 1774, in Litchfield, a descendant of one of the oldest families in Connecticut, founded by William Buell, who was born about 1610, at Chesterton, in Huntingdonshire, England, and came to America about 1630. He settled first at Dorchester and removed to Windsor, Connecticut, about 1635-36, where he had land in the first division, and died November 23, 1681. The baptismal name of his wife was Mary, and their eldest child, Samuel Buell, born September 2, 1641, at Windsor, settled in Killingworth in 1664, and died there, July 11, 1720. He was one of the founders of Killingworth, lived in that part of the town now called Clinton, was a large landowner and held many positions of honor and trust. He married, at Windsor, November 13 or 18, 1662, Deborah Griswold, born June 28, 1646, died February 7, 1719, daughter of Edward

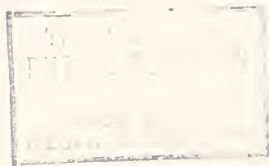
Griswold, of Windsor. Deacon John Buell, son of Samuel and Deborah (Griswold) Buell, was born February 17, 1671, in Killingworth, Connecticut, and removed thence to Lebanon, same colony, in 1695. In 1721 he was one of the petitioners for the establishment of the town of Litchfield, purchased two rights in the town in that year, was a pioneer settler, and died there, April 9, 1746. He married, in Windsor, November 20, 1695, Mary Loomis, daughter of Thomas and Hannah (Porter) Loomis, born January 5, 1679, died in November, 1768, in Litchfield. Their tenth child and fifth son was Solomon Buell, born August 30, baptized September 4, 1715, in Lebanon. When fifteen years of age he removed with his parents to Litchfield, where he married, January 19, 1738, Eunice Griswold, born March 21, 1721 (the first white child born in Litchfield), daughter of Jacob and Comfort Griswold. Their second son was Ira Buell, born February 20, 1745, in Litchfield, and was married at Lyme, Connecticut, January 29, 1767, to Prudence Deming, of that town, born May 18, 1741, daughter of Daniel and Mehitable (Champion) Deming. Their youngest child was Mehitable Buell, born in Litchfield, who became the wife of Nathan Bassett, as previously related.

(VII) Ozias Buell Bassett, son of Nathan and Mehitable (Buell) Bassett, was born October 7, 1807, in Litchfield, lived for a time in Milton, Connecticut, and removed about 1838, to New Britain, same State. He was admitted to the church there, February 4, 1838, by a letter from the church at Milton. In New Britain he was a farmer, a very active and useful citizen, with residence on South Main street, south of South Park. He served as selectman, assessor and representative, and was long superintendent of the South Church Sunday school. He married Em-

meline Eno, daughter of Salmon Eno, of Simsbury, Connecticut.

(VIII) Ozias Burdette Bassett, son of Ozias Buell and Emmeline (Eno) Bassett, was born in New Britain, where he grew up, and received instruction in the local public school. In his young manhood he removed to Hartford, Connecticut, and secured a position in the employ of William Bulkeley, proprietor of the old Bee-Hive, a large department store, which was located on the site of the present Brown, Thomson & Company. This establishment, a very unusual one for its time, was destroyed by fire about 1882. Mr. Bassett, however, withdrew from this concern at a much earlier date, and went into the haberdashery business on his own account, at No. 10 State street, and continued in this line until his death, which occurred in 1881 or 1882. The death of his wife, Alice (Brockett) Bassett, occurred in 1903.

(IX) William Burgis Bassett received his education in the public schools of Hartford, and was graduated from the high school there in 1897. He at once entered the employ of the State Bank & Trust Company, where he remained for about six months, and then came to the Phoenix National Bank in the humble capacity of messenger, thus beginning the long association which is continuing today. His willingness and aptness in the discharge of his duties drew to him the favorable regard of his employers, and he rapidly rose in rank, having held up to the present time all the positions in the bank up to that of vice-president. Mr. Bassett enjoys the distinction of being the youngest vice-president in a national bank in the State of Connecticut. What is implied in this statement is greatly emphasized by the fact that the Phoenix National Bank is the largest bank in the State. Mr. Bassett is very active in all





J. P. Archer M.D.

the departments of the community's life, and takes a leading part in many of them. He served six years as a member of the Court of Common Council and Board of Aldermen, and was appointed in April, 1916, a member of the Board of Police Commissioners. He is a prominent figure in social and fraternal circles, and is affiliated with St. John's Lodge, No. 4, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons; Pythagoras Chapter, Royal Arch Masons; Wolcott Council, Royal and Select Masters; Washington Commandery, Knights Templar; Sphinx Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. For some years Mr. Bassett was a member of the old Hartford Military Order, known as the Governor's Foot Guard, and when he resigned held the rank of sergeant. He is at the present time a member of the Veteran Corps. He is also a member of the Hartford Club, of which he is now treasurer, and the Hartford Golf Club.

Mr. Bassett married, February 16, 1904, at Hartford, Bertha Messinger, daughter of William C. Messinger, a native of Hartford, born September 8, 1881. They are the parents of one daughter, Ruth, born January 6, 1909. Mr. Bassett is a member of the Farmington Avenue Congregational Church, while Mrs. Bassett attends the Trinity Episcopal Church of Hartford.

BOUCHER, John Bernard,

Physician, Surgeon.

There is a strong tendency in the professions to-day towards specialization, a tendency normal and healthy in the main and characteristic of all development, social and otherwise. But although it is productive of many good results in the increase of knowledge in particular branches of science, the actual practitioner may easily carry the matter too far

unless his mind possesses that breadth of view that enables it to keep in sight the more general relations, the balance that is not lost in the face of new and special detail. Such a mind is the possession of Dr. John Bernard Boucher, of Hartford, Connecticut, whose professional career in that city has been attended with a high degree of success.

As the name indicates, Dr. Boucher's family is of French origin, though his immediate ancestors were natives of County Cork, Ireland. There, Dr. Boucher's father spent the first eighteen years of his life engaged in agricultural pursuit. Upon coming to America in 1854, he located in East Windsor where he engaged in tobacco raising for many years until his death in April, 1907. In 1857 he married Mary Halloran, at that time of Windsor Locks, but also a native of County Cork, Ireland. This union was blessed with the following children: Ellen, married John Smyth (now deceased), of Enfield, Connecticut; Joanna L., of East Windsor; Thomas Francis, died in April, 1897; John Bernard, mentioned below; Dr. Richard P., who was graduated from the Baltimore Medical College in 1896, located in Providence; William Edward, a dentist of Hartford, who was graduated from the Baltimore College of Dental Surgery with the degree of D. D. S.; Dr. James Joseph, who was graduated from the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Baltimore and is practicing in Hartford; Dr. Francis A., D. D. S., graduate of Baltimore Dental College, a resident of Hartford, Connecticut.

Dr. John B. Boucher, with whom this sketch has more particularly to do, attended the common schools of East Windsor. In 1875 he entered the Enfield High School and completed the course under Professor Cooley. During this time he learned telegraphy during his spare hours,

and soon after his graduation he became a telegraph operator and station agent at East Windsor. After three years he was transferred to Melrose, Connecticut, where he held a similar position for four years, and he then went to Plainville, Connecticut, where he remained nine months in various capacities as ticket agent, operator and agent. He then entered the employ of the Consolidated Railroad as a clerk in the freight department of the terminal station in New York City. His abilities soon won him promotion, for he had been there only seven months when he was made second clerk in the office.

During all these years his ambition to become a physician was growing more insistent in its demands, and in September, 1890, he heeded the call and entered the College of Physicians and Surgeons at Baltimore. He brought to the study of medicine a natural mind, alert and trained to close application, and he gave himself with zest to the accomplishment of his long cherished purpose. So well did he acquit himself that when he was graduated in April, 1894, in a class of one hundred and six, he received the second gold medal for highest standing in medical studies throughout the four years of the course. During his last year at the medical college, he served as assistant at the City Hospital. On June 1, 1894, Dr. Boucher began the practice of his profession in Hartford. It was not long until he had built up a large practice and soon he found his surgical skill in growing demand. In the summer of 1899 he went to Europe and did post-graduate work in Berlin, Vienna and Berne. Dr. Boucher is surgeon to the Wilson Private Hospital, Hartford; ex-surgeon on the staff of St. Francis Hospital, consulting surgeon of Middlesex Hospital, Middletown, and St. Mary's Hospital, Waterbury, and ex-

aminer for the Berkshire Life Insurance Company. He is a member of the City, County and State Medical societies and of the American Medical Association; a fellow of the American College of Surgeons and a fellow of the New York Academy of Medicine.

On June 20, 1900, Dr. Boucher married (first) Marie Louise Kennedy, of New Haven. She died in 1902. In 1911 Dr. Boucher married (second) Kathryn O'Neil, of Hartford, by whom he had three children: John B., Jr., Thomas O., and Mary K. They are members of St. Peter's Catholic Church.

SHERMAN, Wilton Wales,

Man of Enterprise.

Wilton Wales Sherman, president of the Roger Sherman Transfer Company, of Hartford, Connecticut, and breeder of registered cattle, is a worthy scion in the ninth generation from Philip Sherman, one of the founders of the family in this country. The line has been traced in England three generations back of the immigrant ancestors and among Mr. Sherman's ancestors are to be found many names that stand out in the pages of Colonial history as sturdy pioneers and courageous patriots who helped to lay the foundation of the liberties we now enjoy. Among these names, especially worthy of mention, besides Philip Sherman, who was one of the original proprietors of Rhode Island, appear those of Thomas Lawton, Thomas Fish, Thomas Whittemore and John Howe. As will be seen from the following paragraphs, the family has been identified with Connecticut for many generations, and while contributing to the material advancement of the communities in which they lived, its members, by their upright lives, have helped to maintain the moral standards established

by the Puritan forefathers. The name of Sherman is an ancient one and is of Anglo-Saxon origin. It is common in Germany to-day, and like all old names was and is spelled in various ways, among which should be mentioned Schurman, Schearmann and Scherman, as well as the more common and familiar English forms. In the early Rhode Island records it is spelled Shearman. The name is derived from the original occupation of the family, which was that of cloth dresser or shearer of cloth. Many centuries ago the family made their appearance in London, England, and from there a branch removed to Dedham, Essexshire. This family continued to follow the occupation of its early ancestors and in time grew to be wealthy and prominent in the community. Various branches of the family are entitled to bear arms and their various escutcheons have a similarity to one another which seems to imply a common origin. The Essex county branch, from which the Mr. Sherman of this sketch is descended, bore the Suffolk-Sherman coat-of-arms, as follows: 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.

Henry Sherman, the first in this line of whom anything is known, died at Dedham, Essexshire, England, in 1589, and his wife Agnes in 1580. Their son, Henry Sherman, was a clothier in Dedham, married Susan Hills, and died in 1610. Their son, Samuel Sherman, was born in England in 1573, and died in Dedham, England, in 1615. He married a Miss Philippa or Phillis ———.

Hon. Philip Sherman, son of Samuel Sherman, and the immigrant ancestor of the branch of our subject's family, was born in Dedham, England, February 5, 1610. In 1633 he settled in Roxbury,

Massachusetts, and on May 14, 1634, was made a freeman. In the Anne Hutchinson troubles he took the popular side, but as Governor Winthrop ultimately prevailed, Philip Sherman and others who held his views were warned on November 20, 1637, to deliver up all gems, pistols, swords, powder, shot, etc. He and eighteen others who were banished from Massachusetts signed a civil compact under date of March 7, 1638, for the occupation of Rhode Island. In Providence they met Roger Williams who advised them to purchase the Island of Aquetnet (now Rhode Island) from the Indians. The purchase was completed March 24, 1638. He was present at a general meeting held at Portsmouth on May 13, 1638. A regular government was established on July 1, 1639, and Philip Sherman was elected secretary. His records show him to have been an expert penman and an educated man. He was made freeman, March 16, 1641, was general recorder from 1648 to 1651, inclusive. In 1665-67 he was deputy to the General Court. Because of his intelligence, wealth and influence, he was often consulted by those in authority. In Rhode Island he left the Congregational church and became identified with the Society of Friends. His will shows him and his son Samuel to have been joint owners of four Indian slaves. His will was proved March 22, 1687. He was married to Sarah Odding, a daughter of Mrs. John Porter by a former marriage.

Their son, Peleg Sherman, Sr., was born in Portsmouth in 1638. On July 25, 1657, he married Elizabeth Lawton, a daughter of Thomas Lawton. The latter died in 1681. His name is on record in Portsmouth at an early date and appears later in connection with several real estate transactions. He was a freeman in 1655 and served as commissioner that year and in 1656-58 and 1661. Peleg Sherman served

as juryman in 1664 and many times in subsequent years. He was overseer of the poor in 1689, was admitted a freeman in 1692 and was elected deputy to the General Court the following year. He cultivated the homestead farm. His wife died in 1711. His will was proved in 1719.

Their son, Peleg Sherman, Jr., was born October 8, 1666, and remained on the homestead. He married Alice Fish, November 16, 1697 (whose birth occurred September 15, 1671), daughter of Thomas Fish. The latter married, December 10, 1668, Grizzel, a daughter of John and Alice Strange. Thomas Fish died in 1684. His father, Thomas Fish, was married to Mary ——. He died in 1687, and she in 1699. Land was granted to him in Portsmouth in 1643 and his name appears in later real estate records. He was made a freeman in 1655.

Caleb Sherman, son of Peleg and Alice (Fish) Sherman, was born in 1708. He married Elizabeth Lawton, November 4, 1739.

Their son, David Sherman, was born in Swansea, Rhode Island, July 19, 1748. He married Abigail Slade. They came to Connecticut and settled in Pomfret, where he died December 25, 1822, aged seventy-four years.

Their son, Mason Slade Sherman, the great-grandfather of Wilton Wales Sherman, was born at Pomfret, Connecticut, June 4, 1783, and died at the town of Danielson in that State, April 13, 1860. He was married at Mansfield, Connecticut, February 22, 1821, to Evelina Whittemore, a daughter of Samuel Whittemore, of that place, where she was born December 29, 1796. Her death occurred in 1862. Samuel Whittemore was born at Mansfield, January 12, 1767, and married there, January 1, 1794, Sarah Wales, a native of Hebron, Connecticut, born May

11, 1773. They made their home for some time at Bolton, Connecticut, where her death occurred June 23, 1802. In the year 1797, while living at Bolton, Mr. Whittemore purchased land at Mansfield, and in 1802, after his wife's death, sold his Bolton property to his father, Captain Joseph Whittemore, who was also a resident of Mansfield and had been born there July 4, 1736. His death appears to have occurred there about May 4, 1811. He married in the month of November, 1763, Sarah Howe, a daughter of Ebenezer Howe, of Sudbury, Massachusetts, who was born in that town about 1697, and died at Brookfield, Massachusetts, June 30, 1753. He was a blacksmith and his establishment was appraised in the tax list at £487, a large sum for those days, and which proves him to have been industrious and thrifty. His father, Colonel Samuel Howe, was born at Sudbury, Massachusetts, October 20, 1642, and died there, April 13, 1713. He was twice married, and his second wife, with whom he was united September 16, 1685, was Sarah Clapp, *nee* Leavitt, the widow of Nehemiah Clapp. Samuel Howe's father was born in England in 1602, and died at Marlboro, Massachusetts, May 28, 1680. Of his wife we only know that her Christian name was Mary and that she died in 1698. Before coming to this country he was of Hodinhull, Warwickshire, and was connected with Lord Charles Howe, who flourished during the reign of Charles I. He settled at Sudbury in 1638, was made freeman there in 1640 and was the first settler at Marlboro, in 1657, and held office there. Captain Joseph Whittemore, who married Sarah Howe, enlisted, it is said, as second lieutenant in the company of Captain Wales, Colonel Jeremiah Mason's regiment of militia, which responded to the Lexington Alarm. On June 30, 1781, he enlisted for one year as private

in Captain Nehemiah Rice's company, Fifth Regiment Connecticut Line, under the command of Colonel Isaac Sherman. His father, Joseph Whittemore, was born April 13, 1694, and died May 15, 1742. He married, October 9, 1734, Ann Slate, born April 29, 1710, and died March 28, 1772. Joseph Whittemore, Sr., was a clothier and resided in what is now the town of Revere, Massachusetts, coming to that place in 1719. On April 26, 1727, he was made a freeman at Windham, Connecticut, and there is a record his having bought land in Mansfield, Connecticut, in 1735. His father, Daniel Whittemore, was born April 27, 1663, died September 21, 1756. He married Lydia Bassett, born about 1671, and died April 6, 1755. He resided at Charlestown and Malden, Massachusetts. His father, Daniel Whittemore, was baptized in Hitchin, England, July 31, 1633, and died May 11, 1683. He married, March 7, 1662, Mary Mellens, who died November 18, 1683. His father, Thomas Whittemore, was baptized in England, January 6, 1593, and died at Malden, Massachusetts, May 25, 1661. He was three times married, but we know very little concerning his wives and of the third of them only that her first name was Hannah. He came to this country between 1639 and 1645. "Earlier than the year 1300, we find the first recorded name, *i. e.*, John, Lord of Whytemere, having his domicile at Whytemere, on the northeast side of a parish of Babbington, in the Manor Claverly in Shropshire County, England. At the present time the same locality bears the name of Whittemore. It is recorded by two historians that Whittemore Hall was the place of the origin of the Whittemore family. The Anglo-Saxon of the word Whytemere, is 'white meadow,' or 'lake,' and the first John, Lord of Whytemere, derived the name of the family from the place where they originally resided."

Mason Wales Sherman, son of Mason Slade and Evelina (Whittemore) Sherman, was born at Eastford, Connecticut, January 5, 1822, and died December 21, 1902. He was married at Pomfret, March 11, 1849, to Susan Sessions, born September 10, 1819, and died May 19, 1900. In the year 1858, Mason Wales Sherman established himself in business at Hartford as a carman, at that time little dreaming of the magnitude to which the business would grow during his lifetime. He was a man of quiet disposition and domestic taste and found his strongest attractions within the home circle.

Roger Wales Sherman was born May 18, 1857, at East Hartford, Connecticut, and died May 21, 1909. He was educated in the public schools of Hartford and then went to work for his father in the trucking business. In 1883 he went to New York City, where he engaged in business on his own account, but in 1891 returned to Hartford, where he formed a partnership with his father, the firm of M. W. Sherman & Son. In 1900 Roger Wales Sherman had charge of the business and became the sole proprietor and thereafter conducted it under the name of Roger Sherman until his death. Under his management the business grew until it gave employment to more than seventy men and sixty horses. During the latter years of his life, he built up in connection with the transfer business a contracting business that required the services of more than a hundred men. On April 6, 1887, Roger Wales Sherman was married in Brooklyn, New York, to Minnie Wilton, a daughter of William C. and Anna (Greene) Wilton, of Brooklyn, where she was born. Mr. Wilton was a well known editor and publisher of books. To Mr. and Mrs. Sherman one child was born, Wilton Wales, who is mentioned at length below. Roger Wales Sherman was an Independent Republican in politics, but, al-

though he was something of a factor in local affairs, never aspired to public office of any kind. He served, however, for one term as a member of the Common Council of the city, but declined to be a candidate for reëlection. He always maintained a keen interest in public affairs and was ever ready to aid by every means at his command those measures and enterprises that were calculated to enhance the common good. He enjoyed the society of his fellow-men and, having a strong sense of humor and a very genial personality, was an attractive companion to those who were sufficiently fortunate to call themselves his friends. He was straightforward in his business methods and won for himself a host of steadfast friends. He was associated with a number of important organizations, social and otherwise in the community, and was a member of St. John's Lodge, No. 9, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons; Pythagoras Chapter, Royal Arch Masons; and Wolcott Council, Royal and Select Masters, as well as of the local lodge of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks.

Wilton Wales Sherman, only son of Roger Wales and Minnie (Wilton) Sherman, was born June 13, 1889, in his father's home at Hartford, Connecticut. He was educated in the public schools of his native city and graduated from the Hartford High School in the year 1908. He then went to Phillips Andover Academy and graduated from that famous institution the following year. His studies were then interrupted for a period of about a year, because of his father's untimely death, during which time he was employed in his father's large trucking and contracting business, but in 1910 he matriculated at the Sheffield Scientific School of Yale University and graduated from the same with the class of 1913, taking the degree of Bachelor of Philosophy. Since

his graduation Mr. Sherman has been in charge of the business founded by his father. In September, 1913, he purchased the John D. Brown farm at West Hartford, where he has a herd of one hundred registered Guernsey and Holstein cattle, and supplies milk to the Connecticut Tuberculosis Hospital. He exhibited for the first time in 1915 at the Hartford fair, to which he sent four animals, with which he took two third prizes, two first prizes and one reserve championship. Since then he has purchased some of the finest Holstein in the country. He is a member of the Berzelius Society of Sheffield Scientific School, City Club, University Club, and Hartford Golf Club. Mr. Sherman is a level-headed young man, who acts deliberately after careful consideration. He is regarded by his associates as one of the rising business men of the city whose methods are at once conservative and progressive. He takes an active interest in public affairs, but is not a politician in any sense of the word.

HASTINGS, James Eugene,

Business Man, Legislator.

The name Hastings, or Hastang, is older than the Norman Conquest in England. It is one of the oldest surnames. The castle and seaport of Hastings were owned by the family that adopted this surname as early as 911—before the Normans were in Gaul. The name is derived from the seaport of Hastings in Suffolk, the battle of Hastings being one of the landmarks of history. Robert de Hastings, portgrave of Hastings, lord of Filtonley, in Warwickshire was dispensator, or steward, to William the Conqueror. The family has established itself to nearly every county in England. Its members, who have been distinguished, are numerous. Many branches of the family bear



James Eugene Hastings

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ASTOR, LENOX
TILDEN FOUNDATION

coats-of-arms. That claimed by the American branch is: Arms: A maunch, sable. Crest: A buffalo's head erased sable, crowned and gorged with a ducal coronet, and armed or. Supporters: Two man tigers, affrontee or, their visages, resembling the human face proper. Motto: *In veritate victoria* ("In truth there is victory"); also: *Honorantes me honorato*. A plate on which this memorial was engraved was brought to America by the pioneer ancestor of the family and descended through his son Thomas (2), to Dr. Waitstill (3), Hopestill (4), Dr. Seth (5), Dr. Seth (6), whose brother lost it about 1835 in pursuit of one of those elusive, if not imaginary, English estates. On one side were the arms as given above, and an antique ship with two flags; on the reverse side the arms of England.

(I) Deacon Thomas Hastings, the immigrant ancestor of James E. Hastings, was born in England in 1605. At the age of twenty-nine, with his wife Susanna, who was then thirty-four, he embarked at Ipswich, England, April 10, 1634, in the ship "Elizabeth," William Andrews, master. He settled at Watertown, Massachusetts, where he was admitted freeman, May 6, 1635. He owned land in Dedham, but never lived there. He was selectman, 1638-43, and 1650-71; town clerk, 1671-77, and in 1680; deputy to the General Court in 1673. His wife Susanna died February 2, 1650, and he married (second) in April, 1651, Margaret, daughter of William and Margaret Cheney, of Roxbury. She was the mother of his eight children. He long held the office of deacon. He died in 1685. William Cheney, the father of Margaret, was a very early resident of Roxbury, where he was a landowner prior to 1640. He was a member of the board of directors of the Roxbury Latin School, though himself a man of meager learning. He was a member of

the Board of Assessors in 1648, and also served as tax collector and as constable. He was made freeman, May 23, 1666. He died June 30, 1667, aged sixty-three years. His estate was inventoried at £886 11s 6d, showing him to be unusually well off for his time, a man of industry, thrifty and prudent. His widow Margaret married, for her second husband, a Mr. Burge, and she was buried in Roxbury, July 3, 1686.

(II) Benjamin Hastings, the fifth son of Deacon Thomas and Margaret (Cheney) Hastings, was born August 9, 1659, and died December 18, 1711. He resided in Hatfield, Northampton and Deerfield. He married (second) about 1697, Mary Clark, widow of Jonathan Parsons, of Northampton.

(III) Rev. Joseph Hastings, seventh child of Benjamin and Mary Clark (Parsons) Hastings, was born December 27, 1703. He was the founder of the family in Suffield, and was an elder or exhorter in the "Separate" or "New Light" movement in 1750. He was the organizer of the First Baptist Church of Suffield, in 1769, and was ordained its first pastor, April 18, 1750. He died there, November 4, 1785. He married for his second wife, Elizabeth, daughter of John and Experience (Gibbs) Huxley.

(IV) Rev. John Hastings, sixth child of Rev. Joseph Hastings, was born October 16, 1742. He was ordained in 1775, and succeeded his father as pastor of the Baptist church. He was remarkably successful as a preacher of the Gospel, and it is said baptized eleven hundred persons during his ministry. Trumbull says: "He was one of the most eminent ministers of the Baptist faith. Few men have lived whose influence has been more potent in shaping the religious, social and political character of the town. Nine churches were formed by colonies from this." He died March 17, 1811. He married, February

27, 1764, Rachel, born December 8, 1742, died November 3, 1827, daughter of Daniel and Sarah (Winchell) Remington. Sarah Winchell was born December 1, 1701; married, January 7, 1730, Daniel Remington. Her father, Joseph Winchell, was born in Windsor, Connecticut, September 13, 1670; married, January 2, 1700, Sarah Taylor, of Suffield. He died there, March 11, 1743. Joseph Winchell succeeded his father as land measurer and served as proprietor's (or town) clerk for thirty-two years. His father, David Winchell, was baptized at Windsor, Connecticut, October 22, 1643; married (first) November 17, 1669, Elizabeth, born March 4, 1650, daughter of William Tilley. David Winchell removed to Suffield after King Philip's War and became a prominent citizen, serving as selectman and surveyor for twenty-five years. He surveyed and laid out about nine thousand acres, including the Second Division. His father, Robert Winchell, founder of the family in America, was born in South of England, probably of Anglo-Saxon descent. He was a resident of Dorchester, Massachusetts, as early as 1634, and removed to Windsor, Connecticut, about 1635. He died January 21, 1669. His wife died July 10, 1655. On January 4, 1635, he was allotted sixteen acres of land between Roxbury and Dorchester, Massachusetts, and was made freeman, May 6, 1635. In December, 1640, he received a grant of land in Windsor, Connecticut.

(V) Samuel Hastings, third child of Rev. John and Rachel (Remington) Hastings, was born August 10, 1770, and died June 1, 1825. He married, April 4, 1792, Lois Burt, born in Granville, in 1771, died April 6, 1855, daughter of Asa Burt. The latter was born in Granville, June 3, 1737, was killed January 28, 1774, by the falling of a tree. He married Ruth Hubbard. His father, James Burt, was born October

7, 1703, married (first) Mercy Sexton (intentions published November 6, 1725). She died June 22, 1746. He removed to Granville or Sandisfield, Massachusetts. In 1748 his name appears in the muster roll of a company as from Ashuelot, New Hampshire, serving against the Indians. His father, Deacon Henry Burt, was born in Springfield, Massachusetts, December 11, 1663, died December 11, 1748; married, January 16, 1688, Elizabeth Warriner, born August 1, 1670, and died November 19, 1711, daughter of James and Elizabeth (Baldwin) Warriner. In 1698, Henry Burt served against the Indians. He was deacon of the church for many years. His father, Deacon Jonathan Burt, was probably born in England. He died in Springfield, Massachusetts, October 19, 1715; married, October 20, 1651, Elizabeth Lobdel, of Boston, who died November 11, 1684. He was deacon of the church in Springfield; was town clerk for twenty-five years or more. His record of the destruction of Springfield by the Indians in 1675 is the only one in existence. He was chosen selectman, November 3, 1657, and also served the following year. He was a prominent man in the community. His father, Henry Burt, the founder of the family in America, was born in England. There he married Ulalia ——. His name first appears in this country in November, 1639, when the General Court granted the town of Roxbury £8 to cover the loss of his house by fire. About 1638 he removed to Springfield, Massachusetts. There he served as clerk of the band and clerk of the writs; also as selectman and surveyor. He was one of the lay exhorters who conducted meetings when the Springfield church was without a minister. He died April 30, 1662. His widow died August 19, 1690.

(VI) James Hastings, second child of Samuel and Lois (Burt) Hastings, was

born June 2, 1796, and died October 23, 1825. He married, March 19, 1818, Ursula Austin, born March 12, 1796, in Goshen, Connecticut, died February 1, 1868, daughter of Joseph and Sarah (Goodwin) Austin. Joseph Austin was born November 3, 1753, son of James and Abigail (Allen) Austin. He was a farmer in his native town of Suffield, Connecticut, where he died May 23, 1823. He married Sarah Goodwin, who died May 30, 1825. She was a direct descendant of Ozias Goodwin, as follows: Ozias Goodwin, the emigrant ancestor of the family, details concerning whom will be found elsewhere in this work, was born in 1596; married, in England, Mary Woodward; was one of the founders of Hartford, Connecticut, and died in 1683. His son, William Goodwin, born about 1629, died October 15, 1689. His son, Nathaniel Goodwin, married Mehetable Porter. She died February 6, 1726. He died in November, 1747. His son, Stephen Goodwin, was baptized August 24, 1701, died December 5, 1785; married, June 27, 1727, Sarah, daughter of Joseph Gillet. She died October 24, 1792, aged eighty-eight. His son, Stephen Goodwin, was born in Simsbury, Connecticut, September 16, 1734, died in Bloomfield, July 30, 1788; married, April 16, 1752, Abigail Gillet, who married (second) John Ensign, and died in October, 1797. They were the parents of Sarah Goodwin, who married Joseph Austin. Stephen Goodwin was a farmer and also kept a tavern for several years. He represented Goshen in the General Assembly in October, 1771, and in May, 1773. He was captain of a company under Colonel Fisher Gay, raised in June, 1776, to reinforce General Washington at New York. Served in the battle of Long Island, August 27, in the retreat to New York City, August 29 and 30, and in the retreat to Harlem, September 15, his term of service expiring December 25, 1776.

(VII) James Goodwin Hastings, the third child of James and Ursula (Austin) Hastings, was born December 16, 1822. He was a farmer and carpenter. He tried to enlist in the Civil War but was barred on account of stiff fingers. He was deacon in the church (Baptist) for many years, was also leader of the choir. He married, March 6, 1850, Mary Ann, born December 9, 1828, daughter of Charles Wesley and Lucy (Coats) Carter. He and his wife were the parents of six children: Louise, married James Rising, of Suffield; Stephen Goodwin, of National City, California; James Eugene, mentioned further; Jessie, married Ralph Granger, of San Diego, California; Elbridge Gary, of Suffield; Medora.

(VIII) James Eugene Hastings, president of the Suffield-Berlin Trap Rock Company, was born in Suffield, Connecticut, March 19, 1854, son of James Goodwin and Mary Ann (Carter) Hastings. Mr. Hastings numbers among his ancestors many pioneers whose names hold a prominent place in Colonial history, among which may be mentioned, besides the founder of the Hastings family, William Cheney, Robert Winchell, Henry Burt, Ozias Goodwin, and others, such as Hubbard, Remington, Baldwin, Warriner, Coats and Carter. He was educated in the public schools of his native town, and has always lived on the family homestead which has been in the possession of the family since Stephen G. Austin took it up. Mr. Hastings carries on tobacco raising on a large scale, in the culture of which he is very much interested. In 1913 the present company, the Suffield-Berlin Trap Rock Company, was incorporated, with Mr. Hastings as vice-president. In 1915 he was elected to the office of president, which position he has ably filled ever since. This concern is one of the most extensive operators in trap rock in the country, their product being sold

largely in Southern New England and Eastern New York State. They employ about seventy-five people and carry on a very successful business. Mr. Hastings is a Republican in political affiliations. In 1904 he was elected to the State Legislature, where he served on the committee on rules, his term giving eminent satisfaction to his constituents. He served his fellow townsmen in the office of selectman for ten years, his term expiring in 1914. He is a member of the Farmers' Club of Suffield, of which he has been treasurer. He is a member of the Baptist church.

Mr. Hastings married Martha A., daughter of David Rising, of Suffield, and they are the parents of three children: Mabel, born November 8, 1880; Howard E., born August 21, 1883; David Rising, born April 2, 1893.

The Coats family, of which Mr. Hastings' mother was a member, is one of longstanding and prominence in this country; the original ancestor of the name of Coates was an admiral in the English navy. On coming to this country he received a grant of land which included a tract along the Kennebec river taking in Kennebec Falls. This deed, which bore the endorsement of King George III. of England was afterward lost. Mr. Hastings, by reason of his historic lineage, is entitled to membership in all the patriotic Colonial and Revolutionary societies, in which membership is based on military records or colonial residence. His forebears have distinguished themselves as founders of towns, and valiant fighters on the field of battle; also serving in times of peace as worthy public officials. They have won distinction in the ministry, and have been successful and upright as enterprising business men, always contributing their share in the material upbuilding of the communities wherein they have resided.

Mr. Hastings' personal record has been one well in keeping with the honorable family of which he is a present day representative, and yet in the prime of life there is still promise of greater fulfillment in the future.

CURTIN, Jeremiah J.,

Clergyman.

It is the peculiar privilege of the Catholic church to speak most nearly to those great masses of people that we roughly class as "the poor," and its strength that it speaks to them in a language they understand and love. It does not lack authority for stating as one of the proofs of the truth of its mission that "the poor have the gospel preached to them." This alliance, the strongest of earthly unions, because it bears in it something of the divine, the alliance between the church and the democracy, is further manifested in the fact that, not alone are its congregations made up so largely of the poor, but that its priests and ministers are also drawn in such proportions from the humble and simple classes of society, and especially from the simple rural class. There is no country which contributes more largely to this high ministry and from this class in its population than Ireland, whose people generally have been foremost in their faithfulness and loyalty to the religion of their fathers.

An excellent example of the self-sacrificing devotion exhibited by those who have entered the priesthood from this source is to be found in the career of the Rev. Father Jeremiah J. Curtin, pastor of the Church of St. Francis Xavier in Waterbury, Connecticut. Father Curtin, although born in the United States, is of Irish descent on both sides of the house, his father having been the immigrant on the paternal side and his grandfather on



J. J. Curtin.



the maternal. His paternal grandfather, who likewise bore the name of Jeremiah Curtin, was a farmer in Limerick county, Ireland, during the first part of the nineteenth century, where he was highly respected for his good character and charitableness. Born in 1801, he only lived fifty-six years, but was a hard worker all his life and reared a family of fine children. Six of them were born to him and his wife, who was before her marriage Mary Maloney, of the same county, three sons and three daughters, as follows: Dennis, Jeremiah, John, Mary, Johanna and Bridget. These children were all of an enterprising nature and all left their home and came to the United States and settled in New Britain, Connecticut, where they all lived and died. The youngest son, John, was the father of Father Curtin, and like the other members of the family was born in County Limerick, whence he came to this country on July 4, 1849. He made this journey in company with his brother Jeremiah, and together the two young men went to New Britain and settled there. With the exception of Father Curtin, the whole family for two generations has been entirely identified with that city. John Curtin worked in several of the large industrial concerns in and about New Britain and finally secured the position of foreman in the works of the Corbin Manufacturing Company, and continued in that capacity until the time of his death, August 21, 1904. He was married there to Ellen Murphy, a native of Ireland, born in the town of Mallow, County Cork. On June 15, 1855, she had come to this country alone and was afterwards followed by her father, James Murphy, of Mallow, County Cork. Her mother was a Miss Bowman, of Cork. To Mr. and Mrs. Curtin were born ten children as follows: Mary J., now Mrs. James E. Murphy; John M.,

deceased, and James M., who were twins, the latter is now the president of the Commercial Trust Company of New Britain and one of the most prominent financiers of the city: Thomas J., foreman of the Corbin Screw Works; Jeremiah J., with whose life this sketch is chiefly concerned; Dennis J., who was a practicing physician in Wallingford, Connecticut, until his death there, July 28, 1870; Catherine A., the wife of P. Rynn, of New Britain; William; Ellen, the wife of Franklin R. Kent, of New Britain; and Peter. With the exception of Father Curtin, all the children now alive are residents of New Britain.

Father Curtin was born April 1, 1850, in New Britain, Connecticut, and there passed the years of his childhood, attending the local public schools for the preliminary portion of his education. At a very early age he showed a deeply religious trend, which was not, however, wholly developed until he had reached young manhood and had gone to college. After completing his preparatory studies in St. Mary's School, New Britain, he left home and entered Holy Cross College at Worcester, Massachusetts, and it was here that he first irrevocably made up his mind to become a priest. He graduated from this institution in 1877, and then spent three additional years in studies to fit him for his high office at Grand Seminary, Montreal, Canada. On December 18, 1880, he was ordained to the priesthood by Monsigneur Fabre, Bishop of Montreal, and immediately afterwards was assigned to duty as assistant in St. Mary's parish in East Hartford. His duties there began on January 1, 1881, and he remained in that place for nearly two years. On November 25, 1882, he was transferred to St. Bernard's parish at Rockville, Connecticut, in the same capacity. For nearly ten years he remained there,

and there it was that he first displayed his ability to take charge of all sides of the parish work as well as his marked talent for organizing. Accordingly, on February 2, 1892, he was given charge of his first pastorate, that of St. Francis Xavier at New Milford, and on December 3, 1895, was placed in his present post at the head of the Church of St. Francis Xavier in Waterbury. Since Father Curtin has had charge of this parish a wonderful development has taken place therein. At the beginning of the period its affairs were considerably run down and a generally lax condition obtained. In the years of his pastorate, however, much has taken place to advance the parish generally. The number of people who are members thereof has increased about fifteen hundred, from twenty-eight hundred to forty-three hundred, and there has been a corresponding increase in other points. The parish is now one of the important ones in the city and there is a marked activity on the part of all the members in the line of religious work. Won by the truly democratic personality of Father Curtin and his camaraderie, the young men of the parish are taking a greater interest in the church and its affairs, and the whole tone of the neighborhood has improved through his efforts. The service he has rendered the community generally is an invaluable one and is deeply appreciated there.

WEIDNER, Calvin, M. D.,

Physician.

After a course of most thorough preparation in institutions at home and abroad and with the experience of several years of general practice, Dr. Weidner located in Hartford, Connecticut, as an eye, ear, nose and throat specialist. The years that have since passed have firmly established

him in public favor, and he has gained well deserved reputation as being most skillful and successful in the treatment of those baffling diseases. Dr. Weidner springs from Pennsylvania ancestors, his father and mother both born in Lehigh county, that State. He is a son of Joseph S. and Sarah A. (Rothenberger) Weidner, she a daughter of George Rothenberger, of Lehigh county, Pennsylvania. Joseph S. Weidner learned the carpenter's trade in his native Lehigh county, married, and went west, settling in Indiana. There he became head of an important contracting and building business, which he conducted until retired by the weight of years. He also became quite skillful in architecture, designing and drawing the plans for many of the buildings he erected. Clinton county, Indiana, was long the scene of his operations, and he is now living a retired life at Mulberry. For several years he was township trustee, for many years he has been an elder of the German Lutheran church, and is highly esteemed for his honorable, upright life. He married Sarah A. Rothenberger, also a member of the German Lutheran church, and his true helpmeet. They were the parents of five sons and a daughter: Albert; Charles; Calvin, of further mention; Emma, Oscar, and Madison.

Calvin Weidner, twin with Charles Weidner, was born in Dayton, Tippecanoe county, Indiana, September 6, 1867, and there spent his boyhood. After graduation from high school he taught school, then entered Central Normal College, whence he was graduated, class of 1889. Deciding upon the profession of medicine, he entered the medical department of Transylvania University at Louisville, Kentucky, receiving his M. D., class of 1892. He then spent a year in post-graduate work in the medical department of the University of Indiana, 1893, going

thence to Fort Wayne as assistant surgeon to Dr. H. D. Wood, chief surgeon of the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railroad. He remained in Fort Wayne in that relation for three years, coming to New England in 1896, locating in Westford, Massachusetts, where for a time he took charge of the practice of Dr. W. J. Sleeper. He was next in general practice in Manchester, Connecticut, and later spent a year at the University of Vienna under and assistant to Professor Gustav Alexander, an eminent authority on diseases of the ear, nose and throat, and was also a co-worker with Dr. H. Koscher and other specialists of note.

After his return from Europe, Dr. Weidner attended the Vanderbilt Clinic at Bellevue Hospital, New York City, clinics at the Polyclinic Hospital, and spent six months at the New York Eye and Ear Infirmary. In the fall of 1909, he located in Hartford, Connecticut, and has practiced as an eye, ear, nose and throat specialist with great success until the present (1917). He is a member of the American Medical Association, the Connecticut State Medical Society, the Hartford County and Hartford City Medical societies; keeps in closest touch with all advance in medical science and holds the unvarying respect of his contemporaries of the profession. In Mulberry, Indiana, he became a member of Imperial Lodge, No. 240, Knights of Pythias; in Manchester, Connecticut, he passed all chairs of the Ancient Order of United Workmen, is a member of the Heptasophs, the Maccabees, the Get-to-Gether and Automobile clubs of Hartford.

Dr. Weidner married Edith May, daughter of William Foulds, of Manchester, Connecticut. Both Dr. and Mrs. Weidner are members of the Methodist Episcopal church.

MITCHELL, Amos Pierce,

Business Man.

The Mitchell family is one of the oldest in New England. The origin of the name is not clear. Lower says: "The Anglo-Saxon *mycel*, great, or *mickle*, would be a tolerably satisfactory etymon, and this may in some instances be the origin of the surname, but I think in most cases it is derived from Michael, a very popular baptismal name in many countries, through its French form, Michel." Mr. Somerby, the London genealogist, says: "The Mitchells were a family of good standing, and their arms, 'sable, a chevron between three escallops argent,' are painted on the roof of the chancel of Halifax Church." The branch of the family represented in the present generation by Amos P. Mitchell, of Hartford, is said to have originated in Scotland whence the grandfather or great-grandfather of Matthew Mitchell, the American immigrant, removed to Halifax in Yorkshire, England.

(1) "Mr." Matthew Mitchell was born in 1590 in South Outram Parish, Halifax, Yorkshire, England. He was a Dissenter and is represented to have been a very pious man, but a dissenter from the Church of England. He was therefore subjected to the persecutions heaped upon those of his faith at that period. Seeking the religious freedom of the New World, he embarked at Bristol, England, on the ship "James," May 23, 1635, which sailed from Milford Haven, June 22, and arrived in Boston, Massachusetts, August 17, 1635. He was possessed of considerable means, but despite his social standing and eminent character he may truly be said to have been a "Son of Misfortune." He settled first at Charlestown, but in the spring of 1636 he removed to Concord. During his short stay there he suffered severe losses by fire. It was in the same

year that he went to Springfield, Massachusetts, and signed the Pyncheon Compact. He then removed to Saybrook, Connecticut. There he suffered from attacks by the Indians, who destroyed cattle and other property worth hundreds of pounds, and killed several of his farm hands and his brother-in-law, Samuel Butterfield, who was cruelly tortured to death. Sometime prior to April, 1637, he removed to Wethersfield, Connecticut. There he was a most welcome addition to the settlement, not only because of his means, which were still considerable, notwithstanding his misfortunes, but because of his sound judgment and executive ability which were soon recognized by his fellow citizens. He was elected to represent Wethersfield in the General Court the year of his arrival in the town and was a member when that body declared war on the Pequots. He took a foremost part in the deliberations which established the colony on a firm foundation. He became the second largest landowner in Wethersfield. He was chosen the first town recorder in April, 1640, but the General Court rejected the choice, owing to the opposition of Ruling Elder Clement Chaplin. It is said that Chaplin "was a proud, arbitrary character, whose spirit of rule was that of 'rule or break,' and who, having what would now be called 'a pull' with the General Court, was able to antagonize, both in civil and ecclesiastical matters, those who did not think or act his way."

But Mr. Mitchell, evidently backed by those who had elected him to the office, refused to recognize the action of the General Court, and entered upon the duties of his office in defiance of the Court's order. This has been cited by a legal authority as the only instance of a town's refusal to obey a court order. Mr. Mitchell was fined "Twenty Nobles" by the par-

ticular court and his electors in the town of Wethersfield were fined five pounds. In a subsequent order the court remitted Mitchell's fine, at the same time acknowledging his former public service. Mr. Mitchell held the full confidence and respect of his fellow citizens in Wethersfield and Stamford. His staunch uprightness commanded respect and his unswerving integrity invited confidence in times when trials demonstrated character. His name appears second on the list (the minister's name being first) of those who signed the compact in 1640-41 to settle in what is now Stamford. He became the largest landowner there. His name appears second on the list of five men chosen as the provisional governors of the settlement—"to order the common affairs or intended plans of the people, and to determine the differences that shall arise; and 'settle them according to equity, peace, law and convenience'." He was nominated by his townsmen and appointed by the General Court "as a magistrate with senatorial rank in the legislative body." He was subsequently a representative and also held the position of associate judge in the "Plantation Court." Matthew Mitchell died in Stamford in 1645. He married, April 16, 1616, Susan Butterfield, of Ovenden, in same parish.

(II) His son, David Mitchell, was baptized in England, November 14, 1619. He came to America with his father. He owned land in Stamford and removed thence to Stratford, probably in 1656. On February 26, 1659, he bought a house lot of Jonathan Reader. He married Sarah, daughter of Thomas Wheeler, probably of Milford.

(III) His son, Deacon Matthew (2) Mitchell, born at Stratford, Connecticut, about 1653, died at Woodbury, Connecticut, September 11, 1736. He settled in Southbury Society prior to 1682. He

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married Mary, daughter of John Thompson. She died January 18, 1711.

(IV) His son, Jonathan Mitchell, was baptized at Woodbury, Connecticut, in July, 1683, and died there, May 5, 1744. He married, January 25, 1705, for his first wife, Hannah Jenners, born at Woodbury, in March, 1687-88, and died there, November 3, 1732.

(V) His son, Captain Eleazer Mitchell, was born November 2, 1732, and died at Woodbury, February 3, 1819. He was one of the volunteers who marched to the relief of Fort William Henry in 1757. In May, 1771, the General Assembly appointed him lieutenant of the train band of the Thirteenth Regiment in South Britain, and in October, 1772, he was appointed captain of the same. His name also appears as captain in the list of those who marched to New York from Woodbury and vicinity by order of General Washington, but it is probable that owing to lameness caused by sickness, it was necessary for him to leave the active service in the army for no less necessary service at home in providing and collecting supplies for the soldiers and in other public affairs which the records of the times show to have called for men of sterling principles and patriotism. He married, at South Britain, October 5, 1758, Olive Hickock, of Southbury.

(VI) His son, Benjamin Mitchell, was born in South Britain, April 22, 1777, and died September 3, 1842. He married, March 1, 1801, Hannah Pierce, born September 11, 1780, and died December 3, 1847, daughter of Justus Amos Pierce, who was born May 29, 1734, and married for his first wife Hannah Platt, daughter of Stephen Platt, of Milford, and for his second wife, June 21, 1770, Mary Norton. Sergeant Jonathan Pierce, father of Justus Amos Pierce, was baptized in September, 1683, and died November 3, 1757. He

married, March 21, 1717, Comfort Jenners, who died August 23, 1757, aged sixty years. Deacon Jonathan Pierce, father of Sergeant Jonathan Pierce, married Ann Huthwitt.

(VII) His son, Amos Pierce Mitchell, was born at South Britain, August 3, 1807, and died there, August 25, 1887. He married, at Southbury, in 1837, for his first wife, Thalia M. Painter, born at Roxbury, Connecticut, in 1808, and died at South Britain, August 14, 1849.

(VIII) His son, Henry Painter Mitchell, was born at Southbury, January 25, 1842. He has lived there all his lifetime, and his active career has been devoted to agricultural pursuits. He married, November 14, 1865, Phebe Stoddard, born at Southbury, April 25, 1847, daughter of Samuel John Stoddard (see Stoddard). Mrs. Mitchell is a member of New Haven Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution. Mr. and Mrs. Mitchell are members of the Congregational church of South Britain.

(IX) Amos Pierce (2) Mitchell, son of Henry Painter and Phebe (Stoddard) Mitchell, was born in Southbury, Connecticut, January 16, 1871. His early years were spent on the home farm, and he received a practical education by attending the public schools of Southbury. In 1893 he entered the Alling Rubber Company, Hartford, Connecticut, as a partner, the business being established at that time, and is now (1917) serving in the capacities of secretary and treasurer of the same. The business was incorporated in 1901, the largest incorporated retail rubber business in New England. They sell a general line of rubber products, and they have for their slogan: "If it's made of rubber, we have it." In addition to the duties of the above named offices, he is a director of the City Bank and Trust Company. He is a member of

the Hartford Club, the Chamber of Commerce, and the Society of Founders and Patriots, being eligible to membership in patriotic societies through the services of his ancestors, his four grandfathers having served in the Revolutionary War. Mr. Mitchell married, November 22, 1893, Bertha, daughter of Henry and Lucinda Cook, of Newton. They are the parents of one son, Henry Cook Mitchell. Mr. and Mrs. Mitchell are members of the Windsor Avenue Congregational Church. They are prominent in the social life of the city, and take an active part in every measure intended for the betterment and advancement of their adopted city.

(The Stoddard Line).

The ancestry of the Stoddard family has been traced back in England through William Stoddard, father of Anthony Stoddard, the immigrant, Anthony, Gideon, Anthony, all the foregoing of London; Jonathan, of Royston; William, of Royston; Jonathan, of Grindon; Thomas, of Royston, who was a descendant of William Stoddard, a knight, who accompanied William the Conqueror to England. The Stoddard coat-of-arms is as follows: Sable three estoiles and a border gules. Crest: Out of a ducal coronet a demi-horse salient ermine. Motto: *Festma Lente, i. e.*, "Be in haste, but not in a hurry."

(I) Anthony Stoddard, the immigrant ancestor, emigrated from England to Boston, Massachusetts, about 1639. He was admitted freeman in 1640; was representative in 1650-59-60, and during twenty successive years from 1665 to 1684. He married (first) Mary, daughter of Hon. Emanuel Downing, of Salem. She was a sister of Sir George, afterward Lord George Downing.

(II) His son, Solomon Stoddard, was born October 4, 1643, and died February

11, 1729. He graduated at Harvard in 1662; was afterwards elected "Fellow of the House," and was the first librarian of the college, holding that position from 1667 to 1674. About this time, on account of his health, he accompanied the Governor of Massachusetts to Barbadoes as chaplain and preached to the Dissenters there for nearly two years. On September 11, 1672, he settled over the church at Northampton, Massachusetts. On March 8, 1670, he married Mrs. Esther Mather, widow of Rev. Eleazer Mather, and daughter of the Rev. Jonathan Warham, the first minister at Windsor. She was baptized December 8, 1644, and died February 10, 1736, aged ninety-two. In 1726 their grandson, the Rev. Jonathan Edwards, was elected as colleague of the Rev. Solomon Stoddard. Many of the latter's sermons were published and he also wrote some controversial literature, etc.

(III) His son, the Rev. Anthony (2) Stoddard, was born August 9, 1678, and died September 6, 1760. He was graduated at Harvard in 1697. In 1700 he began preaching at Woodbury, and in 1702 was ordained. Of him a historical writer has said: "The ministry of Mr. Stoddard was remarkable for its duration and the prosperity which attended it. * * * He numbered more than sixty years in his holy calling, and great peace and harmony prevailed under his administration. The number of communicants was always large, notwithstanding four large societies were taken from his limits during his ministry. * * * To his ministerial labors he joined those of lawyer and physician. Like many of the early ministers, he prepared himself for the practice of medicine that he might administer to the wants of the body as well as those of the mind." He was clerk of probate for forty years, during which time he drew most of

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the wills of his townsmen. He was also one of the largest farmers in the town. He married for his first wife, October 20, 1700, Prudence Wells, of Wethersfield. She died in May, 1714. He married for his second wife Mary Sherman.

(IV) His son, Eliakim Stoddard, was born April 3, 1705, and died in 1750. He resided in Woodbury. He married, in 1729, Joanna Curtis.

(V) His son, John Stoddard, was born January 26, 1730, and died January 22, 1795. He married, April 15, 1751, Mary Atwood, who died in Charleston, New York, January 16, 1802. They resided in Watertown, Connecticut.

(VI) His son, Samson Stoddard, was born October 25, 1752, and died November 11, 1809, after twelve years of affliction with palsy. He married for his second wife Amy Goodwin, born July 10, 1753, and died September 16, 1827. Her father, Thomas Goodwin, was born June 30, 1729. He received from his father fifty acres in what is now the town of Morris. In October, 1763, he was appointed ensign of the Fifteenth Company, Sixth Regiment, and in October, 1767, ensign of the Litchfield Third Company. He was a farmer in South Farms and died November 6, 1807. He married, November 23, 1752, Anna, born March 7, 1731, died August 19, 1813, daughter of Captain Joseph and Abigail (Stockwell) Kilbourn. Captain Joseph Kilbourn was born in Wethersfield, July 9, 1700. Emigrated to Litchfield with his parents in 1721. He was frequently elected surveyor, lister, grand juror and collector. In 1740, 1750 and 1752 he was elected selectman. In May, 1750, he was commissioned as captain of the first military company in Litchfield. He was deputy to the General Court in October, 1752, and May, 1753. He was chosen to perform other important and responsible services for his fellow-citizens. He was one of the founders of the Episco-

pal church in Litchfield; he gave the parish one-third of a one hundred-acre lot in South Farms, and in 1747 was appointed a trustee of the Episcopal Society. He died in 1756. He married, November 12, 1723, Abigail Stockwell, who died May 20, 1748. Joseph Kilbourn, father of Captain Kilbourn, was born in Wethersfield about 1672. He married, June 4, 1696, Dorothy, daughter of Deacon Samuel Butler. She died August 19, 1709. Her father was born about 1639; settled in Wethersfield where in 1668 he was chosen town school master; was selectman in 1689. "Ensign Samuel Butler, deacon at Wethersfield," died December 31, 1692. He married Elizabeth ———, who died October 17, 1681. His father, Deacon Richard Butler, the immigrant ancestor of the family, came to America from Braintree, County Essex, England, in 1633. He became a freeman at Cambridge, May 14, 1634, and a member of Rev. Thomas Hooker's church at Hartford in 1642, of which he became deacon. His name appears on the monument to the "Founders of Hartford" in Center Church burying ground. He received sixteen acres of land in the first division. He served as juror and grand juror a number of times; selectman in 1649, 1650, 1658; deputy to the General Court from 1656 to 1660; appointed clerk of the General Court, May 20, 1658. He died August 6, 1684. Joseph Kilbourn was one of the first settlers of Litchfield; was admitted an inhabitant of the town, December 12, 1721; was chosen selectman, December 17, 1722; also served as lister, moderator of town meetings, sealer of weights and measures, and in 1728 and 1742 was moderator of Proprietor's meetings. His father, Sergeant John Kilbourn, was baptized at Wood Ditton, England, September 29, 1624; came to America on the ship "Increase," with his parents in 1635; came to Wethersfield, Connecticut, with them; was appointed collector, Sep-

tember 24, 1647; constable, 1651; drew lands in 1670 and in 1694 allotments; served on many important committees, especially on town lines; selectman for eleven years between 1657 and 1681; was deputy to the General Court, 1660-61-62. In October, 1675, after King Philip's War had begun, John Kilbourn petitioned the council of war to be released from the office of sergeant which he had held for eighteen years. He married for his second wife Sarah, daughter of John Bronson, of Farmington. John Kilbourn died April 9, 1703, and his widow died December 4, 1711. His father, Thomas Kilborne, was born in Wood Ditton, County Cambridge, England, in 1578. He was a member of the Church of England, and warden of the church in his native parish in 1632. The Kilborne family was an old and prominent one in England, several branches of it being entitled to coats-of-arms. Thomas Kilborne married Frances ———, and came with her and eight children to America in 1635. He settled in Wethersfield, Connecticut, where he died prior to 1639; his widow died in 1650. Thomas Goodwin, aforementioned, was the son of Abraham Goodwin, who was baptized in Hartford, July 30, 1699. He was one of the first settlers of Litchfield. He became one of the prominent men of the town, served as lister, grand juror, constable, was selectman in 1747-48-49; and ensign of the train band, and acquired considerable land. He married, April 13, 1726, Mary Bird, of Farmington, who died June 7, 1788, aged seventy-seven years. He died January 6, 1771. His father, Nathaniel Goodwin, followed shoemaking as a vocation; held the office of deacon of the First Church of Hartford from March, 1734, until his death in November, 1747. He married Mehetable, born September 15, 1673, died February 6, 1726, daughter of Samuel and Hannah (Stanley) Porter, of Hadley, Massachu-

setts. Samuel Porter was born in England in 1626; he was a merchant; he died September 6, 1689. He married, 1659, Hannah, born in England, died December 18, 1702, daughter of Thomas Stanley, who came from England in the ship "Planter," to Lyman, Massachusetts, in 1635; was freeman of the Colony of Massachusetts, March 4, 1635; removed to Hartford, Connecticut, in 1636, and thence to Hadley, Massachusetts, in 1659, where he died September 6, 1689. John Porter, father of Samuel Porter, came to Massachusetts in 1628. For a detailed account of the origin of the Porter family, see sketches under head of Porter elsewhere in this work. He removed to Windsor, Connecticut, where his name first appears on record about 1639. He was a man of considerable means. He died at Windsor, April 22, 1648. His wife Rose died in July, 1647. William Goodwin, father of Nathaniel Goodwin, was born about 1629, the eldest son of Ozias Goodwin, a detailed account of whom appears elsewhere in this work in connection with Goodwin families. William Goodwin was made a freeman, May 21, 1657; held various town offices; married Sarah Fruen; died October 15, 1689.

(VII) Samuel Goodwin Stoddard, son of Samson Stoddard, was born August 6, 1791, and died August 4, 1828. He married Phebe Minor, who died September 5, 1836, daughter of Asa and Betsy (Bassett) Minor.

(VIII) Samuel John Stoddard, son of Samuel Goodwin Stoddard, was born in Woodbury, Connecticut, February 8, 1820, and died March 10, 1891. He married Ester Ann Platt, born May 16, 1823, died October 28, 1890, daughter of Joseph Platt, born January 24, 1786.

(IX) Phebe Stoddard, only daughter of Samuel John and Ester Ann (Platt) Stoddard, married, November 14, 1865, Henry Painter Mitchell, aforementioned.





Dennis J. Slavin

SLAVIN, Dennis Joseph,**Lawyer, Jurist.**

Three generations of Slavins have resided in Waterbury, Judge Dennis J. Slavin, his father; James (2) Slavin, and his grandfather, James (1) Slavin. James Slavin, father and son, were both of Irish birth as were their wives, and while both died and are buried in Waterbury they did not come here together, the coming of the son in 1853 antedating the coming of the father by two years. Dennis Duggan, maternal grandfather of Judge Slavin, was also of Irish birth, coming to Waterbury earlier than the Slavins and there died at the age of sixty-five years. He came to Waterbury about 1845 and was one of the pioneer workers in the East Mill Brass Works. Dennis Duggan married Mary Fitzpatrick, who died at the age of eighty-eight years. Their children were: Mary, married James Slavin; Michael, Andrew, all deceased; Catherine, Julia and John. Dennis Duggan died in Waterbury in 1858, aged about sixty-eight. Like the Slavins, he was born in Queens county, Ireland.

James Slavin was a man fifty-seven years of age when he joined his son James in Waterbury, and during his fifteen years of residence lived a quiet retired life, free from business cares, living to be seventy-two years of age. He was a devoted Catholic, faithful to all his duties. He rejoiced in the prosperity of his son in his adopted land, but he was transplanted to a new home too late in life to take root and was never reconciled to being compelled to go to final rest in a strange land and ever longed for the "ould sod." He was a genial, lovable old man and a favorite with all who knew him. He was born in Queens county, Ireland, in 1798, came to Waterbury, Connecticut, in 1855, and there died in 1870. His wife, Mary (Bren-

nan) Slavin, born in Queens county, Ireland, died in Waterbury, Connecticut, in 1871, aged seventy years. Their children were: Sarah; John; William; James, of further mention; Mary, Margaret, Joseph and Dennis. None of this large family are now living and all are buried in Waterbury save Margaret, who is buried in New Haven, Connecticut.

James (2) Slavin, son of James (1) and Mary (Brennan) Slavin, was born at Balnakill, county of Queens, Ireland, in 1832, and died in Waterbury, Connecticut, January 26, 1896. He remained in his native land until he attained legal age, but as soon thereafter as possible carried out a long formed plan, and on April 13, 1853, arrived in the United States, locating at once in Waterbury. He was not long in Waterbury before he became a contractor for the firm of Rogers & Brother. He had built up a good trade and continued in the employ of the above firm until his death. He was industrious and resourceful, thoroughly understood his business and was held in high esteem. He was a devout Catholic and reared his family in that faith. Politically he was a Democrat and wielded a strong influence in his party. He was married in 1866 to Mary Duggan, born in Abbeyleigh, Queens county, Ireland, in 1847, died April 13, 1893, daughter of Dennis and Mary (Fitzpatrick) Duggan, her father the old brass mill worker previously mentioned. Eight children were born to James and Mary Slavin, six of whom are living: Andrew, died in Waterbury; Dennis Joseph, of further mention; James, died in Waterbury; John, a pressman of Waterbury; Michael F., assistant registrar of Waterbury; Frances, a Sister of Charity in Jersey City, New Jersey; Edward Joseph, a practicing physician of New York City; William, an electrical engineer of New York City.

Dennis Joseph Slavin, second son of James (2) and Mary (Duggan) Slavin, was born in Waterbury, Connecticut, March 10, 1872. He attended the public schools, completing full courses of grade study and finishing with graduation from the high school at sixteen years of age. He began the study of law in the office of Burpee & Carmody, passed the required examinations and was admitted to the bar in 1901. He at once began practice in Waterbury, continuing very successfully until 1911, when he was elected judge of the Probate Court. During the interval prior to being admitted to the bar, he was cashier of the American Pin Company and was also clerk of the Common Council of the city of Waterbury until that office was discontinued. He became probate judge in 1911 and held said office for two terms. In the election for 1916 he was reelected for another term. He is learned in the law and at the bar was uniformly successful in his cases. As probate judge he has shown a clearness of vision and a wide knowledge of the law of property and inheritance, has expedited the business of his court and given general satisfaction. In politics he is a Democrat, in religious faith a Catholic, and since the organization of the Church of the Sacred Heart has been an active and influential member of that parish. He is a fourth degree member of the Knights of Columbus, member of the Independent Order of Foresters, the Holy Name Society, the Concordia Singing Society, the Ancient Order of Hibernians, the Sarsfield Club and the Vorwaerts.

Judge Slavin married, in Waterbury, November 26, 1896, Mary Agnes Dwyer, born in Hartford, Connecticut, daughter of John Dwyer, now living in Waterbury, and his wife, Mary (Gorman) Dwyer, who died when her daughter was an infant. Five children have been born to

Judge Dennis Joseph and Mary Agnes (Dwyer) Slavin: Helen Marie, born October 14, 1897, a graduate of Notre Dame Convent, class of 1916; James, born June 20, 1905; Edward Joseph, born December 23, 1907; Maureen, born February 14, 1909; and Frances Barbara, born July 20, 1914.

ROBERTS, Henry,

Ex-Governor and Man of Affairs.

Although born in a neighboring State, the life of Henry Roberts from infancy has been spent in Connecticut and the strength of his devotion to the best interests of his adopted State is not second to that of even the most devoted "native son." He is in all but birth a true product of the State; a graduate of her public schools and of her great university; his business life has been spent with one of her leading manufacturing concerns, and his public service, extending through legislative bodies of City and State, culminated in the executive chair. It was said of him when nominated for Governor in 1904: "Being of highest character, experienced in all public affairs, loyal to all that relates to Connecticut's best welfare and ambitious only to perform every public duty for the greatest good of the State, he is a candidate who commands the respect of all and the better you know him the better you will like him. * * * He will be the next Governor of Connecticut and he will be one of the best Governors Connecticut has ever had." This was true prophecy and at the close of his two years' term in the executive chair, the prophet had but to reiterate the prophecy to become the historian.

With the exception of the few years spent by his father in business in New York City, Mr. Roberts' ancestors were continuous residents of Hartford from the



Henry Roberts

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1898

coming of his great-great-grandfather, William Roberts. His great-grandfather, George Roberts, son of Benjamin Roberts, son of William Roberts, was a Revolutionary soldier; his grandfather, Captain Ozias Roberts, served on the privateer "Blockade" during the War of 1812, later was a sea captain, abandoning the sea for the farm and later serving his State as assemblyman and senator, his town as treasurer. He was a Democrat with strong Abolition tendencies, becoming a Republican with the birth of that party, a party supported by his son George and his grandson Henry, the last named carrying the family name to the Governor's chair.

George Roberts, son of Captain Ozias Roberts and his first wife, Martha (Treat) Roberts, was born in East Hartford, Connecticut, in 1810, died in 1878. His business life was spent in Hartford and New York, he being a partner in important firms of both cities. He was one of the organizers of the Metropolitan Bank of New York, and in Hartford was state director of the Phoenix Bank, treasurer of the Hartford Carpet Company, later and for twenty-two years its president, president of the Woven Wire Mattress Company, director of the Phoenix National Bank, director of the Aetna Fire Insurance Company, director of the Connecticut Trust and Safe Deposit Company and the Hartford Gas Company.

He married (second) Elvira Evans, born July 27, 1812, daughter of Jason and Thankful (Taylor) Evans, a maternal descendant of John Taylor, a first settler of Windsor, Connecticut, and of John Taylor, the Indian fighter, whose deeds of bravery are commemorated in the monument erected at Deerfield Cross Roads, Deerfield, Massachusetts. John Taylor was captured by the Indians in the Deerfield raid and carried to Canada. The

Indians decided to put him to death but through the efforts of a friendly Indian his life was spared and he later returned to Deerfield.

Henry Roberts, son of George and Elvira (Evans) Roberts, was born in Brooklyn, New York, January 22, 1853. He spent the first twelve years of his life on a farm at South Windsor, Connecticut, attending the public schools of the district until his admission to high school in Hartford. There he completed his public school education and was graduated with the high school class of 1873. He then entered the classical department of Yale University whence he was graduated Bachelor of Arts, class of "77." Although destined for a business career, he felt a course of legal training would be of great benefit and in accordance with that view he completed a course at Yale Law School, receiving the degree of LL. B., class of "79." Fresh from university halls he entered business life, beginning his career with the Hartford Woven Wire Mattress Company, of which his honored father was then president. In 1884 he was elected secretary of the corporation, his brother George then being president, having succeeded to that office on the death of his father in 1878. In 1886 Henry Roberts succeeded his brother as president, continuing the capable executive head until 1907. While the Woven Wire Mattress Company has been the chief concern of his business life, Mr. Roberts has other large and important connections with Hartford corporations. He is a director of the Phoenix National Bank, the Hartford Trust Company, the State Savings Bank of Hartford, the Hartford Electric Light Company and the Farmington River Power Company.

Mr. Roberts imbibed Republican principles with his earliest breath, and was an ardent supporter of the party even

before becoming a voter. His first elevation to public office was in 1899, when he was chosen alderman from the Sixth Ward of Hartford. He served two years in that office, was chairman of the ways and means committee, and there gave practical demonstration of his fitness and ability to serve the public. In November, 1898, he was elected assemblyman from the Hartford district, was chairman of the finance committee of 1899, and in committee and on the floor of the House gave further evidence of his powers of leadership, his devotion to the public welfare and his ability to administer a public trust. During his legislative career he became well known to the voters of the entire State, winning from them evidences of appreciation, as he had won the voters of Hartford. In 1900 he was called "up higher," and as State Senator from the Hartford district added to the favorable impression he had made as assemblyman. He was chairman of the senate appropriations committee, and so thoroughly did he prosecute committee work and so strong was his attitude and action on all public questions that recognition as one of the leaders of his party could not be denied him. His term as Senator terminated his legislative career and henceforth his service was executive. In 1902 he was nominated for Lieutenant-Governor, and with Governor Chamberlain carried the campaign to a successful issue. As presiding officer of the Senate he won State wide commendation from press and public. Said a New Haven newspaper at the close of his two-years term: "The cordial esteem of twenty-four leading men of the State is something an unworthy man never gets. The cordial esteem of all who know him cannot be enjoyed by any man not of high class, morally and intellectually. Lieutenant-Governor Roberts has won a high place

in the regard and affections of the people of Connecticut and in our opinion no Senate was ever presided over more successfully than the one of 1903 over which the favorite son of Hartford wielded the gavel." Lieutenant-Governor Roberts was the logical candidate for the governorship in 1904, custom and peculiar fitness for that high office awarding him the honor, but only after a contest with three popular and powerful candidates. His own popularity was never better publicly attested than by the final vote of the nominating convention, taken September 14, 1904, when the count gave him a vote largely in excess of that of the combined vote of his three rivals. The Democracy responded by the nomination of a strong candidate, A. Heaton Robertson, but Mr. Roberts won handsomely at the November polls. He was inaugurated, January 4, 1905, and his first message outlined policies for State government that were most favorably received by the press and people of the State.

Governor Roberts' administration was marked by a wisdom and an intelligence that causes it to stand as a strong argument in favor of the "business man in politics." Party bias disappears from the Connecticut mind in discussing it, all agreeing with the prophet of the Hartford "Courant," Charles Hopkins Clark: "He will be one of the best Governors Connecticut ever had." He retired from the executive chair at the end of his term, honored alike by political friend or foe, leaving a record of efficiency, fairness to all, dignified yet democratic intercourse with the people and important legislation incorporated into the law of the State. Although awarded the highest State honor his fellow citizens can bestow, Governor Roberts has the same active interest in the public welfare as a private citizen and business man as when carrying

the responsibilities of high office. Public spirit, now as ever distinguishes him, and no question of public policy or city improvement but has his deepest interest.

In religious faith he is a Congregationalist, affiliated with Centennial Church. He is a trustee of the Slater Industrial School at Winton, North Carolina, trustee of the Young Men's Christian Association School at Springfield, Massachusetts, and a friend of education's cause everywhere. He is a member of the Country, Golf and Republican clubs of Hartford and the University Club of New York City. His college fraternities were Psi Upsilon, Sigma Epsilon and Theta Psi. He has met all life's responsibilities squarely, has evaded no issues and is in all things manly, self respecting, upright and unafraid. Judged as business man, citizen, official or neighbor, he is a fine type of the American gentleman and worthy of the ancestry through whose deeds, patriotic and honorable, he bears proud membership in the Society of Colonial Wars and the Sons of the Revolution.

Governor Roberts married, October 5, 1881, Carrie E., daughter of Isaac W. Smith, of Bridgeport, Connecticut. They are the parents of three children: John Taylor, Francis Thatcher, deceased, and Edward Constant.

FENN, Wallace Trumbull,

Business Man, Legislator.

The family of which General Wallace Trumbull Fenn, president of the great Kellogg & Bulkeley Company of Hartford, is a member, is an old one in New England, and its members have always played distinguished and creditable parts in the affairs of their respective communities. Fenn is an ancient English surname, and is undoubtedly a member of

that great group which are derived from the names of localities and places. It is also spelled Fen in the early records. According to tradition, the Fenn family in America was founded by three brothers, Edward, who settled in New Haven; Benjamin, who settled in Milford; and Theophilus, who made his home in Litchfield, Connecticut. The town of Plymouth, Connecticut, was established by Legislature in 1795, and among the incorporators we find the following names: Samuel Fenn, Samuel Fenn, Jr., Jesse Fenn, Jason Fenn, Jacob Fenn, Aaron Fenn, Eber Fenn, Isaac Fenn, Gershon Fenn, Abijah Fenn and Lyman Fenn.

Of these Jacob Fenn was without doubt the son of Benjamin Fenn, of Milford, already mentioned as one of the three brothers, and the great-grandfather of General Wallace Trumbull Fenn of this sketch. Jacob Fenn's son, Andrew Fenn, was born in Plymouth in the house erected there by Jacob Fenn and we are thus safe in concluding that he was his son. Andrew Fenn was the father of Apollos Fenn, the father of General Wallace Trumbull Fenn. Apollos Fenn was also a native of Plymouth, born in April, 1820. His parents moved to the Terryville section of that town, and it was there that his childhood and youth were spent, his education being obtained at the local public schools. Upon completing his studies in these institutions, he learned the trade of clockmaker in Forestville, and about the year 1860 removed to Plainville, Connecticut, and followed this trade there. He also secured the position of foreman in the sash and blind factory there and worked in this capacity for a time. He came to Hartford about 1863, where he was given the position of jailer at the old jail on Pearl street, which has since been torn down to make room for the new Young Men's Christian Associa-

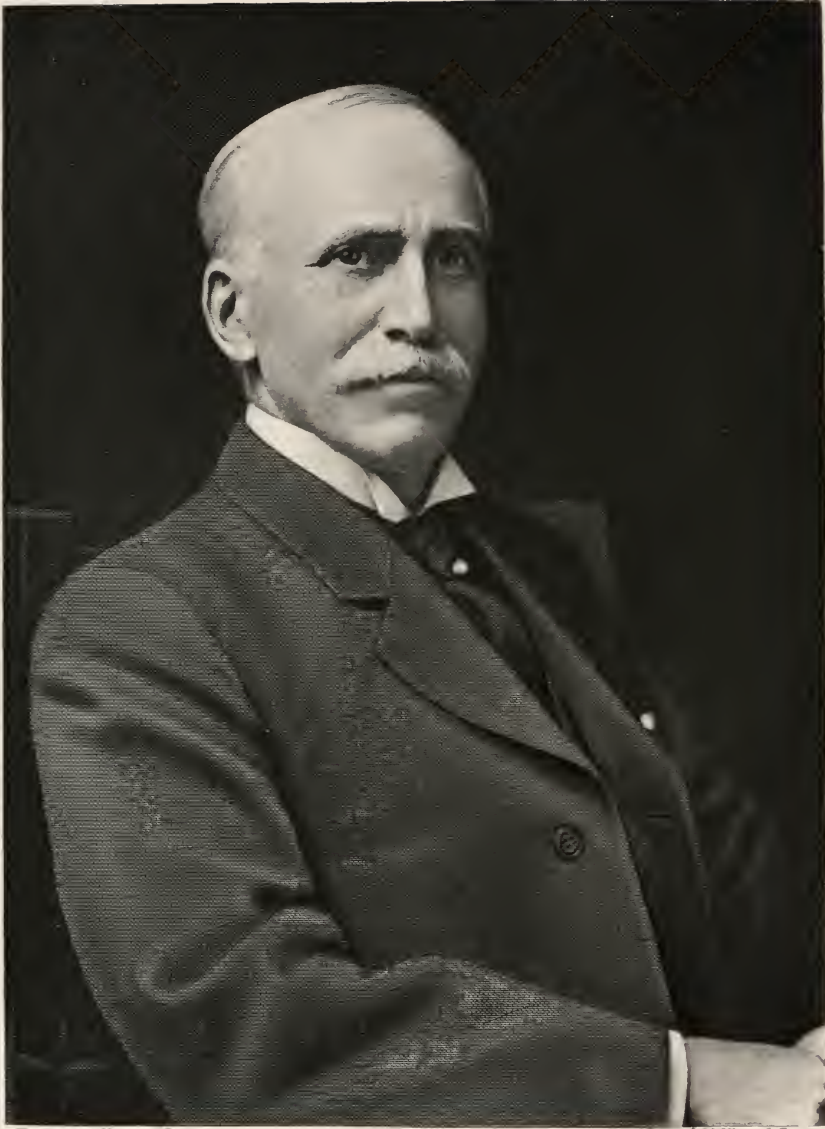
tion Building. He continued in that position in the new jail on Seyms street until he died. He had been prominent in the life of the several communities where he dwelt, and was sent to to the Connecticut State Legislature as the representative of Farmington. He was also a member of the old State Militia, which existed before the Civil War, and was captain of a company therein.

Born December 30, 1848, in the city of New Haven, Connecticut, Wallace Trumbull Fenn, a son of Apollos and Julia L. (Judd) Fenn, passed the first portion of his childhood in his native place. It was there that he began his education, attending for this purpose the public schools of New Haven. When his father removed to Plainville, about 1860, the lad accompanied him there and continued his education in the local schools of that town, and finally graduated from the Plainville High School. In 1865 he came to Hartford, and having completed his studies he secured a position as bookkeeper for the firm of Litchfield & Flower, who were engaged in the grocery business there. The old establishment of Litchfield & Flower was situated on the site now occupied by the Hotel Garde. After three years of work for this concern, young Mr. Fenn withdrew therefrom, and on June 8, 1868, began that long association with the Kellogg & Bulkeley Company, which continues at the present day, after a lapse of nearly half a century. He entered the employ of this company in a comparatively humble position, but his energy and indefatigable industry drew the favorable regard of his employers to him and his work and he soon found himself in line for promotion. The present business was incorporated in the year 1871, under the name of the Kellogg & Bulkeley Company, and in the same year young Mr. Fenn was elected secretary of the con-

cern. Six years later, in 1877, he became secretary and treasurer. In 1900 he became its vice-president, and upon the death of General William H. Bulkeley in November, 1902, was elected president and treasurer, offices which he holds today. The company is the oldest lithographic house in the United States. "The National Lithographer," a reliable New York publication, had this to say of the company in the April, 1915, issue:

The oldest lithographic house founded in 1832 by D. W. Kellogg and now known as the Kellogg & Bulkeley Company. At last it is made certain that the oldest litho house in the United States has been discovered, and the honor rests with the Kellogg & Bulkeley Company of Hartford. In 1832 on Main street, on the site now occupied by Hartford's Municipal Building, D. W. Kellogg started in business with a litho hand press. There are several crayon prints of that date in existence, one of which is in the possession of Simeon Ford, of the old Grand Union Hotel, and another in the possession of the president of the company. In 1850 D. W. Kellogg was succeeded by E. B. and E. C. Kellogg, who carried on the business for some years, and in 1868 William H. Bulkeley, Frank Bulkeley and Charles E. Kellogg formed a partnership as Kellogg & Bulkeley Company. The first officers elected were William H. Bulkeley, President, and Wallace T. Fenn, secretary and treasurer. At the time of the incorporation the company's headquarters, located at (old) No. 245 Main street, nearly opposite Grove street, and very soon after it moved to No. 175 Pearl street in the Case, Lockwood & Brainard Company Building, and remained there until 1910, when it went into the new factory at No. 419-425 Franklin avenue, erected by the company for its own use, and in the few years since the business has so increased that it has erected the new additional factory, about doubling the capacity. Since the foundation of the company in 1871, stop cylinder stone presses have taken the place of hand presses, and within a few years Harris Offset Presses and aluminum presses have taken up the work formerly done on stone presses, and the introduction of offset presses revolutionized the litho business as to the quality and production. The company has six Harris offset presses of large size, and rotary aluminum and Hoe's stone presses, the equipment being unequaled by any company in





Goelwin Stoddard

this line of business in New England. The office and factory buildings are fireproof and are equipped with automatic sprinklers. All presses and other machines are equipped with individual electric motors for power and no counter shafts or belting appear. All engravings and stones are secure in concrete space, and the plant is recognized by fire and liability companies as an A-1 risk. General William H. Bulkeley was president of the company from the time of its incorporation until his death, November 7, 1902.

General Fenn was one of the original members of Company K, First Regiment Connecticut National Guard, and has ever since that time been a prominent figure in military circles here. He was appointed to the staff of Colonel Barbour as commissary-sergeant in 1881, and became paymaster of the regiment in 1885, and the latter office he continued to hold until January 1, 1890, when he was appointed by Governor Bulkeley as paymaster-general upon his staff. This office he held until January 1, 1894, when he was placed upon the list of retired officers with the rank of brigadier-general. General Fenn has been a life-long Republican, and has held many important positions of trust in Hartford. He was a member of the Board of Common Council in that city for two terms, in 1880 and 1881, and in 1889 he was sent as a representative to the State Legislature, where he played a very prominent part in legislative activity. The first year of his service on that body he was made secretary of the committee on cities and boroughs, and the next year he was chairman of the committee on federal relation and a member of the railroad committee.

General Fenn has been twice married, his first wife to whom he was united October 6, 1870, was Justina Hall Preston, a sister of Major E. V. Preston, who is the subject of extended mention elsewhere in this work. She was born in October, 1849, and died April 30, 1881. On Janu-

ary 2, 1882, General Fenn married Emma Lucy Hale, a daughter of Simeon and Sophia Hale, of Wethersfield. By his first marriage two children were born as follows: C. W., born December 18, 1871, who is now secretary of the Kellogg & Bulkeley Company; and Fred P., born July 3, 1876, and is now on the road for that concern in the capacity of traveling salesman. One child has been born of his second marriage, a daughter, Olive H., born March 3, 1883.

STODDARD, Goodwin,

Lawyer.

Among the lawyers of the Connecticut bar who in their day and generation added dignity and honor to their profession, Goodwin Stoddard, of Bridgeport, must ever be remembered. Of ancient New England family and of English ancestry, tracing to Anthony Stoddard, who came from England to Boston about 1639. He was the father of Rev. Solomon Stoddard, an eminent divine, a graduate of Harvard, 1662, first librarian of the college, and from 1672 until 1726 settled over the church at Northampton, Massachusetts, and then had his grandson, Jonathan Edwards, elected his colleague. His son, Rev. Anthony (2) Stoddard, was a graduate of Harvard, 1697, and the settled pastor over the Woodbury, Connecticut, church for sixty years. Eliakim Stoddard, of the fourth American generation, son of Rev. Anthony (2) Stoddard, broke the line of professional men which was not resumed in this branch until three generations later. John Stoddard, son of Eliakim Stoddard, was the father of Samson Stoddard, whose second wife, Amy (Goodwin) Stoddard, was a "Mayflower" descendant and brought the name "Goodwin" into the family as a given name, their second son, born May 8, 1783, being

named Goodwin, and that name has persisted in the family. His son, Joseph N. Stoddard, married Sophia Buddington, and their son, Goodwin Stoddard, is of further mention.

The name Stoddard is derived from the office of standard bearer and was originally de la Standard. William Stoddard, a knight, came from Normandy in the train of William the Conqueror, who was his cousin. One of his descendants, Rukard Stoddard, had an estate of four hundred acres near Elthan in Kent, about seven miles from London Bridge, an estate that was in the family as early as 1490, presumably earlier, and only passed out of the name with Nicholas Stoddard, who died in 1765, a bachelor. The Stoddard arms are: Sable three estoiles and bordure gules. Crest: Out of a ducal coronet a demi-horse salient ermine. Motto: *Festina lente*.

Goodwin Stoddard, of Bridgeport, son of Joseph and Sophia (Buddington) Stoddard, was born in Bethany, New Haven county, Connecticut, April 2, 1847. His education was completed at the University of Albany, where he was graduated in 1867, and where also he pursued his professional studies. He was admitted to the bar in New York State and Connecticut in 1868. He began practice in 1868 and immediately engaged in the trial of causes in Fairfield and adjacent counties, where he became one of the most eminent lawyers of the Connecticut bar. He was connected with many of the important cases, and served an important and influential clientele. Mr. Stoddard died July 26, 1909.

Mr. Stoddard married, October 21, 1875, Julia E. Sanford, born October 20, 1855, daughter of Edwin G. and Emily Adeline Sanford, of Bridgeport. They were the parents of two sons, Sanford and Henry B.

Sanford Stoddard, elder son of Goodwin and Julia E. (Sanford) Stoddard, was born October 11, 1877. He attended Park Avenue Institute, Baptist; St. Paul's School, Concord, New Hampshire; Yale, academic course, 1899; Harvard Law School, 1899-1901. He is now practicing his profession in Bridgeport, and in receipt of an extensive clientele. He married Hannah Gould, daughter of Benoni S. and Annie G. Johnson, of Hudson, New York. Children: Johnson, born September 25, 1904; Goodwin, December 23, 1907; David Gould, October 21, 1912.

Henry B. Stoddard, younger son of Goodwin and Julia E. (Sanford) Stoddard, was born April 15, 1890. He attended St. Paul's School, New Hampshire; Taft's School; Yale College, 1902, and Harvard Law School, 1902-04. He is a member of the Connecticut bar, but not practicing his profession.

BISHOP, Alfred,

Builder of Railroads, Financier.

Bishop is a name to conjure with in railroad circles, where three generations have ranked among the great builders and executives of transportation lines. Alfred Bishop, gloried in his work as a builder, saw many of the enterprises he fathered placed in successful operation, but his greater work, the New York & New Haven Railroad, was opened for traffic after his death. Following him came his son, William D. Bishop, president of the New York & New Haven from May, 1867, until March 1, 1879, and his sons, William D., Jr., and Henry Alfred Bishop, whose connection with the Naugatuck, New York, New Haven & Hartford and other railroads of the county continues until the present day.

Alfred Bishop, son of William Bishop, grandson of Pierson Bishop, and descend-



Respectfully yours
A Bishop



Wm. D. Lincoln

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ant of Rev. John Bishop, was born at Stamford, Connecticut, December 21, 1798, died June 12, 1849. When a young man he located in Morris county, New Jersey, and began his wonderful career as a builder of transportation lines, the Morris canal and a bridge over the Raritan river at New Brunswick being two of his New Jersey monuments. He located in Bridgeport, Connecticut, in 1836, and at once became interested in the building of a railroad through the Housatonic Valley, plans for which were under way. Mr. Bishop assumed a large share of the financial burden, building the road entailed and put the project through to completion. He also built the Berkshire, Washington & Berkshire Railroad, and in 1845, in association with others, procured a charter, became one of the incorporators and began the construction of the then stupendous project, the Naugatuck Railroad, with which two generations of his descendants were to be so prominently connected. Two years later, in 1847, he assumed the burden of even a greater task, the building of the New York & New Haven road and of his work in that connection the directors of the road said officially in 1839: "The work which owes its execution to him will be a monument to carry down his name with honor to the future." While all these projects were maturing and others were in contemplation, Mr. Bishop died at Saratoga, New York, June 12, 1849, just before the opening of the New Haven road, and three months prior to the Naugatuck road being opened to Winsted. His work as a builder and financier placed him among the great captains of industry of his day and the enterprises created became famous in transportation annals.

Mr. Bishop married, October 3, 1821, at Greenwich, Connecticut, Mary Ferris, daughter of Ethan Ferris and grand-

daughter of Jeduthan Ferris. Mr. and Mrs. Bishop were the parents of two sons: William D. Bishop (q. v.), Ethan Ferris Bishop, executor of his father's estate, director of the Naugatuck Railroad and its president, 1851-55, and again in 1873 until his death in Bridgeport, Connecticut, December 7, 1883.

BISHOP, William Darius,

Prominent in Railroad Circles, Public Official.

Called by the death of his honored father to assume heavy responsibilities when just out of college, William D. Bishop nobly proved the strength of his character, and all contracts the father had taken were finished by the son even to railroads in the West. From the year 1846 until his death, he was intimately associated with great railroad corporations, his term as president of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad covering the period 1867-79. During his term of office that road developed from a small to a powerful corporation and his name remained at the head of the board of directors until his death in 1904. To him was due the vast improvements the road made in Bridgeport and he ever took a deep interest in the city in which he made his home.

Did his fame rest solely upon his achievement as a captain of industry it would suffice. His political career was one of honor, and as one of the Democrats of the old school he rendered valuable service in Congress, and in the State Legislature as representative and senator. He was instrumental in placing upon the statute books legislation of a high order, including a general railroad law for the State of Connecticut. He was a man of few words, but when he did speak his words commanded attention

and carried conviction. His keen sense of humor combined with a charming personality rendered him a general favorite and his friends were many.

William D. Bishop, second son of Alfred and Mary (Ferris) Bishop, was born in Bloomfield, New Jersey, September 14, 1827, died in Bridgeport, Connecticut, February 4, 1904. He was a graduate of Yale College, class of "49," was prominent in political debate and president of the Linonia Society, then one of the highest college honors. The death of his father, June 12, 1849, compelled him to plunge at once into business life, and he was fully engaged for some time in completing railroad contracts which his father had left unfinished. He became an early director of the Naugatuck Railroad; was its superintendent and in 1855 was elected president, continuing in that position until 1867, the road under his management becoming one of the most notable and best paying in this country. In 1867 he resigned the presidency of the Naugatuck road but retained his interest, and in 1885 he was recalled to the same office, and was its valued executive until failing health compelled him to resign in October, 1903, his son, William D. Bishop, Jr., succeeding him.

Coincident with his retirement from the Naugatuck road in 1867, was his elevation to the presidency of the New York, New Haven & Hartford road, an office he held from May, 1867, until March 1, 1879. During that period he completed law studies, was admitted to the Connecticut bar, served in both Houses of the State Legislature and drafted a model general railroad law which was passed. During his twelve years as president of the road and also as member of Legislature the act was passed consolidating the New York & New Haven and the Hartford and Springfield lines; the Shore line was leased, the Harlem & Port Chester and

the Hartford & Connecticut Valley Railroad acquired and in 1887 the Naugatuck road was leased. The expansion of the road was accompanied by vast improvements, in roadbed, rolling stock, station and terminal improvements, perhaps no period of the great system being attended with greater prosperity. Mr. Bishop was also a director of the Housatonic road for many years; was a director of the Bridgeport Steamboat Company, and when the Eastern Railroad Association was formed to protect the roads of the East against patent suits, he was elected its president, an office he held until death. Failing health compelled his retirement from the executive management of the New York, New Haven & Hartford on March 1, 1879, but in 1885 he returned to the presidency of the Naugatuck road, holding the same until his resignation a few months prior to his death.

A Democrat in political faith, Mr. Bishop was elected to Congress in 1857, one of the youngest and one of the most eloquent and forceful members of the house. He failed of reelection in 1859 and was appointed United States commissioner of patents by President Buchanan, an office he held until the incoming of the first Lincoln administration, his tenure of office marked by a great advance in systematizing the work of the patent office. In 1871 he was elected a member of the Connecticut House of Representatives from Bridgeport, and in 1877-78 he was State Senator, his greatest legislative achievement the passage of a general railroad law.

Mr. Bishop married Julia Ann Tomlinson, daughter of Russell and Martha N. Tomlinson. They were the parents of six children: Mary Ferris; Alfred, died in infancy; Dr. Russell Tomlinson Bishop; William Darius, Jr.; Henry Alfred (q. v.); Nathaniel W. Bishop.

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Alfred P. ...

BISHOP, Henry Alfred,**Captain of Industry.**

At the age of twenty-one, Henry A. Bishop began his career as a railroad official with the Naugatuck road of which his grandfather was the builder, his father, uncle and brother at different times president. From that beginning he has gone forward in an ever widening circle of influence, his railroad and business interests now covering a vast field of industrial enterprise. Not less valuable has been his public service, and in the field of philanthropy his work for the cause of humanity has been untiring. Now in the full prime of his manhood he is the interested, helpful citizen, not sordidly seeking to further enrich himself, but in church, society, fraternity and philanthropy gives full rein to his scholarly, cultured nature.

Henry Alfred Bishop, son of William D. and Julia Ann (Tomlinson) Bishop, was born in Bridgeport, Connecticut, December 4, 1860, and has ever made that city his home. After preparation at the Hillside School, Bridgeport, Hurlburt's School, Lime Rock, and Russell's Military School, New Haven, he entered Yale University, class of "84." He only spent one year at Yale, withdrawing to enter business life, and on September 21, 1881, was appointed general ticket agent of the Naugatuck Railroad. In 1883 he was also made purchasing agent for the road and in 1885 assistant superintendent, holding all of these positions until February, 1886. In the latter year he was appointed superintendent of the Housatonic Railroad, and later general superintendent of that road and all its branches. On April 1, 1887, he was appointed purchasing agent of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad, a position he held until his resignation, March 1,

1903. In the meantime he had become a member of a syndicate which had acquired the West Virginia Central and Pittsburgh & Western railroads and it was to become acting vice-president of those roads that he resigned his position as purchasing agent. He was later made vice-president of both, but his father's health was such that he resigned and devoted himself to lightening the business cares of his father who died in February, 1904.

After his father's death, Mr. Bishop administered the estate and has acquired many and varied interests. He is president of the Connecticut Press Company, the McNah Company, the Pennsylvania, New York & New Jersey Power Company, and the Read Carpet Company, vice-president of the Brady Brass Company, the Connecticut National Bank, the Consolidated Telephone Company and the Pacific Iron Works (Inc.); director of the American District Telegraph Company, Automatic Machine Company, Bridgeport Gas Light Company, Bridgeport Trust Company, City of Ponce Gas Company, Collin Valve Company, Porto Rico Gas Company, Texas & Pacific Railway Company, Westchester Street Railway Company, Western Union Telegraph Company; and trustee of the People's Savings Bank.

To his weighty business engagements as outlined, Mr. Bishop adds an active interest in many organizations and societies. He is a member of the Bridgeport Board of Trade and its president during 1900 and 1901; is president of the Bridgeport Public Library, and of the Boys' Club; a director of Bridgeport Hospital, St. Vincent's Hospital and the Connecticut Humane Society; a trustee of the Bridgeport Orphan Asylum; member of Lincoln Farm Association, Sons of the American Revolution, Society of Colonial

Wars, Bridgeport Scientific and Historical Society; and in religious faith an Episcopalian.

In the Masonic order, Mr. Bishop holds all degrees of the York Rite, and in the Scottish Rite has attained the thirty-second degree. He is an affiliated member of Corinthian Lodge, Jerusalem Chapter, Jerusalem Council, Hamilton Commandery, DeWitt Clinton Lodge of Perfection, Pequonnock Chapter of Rose Croix, and Lafayette Consistory, Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite. He is also a member of Pyramid Temple, Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. His college fraternities are Delta Kappa Epsilon, Hay Boulay and Psi Upsilon. He is a well known clubman, belonging to the Algonquin, Seaside, Brooklawn, University and Bridgeport Yacht clubs, all of Bridgeport; Governors Staff Association of Connecticut; Metabetchouan, Fishing and Game Club of Canada; Union, Yacht and Strollers clubs of New York; New England Railroad Club of Boston; Maryland Club of Baltimore; Democratic Association of Bridgeport.

In politics Mr. Bishop has long been a Democrat and active in public affairs. He served his city as alderman prior to 1886, in which year he represented Bridgeport in the State Legislature from 1888 until 1890; was president of the Board of Police Commissioners; in 1888 was the candidate of his party for Secretary of State, and in 1904 for Lieutenant-Governor, and in 1893-94 was paymaster-general on the staff of Governor Morgan.

Mr. Bishop married, February 6, 1883, Jessie Alvord Trubee, daughter of William E. Trubee, of Bridgeport. Mr. and Mrs. Bishop have three children: Marguerite Alvord, Henrietta and Henry Alfred (2). The family home is in Bridgeport.

WRIGHT, Daniel Muzzarelli,

Enterprising Business Man.

There has been nothing approaching monotony in Mr. Wright's business life, in fact, until making permanent settlement in Hartford in 1895 it was a record of interesting change of scene and line. But with the year 1895, he became an official of the American Specialty Company, and when that company could no longer hold its place in the business world he took over the company in partnership with R. G. Henry, the Henry & Wright Company of Hartford resulting. As secretary-treasurer of the latter company, Mr. Wright is intimately connected with the operation of one of Hartford's important and successful enterprises. The company are patentees and builders of special machines, devices and tools, making a specialty of drilling machines, their inventions revolutionizing certain classes of drilling machinery.

While of old and honorable Connecticut family, Mr. Wright's parents were married in Belleville, Illinois, and he was born in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. He is a grandson of Jonathan Wright, of Litchfield county, Connecticut, and a son of George Frederick Wright, born in Washington, Litchfield county, Connecticut, died in Hartford, Connecticut, aged fifty. George F. Wright, an artist of repute in his youthful manhood, traveled West and in Belleville, Illinois, married Elina Muzzarelli, born in Florence, Italy. Later they resided in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania; in 1873, moved to Staten Island, New York, and a year later made Hartford, Connecticut, their home, Mr. Wright having a studio there until his death.

Daniel Muzzarelli Wright was born in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, June 5, 1870, and in 1874 was brought by his parents



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to Hartford. He was educated in the city grade and high schools, beginning business life with Brown & Gross, booksellers and stationers of Hartford. He spent one year in the bookstore, followed by four years' service with Blodgett & Clapp. He then became correspondent for the D. S. Walton Paper Company in New York City, then became a traveling salesman, covering Eastern territory in the interest of a large concern manufacturing surgical instruments. From the East he went to the far West and spent two years prospecting for gold, his journeyings taking him along the gold bearing regions of the Pacific coast from British Columbia to Southern California and Mexico. After this extended tour he returned to Hartford in 1895, a veteran in experience, although a young man of but twenty-five years. On his return to Hartford in 1895, Mr. Wright entered the employ of the American Specialty Company and later became its secretary and treasurer. When the corporation, The Henry & Wright Company, was organized to succeed to the business of the American Specialty Company, he became one of the incorporators, principal stockholders and secretary-treasurer of the new company, and in May, 1916, he purchased the interest of Mr. Henry, and since that time has been general manager. The history of the company has been one of continued success, although the beginning was a very modest one. The company at first confined themselves to experimental work for others, built special tools and fixtures, but for several years have been manufacturers of drilling machines of patented and exclusive design and ownership. Their ball bearing drilling machine was the first of its kind on the market, and they were also the first to build and introduce a drilling machine with all its parts removable and interchangeable. These

innovations and inventions were severely criticised by knowing rivals and financial disaster was predicted for Henry & Wright, but their theories were founded on solid mechanical principles and their drilling machines are in such demand that a force of one hundred and fifty men is required at their shops to meet that demand. The company has taken out many patents, and manufactures under other patents not its own, one of these, the invention of Charles D. Rice, giving four speeds with two pulleys, involved so new a mechanical idea that there was no proper classification for it in the United States patent office. Mr. Wright is a director of Hartford Morris Plan Bank, vice-president of the Hartford Chamber of Commerce, president of the Hartford branch of the National Metal Trades Association, vice-president of the National Machine Tool Builders Association, and an ex-president of the Hartford Board of Trade. He allied himself with the Progressive movement of 1912, was a delegate to the national convention of the party in 1912 and 1916; member of the Connecticut State Central Committee since its organization, and in 1912 was the Progressive candidate for the State Assembly from Hartford. He is a member of Christ Episcopal Church.

Mr. Wright married Eleanor Hunt, daughter of Milo Hunt, of Hartford. They are the parents of a daughter, Eleanor.

BURPEE, Lucien Francis.

Lawyer, Jurist, War Veteran.

Learned in his profession, prominent in military, political and legal activities, Colonel Burpee worthily bears the name brought from England to America in 1644 by Thomas Burpee, from whom he descends in the seventh American gen-

eration. He is a son of Colonel Thomas Francis Burpee, who fell at Cold Harbor, Virginia, who was slain by the bullet of a Confederate sharpshooter, and whose epitaph by Connecticut's great war Governor, William A. Buckingham, reads: "In the hour of national peril he gave his life to his country, leaving this testimony: that he was a pure patriot, a faithful soldier and a sincere Christian." He is a great-grandson of Moses Burpee, a soldier of the Revolution, and a grandson of Thomas (3) Burpee, the first of his direct line to settle in Connecticut.

Colonel Thomas Francis Burpee was born at Stafford, Connecticut, February 17, 1830. At the outbreak of the Civil War he was a woolen cloth manufacturer in Rockville, Connecticut, but abandoning his business he volunteered for service with the company of which he was captain. Later he was mustered in as captain of Company D, Fourteenth Regiment Connecticut Volunteers; later was commissioned lieutenant-colonel of the Twenty-first Connecticut Regiment, then became its colonel, and continued to be its commander until his death. In the battle of Drury's Bluff, May 16, 1864, his skillful handling of his command and stubborn resistance, left alone with his regiment for an hour and a half to cope with the enemy in front and on both flanks, saved the right wing of the Federal army under General Butler from destruction. He gallantly led his men into the murderous assaults at the battle of Cold Harbor, receiving no wound, but a week after the battle, while on duty in the trenches as field officer of the day, was singled out by a sharpshooter and mortally wounded, Thursday morning, June 9, 1864. He died at White House, Virginia, June 11, following. Colonel Burpee married, November 28, 1852, Adeline M. Harwood, a descendant of Henry

Harwood, who came to Boston with John Winthrop in 1630.

Lucien Francis Burpee, son of Colonel Thomas Francis and Adeline M. (Harwood) Burpee, was born at Rockville, Tolland county, Connecticut, October 12, 1855. For a time in 1863-64 he was with his father in camps in Virginia, there amusing himself watching the drills and parades and in studying tactics, thus early developing the love for military affairs that has always abided with him. His youth was spent in acquiring an education, but every available hour was spent out-of-doors, a strong body developing with intellectual growth. He finished the Rockville public school courses, and after graduating at its High School, entered Yale College, whence he was graduated with high honors in the class of "79." At Yale he was one of the editors of the "Yale Record" and of the "Yale Literary Magazine," made the senior society of Skull and Bones, and was a Phi Beta Kappa. He then spent a year at Yale Law School, and at Hamilton College, and in 1880 received his degree LL. B. The following year he spent at Yale, taking a post-graduate course in American history.

In 1881 he began the practice of law at Waterbury, Connecticut, first with ex-Congressman S. W. Kellogg, and later with his son in a partnership known as Kellogg, Burpee & Kellogg, which was dissolved in 1889. He quickly acquired public favor, and in 1883 was appointed city prosecuting attorney, serving in that capacity until 1890. He was then elected corporation counsel of the city, and in 1897 appointed judge of the Waterbury city court, an office he held until 1909, declining in 1905 the judgeship of the Waterbury District Court. In 1909 he was appointed judge of the Superior Court of Connecticut and so continues,

his mind eminently judicial, well-balanced and adapted to the hearing of intricate cases. He has few superiors in the weighing of evidence, and no matter how grievously disappointed a party or attorney may feel over an adverse decision, no one has ever charged Judge Burpee with being influenced by fear or favor or friendship; justice, absolute justice being his sole aim and endeavor. He is now (1917) a resident of Hartford, having removed thither in September, 1915.

As indicated, his military ardor was kindled at an early day by life with his father in camp and by study of the history of his country. In 1874 he enlisted in the First Regiment Connecticut National Guard, while living in Rockville, and in 1878 was discharged for non-residence. In March, 1886, he was commissioned second lieutenant, Company A, Second Regiment Connecticut National Guard, in Waterbury; first lieutenant, June, 1886; captain, June, 1887; major, February, 1890; lieutenant-colonel, May, 1893; colonel, July, 1895, retaining command of his regiment until his retirement in November, 1899. As colonel of the Second, he brought the regiment to a high state of discipline and drill, United States army officers assigned to inspect State military organizations rating it as one of the very best.

At the outbreak of the Spanish-American War he recruited the Second to the full legal maximum and tendered its services to the Governor of Connecticut, April 25, 1898, "for any time, in any place." Not being called into immediate action, Colonel Burpee obtained leave of absence from the State authorities and accepted a commission as lieutenant-colonel in the United States Volunteer Army at the hands of President McKinley. He served throughout the campaign in Porto Rico on the staffs of Major-General Nelson A. Miles, commanding the United

States Army, and Major-General James H. Wilson, commanding the First Division, First Army Corps. In official despatches to the Government, Colonel Burpee received honorable mention for "distinguished service," General Wilson saying his conduct "reflected great credit," and that he "would not have failed to reach the highest distinction had the war lasted." In October, 1898, Colonel Burpee was assigned to duty on the staff of General Wilson, serving with him in Kentucky and Georgia until January 1, 1899, when he resigned and was honorably discharged. He has four times served under appointment of the Governor of Connecticut to revise the militia laws and regulations of the State, and is the possessor of the medal awarded by Congress for foreign service in the Spanish War.

He has taken an interest and active part in public affairs, solely as a citizen desiring to fulfill his obligations, not as a seeker for office and never as a candidate for political preferment. He has always supported the Republican party except in 1884, when he cast his vote for Grover Cleveland. He is a member of the Congregational church, the Masonic and Odd Fellows orders; Sons of Veterans, was commander of the Connecticut Division, 1885-87; Society of Loyal Legion of the United States; Foreign Wars; Military Order of the United Spanish War Veterans, of which he was junior vice-commander in 1897; Society of the Porto Rican Expedition; Naval and Military Order of the Spanish War, of which he was commander of Connecticut Commandery in 1907, and Sons of the Revolution. His clubs are the Waterbury and Graduates of New Haven, Army and Navy, and United States Military Service Institution of New York City, and the University of Hartford.

Colonel Burpee married, September 20,

1882, Lida (Eliza) Wood, who died July 23, 1889, daughter of Stephen W. and Catherine C. B. (Ring) Wood, of Colonial descent; he married, April 28, 1904, Irene A. Fitch, daughter of Martin P. and Exene (Tobey) Fitch, a descendant of Roger de Knapp, knighted by Henry VIII. in 1540. Children of first marriage: Lida, who married John S. Ellsworth, of Simsbury, Connecticut; Helen, wife of Dr. Walter M. Silleck, of New York City; and Francis, who married Edith A. Roberts, of New Rochelle, New York, September 15, 1915.

HART, Otis Jerome,

Public Official.

A man in business, professional, public or private life becomes known to the community through that which has given him prominence in his chosen calling, and as one long identified with the public interests of Hartford, Otis Jerome Hart, who is serving in the capacity of tax collector, needs no introduction to the readers of this volume. He is a man of integrity and honor, faithful in the discharge of every duty and obligation, therefore worthy of the esteem in which he is held by his fellow citizens.

The members of the Hart family trace their lineage to Germany, and it was there, in the city of Oldenburg, that George Hart, grandfather of Otis J. Hart, was born. He was reared and educated in his native place, learned the trade of shoemaker, which he followed throughout the active years of his life, and served his time in the German army, which is required of all natives of that country. He married Catherine Kirchmeyer, a native of Oldenburg, Germany. George Hart died in his native land, in the prime of life, at the early age of forty-five years, before the birth of his son, Henry F. Hart, father of Otis J. Hart.

Henry F. Hart was born in Oldenburg, Prussia, September 18, 1845. When three years of age he was brought to this country by his mother, who located in New York City. He attended the public schools of that city, and during his boyhood the great struggle between the North and South broke out. Although a native of a foreign land, he was loyal and true to the land of his adoption, and at the early age of fifteen years and seven months enlisted in Company E, Twenty-fifth Regiment, New York Volunteer Infantry, and participated in all their battles and skirmishes until the battle of Gettysburg. He was honorably discharged from the service of the country in New York City directly after the New York riots. He then served an apprenticeship at the trade of machinist, which line of work he followed until 1915. In 1865, after his marriage, he went to Meriden, Connecticut, and worked for the Charles Parker Company for a period of twelve years. He then changed his place of residence to Hartford, Connecticut, and entered the employ of the William Rogers Manufacturing Company as foreman, serving in that responsible capacity for thirty-six years, the last twelve years, 1902-14, in Meriden. He is a Republican in politics, served two years in the Common Council during Mayor Preston's first administration, was a member of the Board of Aldermen for two years, and was a candidate for the Legislature in 1914, but was defeated. He is a member of Hartford Lodge, No. 88, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons; Eastern Star, of that order; junior vice-president of the Department of Connecticut, State of Connecticut Grand Army of the Republic, and is past commander of Robert O. Tyler Post, of Hartford. Mr. Hart married, June 16, 1867, Bertha Bold, born in Fritz-lau, Prussia, July 15, 1848, daughter of Jacob and Mary (Siebert) Bold. She



Chas. J. Hart

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Geo Williams

came to this country in 1855. She is a member of Ivanhoe Chapter, Order of Eastern Star, and R. O. Tyler Post Women's Relief Corps. Children: Charles H., Henry L., Otis J., Louis M., Albert B., of New London; William S., and Raymond F. The family are members of the North Congregational Church.

Otis Jerome Hart was born in Meriden, Connecticut, November 15, 1872. He received an excellent education by attendance at the public schools of Meriden, the Hartford High School, Hanum's Business College and Morse's Business College. He then entered the employ of Talcott & Frisbie, wholesale druggists, with whom he remained for three years, during which time he became familiar with the details of that line of business. He then entered the employ of J. W. Service, a retail druggist, with whom he remained about two years, then was an employee of Parker & Company, wholesale and retail grocers, and with Woodward & Company, being one of the office force in the last two mentioned firms. In 1896 he entered the town clerk's office; in 1898 was appointed clerk in the collector's office, with which he has been connected ever since, and in September, 1905, was appointed collector by the Board of Aldermen to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Mr. Fitzgerald, and has been reelected to that office ever since, a fact which testifies to his efficiency and popularity. He has always taken an active interest in politics, and has served on ward committees. He is a member of Lafayette Lodge, No. 100, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, of which he is past master; Washington Commandery, Knights Templar; Pythagoras Chapter, Royal Arch Masons; Wolcott Council, Royal and Select Masters; Connecticut Consistory; Sphinx Temple; Royal Arcanum; B. H. Webb Council, of which he is past regent; Benevolent

and Protective Order of Elks, Improved Order of Red Men; Order of Eagles, and Knights of Pythias.

Mr. Hart married, October 15, 1897, Minnie Beers, daughter of Charles Beers of Windsor Locks, Connecticut.

WILLIAMS, George Austin,

Agriculturist

Eighty-one years was the span of life allotted to George A. Williams, years all spent in East Hartford, Connecticut, and in one business, market gardening. Father and son were associated in the cultivation of the farm and in the operation of their retail stand in the old Hartford city market which stood on the site of the present police station. When the senior partner died another son, Horace B. Williams, joined George A. and for forty years they were associated. Both were then old men and anxious to drop the cares of business so the farm was divided between them and each did that which best pleased him.

George Austin Williams, eldest son of Deacon Horace B. and Mary Ann (Roberts) Williams, was born in East Hartford, Connecticut, November 23, 1835, died at his home there, No. 515 South Main street, December 31, 1916. He was educated in the public schools of East Hartford and at Rogers Academy, then situated on the present site of Wells Hall. His father was then operating his farm as a market garden and all through his youth George A., the eldest son, was his chief assistant. When the time came for him to provide for his own business future Deacon Williams offered him a partnership and together they continued the business until 1875. Then Deacon Williams was called to his reward and the son continued along the same lines, producing the vegetables and fruits that were sold from the retail stand in the market and

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elsewhere. After the father's death, Horace B. Williams became his brother's partner and from 1875 until 1915 that relationship existed. Prosperity attended their efforts and both became substantial citizens of their native city. In 1915, after a lifetime spent in market farming, the brothers dissolved the partnership and divided the farm property. At the time of his death, George A. Williams was the oldest member of the First Congregational Church of East Hartford and for many years he had been a member of the board of trustees. He was a man of quiet, industrious life, kindly hearted and hospitable, and until within a few days of his death very active. He was a Republican in politics but had little liking for public

life, his business and his home filling the full measure of his desires.

Mr. Williams married (first) in October, 1854, Mary Adelia Pitkin, who died April 18, 1873. They were the parents of Mary Adelia, wife of Henry R. Hayden, of Hartford, and a son, George Lewis Williams, who died in 1870. Mr. Williams married (second) December 20, 1876, Ruth Atwater Olmsted, who survives him. They were the parents of four children: Edith Cameron, married Arthur O. Turner, and died December 4, 1914; Florence Roberts, married Charles F. Barrett, of Springfield; Julia Augustine, married Horace B. Olmstead, of East Hartford; Franklin O. Williams, of East Hartford.



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