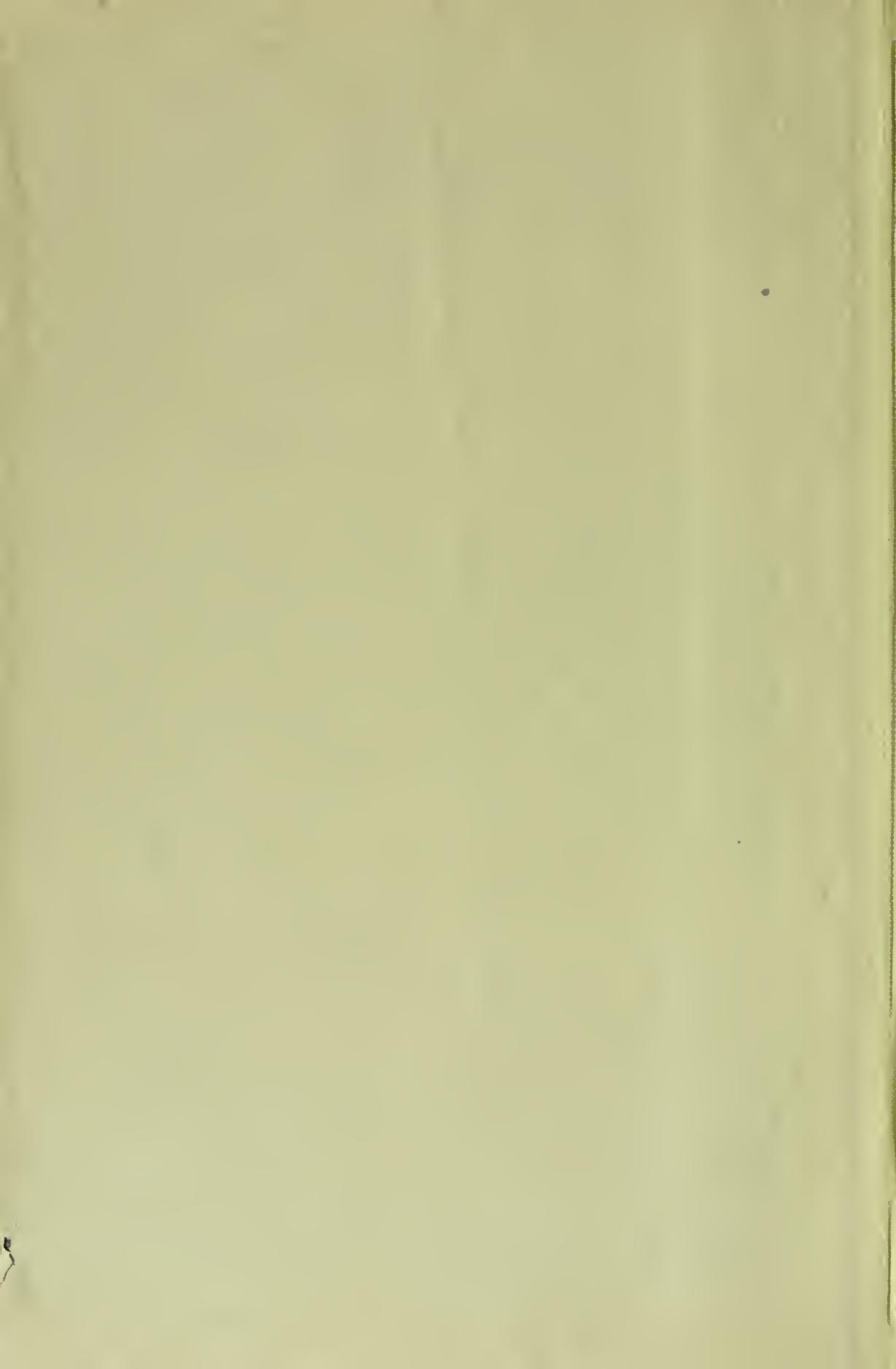


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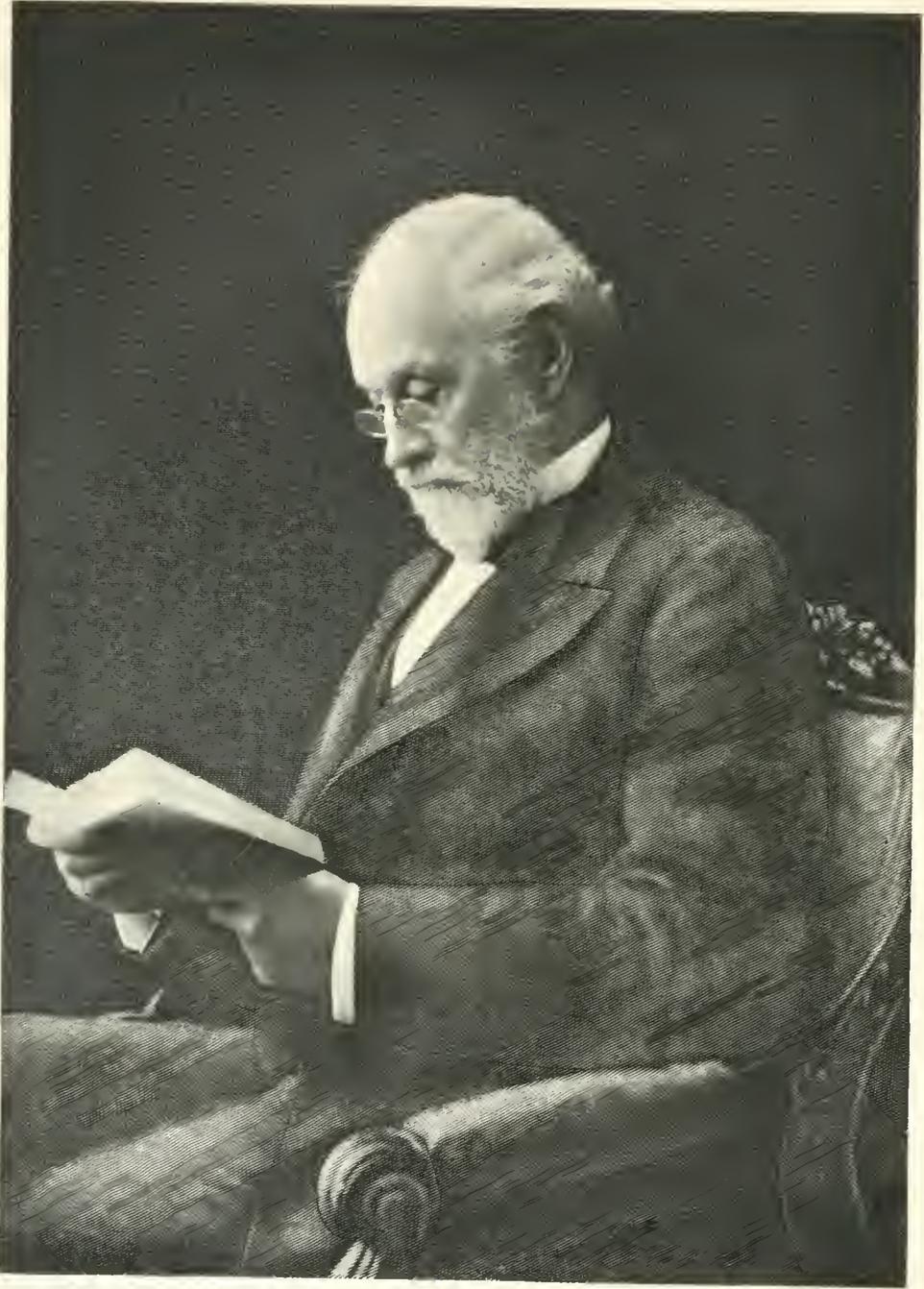




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Orville H. Platt

ENCYCLOPEDIA
OF
CONNECTICUT BIOGRAPHY
GENEALOGICAL—MEMORIAL
REPRESENTATIVE CITIZENS

Compiled with assistance of the following

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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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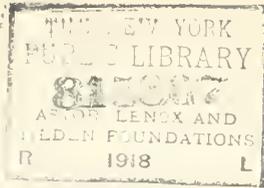
THE AMERICAN HISTORICAL SOCIETY
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BOSTON

NEW YORK

CHICAGO

1917



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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Gen. D. Eggleston

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EGGLESTON, Jere Dewey,

Physician.

From various ancestors, among the earliest in Connecticut and elsewhere in New England, Dr. Eggleston has derived those characteristics which made useful, popular and successful citizens. The Eggleston coat-of-arms is as follows: Arms: Quarterly, 1 and 4 argent, a cross sable, in first quarter a fleur-de-lis of the second. 2 and 3 vert, a chevron between three bucks trippant or, in the middle chief point a bezant, on a chief per fess gules and argent an eagle displayed counterchanged. Crest: A magpie proper. Motto: *Spero Meliora* ("I hope for better things").

The progenitor of the family in this country was Begat Eggleston, born in 1590, or earlier, in England. He made a deposition, June 5, 1645, giving his age as forty-five years, but at the time of his death, September 1, 1674, in Windsor, Connecticut, he was called "near one hundred years old." The family name of his first wife, Mary, is unknown. She died in Windsor, December 8, 1657. They came to Dorchester, Massachusetts, in 1630, and Mr. Eggleston was admitted a freeman in 1631, was one of the original members of Rev. Mr. Warham's church, with which he removed to Windsor in 1635. He married (second) Mary Talcott, of Hartford, who was one of the contributors to the fund for the relief of the poor of the colonies in 1676.

The third son of Begat and Mary Eggleston was James Eggleston, born about 1640. He had a grant of fifty acres of land in Windsor in 1671, as a reward

for services in the Pequot War, and subsequently purchased other land. He died December 1, 1679. He married Hester Williams, said to have been the first white female born at Hartford. She married (second) in 1680, James Eno.

Nathaniel Eggleston, fourth son of James and Hester (Williams) Eggleston, was born August 15, 1666, in Windsor, and settled in Westfield, Massachusetts, where he died. He married, September 13, 1694, Hannah Ashley, born December 26, 1675, daughter of David and Hannah (Glover) Ashley, of Westfield.

Nathaniel (2) Eggleston, second son of Nathaniel (1) and Hannah (Ashley) Eggleston, was born in Westfield, April 3, 1712, where he made his home, and died March 7, 1790. He married, August 13, 1741, Esther Wait, of Northampton, Massachusetts.

Eber Eggleston, eldest son of Nathaniel (2) and Esther (Wait) Eggleston, born about 1750, was a soldier of the Revolution, lost three fingers in battle, was a United States pensioner in his old age, and died December 25, 1818. He married Submit Judd, of Southampton, who died July 4, 1821.

Eli Eggleston, eldest son of Eber and Submit (Judd) Eggleston, born in 1784, in Westfield, was a farmer, honest and industrious, a Biblical student. He married, October 1, 1805, Zeruah Searle, born in August, 1789, in Southampton, died in Westfield, October 3, 1826.

Jere Dewey Eggleston, second son of Eli and Zeruah (Searle) Eggleston, was born July 11, 1812, in Westfield, lived for some time at Broad Brook, in East Windsor, Connecticut, and subsequently in

ENCYCLOPEDIA OF BIOGRAPHY

Enfield, same State, where he died March 10, 1855. He was a miller by occupation, a man of generous impulses, decided opinions, and strict integrity. He married, in 1831, Louisa Carew, who survived him several years.

Dr. Jere Dewey (2) Eggleston, fourth son of Jere Dewey (1) and Louisa (Carew) Eggleston, and namesake of his father, was born October 28, 1853, in Long Meadow, Massachusetts, and was bereft of his father in his second year. The death of his mother within a few years thereafter left him without any parental guidance, and he early developed a spirit of independence and self-reliance which has carried him forward through life. At the early age of thirteen years he began working on a farm. He was always studious, and made the most of every educational opportunity within his reach. He early fitted himself for teaching, and by means of his earnings as a teacher was enabled to prepare at Williams College, and in 1879 he graduated from the College of Physicians and Surgeons at New York City. For a brief time he engaged in practice at Windsor Locks, Connecticut, and about 1880 located in the city of Meriden, Connecticut, where he soon gained rank as a physician of ability and character. Always a student, he has ever kept himself informed in the progress of medical science, and his fine personality and agreeable manners quickly gained the confidence and good will of the community. For many years he conducted a very large practice, and in recent years has somewhat retired from the burdens incident to that condition. A conservative and safe practitioner, he has been especially successful in his life work. Always energetic, he has kept abreast of the world's progress, and is as well known outside as in his chosen profession. His success has been entirely the result of his own efforts, and his popularity in the

community is due to his high character and effort to fulfill the duties of a good citizen. For several years he served as an alderman of the municipality, and has been ever ready to support any movement calculated to promote the general welfare. He is a director of the Home National Bank, director and trustee of the Meriden Savings Bank, trustee of the State School for Boys of Meriden, member of the board of Meriden City Hospital. Politically he is a Republican, and he is prominently identified with the Masonic and Odd Fellows orders, and holds membership in the State and County Medical societies, the American Medical Association, and in the Home, Highland Country and Colonial clubs.

Dr. Eggleston married, May 18, 1881, Elizabeth C. Duncan, descendant of an ancient Scotch family. Thomas Duncan was an expert paper manufacturer, and was many years identified with that industry in Poquonock and elsewhere in the State. Before the close of the nineteenth century he removed to New York City. His wife, the mother of Mrs. Eggleston, was Grace (Yule) Duncan, born June 14, 1834, died February 15, 1867. Dr. and Mrs. Eggleston were the parents of the following children: Robert D., born March 7, 1882; Ralph B., November 9, 1884, died March 19, 1886; Jeanette L., April 18, 1887; Arthur F., November 19, 1890; Jere Dudley, May 29, 1894.

SEYMOUR, Storrs Ozias, Clergyman.

The Rev. Storrs Ozias Seymour, rector *emcritus* of St. Michael's Church at Litchfield, Connecticut, was born in Litchfield, January 24, 1836, the son of Origen Storrs and Lucy Morris (Woodruff) Seymour, being eighth in direct descent from Richard Seymour, one of the early settlers of Hartford. The Sey-

mour family is one of great antiquity in England. The seal on the will of Thomas Seymour, eldest son of Richard Seymour, the first settler of the name in this country, bears the impress of two wings conjoined in lure, the device of the English Seymours from the time of William de St. Maur of Penhow. A "Bishop's Bible," printed in 1584, in the possession of the Hon. Morris Woodruff Seymour, of Litchfield, a descendant of Richard Seymour, has on one of the fly-leaves a drawing of the arms of the Seymours of Bury Pomeroy, viz., two wings conjoined in lure, quartered with the Royal Arms as granted by Henry VIII. to Edward Seymour, Duke of Somerset, and the legend: "Richard Seymor, of Berry Pomery, heytor hund. in ye Com. Devon, his Booke, Hartford, in ye Collony of Connecticut in Newe England, Annoque Domini 1640." On another page of this Bible there is a memorandum relating to some business transaction, and the name, "John Seimor, Hartford, 1666."

Dr. Storrs O. Seymour received his early education at Litchfield schools and at Phillips (Andover) Academy; graduated from Yale in 1857, and after a year spent in Germany studied theology at the Berkeley Divinity School at Middletown, Connecticut. He was ordained May 22, 1861, and immediately took charge of St. Peter's Church at Milford, Connecticut, where he remained until 1864. He was rector of St. Thomas's Church, of Bethel, during the following four years, and from 1868 until 1874 was rector of Trinity Church at Pawtucket, Rhode Island. In the latter year he was called to Trinity Church at Norwich, Connecticut, and after a residence of nearly four and a half years in that town was chosen rector of St. Michael's Church at Litchfield, Connecticut. In October, 1883, he became rector of Trinity Church at Hart-

ford, and after a service of ten years in that charge returned to Litchfield and again became rector of St. Michael's, which position he held until Easter, 1911, when he retired from the rectorship, having reached the age of eighty years. This church carries on a great and practically neverceasing work, and its influence upon the spiritual upbuilding of Litchfield has been most marked. Dr. Seymour is a man of clear and logical ideas of what the work of a church in a community should be, and these ideas he carefully put into practice, and he was a preacher of forcefulness and clearness.

Dr. Seymour received the degrees of A. B. and A. M. from Yale in 1857 and 1860, and the degree of Doctor of Divinity from Trinity College in 1898. During his residence in Rhode Island he served as chaplain in the Pawtucket Horse Guards of the Rhode Island Militia. He was a member of the Connecticut State Board of Education from 1880 to 1884, and has been a member of the Free Public Library Committee for Connecticut since its organization in 1893. In 1876 he was elected a member of the standing committee of the Diocese of Connecticut, and since 1895 has been its president. He is also president of the Litchfield Historical Society, a member of the Connecticut Historical Society, and a trustee of the Berkeley Divinity School. He is a Democrat in politics.

Dr. Seymour married, June 20, 1861, Mary Harrison Browne, of Hastings-on-the-Hudson, New York. They are the parents of one son, Edwin Woodruff Seymour.

MILLER, Edward,

**Head of Edward Miller & Company,
Meriden.**

The creation, development and management of the mammoth business known

as Edward Miller & Company, one of Meriden's great industrial corporations. Edward Miller made his life work. His motto, "whatever you undertake as a life work, do it thoroughly and stick to it," was strictly adhered to in his own life, and from the time he began working in a factory at the age of fifteen until his death at the age of eighty-two he knew but one business, the manufacture of lamps and lighting accessories. He was a pioneer in the manufacture of kerosene lamp burners in the country, placed the famous Rochester lamp upon the market in 1884, and when its world-wide reputation brought imitations upon the market he brought out that highest achievement in kerosene illumination, The Miller Lamp. When other illuminants appeared, which in a degree destroyed the market for lamps, he added gas and electric fixtures to the list of goods manufactured by Edward Miller & Company, and in that field became preëminent. Just what the location of this company has meant to Meriden and its plan of operation is best told in a descriptive article which is as true now under the executive management of Edward (2) Miller, son of the founder, as when it was written. "The company's prosperity is such that it knows no dull periods or its workmen want of employment. The departments are fully equipped with all the most modern machinery that can aid in the rapid and perfect production of goods. It is the rule in the manufacture of their goods that excellence is the grand thing to be attained, and the high esteem in which their products are held by the dealers and consumers warrants the assertion that they realize the end sought. Their products are largely exported to foreign lands, and immense as this business is, it is constantly increasing. It would be an impossibility to enumerate the great assort-

ment of articles made by this company. Prominent among them are lamp trimmings of every variety, tinnern's hardware, together with brass and bronze goods. Their designs are thoroughly their own and are selected by those appreciative of the superiority of American styles over those of foreign lands. Yet the company keeps a sharp eye on the centres of artistic productions with a view that none shall excel them. The result is that not only are the designs of the art centres equalled, but in most cases excelled by the addition of the American artist."

Edward Miller was of the eighth generation of the family founded in New England by John Miller, who came from Maidstone, Kent, England, to Lynn, Massachusetts, lived also in Salem, and in 1649 settled at Easthampton, Long Island. His wife Mary bore him five sons, among them George Miller, born in Easthampton, who died October 12, 1712, leaving a son, Hezekiah Miller, born about 1680. Hezekiah Miller married, December 11, 1706, Elizabeth Sherry, the line of descent following through their youngest son, Jacob Miller, who moved from Easthampton to Huntington, Long Island. He married, May 24, 1738, Susanna Weeks (or Wickes). Their youngest son, Jacob (2) Miller, was baptized in Huntington, April 24, 1754, followed the sea and was the owner of a whaling vessel. During the Revolution he moved to Wallingford, Connecticut, and is believed to have been the Jacob Miller who served in the Second Regiment, Connecticut Line, September to December, 1779. He married Elizabeth Filer and among his children were two ministers, Rev. Samuel and Rev. Thomas Miller.

Rev. Samuel Miller was born on Long Island, April 15, 1773, died November 14, 1829. He was an ordained minister of the Baptist Church, was the first min-

ister of that faith in Meriden, and was pastor of the church there for twenty-six years. He married, April 7, 1796, Vincy Blakeslee, born June 29, 1775, died November 18, 1829, daughter of Joseph and Lois (Ives) Blakeslee. Their son Joel was third of a family of nine.

Joel Miller, son of Rev. Samuel and Vincy (Blakeslee) Miller, was born at Meriden, Connecticut, October 24, 1801, died August 25, 1864. After his marriage he moved to Canastota, Madison county, New York, but after residing there eight years returned to Meriden. The farm he owned in Meriden is yet resided upon by the family, although Broad street now runs through the old homestead. He married, March 13, 1823, Clarissa Plum, born January 23, 1805, died March 4, 1879, daughter of Seth Doud and Elizabeth (Hall) Plum, her father a prominent man of his day.

Edward Miller, son of Joel and Clarissa (Plum) Miller, was born in the town of Wallingford, Connecticut, August 10, 1827, died in Meriden, June 11, 1909. He attended public school and Post Academy until fifteen, then entered the factory employ of Horatio N. Howard, of Meriden, a manufacturer of lamp screws, hoops and candlestick springs. He also was employed for two years with Stedman & Clark in the same line of manufacture, but while still a minor began business for himself, having his father for a partner, continuing the same business with which he had become familiar. The firm was originally Joel Miller & Son, but after arriving at legal age the son bought his father's interest in the business giving his note for \$800. The following year that note was paid from the profits of the business and expansion begun. The wooden factory built on the site of the present works was destroyed by fire in 1856; the financial panic of 1857

played havoc in the business world, but Edward Miller survived both disasters, and in 1858 added to his little line the manufacture of burners for kerosene lamps, a class of goods which had hitherto been imported. Bronzes, sheet brass and brass utensils followed, and in 1866 the business had increased beyond his financial ability to carry it, and Edward Miller & Company, a stock company, was organized with a capital of \$200,000, Edward Miller, president and manager. With this influx of capital and assistants, the great growth of the business began and continued until perhaps one thousand hands are employed. Mr. Miller continued the efficient executive head of the company until his death, although in his later years his capable son took from his shoulders the heavier burdens of management. He was an honored member of the First Baptist Church of Meriden, and in 1869 gave to the church a handsome pipe organ. He also generously aided the Young Men's Christian Association and the Connecticut Literary Institute, and for years was treasurer of the Connecticut Baptist Educational Society. He served as a member of Common Council for twelve years as a matter of public duty, but otherwise refused all offers of public office.

Edward Miller married, August 30, 1848, Caroline M. Neal, born April 14, 1830, died August 29, 1906, daughter of Joseph and Matilda (Barnes) Neal, of Southington, Connecticut. She was a woman of strong character, and to her counsel and encouragement her husband attributed much of his success. Mr. and Mrs. Miller were the parents of Edward (2), of whom further; Layette Alena, born January 10, 1853, married Charles A. Kendrick; Arthur Eugene, born September 12, 1863, died December 31, 1914; was educated in private school, Hartford

High School, class of "83," and Brown University; he was his father's associate in business, and from 1901 superintendent and director of Edward Miller & Company, and at the time of his death vice-president; he gathered his knowledge of the business from personal, practical contact with the factory department and was a most capable official. He was a prominent member of the Masonic order, a past master of Meriden Lodge, No. 77, past eminent commander of St. Elmo Commandery, and a thirty-second degree Mason of the Scottish Rite. Two other children of Mr. and Mrs. Miller, Carrie M. and Emma E., died young.

MILLER, Edward,

Manufacturer.

Second in Meriden's business world to bear the name, Edward (2) Miller, after a long association with his honored father, was called to succeed him as president of Edward Miller & Company, a corporation with which he has been identified ever since his University graduation in 1874. He came upon the scene of action prior to the great expansion of the company, and has been a potent factor in the development and prosperity of the great business of which he is the executive head.

Edward Miller, of the ninth American generation of his family, eldest son of Edward and Caroline M. (Neal) Miller, was born in Meriden, Connecticut, February 1, 1851. After completing grade and high school study in Meriden, he fitted for college at the Preparatory Academy, Suffield, Connecticut, class of 1870, then entered Brown University, whence he was graduated with honors, class of "74." The same year he entered the service of Edward Miller & Company, mastering first the details of factory manage-

ment, then as secretary-treasurer, becoming a part of the executive staff, an office he filled most efficiently from 1882 until 1909, when upon the death of Edward (1) Miller he succeeded him in executive control. The successful career of the company is the best comment upon the strength of the management, and under the guidance of this twentieth century representative of an honored family its magnitude increases and its fame extends to many lands. He, like Edward (1) Miller, has a few outside business interests, but having chosen his life work bends every energy to its successful prosecution. He, however, serves as a trustee of the City Savings Bank, director of the Home National Bank, Meriden Safe, Trust and Deposit Company, and Meriden Gas Light Company.

A student by nature, Mr. Miller has devoted a great deal of time to literature and to the collection of a private library, one of the finest in the State. He maintains a deep interest in the First Baptist Church, has been in charge of its music, and with his brother, Arthur Eugene, gave as a memorial to his parents a magnificent pipe organ to replace the one donated by his father in 1869. He is a director of Meriden Hospital, is a most liberal friend of the Young Men's Christian Association, and a generous supporter of all good causes. His clubs are the Colonial, Home and Highland Country. He is unmarried.

HOLCOMB, Marcus Hensey,

Governor of Connecticut.

When in 1914 the law of the State of Connecticut automatically removed Judge Marcus H. Holcomb from the Supreme Bench, through the operation of its "age limitation" clause, the people of the State at once availing themselves of his ripened



W. H. Woodcomb

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judgment, wide experience and well proven ability, elected him their chief executive, and he now sits at Hartford sixty-sixth in the list of Governors of the State of Connecticut.

For forty years Governor Holcomb has been honored with the favor of his people, and his faithfulness in the administration of every trust committed to his care has won their unlimited confidence, that confidence being expressed at the polls by elevation to offices in an ascending scale of importance. The call to "come up higher" has been insistent and continuous, and his present office is proof that in no instance has that confidence been betrayed or misplaced.

Governor Holcomb is a man of commanding presence and engaging personality, generous in all things and most unostentatious. His powers of observation are keen, he is an able analyst and synthesist, goes quickly to the root of a problem, possessing that executive quality that enables him to dispatch a large volume of business without waste of time. He has a deeply artistic nature, is a lover of the best in poetry and literature, is fond of the great "out-of-doors" and finds pleasure with gun and rod in the woods, by lake-side or stream. As a lawyer and jurist he proved his learning and wisdom, his love of justice, his sense of fairness, his conscientious regard for the sacred rights of others. He is now past the period allotted to man by the Scripture, but in thought, heart, action and deed he is but in his prime.

Governor Holcomb prides himself upon his New England ancestry, tracing it to Thomas Holcomb, born in Wales in 1601, who came to Massachusetts in 1629, settling at Dorchester. He was made a freeman in 1634, locating at Windsor, Hartford county, Connecticut, where he cleared and tilled until his death at Po-

quanock, September 7, 1657. He represented Windsor and Hartford at the framing of the constitution of Connecticut Colony in 1639, and it is fitting that now, two and three-quarter centuries later, a lineal descendant should be charged with the enforcement of the provisions of the constitution of the State, born of the colonial constitution Thomas Holcomb helped to frame down through the intervening generations. Holcombs have been men of public spirit, representatives of the best thought, prominent in public, professional and business life.

Governor Holcomb's father, Carlos Holcomb, was a farmer, strong of intellect, sound in judgment, taking more than a passing interest in public affairs. He served in the local offices of selectmen, assessor and on the board of relief. His sterling character was greatly appreciated in his community, and many were the estates he was selected to settle as executor and administrator. He was noted for the scrupulous care he exercised in administering such trusts, and for the way in which he safeguarded the interests of the heirs, particularly the children of tender years. Carlos Holcomb married Adah Bushnell, a woman of splendid mental powers, noble womanly character and charm, whose influence was always exerted for good, not only for the good of her own household but for the good of her community.

Their son, Marcus H. Holcomb, was born at New Hartford, Litchfield county, Connecticut, November 28, 1844, consequently he is now (1917) in his seventy-third year. His boyhood and youth were spent in attendance at public school and as his father's farm assistant, thus far there being little to distinguish his life from that of the other farmer boys of the country. But he was ambitious to secure a college education and made suitable

preparation at Wesleyan Academy at Wilbraham. This ambition, however, was not to be realized, as he unduly exposed himself on a very hot day and suffered a sunstroke that so affected his health that college study would have been most unwise. But he had laid a good foundation, and for a number of years he taught school, in time regaining full health and strength.

During that period of his life he studied law, under the direction of Judge Jared B. Foster, an eminent member of the Connecticut bar. In 1871 he had so far progressed in his studies that he applied for admission to the bar, passed the required examination and was licensed to practice. He located at Southington, there beginning practice, winning in a comparatively short time honorable rank among the leaders of the county bar. His naturally sympathetic nature responded to a recital of a client's woes, and he made that client's cause his own and prepared it for presentation with greatest care, omitting no detail. Learned in the law and skillful in its application, his ability to analyze a case and marshal his facts and arguments in a logical forceful form rendered him most effective as an advocate before a jury.

In 1876 he was elected probate judge for the Southington district, and was also judge of the Southington town court from the time the court was instituted until his election as attorney general. In 1893 he was elected treasurer of the Hartford Company, serving until 1908, also serving as State Senator, elected from the Second District. He was a member of the Constitutional Convention of 1902, a member of the Legislature in 1905 and speaker of the House, also serving on many State commissions at different times. In 1907 he was elected attorney general of the State, his plurality being 21,000 votes. He served in that office until 1910, then was

appointed a judge of the Superior Court. In 1914, having reached the age limit of seventy years fixed by law, he was retired. In November, 1914, he was elected Governor of the State, and in 1916 was re-elected as Governor, an office that he is eminently qualified for and most honorably fills, his long experience in public affairs, added to executive ability of the highest order, giving him perfect control over every detail of his high office. Dignified, imposing and courtly, he is the ideal of a chief executive, impressing all with whom he comes in contact as perfectly fitted for the office he holds. Of all the Governors Connecticut has had in recent years no man has been so absolutely independent of the machine in making his selections for office as Governor Holcomb. Worthy Democrats have fared as well as Republicans, which fact made some of the latter discontented, but the State did not suffer and practical civil service has been maintained despite the sorrows of those who fret over the halt given to a brand too often theoretic.

It is significant that during the last weeks of January, 1916, attention was called to Governor Holcomb's attitude towards a renomination, as defined by Governor Holcomb himself, and not as an inference from his language by others who cannot be considered as entirely disinterested. It will be remembered that Governor Holcomb said two years previous that he had no ambition to be Governor and that as between retirement to private life, when he left the bench on his reaching the age limit of seventy years, and election to the office of Governor, he preferred the home life. But in spite of that declaration he was nominated in the belief that he could do more than any other candidate to save the party from defeat. History, including political history, has a habit of repeating itself.

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Judge Holcomb was nominated against his expressed wishes and he yielded his wishes to the call of his party when he accepted the nomination. It is well known that the leaders of the Republican party gave an unwilling assent to the proposition to nominate him. He was not their choice and he is not their choice for another term. He was in political sympathy with the Republican party, but not in partisan accord with the managers. The fact is the machine permitted the nomination of Governor Holcomb in 1914 because he was the most available man and not because they preferred him to others whose candidacies appealed with greater force to their sympathies. The people of Connecticut always show their inherent regard for law by confidence in the administrators of it. Judge Holcomb was on the bench giving satisfaction as judge, and he enjoyed the confidence of the State in his integrity. It was to secure for their party the advantage of this popular confidence that the Republican leaders nominated him. Fear of defeat prevented the selection of the machine favorite. Until 1888 Governor Holcomb was identified with the Democratic party, but in that year he transferred his allegiance to the Republican party, believing it more in accord with economic principles which he deems better for the interests of the nation, since that year he has stood squarely with the party and is one of its strongest advocates.

He has not confined his activities to strictly professional or political lines, but his capacity for large affairs has been recognized in the management of corporations, financial and commercial. Among such the more important are: The Southington Savings Bank, of which he is president; the Southington National Bank, Southington Hardware Company, the Peck Slow and Wilcox Company, and the

Aetna Nut Company, all of which he serves as director.

He is past master of Northern Star Lodge, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons; a thirty-second degree Mason of the Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite, a Noble of the Mystic Shrine, a Knight of Pythias, an Elk, a Red Man, an American Mechanic and a Forester. He has been chairman of the board of trustees of the First Baptist Church, of Southington, and for thirty years was superintendent of the Sunday school. His religion is of the practical kind that finds its expression in the practice of the Golden Rule rather than in creed distinctions.

He married, in 1872, Sarah Carpenter Bennett, who died in 1901.

So a long life has been passed, that since his admission to the bar in 1871 has been lived in the public eye. There is nothing in his official life as it is reviewed by his constituents that causes them to regret the trust they have reposed in him, on the contrary the last public expression of their approval is of such recent occurrence that it leads to the belief that did not the law forbid they would gladly retain his services. On his part Governor Holcomb can indulge in a retrospective view with great satisfaction, knowing he has been true to his obligations, faithful in the performance of every duty, true to his own conscience and true to those who have trusted him.

SMITH, Edward Wier, M. D.,

Physician, Surgeon.

For thirty-five years Dr. Smith has practiced his profession in the city of Meriden, Connecticut, and there has again disproved the old saying that "a prophet is not without honor save in his own country," for he has risen in his native city to the highest professional standing.

Next to his affection for Meriden, a city sacred in its associations, is his deep interest in Yale, an institution which was long the goal of his hopes and which later became his *alma mater*. Circumstance decreed that his professional education should be obtained elsewhere, but Yale Medical School was his choice and one year was spent there. His A. B. came from Yale, and in the athletic records of the university his name appears as a member of the varsity baseball team of 1876-77-78-79.

Dr. Smith is a descendant of James Smith, born in England, who came to the Massachusetts Bay Colony before 1639, as in that year he was a proprietor of Weymouth. The line of descent is through his son, Nathaniel Smith, born in Weymouth in 1639; his son, Nathaniel (2) Smith, who moved to Hartford, Connecticut, and was one of the early settlers of Litchfield; his son, Jacob Smith, a lieutenant of the Revolution; his son, David Smith, born at the Litchfield homestead; his son, David (2) Smith, father of Dr. Edward Wier Smith.

David (2) Smith was born in Litchfield, Connecticut, April 16, 1822, died in Meriden, May 28, 1902. He learned the stonemason's trade, and lived at Litchfield until 1854, when he moved to Meriden, which city was his home for half a century. He conducted a successful contracting business until the years grew heavy, then retired after a long, active and honorable life. He was a Republican in politics, a member of the First Congregational Church, and an ardent supporter of the temperance cause. He married, November 22, 1848, Fidelia Parker, daughter of Daniel and Ruth (Hull) Parker, of Meriden, granddaughter of Jesse Hull, a Revolutionary soldier, and his wife, Hannah (Preston) Hull, daughter of Sergeant Jehiel Preston, also a

Revolutionary soldier. On November 22, 1898, Mr. and Mrs. Smith celebrated the golden anniversary of their wedding day and four years more they journeyed life's pathway together ere the bond was broken by the death of her husband. Mrs. Smith survived him until December 6, 1905. They were the parents of four daughters and two sons: Nettie, married Julius Augur, of Meriden; Frank D., of Meriden; Edward Wier, mentioned below; Ella Isabel, of Meriden; Jennie L., of Meriden; Frances E., died October 27, 1898.

Dr. Edward Wier Smith was born in Meriden, October 17, 1854, and there yet resides. After completing public school courses in Meriden, he prepared at Hopkins' Grammar School in New Haven, and in 1874 entered Yale University, whence he was graduated A. B., class of '78, a member of that class being William H. Taft, later President of the United States. He attained class distinction at Yale, took a lively interest in athletics, was a member of the varsity baseball team and prominent in other phases of university life. Having decided upon the medical profession, he again chose Yale and for a year was a student in the medical department. His study was interrupted by circumstances beyond his control, and another year was spent in teaching. He then resumed study in the medical department of McGill University, Montreal, Canada, and two years later, in 1882, was graduated with the degree of M. D. Ten years later he supplemented his study by a course at the Post-Graduate Medical School, New York City. After graduating from McGill University in 1882, Dr. Smith located in Meriden, began practice, and has won high standing as an honorable, skillful physician and surgeon, his clientele large and influential. He is senior member of the medical and

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surgical staffs of Meriden Hospital, is an honored fellow of the American College of Surgeons, member of the American Academy of Medicine, the American Medical Association, Connecticut State Medical Society, and ex-president of the New Haven County Medical Society. His interest is deep in all that pertains to his profession, and no advance in treatment or method is allowed to pass without its virtues being closely tested. He is held in high regard by his professional brethren and is constantly sought in consultation. In the medical societies named he holds honorable rank, his election as a fellow of the American College of Surgeons coming as well deserved appreciation from that distinguished body of surgeons. In Free Masonry Dr. Smith holds all degrees of the York and Scottish rites up to and including the thirty-second. He is a master mason of Meriden Lodge, No. 77, a Companion of Keystone Chapter, a Sir Knight of St. Elmo Commandery, of the York Rite, and belongs to all bodies of Lafayette Consistory, Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite. Through his Revolutionary ancestors he has gained admission to the patriotic order, Sons of the American Revolution; is a Republican in politics, and a member of the First Congregational Church.

Dr. Smith married, October 14, 1885, Helen B. Caldwell Rice, of Meriden, daughter of Oliver and Abbie C. (Caldwell) Rice, her mother a daughter of Captain John Caldwell, of Ipswich, Massachusetts, of Welsh ancestry, and his wife, Eunice (Stanwood) Caldwell, daughter of Isaac and Eunice (Hodgkins) Stanwood. Oliver Rice was a descendant of Robert Royce, who was made a freeman of Boston in 1634, but later came to Connecticut, living in Stratford and New London. His son, Samuel Royce, settled with his sons at Wallingford, where he died in 1711. He was succeeded by his son, Samuel (2)

Royce, and he by his son, Ezekiel Royce, a farmer, large landowner and officer in the French and Indian War. His commission as lieutenant was derived from King George II. and is one of the oldest documents preserved in the State. He died September 4, 1765, aged sixty-six. His son, Ezekiel (2) Royce, was born on the homestead in Wallingford, October 15, 1739, became a large landed proprietor and a well known citizen. He was a soldier of the Revolution, fought at Lexington, Bunker Hill and Long Island, and all through the struggle for liberty bore an active part. He died September 3, 1808. He married Lydia Hough, and was succeeded on the homestead by his son, Ezekiel (3) Rice (modern spelling), born October 8, 1777, died September 14, 1849, a farmer all his life. He married (second) Bethiah, widow of Dr. Theophilus Hall. Oliver Rice, son of Ezekiel (3) Rice, was born in the Rice homestead in the Hanover district of Windsor, November 17, 1819, died February 26, 1886. After a brief period spent in Ohio, he returned to the old home and there spent his life, a farmer and a citizen highly esteemed. He married, August 27, 1846, Abbie C. Caldwell, a lady of rare culture and refinement. They were the parents of three sons and two daughters, the younger, Helen B. Caldwell Rice, the wife of Dr. Edward W. Smith.

Dr. and Mrs. Smith have a daughter, Marion Rice Smith, and a son, David Parker Smith, born May 7, 1889, a graduate of Yale, A. B., class of 1910, Yale Medical School, M. D., 1912, married Evelyn Lewis, and has a son, Edward Rice Smith.

SMITH, Frank Daniel,

Merchant, Financier.

The ancestry of Frank D. Smith appears in the preceding sketch of his

brother, Dr. E. W. Smith. It is sufficient to say here that the promise of a worthy ancestry has been fulfilled in the life of Mr. Smith, who has been a useful and successful citizen of Meriden throughout his active life.

He was born July 22, 1852, at Litchfield, Connecticut, son of David and Fidelity (Parker) Smith, and was about two years of age when his parents removed to Meriden, where they settled, and where the son has made his home and achieved a high standing while gaining success in business. The public schools of his day furnished him with a meagre education, and when sixteen years of age he set out to make his way in the great commercial world. His first employment was with the firm of Bowditch & Company, furniture dealers of Meriden, with whom he remained nearly ten years, during which time, by diligent attention and industry, he was enabled to master all the details of the business as conducted by that firm. In 1878 the firm was dissolved, and Mr. Smith associated with himself Mr. J. C. Twitchell, and they took over the business, under the firm name of F. D. Smith & Company. After some years of very successful trade, the name of the firm was changed to Smith & Twitchell, and the partnership continued twenty years. At the end of that time, in 1898, Mr. Smith purchased the interest of his partner, and continued the business under his own name until his retirement from active life in 1913, the business now being conducted by his son-in-law, William E. Graham. Besides building up a large business in Meriden, Mr. Smith extended his interests by investment elsewhere, and is now president of the Smith, Tompkins Company, house furnishers of Torrington, Connecticut. He is also a director of the Puritan Trust Company, and trustee of the Meriden Savings Bank of Meriden.

Mr. Smith has ever been active in promoting the social life of the community, and has been very active in the fraternity of Free Masons, in which he has acquired all the degrees of the York and Scottish rites up to and including the thirty-second degree. He is a master Mason of Meriden Lodge, No. 77, Free and Accepted Masons; a companion of Keystone Chapter, Royal Arch Masons; a sir knight of St. Elmo Commandery, of the York Rite; and is affiliated with all the bodies of Lafayette Consistory, Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite. Through his Revolutionary ancestors he has gained admission to the patriotic order, Sons of the American Revolution, and is a member of the Colonial Club of Meriden. He is a member of the First Congregational Church of Meriden, and is one of the active and progressive supporters of the Republican party in political matters. He is popular among his associates, and enjoys the friendship of a wide sphere of acquaintances.

Mr. Smith married (first) October 12, 1875, Florence J. Powers, born October 31, 1856, daughter of Luther A. and Libbie J. (Clark) Powers, of Meriden. Mr. and Mrs. Smith are the parents of a daughter, Edna W., now the wife of William E. Graham, and the mother of a daughter, Lorraine S. Graham. Mrs. Florence J. Smith died September 29, 1909. Mr. Smith married (second) June 25, 1911, Mrs. Ida Booth Wilcox, daughter of William M. and Lois W. (Hall) Booth.

OAKEY, Peter Davis,

Congressman.

The career of the Hon. Peter Davis Oakey, of Hartford, Connecticut, has been a most varied and successful one, and exhibits a noteworthy union of characteristics and abilities, the factors in a

personality at present exerting a marked influence upon the public life of the community. Although not a native of Hartford, Mr. Oakey has resided in that city for upwards of thirty years and identified himself most closely with every department of its life.

The Oakey family is of Huguenot origin, and was founded in this country by two brothers who came to the American colonies, as did thousands of their co-religionists, to escape the oppression which they suffered at home following the revocation of the Edict of Nantes by Louis XIV. The name was spelled differently in those days, the form used by the brothers being Oukey, apparently. The records of these progenitors of the American Oakeys are very meagre, their first names even being unknown. It is known, however, that one of them settled on Long Island and that he was the ancestor of Oakey Hall, while the other made his way to Albany, New York, and from there to New Brunswick, New Jersey. This brother was the great-grandfather of Peter D. Oakey and it has come down as a tradition that he served for six months in the Revolutionary army as a drummer boy. This the present generation has from Philip Oakey, a son of the gentleman in question, who told it directly to his grandson, Peter Davis Oakey. An exhaustive search of the records of that time, however, fails to disclose anything of the sort but it is believed that this may be explained by the fact that he was so young at the time of service that his enlistment was somewhat irregular and that no entry of any sort was made of it. However this may be, there is no doubt that he lived most of his life in the New Jersey town of New Brunswick, and was prominent in the life of the community. With the next generation all the uncertainty vanishes, how-

ever, and the life and career of Philip Oakey is recorded in detail.

He was born in Albany, New York, but accompanied his father when a mere child to New Brunswick, New Jersey, and there grew to manhood. He learned the trade of cabinet maker and followed that occupation for the remainder of his life. He was married to a Miss DeMott, and died about 1864.

His son, John L. Oakey, was a native of New Brunswick, New Jersey, where he was born about 1837, and lived to the age of sixty-three years. He was a man of considerable enterprise and carried on a number of separate occupations, rising to a position of prominence in the community. He was educated in the local public schools, and later in life became a farmer. He also engaged in a mercantile venture and owned a mill which he operated successfully. He entered politics while still a young man, and eventually became a power in local affairs and represented his district in the New Jersey Legislature, in 1880. He was married to Sarah E. Wilson, of Millstone, New Jersey, a daughter of John Wilson, of that place, and to them were born three children as follows: John W., now deceased; Peter Davis, the subject of this sketch; and Ella C., now Mrs. John Remsen, of Millstone.

Peter Davis Oakey was born February 25, 1860, at Millstone, Somerset county, New Jersey. He received his name from his paternal uncle, the Rev. Peter Davis Oakey, a graduate of Rutgers College, and a Presbyterian clergyman who was located for some thirty years at Jamaica, Long Island. His nephew, the Mr. Oakey with whom we are concerned, passed the early years of his life in his native place, engaged in the characteristic occupations and pastimes of childhood, chief among the former being the acquirement of an

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education. This he obtained at the local public schools, and upon completing it engaged in the milling business with his father until the year 1882. He was then twenty-two years of age, and about the same time his father purchased a large farm in the eastern part of Maryland on the coast. This the young man and his brother were put in charge of and remained upon it for about two years, bringing it to a state of cultivation. Mr. Oakey then returned to New Jersey and there occupied himself upon the family farm until the year 1886. The young man, however, was ambitious to take part in the affairs of a larger community than that of the rural region of his birth, and accordingly sought a connection with some mercantile concern. In this he was successful, and at the age of twenty-six years was given charge of the New England branch of the Mapes Fertilizer Company, coming to Hartford to establish his headquarters. This was the beginning of his long and close association with that city in business and politics, and from that time it became his permanent home. The post was a most responsible one for a man of Mr. Oakey's years, the Mapes concern being one of the largest in that line of business in the country, but he proved himself fully equal to the task and remained in charge for five years, developing the business in his territory to great proportions. So successful was he that the attention of other mercantile concerns were drawn to him, and in 1891 he was offered the managership of the Hartford Lavine Company, which he accepted and continued to hold until that large business was sold four years later. It was at this time that Mr. Oakey entered an entirely different line of business, which eventually proved the door through which he entered politics. He had considerable ability as a writer and

secured a position with the Hartford "Courant," which he held four years. This work threw him into contact with government circles to a great extent, and in 1895 he was appointed city collector. He held this position for three years, until 1898, when he became city assessor.

In taking the step from business into politics, Mr. Oakey may be said to have found the proper department for his talents. Successful as he was in his former field, it was here that he really was at home. From early youth he had always had a keen interest in the conduct of public affairs, and was a staunch supporter of the principles and policies of the Republican party. His activity and ability soon made him a leader in the local councils of his party, and in 1914 he became the candidate for Congress from the First District of Connecticut. In the campaign which followed he was a most effective exponent of the issues that his party stood for and was successfully elected. On the fourth of March he resigned from the assessorship of Hartford, an office he had held for seventeen years, to take his seat in the august body to which he had been elected. Mr. Oakey's record in Congress is a most creditable one, and he is even now performing an invaluable service to his constituency, to his party, and to the community-at-large. His first speech in the House was well received by members of his own party, who called for an extension of his time when the limit fixed for that occasion (four minutes) had expired. The speech was on the Shackelford federal highway bill, which was opposed by Mr. Oakey on the general ground that those who have already supplied themselves with good roads at their own cost should not be compelled to build roads for others who have neglected, or been unable, to do the same. Perhaps he did not make sufficient distinction be-

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William Coe Suf.

tween neglect and inability, but he made plain the progress that had been accomplished in his own State in road building. The following are extracts therefrom: "I am not particularly concerned that this bill is reputed to be a plank in the Baltimore platform, for that somewhat remarkable document has already been relegated to the realm of political action by executive order." He declared himself little interested in the constitutionality of the proposition, because, in his own words: "In the first place I do not know whether it is constitutional or not, and in the second place, that ancient document has become irrelevant among friends." "I do not believe that her (Connecticut's) taxpayers who now feel in some sense the burden of home, State or local road improvements will feel kindly in being taxed for the rural highways of those which have not taken, or do not seem inclined to take, the initiative in this great improvement."

Besides his more special activities Mr. Oakey has been a conspicuous participant in the general life of the community, especially in social and club circles. He is a member of Lafayette Lodge, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, of Norwich, Connecticut; ——— Consistory, Knights Templar; and the Sphinx Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. He is also a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks and an ex-ruler of Hartford Lodge thereof, also a member of the Knights of Pythias and the Ancient Order of Foresters. Besides these orders, Mr. Oakey is a member of many prominent clubs, among which should be mentioned the Hartford Club, the Republican Club of Hartford, the Thames Club and the Union League Club of New Haven, and the National Press Club of Washington, D. C. He is a Presbyterian in religion, and a prominent member of the First Presbyterian Church of Hartford.

Mr. Oakey married Mrs. Ada H. Garde, the widow of William H. Garde.

A career as brilliant as that of Mr. Oakey, which has resulted in his reaching a place so high in the trust of the people at an age when his powers are at their zenith, certainly holds forth a most tempting prospect to him for the future, and to the community the promise of faithful and effective service in ever higher and more responsible capacities.

BILL, William Coe,

Manufacturer and Importer.

The Bill family of England has an ancient and honorable record, extending back almost to the beginning of the use of surnames in that country. The name means a kind of weapon, and the progenitor doubtless took his surname from his occupation in war, a bill-man. A bill was a kind of battle-ax. The family came originally from Denmark, according to the best authority and located in Shropshire, England, where for some five centuries it has been numerous and prominent, and also in Wiltshire and Staffordshire. Dr. Thomas Bill, born 1490, a prominent physician, was an attendant of Princess Elizabeth. John Bill, born 1576, was a well-known publisher of London, "publisher to King James I., Most Excellent Majestie" in 1613, and one of the first books that he published was written by the king. After he received his royal license his place of business became known as Printing House Square, by which it is still known. John Bill married Anne Mountford, authoress of a book entitled "Mirror of Modestie," published in 1621. She died May 3, 1621, aged thirty-three years. He married (second) Joan Franklin, of Throwley, County Kent. He made his will in 1630; was buried at St. Anne's, Blackfriars, London. He left a legacy to the parish of Much Wenlock,

where he was born. Children by first wife: John, mentioned below; Anne; Charles, who succeeded his father as publisher; Henry; Mary.

The Bill coat-of-arms is described: Ermine two wood-bills (battle-axes) sable with long handles proper in saltire a chief azure, a pale or, charged with a rose gules between two pelicans' heads erased at the neck, argent. There was a William Bill buried at Westminster Abby and the coat-of-arms are engraved on his tomb.

(II) John (2) Bill, son of John (1) Bill, was the immigrant ancestor, according to the researches of the author of the Bill genealogy. With his wife Dorothy he came to this country before 1635. Their children, John, aged thirteen, and Marie, aged eleven years, came to Boston in 1635, John in the ship "Hopewell" and Marie in the ship "Planter." John Bill died in 1638, and a month later Richard Tuttle became responsible to the town for Dorothy Bill, widow, "sojourner at his house" and "for anything about her." It is believed that she was Tuttle's sister. From John Bill all of the surname in this country are descended. Children: James, born in England in 1615; Thomas, born about 1618; Philip, mentioned below; John, born 1622; Mary, 1624.

(III) Philip Bill, son of John (2) Bill, was born in England about 1620. He lived at Pulling Point in Boston, Massachusetts, where his mother Dorothy and brother James also settled. He moved to Ipswich, Massachusetts, and in 1667 or 1668 to New London, Connecticut, after spending some months visiting relatives at Pulling Point. He settled on the east side of the Thames river in that part of the town that was incorporated as Groton, in 1705, and became the owner of a large amount of real estate. He died July 8, 1689, of throat distemper, and his daughter Margaret died the same day.

His widow Hannah married (second) Samuel Buckland, of New London, and died in 1709. Children: Philip, born about 1659; Mary, about 1661; Margaret, about 1663; Samuel, about 1665; John, mentioned below; Elizabeth; Jonathan, baptized November 5, 1671; Joshua, born October 16, 1675.

(IV) John (3) Bill, son of Philip Bill, was born about 1667. He went with his father to New London. He married (first) Mercy Fowler; (second) Hannah Rust. He finally located in Lebanon, and was highway surveyor there. He died in 1739. His will was dated April 21, 1736, proved January 28, 1739. Children: John, baptized December 16, 1696; Abigail, November 1, 1702; born at Lebanon: James, mentioned below; Laurana; Benajah.

(V) Lieutenant James Bill, son of John (3) Bill, was born at Lebanon, Connecticut, September 20, 1703, and died November 9, 1781 (gravestone). He married, in 1727, Kezia French, daughter of John French. He resided in the village of Goshen, part of Lebanon; was highway surveyor, grand juror. He and his wife quitclaimed their rights in land of John French at Norwich. His will was dated March 20, 1781, proved November 27, 1781. Her will was dated May 20, 1783, proved March 13, 1786. They lived in later life in Exeter, part of Lebanon. Their gravestones are standing in the old burial ground there. Children: Lurania, born August 29, 1728; Amos; Peleg, mentioned below; James, born February 20, 1736; Oliver, October 27, 1737; Lucy; Kezia, March 14, 1741-42; Betty, September 5, 1746.

(VI) Peleg Bill, son of Lieutenant James Bill, was born in Lebanon, Connecticut, January 8, 1733. He lived in Colchester, and was a soldier in the French and Indian War in the campaign near Lake George, and presumably died

in the service. His widow Jerusha married Lemuel Clark, of Mansfield, Connecticut, March 9, 1763. Children: Jerusha, baptized July 25, 1756; Abiel, mentioned below.

(VII) Abiel Bill, son of Peleg Bill, was born at Colchester, Connecticut, June 18, 1758. He owned land in Lebanon and probably lived in the village of Exeter. He was a soldier in the Revolution and in 1832 was a pensioner on account of his service. (Page 655, "Revolutionary Rolls of Connecticut.") He was then living in New London county. Children: Chester; Peleg, gave deeds of land to William Bliss in 1820; Hosea, mentioned below; daughter. (See p. 202, "Bill Genealogy" for part of the family.)

(VIII) Hosea Bill, son of Abiel Bill, was born in Exeter, Connecticut, part of Lebanon. He was a scythe manufacturer. He married Clarissa Lyman, who died at Colchester, April 2, 1869, aged seventy-two years. Children: William H., mentioned below; Lydia; Ruth.

(IX) William H. Bill, son of Hosea Bill, was born in Exeter, Connecticut, a small hamlet, half-way between Columbia and Hebron, in 1826. When a young man he removed to New London. He learned the mason's trade and followed it for many years, taking contracts and making a specialty of fancy plastering and all kinds of brick-work, both interior and exterior, and employing a number of men. About 1852 he removed to Norwich, and afterward to Hebron, where he continued in the same line of business. In politics he was a Democrat; in religion a Methodist. He married Elizabeth Foote. Children: Erastus F., born at New London, September 3, 1851; Edward Willis, mentioned below.

(X) Edward Willis Bill, son of William H. Bill, was born at Norwich, Connecticut, June 16, 1854. He attended the

public schools in Hebron and Bacon Academy at Colchester. When he was about eighteen years old, he left home and found employment as clerk in a hat store in Hartford. Afterward he was traveling salesman for George H. Clark & Company, dealers in hats, and a few years later was admitted a partner in that firm. The firm at that time did a large wholesale and jobbing business in hats. He finally became the sole owner of the business, and in 1884 he removed to New York City. The firm of Bill & Caldwell was formed November 15, 1886, and succeeded to the business of George H. Clark & Company. Mr. Caldwell died January 18, 1908, and a year later Mr. Bill became the sole proprietor, but the old name is retained. Bill & Caldwell are importers of men's stiff, soft and straw hats, with stores at Nos. 743-45 Broadway, New York City. In addition to the importing business, the firm has in recent years manufactured a large variety of hats. The salesmen of the firm cover the entire country, and the firm is the largest importers of men's hats in this country. Mr. Bill is a Republican in politics. He is a member of the Republican Club of New York; the New York Athletic Club, the Merchants' Association, the New York Credit Clearing House, and of various other commercial and social organizations. He is a communicant of the Protestant Episcopal church. He married, January 25, 1878, Minnie Agnes Coe, daughter of William Gilmore and Jeanette Todd (Lee) Coe (see Coe XVII). They had one son, William Coe, mentioned below. Minnie Agnes Coe died April 13, 1917.

(XI) William Coe Bill, son of Edward Willis Bill, was born in Hartford, Connecticut, July 14, 1880. He was educated in Columbia Institute, New York City. After leaving school he was for one year

a clerk in a retail store in Winsted, Connecticut. He then entered the employ of his father's firm, as traveling salesman, and continued for a period of four years. In 1903 he started in business on his own account with a retail hat store in Hartford, and has conducted it with great success to the present time. In 1913 he opened another hat store at Springfield, Massachusetts. Besides these two stores, he has an interest in his father's business in New York, the firm of Bill & Caldwell. Mr. Bill served for twelve years in the Governor's Foot Guard and retired with the rank of sergeant. He was appointed by the mayor of Hartford to represent the city at the San Francisco Exposition on Hartford Day. He is a thirty-second degree Mason, having taken all the degrees in the Scottish Rite. He is a member of St. John's Lodge, No. 4, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons; of Pythagoras Chapter, Royal Arch Masons; Wolcott Council, Royal and Select Masters; Washington Commandery, Knights Templar; Sphinx Temple, Order of the Mystic Shrine; ——— Consistory, Sovereign Princes of the Royal Secret. He is also a member and past exalted ruler of Hartford Lodge, No. 19, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks; of the Hartford Club; the Rotary Club; the Kinwanis Club; the Nyassett Club of Springfield; the Thames Club of New London; the New York Athletic Club; Founders and Patriots Society, and Sons of the American Revolution.

He married, August 5, 1913, Marion Shirley, daughter of Francis B. Cummings, of Hartford.

(The Coe Line).

The English ancestry of the Coe family has been traced in the "Coe Genealogy" by J. Gardner Bartlett. The coat-of-arms is described: Argent, three piles wavy meeting near the base gules, between

twelve martlets sable. The family in England descends from John Coe, of Gestingthorpe, County Essex, who was probably born in Essex about 1340, in the reign of Edward III., a prominent man. In 1412, then about seventy years old, he settled his affairs, leaving a large part of his estate to found the Hawkwood chantries. He died about 1415.

(II) John (2) Coe or Coo, as the name was spelled, married Eleanor ———. He was born about 1375, and died about 1425.

(III) John (3) Coe, son of John (2) Coe or Coo, was born about 1400, and died after 1448. He was also of Gestingthorpe.

(IV) Thomas Coe, son of John (3) Coe, was born about 1430, and died about 1507.

(V) John (4) Coe, son of Thomas Coe, was born about 1460; his will was proved in 1520. He was of Gestingthorpe; married Joane Golding, daughter of Thomas Golding. Children: John, the elder, of Gestingthorpe; John, the younger; Thomas, of Halstead, County Essex.

(VI) John (5) Coe, the younger, son of John (4) Coe, was of Gestingthorpe, born about 1495, died in 1533; married Margaret ———, who married (second) Richard Garrard. Children: John, the elder; John, the younger.

(VII) John (6) Coe, the elder, son of John (5) Coe, was born in 1523, died in 1558; lived in Maplestead and Wiston; married Dorothy ———, who married (second) Robert Turner, and (third) Oliver Dixon. Children of John Coe: John, Robert, William, Thomas, Henry, mentioned below.

(VIII) Henry Coe, son of John (6) Coe, was born in 1565, and died in 1631. He lived at Thorpe-Morieux; married Mary ———, who died in 1631. Children: Robert, mentioned below; William, born 1598; Thomas, born 1601.

(IX) Robert Coe, the American immi-

grant, son of Henry Coe, was born at Thorpe-Morieux, County Suffolk, England, and baptized there, October 26, 1596. In 1625 he was living at Boxford, County Suffolk, whence he came to this country in 1634. He was elected overseer of cloth at Boxford, April 18, 1625, and was questman of the Boxford church in 1629. He sailed from Ipswich, County Suffolk, England, in 1634, in the ship "Francis" with his wife and children, and settled at Watertown, Massachusetts. He was admitted a freeman, September 3, 1634. In June, 1635, he went with others to settle Wethersfield, Connecticut, being dismissed from the Watertown church, May 29, 1635, and remained there about five years. In November, 1640, he was one of the founders of Stamford, Connecticut, where he became a leading citizen; magistrate; deputy to the General Court. Later he went to Hempstead, Long Island, where he was elder of the church, living there eight years; magistrate there under the Dutch government. In 1652 he located in Newtown, Long Island, and again was elder of the church. In 1653 he went to Boston, Massachusetts, as deputy to get protection from the Indians, and in the same year for the same purpose to New Amsterdam. In 1656 he was one of the founders of Jamaica, Long Island, and in 1658 was appointed magistrate there by the Dutch and he held this office until 1664. In 1663 the town transferred allegiance from the Dutch to Connecticut, and in May, 1664, he was deputy to the General Court at Hartford. When the English captured New Amsterdam and Jamaica again came under the jurisdiction of that colony, Robert Coe was made judge of the Courts of Oyer and Terminer, 1669, and high sheriff of Yorkshire. He died about 1689, aged about ninety-two years.

He married (first) in England, about

1623, Mary ——, mother of his children, who was buried October 27, 1628, in Boxford, England. He married (second) April 29, 1630, in Assington, County Suffolk, Hannah Dearsley, who came hither with him. He married (third) (license dated February 15, 1674-75) Jane Rouse, widow of Edward Rouse, and formerly widow of John Smith, of Taunton. Children, born in Boxford: John, born 1625; Robert, mentioned below; Mary, 1627; Benjamin, 1628.

(X) Robert (2) Coe, son of Robert (1) Coe, was born at Boxford, baptized there September 19, 1626. He remained in Connecticut when the remainder of the family went to Long Island in 1644, and lived at Stratford. He died intestate about September, 1659, aged thirty-three years. He married, about 1650, Hannah Mitchell, who was baptized at Halifax, Yorkshire, England, June 26, 1631, daughter of Matthew and Susan (Butterfield) Mitchell. She came to this country with her parents, who located in Wethersfield. She married (second) Nicholas Elsey, of New Haven, and died there, April 2, 1702. Children, born at Stratford: Hannah, December 14, 1651, probably died young; Susanna, August 16, 1653; Sarah, about April, 1656; John, mentioned below.

(XI) Captain John (7) Coe, son of Robert (2) Coe, was born at Stratford, Connecticut, May 10, 1658. He lived in New Haven with his mother and stepfather until he came of age. His mother deeded to him his father's estate at Stratford, and in 1685 he exchanged the homestead for another lot on which he built a house and lived the remainder of his life. The house has been in the family for six generations. He was well-to-do and prominent; a farmer, land speculator, merchant, miller and innkeeper. He held various town offices; commissioned ensign, May 25, 1698; was deputy to the

General Assembly in 1701 and 1715; lieutenant, May 20, 1706, and captain, October 13, 1709; served in the French and Indian War in 1708. His will was dated January 29, 1740, and proved May 5, 1741. He married, December 20, 1682, Mary Hawley, born at Stratford, July 10, 1663, died there September 9, 1731, daughter of Lieutenant Joseph and Catherine (Birdsey) Hawley. He died April 19, 1741. Children, born at Stratford: Robert, mentioned below; Joseph, February 2, 1686-87; Hannah, April 14, 1689; Mary, August 11, 1691; John, December 5, 1693; Sarah, March 26, 1695; Ephraim, December 18, 1698; Catherine, September 23, 1700; Abigail, November 11, 1702; Ebenezer, August 18, 1704.

(XII) Ensign Robert (3) Coe, son of Captain John (7) Coe, was born at Stratford, Connecticut, September 21, 1684. When he came of age his father gave him a tract of land in Durham, of which he was a pioneer, and was chosen lister of the first town meeting; commissioned ensign, October, 1718. In 1721 he moved to what is now Middlefield, Connecticut, where he lived the remainder of his days. He died there, February 2, 1762. His will was dated February 21, 1761, proved February 20, 1762. He married, December 21, 1708, Barbara Parmalee, born in Guilford, June 23, 1689, daughter of Sergeant John and Mary (Mason) Parmalee. She died in Bristol, Connecticut, September 26, 1774, aged eighty-five years. Children, second to seventh born at Durham, eighth to thirteenth at Middlefield: John; Jonathan, mentioned below; Martha, March 21, 1712-13; Ebenezer, August 21, 1715; Mary, April 4 or 11, 1717; Robert, June 11, 1719; Hannah, April 12, 1721; Robert, baptized June 17, 1723; Jedediah, August 4, 1725; Thomas, May 18, 1727; Reuben, November 17, 1728; William, April 29, 1730; Rachel, September 6, 1732.

(XIII) Jonathan Coe, son of Ensign Robert (3) Coe, was born in Durham, Connecticut, about February, 1710-11. He bought land in the wilderness in what is now Torrington, Connecticut, and became the first permanent settler there, remaining until 1784, when he went to Winchester, Connecticut, where he spent his last years, and died April 23, 1795. He was one of the founders of the Torrington church; deputy to the Connecticut Assembly in 1762, 1764 and 1765. He married, September 23, 1737, Elizabeth Elmer, born 1710, died June 28, 1794, daughter of Deacon Jonathan and Mary Elmer, of Windsor. Children, born at Torrington: Oliver, born September 3, 1738; Robert, March 28, 1740; Jonathan, mentioned below; Elizabeth, September 15, 1743; Jerusha, March 27, 1746; Martha, January 15, 1749; Ebenezer, December 2, 1750; Lucretia, June 9, 1755.

(XIV) Ensign Jonathan (2) Coe, son of Jonathan (1) Coe, was born at Torrington, Connecticut, August 20, 1742. He bought of his brother Robert a farm at Winchester, whither he removed and lived until 1796, when he settled in that part of the town now Winsted, and died there August 1, 1824. He was the founder of Methodism in Winchester. He was a soldier in the Revolution, ensign in Captain John Hill's company, in New York, 1778; also on a committee of army supply. He married (first) April 15, 1767, Eunice Cook, born March 5, 1746, died April 12, 1818, daughter of Deacon John and Rachel (Wilson) Cook, of Torrington. He married (second) Sarah (Cook) Hurlburt, born October 31, 1750, sister of his first wife. Children by first wife, the first born at Torrington, the others in Winchester: Lavinia, February 11, 1768; Jonathan, mentioned below; Eunice, March 23, 1772; Roger, July 27, 1774; Rhoda, March 27, 1777; Huldah, January 3, 1779; David,

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February 11, 1781; Daniel, February 2, 1783; Eben, July 9, 1785.

(XV) Jonathan (3) Coe, son of Ensign Jonathan (2) Coe, was born in Winchester, Connecticut, March 23, 1770. He settled on a farm in Winsted in that town, where he built a brick house on what is known as Meadowbrook Farm, and lived there to the end of his life. He was selectman, 1819 to 1825; representative in the Legislature, 1822-23-25-28, and was justice of the peace. He died at Winsted, May 31, 1849. He married (first) October 3, 1792, Charlotte Spencer, born at Saybrook, April 4, 1773, died July 15, 1842, daughter of Thomas and Phebe (Grinnell) Spencer, and a descendant of John and Priscilla (Mullins) Alden, who came in the "Mayflower." He married (third) November 30, 1848, Betsey (Miller) Wetmore, of Wolcottville, Connecticut, born at Torrington, November 8, 1770, daughter of Ebenezer and Thankful (Allin) Miller, and widow of Ebenezer L. Wetmore. She died September 18, 1850, aged eighty years. Children, born at Winchester: Jehiel, mentioned below; Chloe, born February 24, 1797; Wealthy, March 1, 1799; Charlotte, August 24, 1801; Asahel, April 4, 1804; Sylvia, August 12, 1806; Huldah, April 6, 1809; Jane, August 14, 1812; Ruth, April 5, 1814.

(XVI) Jehiel Coe, son of Jonathan (3) Coe, was born at Winsted, in Winchester, Connecticut, October 5, 1794. He succeeded to his father's homestead, Meadowbrook Farm, and lived there all his active life. He died April 15, 1875. He married (first) September 4, 1816, Amanda Betsey Case, born in Simsbury, Connecticut, April 28, 1797, daughter of Luke and Betsey (Adams) Case. She died in Winsted, February 18, 1855. He married (second) September 25, 1856, Harriet E. Sage, widow of Hiram Sage. Children by first wife, born at Winsted: Charlotte, De-

cember 21, 1817; Luke Case, June 13, 1821; Spencer Wallace, October 15, 1827; William Gilmore, mentioned below; Mary Jane, June 20, 1831.

(XVII) William Gilmore Coe, son of Jehiel Coe, was born at Winsted, Connecticut, September 10, 1829. He studied law and was admitted to the bar in 1851; after a few years of practice in New Britain, Connecticut, he returned to Winsted in 1857 and practiced there. He was an organizer and officer of the Western Connecticut Railroad; served two terms in the Assembly; was postmaster of Winsted from 1858 to 1872; active in the church. He was president of the committee in charge of the Centennial in 1871. He died at Winsted, May 31, 1872. He married (first) September 15, 1852, Martha Amelia Williams, born at Ballston, New York, daughter of Uriah and Jane (Scribner) Williams; She died October 6, 1854, at Jonesville, New York. He married (second) May 27, 1856, Jeanette Todd Lee, born at New Britain, March 9, 1834, died February 4, 1910, daughter of Lorenzo P. and Jeanette Todd (Hills) Lee; a talented woman, especially in music and art. Child by first wife: Martha Jane, born at Jonesville, September 17, 1854, married Pliny Garnsey Brooks. By second wife: Minnie Agnes, at Winsted, October 31, 1857, married Edward W. Bill (see Bill X); Alice Lee, at Winsted, August 12, 1859.

COLLINS, Benjamin White,

Business Man.

The Collins coat-of-arms is as follows: Vert, a griffin segreant or, beaked, legged and ducally gorged argent. Crest: A demi griffin or, beaked, legged and ducally gorged argent. Since 1663 descendants of John Collins, of Boston, Massachusetts, have been identified with the State of

Connecticut, John (2) Collins, son of the founder, settling in Middletown, in that year. Meriden soon became the family seat of this branch, and they have been important factors in business and civic life. Benjamin White Collins, a twentieth century representative, has long been an important factor in corporative enterprises in association with his honored father, Aaron L. Collins, in agriculture and business, and his successor as president of the Meriden Grain & Feed Company. The name is an honored one in Connecticut, and in the present, as in the past, is borne by men of public spirit and enterprise. John Collins, of Boston, Massachusetts, brother of Deacon Edward Collins, probably came from England a few years earlier than his brother. He was admitted to the church at Boston, April 4, 1646, and took the freeman's oath the following May 6. Like his brother he led an active life, was a shoemaker and tanner, and in 1640 had a grant of land at Braintree. He was a member of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company of Boston. He died March 29, 1670. By his wife Hannah he had sons, John (2) and Thomas; daughters, Susannah and Elizabeth.

John (2) Collins may have been born in England, and come to New England with his parents. This, however, is conjecture. In Boston he learned his father's trade, tanner and shoemaker, and worked with him until 1663 when he went to Middletown, Connecticut, at about the same time as did his cousins, Samuel and Rev. Nathaniel Collins. In 1664 he moved to Saybrook with Samuel Collins, signed the New Plantation Covenant of Branford, and in December, 1669, was at Guilford, Connecticut. In 1682 he was appointed to teach the grammar school for a quarter of the year on trial. This service must have proved satisfactory, as he

taught the school for several years thereafter. His will was proved January 1, 1704-05. His first wife Mary died in 1667. He married (second) June 2, 1669, Mary, daughter of John Stevens, and widow of Henry Kingsworth. He married (third) March 6, 1699, Dorcas, daughter of Samuel Swain, and widow of John Taintor, who survived him and married a third husband, William Wheeler. By his first wife he had a daughter, Mary, and sons, John and Robert.

Robert Collins was born in 1667, died August 20, 1745. He resided in Middletown and Meriden, Connecticut, had a house and listed in Guilford in 1690, joined the church in Meriden, October 22, 1729, and was in Wallingford in 1735 and 1740. His will, dated January 2, 1741, was proved September 2, 1745. His first wife, Lois (Bennett) Collins, of Southampton, Long Island, died in 1704. He married (second) June 3, 1707, Eunice, daughter of Edward and Elizabeth Foster. By his second wife he had a daughter, Mary, and sons, Robert and Edward. Edward Collins, son of Robert Collins and his second wife, Eunice (Foster) Collins, was born at Meriden, Connecticut, August 7, 1711, died there, January 2, 1802. He married, August 29, 1738, Susanna Peck, and had a daughter, Molly, and sons, Daniel and Samuel.

Daniel Collins, eldest son of Edward and Susanna (Peck) Collins, was born in Meriden, February 16, 1741, and there died November 10, 1819. He was a soldier of the Revolution, always known as Captain Dan Collins. He was a member of the Second Company, Captain Havens, serving as sergeant from May 6 to June 10, 1775. He reënlisted in 1777 and resigned in 1778. He again was in the service in 1779, was a captain in 1780, and in 1818 was granted a pension. He married, May 17, 1774, Susanna Lyman, daughter

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of Captain Aaron Lyman, of Wallingford. Children: Molly, married Benjamin Curtis; Susanna, married Jonathan Edwards; Lucy, married a Mr. Moran; Aaron; Lyman, of further mention; Betsey, married Colonel Stephen Seymour.

Lyman Collins, son of Edward and Susanna (Lyman) Collins, was a soldier of the War of 1812. He married Elizabeth (Betsey) Carter, daughter of Salmon Carter, of Wallingford, and had children: Aaron Lyman, of further mention; Charles H., a manufacturer and merchant, married Sarah C. Brooks; Lucy A., married N. P. Ives.

Aaron Lyman Collins, son of Lyman and Elizabeth (Carter) Collins, was born at the Collins homestead, East Main street, Meriden, December 20, 1820, and there resided until his death, March 28, 1903. He attended the public school, and remained his father's farm assistant until coming of legal age, then with his brother, Charles H. Collins, started a grocery business in Meriden "Center." This partnership was dissolved in 1856, and then he became an employee of the cutlery firm of Pratt, Ropes & Webb, a business established in Meriden in 1846. The same year the business was incorporated as the Meriden Cutlery Company, Mr. Collins continuing in constantly increasing positions of responsibility until 1878, when he was elected president of the company, a position he held until his death. He also held official relation with other important business enterprises of Meriden; was president of the Wilcox Silver Plate Company until its absorption by the International Silver Company; president of the Meriden Grain & Feed Company; director of the Home National Bank and trustee of the City Savings Bank. He was a man of high business quality and sterling character, a natural leader, a loyal friend and neighbor. He married Sylvia White,

daughter of the Rev. Benjamin White, of Middlefield, Connecticut. Sons: Charles Lyman, Edward John and Benjamin White Collins.

Benjamin White Collins, son of Aaron Lyman and Sylvia (White) Collins, was born at the Collins homestead, East Main street, Meriden, Connecticut, May 1, 1859. He attended the old Center street school, and until 1895 was associated with his father in the cultivation of the home farm and in the raising of blooded horses and cattle. In 1895, still in association, they assumed the ownership and management of the hay, grain and feed business of A. S. Russell, located on South Colony street, Meriden. They conducted that business as a firm until December, 1897, then incorporated it as the Meriden Grain & Feed Company, Aaron L. Collins, president; Benjamin W. Collins, manager, and since his father's death he has been president and treasurer. Thanks to his early training and association with his honored father, he has continued business enterprises along both agricultural and manufacturing lines, and in addition to his interests in the Meriden Grain & Feed Company is an important stockholder in one of the largest potato dealing companies in all New England, and a large owner of real estate. He is an excellent business man, a good friend and neighbor, genial and friendly, highly esteemed in his community. He is a member of the State Agricultural Society (ex-secretary); Meriden Agricultural Society (ex-president); ex-treasurer of the Cattle Breeders' Association, and a member of the Boston Chamber of Commerce. He has, in addition to the interests named, acquired important holdings in Meriden corporations and is closely identified with their management. He is president of the Meriden Braid Company; director of the Meriden Cutlery Company; and a direc-

tor of the Home National Bank. Hardly yet in the prime of life he has accomplished much, but with his broad vision and business ability he may aspire to any position in the business world. In the Masonic order he is popular and prominent, holding the thirty-second degree of the Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite, and all the degrees of Center Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons; Keystone Chapter, Royal Arch Masons; Hamilton Council, Royal and Select Masters; and St. Elmo Commandery, Knights Templar. He is also a member of Pyramid Temple, Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. In political faith he is a Republican, and served for years on the Meriden School Board. His clubs are the Masonic, Home, and Highland Country.

Mr. Collins married, March 5, 1895, Sophy Lowell Northrop, daughter of Lucius Northrop. They are the parents of a daughter Betsey, born October 9, 1901.

COWLES, Walter Goodman,

Lawyer, Insurance.

John Cowles, immigrant ancestor, was born in the west of England, it is thought, about 1598. He came from there to this country in 1635, locating in Massachusetts. He came to Hartford, Connecticut, 1635-39, in 1640 he removed to Farmington, Connecticut, and in 1652 was one of the organizers of the church there. He purchased land at the north end of Farmington village, which he later sold, and purchased three lots just south of the present meeting house and erected a house there. He was deputy to the General Assembly in 1653-54. He removed to Hadley, Massachusetts, about 1663, but was probably not among the first settlers. His remains were interred in the cemetery at South Hadley. He was one of the committee that laid out a burying place for

the town, February 14, 1669, and there was no other cemetery there until 1848. He spelled his name Cowles in order to distinguish himself from another man named Cole of the same town; and from that time to the present the descendants of his eldest son Samuel have spelled the name Cowles and those of the youngest son John, until the beginning of the nineteenth century, favored the spelling Cowls. His widow, Hannah Cowles, went to live with her son-in-law, Caleb Stanley, of Hartford, where she died, March 16, 1683, and was buried there. Her will was dated October 27, 1680, and in it she states that her husband's last will was dated December 11, 1674. Children: Samuel, mentioned below; John, born 1641; Hannah, 1644, married Caleb Stanley, of Hartford; Sarah, 1646, married Nathaniel Goodwin; Esther, 1649, married Thomas Bull; Elizabeth, 1651, married Edward Lyman; Mary, June 24, 1654, married Nehemiah Dickinson.

(II) Samuel Cowles, eldest son of John and Hannah Cowles, was born in Hartford, Connecticut, in 1639, and died in Farmington, Connecticut, April 17, 1691. He resided at Farmington practically all his life, his parents removing there in 1640, and was one of the eighty-four proprietors of the town in 1672. He became the progenitor of the Connecticut branch of the family, his brother John being the ancestor of the Massachusetts branch. He married, February 14, 1660, Abigail, daughter of Timothy Stanley, one of the leading men of Hartford, who came from County Kent, England, in 1634, and was a member of the Rev. Hooker's company that went from Cambridge to settle Hartford in 1636. Children, born at Farmington: Samuel, March 17, 1661; Abigail, January, 1663, married Thomas Porter; Hannah, December 10, 1664; Timothy, November 4, 1666; Sarah, December 25,



W. A. ...

TILDEN FOUNDATIONS
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1668, married Stephen Hart; John, January 28, 1670; Nathaniel, February 15, 1673; Isaac, March 23, 1674-75; Joseph, January 18, 1677-78; Elizabeth, March 17, 1680; Caleb, mentioned below.

(III) Caleb Cowles, youngest son of Samuel and Abigail (Stanley) Cowles, was born at Farmington, Connecticut, June 20, 1682, and died November 15, 1725. He settled in Kensington, then called the "Great Swamp," and was one of the original "seven pillars" of the church formed there, December 10, 1712. He married, August 8, 1710, Abigail, daughter of Joseph Woodford. She died in 1736. Children: Hezekiah, born 1711, died 1736; Daniel, mentioned below; Caleb, Jr., born 1719, died 1753.

(IV) Daniel Cowles, son of Caleb and Abigail (Woodford) Cowles, was born at Kensington, Connecticut, December 14, 1717, and died in 1798. Previously he had disposed by sale of his property in Kensington and removed to Worthington, locating on Lovely street (now West Avon), where he spent the remainder of his days. He married Martha Powell, who died in 1810, aged ninety years. Children: Daniel, mentioned below; Selah, died 1821; Ziba.

(V) Daniel (2) Cowles, son of Daniel (1) and Martha (Powell) Cowles, was born in 1741, and died in Worthington (West Avon) in 1809. He was a soldier in the Revolution. He removed from Kensington to Lovely street, Worthington (West Avon), in 1779, and there spent the remainder of his days. He married, April 25, 1765-66, Esther Rhodes, daughter of Joseph Rhodes. She died in 1815, aged seventy-three years. Children: Daniel, born 1767; Lemuel, mentioned below; William, born 1781.

(VI) Lemuel Cowles, son of Daniel (2) and Esther (Rhodes) Cowles, was born in 1776, and died in 1815. He mar-

ried Esther Gridley, daughter of Seth Gridley, who was a soldier in the Revolution. Children: Walter H., born in 1802, died same year; Walter Hamilton, mentioned below; Edward, born in 1806.

(VII) Walter Hamilton Cowles, son of Lemuel and Esther (Gridley) Cowles, was born at the old homestead on Lovely street, West Avon, Connecticut, December 15, 1803. When he was twelve years of age his father died. He had an invalid mother and one brother, then nine years of age. After the death of his mother, the home farm was divided between the brothers, and Walter H. sold his part and opened a country tavern. At one of the country fairs he exhibited a working model of a railroad train, then a most decided curiosity, and this demonstrated that he possessed inventive genius. Later he occupied and conducted a large farm known as the Gridley Farm in Unionville (a village in Farmington). About 1850 he, with his son Samuel, began the manufacture of soap. The start was made with a rough iron kettle bought at a junk shop for thirty-five cents and some wood ashes and "soap grease" picked up in the neighborhood. The sole product was "soft soap," so common in those days. The soap was traded for more ashes and grease, also for the necessities of life, and rarely was there any sold for money. The father was the practical soap maker and the son was the salesman. He made long wagon trips and rapidly increased the volume of business. A factory became necessary and was built in Unionville on what is now called Water street. The old factory, altered and divided into two tenement houses, is still standing. Here the father developed the process of making "bar soap," and a little later the manufacture of candles was added. In 1859 they removed their factory to Hartford, locating at the foot of Talcott street,

where the factory still stands. A Mr. Gridley was admitted as a partner and the firm name was then Cowles & Gridley. In 1864 the Cowles interest was bought by Lemuel T. Frisbie, who afterwards acquired the Gridley interest. Walter H. Cowles was considered an expert practical soap maker and was paid a large sum by Mr. Williams, the now famous soap manufacturer of Glastonbury, Connecticut, for some of his formulae and personal instruction in the soap maker's art. After this he was engaged in a general and successful real estate business in Hartford. The partnership between father and son was strictly general. There was never a balance sheet or a division. They always lived together and all earnings or profits of either from any source were put into a common fund. Walter H. Cowles was one of the founders and ardent supporters of the Windsor Avenue Congregational Church and was one of its deacons for many years. Mr. Cowles married, July 10, 1822, after the death of his mother, Azuba Steadman, a daughter of Thomas and Elizabeth (Watts) Steadman, the latter named a relative of Isaac Watts, the well known hymn writer. Mrs. Cowles was a tailoress of much skill. Their children were: Lemuel W., born 1823, died 1878; James P., born 1825, died 1895; Samuel W., mentioned below; Marietta, born 1828, died 1831. Walter H. Cowles died February 7, 1888, and his wife died October 22, 1872, aged seventy-eight years. Both are buried at Hartford.

(VIII) Samuel W. Cowles, son of Walter Hamilton and Azuba (Steadman) Cowles, was born in Avon, Hartford county, Connecticut, November 10, 1826, and died at his home on Windsor avenue, Hartford, Connecticut, February 14, 1900. He engaged in business with his father, as aforementioned, and in 1864, when the

business was disposed of by sale, he became identified with life insurance interests, and as a member of the Board of Trade was also prominently connected with the material growth and prosperity of his adopted city. He was a well informed man, being especially interested in historical research, and he was a member of the Connecticut Historical Society from April, 1891, until his decease. He was one of the founders of the Windsor Avenue Congregational Church of Hartford, in which he took a keen interest, and was a member of St. John's Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons; the Connecticut Society, Sons of the American Revolution; and the Putnam Phalanx, of which he was an honorary member. He was the owner of the Peregrine White Bible. He was highly regarded in commercial circles as a man of the strictest honor and integrity, and his demise was sincerely mourned by a wide circle of friends and acquaintances. He married, December 31, 1851, Harriet Sophia Goodman, born in West Hartford, June 20, 1829, died April 24, 1896, daughter of Childs and Sarah (Porter) Goodman (see Goodman line). They were the parents of two children: Walter Goodman, mentioned below; and Arthur James, born October 31, 1861, died January 29, 1904; he was the senior partner of the firm of Cowles & Howard, grocers, of Hartford.

(IX) Walter Goodman Cowles, son of Samuel W. and Harriet Sophia (Goodman) Cowles, was born in Farmington, Connecticut, April 4, 1857. Two years after his birth his parents removed to Hartford, Connecticut, and from that date to the present time (1917) he has been a resident of that city save as the requirements of his business have made other residence temporarily necessary. His education, begun in the public schools of Hartford, was continued at the Connecti-

cut Literary Institute, located at Suffield, where he completed preparatory study. He prepared for the profession of law at Yale Law School, from which he was graduated with the degree of LL. B., class of 1879, and the same year was admitted to the Connecticut bar. He began practice in Hartford and in Bristol, but in 1882 withdrew from private practice to become private secretary to J. G. Batterson, of the Travelers' Insurance Company. On July 1, 1884, he entered the employ of the company to look after the company's land titles and legal matters, having previous to that date performed this work in the evenings during his tenure of the office of private secretary to Mr. Batterson, and thereafter devoted his entire time to that branch of the business for many years. There was trouble in Kansas, through a land agent, and in May, 1885, Mr. Cowles went to that State, expecting to remain only a short period of time, but he remained nearly ten years in that State and in Colorado looking after the company's interests, investments and litigation. In December, 1894, he returned to Hartford, Connecticut, and was made attorney of the liability department, in charge of the adjustments. On January 2, 1904, he was elected secretary of the company, and on January 24, 1912, was elected vice-president of the company, still retaining charge of the liability department. He was the organizer of the liability claim department of this company. He has specialized liability and workmen's compensation insurance lines, has originated many of the current practices, has written extensively, and is an interesting and forceful public speaker, his services of this sort being much in demand. Mr. Cowles is a member of the Connecticut Historical Society; Casualty, Actuarial and Statistical Society; St. John's Lodge, No. 4, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons; Pythagoras Chapter, Royal Arch Masons; Washington Com-

mandery, Knights Templar; Connecticut Consistory, Sovereign Princes of the Royal Secret; Sphinx Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine; is past master, past high priest and past eminent commander of Masonic lodges in the West; member of the Hartford Club, Hartford Golf Club, and Country Club of Farmington. He is a member of the Windsor Avenue Congregational Church, and was chairman of the committee for many years. He is a member of the Veteran Corps, Governor's Foot Guard. He is a Republican in politics.

Mr. Cowles married (first) June 9, 1886, in Cambridge, Illinois, Nellie Francis, born in Cambridge, April 10, 1862, died October 12, 1905, daughter of Morrison and Mary C. (Moor) Francis, the former named, now deceased, having been a farmer, stock raiser and miller. Mary C. (Moor) Francis was a descendant of John Moor (1683-1774) and his wife, Janet Moor (1687-1786); through their son, Elder William Moor (1717-1784), and his wife, Mollie (Jack) Moor; their son, John Moor (1746-1839), and his wife, Betsey (Miller) Moor; their son, Captain John Moor (1790), and his wife, Deborah (Sherman) Moor, the latter named daughter of Reuben Sherman, and they were the parents of Mary C. Moor, aforementioned. Mr. and Mrs. Cowles were the parents of three children: Francis Walter, born October 28, 1888, educated in the public schools of Hartford, entered the Naval Academy at Annapolis, Maryland, now engaged in business; Donald Buford, born July 26, 1895, educated in the Hartford public school, Holderness School, Plymouth, New Hampshire, and the New York Military Academy at Cornwall-on-the-Hudson, from which he was graduated in June, 1915; and Richard Goodman, born June 18, 1900, died October 7, 1905.

Mr. Cowles married (second) Novem-

ber 2, 1907, Mrs. Elgitha (Wyckoff) Mills, widow of Hiram R. Mills, of Hartford. Mrs. Cowles had one son by her first marriage, Hiram Wyckoff Mills, who graduated from Harvard College. Mrs. Cowles was born in Bloomfield, Connecticut, at the summer home of her parents, June 11, 1859. She was the daughter of Amos Dayton Wyckoff, a large and successful importer of rubber in New York City, and Julia (Davis) Wyckoff. Mr. Wyckoff died in New York City, August 5, 1871, and Mrs. Wyckoff died in Hartford, June 12, 1913. Both are buried in Bloomfield.

(The Goodman Line).

(I) Deacon Richard Goodman, born in England, 1609, settled at Cambridge, Massachusetts, in 1632, removed to Hartford, Connecticut, in 1639, where he was one of the original proprietors. He owned "a lot on Main street north of the meeting house yard." He was a builder and constructed several buildings in Hartford including the jail. He was elected a constable, perhaps the first in Hartford. He was concerned in the church dissensions and left with a large party of dissenters. He settled in Hadley, Massachusetts. He was made captain of a militia company organized to protect the town from the Indians. On April 3, 1676, while walking alone in a field near town, he was shot by the Indians from ambush. On December 8, 1659, he married Mary Terry, daughter of Stephen Terry, of Windsor. She was born December 31, 1635, died in 1692, and buried at Deerfield, Massachusetts. Children: John, born 1661, died 1725; Richard, mentioned below; Stephen, born 1664; Mary, born 1665; Thomas, born 1668, died 1670; Elizabeth, born 1671; Thomas, born 1673, died 1748; Samuel, born 1675.

(II) Lieutenant Richard (2) Goodman, son of Deacon Richard (1) and Mary

(Terry) Goodman, was born March 23, 1663, and some time after 1678 he returned to Hartford, where he became a wealthy, influential citizen, his death occurring May 14, 1730. He married Abigail Pantry, born January 11, 1679, daughter of John Pantry (1650-1736) and his wife, Abigail (Mix) Pantry, of West Hartford, and granddaughter of John Pantry and his wife, Hannah (Tuttle) Pantry (1632-1683), and of Thomas and Rebecca (Turner) Mix. Six children.

(III) Timothy Goodman, son of Lieutenant Richard (2) and Abigail (Pantry) Goodman, was born September 22, 1706, died March 12, 1786. He married, May 7, 1735, Joanna Wadsworth, born in 1715, died March 10, 1768, daughter of Joseph Wadsworth (born 1682, died 1778) and his wife, Joanna (Hovey) Wadsworth, granddaughter of Captain Joseph Wadsworth (1650-1729), of Connecticut Charter memory, he having stolen the charter and hid it in the Charter Oak, and his wife, Elizabeth (Barnard) Wadsworth, daughter of Bartholomew Barnard, and great-granddaughter of William Wadsworth (1632-1675) and his wife, Eliza (Stone) Wadsworth. Joanna (Hovey) Wadsworth was a daughter of Lieutenant Thomas Hovey (1648-1739) and his wife, Sarah (Cooke) Hovey (1662), and granddaughter of Daniel Hovey. Sarah (Cooke) Hovey was a daughter of Captain Avery Cooke (1640-1746) and his wife, Sarah (Westwood) Cooke (1644-1730). Mr. and Mrs. Goodman had nine children.

(IV) Richard (3) Goodman, son of Timothy and Joanna (Wadsworth) Goodman, was born April 14, 1748, died April 8, 1834, a resident of West Hartford. He married, in 1771, Nancy Seymour, born February 16, 1751, died January 27, 1792, daughter of Timothy and Lydia (Kellogg) Seymour. They were the parents

of thirteen children, of whom Childs was the youngest; there were two pairs of twins.

(V) Captain Childs Goodman, son of Richard (3) and Nancy (Seymour) Goodman, was born November 7, 1791. He was a farmer and miller of West Hartford. He married, April 10, 1822, Sarah Porter, born April 10, 1796, daughter of Jesse Porter (1758-1823) and his wife, Sibyl (Steele) Porter (1763-1814), daughter of Samuel and Martha Steele, granddaughter of John and Chlorinda (Whitman) Porter, and great-granddaughter of William and Mary (Smith) Porter. Chlorinda (Whitman) Porter was a daughter of Solomon and Susannah (Cole) Whitman, granddaughter of Samuel and Sarah (Stoddard) Whitman, and great-granddaughter of Zachariah and Sarah (Alvord) Whitman, the former named the son of John Whitman, the latter named the daughter of Dr. John Alvord. Sarah (Stoddard) Whitman was a daughter of the Rev. Solomon and Esther (Warham) Stoddard. Captain Childs and Sarah (Porter) Goodman lived in the old homestead on West Hartford street, and their granddaughter resides there at the present time. Children of Captain and Mrs. Goodman: Amelia S., born September 14, 1824, married, April 10, 1843, Noadiah F. Emmons, whom she survived until 1910; Chester, born February 16, 1827, died June 12, 1885, married Maria Flag; Harriet Sophia, who became the wife of Samuel W. Cowles (see Cowles VIII); and Jennie L., born October 18, 1831, living at the present time (1917), married, June 28, 1860, Henry C. Andrus.

BRADLEY, Nathaniel Lyman,

Manufacturer, Enterprising Citizen.

The year 1852 marked the inception of a great Meriden enterprise, one with

which the Bradley name has been intimately connected until the present day, although the humble Bradley Hatch & Company of 1852, with a capital of five thousand dollars, bore little relation to the great Bradley & Hubbard Manufacturing Company, now employing in their Meriden works over one thousand hands. In 1854 the Hatch Brothers withdrew, Walter Hubbard purchasing their stock, and from that time the business has been a Bradley and Hubbard concern, no stock having been sold out of that name since the incorporation of the Bradley & Hubbard Manufacturing Company in 1875, when C. P. Linsley acquired his interest. As treasurer of the company since its organization and as a member of the original firm for twenty-three previous years, Mr. Bradley may justly be called its founder, a fact recognized in the prominence given his name from the beginning. But the development of the immense business which bears his name is but one of the many activities of a long and busy life, as in many corporations, in civic life, church and society, he proved the depth of his interest and the generosity of his nature. He was a grandson of Daniel Bradley who, driven from his farm in Vermont by the British operations during the Revolutionary War, settled first in Hamden, New Haven county, Connecticut, and later in Cheshire, where he died, leaving a son Levi.

Levi Bradley was born in Cheshire, November 11, 1792, died in Meriden, Connecticut, March 18, 1877. His early life was spent on the home farm, but in his eighteenth year he purchased the right from his father to go where he liked. He loaded a one-horse wagon with tinware bought on credit, and started south, not offering his stock for sale until reaching Atlanta, Georgia. There he sold out to such good advantage that on his return

home eight months later he was able to pay for the goods he had sold, repay to his father the sum agreed upon, and to finance a second trip the following winter. For nine years he made a similar business journey through the south each winter, but after his marriage he settled permanently on his farm in Cheshire, there being known as one of the thriftiest and best of farmers. He was the first man in his day to attempt to raise wheat in Cheshire, bringing the seed from New York. His crop of growing wheat was a great curiosity in the town and attracted many visitors. His farm was a model of neatness, his products invariably winning premiums wherever entered. He was the discoverer of the fact that Cheshire was rich in barytes, and the first to open a mine to take out that mineral. He obtained an option on the farm on which he found his first specimen, later completed the purchase, and after mining for a time sold out at a handsome profit. The purchasers worked the mine for years very profitably, retaining Mr. Bradley as manager, but after two years he resigned and again gave his sole attention to his farm. He was a representative in the State Legislature from Cheshire, and was a man highly regarded for uprightness of life and sound judgment.

Levi Bradley married, September 30, 1819, Abigail Ann Atwater, born October 17, 1800, died May 25, 1897, daughter of Samuel and Patience (Peck) Atwater, of Cheshire, a descendant of David Atwater, the founder of the family in America. Daniel Atwater came from London, England, in 1638, and was one of the signers of the New Haven Covenant in 1639. The line of descent to Mrs. Bradley was through the founder's son Jonathan, a prominent merchant of New Haven, who married Ruth Peck, daughter of Rev. Jeremiah and Joanna (Kitchel) Peck;

their son, Jonathan Atwater, a Revolutionary soldier, and his wife, Abigail Bradley; their son, Abraham Atwater (a drummer boy in the American army at the age of fifteen years, with his father and brother Isaac), and his wife, Patience Peck; Abigail Ann, their eighth child, and her husband, Levi Bradley. Mrs. Levi Bradley was a well informed woman, a wide reader, and until her death at the age of ninety-seven read without the aid of glasses. After their children had settled in Meriden, she and her husband left the farm and made that city their home, she continuing her residence there until her death twenty years after being left a widow. She was a member of Susan Carrington Clarke Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution. Levi and Abigail A. Bradley were the parents of: Emmeline Amelia; Samuel Atwater; William Lambert; Nathaniel Lyman, to whose memory this tribute of respect is offered; Abby Ann, married Walter Hubbard.

Nathaniel Lyman Bradley was born at the home farm in Cheshire, Connecticut, December 27, 1829. He was reared to habits of industry and right living by his religious parents, attended public school, and at the age of fifteen was graduated from old Meriden Academy. For one year after graduation he was clerk in a New Haven hardware store, then returned home and remained his father's assistant until twenty-one. He then placed his little capital in a Southington clock factory, and himself worked in the factory at a daily wage of one dollar and twenty-five cents. Later he was awarded a contract for making clocks, but clocks not selling as rapidly as they were being made, the works were shut down, and Mr. Bradley set out to find customers. He visited New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington, meeting with such

success that upon his return he was made a director of the company and placed in charge of the sales department.

In 1852, with the Hatch Brothers, his own brother, William Lambert Bradley, and his brother-in-law, Walter Hubbard, Mr. Bradley organized the firm of Bradley, Hatch & Company, with five thousand dollars joint capital. Two years later, more capital was a necessity, but Hatch Brothers not being able to supply their share, Walter Hubbard sold his dry goods business, bought the Hatch interest, and with the Bradleys reorganized as Bradley & Hubbard, and took over the interests of Bradley, Hatch & Company, establishing on the site of the present plant. In 1862 William L. Bradley retired, N. L. Bradley and Walter Hubbard continuing the partnership most successfully until 1875. The business was then incorporated as the Bradley & Hubbard Manufacturing Company, the two partners selling an interest to C. L. Linsley, and later shares were sold to Clarence Peck Bradley, the four men long continuing the only stockholders and officials of the company—Walter Hubbard, president; Nathaniel L. Bradley, treasurer; C. L. Linsley, secretary; Clarence P. Bradley, his father's private secretary and assistant treasurer.

The history of this business has been one of rapid development, due to the great energy and ability of Nathaniel L. Bradley and Walter Hubbard, the original founders. In 1852 they started in a small two-story wooden building and a small foundry. In 1870 the first large brick factory was built, and in 1900 the plant covered eleven acres and employed one thousand hands, the subsequent growth having been in proportion. The company are the leaders in the manufacture of chandeliers, gas fixtures, lamps, electric fixtures, fancy hardware, bronzes, stationer's supplies and architectural metal

work, the last named a department started in 1895. Artists, designers, modelers and skilled artisans are employed, artistic beauty being as earnestly striven for as excellence of quality, and New England, that home of manufacturing wonders, has few corporations which for so long have remained under the control of their founders.

Mr. Bradley was also a director of the First National Bank of Meriden; of the City Savings Bank; of the Meriden Fire Insurance Company (vice-president); of J. D. Bergen & Company, manufacturers of the finest grade of cut glass; of the Meriden Trust and Safe Deposit Company; of the Meriden Horse Railroad Company; of the Republican Publishing Company, and had many other important business interests. He was a liberal supporter of every good cause, but was particularly generous to the Young Men's Christian Association and the First Congregational Church, his contributions toward the building funds of both virtually insuring their success. For many years he was chairman of the committee of the Congregational Society, and a strong pillar of support. He was a trustee of the State School for Boys, and president of the board of managers of Meriden Hospital for several years. His first presidential vote was cast in 1852 in the basement of the Cheshire Congregational Church for the Whig candidates, but in 1856 and ever thereafter he voted the Republican ticket. He served Meriden as alderman, and acting mayor, and gave especial attention to the improvement of the physical features of his city—streets, parks, and cemeteries—and as president of the Meriden Park Company accomplished a great deal. He traveled extensively in Europe and America, and many of his ideas on city beautifying came from his travels to the cities of the old and new world.

Mr. Bradley married, October 25, 1859,

Harriet Peck, daughter of Selden and Lucy Hooker (Hart) Peck, of Kensington, Connecticut. They were the parents of a son, Clarence Peck Bradley, his father's business associate and successor.

ATWOOD, Henry Stanwood,

Agriculturist, Public Official.

While in point of ancestry Henry S. Atwood has been singularly blessed, his own achievement has been such that he can well stand upon his own merits. He began his business life with a huge indebtedness incurred by the purchase of the homestead farm, but his energy and thrift soon dissipated that black cloud, and in a few years he was rated among the substantial men of his community. The story of such lives cannot too often be told, and aside from their interest are to the young men both a lesson and an inspiration. Self made in the truest sense, he has attained his success through energy, enterprise and integrity. He has ever been keenly alive to the responsibilities of citizenship, and as his sires aided to erect, so he has labored to maintain that political division known to all men as the United States of America, but to those born within its border as "My Country."

His ancestry in the paternal line traces to Dr. Thomas Atwood, a captain of horse, under Cromwell "the Protector." He fought in the four great battles of the "First Civil War," including the memorable engagement at "Marston Moor," July 2, 1644. After retiring from the army, Dr. Atwood came to Massachusetts, settling at Plymouth, in 1647, later moving to Wethersfield, Connecticut, where he died in 1682. He married late in life, his wife one whom he had first seen in the cradle at the first home he entered after landing in the New World. The marriage occurred in 1667, he then

being fifty-nine years of age. He settled in Wethersfield, in 1663, and after his marriage built a brick house, to which he took his bride, Abigail, a girl of seventeen. As a doctor he rode a wide circuit from Saybrook on the east, to Woodbury on the west, also engaging in business as a trader with the West Indies. Dr. Thomas and Abigail Atwood were the parents of three sons and two daughters, the line of descent being through Josiah, the youngest son, born October 4, 1678, died 1753.

Josiah Atwood inherited the brick manor house built by his father, and also engaged in the West India trade. He prospered for a time, but the loss of a ship and valuable cargo so affected his fortune that he was obliged to surrender the manor house to his creditors. He was succeeded by his son, Ashur Atwood, born December 27, 1729, died April 21, 1808, who left a son, Ezekiel Atwood, born August 19, 1764, who married Hannah Francis, born March 22, 1770. Their youngest son, Francis Atwood, married Eunice E. White, and they were the parents of Henry Stanwood Atwood, to whom this review is dedicated. Francis Atwood was born August 27, 1803. He married, January 14, 1840, Eunice E. White, born January 18, 1805, eldest daughter of Samuel and Abigail (Day) White, of Granby, Massachusetts, further mention below. Francis and Eunice E. (White) Atwood had three sons: Herman W., born November 22, 1840, a prominent druggist of New York City, died October 22, 1897; Oliver E., born September 14, 1843, died in Chicago, Illinois, February 11, 1888; Henry Stanwood.

Henry Stanwood Atwood was born June 1, 1847, in Hartford. After completing courses of study in the public schools, he attended the Bryant & Stratton Commercial Business College at Hartford. He



Henry S. Sturwood

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began business life at the age of eighteen, first connecting with a mercantile house in New York City, where he remained one year. His father, then in failing health, needed him at home, and in response to that need he resigned his position, returned home in 1867, and assumed the management of the paternal acres, then numbering one hundred and fifty. In 1868 he attained his majority, and became the owner of the homestead farm by purchase, the transaction leaving him in debt to the extent of twenty-one thousand dollars. But he had carefully calculated the extent of the farm's producing capacity, and with perfect confidence in himself he shouldered that burden, with a courage equal to that of his Revolutionary sires. He was blessed with a strong physical body, a stout heart and a strong mentality, qualities in combination with industry and definite plan which carried him to success. He operated his farm as a dairy and stock proposition, dealt as a wholesaler in milk for five years, and for fifteen years dealt heavily in cattle, purchasing in Connecticut and New York, killing them for market, when necessary, at his own farm. His sales of milk reached five thousand dollars annually, while his cattle purchases often reached in a single day eighty head. He also dealt in fine horses, and to some extent was a breeder, but his principal business was buying and selling. The debt on the farm was lessened each year, and within an incredibly short time was totally extinguished. From time to time, as was profitable, he disposed of portions of his farm until but half of the original one hundred and fifty acres remained in his possession. But they were the most valuable and sufficient for his purposes.

Mr. Atwood has taken a lively interest in public affairs, and although averse to political office holding, he met the wishes

of his many friends, consenting in 1899 to become a candidate for Common Council from the Eighth Ward of Hartford. At the ensuing election he received most gratifying evidence of the high esteem in which he was held, his vote being the largest ever cast for a candidate running for that office, his majority, five hundred and fifty-three, being considered a remarkable expression of public confidence. He also served as treasurer of the Southwestern School District for several years, and since 1912 has held the office of street commissioner. He has a deep and abiding interest in all good causes, the public school system in particular. In politics he is a Republican; is a member of the South Congregational Church, of Wylleys Lodge, No. 99, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, of West Hartford, and of the Republican Club.

Mr. Atwood married Hattie M. Brewer, born in Unionville, Connecticut, daughter of Joshua B. Brewer. Children: Louise E., born July 27, 1887; Florence, born November 25, 1892, died March 19, 1895; Shirley, born March 31, 1896.

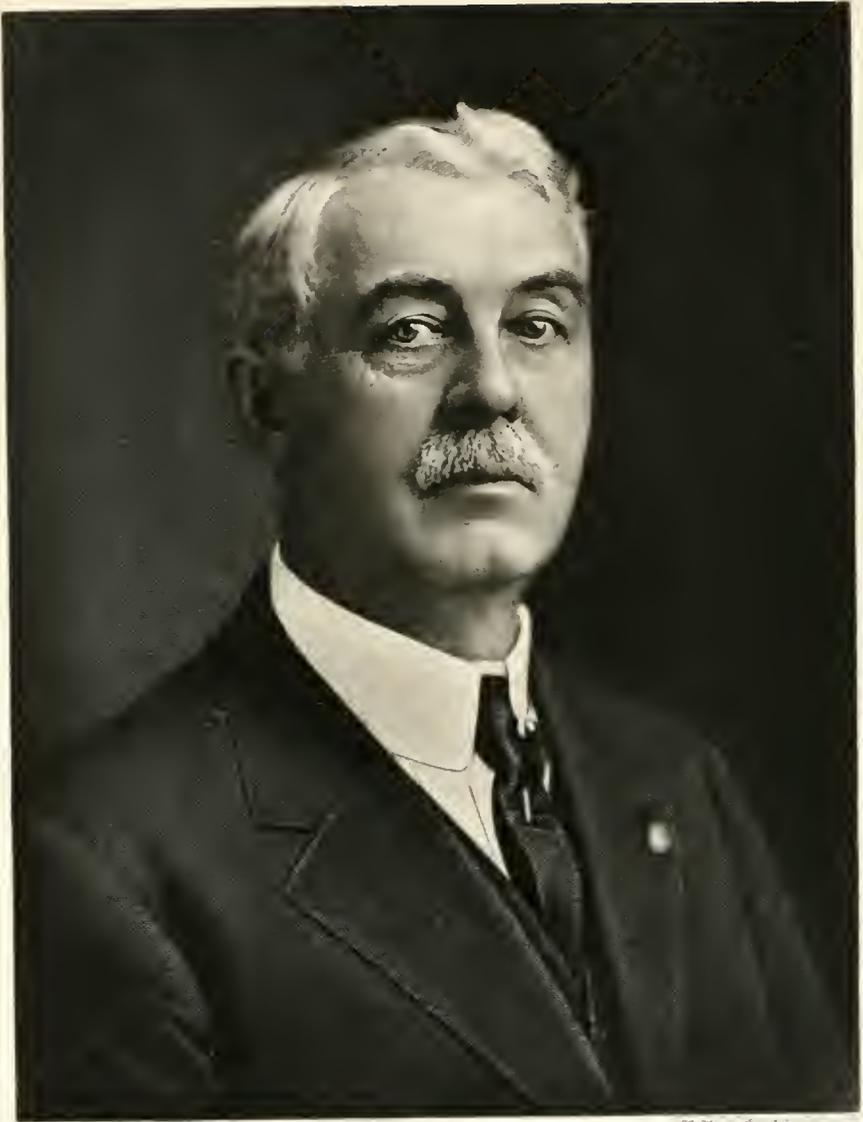
(The White Line).

The White family from which Mr. Atwood is descended was very early established in Connecticut by Elder John White, born about 1600, in England, died January 1, 1684, in Hartford, Connecticut. He sailed, about June 22, 1632, in the ship "Lion," and landed at Boston, September 16, of that year, accompanied by his wife Mary, and at least two children. Settling in Cambridge across the Charles river from Boston, he was allotted a home lot of about three-quarters of an acre, on a street then called Cow Yard Row, and about thirty acres of outlying farmland. Another three-quarters of an acre near his home lot was granted August 5, 1633, for a cow yard. Harvard Library is located

on or near this piece of land. John White was a prominent man in the settlement, was a member of the first board of selectmen of Cambridge, but soon joined the company which formed a new settlement at Hartford. His home lot in Hartford consisted of about two acres on the east side of Governors street, some ten rods south of Little river, and his outlying farm land consisted of two hundred and thirty acres. In Hartford he was prominent in town affairs, and was again instrumental in forming a new settlement on account of the dissensions in the Hartford church. A party of sixty persons left Hartford, April 18, 1659, John White being one of the leaders, and located at Hadley, Massachusetts. Here John White had a house lot of some eighty acres on the east side of Hadley street, and a large area of outlying land. About 1670 he returned to Hartford, and was soon after elected an elder in the South Church, which had shortly before been formed by seceders from the first church. His eldest son was Captain Nathaniel White, born about 1629, in England, one of the original proprietors and first settlers of Middletown, Connecticut, where he died, August 27, 1711. In this new community he took a very prominent position, was elected to the Legislature many times, being eighty-one years of age when last chosen. His first wife, Elizabeth, was the mother of Deacon Nathaniel White, born July 7, 1652, in Middletown, who settled on the homestead of his grandfather, Elder John White, in Hadley, about 1678. There he died February 15, 1742. He was a large landowner, prominent in both church and town affairs, took the oath of allegiance in February, 1679, and served on the committee to seat the meeting house. He married, March 28, 1678, Elizabeth Savage, born June 3, 1655, died January 30, 1742, daughter of John

Savage. Their sixth son and youngest child was William White, born August 15, 1698, in Hadley, where he was selectman in 1750, and died May 30, 1774. He married, March 22, 1728, Mary, widow of John Taylor, and daughter of John and Sarah (Harrison) Selden, born September 27, 1703, died August 10, 1735. Their eldest son, William White, was born October 4, 1732, and was something of a rover, residing successively in Hinsdale, New Hampshire; Bernardston, Northfield and Springfield, Massachusetts, and died at Hadley in December, 1810. He married, in April, 1757, Lydia Patterson, born September 2, 1737, in Northfield, Massachusetts, daughter of Eleazer and Lydia (Moore) Patterson, died before 1765. Samuel White, son of William and Lydia (Patterson) White, was born about 1758-63. The traditions and Revolutionary military rolls differ widely about this. According to the family tradition he was but fifteen years old when he entered the Revolutionary army. One record of his service makes him twenty years old at enlistment, and other records place his age differently. It is probable that he exaggerated his age on the first enlistment in order to secure admission to the ranks. All records of his Revolutionary service agree in this that his stature was five feet, six inches, and most of them that his complexion was dark. His first enlistment was at Salem, Massachusetts, where he was credited to Chester, New Hampshire. He was a member of a company raised in Salem to serve in the Continental army on the resolve of April 20, 1778, is described age twenty; stature five feet, six inches; complexion dark, eyes light. His enlistment was for nine months, from arrival at Fishkill, and this date was June 23. He lived for a time in Chester, Massachusetts, whence he removed to Belchertown, in the same colo-

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ny, and there again entered the Revolutionary army. He marched to camp at Springfield, August 16, 1780, in a company raised to reinforce the Continental army for six months, agreeable to the resolve of May 5, 1780, and the return was dated at Springfield, August 16, of that year. He is described as five feet, six inches in stature, with dark complexion, no age given. He was also a private in Lieutenant-Colonel William Hull's company, Colonel John Groaton's (Third) regiment, as shown by muster roll of November, 1780, was discharged February 16, 1781, after service of six months and nineteen days, including eight days' (one hundred and fifty miles) travel home. After this service he seems to have removed to Granby, Connecticut, which was then a part of Massachusetts, and there enlisted, April 24, 1781, for three months' service. He is described as aged twenty-one years, stature five feet, six inches, complexion fresh, a farmer. He was a private in Captain David Holbrook's company, Colonel William Shepard's (Fourth) regiment rolls of August and September, 1781; was reported on horse guard in September, 1781, dated York Hutts; was reported on fatigue duty in October and November, 1781; was transferred to Captain Webb's company, December 1, 1781, and was also in Captain George Webb's company of light infantry, Colonel Shepard's regiment, in December, 1781, and January and February, 1782, roll sworn to at West Point. Samuel White continued to reside in Granby until his death. Family tradition says that he was twice married, but record of only one marriage has been found. This occurred March 12, 1801, the bride being Abigail Day, born August 24, 1763, daughter of John (3) and Rhoda (Chapin) Day, of Ireland Parish, West Springfield, granddaughter of John (2) and Abigail

(Bragg) Day, great-granddaughter of John (1) and Mary (Smith) Day. John (1) Day was a son of Thomas and Sarah (Cooper) Day, grandson of Robert Day, born 1604, who came to America from Ipswich, England, in April, 1634, arriving at Boston, and settled early at Hartford. Nothing is known of his first wife. He married (second) Editha Stebbins, sister of Deacon Edward Stebbins, of Hartford, and she was the mother of Thomas Day, above noted. There is a record in Chester, Massachusetts, of the death of Captain Samuel White, September 6, 1830, at the age of seventy years. If this is the Samuel White who lived in Chester, and whose Revolutionary record is given above, it would indicate that his birth took place in 1760. His daughter, Eunice E. White, became the wife of Francis Atwood, as above related.

EGAN, Thomas Francis,

Superintendent of State Police.

Thomas Francis Egan, one of Connecticut's leading citizens, who is now serving as superintendent of State police, was born January 10, 1854, in Southington, son of William E. and Catherine (Gorry) Egan, both natives of Kings county, Ireland. The father came to America in 1849, locating in southeastern Southington, where he was at first employed as a farm hand. The following year his parents, Thomas F. and Catherine (Tracy) Egan, also crossed the Atlantic, and took up their residence in Southington, Connecticut, Thomas F. Egan being engaged in farming in the southeastern part of the town. His children were: Michael; Ann, wife of Thomas Mahon; William E., Thomas, James, Patrick and John. The maternal grandparents of Thomas Francis Egan were Daniel and Mary (Kelly) Gorry, of Kings

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county, Ireland. During the Civil War, William E. Egan, father of Thomas F. Egan, enlisted in Company G, Ninth Connecticut Volunteer Infantry, and was mustered into the United States service as a private in October, 1861. He died at New Orleans, Louisiana, in August, 1862, from disease contracted in the army. In his family were five children who reached maturity: Thomas F., Daniel D., Joseph A., James C., and William E.

The early life of Mr. Egan was passed in Southington, and he received a common school education. On attaining his majority he began an apprenticeship to the culter's trade, serving three years, and later he worked as a journeyman at that trade for four years. He entered the employ of Peck, Stow & Wilcox Company in 1881, in the box department of their works, and has continued his connection with them up to the present time. In 1884 he was elected constable of Southington, which office he held continuously until June, 1895, when he was appointed deputy sheriff, from which position he resigned in 1904. He held that office concurrently with his present office, to which he was appointed July 13, 1903, at which time the department was established. Subject to call by the Governor, any State's attorney, coroner or any regularly appointed prosecuting officer in all criminal matters throughout the State have the same authority as sheriffs, but the activity of the department is confined to criminal matters. Under the supervision of the State police commissioner and direction of Mr. Egan, the department has been built up and a high degree of efficiency developed. He has been connected with many of the important criminal cases in the State since his office was created. In July, 1905, the State fire department having been abolished, Mr. Egan became State fire marshal by legislative enact-

ment. In 1911 the Legislature established the office of State Superintendent of Weights and Measures, and provided that it should be held by the superintendent of State police. In this department the equipment is complete and up-to-date. Mr. Egan and his family are members of the Cathedral Roman Catholic Church, and he is also a member of the Knights of Columbus; Ancient Order of Hibernians; Ancient Order of United Workmen; Trumbull Camp, Sons of Veterans, and of the Southington Fire Department, Hook & Ladder Company No. 1, of which he was foreman from 1897 until October, 1899.

Mr. Egan married, February 18, 1878, Ellen M. White, a daughter of John and Mary (Fox) White, of Ireland. Their children, all born in Southington, are: William Edward, whose sketch follows; Catherine, born 1881, married Michael J. Sullivan, of New London, Connecticut; Thomas F., born September 1, 1882, married Annie Sullivan, of Hartford; Anna T., born September 22, 1884; John B., born April 20, 1889, of Hartford; Joseph P., born June 13, 1893, a student in Georgetown Law School, class of 1917.

EGAN, William Edward,

Successful Lawyer.

William Edward Egan, whose professional ability and personal energy have won him an acknowledged standing at the Connecticut bar, is a representative citizen of Hartford, and he wields a forceful mastery by the sheer force of his firm and decided character.

William Edward Egan was born in Southington, Connecticut, May 6, 1880. He was educated in the Lewis High School, from which he was graduated in 1897. He began preparation for an active career by apprenticing himself to learn the trade of tool maker in the factory of



William E. Egner.

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Peck, Stow & Wilcox, after which he worked in various large plants in Hartford, among them Pratt & Whitneys, Pope Manufacturing Company, also in the Corbin Motor Vehicle Company of New Britain and the International Paper Company, of Bellows Falls, Vermont. Having a decided preference for a professional career, he began his preparation by becoming a student in the Yale Law School, from which he was graduated in 1908. After successfully passing a competitive examination, he was admitted to the bar of his native State in June, 1908, and has been engaged in active practice since that time, gaining the esteem of the members of the bar and laymen alike. His practice, which has steadily grown to large and important proportions, is general in character, he gaining the confidence of his patrons by the care which he exercises in handling the cases entrusted to him, and the litigation with which he has been identified has been handled with a skill and effectiveness that have won him enviable prestige. He is a man of marked intellectual strength and congenial nature, is public-spirited, and he can be depended upon to contribute and heartily coöperate in any movement tending to advance the general interests or promote the material welfare of his adopted city, Hartford. He held membership in the Governor's Foot Guard for four years, and at the present time (1917) is a member of Putnam Phalanx, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, Knights of Columbus, Automobile Club of Hartford and member of its board of governors; the Eyelet Club, Phi Delta Phi, Kau Tau Kappa of Yale.

Mr. Egan married, September 16, 1909, May G. Noonan, daughter of James J. Noonan, of Hartford, Connecticut. Children: William Edward, Jr., born April 4, 1912; James N., born January 11, 1916.

WINSLOW, Fred Gideon,

Business Man.

When John Winslow came from England, about 1846, he brought with him his infant son, Gideon D. Winslow, who became a prominent man in the State of Connecticut, and was a long time resident of Hartford. At the time of his death he was president of the Spring Brook Ice Company, a position now held by his son, Fred Gideon Winslow, a native son and rising young business man of Hartford. When the family first came from England settlement was made at Broad Brook, Hartford county, Connecticut, and there the boy, Gideon D. Winslow, attended the public schools, supplementing that study by a course at Eastman's Business College, Poughkeepsie, New York. After completing that course he established in business in Hartford, eventually owning a prosperous grocery business located at the corner of Front and State streets. There he continued until appointed State dairy commissioner by Governor Bulkeley, an office he held until 1897. He then became president and treasurer of the Spring Brook Ice Company, continuing as head of that company until his death in September, 1914. He was a member of the old board of Hartford fire commissioners for about ten years; member of the Board of Aldermen, member of Company F, old City Guard, affiliated with St. John's Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons, a man of high character and ability. He married Clara J. Charter, daughter of William M. Charter, of Hartford. Mr. and Mrs. Winslow were the parents of two daughters and a son: Florence, married A. Hayden Arnold, and resides in New York City; Fred Gideon, of further mention; Elsie W., widow of George W. Rowley, of Hartford.

Fred Gideon Winslow, only son of

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Gideon D. and Clara J. (Charter) Winslow, was born in Hartford, Connecticut, January 20, 1879. Until eighteen years of age he attended the grade and high schools of Hartford, beginning his business career in 1897 as an office employee of the Ætna Life Insurance Company. Twenty years have since elapsed and the association still continues, many different positions, each one of greater importance, having been held before reaching his present post, cashier. Upon the death of his father, Mr. Winslow succeeded him as president of the Spring Brook Ice Company, one of the most important ice companies in the State of Connecticut. He fills his dual positions with satisfaction to those concerned and neither suffers through his connection with the other.

Through his maternal ancestry, Mr. Winslow has gained membership in the patriotic order, Sons of the Revolution; is a Republican in politics, representing his ward in Common Council; member of Hartford Chamber of Commerce, the Hartford City, Republican, Automobile and Yacht clubs of Hartford, popular socially and highly esteemed as a business man. He married Katherine, daughter of Henry C. Forbes, of Manchester, Vermont.

Mr. Winslow, through his mother, Clara J. (Charter) Winslow, traces descent to an ancient English family and to the "Mayflower" passenger and signer of the Compact, Edward Fuller. Through his ancestry he is eligible to membership in the Society of Mayflower Descendants, the Society of Colonial Wars and the Sons of the Revolution.

A pedigree of the Robinson family in the British Museum (Harleian H. S. S. No. 1350) goes back to the year 1208, and names as the founder, John Robinson, of Domington, a market town in Lincolnshire, seven miles southwest of Boston,

who married a daughter of Thomas Paule. Two pedigrees are recorded in the "Visitations of Lincolnshire, 1502-04," by Robert Cooke, Cestor Herald at Arms and may be found at pages 104-05 of the edition 1881.

I. Nicholas Robinson, born at Boston in Lincolnshire, in 1480. He was the first mayor appointed in 1545 by King Henry VIII. II. Nicholas Robinson, born 1520. III. Rev. John Robinson, born 1610, came to America in the ship "Lyon" in 1631. IV. Lieutenant Peter Robinson, born 1655. V. Lieutenant Peter Robinson, born 1697, married Ruth Fuller (see No. 5 "Mayflower" record). VI. Captain Abner Robinson, married Mehitable Palmer. VII. Mehitable Robinson, their daughter, married Elizer Smith. VIII. Abner Smith, their son, married Clara Tracy. IX. Charlotte A. Smith, their daughter, married William M. Charter. X. Clara Josephine Charter, their daughter, married Gideon D. Winslow. XI. Fred Gideon Winslow, their son, married Katherine May Forbes.

Abner Robinson (VI.) was ensign of the Fourth Company of a regiment raised at the first call for troops by the Connecticut Legislature at special session in April-May, 1775. It was recruited in Windham county: He was commissioned, May, 1775. This regiment was stationed in camp near Boston during the siege, in Putnam Center Division at Cambridge until expiration of service, December 10, 1775. He reentered the service in 1776 and served as second lieutenant in Colonel Mott and Swift's battalion, to reinforce the Continental forces at Fort Ticonderoga, and served under General Gates. He afterward was captain for one year in Colonel McClellan's regiment, recruited March, 1778, served in Tyler's brigade under General Sullivan in Rhode Island in August-September, 1778.





Frederick B. Perkins

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(*Mayflower Line*).

I. Edward Fuller, of the "Mayflower," married Ann ———. II. Matthew Fuller, born about 1610, their son, lieutenant in Captain Miles Standish's company and surgeon-general. III. Captain Samuel Fuller, their son, died March 25, 1676; married Mary ———. IV. Samuel Fuller, born 1678, their son, married Elizabeth Thatcher, October 8, 1700; their daughter: V. Ruth Fuller, born April 12, 1706, died January 8, 1795; married Peter Robinson, June 30, 1735; their son: VI. Captain Abner Robinson, of the Revolution, born February 22, 1738, died November 24, 1815; married Mehitable Palmer, April 7, 1763; their daughter: VII. Mehitable Robinson, born January 29, 1768, died October 31, 1856; married Elizer Smith, February 4, 1790 (see Robinson VII).

ATKINS, Frederic Cunningham,

Manufacturer.

The success that has attended Mr. Atkins, of the Taylor & Atkins Paper Company, is most gratifying to him, not more for the personal benefit that he has derived than for the opportunity it gives him to carry out the theories of coöperation between employer and employee, which he believes should exist. It was in 1916 that the Taylor & Atkins Paper Company was put among the profit sharing companies of New England, and men long identified with the company had the opportunity to acquire an interest, participate in profits and reap more than weekly reward, which comes to them through the medium of the pay envelope. This spirit of coöperation and mutuality of interest now permeates every department, and is the fruition of a hope long cherished by Mr. Atkins, president and treasurer of the Taylor & Atkins Paper Company of East Hartford, Connecticut.

Mr. Atkins descends from Josiah Atkins, who early came from England to New England, but did not appear in Middletown, Connecticut, until 1650. In March of that year he was a member of a committee to explore lands in Connecticut, and in Middletown he remained until his death, September 12, 1690. He was succeeded by his son, Solomon Atkins, born in Middletown, in 1678, died there in 1748. Solomon Atkins married Phoebe Edwards and had a large family. He was a man of influence in Middletown, serving for many years as deacon of the church.

Solomon (2) Atkins, son of Deacon Solomon (1) and Phoebe (Edwards) Atkins, was born at Middletown, August 11, 1720, died February 26, 1804, at Whately, Massachusetts, having moved to Whately about 1778. He married, February 25, 1748, Thankful Lee, born 1727, died April 7, 1806. They were the parents of: Thankful, born January 14, 1749, married, April 29, 1786, John Crafts; Sybil, born February 19, 1750; Chloe, March 16, 1752; Abia, March 30, 1756, married William Cone; Solomon (3), of further mention; Giles, born April 4, 1765; Elijah, January 26, 1769.

Solomon (3) Atkins, fifth child of Solomon (2) and Thankful (Lee) Atkins, was born at Middletown, May 4, 1762. In 1778 the family moved to Whately, Massachusetts, and there resided until 1825, when he moved to New York State, where he died. The house he built in Whately was later used as a parsonage, and near there he built a shop in which he conducted a shoe manufacturing business. He built a tannery on Gutter Brook and long continued business there, being a man of forty-seven years when he sold his properties and moved to New York. He married, March 9, 1787, Electa Graves, born December 27, 1764, daughter of Dea-

con Oliver Graves. They were the parents of seven children: Enoch, born August 28, 1788; Henry, June 16, 1789; Electa, November 20, 1793, died young; Chloe, April 18, 1798, married John Elwell; Joel, September 7, 1800; Hannah, July 14, 1803, married a Mr. Talmadge; Solomon (4), of further mention.

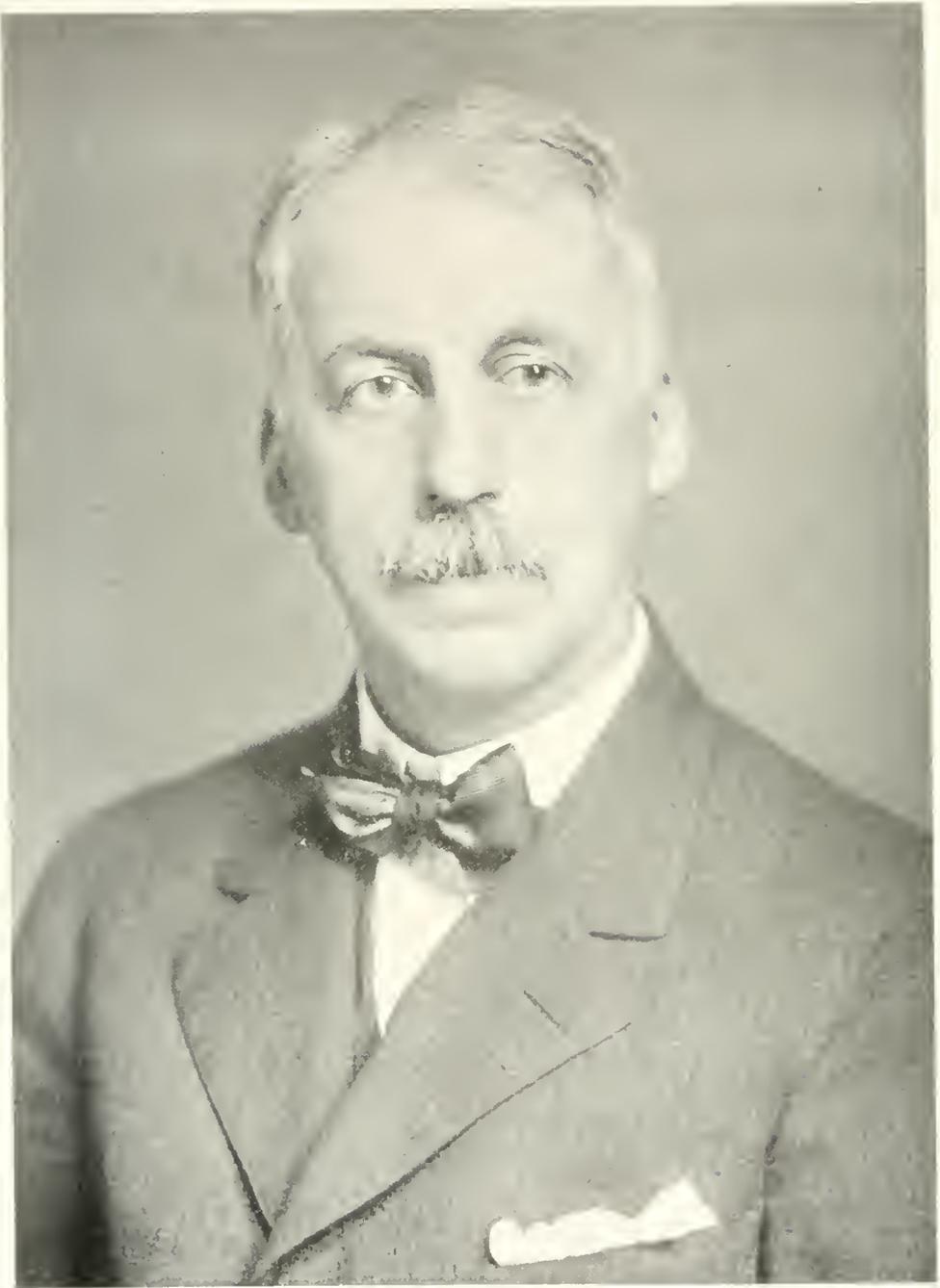
Solomon (4) Atkins, youngest child of Solomon (3) and Electa (Graves) Atkins, was born at Whately, Massachusetts, October 8, 1805, died in Worcester, Massachusetts, and is buried in South Deerfield. He learned the tanning and shoe manufacturing business with his father, and while still a young man joined his brother in Columbus, Georgia, the brother having established there a factory for the manufacture of boots and harness sold to the planters thereabout, tanning the leather in his own tannery. Solomon Atkins was soon made manager of the business, and there remained twelve years, losing his money once through a bank failure, but having won the confidence of the planters by his straightforward, honorable methods, was able to make a fresh start and eventually rebuild his fortunes. Upon his return North he located in Conway, Massachusetts, established the tannery business of Clapp & Atkins and there continued for several years. In 1850 he retired from the firm and moved to South Deerfield, Massachusetts, where most of his later years were passed. He was an active Whig, later a Republican, and he and his wife and daughters were active members of the Congregational church. Solomon (4) Atkins married, June 16, 1833, Wealthy Arms, born January 23, 1804, died March 17, 1870, daughter of Thomas and Hannah (Boyden) Arms, of South Deerfield, Massachusetts. They were the parents of three children: 1. Mary Jane, born September 8, 1835; married, October 16, 1860, Andrew Dutton.

2. Fidelia R., born August 25, 1839, died July 26, 1905; married, May 19, 1864, Eurotas Morton, born at Whately, July 6, 1828, died August 27, 1905; they had two sons: Gilbert E. and William A. Morton, the latter killed in a railway accident, September 18, 1891, aged seventeen years. 3. Frederic Cunningham, of further mention.

Frederic Cunningham Atkins, only son of Solomon (4) and Wealthy (Arms) Atkins, was born in Conway, Massachusetts, January 23, 1849. He was educated in the public schools of South Deerfield and old Deerfield Academy, being employed during vacations and out of school hours by Charles Arms, a manufacturer of pocket books. The manufacture of pocket books was rather an inherited taste with the young man, as his grandfather, Thomas Arms, and his brother, Dennis Arms, were both engaged in that line, being pioneers in the pocket book manufacture in South Deerfield. Mr. Atkins became manager for Houghton & Clarke, of Worcester, Massachusetts, continuing as such until about 1870, when he purchased the business. He bought out the Cobb & Johnson business of Lancaster, Massachusetts, and added to his line of pocket books their line of old fashioned farmers' wallets. He moved his plant to Lancaster, Massachusetts, and prospered until the panic of 1873 caused severe losses which resulted in his closing out and retiring from the manufacturing field for a time.

About 1886, Mr. Atkins reëntered the business field as a paper broker in New York City. At his office on Broadway he handled the output of five mills on a commission basis, the product of the mills varying in grade and purpose. He transacted a large and prosperous wholesale business for thirteen years, then came to East Hartford, Connecticut, where in 1897

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the Taylor & Atkins Paper Company was organized for the manufacture of writing papers, tablets, papeteries, envelopes and stationery supplies. A feature of the business is that the paper is made on the premises from raw material, the printing is all done in their own shops from their own forms, and this is probably the only plant in the country where from pulp to finished product every operation is performed. The product goes through jobbers to every part of the country. Mr. Atkins was president of the company until 1916, when the death of his partner occurred. He then purchased that interest from the estate and added to his duties the office of treasurer. His life from boyhood until the present has been spent in these two lines of manufacture, leather goods and paper, excepting the thirteen years as a commission paper merchant in New York which gave him experience in the selling field that has been of great value to him. His knowledge of the business covers every phase of mill and office, and he is thoroughly qualified for the management of his important business. He is a man of broad, liberal mind, conducts his business along the line of mutuality, and takes a deep interest in the welfare of those who labor with him. Integrity and uprightness distinguish him, and he has the highest esteem of his community.

The social side of life and the obligations of religion are not neglected. He is a member of Orient Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons, of West Hartford; Wyllis Chapter, Royal Arch Masons; Wolcott Council, Royal and Select Masters; Washington Commandery, Knights Templar; Sphinx Temple, Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, and of Connecticut Consistory, Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite, in which he has attained the thirty-second degree.

Mr. Atkins married Cora Isabelle Par-

sons, daughter of Charles Theodore Parsons, of Northampton, Massachusetts, of Revolutionary ancestry. Mr. and Mrs. Atkins are the parents of three daughters: Florence S.; Perle, married ——— Blomquist; Ruth.

BILL, Frederick Roswell,

Enterprising Business Man.

Frederick Roswell Bill, president of The Bill Brothers Company, of Hartford, is in the ninth generation of direct lineal descent from John Bill, who in 1635, or at some time earlier, became a member of the Massachusetts Colony, and was progenitor of American branches of a family which has held prominent place in the records of many states since Colonial days, and has in the branch to which Frederick Roswell Bill, of Hartford, belongs, been identified with Connecticut history for about two hundred and fifty years.

The patronymic, Bill, is of ancient origin, and although of early English association, it is asserted to have been unquestionably of Norman origin. In the time of the Norman Conquest, the Norman soldiers were of three distinct classes, as are our own; we have artillery, cavalry and infantry; they had knights, who were all clad in full armor and mounted; then, battle-axe, or bill, men; then, the archers; these classes ranking in the order given. Milton uses the word as meaning a sword, or a battle-axe. Hall says: "There were sent into France hundreds, and some not able to draw a bow or carry a bill" (axe). The name was also carried into Denmark.

In the county of Shropshire, England, the name of Bill has been traced for five hundred years. Dr. Thomas Bill, the first of the name of whom any especial account has been preserved, was born about 1490, in Bedfordshire. He was a learned

physician, and an attendant of the Princess Elizabeth in 1549. Much genealogical data is extant of the Bill family of England, but authentic records of the direct antecedents of the immediate ancestors of John Bill, immigrant ancestor of the American branches of the family, are not at the present ascertainable. The American records, however, authenticate the arrival in Boston, of a boy named John Bill, aged thirteen, who disembarked from the ship "Hopewell" in 1635; also that one Mary Bill, aged eleven, came in the ship "Planter" about the same time. There is little reason to doubt that these children were the children of John and Dorothy Bill (who were already of the colony and must have arrived in Boston prior to 1635), for we find the girl, Mary Bill, apparently a member of the Tuttle household, her name following theirs on the list of passengers. On January 21, 1638-39, Richard Tuttell became responsible to the town of Boston for "one Dorothe Bill, widdowe, a sojourner in his house." It is presumed that she was his sister, the widow of John Bill. The name of Bill is first mentioned in the records of the town of Boston, the reference being: "John Bill died, tenth month, 1638." No record has been preserved of the death of his widow. They had a number of children, and Philip Bill is believed to have been their third child and son. He was born in England, about 1620. In 1660, there is trace of him as a debtor to the estate of William Burnell, of Pulling Point, then a part of Boston. On May 11, 1663, he was a resident of Ipswich. Miss Caulkins, in her "History of New London," places him among the arrivals in that town at "about 1668." He settled on the east side of the Thames river, in that portion of the town of New London incorporated in 1705 as the town of Groton. His near neighbors were Robert Allyn

and George Greer, and eventually he became possessed of considerable land. He died on July 6, 1683, and his widow, Hannah, later married Samuel Bucknall, of New London. She died in 1709.

Samuel Bill, their son, was born about 1665, and came with his father to New London. His first wife was Mercy, daughter of Richard Haughton, of New London, and both Samuel Bill and his wife were admitted to the church in New London on the same date, September 3, 1693.

James Bill, fourth child of Samuel and Mercy (Haughton) Bill, was born in New London, Connecticut, about 1694, and married Mary, daughter of William Swodel, of Groton. It is supposed that soon after his marriage he removed to Lebanon, where his father and several other relatives had already settled. In 1719 he bought a farm in the adjoining town of Hebron, and resided there twelve or fourteen years. In 1743 he returned to Lebanon, where he remained until at least 1751.

Jonathan Bill, the youngest of the six children born to James and Mary (Swodel) Bill, was born August 3, 1731, in Hebron; married Esther Owen, August 1, 1749. After a brief residence in Lebanon, he removed to Salisbury, Connecticut, where he died.

Captain Roswell Bill was the younger of their two children. He was born December 29, 1753, in Salisbury; married, November 20, 1777, Rebecca, daughter of William and Eunice (Putnam) Burgess, and cousin of General Putnam. Early in life, he settled in that part of Hampton, Connecticut, now known as Chaplin. He served in the Revolutionary War, and afterwards was commissioned captain of the State militia. He died October 13, 1830, and his widow died in Braintree, Vermont, January 17, 1834.

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Roswell Bill, youngest of seven children of Captain Roswell and Rebecca (Burgess) Bill, was born May 25, 1797, in Chaplin, and married Olive Ross, December 31, 1820. She was born in 1800, and died June 13, 1870. As an educator, Roswell Bill was esteemed in the district where, for thirty-two winters consecutively, he taught school, going from one school to another in Chaplin and towns of the vicinity. And his personality and integrity also brought him into judicial office as justice of the peace. He died October 17, 1866. Of his nine children (seven sons and two daughters) six in later years located in Hartford, and three of the sons established the firm of Bill Brothers, in 1850, the senior partner being the eldest son, Francis Putnam Bill, father of Frederick Roswell Bill.

Francis Putnam Bill, first-born of Roswell and Olive (Ross) Bill, was born in Chaplin, April 15, 1823. He attended the public schools of Windham county, and when he had attained his majority, went to Hartford where for a short time he took employment as team-driver. Soon, however, he was in a position to purchase a team and establish himself in Hartford as an independent drayman. Later, he joined the firm of Smith, Blodgett & Company, carmen, but the partnership was not of long duration, and when Mr. Bill withdrew his proportion of the assets of the firm, he again entered independently into the drayage business. Expansion of the business caused him to call to his assistance his younger brother, George, who in 1850 was admitted into partnership, thus establishing the firm of Bill Brothers. Another brother came into the business, and in 1856 Francis Putnam Bill, the eldest, went into Illinois, the drayage business being continued, in his absence, by his brothers, who acquired his interest. In Illinois, in which State

he remained for seven years, Francis Putnam Bill took up a homestead and engaged in farming. During that period his son, Frederick Roswell, was born the exact date and place being September 15, 1863, in Amboy, Illinois. About two years later the family returned to Hartford, and Francis Putnam Bill repurchased an interest in the Bill Brothers business. In 1872 he again disposed of his interest to his brothers, and having purchased a farm in Enfield, again took to farming pursuits. Later, after his two sons had grown to manhood, and were in business in Hartford, Francis Putnam Bill again returned to Hartford, and again purchased an interest in the drayage business, connected with which he remained until his death, in June, 1894.

He married Sarah A., born September 12, 1830, the daughter of John North, of Portland, Connecticut, of a family long resident in Connecticut. They had five children, only two of whom however reached adult age: Frederick Roswell, of whom further; and Dwight H., now deceased. Mrs. Sarah A. (North) Bill died October 10, 1906, aged seventy-six years.

Frederick Roswell Bill, son of Francis Putnam and Sarah A. (North) Bill, received most of his schooling in Enfield, eventually graduating from the Enfield High School. After the lapse of a year, young Frederick R. Bill went to Hartford, to continue his schooling. He attended the high school there, but exhibited much interest in the drayage business of Bill Brothers, which was at that time under the direction of his uncles. Frederick R. Bill was wont to pass his noon hours, during the school period, in his uncles' office, where he usually ate his luncheon, and where, during the two hour interval between morning and afternoon sessions of school, he would render some clerical assistance to his uncle. In that

way ne became conversant with the routine of the business, and when, during one school vacation, one of his uncles' clerks became ill, Frederick R. spent his vacation in energetic usefulness in his uncles' office, manifesting such promise that his father was prevailed upon to allow him to close his schooling and enter his uncles' employ. He has been connected with the business ever since. A few years later, his younger brother, Dwight H., having closed his schooling, wished to come to the city, therefore his father returned to Hartford and, as before stated, purchased an interest in the drayage business. After a period of salaried service, Frederick R. was admitted a member of the firm, and on the death of his father he became possessed of a larger interest, so that when, in 1908, the company was incorporated, Frederick R. Bill was elected its president and treasurer, which executive capacities he has since held. At the present the business of the company is of considerable volume, and while the firm undertakes some heavy erecting contracts, its main business is that of hauling goods for Hartford manufacturers and merchants. To what extent may be estimated from the fact that the company employs about one hundred men, and owns sixty horses.

In December, 1884, Frederick R. Bill became a member of the Governor's Foot Guard, and passed through the several grades until he became major commanding, on March 16, 1903. He is still a member of the honorary staff of the Foot Guard, and is president of the board of trustees. He also is a member of St. John's Lodge, No. 4, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons.

He married Minnie, daughter of Alonzo Warner, of Hartford, descendant of a family prominent in central Massachusetts in Colonial days. To Mr. and Mrs. Frederick R. Bill were born five children:

1. Francis Putnam, born May 22, 1894, whose tragic end, through contact with sixty-six thousand volts of electricity, while he was engaged with three other students of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology in doing certain revaluing work for the Charles H. Tenney Company of Boston, was an almost overwhelming blow to the parents, and brought to a sudden end, August 12, 1916, a career which promised well, the young man having ably aided the desire of his parents to afford him a superior education; he was a student within a year of graduation at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Boston, and of the class of 1917; he was a young man of much promise and of unusual character, bound to win a high place in the profession for which he was fitting himself; he was a great favorite with his college associates, and well spoken of by the faculty; interment was in Cedar Hill Cemetery, and the pall bearers were his classmates at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology.
2. Marjorie, died in infancy.
3. Ruth Almeda.
4. Dorothy.
5. Roswell Warner.

WISE, John,

Contractor.

John Wise, respected and responsible citizen of Hartford, Connecticut, and senior partner of the Hartford firm of Wise & Upson, general contractors, was born in Cheshire, England, June 20, 1869, the son of Lundie and Isabella (Graham) Wise.

The Wise family is of Scottish origin, and both father and paternal grandfather of John Wise were shipwrights in Scotland. Lundie Wise was born in Dunbarton, Scotland, in 1839, and followed his father into the shipbuilding business there, and subsequently, until his marriage, in different shipbuilding centres of

England. In 1869, he crossed to America, locating soon afterwards in Chicago, where he remained for three years. Then, following the decease of his wife, he returned to England, where he has remained ever since. His years of manhood have been passed in honest labor, well-directed and remunerative, so that he now is able to enjoy comfortable leisure in his retirement from active work. He resides in Birkenhead, Cheshire, England.

His son, John Wise, the Hartford resident respecting whom this article is chiefly written, received the customary good education provided in the public schools of England, and when old enough was apprenticed to the trade of cabinet-making. His apprenticeship was to be of seven years' duration, but after serving five years, John Wise resolved to come to America. Arriving in New York City, he soon found employment as journeyman carpenter. He followed carpentry for many years, but had been in the country only a short time when he became foreman, and in that position of responsibility was busily occupied superintending the execution of contracts, which brought him at different times into temporary residence in many widely separated sections of the country. Thus employed, he continued to extensively travel until 1896, since which time the city of Hartford has been his main place of abode. As foreman and superintendent for different Hartford firms he remained in service there until 1911, when he ventured into independent business, establishing in his own name a contracting business which soon assumed substantial proportions. Later, he formed business association with Warren W. Upson, the firm name then becoming Wise & Upson. As such they have undertaken many important contracts in the various branches of

building constructions. Note may herein be made of the following structures erected during recent years by the firm of Wise & Upson: Deep River High School; Federal Hill School, Bristol, Connecticut; Wooster Memorial Building, Deep River; Jacques Memorial Building, Buckland, Connecticut; Weathersfield Avenue Parish House, Hartford; the Joseph Kirth Apartment House, Hartford; Fleischmann Office Building; Hartford Apron and Towel Supply Building; three buildings for Dr. C. G. F. Williams; the F. Manross Garage and Service Station, Forestville, Connecticut; Havey Building, Southington, Connecticut; Rye Street School, South Windsor, Connecticut. Much credit is due these two enterprising and alert residents of Hartford for the manner in which they have developed their business in the brief period of their association. It may be stated that the firm now finds regular employment for an average of about forty men, pressure of work sometimes also requiring them to greatly exceed this number. This measure of expansion within five or six years gives one an indication of the personality and initiative of the members of the firm. In 1916 Mr. Wise was appointed by Mayor Hagarty, of Hartford, as one of a commission to draft a suitable building code for the city of Hartford. Mr. Wise applies himself very closely to his business, but for two years has been a member of Putnam Phalanx, and he also belongs to St. John's Lodge, No. 4, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons; Washington Commandery, Knights Templar; Sphinx Temple, Mystic Shrine.

In October, 1896, Mr. Wise married Nellie Cornelia Jerdo, the daughter of Joseph Jerdo, of Essex county, New York. They have one son, Allan Lundie. The family attends Christ Episcopal Church, of which Mr. and Mrs. Wise are members.

FULLER, Alfred C.,

Manufacturer.

It is always a satisfaction to peruse the life stories of such men as have led the way in some special path to greater efficiency and comfort in life, who have devised new customs or invented new mechanical contrivances for our comfort and convenience. Of such original men New England has had its full share, and from the very dawn of its existence has upheld her sons as pioneers, breaking a way, first into the heart of the physical wilderness, then the promised land of political freedom, independence, and then the descendants of these, with undiminished enterprise, showing the way to a new industrial era which should one day render the region as rich as it was independent and give it a place among the greatest peoples of the world. The names of these leaders is legion and there is a satisfaction in noting the records of those families which have throughout the entire history of the region taken an active part in the development of the general life. Such a family is that of Fuller, which, from the very earliest period of Colonial history, has made its home in New England, its members distinguishing themselves throughout the centuries to the present time. The Fuller family was one of high standing in the mother country, as is proved by its possession of a coat-of-arms with the motto *semper prae-*

The founder of the name in this country, one Edward Fuller, was among that splendid band of men who, placing their religious convictions and love of freedom before security and comfort or the love of home, left England at the time of persecution. He was a Puritan and possessed all the stern virtues of that wonderful sect. He was born September 4,

1571, in the Reddenhall Parish, Norfolkshire, England, and appears to have been a son of Robert Fuller, a butcher in that locality. The probability is that Edward Fuller joined the Holland Pilgrims on the "Speedwell's" arrival in England. He was one of those who signed the "compact" which was drawn up in the cabin of the "Mayflower" immediately before the landing of the Pilgrims at Cape Cod in November, 1620. It is not known positively whom he married, but according to Governor Bradford, Edward Fuller and his wife died shortly after they came on shore, probably between January 11, and April 10, 1621.

Their son and only child, Samuel Fuller, was also a native of England and came over during his childhood with his father in the "Mayflower." There has been found no record of his birth or baptism, our only information concerning it being that it was some time in 1612 and somewhere in England. After the death of his parents, Samuel Fuller was placed in charge of an uncle, another Samuel Fuller, at Plymouth. At the time of the division of lands between the settlers in 1623, he was allotted three acres, and about 1640, shortly after the town of Barnstable was founded by the Rev. John Lathrop and members of his church, he and his family went to live in that place. His wife was the daughter of the Rev. Mr. Lathrop. Samuel Fuller was a constable at Scituate, Massachusetts, in 1641, and the records show that he served as juryman on the committee to settle Indian difficulties. Of the "Mayflower's" passengers, Samuel Fuller was the only one to permanently settle in Barnstable and he was also among the late survivors of that company. There is no gravestone to mark his burial place which is believed to be in the old burial ground at Lathrop's Hill, Barnstable. He died between Oc-



Alford E. Fuller,

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tober 31, and November 10, 1683. Samuel Fuller was married, April 8, 1635, to Jane, a daughter of the Rev. John Lathrop, of Scituate, and it is of interest to note that the wedding was performed by Captain Miles Standish. Jane (Lathrop) Fuller survived until the year 1683, but the exact date of her death is unknown.

Their son, John Fuller, was born about 1656, at Barnstable, and was known as "little John" in order to distinguish him from a cousin, Dr. John Fuller. He resided on his father's estate until 1694, when he removed to East Haddam. By all accounts John Fuller prospered in his new home, for in 1721 he gave to his seven sons large tracts of land, together with all the implements for working them. His death occurred at East Haddam, between February 28 and May 20, 1726. John Fuller married, about 1678, Mehitable Rowley, who was born at Barnstable, January 11, 1660-61, and died at East Haddam about 1732.

Their son, Thomas Fuller, was born about 1679, in Barnstable, and died at East Haddam, April 9, 1772. He married Elizabeth ———, born about 1689, and died November 5, 1784, at East Haddam.

Their son, Nathan Fuller, was born at East Haddam, Connecticut, April 20, 1719, and there is an old date on record at Middletown which shows that Nathan Fuller was the son of Thomas Fuller and lived near the Haddam line at Middletown. He was married to Abigail ———, who died in 1750, and in 1756 Nathan Fuller was appointed guardian of the oldest seven children. He went to Nova Scotia not long after this date.

For a number of generations the Fuller family has resided in Nova Scotia, and some time about the middle of the nineteenth century we find living there Leander Joseph Fuller, a son of William Fuller and his wife, Jane (Collins) Fuller.

The date of Leander Fuller's birth in Welsford, near Berwick, King county, Nova Scotia, was November 26, 1841. He died November 12, 1914, at the age of seventy-three. He was a farmer all his life in this region. His wife was the daughter of Robert Collins, of Berwick. They were the parents of the following children: Robert, of Somerville, Massachusetts; Bessie, twin of Robert, who married Alfred C. Adler, of Los Angeles, California; Annie Rebecca, who became the wife of Frank Adler, a brother of Alfred Adler, and of Walter L. Gleason, of West Somerville, Massachusetts; William, of Tunnel City, Wisconsin; Dwight, deceased; Harvey R., of West Somerville, Massachusetts; Douglas B., who lives on the homestead at Welsford; Georgie B., who married Charles R. Calkin, of Welsford; Jennie M., twin of Georgie B., who married Ashley W. Partridge, of West Somerville, Massachusetts; Chester G., of Hartford, Connecticut; Alfred C., the subject of this sketch; and Harry L., of Dilley, Oregon. William Fuller, the grandfather of these children, went to the western States at the time when Leander J. Fuller, his only son, was three years of age, and was never heard of again.

Alfred C. Fuller was born January 13, 1885, at Welsford, Kings county, Nova Scotia, and lived in his native region for the first eighteen years of his life. He received his education at the public schools of Welsford, and after completing his studies there came to Boston, Massachusetts, at the age of eighteen. He remained in Boston for about three years, and worked for some eighteen months of this time on the elevated railroad there. He then secured a position as salesman for the Somerville Brush Company, and thus became interested in an industry with which he was later

destined to become associated on so large a scale. For nearly two years he remained with the Somerville concern, and in April, 1907, established his own business at Hartford, Connecticut, whither he had moved and was making his home. The beginnings of the company were small and Mr. Fuller employed for a time about three or four hands, but there are now one hundred employees and his business is one of the largest of its kind in New England. The Fuller Brush Company is a very well known concern and is the manufacturer of a type of brush devised by Mr. Fuller, which is very largely capturing the market, as it possesses many obvious advantages over the older types. The company at present manufactures a brush for practically every household purpose, and they are all calculated to give the maximum of service, because instead of the bristles or wire being held in by some adhesive, they are twisted into a metal frame which holds them in complete permanency. Another great advantage due to this character is the fact that they may be cleansed as often and as thoroughly as is desired without any danger of loosening the bristles, which is highly beneficial from the hygienic standpoint. Another advantage which the Fuller Brush Company possesses is that this form of manufacture is very much cheaper than the old and they can thus put a superior brush on the market at a lower figure. It is no wonder, therefore, that it has already developed to large proportions and that there seems a still more brilliant future in store for it. Mr. Fuller's management has been of the most capable kind, and he combines great conservatism with a progressive willingness to adopt new methods and styles, as is proved by his own invention. He never departs from the use of the very best materials which the trade offers in the manufacture of his brushes, and the firm has

the reputation of being absolutely dependable in all its transactions.

Mr. Fuller is very active in the general life of the city of Hartford, particularly in connection with its general business development, and has done much to encourage industrial enterprise there in his capacity as member of the Hartford Chamber of Commerce. He is also active in fraternal and club circles there and is a member of the Charter Oak Club, Rotary Club, City Club, Automobile Club, Putnam Phalanx and Independent Order of Odd Fellows. He is a member of the Emanuel Congregational Church, and takes a prominent part in the work of the congregation.

Mr. Fuller was married to Evelyn W. Ells, a daughter of Rupert Ells, of Cornwallis, Nova Scotia. To them have been born two children: Alfred Howard, March 27, 1913, and Avarad Ells, March 17, 1916.

The conditions which surrounded the beginnings of New England's industrial growth were of such a kind as to reflect a sort of double glory upon the names of the men whose efforts were responsible for its success. Not only were the unusual obstacles which beset the paths of all originators and innovators there in full force to be overcome, but a very especial difficulty existed in the undeveloped financial condition of the country, and the comparative poverty of the communities, which were largely self-dependent, winning what was needful for their own support by their own efforts, but setting little aside, so that capital was extremely hard to come by. Yet, against all these difficulties, did such men as Mr. Fuller struggle, cheerfully accepting conditions as they found them, and patiently devising means for their overcoming. The question of capital was unanswerable in any direct sense, but these men solved it by the simple quality of patience, making

their beginnings on a scale so small that practically no capital was needed, and then through years of toil and effort gradually fostered them sometimes to gigantic proportions. Tall indeed were the oaks which sprang from the acorns sowed by their hands. However huge and lofty the structures which our modern financiers build at such great pains, they are only possible because the foundations were so laboriously and successfully constructed by those who came before, who were the real architects, the real designers of our modern industrial system. Their works and their tasks would have discouraged many of the most conspicuous figures in finance to-day, who would have been incapable of the slow perseverance which they of necessity must exercise, for those who made haste to get rich in those days inevitably met with disaster. A combination of qualities was thus required for success, a combination well illustrated in the character of Mr. Fuller, and typical of a large class of New Englanders, though in a less degree, where may be seen united a high class of idealism, strong, imaginative powers, with a curious knack for detail and a perfectly unlimited capacity for work. Along with these invaluable qualities, Mr. Fuller also possesses a keen insight into the workings of the human mind and a deep understanding of its motives. There are, indeed, but few needs of the community which Mr. Fuller does not consider with the deepest attention and concern, and which he does not give generously of his means and efforts to supply. Hartford has every reason to honor his name.

FAULKNER, Thomas David,

Real Estate, Insurance.

Among the varied and diverse elements which go to make up the complex fabric of our American citizenship and which

are drawn from wellnigh every quarter of the globe, there are few larger and none more important and valuable in proportion to its size than that formed by the great Irish population in our midst. There are many of that race conspicuous among the earliest Colonial settlers here, and from that time down to the present a steady tide has set from their oppressed land to this region and comparative freedom and opportunity. From first to last they have brought with them those virtues peculiar to the race and engrafted upon the Anglo-Saxon stock the more brilliant Celtic qualities of ready wit, imagination and a remarkable blend of the keenest practical sense with a vivid appreciation of the most subtle and illusive forms of beauty. When that hypothetical thing, the future American race, is at least accomplished and rises new and glorious from this great witches' cauldron where it is now brewing, it will owe many of its best qualities to the Irish blood within its veins. A fine example of the best Irish type in this country is Thomas David Faulkner, who is descended from Irish parents, and who is one of the most successful dealers in real estate and insurance, and a citizen of energy and public spirit.

Born July 18, 1887, at South Manchester, Connecticut, Thomas David Faulkner is a son of Samuel J. and Annie (Weir) Faulkner. His father was born in County Armagh, Ireland, and came as a boy to America, locating at South Manchester, Connecticut, where he found employment in the Cheney Mills. He married Annie Weir, a daughter of Thomas and Sarah Weir, who, like himself, was a native of County Armagh, Ireland. They were the parents of five children, three of whom grew to maturity as follows: Thomas David, with whose career this sketch is principally concerned; Alice and George.

Thomas David Faulkner received his education in the public schools of his native town of South Manchester, Connecticut. Although his youthful advantages in this direction were somewhat meager, Mr. Faulkner has supplemented them since that time in every way possible, not only by extensive reading in a wide field of subjects, which he has conducted independently, but also by means of correspondence instruction which he has carried on with several institutions of this kind. After completing his formal instruction, he entered the furniture store of Ezekiel Benson, of South Manchester, for whom he had already done some work while still at school. The death of his father was the event which rendered it necessary for him to abandon his studies and devote his entire time to the task of earning his livelihood, and it was then that he secured a permanent position in the furniture store. Here he remained for about three years, at the end of which period Mr. Benson's business was closed, and young Mr. Faulkner found it necessary to seek employment elsewhere. The three years following were spent as the driver of a laundry wagon in South Manchester. In the meantime, however, both as a clerk in the furniture store and as driver, Mr. Faulkner had been consistently laying by a portion of his earnings, being only enabled to do so by the exercise of the most praiseworthy thrift. By this means he had accumulated a small capital which enabled him to start in business for himself, his initial enterprise being as a dealer in tea and coffee. He continued in this occupation for three years, during which time he met with so considerable a success that he felt justified in adding other lines to them and establishing a regular grocery store at South Manchester. For two years he remained in this line of business, and then

began a real estate and insurance agency at South Manchester. In this he was extremely successful, and in 1914 he sold out his business there; he came to Hartford and established in that city his present business. From that time up to the present he has met with an enviable and well-deserved success, and is now regarded as one of the rising young business men of the city. Mr. Faulkner is prominently connected with many clubs and other organizations of a similar nature, and is a member of Charter Oak Lodge, Independent Order of Odd Fellows; the Sons of Temperance, the City Club, the Charter Oak Ad Club, and the Young Men's Christian Association. He has always been interested in military matters, and since 1916 has been a member of the Governor's Foot Guard. He and his wife are members of St. Mary's Episcopal Church, of South Manchester, and are active in the work of the parish, while Mr. Faulkner has been an officer of the Sunday school about twelve years. One of the strongest tastes possessed by Mr. Faulkner is that for the art of music, and he is a musician of no small accomplishments. For about twelve years he has acted as soloist in the choir of St. Mary's Church.

Mr. Faulkner married, September 16, 1914, Zella Lillian Bunce, a daughter of Charles Edwin and Ina (Chaffee) Bunce, old and well known residents of South Manchester. To Mr. and Mrs. Faulkner two children have been born: Ina Anna, June 15, 1915, and Thomas David, Jr., September 15, 1916. Mrs. Faulkner attended the Manchester schools and graduated from the South Manchester High School in 1908. She then entered the New Britain Normal School and after graduating, in 1910, taught school for four years.

ENCYCLOPEDIA OF BIOGRAPHY

(The Bunce Line).

The Bunce family, of which Mrs. Faulkner was a member, has for long been associated with industrial and business enterprise in the State of Connecticut, her father, Charles Edwin Bunce, having been one of the most prominent and successful farmers of Hartford county. He was born August 6, 1851, in his father's house, and continued to live there during his entire life. He secured his education at the local district schools and later at the high schools of Manchester and Hartford. On completing his studies, he returned to his home, where he continued to live during the remainder of his life and where he devoted himself to farming during a similar period. His farm became one of the largest and best cultivated in Hartford county and he was known far and wide as a strong and attractive personality, a straightforward man in all his business dealings and a true friend. He married, June 8, 1882, Ina Chaffee, a daughter of Peter and Hannah Chaffee, of East Woodstock, where her father and brothers carried on business as wagonmakers. They were the parents of the following children: Myrtis, born April 15, 1883, died July 30, 1883; a child, born April 19, 1884, who died in infancy; Gertrude M., born May 29, 1885; Edwin C., born August 15, 1887; Zella Lillian, born August 5, 1889, who became the wife of Mr. Faulkner; Rena, born February 5, 1891; Florence, born September 15, 1893; Louis, born July 19, 1897; Lawrence, born March 10, 1902.

Charles Edwin Bunce's father was Edwin Bunce, a native of South Manchester, where he received his early education at the local public schools, and then attended Wilbraham Academy. Upon completing his education he began his life's work in a paper mill, his father having been closely identified with the development of this industry in the region, and continued

actively engaged in this business until near the close of his life, when he retired to the farm of his son, Charles Edwin Bunce, where he finally died at the early age of fifty-four years. In the year 1843 he was married to Lucinda Tryon, a daughter of Nathaniel and Mary (Strickland) Tryon, of East Glastonbury. Mrs. Bunce died November 20, 1891.

HEALEY, Patrick,

Lawyer.

Born in Waterbury, August 23, 1887, son of John and Catherine (Slavin) Healey, whose other children are: Francis, born July 8, 1897; Catherine, born May 27, 1900; and Helen, born January 24, 1903.

He graduated from Waterbury High School, 1905; Yale College, Bachelor of Arts, 1909; Yale Law School, Bachelor of Laws, 1911; admitted to practice of law in Connecticut, June, 1911.

Married to Kathleen Coughlan, daughter of James and Lucy (Loughlin) Coughlan, of Waterbury, September 16, 1913. Two children: Patricia, born June 26, 1914; and Robert, born October 22, 1915.

His father, eldest son of Patrick (died at Waterbury, 1893) and Mary (Breen) Healey (died at Waterbury, 1892), was born in County Kerry, Ireland, 1857, and came to Waterbury in 1859. He is a machinist by trade.

His mother, daughter of John (died at Waterbury, 1902) and Bridget (Bergen) Slavin (died at Waterbury, 1887), was born in Waterbury, 1861.

Religion, Roman Catholic. Politics, Democrat. Societies: Elks' Club, Knights of Columbus, Chi Tau Kappa. Public office: Representative from Waterbury to General Assembly of Connecticut, 1917, wherein he served as a member of the committee on cities and boroughs and as house chairman of the committee on unfinished business.

COOGAN, John William,**Attorney-at-Law.**

One of the oldest practicing lawyers in the city of Hartford, where he has been in continuous practice since 1879, Mr. Coogan has so kept abreast of the times that he was choice of the last mayor of Hartford, Joseph H. Lawler, for corporation counsel, retiring from that office with that official in April, 1916. His public service has been of a high order, extending to legislative halls, while his practice has included some of the most celebrated cases tried at the Hartford bar. He is of the first American born generation of the family, the Coogans being an ancient family of Ireland, from whence came the grandfather, Daniel Coogan, bringing with him his son, James Coogan, father of John W. Coogan, of this review.

Daniel Coogan, grandfather, was a paper maker by trade, and upon his arrival in this country located at Lee, Massachusetts. His death occurred in the town of Windsor Locks, Connecticut, at the great age of ninety-six years. Among the many children of Daniel Coogan was James Coogan, born in Ireland, a paper maker by trade, who later became superintendent of a paper mill in Windsor Locks, Connecticut, and for many years prior to his death successfully conducted a store. He was active in civic matters and held various town offices, serving as member of the Legislature in 1865 (first Catholic to fill position in Connecticut), and member of Board of Selectmen at Windsor Locks for a number of years. He married Eliza Byrne, a native of Ireland, who died at Windsor Locks, in 1867, aged forty-nine years. They were the parents of eight children: Edward D.; James T.; Timothy C.; Joseph A.; Elizabeth, became the wife of James B. Benson, of Windsor Locks; John William, of

whom further; Mary J., a Sister of Mercy known as Sister M. Laurentia; and one child, deceased. The sons of James Coogan all became men of prominence in their community; Dr. Joseph A. Coogan was the only male member of the family who did not sit in the State Legislature as a duly elected member, and he could have borne the same distinction but his profession was to him a higher obligation and he steadily devoted himself to its duties in Hartford and Windsor Locks. Timothy C., an eminent member of the bar, served three times as State senator in Connecticut and later moved to San Francisco, California, where he was equally prominent in the law. As his father in the Lower House of the Legislature of the State of Connecticut, so Timothy C. Coogan was the first adherent of the Catholic faith to serve as State Senator in Connecticut.

John William Coogan, fifth son of James and Eliza (Byrne) Coogan, was born in Windsor Locks, Connecticut, June 3, 1855. After public school courses at Windsor Locks, where his early years were passed, he entered Fordham University, New York, where he pursued a full course, terminating with his graduation in the class of 1876 with the degree of A. B. The brother, Timothy C. Coogan, then in successful law practice at Thompsonville, admitted him as a law student, and he afterwards entered the law office of Hon. William C. Case at New Haven and while there entered the Yale Law School. In 1878 Fordham University conferred on him the degree of Master of Arts, and in 1912 the degree of L. L. D. In 1879 he was graduated from the Yale Law School with the degree of LL. B. He was at once admitted to the Hartford county bar, and from that time has been continuously in practice in the city of Hartford, transacting a large business in

all State and Federal courts of the district. He has gained an enviable prominence in his profession and has ably and successfully conducted some of the most celebrated cases recorded in the annals of the bar with which he is connected. He is a member of the various bar associations, and is highly regarded by his professional brethren, while the public-at-large regard him with particular favor. His law library is said to be one of the most extensive in the State. Always a student, he has surrounded himself with the best of law authorities, references and histories. Genial and courteous in manner, he has a host of friends, his personality and his ability combining to produce a strong and lovable character.

Mr. Coogan inherited the family taste for participating in political affairs, and from youthful manhood has borne a leading part in party and city affairs. For two years he was prosecuting attorney for the city of Hartford; for many years was a grand juror; was a member of the State Legislature in 1882, serving on the committee of cities and boroughs; was a member of the Board of Street Commissioners, 1900-03 and 1903-06, and during the administration of Mayor Lawler was corporation counsel for the city of Hartford. A Democrat in his political faith, he has ever been potent in party councils, and was a delegate to innumerable city, county and State conventions. In 1900 he was a candidate on the Democratic ticket for presidential elector. He is a past grand knight of Charter Oak Council, Knights of Columbus; past exalted ruler of Hartford Lodge, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, and past grand trustee of the National Order. He holds membership in several other organizations, fraternal, social and religious. He is a member of the Roman Catholic church, attending the services of St. Jo-

seph's Cathedral, this being the faith of his forefathers.

Mr. Coogan married, December 28, 1898, Susan O. Nolan, born in Albany, New York, daughter of Murtha T. Nolan, an old resident of that city. Children, born in Hartford, Connecticut: John William, born October 23, 1899, and Murtha T., born February 28, 1902.

KING, Joseph Harrington,

Financier.

Joseph Harrington King, president of the American Industrial Bank and Trust Company, has attained his position in the financial world entirely as a result of his own industry and well directed efforts. He has been advanced step by step in recognition of service well performed and his mastery of the details of the banking business. He is one of Connecticut's native sons, having been born in East Hartford, July 28, 1855. His father was George Walter King, a well known business man of Hartford; and his mother, before her marriage, was Julia Burnham.

Mr. King's paternal grandfather, Walter King, was a native of Glasgow, Scotland, born September 11, 1780. In early manhood he served as aide to Sir John Moore, in the British army, and later resided in Lancashire. He came to the United States from there in 1818. He remained here for a short time, then returned to England, but came back again to the United States in 1822. After being for a brief period in New York City, he removed to Paterson, but died in New York City in 1863. Mr. King was married three times. His first wife was a young widow, Mrs. Ann (Hesketh) McCandlish, whom he married in 1807. She died in 1819 or 1820.

Their son, George W. King, was born in Lancashire, England, February 16, 1817. He was educated in the public

schools of Paterson and New York, and then acquired the trade of jeweler with Wilmot, Moffit & Curtis. After this he passed some time in Virginia, and then came to East Hartford, Connecticut, where he found employment with W. & O. Pitkin, silversmiths. After a time he started in business for himself on State street, Hartford, and continued successfully until his death in 1881. He married Julia Burnham, daughter of George and Nabby (Hills) Burnham, and they had the following children: Mary Jane, deceased; James Walter, of East Hartford; Alice C. Burnham, deceased; Emma Louisa, married John N. Bidwell, of East Hartford; George Burnham, deceased; Joseph Harrington, of further mention; Annie Kate, of East Hartford; and Edward Everett, of East Hartford. The mother of these children passed away in 1893, at the age of seventy-three years.

Joseph Harrington King, the sixth child in this family, was graduated from the Hartford High School in 1873, after which he became a clerk in the American National Bank. He soon gave evidence of possessing those qualities that mark the successful banker, dependability, industry, intelligent initiative, diplomacy and courtesy. He was advanced rapidly, and in 1883 became cashier, Mr. John G. Root resigning, and he was at that time the youngest bank officer in Hartford. Upon the death of Mr. Rowland Swift, the first president, he was elected president of the bank, holding that position when it was consolidated with the Phoenix National Bank, in May, 1912. Mr. King soon set about organizing the new institution of which he is now the executive head, the American Industrial Bank and Trust Company, being elected its president, September 1, 1913.

He is a man of strong character, pro-

gressive without being visionary; and cautious, but having the courage of his convictions when his mature judgment approves a given course of action. He takes a very keen interest in those movements and measures that promise to enhance the general welfare; and is a director of the Hartford Morris Plan Company, an institution which is doing a splendid work among those worthy citizens who find themselves temporarily embarrassed in financial matters, and not so circumstanced that they can be helped by regular banks. Mr. King is also president of the Allen Manufacturing Company, of Hartford; vice-president of the Henry & Wright Manufacturing Company; and a director in the Austin Organ Company.

On the 8th of October, 1878, Mr. King was married to Mary E. Loomis, daughter of Walter A. Loomis, of East Hartford. Mrs. King's father, Walter Adams Loomis, was born May 24, 1823, in East Hartford, and was married, October 8, 1845, to Margaret E. Clark. Mrs. King is the ninth generation by direct descent from Joseph Loomis, a woolen draper of Braintree, Essex county, England. He was born about the year 1530, and sailed from London in the ship "Susan and Ellen," April 11, 1638, arriving in Boston July 17th of the same year. He came to Windsor, Connecticut, with five sons and three daughters, in 1639, and became the owner of several tracts of land. His home was situated at the mouth of the Farmington river, or thereabouts. He died November 25, 1658, and his wife died August 23, 1652. Mr. and Mrs. Joseph H. King are the parents of three children: Edwin Loomis, born August 18, 1880; George Walter, born February 8, 1886; and Lester Hazen, born March 11, 1887.

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Eugene V. Hall,

HALL, Eugene Ashley,**Banker, Merchant.**

The subject of this biography inherits from many generations of sturdy New England ancestry the sound mind, body and principles necessary to usefulness in the world. The name is one of the oldest in America, and was established at several points in New England at almost simultaneous dates.

John Hall (styled, "1st., of Wallingford") lived with his family in New Haven about thirty years, and in Wallingford about six or seven. He came from England to Boston, 1633, thence to Hartford, where he received a grant of land from the town, which he forfeited by removal. He served in the Pequot war in 1637. In 1639 he was one of the freeplanters of New Haven and signed "The fundamentall agreement." In 1670, with three of his sons, John, Samuel and Sergeant Thomas, he joined the company that settled Wallingford, becoming one of the original proprietors and was a signer of the original "Covenant" as were two of his sons. He was born in England, in 1605, and died at Wallingford, in 1676. Dr. Lyman Hall, Governor of Georgia and signer of the Declaration of Independence, was a descendant of this John Hall. In 1641 he married Jeanne Wollen, who died November 14, 1690. Their fifth son was Thomas Hall, born March 25, 1649, in New Haven, and lived in Wallingford, Connecticut, where he died September 17, 1731. His marriage, June 5, 1673, to Grace Watson, was the first celebrated in Wallingford. She was born 1653, a daughter of Edward and Grace (Walker) Watson, and died May 1, 1731. Their third son was Joseph Hall, born July 8, 1681, died November 3, 1748. He married, November 13, 1706, Bertha Terrell, who died December 28, 1753. They were the parents of Ephraim Hall, who

was born April 25, 1723, and made his home in the section of Wallingford known as North Farms, his house standing on the east side of the road in the present meadow, and the well on his farm is still in use. He married, October 13, 1763, Chloe Moss, born December 6, 1739, daughter of David and Mindwell (Doolittle) Moss. They were the parents of Comfort Hall, who was born February 25, 1773, and lived in Wallingford until about 1797, when he removed to the town of Middletown, in the Westfield section, and purchased a large tract of land, on which he resided until his death. He was one of the early Methodists of the section, and one of the original trustees of the Methodist church at Middlefield, Connecticut, an earnest, zealous and devoted Christian, his home always open for the entertainment of Methodist preachers. Like most men of his time, he was a Democrat in political principle. He died November 20, 1855, in Westfield. He married, February 1, 1796, Jemima Bacon, born February 2, 1775, daughter of Phineas and Sarah (Atkins) Bacon, and died February 24, 1847. Their second son was Harley Hall, born March 21, 1799, in Westfield, and lived in Middlefield, where he died April 24, 1874, at the age of seventy-five years. He married, June 8, 1828, Martha Cone Hall, born April 3, 1805, in East Haddam, Connecticut, died in Meriden, April 20, 1880. She was a daughter of William Hall, a direct descendant of John Hall, "of Middletown," born in county of Kent, England, 1584, came to Boston, 1633, Hartford, 1635, original proprietor of Middletown, 1650. Her mother, Martha (Cone) Hall, was a daughter of Sylvanus Cone, of East Haddam, a Revolutionary soldier, and a direct descendant of Daniel Cone, who was an original proprietor of Haddam in 1662.

Rufus Hall, second son of Harley and

Martha Cone (Hall) Hall, was born October 3, 1839, in Middlefield, and grew up on the paternal homestead, assisting from a very early age in the labors of the farm. He acquired habits of industry and thrift, and received from his parents a high moral training. His education was supplied by the district schools, and at the early age of nineteen years he set out to make himself independent in the world. For some years he dealt in meats in Portland, Middlefield and Wallingford, and in 1860 moved to Meriden, Connecticut, where he continued to be one of the most active citizens during his life. In 1861, in association with his brother, the late Norman C. Hall, he engaged in the grocery business, the name of the firm being Norman C. Hall & Company. After nine years he sold out his interest to his brother, and in association with Charles Grether established a meat market under the name of Grether & Hall. After a few years, Mr. Hall became sole proprietor of the business, which he conducted several years, after which he sold it to his former partner, and engaged in the grocery business with his brother. In 1884 he again engaged in the meat business, and the establishment which he then founded is still conducted by his son, the business being incorporated under the name of The Hall's Market Company in 1909. Mr. Hall continued to conduct this establishment until his death, from pneumonia, February 3, 1901. His body was laid to rest in Indian Hill Cemetery, Middletown. Mr. Hall did not aspire to participate in political affairs, but was ever a model citizen, industrious and straightforward in business methods.

He married, at Middletown, April 25, 1859, Esther Asenath Grover, a direct descendant of Thomas Grover, of Charlestown, Massachusetts, 1642; she was born in Middletown, January 2, 1837, died in

Meriden, December 18, 1891. She is buried beside her husband in Indian Hill Cemetery. She was a daughter of Arden and Sarah Maria (Clark) Grover, a granddaughter of Oliver and Asenath (Eaton) Grover, great-granddaughter of John and Abigail (Flint) Grover. Asenath Eaton was a descendant of William Eaton, who was in Watertown, Massachusetts, in 1642, and Abigail Flint was descended from Thomas Flint, of Salem, Massachusetts, in 1650. Sarah Maria (Clark) Grover, mother of Mrs. Hall, was a daughter of Daniel Clark, a Revolutionary soldier. Mr. and Mrs. Hall were the parents of two children: Effie Maria, born March 13, 1860, died March 1, 1862, and Eugene Ashley, of further mention.

Eugene Ashley Hall was born August 7, 1865, in Meriden, where he has continued to be identified with business and social life to the present day, prominent among financiers and business men. He attended the district schools until he had attained the age of fifteen years, and leaving school he was employed by the firm of J. Cook & Company, manufacturers of printing presses, the Bradley & Hubbard Manufacturing Company, The Meriden Britannia Company and in the stationery and toy store of William Hagadon, entering the employ of the Meriden Savings Bank, May, 1883, as office boy, he won rapid promotion in that institution by his industry and business aptitude. At the time of his father's death he was teller of the bank, and resigned his position in order to take care of the business established by his father. He continued to serve the Meriden Savings Bank as trustee, director and auditor, and in 1914 was elected its president, in which position he has continued to the present time. He is president and treasurer of The Hall's Market Company. From 1899 to 1907 he was treasurer of the town of

Meriden, and has been actively interested in the Meriden Board of Trade and the Meriden Chamber of Commerce. For several years he served as trustee, secretary and treasurer of the Connecticut School for Boys, and was also treasurer of the Connecticut State and Meriden Agricultural societies.

For many years Mr. Hall has been prominently identified with Free Masonry in Connecticut, presiding over Meriden Lodge, Keystone Chapter, Hamilton Council, St. Elmo Commandery of Meriden, the Grand Chapter, Royal Arch Masons, and Grand Commandery, Knights Templar, of Connecticut; is a member of the Scottish Rite bodies of New Haven, LaFayette Consistory, Scottish Rite, and Pyramid Temple, Mystic Shrine, of Bridgeport, and the Masonic Charity Foundation of Connecticut. He is a member of the Connecticut Society and Captain John Couch Branch, Sons of the American Revolution, a member of St. Andrew's Protestant Episcopal Church, Home Club and Colonial Club of Meriden. In political principle he is a Republican, and is always active in promoting the best government for the city and State.

Mr. Hall married, December 15, 1897, Edna Adele Mix, daughter of ex-Senator John Walter and Kate Urana (Wallace) Mix, of (Yalesville) Wallingford, Connecticut, a direct descendant of Thomas Mix, who was in New Haven as early as 1643, granddaughter of John and Eliza (Merriman) Mix, the last named a daughter of Albert Merriman, a Revolutionary soldier. Mrs. Hall's mother was a daughter of Franklin and Fanny (Hall) Wallace, of Cheshire, Connecticut, the latter a daughter of Lyman and Milla Hall, both direct descendants of John Hall, of Wallingford. Benjamin Hall, father of Lyman Hall, was a soldier of the Revolution. Mr. and Mrs. Eugene A. Hall are the par-

ents of three children: Fanny, born November 15, 1898; Edna, February 3, 1900, and Eugene Mix, June 27, 1903.

WILLIAMS, Charles Merriam,
Superintendent of Connecticut School for Boys.

In 1874, Mr. Williams, then a young man of twenty-three, entered the teaching profession, as principal of the Railroad District School in Meriden. Twenty-one years later the boys and girls who had sat under his instructions during those years had become the voters and custodians of the city interests, including the oversight and management of the public schools. When it was deemed the part of wisdom that the schools be consolidated and placed under the care of a general superintendent, their thoughts with one accord turned to their former principal, and Mr. Williams was chosen for the post. A few years later, in 1898, perhaps some of his former pupils were members of the board of trustees on whom devolved the duty of choosing a superintendent for the Connecticut Boys Home, but whether or not, the reputation won during a quarter of a century was well known to the board and Mr. Williams was declared the choice of the board. Nineteen years have elapsed since he first assumed the duties of his office, but he is still the honored head of the institution, a longer term than any previous superintendent ever served. Length of service implies peculiar fitness for the position filled, and this holds true of the veteran educator, who had not only the problems of the teacher to solve but those of the reformer, the philanthropist and the humanitarian. How well he has solved those problems the records of the School for Boys show. Minds have been trained, talents developed, genius encour-

aged and lives of usefulness opened to boys whose mornings were darkened by error. As the guiding head of the institution, Mr. Williams has been placed in the most responsible position to which a man can be called, and to his credit is placed the fact that he has shirked no issue, evaded no responsibility, but with an eye single to the best interests of those placed under his care has labored untiringly and intelligently. Thousands of boys have passed out into the world from under his guidance, from both the public school and the School for Boys, and thousands testify to the influence for good he has been in their lives.

Mr. Williams is a descendant of Thomas Williams, who bought land in Wethersfield, Connecticut, in 1661, and in the same year was granted river lands at Rocky Hill. His son, Jacob Williams, born in 1664, a sea captain, died at Rocky Hill in 1712. He married Sarah Gilbert, and their son, Ephraim Williams, was a merchant of Wethersfield, trading with New York and the West Indies until his death in 1761, aged seventy-one. He married Elizabeth Russell, a great-granddaughter of John Russell, founder of his line in New England, and of Stephen Terry, one of the first settlers of Windsor, Connecticut.

Captain Ephraim Williams had a son, Captain Elias Williams, born in Wethersfield, in 1719, who was a man of prominence there and in Stepney Parish both before and during the Revolution. He served on various committees in aid of the Colonial cause, and in 1777 was a captain in the Sixth Connecticut Militia. He died in 1798. He married Prudence Robbins, a great-granddaughter of John Robbins, the early settler, son of John Robbins, who is believed to have come to Wethersfield with his son and died soon after coming.

Captain Elias Williams was the father of Corporal Eliel Williams, born in Stepney Parish, January 30, 1746, died there August 2, 1819. He was one of the four corporals enrolled under Captain John Chester, and sent from Wethersfield on the Lexington Alarm and fought at Bunker Hill. He married Comfort Morton, a maternal descendant of Governor Thomas Welles, and her great-great-paternal grandmother, Honor Treat, was a sister of Governor Robert Treat, and wife of John Deming, one of the first settlers of Wethersfield.

Merriam Williams, son of Corporal Eliel Williams, was born in Stepney Parish, July 3, 1785, and died May 10, 1857. He was a tanner and currier and shoe manufacturer of Rocky Hill, also a landowner and farmer. He married Elizabeth Danforth, daughter of Thomas Danforth, a manufacturer and merchant of Rocky Hill.

Thomas Danforth Williams, son of Merriam Williams, was born at Rocky Hill, Connecticut, December 4, 1819, died there December 4, 1881. He was a farmer all his life, a deacon of the Congregational church for thirty years, and for twenty years (not consecutively) town assessor. He married, April 6, 1842, Mary Jane Boardman, born at Rocky Hill, March 20, 1820, died August 7, 1888, the last survivor in the town of the twelve children of Captain Jason Boardman, who for fifty years was a shipbuilder, owner and captain of vessels. Her father, Captain John Boardman, owned vessels sailing and trading with the West Indies and was lost at sea. Captain John Boardman was a son of Jonathan Boardman, son of Nathaniel Boardman, son of Samuel Boreman (the original spelling), who came to New England in 1638, and settled at Wethersfield about 1641. Thomas Danforth and Mary Jane (Boardman) Wil-

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J. J. Wheeler

liams were the parents of two sons and two daughters: Luther Boardman, a prominent agriculturist of Rocky Hill and an ex-member of the Legislature; Caroline Elizabeth, of Rocky Hill; Charles Merriam, of further mention; Anna Jane, died at the age of nineteen years.

Charles Merriam Williams was born at Rocky Hill, Connecticut, November 13, 1851. His youth was spent at the home farm and in attendance at the public school, after which he completed his studies at Williston Seminary, Easthampton, Massachusetts. Choosing the profession of teaching he became principal of the Railroad District School in Meriden in 1874, he establishing so good a reputation that he was advanced later to the principalship of the Center School and finally to the same post in the West District School which included the Lewis Avenue School and the control of about five hundred pupils. In these three schools twenty-one years were passed, years of wonderful expansion and improvement in the schools and equal development in the educator. As principal he won the loyal support of his teaching staff, and the full confidence of his pupils who, as they passed on into high school, bore testimony to the thoroughness of their preparation. In 1895 the schools of the city were consolidated and brought under the general management of a superintendent appointed by the Board of Education. His long experience and the high reputation Mr. Williams held as an educator eminently fitted him for the position, a fact recognized by the board by his appointment. He retained the office of superintendent until 1898, when he withdrew to accept the appointment of superintendent of the Connecticut School for Boys, a State institution. This office he has now (1917) held for nineteen years with great acceptability.

In the profession he adopted when a young man, he has attained prominent position and is numbered with the strong, capable and devoted men of that profession. He is a member of several societies dealing with the problems which are his and also is interested in fraternity and social organizations. He is a member of Meriden Lodge, No. 77, Free and Accepted Masons; ——— Chapter, Royal Arch Masons; Hamilton Council, Royal and Select Masters; St. Elmo Commandery, Knights Templar; the Sons of the Revolution; and the Home and Highland Country clubs. In politics he is a Republican.

Mr. Williams married, June 17, 1881, Emeline McFarland, daughter of Joseph and Emeline (Bulkeley) McFarland. They are the parents of a son, Stanley Thomas Williams, born October 25, 1888, a graduate of Yale University, A. B., 1911; A. M., 1912; Ph. D., 1914; now an instructor at Yale.

WHEELER, Frederick James,

Merchant.

As the oldest merchant in Meriden, not only in years, but in the period engaged in business, and as a citizen of highest integrity, great industry and commercial success, Mr. Wheeler has earned a place in the annals of the people in the State. His ancestors, both paternal and maternal, **have been long** established in the State, and have borne no mean part in promoting its development and progress. The founder of the Wheeler family in Connecticut was Moses Wheeler, born 1597-98, in Kent, England, who came, with others, from London, England, and settled in New Haven in 1638. There is a tradition that he lived in London during the prevalence of the plague in that city, which caused many people to flee. According

to this tale, Moses Wheeler was stricken and, supposing he was about to die, dug his own grave and lay down in it. His neighbors, believing him to be dead, were about to bury him but, discovering evidences of life, desisted. After this narrow escape from being buried alive, he decided to leave the country, and thus became a pioneer of Connecticut. At New Haven he was granted an allotment of land in 1643. Subsequently he removed to Stratford, where the family has been prominent for many generations, ranking among the most influential citizens of the town. In 1648 Moses Wheeler was granted the ferry across the Housatonic river, in Stratford, and in 1670 he received a lease of the ferry and lands adjoining, for a period of twenty-one years, at a rental of six pence per year. This indicates the great confidence felt in him by the citizens of the town, and the importance of maintaining a reliable ferry. He gave most of his property to his children ten years before his death. His will was made February 16, 1690, and he probably died very soon thereafter. His descendants have occupied conspicuous places for two hundred and seventy-five years in the territory now comprising the counties of Fairfield, New Haven and Litchfield. He married Miriam Hawley, a sister of Joseph Hawley, and their second son was Moses Wheeler, born July 5, 1651, in Stratford, died there January 30, 1725. He was one of the wealthiest citizens of the town, and the inventory of his estate amounted to £1463 5s. and 6d. He married, October 20, 1674, in Stratford, Sarah, daughter of Caleb and Anne (Ward) Nichols, born December 1, 1651, in Stratford. Their son, Elnathan Wheeler (known as Nathan), was born January 31, 1681, in Stratford, where he was a large landowner, and died 1765-66. By his will each of his four sons received a

tract of land. His third wife, Elizabeth, surname unrecorded, was born 1688, and died 1739. Their youngest child was Ephraim Wheeler, baptized in July, 1723, and resided in Stratford. He married, March 7, 1743, Sarah Wilcoxson, born June 6, 1719, daughter of William and Hester (Brinsmade) Wilcoxson. Samuel Wheeler, third son of Ephraim and Hester (Wilcoxson) Wheeler, was born October 4 1757, in Stratford, and lived there. He married (second) November 26, 1781, Hannah Hawley, daughter of Matthew, Jr., and Bethiah Hawley. Her eighth child and his sixth son and eleventh child was Everett Wheeler, born in September, 1796. His home was in Stratford, where he was a large farmer and prominent citizen, and died February 22, 1878. In 1847 he was elected on the Whig ticket as a member of the Legislature, and acquitted himself well in that body. He married, in December, 1825, Mary Curtis, born about 1796-97, daughter of Dr. Ezra and Anna (Ufford) Curtis. Their children were: Henry Gould, born January 21, 1827, resided in Stratford; Caroline, August 4, 1829, married Curtis Wells; Frederick James, of further mention; Thomas Everett, born October 18, 1836, died 1857.

The Curtis family, from which Mary (Curtis) Wheeler was descended, was founded by William Curtis, who lived in England and probably died there. His widow Elizabeth and sons John and William settled in Stratford, Connecticut, in 1639. The Curtis family was a prolific one in England, and had many representatives in Kent, where several were mayors of Tenterden, and in County Sussex, England. The ancient coat-of-arms is thus described: Argent, a chevron sable, between three bulls' heads caboshed, gules. Crest: A unicorn passant, or, between four trees proper. John Curtis, son of William and Elizabeth Curtis,

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born 1613, came to Stratford, and died there December 2, 1707, aged ninety-four years. His wife Elizabeth died in March, 1682. His eldest son and namesake settled in Newark, New Jersey. The fourth son, Joseph Curtis, was born November 12, 1650. He married, November 9, 1676, Bethiah, daughter of Richard Booth, and their eldest son was Ephraim Curtis, born December 31, 1684, in Stratford, died in 1776. He married, June 26, 1706, Elizabeth, daughter of Ephraim Stiles. She died in October, 1775. Their eldest child was Stiles Curtis, born March 18, 1707, in Stratford, during the lifetime of his great-grandfather. He married, November 7, 1730, Rebecca Judson. Their fourth son was Silas Curtis, baptized June 14, 1743, in Stratford, lived at Oronoke, in the northern part of the town of Stratford, where he died January 15, 1816. He married, February 17, 1765, Hannah Birdsey, born December 15, 1746, died November 25, 1811, daughter of Rev. Nathan and Dorothy (Hawley) Birdsey, of Stratford. Their eldest child was Ezra Curtis, born August 26, 1765, in Stratford, was educated as a physician, engaged in practice, and died at Litchfield, Connecticut, November 17, 1797, in his thirty-eighth year. He married Anna, daughter of Samuel and Abigail (Gold) Ufford, of Stratford, born October 24, 1772. After the death of Dr. Curtis she married (second) John Wells. Mary, daughter of Dr. Ezra and Anna (Ufford) Curtis, born about 1796-97, became the wife of Everett Wheeler, as previously noted.

Frederick James Wheeler, second son of Everett and Mary (Curtis) Wheeler, was born March 4, 1834, in Stratford, and was reared upon his father's farm, sharing in its labors, and receiving his education in the neighboring district school. While his educational opportunities were somewhat limited, he was always of an observ-

ant nature, and by study and experience was fitted for the contest in which every man must work out his own destiny. When sixteen years of age he went to Seymour, Connecticut, where he learned the trade of tinsmith, and following this was employed for seven years as a journeyman in Waterbury. As a young man, Mr. Wheeler did not fritter away his time or his earnings in dissipation, and he was soon enabled to establish himself in business. In 1862 he located in Meriden, where he established himself as a tinsmith, and in time added to his industries those of plumbing, heating and ventilation. He was a skillful workman, honest and persevering, and rapidly built up a profitable business. In time his store included general hardware, cutlery, stoves, crockery and woodenware, and for many years he has operated one of the largest and best stocked establishments in the city. He has ever been a conscientious and upright dealer, has enjoyed the confidence and respect of his neighbors, and has gained a competence by his own energy, industry and courteous consideration for the welfare of his patrons. Mr. Wheeler is a member of the First Congregational Church of Meriden, and is ever ready to further any good work or any undertaking calculated to promote the interests of the community and of the world at large.

Mr. Wheeler married, July 17, 1866, Mary Elizabeth Bennett, born October 27, 1838, died December 24, 1907, daughter of William Lewis and Mary A. (Benjamin) Bennett, of Huntington, Connecticut, and they were the parents of one son, William Bennett, born September 15, 1868, died September 10, 1882.

Isaac Bennett, the progenitor of the branch of the Bennett family of which Mrs. Wheeler was a member, was a native of England, from whence he came to

this country in 1650, and settled in Stratford, Connecticut. He married Elizabeth Rose. The line is descended through their son, Captain Nathan Bennett, who married Deborah Curtis. Their son, Nathan (2) Bennett, married Elizabeth Lewis. Their son, Nathan (3) Bennett, a farmer of Huntington, Connecticut, married Nancy Beard. Their son, William Lewis Bennett, born in Huntington, Connecticut, July 3, 1811, died there, September 25, 1871. He was reared on his father's farm, attended the district schools of his native town and the high school at Huntington Center, and followed agricultural pursuits for a number of years, first with his father, and on his marriage purchased a farm adjoining his father's farm, and there resided for the remainder of his days, achieving a large degree of success in his undertaking. He was active in public affairs, served as selectman of his town, as a member of the House of Representatives one term, as senator from the Tenth Connecticut Senatorial District in 1863-64, and again served as representative in 1866-67. He was a man of singular ability and merit, possessed a clear head, honest heart and sound judgment, also of unbending integrity and Roman firmness, and was an off-hand debater, having no equal in the House of Representatives. He married, November 16, 1837, Mary A. Benjamin, born May 8, 1810, in Derby, Connecticut, died September 30, 1881, in Huntington, Connecticut. Children: Mary Elizabeth, aforementioned as the wife of Frederick J. Wheeler, and Frances Sarah, born February 2, 1845, at present residing in Meriden, Connecticut.

SEELEY, George Simeon,

Public Official, Real Estate Dealer.

The late George S. Seeley, of Meriden, held a high place in the esteem of the

people as an upright and incorruptible official, a faithful and earnest worker in promoting the welfare of his home city. He was descended from good ancestry. The first authentic record of this name, which has been variously spelled Seely, Sealy, Sealey, Seelye, Seeley, appears in Froude's "History of England," vol. viii, p. 452, as follows: "In the year 1563 the following petition was addressed to the Lords of Elizabeth's Council: 'In most lamentable wise showeth unto your honors, your humble Orator Dorothy Seeley of the City of Bristol, wife of Thomas Seeley of the Queen's Majesty's guard, that where her said husband upon most vile, slanderous, spiteful, malicious, and most villainous words spoken against the Queen's Majesty's own person by a certain subject of the King of Spain, here not to be uttered; not being able to suffer same, did flee upon the same slanderous person and gave him a blow. So it is most honorable Lords that hereupon my said husband, no other offense in respect of their religion then committed, was secretly accused to the inquisition of the Holy House, and so committed to most vile prison, and there hath remained now three whole years in miserable state with cruel torments.'

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

Robert Seeley came to America with Governor Winthrop, landing at Salem, June, 1630, and bringing with him his wife Mary and sons, Nathaniel and Obadiah.



William L. Bennett.

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From thence he proceeded with Sir Richard Saltonstall, Rev. George Phillips and others up the Charles river four miles from Charlestown, commencing a settlement, which was called Sir Richard Saltonstall's plantation, and afterward named Watertown. Homesteads averaging five or six acres were assigned, Robert Seeley receiving the maximum allotment of sixteen acres, near the north bank of the Charles river. This homestead was later sold to Simon Erie, and is easily located at the present day by reference to "Bond's Map of Ancient Watertown." In July, 1630, upon the formation of the Watertown Church, which was the second church in the Massachusetts Bay Colony, the first being that at Salem, Robert Seeley was one of the forty who entered into covenant; in 1631 he was one of the first twenty-five, together with Rev. George Phillips, R. Saltonstall, Jr., and Captain Patrick, to be made freemen. In 1635 Robert Seeley, with Rev. John Sherman and others, removed from Watertown and formed a settlement in Connecticut, which they also named Watertown, this name being later changed to Wethersfield. There he was made sergeant in command of the military organization, and when war was declared against the Pequots in 1637, Captain John Mason and Lieutenant Robert Seeley led the combined forces of Hartford, Windsor and Wethersfield in an expedition which resulted in the annihilation of Fort Mistick and three hundred Indians, and eighteen days later in the complete overthrow of the Pequot tribe in the swamp of Unguowa, subsequently called Fairfield. Captain John Mason's "A Brief History of the Pequot War" says: "Lieutenant Seeley was shot in the eyebrow with a flatheaded arrow, the point turning downward. I pulled it out myself." At the close of the Pequot War Captain Robert Seeley withdrew

from Wethersfield, and with John Davenport, pastor; Theophilus Eaton, subsequently governor for twenty years, and others, held their first meeting, April 18, 1638, under a branching oak, and entered into a covenant by which the New Haven Colony was formed and its first form of government constituted and established, being made permanent in 1639. Captain Seeley was a prominent and respected member of the New Haven Colony, occupying the fourth seat in church (seats being arranged in order of prominence, the governor occupying the first). He was marshal of the colony, commander of the militia, on the committee of the General Court and other judicial committees, representing the colony in times of peace, leading its forces in times of war, at all times a wise counsellor and an efficient public servant. In addition to Watertown, Wethersfield and New Haven, he was one of the founders of Fairfield and Stamford, Connecticut; Huntington, Long Island, and Elizabethtown, New Jersey. He died October 19, 1667, leaving a wife and one son, Nathaniel, his other son, Obadiah, being then deceased.

Obadiah Seeley, son of Robert Seeley, died in Stamford in 1657. He married the widow of John Miller, and they were the parents of Obadiah Seeley, who had children: John, Nathaniel, Mercy, Obadiah and Susanna. The eldest of these, John Seeley, born August 25, 1693, lived in Stamford with his wife Abigail. Their eldest son, John Seeley, born June 1, 1727, resided in Stamford with his wife Ann. Their eldest son was John Seeley, born May 16, 1756, and married, March 31, 1783, Rhoda Scofield, perhaps a daughter of Jonah and Mary (Smith) Scofield, of Stamford. Their eldest son was William Seeley, born November 15, 1790. He lived with his wife Patty in Waterbury, Connecticut. They were the parents of

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Charles Seeley, born 1821, whose earlier years were passed in farming in Waterbury. Subsequently he became a stone mason contractor, located in Meriden, Connecticut, as early as 1858, and died there, November 25, 1890, at the age of sixty-nine years. He married, December 25, 1843, in Waterbury, Amy Pritchard, who was born in that town, daughter of Roger and Chloe (Nichols) Pritchard. Roger Pritchard was a soldier of the War of 1812, a son of Roger Pritchard, born March 7, 1782, in Waterbury, who was a son of Amos Pritchard, a soldier of the Revolution, who died in that town, July 25, 1813. Amos Pritchard was born August 27, 1739, in Waterbury, and married there, August 20, 1777, Mary, widow of Samuel Adams, born March 11, 1743, in Waterbury, daughter of Edward and Hannah Tompkins. Roger Pritchard, father of Mrs. Seeley, lived in the town of Waterbury, where he was a farmer. Charles Seeley had six children, of whom five lived to reach maturity. The second of these receives further mention below.

George Simeon Seeley was born February 2, 1846, in Waterbury, where he remained until twelve years old, removing then with his parents to Meriden. His education was supplied by the common schools, and when nineteen years of age he set out to maintain himself. He immediately began an apprenticeship at the metal turner's trade, and this continued to be his occupation for a quarter of a century. He was industrious and saved his earnings, and in time was able to engage in business on his own account. He established a real estate and rent collecting agency, in which he was more than usually successful because of his industry, faithfulness and high rectitude. The confidence in which he was held by the people of the city is shown by his repeated elections to the Board of Selectmen of the town, and to the office of

mayor of the city, in which position he served two terms. Mr. Seeley was a man of very pleasing manners, and his candor and sincerity were at once made apparent to any who came in contact with him. He was very active in many organizations calculated to benefit society. With his family he was affiliated with St. Andrew's Episcopal Church, of which he was fifteen years a vestryman, and served as treasurer from April 4, 1899, until his death, November 11, 1914, and was highly esteemed by his associates in that body. He held membership in several fraternal orders, was a Mason and Knight Templar, a member of Silver City Lodge, No. 3, Ancient Order of United Workmen, and Meriden Center Lodge, No. 68, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, of which he was treasurer from March 17, 1888. A sincere and consistent adherent of Republican principles, he was one of the workers of his party in the city, was chairman of the Republican town committee from May, 1900, and served as alderman and councilman from the Third Ward. In December, 1901, he was elected mayor of the city, was installed in that office in January, 1902, and continued in its incumbency for two terms.

Mr. Seeley married, November 24, 1867, Anna G. Lee, daughter of Melvin C. and Esther (Guy) Lee, of Meriden, and they were the parents of three children: 1. Frank Guy, married, November 20, 1890, Nettie M. Pendexter and they have two sons: Guy Pendexter and Lee Stevens Seeley; they reside in Mt. Vernon, New York. 2. Candora Anna, became the wife of James H. Guernsey, of Ansonia; they have one son, James Seeley Guernsey. 3. Arthur Deshon, married, April 24, 1913, Jennie Pauline Miller, daughter of Charles B. and Emily (Downing) Miller, of Meriden; they are the parents of two children: Warren Miller and Anna Downing Seeley.

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ROCKWELL, Charles Francis,

Business Man, Financier.

The family of Rockwell is one of the oldest in Connecticut and has furnished many distinguished and useful citizens, people in every walk of worthy endeavor, and several representatives have been prominently identified with the business interests of the city of Meriden. Savage says the family is descended from William Rockwell, who was one of the deacons of the church formed at Plymouth, England, March 20, 1630, and sailed on the ship "Mary and John," May 30, of that year. He was one of the first selectmen of the town of Dorchester, where he had land grants, and moved, in 1636, to Windsor, Connecticut, where he was deacon of the First Church, and a leading man until his death, May 15, 1640. Recent investigation, however, would seem to indicate that Savage is in error, as the John Rockwell, son of William Rockwell, does not seem to be identical with the pioneer of this family in Connecticut.

John Rockwell, one of the first settlers of Stamford, Connecticut, was there December 7, 1641, and resided there until 1669, when he sold his property and removed to Rye, New York, where he died in 1676. By vote of the town of Stamford, February 19, 1668, he had liberty to mow Norton Island. He married Elizabeth Weed, and their eldest child was John Rockwell, who died in Stamford in 1673. The inventory of his estate was made March 10 of the following year. His second son, Thomas Rockwell, born about 1667, in Stamford, died in June, 1712. He married, at Norwalk, December 9, 1703, Sarah, daughter of John Resco. Their son, Thomas Rockwell, born December 13, 1708, in Norwalk, settled in Ridgefield, Connecticut, where he died November 4, 1789. He married, May 18, 1732,

Ruth Benedict, born December 3, 1711, died June 22, 1807. They were the parents of James Rockwell, born June 9, 1750, in Ridgefield. He was a lieutenant in the Revolutionary army, and his commission, signed by Jonathan Trumbull, is now preserved by his descendant, Charles Lee Rockwell, of Meriden. He lived in Ridgefield, and married, October 17, 1769, Abigail Hawley, born October 24, 1749, died January 6, 1821. Their eldest son and fourth child, Thomas Hawley Rockwell, was born May 21, 1776, and was a cabinetmaker, residing in Ridgefield, where he died September 25, 1865, at the age of eighty-nine years. He married, July 20, 1800, Polly Smith, born October 1, 1783, died February 27, 1869. Their eighth child and seventh son, Francis A. Rockwell, was born April 12, 1818, in Ridgefield, where he was a manufacturer, and died September 24, 1881. He married, October 6, 1840, Mary Lee, born October 7, 1816, daughter of Captain Aaron and Lucy (Smith) Lee, of Ridgefield. Captain Aaron Lee was a soldier of the Revolution.

William Francis Rockwell, second son of Francis A. and Mary (Lee) Rockwell, was born January 12, 1845, in Ridgefield, and at the time of his death was president of the Miller Brothers Cutlery Company of Meriden, one of the leading establishments of its kind in this country. His education was supplied by private schools and the Fort Edward Collegiate Institute of Fort Edward, New York. At the age of eighteen years he embarked upon a business career, in the office of the forwarding and commission house of Miller Brothers, in New York, and subsequently, during the Civil War, held an important position as a representative of that firm at Norfolk, Virginia. In 1868 he located at Washington, New Jersey, and in association with a partner engaged in the mer-

cantile business, under the style of Cummings, Rockwell & Company. Six years later he returned to his native State, and became treasurer of the United States Shear Company. In 1876 Mr. Rockwell participated in the reorganization of the Miller Brothers Cutlery Company of Meriden, and became treasurer and general manager. Mr. L. J. Curtis was the first president of this company, and at his death, in 1893, was succeeded by Isaac C. Lewis, one of the foremost business men of Meriden. On the death of Mr. Lewis, Mr. Rockwell became president of the company, which position he retained until his death, January 5, 1901. He was one of the organizers and first president of the American Pocket Cutlery Manufacturers' Association, an organization formed to further the interests of the trade in the matter of tariffs. Mr. Rockwell was a forceful and energetic business man, as evidenced by his business success, and was highly esteemed among his associates in Meriden. He was prominently identified with the Republican party in both State and National affairs; was a personal friend of President McKinley, and closely associated with Senator O. H. Platt, in State politics. He was a Knights Templar Mason, and a member of the Sons of the American Revolution. He married, September 26, 1876, Louise Taylor, of Washington, New Jersey, daughter of James Davidson and Sarah (Bird) Taylor, of Washington, New Jersey. They were the parents of one child, Charles Francis, of further mention in the next paragraph.

Charles Francis Rockwell was born April 26, 1878, in Meriden. He has proved himself one of the most progressive and successful business men of his native town. After passing through the public schools of that town, he entered Wesleyan University in the class of 1899, and after graduation entered the office of the

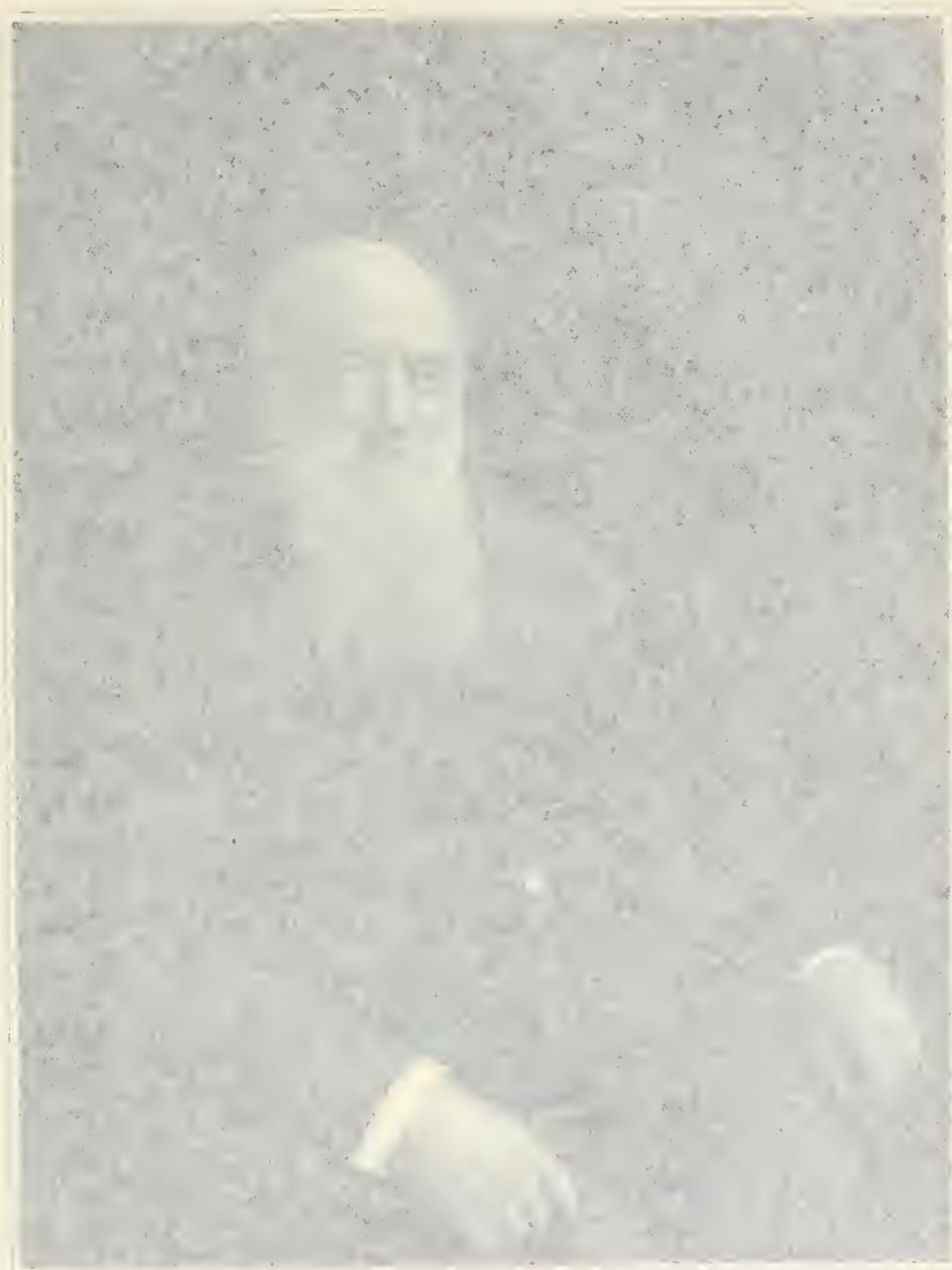
Miller Brothers Cutlery Company as paymaster. He did not cease his effort at self-improvement on leaving college, and gave close attention to the business with which he was associated. Becoming gradually familiar with its details, he was made secretary, treasurer and general manager of the concern, and following the death of his father in 1901 he took entire charge of the plant. Under his administration the business was highly successful, and in 1912 Mr. Rockwell was made president of the company, which position he still retains. Like his honored father he occupies a high position in the community, and is active in its social and political life. He is an earnest Republican in principle, and for seven years, from 1902 to 1909, was a member of the Board of Aldermen in Meriden. From 1912 to 1917 he was a member of the Board of Public Works, and is at present president of the Board of Education. He is president of the Meriden Industrial Company, and a trustee of the Meriden Savings Bank. He is actively affiliated with the Masonic fraternity, being a member of St. Elmo Commandery, Knights Templar; is a member of the Alpha Delta Phi of New York City, of the Home and Highland Country clubs of Meriden, and of the Connecticut Chapter, Sons of the American Revolution.

Mr. Rockwell married, October 7, 1903, Ada Louise Coe, daughter of John W. and Sarah (Williams) Coe, of Meriden. Mr. and Mrs. Rockwell are the parents of three children: William F., born September 28, 1904; Bradley T., died in infancy, and Louise West, born September 20, 1912.

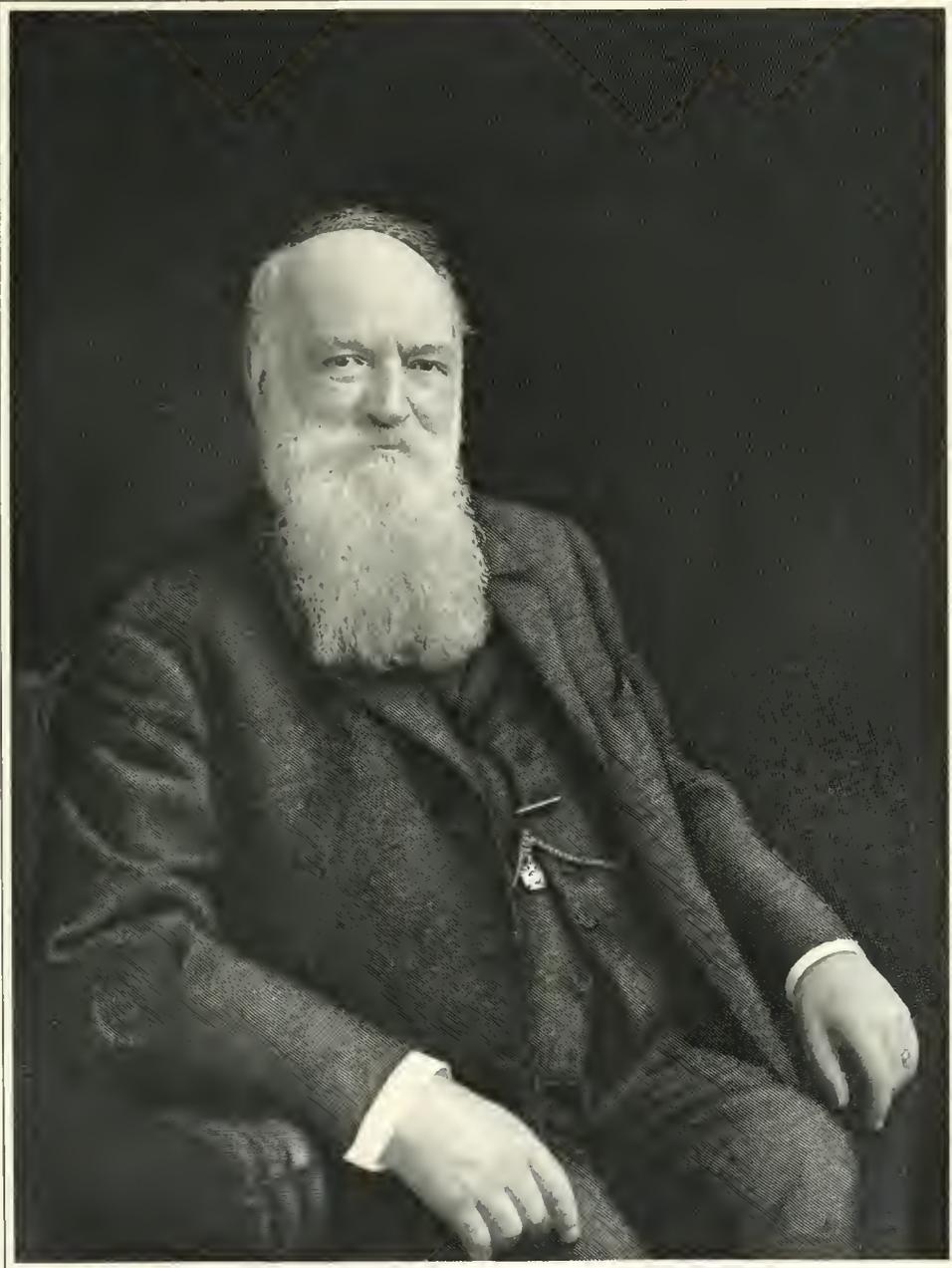
SOMERS, George Edwin,

Captain of Industry.

The life work of George E. Somers is a record of achievement as a captain of industry, of a life devoted to upbuilding



Dr. C. J. ...



Geo. E. Somers

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and development. A young man of nineteen when he entered the industrial world, at his death the veteran of many years, there was never a time when he was not one of the world's workers, either as an employer, superintendent or executive of great corporations. When from the serene heights of old age and competence, this self-made man reviewed a life of usefulness, it was in a world that was the better for his having lived in it. He gave to young men this word: "Good regular habits are the first essential to success," and "Don't expect complete success on eight hours a day, and remember that good things cost much labor of hand and head."

Mr. Somers traced his descent in the paternal line through six generations to Henry Somers, who is recorded as a landowner in Stratford, Connecticut, March 27, 1668. The line is traced through the founder's son, "Sergeant" Samuel Somers; his son, "Ensign" Samuel (2) Somers; his son, John Somers; his son, David Somers; his son, Rufus Somers; his son, George Edwin Somers, the octogenarian of Bridgeport. Through his mother, Esther (Peck) Somers, Mr. Somers descended from Joseph Peck, who came from England and located in New Haven, Connecticut, as early as 1643, later moving to Milford. The line follows through his son, Joseph (2) Peck; his son, Joseph (3) Peck; his son, Moses Peck; his son, Enos Peck; his son, Abraham Peck; his daughter, Esther Peck, married Rufus Somers.

George Edwin Somers, third child and second son of Rufus and Esther (Peck) Somers, was born in Newton, Fairfield county, Connecticut, January 21, 1833, died in Bridgeport, December 18, 1915. He was educated in the public schools. He left home at the age of nineteen, and after service in Naugatuck, Waterbury

and Ansonia shops as a skilled mechanic spent four years in the shops of the Gorham Manufacturing Company at Providence, Rhode Island, his particular services there being as a maker of tools required by that well known manufacturing firm of silversmiths. He then returned to Ansonia, where he had formerly been employed by the brass manufacturing firm of Wallace & Sons, and remained with them another year. He removed to Waterbury in January, 1865, was for one year in the employ of the Army and Navy Button Company, later and until 1881 being master mechanic and superintendent for the Benedict & Burnham Company, of Waterbury. While in the employ of Benedict & Burnham he was sent to Europe in the interest of the company, and upon his return possessed the knowledge upon which the manufacture of seamless brass and copper tubing and copper wire in the Naugatuck Valley became an assured success. One or two other concerns in New England were making the same materials, but not in a satisfactory manner, and their manufacture did not become a genuine success, until Mr. Somers first introduced the methods that made them so. The business he there introduced is now a most important line of manufacture.

In 1881 Mr. Somers came to Bridgeport as superintendent of the plant of the Bridgeport Brass Company, and from that year his connection with the company continued as superintendent, director and executive. He was elected president of the company, and under his wise management the company, ever a prosperous one, has advanced to still greater heights and has become one of the leading industrial corporations of Bridgeport, employing over a thousand hands in the manufacture of brass and copper wire, tubing and sheets, seamless brass and

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copper tubing and a great variety of brass and copper goods. The company was the first to manufacture "Hard Drawn" copper wire now in general use by telegraph, telephone and railway companies. His connection with the upbuilding of so vast an enterprise and its executive management would be the worthy achievement of a lifetime, but President Somers comes by this title in other ways. He was long connected as director and president with the Bridgeport Electrical Manufacturing Company, the Bridgeport Crucible Company, and the James M. Somers Company, and also served the First National Bank as a director. The years he carried granted him exemption from the heavier burdens of business life, but until the last he was the able, wise man of affairs, honored, respected and referred to.

He was a Republican in politics, and served well both cities in which his residence was permanent, Waterbury and Bridgeport. In Waterbury he served several years as fire commissioner and in Bridgeport as a member of the board of public works gave valued service. In 1896 he was elected by a very large majority to represent Bridgeport in the Connecticut House of Representatives and served faithfully on the committee on manufactures. He was a member of Park Street Congregational Church, the Seaside, Bridgeport Outing and Boys clubs, the last named one of Bridgeport's most commendable institutions of helpfulness to the boys of the city. He was a member of the Masonic order of long and honorable standing, took all degrees of lodge, chapter, council and commandery, held many of their offices, and as a charter member of Clark Commandery of Waterbury aided in the organization of that body of Knights Templar, and served as its eminent commander. In Scottish Rite Masonry he attained the thirty-second degree.

Mr. Somers married (first) in November, 1858, Sarah J. Noble, who died in August, 1863, daughter of David Noble, of South Britain, Connecticut. He married (second) December 6, 1865, Mrs. Fannie Elizabeth (French) Clark, born January 21, 1840, daughter of Miles and Elizabeth (Sperry) French, of Bethany, Connecticut. Mrs. Somers is of the eighth generation of the family founded in America by William French, who came from England to America in the ship "Defense" in 1635. The line is traced from William French through his son, Francis French; his son, Francis (2) French; his son, Israel French; his son, David French, a Revolutionary soldier; his son, Adonijah French; his son, "Squire" Miles French; his daughter, Fannie Elizabeth, married George Edwin Somers. Mr. and Mrs. Somers were the parents of a daughter, Jennie S., wife of William T. Rawlins, of English descent, a leading lawyer of Honolulu, Hawaii. They twice traversed the wide expanse of land and sea that separated them from their daughter and granddaughter, Elizabeth French Rawlins, making the last visit in 1909. Mrs. Somers survives her husband and continues her residence at No. 365 East Washington street, Bridgeport.

WILCOX, George Horace,

President of International Silver Company.

It has been the privilege of two generations of the Wilcox family, Horace C. and George H. Wilcox, father and son, to have an intimate relation with a great business, one that has fastened upon Meriden, Connecticut, the name Silver City. It was the work of the father to found, organize and develop this great business through the medium of different companies, a task he grandly performed, and it has been the work of the son to gather these conflicting silver pro-

ducing companies into one, and first as vice-president and then as president of the International Silver Company he has welded into one great corporation former business rivals with beneficent results to all.

The Wilcox family is of Saxon origin, and was seated at Bury St. Edmunds, County Suffolk, England, before the Norman Conquest. Sir John Dugdale, in the visitation of the county of Suffolk, mentioned fifteen generations of this family previous to the year 1600. This traces the lineage back to the year 1200, when the surname came into use as an inherited family name. On old records the spellings Wilcox, Wilcocks, Wilcoxson and Willcox are used interchangeably. Coat-of-arms: Argent, a lion rampant gules, on a chief azure, the front elevation of a fortification or. Crest: An eagle displayed proper accompanied on the dexter side by a rose, and on the sinister side by a fleur-de-lis argent. Motto: *Fidus et audax* ("Faithful and bold").

John Wilcox lived in Hartford, Connecticut, was chosen surveyor in 1643-44, and surveyor of the jury in 1645. He served first as selectman in 1640, and died in 1651, his will being dated July 24, 1651. He was buried in the Center Church burying ground in Hartford, and his name is on the monument with that of the other first proprietors. His wife died about 1668. His son, John Wilcox, was born in England, and came to Hartford, Connecticut, with his father, where he was one of the first proprietors in 1639. In 1655 he removed to Middletown Upper House, where he died May 24, 1776. He had agreed to settle in Middletown, but failing to do so promptly, the General Court voted in 1653 to compel him to occupy his grant or to find a substitute. On March 10, 1657, he bought the homesteads of Joseph Smith and Matthias

Treat and afterwards sold them to his cousin, Samuel Hall. In 1659 he was a member of the committee on roads, and June 30, 1660, he was granted lands at Wongunk. It has been claimed that he removed to Dorchester, where he resided for a few years. He purchased land and built a house prior to November 1, 1665, on land occupied by the Beaumont-Hammer House. He married, as his fourth wife, Esther Cornwall, born May, 1650, died May 2, 1733, daughter of William Cornwall, and their son, Ephraim Wilcox, born July 9, 1672, in Middletown, removed to East Middletown, where he died January 4, 1713. He married, August 23, 1698, Silence, daughter of Benjamin Hand, who had moved from Guilford to Middletown. John Wilcox, son of Ephraim and Silence (Hand) Wilcox, was born August 8, 1712, in Cromwell, where he made his home, and died October 21, 1795. He married, July 6, 1738, Hannah Wilcox, probably a daughter of Samuel Wilcox, of Cromwell. Their son, Joseph Wilcox, was born March 29, 1746, in Cromwell, lived in Westfield Parish of Middletown, and died October 23, 1838. He married, November 30, 1785, Miriam Bacon, born February 7, 1762, died March 19, 1825, daughter of Josiah and Sybil Bacon. Elisha Bacon Wilcox, son of Joseph and Miriam (Bacon) Wilcox, was born June 29, 1795, in Westfield Parish of Middletown, and made his home there. He married, January 26, 1818, Hephsebah Cornwell, daughter of Daniel and Lucy (Hamlin) Cornwell, of Middletown, later of Charlestown, New Hampshire, and they were the parents of the late Horace C. Wilcox, of Meriden.

Horace C. Wilcox was born in Westfield Parish, Middletown, Connecticut, January 24, 1824, died August 29, 1890. His first important business connection was as traveling salesman for James

Frary, a manufacturer of Britannia ware, an association which began in 1850, but in 1852 Mr. Wilcox with others formed the Meriden Britannia Company, he becoming the first secretary-treasurer of that company and succeeding to the presidency in 1866, a position he filled with great ability until his death. The company soon ceased the manufacture of Britannia ware and began making plated silverware, becoming the leading concern of its kind in the world, a position yet maintained. The world became its market and large factories to supply the demand were built in Meriden, Connecticut, and Hamilton, Canada. The executive management of so vast an enterprise was but one of the tasks to which Horace C. Wilcox addressed himself with marvelous energy and success. He was the founder and president of the Wilcox & White Organ Company; a director of the Meriden Silver Plate Company, Manning, Bowman & Company, Æolian Organ & Music Company, Meriden Street Railroad Company, Rogers Brothers of Waterbury, R. Wallace & Sons Company of Wallingford, William Rogers Manufacturing Company of Hartford, Meriden Fire Insurance Company, Home National Bank, Republican Publishing Company, Walnut Grove Cemetery Association, and a trustee of the City Savings Bank. He organized the Meriden, Waterbury & Connecticut River Railroad Company, investing in that enterprise a vast sum from his private fortune, although at the time there was little hope of an adequate return.

To these vast business engagements he added public service of a high order. He was an alderman from the time of the incorporation of Meriden as a city; was fifth mayor of the city, 1875-76; State Senator in 1877, and but for his refusal to accept could have had other and higher

elective offices. He was a member of the First Congregational Church, was a member of the committee in charge of the erection of the present church edifice and until 1884 served upon various committees of the church. Thus his life was passed, and countless monuments to his tireless energy and business sagacity arise on every hand. He brought prosperity to his city and to the individual worker, but above all he left an honored name.

Mr. Wilcox married (first) August 3, 1849, Charlotte A. Smith, who died in 1864, daughter of Jabez Smith, of Middletown. He married (second) May 31, 1865, Ellen M., daughter of Edmund Parker.

George Horace Wilcox, son of Horace C. Wilcox and his first wife, Charlotte A. (Smith) Wilcox, was born in Meriden, Connecticut, August 22, 1856. After courses of study at Washington, Connecticut, a private preparatory school at Ithaca, New York, and at Hopkins Grammar School at New Haven, he entered Sheffield Scientific School, Yale University, whence he was graduated Bachelor of Philosophy, class of '75. He at once began business life with the Meriden Britannia Company, advanced to higher position, and in 1893 became its president. When in 1898 the Meriden Britannia Company and several other companies engaged in the silver business consolidated as the International Silver Company, Mr. Wilcox was chosen vice-president, and in 1907 was elected president, an important office he now holds. The interests founded by his honored father have been conserved and developed by the son, and the same spirit of fairness to all and consideration for even the humblest employee marks his administration. He is a director of the Meriden National Bank, Wilcox & White Company, Meriden Trust & Safe Deposit Company, trus-

tee of the City Savings Bank, and is a business man of the highest quality. His interest in all that concerns the welfare of his city is visible on every hand. He is president of the Curtiss Memorial Library, a member of the First Congregational Church, lodge, chapter, council, commandery of the Masonic order and also is a noble of the Mystic Shrine. He is a member of the executive committee of the National Civic Federation, and in political faith a Republican. His clubs are the Home, Colonial and Highland Country of Meriden.

Mr. Wilcox married, January 24, 1884, Nettie B. Curtis, of New Britain, Connecticut, daughter of Lucius W. and Olive (Hotchkiss) Curtis. Mr. and Mrs. Wilcox are the parents of three sons, all now associated in business with their father: Harold Curtis, born January 7, 1889, Yale, 1912; Roy Cornwell, born December 24, 1891, Yale, 1916; Horace, born October 7, 1893, Yale, 1916.

BLISS, William Edgerton,

Jewelry Manufacturer.

One of the oldest and most notable families of New England is that of Bliss, which seems to be descended from the Norman family of Blois, gradually modified to Bloys, Blyse, Blysse, Blisse, and in America finally to Bliss, dated back to the time of the Norman Conquest. The name is not common in England. The coat-of-arms borne by the Bliss and Bloys families is the same: Sable, a bend vair, between two fleur-de-lis or. Crest: A hand holding a bundle of arrows. Motto: *Semper surum*. The ancient traditions of the Bliss family represent them as living in the south of England and belonging to the class known as English yeomanry or farmers, though at various times some of the family were knights or gentry. They owned

the houses and lands they occupied, were freeholders and entitled to vote for members of Parliament. In the early days, of course, they were faithful Roman Catholics, but later, after England had become Protestant, they became Puritans and became involved in the contentions between Charles I. and Parliament. The Blisses who settled in New England in 1636 had dwelt in Daventry, Northamptonshire, England, for one hundred and fifty years before the emigration. Daventry is twelve miles from Ecton, from which came the ancestors of Benjamin Franklin, and twenty-five miles from Stratford-on-Avon, where Shakespeare was born, and close by the battlefield of Naseby, where the forces of Cromwell crushed the army of Charles I. The early Daventry ancestors of the Bliss emigrants were mercers or linen drapers, and since 1475 they were blacksmiths. The religious controversies of the times leading up to the overthrow of King Charles were partly responsible for the departure of the Blisses, who were non-conformists, but the hunger for land had probably more to do with the emigration.

Thomas Bliss, the progenitor, lived in Belstone parish, Devonshire, England. Very little is known of him except that he was a wealthy landowner, that he belonged to the class stigmatized as Puritans on account of the purity and simplicity of their forms of worship, that he was persecuted by the civil and religious authorities under the direction of Archbishop Laud, and that he was maltreated, impoverished and imprisoned and finally ruined in health, as well as financially, by the many indignities and hardships forced on him by the intolerant church party in power. He is supposed to have been born about 1550 or 1560. The date of his death was 1635 or about that year. When the Parliament of 1628 assembled, Puritans

or Roundheads, as the Cavaliers called them, accompanied the members to London. Two of the sons of Thomas Bliss, Jonathan and Thomas, rode from Devonshire on iron grey horses, and remained for some time in the city—long enough at least for the king's officers and spies to learn their names and condition, and whence they came; and from that time forth, with others who had gone to London on the same errand, they were marked for destruction. They were soon fined a thousand pounds for non-conformity and thrown into prison, where they remained many weeks. Even old Mr. Thomas Bliss, their father, was dragged through the streets with the greatest indignity. On another occasion the officers of the high commission seized all their horses and sheep, except one poor ewe that in its fright ran into the house and took refuge under a bed. At another time the three brothers, with twelve other Puritans, were led through the marketplace in Okehampton with ropes around their necks, and fined heavily, and Jonathan and his father were thrown into prison, where the sufferings of the son eventually caused his death. The family was unable to secure the release of both Jonathan and his father, so the younger man had to remain in prison and at Exeter he suffered thirty-five lashes with a three-corded whip, which tore his back in a cruel manner. Before Jonathan was released the estate had to be sold. The father and mother went to live with their daughter who had married a man of the Established Church, Sir John Calcliffe. The remnant of the estate was divided among the three sons, who were advised to go to America, where they might escape persecution. Thomas and George feared to wait for Jonathan, who was still very ill, and left England in the fall of 1635 with their families. Thomas, son of

Jonathan and grandson of Thomas (1), remained with his father, who finally died, and the son then came to join his uncles and settled near Thomas. At various times their sister sent from England boxes of shoes, clothing and articles that could not be procured in the colonies, and it is through her letters, long preserved, but now lost, that knowledge of the Devonshire family was preserved. Children: Jonathan, mentioned below; Thomas, born in England, about 1585, at Belstone; Elizabeth, married Sir John Calcliffe, of Belstone; George, born 1591, settled at Lynn and Sandwich, Massachusetts, and Newport, Rhode Island; Mary or Polly.

Jonathan Bliss, son of Thomas Bliss, of Belstone, was born about 1580, at Belstone, died in England, 1635-36. On account of his non-conformity he was persecuted, and suffered heavy fines, eventually dying at an early age from a fever contracted in prison. Four children are said to have died in infancy, and two grew up: Thomas and Mary. Thomas (2) Bliss, son of Jonathan Bliss, of Belstone, England, was born there, and on the death of his father, in 1636, he went to Boston, Massachusetts, and from there to Braintree, same State. He next went to Hartford, Connecticut, and finally to Weymouth, Massachusetts, whence, in 1643, he joined in making a settlement at Rehoboth. He was made freeman at Cambridge, May 18, 1642, and in Plymouth Colony, January 4, 1645. In June, 1645, he drew land at the Great Plain, Seekonk; in 1646 he was fence viewer; surveyor of highways in 1647. He died at Rehoboth, in June, 1649, and is buried in the graveyard at Seekonk, Massachusetts, now Rumford, East Providence, Rhode Island. His will was proved June 8, 1649. His wife's family name was Ide. Jonathan (2) Bliss, son of Thomas (2)

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Bliss, was born about 1625, in England, and in 1655 was made freeman of the Plymouth Colony. He was "way warden" at the town meeting in Rehoboth, May 24, 1652, and May 17, 1655, was on the grand jury. He was a blacksmith, was made a freeman in Rehoboth, February 22, 1658, drew land June 22, 1658, and was one of the eighty who made what is known as the North Purchase. He married, 1648-49, Miriam Harmon, probably a daughter of Francis Harmon, born 1592, and came to Boston in the ship "Love" in 1635. Jonathan Bliss died in 1687. The inventory of his estate was sworn to May 23, 1687; the magistrate was the famous governor, Sir Edmund Andros. Jonathan (3) Bliss, fourth son of Jonathan (2) and Miriam (Harmon) Bliss, was born September 17, 1666, and died October 16, 1719. His name was sometimes recorded Timothy. He was a man of standing and influence in Rehoboth and held various town offices. It is said that he gave the land for the old cemetery about two miles south of Rehoboth Village, whereon a church was built. He married, June 23, 1691, Miriam Carpenter, born October 26, 1674, died May 21, 1706, daughter of William and Miriam (Searles) Carpenter. Daniel Bliss, son of Jonathan (3) and Miriam (Carpenter) Bliss, was born January 21, 1702, in Rehoboth, died August 25, 1782. He married, January 26, 1726, Rev. David Turner officiating, Dorothy Fuller, of Rehoboth, born July 12, 1706, in Rehoboth, died there January 7, 1778, daughter of Samuel and Dorothy (Wilmarth) Fuller. Daniel (2) Bliss, son of Daniel (1) and Dorothy (Fuller) Bliss, was born November 16, 1726, in Rehoboth, died June 30, 1815, in Leyden, Massachusetts. He married, November 16, 1752, Sarah Allen, of Warren, Rhode Island, born June 2, 1734, in that town.

Peter Bliss, fifth son of Daniel (2) and Sarah (Allen) Bliss, was born August 2, 1765, in Rehoboth, lived for some time in Leyden, Massachusetts, whence he removed to Truxton, Cortland county, New York, and died there February 17, 1853. He married, December 7, 1787, Molly Perry, born April, 1772, in Rehoboth, daughter of Ezra and Jemima Perry, of that town. Their third son was George Bliss, born September 11, 1799, in Leyden, Massachusetts, died May 11, 1871, in that town. He was a farmer and energetic business man, who was successful and respected as a citizen. He married, in Leyden, September, 1821, Charlotte Charity Ames.

Their ninth and youngest child, Edgerton Ames Bliss, was born October 25, 1846, in Hornellsville, New York, and for several years conducted a jewelry store at No. 182 Broadway, New York City, making his home at Jersey City Heights. He was educated in the public schools of Cortland, New York, and at the age of sixteen years went to New York City, where he became identified with the jewelry business, and in time engaged in the manufacture of jewelry in association with his uncle, Eliakim Rice. This association continued until 1878, when Mr. Bliss became the sole owner of the business, which was conducted under the name of the E. A. Bliss Company. Manufacturing was carried on in North Attleboro, Massachusetts, and the main office maintained in New York City until 1890, when the entire plant was transferred to Meriden, Connecticut, and some forty families of the employes removed with it. The business has experienced a remarkable growth, and its output, comprising novelties for personal adornment, made in nickel, silver, gold and silver plate, combined with enamel, leather and comb-making material, is very widely

used. The Meriden establishment is known as the "Tiffany of the Plated Novelty Trade," a sobriquet justly applied, as it leads in that trade in the United States. Mr. Bliss was an extensive traveler, and was known to the trade everywhere. He died suddenly at Magnolia Beach, Massachusetts, July 26, 1911. He was a member of the Home and Highland Country clubs of Meriden. While in New York he was a member of Company A, Seventh Regiment, National Guard, State of New York, and for thirty years was a trustee and vestryman of St. John's Episcopal Church of Jersey City. He married, June 27, 1871, in Jersey City, Margaret Emma Jones, daughter of John and Phebe (Morgan) Jones, of Jersey City. Mr. and Mrs. Bliss were the parents of ten children, four of whom are now living: William Edgerton, mentioned below; Florence Jones, born July 12, 1875, married Samuel Van Dusen White, of New York; Adeline Burdett, wife of Dr. Alexander Nicoll, a member of the staff of Fordham Hospital in New York; and Hazel Y. Bliss.

William Edgerton Bliss was born May 19, 1873, in Jersey City, and received his education in the schools of that city, including the high school. On the completion of his studies he became associated with his father in the jewelry business at Meriden, where he gradually advanced by promotion until 1906, when he was made vice-president of the company. On the death of his father, in 1911, he became president of the company, and under his management it has continued to grow and prosper. The output has been largely increased, new lines of manufacture developed, and Mr. Bliss has earned a place among the leading business men of the United States. Besides being a competent business man, he is well known as a citizen, active in promoting the social

and moral interests of the community, and is reckoned among the most progressive citizens of the thriving city of Meriden. He is a member of the Home and Highland Country clubs of that city, and has passed through the various gradations in Free Masonry, attaining the thirty-second degree. He is a member of St. Andrew's Episcopal Church of Meriden, and of the Republican Club of New York City. For ten years he was a member of Company G, Seventh Regiment, National Guard of the State of New York, for three years a member of the First Artillery of that body, and was subsequently captain of Company I, Second Regiment, Connecticut National Guard, of Meriden. Mr. Bliss was married, June 6, 1902, to Elizabeth B. Cochran, daughter of Richard Ellis and Annie (Bockius) Cochran, of Englewood, New Jersey, and they have two children: Elsa Anne and Richard Ames Bliss.

MILLER, Isaac Burton,

Manufacturer.

In his rise from office boy to that of vice-president of a great corporation, Mr. Miller illustrates the possibilities of the American nation. While few achieve these results, it is not for lack of opportunity, and it is only the individual with force of character and perseverance who succeeds in overcoming obstacles and obtaining a position of importance in the world.

The Miller family is one of the oldest in Connecticut, having been founded in America by Thomas Miller, of Birmingham, England, who came to Rowley, Massachusetts, where he was made a freeman in 1639, removing thence to Middletown, Connecticut, where his name appears in the records as early as 1654. He was a carpenter by trade, was in Rowley as

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late as 1651, and was admitted to the church in Middletown through letter from Rowley after 1654. He built the first grist mill in Middletown on Miller's Brook, where one of the factories of the Russell Manufacturing Company now stands, at the "Farms." His first wife, Isabel, was the mother of one child, Ann, who became the wife of Nathaniel Bacon, in 1653. At the age of fifty-six years Thomas Miller married (second) Sarah, daughter of Samuel Nettleton, of Branford, Connecticut. They were the parents of eight children, of whom the fourth son was Benjamin.

Benjamin Miller, born July 20, 1672, was one of the first three to settle in what is now Middlefield, and located in the southern part of the town, on the east side of the Coginchaug or West river, not far from the Durham line. Tradition has it that the title of "governor" was conferred upon him, partly because of his influence with the Indians, partly on account of his being a large landowner, and partly on account of his dominant disposition. He was not, however, exempt from the action of the law, as will be seen. He was greatly annoyed at the frequent loss of his pigs, and suspected that they were devoured by bears; he accordingly kept watch, and one Sunday morning caught Bruin in the act, and shot and killed the animal. For this he was arrested on the charge of desecrating the Sabbath. He married (first) September 18, 1695, in Woodstock, Connecticut, Mary Johnson, born in 1676, daughter of John and Margaret Johnson, of that town. His first child, Rebecca, was born December 5, 1698, in Woodstock. He married (second) Mercy Bassett, of North Haven, born 1677, presumably a daughter of John and Mercy (Todd) Bassett, of that town. There were seven children of the first marriage, and eight of the second.

The eldest child of the second wife was Ichabod Miller, born December 15, 1709, in Middlefield, where he passed his life, and died August 9, 1788. He married (first) a Miss Stow, of Middletown, probably a daughter of John Stow, and (second) Elizabeth, widow of Jeremiah Bacon, daughter of Captain Joseph and Abigail (Harris) Cornwall, of Middletown, born March 7, 1716, died August 22, 1787. He had sons, Ichabod, Jesse and Jeremiah.

Lieutenant Ichabod Miller, son of Ichabod Miller, died in Middlefield, September 20, 1794. He married Elizabeth Bacon, of Newfield, probably a daughter of John Bacon, of Westfield. She survived him.

They were the parents of Captain Ichabod Miller, born January 25, 1771, in Middlefield, resided in the northern district of that town, where he died in November, 1829, at the age of fifty-eight years. He was a vigorous, active man, always at work, and probably shortened his life by his severe exertion. He married Sarah E. Birdsey, born January 18, 1776, supposed daughter of John (5) Birdsey, of Middletown, son of John (4) Birdsey, grandson of Abel Birdsey. The Birdsey family is among the earliest, planted in Connecticut by John Birdsey, a native of Reading, Berkshire, England, who came to Boston, Massachusetts, in 1636, with his adult sons, settled at Milford, Connecticut, in 1639, was one of the first settlers there, and died in 1649. His son, John Birdsey, born in 1616, died at Stratford, Connecticut, April 4, 1690. His wife, Philippa, was a daughter of Rev. Henry Smith, and they were the parents of John (3) Birdsey, born March 28, 1641, died July 9, 1697. He married, December 11, 1669, Phebe Wilcoxson, and they were the parents of Abel Birdsey, born November 20, 1679, in Stratford, died June

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8, 1704, in that town. He married Comfort, a daughter of John Wells, granddaughter of John Wells, and great-granddaughter of Thomas Wells, who was Governor of the Connecticut Colony during the years 1655 and 1658, whose ancestors included Simon de Welles, one of the crusaders in Palestine, who was in the siege of St. Jean d'Acre during the year 1191, with Richard Couer de Lion. A copy of the arms granted to him by the king is now preserved by his descendant in Meriden. John (4) Birdsey, son of Abel Birdsey, of Stratford, was born September 26, 1712, and lived in Middletown, Connecticut, where he died June 5, 1798. Middletown records give the name of his wife as Sarah. Their second son was John (5) Birdsey, born March 16, 1736, lived in Middletown.

The eldest son of Captain Ichabod Miller and his wife, Sarah (Birdsey) Miller, was David B. Miller, born March 5, 1805, in Middlefield, where he was a farmer, and died. He was twice married, one of his wives bearing the family name of Bowe, and the other of Hale. His wife, Cornelia (Hale) Miller, died in September, 1844. The death of one child is recorded in Middlefield: Nancy, died October 1, 1835.

Hezekiah H. Miller, known to be a son of David B. Miller, was born October 22, 1829, in Middlefield, was reared on the paternal farm there, where he remained until he attained his majority. Subsequently he became one of the most prominent citizens of Meriden, where he located, January 13, 1815, having traveled over the mountains intervening through the snow. His first employment was with Jedediah Wilcox, where he was engaged in making carpet bags. He was industrious and saved his earnings, so that when his year's contract was ended he was ready to engage in business on his own

account. He entered into partnership with his uncle, William Hale, and for a period of four years they engaged in the manufacture of carpet bags. In 1856 Mr. Miller accepted a partnership with Mr. Wilcox, his former employer, and continued in this association a period of seventeen years, until 1873. They built a large plant, their products were steadily increased, and included leather belts, hoop skirts and corsets. Looms were set up for weaving tape for hoop skirts and for the general trade. They also manufactured balmoral skirts, and in one year their profits on this single line of goods amounted to seventy-five thousand dollars. The tape mill was burned in 1865. In July of that year the foundations were laid for the J. Wilcox & Company Woolen Mill, then one of the finest structures of the kind in the State. The mill was of brick and stone, four hundred feet in length and five stories in height, and fully equipped with machinery. In 1873 this establishment passed into new hands, and Mr. Miller formed a partnership with Charles H. Collins, and established a grocery store on Colony street, where the Byxbee Block now stands, opposite the railroad station. They began business, February 4, 1874, and after a few years removed to the Palace Block. In 1887 Messrs. Collins and Miller built a store for their own use, at the corner of Colony and Brooks streets, where they continued to conduct a very prosperous trade until May 30, 1905, when Mr. Collins died. His partner then wound up the business and retired from active life. He died October 22, 1911, at his home in Meriden. Mr. Miller was active in promoting the interests of the community, and served as a member of the first City Council in Meriden under Mayor Charles Parker. He was a regular attendant of the First Baptist Church, and was ever ready to

support any proposition calculated to be of value to the community. He married, November 27, 1861, Harriet Atwood, of Meriden, who died October 18, 1905. They were the parents of three children: Charles B. and Isaac Burton Miller, of Meriden, and Nettie M., wife of Edwin W. Kirschner, of New Haven:

Isaac Burton Miller, second son of Hezekiah H. and Harriet (Atwood) Miller, was born April 24, 1868, in Meriden. He received his education in the public schools of that city, graduating from the high school. When a youth of some eighteen years he began his business career as an employee of the Wilcox Silver Plate Company of Meriden. In 1887 he became office boy of the Edward Miller Company, one of the largest manufacturers of lamps and lighting fixtures in the United States. As a wide-awake youth he was attentive to everything going on about him, and gradually mastered the details of the business, rising through successive promotions until, in 1915, he was made vice-president of the company. For some time previous he had been a director. To-day Mr. Miller is esteemed among the business men of his native State as one of its most reliable, progressive and capable citizens, whose success in life is fully due to his own industry, capacity and upright conduct. He is active in promoting the various social and moral influences of the city; is a member and past president of the Home Club; one of the board of governors of the Highland Country Club, and a trustee of the Meriden Savings Bank. Under its present management, the Edward Miller Company fully maintains the prestige gained many years ago, and no small part of its success is due to the energetic efforts of Isaac Burton Miller. He married, September 25, 1894, Effie Spencer Hotchkiss, daughter of Frederick M. and

Nellie (Spencer) Hotchkiss, of Meriden. Mr. and Mrs. Miller are the parents of two sons: Spencer Hotchkiss, born April 21, 1901, and Atwood Hale, March 19, 1908.

NETH, David B.,

Electrical Engineer.

There is doubtless much to be said in favor of Carlyle's opinion that the man of ability can find expression for himself, for his talents and powers, in almost any direction, and that the fact of his doing so in this or that medium is largely determined by circumstances and that whether he be a poet or a politician, a scientist or a soldier, is of comparatively little significance, so the genius lies behind. He goes on to say that it is interesting to consider how supremely great a man Shakespeare, for instance, might have been in any one of many callings had only fate called his attention or moulded his early tastes in that way instead of towards the writing of plays. But this idea, although it be correct in a certain degree and in certain instances, may easily be carried too far, for certainly we can all call to mind cases within our own experience of men whose thoughts seemed to lie so exclusively in certain channels, that however brilliant might be their achievement therein we felt doubtful if they might even rival the average man in other directions. Of course these are both extremes and, as a matter of fact, we find the vast majority of unusually able men to lie somewhere between the two, able, that is, to do one thing better than anything else, but able also to do all things better than their neighbors. Nevertheless we find that they lean towards one or the other extreme and so it is in the case we are particularly considering.

David B. Neth, the distinguished citi-

zen of Waterbury, Connecticut, whose name heads this brief sketch, is undoubtedly a man of very broad abilities, a man who by turning his efforts consistently in any one of many directions could excel in what he took up, yet it is equally undeniable that he has one talent which overbalances all the rest and that would probably make work of any other kind more or less burdensome to him. This particular talent lies in the direction of mechanics, and into this line he has forced himself against many obstacles, the result amply justifying the wisdom of his choice. Mr. Neth comes of a race noted for its scientific and mechanical triumphs, his father having been a native of Wurtemberg, Germany, in which part of the world his ancestors have resided from remote times.

The father, John Neth, was a son of parents who both lived and died in the ancient city, but he came to the United States at the age of eighteen years. The disturbances and distresses incident to the unsuccessful revolution of 1848 and the following year were the main impulse of the youth in coming to this country, but his enterprising nature felt strongly the lure which new and growing communities exert upon the peoples of a more settled social status, and it was for more freedom and more opportunity that he made the voyage. For a time he made the city of Troy, New York, his home, but after a few years went on to Winchester, Connecticut, where he purchased a fine farm and followed farming as an occupation during practically his entire remaining life. He was successful and finally retired, going to Torrington, Connecticut, where he died at the advanced age of eighty-three years. He married Hannah Bidwell, a native of Winchester, and they had four children, all living, born to them of whom the Mr. Neth of

this sketch is the eldest. The others are John, a resident of Tarrytown, New York, who holds the position of superintendent of the gas works there; George, a resident of Chicago, an electrician and represents the Electric Storage Battery Company of America there, as its western manager; Annie, the wife of Frederick E. Lattimer, of Torrington, Connecticut.

David B. Neth was born August 8, 1868, in Winchester, Connecticut, where his father was farming at that time, and the first eleven years of his life were spent in his native township. His childish associations were thus formed with the charming old Connecticut town and with that rural life that has bred so many of our strongest men. There, also, he gained the rudiments of education at the local schools, from the first showing himself to be a quick and responsive pupil. When he was eleven years of age, his parents took him with them and removed to the city of Hartford, and there he enjoyed the advantage of the unusually fine schools for two years, and then, at the age of thirteen, began on the business career that has not even yet reached the zenith of its achievement. His talent for all things mechanical had already manifested itself with no uncertainty, and it became his task to seek for some occupation which might involve his beloved mechanics. His first position was distinctly a success, viewed from this standpoint, and the thirteen year old youth found himself installed as a hand in the Hartford Machine Screw Works. But although the work led him in somewhat the direction he desired, it was, as a matter of fact, much too heavy for him at that period of his life, and his health gradually broke down under the strain. It was a great hardship for the young man to be obliged to give up, for his heart was set on winning success in this particular de-

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Thomas J. Clewett

partment, but the necessity was imperative and he was obliged to resign his position and return to Winchester to the home farm and work there. He was nineteen years of age at the time and with his characteristic philosophy took the matter calmly enough and proceeded to perform a task to the best of his ability for which he had no real love. This obstacle, that looked so unsurmountable at first sight, did not prove to be permanent, and he was not finally debarred from carrying out his wishes. For his health, although much impaired, had the happy elasticity of youth and quickly responded to the more wholesome out-of-doors life which he led on the farm. Two years saw his health and strength rewon, nor from that time to this has it ever deserted him to the same extent, nor forced him to abandon his business. It was in 1888 that he came to the city of Waterbury and there once more began work, this time in the employ of the Standard Electric Time Company. This was in 1888 when he was but just of age, so that, as it was, he was rebeginning at an age when most young men start their careers for the first time. The work, too, was much more in line with his desires and inclination than even the first, and he rapidly advanced both in knowledge and in position with the firm. In 1900, however, he had an offer from the United Electric Light and Water Company to accept a position in the concern as superintendent, an offer which he promptly accepted and which well illustrated how remarkable had been his achievement, since he had come off the farm but twelve years before, strong and healthy, but with little expert knowledge of the work he was now called upon to superintend. From June, 1900, until May, 1914, he held this responsible post and was then appointed chief electrical engineer of the concern. He is well known

as an authority on electrical engineering, both theoretical and practical, and now enjoys what he had so great a desire in the past for, the opportunity to express his mechanical and scientific faculties in work.

Mr. Neth is active in many aspects of the community's life quite outside of his business interests. Socially and fraternally he is prominent and he belongs to many orders and clubs in the city among which should be mentioned the local lodges of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Improved Order of Red Men and the Waterbury Country Club, the first for twenty-five years and the second since its organization. In his religious belief, Mr. Neth is a Congregationalist and for some years has been a singer in the choir of the First Church, and attends the First Church of that denomination in Waterbury. He is markedly philanthropic and liberally supports the activities of the congregation of which he is a member.

At Waterbury, on February 5, 1902, Mr. Neth was united in marriage with Elizabeth Mallory Blair, a native of that city, and a daughter of John and Mary Winchester (Butcher) Blair, the latter a native of Baltimore, Maryland. To Mr. and Mrs. Neth have been born three children: Marshall Winchester, born July 18, 1904; Paul, died at age of four months; and Katherine Blair, born November 13, 1913.

KILMARTIN, Thomas Joseph, M. D.,

Eminent Physician.

There is something that appeals to the popular imagination as intrinsically noble about the adoption of a profession the object of which is the alleviation of human suffering, such, for instance, as medicine, especially where, as in this case,

the sacrifice of so many of the comforts and pleasures of life which men count so highly is involved. When, in addition to this, the task is not merely voluntarily chosen, but is carried out in a spirit of altruism worthy of the profession, the sincerest admiration of all is claimed. Such, in a high degree, is the case in the career of Dr. Thomas Joseph Kilmartin, of Waterbury, Connecticut, who is rendering to his fellow citizens and to the community an invaluable service, not only in the carrying out of his private practice on a high ethical plane, but as a public officer who has in his charge the safeguarding of the public health.

The family of which Dr. Kilmartin is a member had its origin in County Tipperary, Ireland, where in the early part of the nineteenth century Thomas Kilmartin, his grandfather, was living. He was a man of influence and prominent in the community where he resided, conducting the county store and the postoffice there. His son, Thomas Kilmartin, Jr., father of Dr. Kilmartin, was born in County Limerick, Ireland, but came to the United States as a young man to seek the greater freedom and opportunity to be found here. He came alone and located in Waterbury, Connecticut, where he had no friends to lend assistance, yet with the courage and enterprise that is so marked a characteristic of his race, he set to work to make his way in this strange land and succeeded so admirably that he soon found himself at the head of a small grocery establishment and conducting an independent business, which was successful, and for a quarter of a century, or up to the time of his death, he continued so engaged. He married, in Waterbury, Connecticut, Margaret Hennesy, a native of County Limerick, Ireland, now deceased. They were the parents of seven children, as follows: Thomas Joseph, of whom fur-

ther; two daughters, both bearing the name of Mary, who died in infancy; Margaret, deceased, who was the wife of James Courtney, of Waterbury; Katherine, a teacher in the Driggs School in Waterbury; James, an assistant steward at the Elks Club; and Ella, who resides in the old Kilmartin home in Waterbury.

Dr. Thomas Joseph Kilmartin was born in Waterbury, Connecticut, November 3, 1872, and has made that city his home up to the present time (1916) with the exception of a brief period when he was away at college. The preliminary portion of his education was gained in the public schools of his native city and he graduated from the high school in 1889. He entered Niagara University at Niagara Falls, New York, in the same year, and by his marked talents as a scholar secured for himself the favorable regard of his instructors and masters. It was during his course at Niagara University that he definitely decided to take up as a career the profession toward which he had felt impelled from early youth, and upon his graduation with the class of 1892, he entered the medical school of the University of New York, where he pursued his studies with distinction until the year 1895 and then graduated with the degree of Doctor of Medicine. A year and six months spent at the hospital on Blackwell's Island, New York, and at Fordham Hospital, gave him the necessary practical experience. He then returned to Waterbury, and in the autumn of 1896 began the active practice of his profession. For the first twelve years or more Dr. Kilmartin confined himself to his private practice and in that time built up a very extensive and lucrative one and established an enviable reputation as a most able physician and a man of the highest ideals. His greatest interest was in surgery, however, and in that he specialized

as far as his practice permitted. He has had a wide experience with that dread disease, small-pox, having on three or four occasions been highly successful in his treatment of patients during epidemics of the scourge, having made a careful study of it, and is recognized as an expert and an authority on the subject, not only in his own State but throughout the entire country, and his services have been called into requisition many times by the State Board of Health, to whom he has rendered valuable service which is highly appreciated. At the time of the founding of St. Mary's Hospital in Waterbury in 1909, Dr. Kilmartin was requested to become its attendant surgeon, a position that he more willingly accepted as it offered him greater opportunities for his specialty, surgery. He has fully availed himself of these advantages and now stands very high in that branch of his profession. He is now serving in the capacity of State examiner for the John Hancock Life Insurance Company and the Phoenix Life Insurance Company. He was appointed president of the Waterbury Medical Society in 1911, is president of his Alumni Class of New York University Medical School, and holds membership in the State and County Medical societies.

But Dr. Kilmartin has not confined his services even to the semi-public type of work which he performs at St. Mary's; he has turned his attention to the large and intricate problem of conserving the public health. For the proper handling of this problem two qualifications are essential, neither of them any too common. The first and most obvious being that of a large experience and high technical skill in medical things. The second, scarcely, if any, less important is a clear grasp of democratic principles and a profound sympathy with them. Both of

these it is the good fortune of Dr. Kilmartin to possess, and not alone his good fortune, but that of the community over whose hygeia he presides, for he possesses that most rare of combinations, the definite knowledge of the specialist and the tolerance of the average man. It is thus that he knows both what are the best regulations to enforce and the place where personal liberty should properly begin and regulations should not be enforced at all. Dr. Kilmartin's experience in public life began as early as 1898, only two years after he had returned from his studies and taken up practice in Waterbury. He was then elected a member of the Board of Education and served two years. His service in that office was of so high a quality, both for ability and disinterestedness, that the following year he was appointed city health officer and from that time to the present, with a single break of two years, he has continued to hold that office. The satisfaction he has given and is still giving his fellow-citizens is indeed great, and their best interests in this important province demands that he be continued therein. For nearly twelve years Dr. Kilmartin was a member of the State Militia, having joined the Second Regiment of Infantry, Connecticut National Guard, as a private. He gradually worked his way into a higher rank and finally resigned, as regimental surgeon with the rank of captain of the Seventh Connecticut Regiment. In social and club circles Dr. Kilmartin is as active as one with such exacting demands upon his time can be, and is a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks and of the Waterbury Country Club. In his religious belief he is a Catholic, as have been his forebears from the beginning, and he is a member of the Church of the Immaculate Conception in Waterbury.

Dr. Kilmartin was married in Waterbury, November 5, 1900, to Mary C. Coughlan, a native of Waterbury, daughter of James and Lucy (Loughlin) Coughlan, life-long residents there. To Dr. and Mrs. Kilmartin six children have been born as follows: Thomas, now a student in the Waterbury High School; Lucy, a student in the Grammar School; James, also a student there; Rosemary, Margaret and Katherine.

LAWLOR, James Richard,

Lawyer, Public Official.

Among the active, public-spirited citizens, so many of which Waterbury, Connecticut, can boast among her sons, there is none more worthy of comment and respect than James Richard Lawlor, whose name is already, and is becoming more, closely identified with the various activities of the city. There is scarcely an aspect of the life of the community in which he is not a conspicuous figure, although, of course, it is in the direction of his own profession and in the political situation that his influence is most potently felt. Although himself a native of this country, having been born in Waterbury, Connecticut, September 17, 1875, Mr. Lawlor is of Irish descent on both sides of the house and inherits those marked qualities of his race which seem to fit its members particularly for professional callings, wheresoever they may go or under whatsoever conditions they may live upon the surface of the earth.

His family originated in Queens county, Ireland, and there, in the first half of the century just past, lived Peter Lawlor, the grandfather of the Mr. Lawlor of this sketch. This worthy gentleman lived and died in his native place and there reared a family of eleven children, all of them, like himself, deceased. One of them, who

bore the same name of Peter, was born in County Queens, Ireland, but came to this country while still a very young man, his enterprise and energy making a way for him in this land of strangers until he reached a good position, both in his business and in the regard of his neighbors and fellow citizens. Upon first arriving in this country he went to Farmington, near Hartford, Connecticut, where he made his home for a short period. He then removed to Waterbury and this city remained his home until the time of his death in 1902, his residence there covering a period of about forty years. During most of this time he was employed by the Waterbury Brass Company and was one of their most trusted men. He was married, in Waterbury, to Mary Kilbride, like himself a native of County Queens, Ireland, who survives him and still resides in Waterbury at the age of seventy-five years. Mr. and Mrs. Lawlor, Sr., were the parents of nine children as follows: John, now a resident of Troy, New York; Lawrence, now connected with the police force of Waterbury; Joseph W., a resident of Bridgeport, Connecticut; Bridget, deceased, who married Thomas J. Dougherty, of Waterbury; Mary, now Mrs. Thomas G. Smith, of Waterbury; Anna C., now Mrs. Joseph E. Smith, of Waterbury; Catherine F., now Mrs. M. F. McGrath, of Waterbury; and James Richard, who forms the subject of this sketch.

James Richard Lawlor, the youngest son of Peter and Mary (Kilbride) Lawlor, was brought up in his native city of Waterbury, which has remained his home up to the present day and has been the scene of all his busy activities. He was educated in the excellent public schools of the place and also attended night school, as he was of an extremely ambitious nature even while still a mere lad. The circumstances of his family were

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such that he was not able to attend the regular schools as long as most boys, but had to turn to aid with the support of the family. He was only fourteen years of age when this became necessary, and in order to supplement his somewhat scanty advantages in this direction he attended night school for a considerable period, notwithstanding the great additions to his work this involved. At the age of fourteen he left school and sought and found employment among the great industrial concerns that play so prominent a part in the business life of Waterbury. His first position was with Rogers & Hamilton, the great silverware manufacturing concern. The lad remained no very great time with the Rogers people, but it was long enough to win the friendship and regard of his superiors on account of his intelligence and willingness to do hard work. He then secured a better position with the Waterbury Watch Company and there remained for six years, rising rapidly until he held a post of responsibility in those great works. During this time, however, his ambitions were wide awake and urged him into an entirely different line of work, for which he found himself possessed of a much stronger inclination. He desired, in short, to follow some professional calling and finally settled upon the law as that to which he felt the strongest impulse. In pursuance of this intention, he gave up his position with the Waterbury Watch Company and entered the Law School of the South Western Baptist University at Jackson, Tennessee. He graduated there in 1902 with the degree of LL. B. and then went to the Catholic University of America at Washington, D. C., and there took another year of work at the splendid law school of that institution, winning the degree of LL. M., and the same year was admitted to the Connecticut bar and be-

gan his active practice. He chose his native city as the scene of this new activity and the result since has well justified the choice. Right from the outset he made his personality felt in the life of the community and in the autumn following the opening of his office he was elected to the Board of Education. For two years he served most adequately in this capacity and then received the appointment to the office of assistant city clerk. This was in the year 1906 and he continued to hold this position until 1911 when he was elected tax collector of the city, a post in which he is still serving his fellow town-folk. In the meantime his legal practice has kept full pace with his political preferment, and he is already regarded as one of the leaders of the bar in the county. Much important litigation is entrusted to him and he handles it with an ability and sense of the highest standards of legal ethics that at once give great satisfaction to his clients, and prove how well founded were his hopes and expectations as to his success in this profession.

In other directions, also, Mr. Lawlor is a force in the city's affairs. He is especially prominent in social and fraternal circles and is a member of a number of important orders and other organizations of the same kind. Among these should be mentioned the Loyal Order of Moose, the Fraternal Order of Eagles, the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, and the Foresters of America. In his religious belief Mr. Lawlor is a Catholic, as have been his ancestors before him for unnumbered generations, and he is a member of the Church of St. Patrick in Waterbury, where he is a prominent figure in the work of the parish.

It was on November 14, 1907, that Mr. Lawlor was united in marriage with Mary A. Farrell, of Waterbury, a daughter of Terrence and Ellen (Delaney) Farrell,

cid and highly honored residents of that place. To Mr. and Mrs. Lawlor have been born three children as follows: Mary Kilbride, July 30, 1909; Rosalind Farrell, October 18, 1910; and Richard James, Jr., October 20, 1915.

STURGES, Everett Judson,

Banker, State Official.

A faithful public servant, a capable and efficient business man, Mr. Sturges has earned a place among the leading men of his State. He is a descendant in the eighth generation of one of the oldest families of the Commonwealth, a family that did its share in winning our country's independence, that has given the State public officials, able and incorruptible, and whose members in the quieter walks of private life have contributed to its upbuilding as successful and honorable business men. From this worthy ancestry Mr. Sturges has inherited those qualities which make men preëminent among their fellows. He was born November 30, 1866, in Charleston, South Carolina, son of Everett and Emeline P. (Beers) Sturges. The first mention of the name Sturges was in a French volume published by Abbe MacGroghegan, which reads: "About the year 815, during the reign of Conor, who reigned fourteen years, Turgesius, a son of a king of Norway, landed a formidable fleet on the north coast of Ireland; and again, about the year 835, a fleet commanded by the same man landed on the west side of Lough Lea, where he fortified himself, and laid waste Connaught, Meath and Leinster, and the greater part of Ulster, and was declared king. He reigned about thirty years. Finally the people revolted, and under the lead of Malarlin, Prince of Meath, he was defeated by a strategem and put to death." The first authentic

mention in English history shows that William de Turges had grants of land from Edward I., in the village of Turges, county of Northampton, afterwards called Northfield. The coat-of-arms: Azure, a chevron fitchee or, a border engrailed of the last. Crest: A talbot's head or, eared sable. Motto: *Esse quam videre*. ("To be, rather than to seem").

In 1650 there were at least three distinct branches of the Sturges family in England. The antecedents of the Connecticut family of that name have not been traced. The progenitors of the Sturges family in New England were Edward Sturgis, of Yarmouth, Massachusetts, and John Sturges, of Fairfield, Connecticut. There have been many conjectures as to the relationship between these immigrants, but whether or not they were related has never been determined. The same Christian names were kept in both families for many generations. There are many variations in the early spelling of the name, but this holds true of the spelling of most family names of that day.

John Sturges was born 1623, in England, and came to Fairfield, Connecticut, in 1660, in his thirty-seventh year. His name is often spelled Sturge and Sturgee. He bought Richard Fowles' homestead and various other property from time to time until he became one of the large property holders there, was admitted a freeman, May 14, 1669, and was a selectman the same year. His will, dated March 4, 1697, bequeathed to his son Jonathan the homestead, his sword and various parcels of land; to Joseph his fowling piece, long gun and land; to John his little gun; to Deborah, wife of James Redfield, several lots of land and his negro woman Jenny; to his grandson Christopher, son-in-law, Richard Stratton, and children by his daughter Sarah; to daughter Abigail, wife of Simon

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Couch, his negro boy Jack; the remainder of his movables to be divided between his daughters Deborah and Abigail; to his absent son Thomas. His home was on the northwest side of the highway to Mill Plain. He married Deborah, daughter of John Barlow, Puritan. Joseph Sturges, their second son, was born 1653, and died May 9, 1728. On September 15, 1692, one Mercy Disborow was tried for witchcraft, and a manuscript account of the trial states that Joseph Sturges and another young man labored mercifully to press the poor woman under the water when she, bound hand and foot, was being tested in Edward's pond, and "swam like a cork," a sure evidence of guilt. His gravestone and that of his widow are among the oldest in Burial Hill Cemetery, Fairfield. He married (first) Sarah Judson, and (second) Mary ———. Solomon Sturges, son of Joseph and Sarah (Judson) Sturges, was born 1698, and was killed at the burning of Fairfield by the British in July, 1779. He married Abigail Bradley and they were the parents of three sons: Hezekiah, Joseph and Judson, all of whom were Revolutionary soldiers. Hezekiah, of further mention, survived the war, but lost all his possessions during the burning of Fairfield by the British in July, 1779; Joseph, the grandfather of Captain Judson Sturges, died on a prison ship in New York harbor; Judson was wounded and taken aboard a British ship on Long Island Sound and died there. Hezekiah Sturges, born 1725, married Abigail Dimon. Their daughter, Mary Sturges, born 1771, became the wife of Barnabas Lothrop Sturges, who was a direct descendant of John and Deborah (Barlow) Sturges, aforementioned, through their son, Jonathan Sturges, born 1650, married Susanna Banks, daughter of John Banks. Their son, Peter Sturges, born 1685, married Hannah Jennings. Their

son, Samuel Sturges, born 1712, married Ann Burr, daughter of Colonel Andrew Burr. Their son, Jonathan Sturges, born 1740; a graduate of Yale College; judge of the Supreme Court; a member of Congress of the Confederation of the United States and served for two years; in 1776 was elected a member of one of the Upper Houses of the State Legislature and served until 1789, when he was again sent to Congress, the first congress of the United States; was presidential elector in 1797 and in 1805; received the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws from Yale College in 1806; married Deborah Lewis and they were the parents of Barnabas Lothrop Sturges, aforementioned, who married Mary Sturges. Their daughter, Abigail Dimon Sturges, born 1805, a representative of an old Fairfield family, became the wife of Captain Judson Sturges, born in Fairfield, Connecticut, March 31, 1796. Among their children was Everett, of whom further.

Captain Everett Sturges was born in Fairfield, Connecticut, in July, 1838, and died in January, 1894. After completing the public school course in his native town, he went to sea and gradually worked his way upward until he became commander. He possessed business instinct, was thrifty and prudent, and in association with his brother, Captain David Judson Sturges, became the owner of vessels engaged in freight traffic. In 1869 he retired from the sea, and purchased the interest of William J. Whiting in the firm of Allen & Whiting, of New Milford, dealers in dry goods, clothing and groceries. The firm name was changed to Allen & Sturges, and Mr. Sturges remained a member until 1876, when he retired from active business to enjoy a well earned relaxation and freedom from business cares. Captain Sturges was a radical Republican, and an earnest

worker in the ranks of the party, but was never an aspirant for political honors. However, as the duty of a good citizen, he filled several local offices in the town. He married, October 26, 1865, Emeline Perry Beers, daughter of David and Mabel (Perry) Beers, and granddaughter of Levi and Mabel (Gold) Perry, and a descendant of Major Nathan Gold, Hon. Nathan Gould, Onesimus Gold and David Gold. Captain and Mrs. Sturges were the parents of one child, Everett Judson, of whom further.

Everett Judson Sturges was born in Charleston, South Carolina, in 1866. He was reared in New Milford, Connecticut, receiving his primary education in the public schools of that town. At the age of seventeen years he laid aside his formal studies to begin a business career as salesman in a clothing establishment in South Norwalk. He has throughout his life been a reader and student of men and events, and is among the best informed citizens of the State. In 1885 he entered the employ of the New Milford Savings Bank in the capacity of bookkeeper and teller. The banking business proved congenial, and young Sturges determined to make it his life's work. He was no time-server, but took an eager interest in performing his various tasks to the best of his ability. He was diligent, observing and studied the principles and details of the business. In 1891 he became bookkeeper and teller in the First National Bank of New Milford, and was promoted successively to the positions of assistant cashier and cashier. After thirty years of continuous connection with that bank he resigned to become bank commissioner. On April 1, 1915, he was appointed to this office to complete the three months remaining of the term of Fred P. Holt, who had resigned. At the expiration of that period Mr. Sturges was appointed for a

full term of four years. Thoroughness and carefulness have ever characterized his work, and these qualities, combined with an habitual adherence to the highest ethical ideals, gave him a special fitness for the work in which he is engaged. While actively devoted to business for a long period, Mr. Sturges has not neglected the social side of life and those interests which tend to broaden one's sympathies and usefulness. He is a past master of St. Peter's Lodge, No. 21, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, of New Milford; a member of Ousatonic Chapter, No. 33, Royal Arch Masons; and is a member of numerous commercial clubs. He has always been an active worker in the Republican party, and his encouragement and support can be counted on for every movement or cause that will promote the common good. Mr. Sturges and his family are identified with St. John's Episcopal Church of New Milford, of which his parents were also members.

Mr. Sturges married, September 8, 1890, Florence Canfield, daughter of Charles F. Canfield, of Bridgeport, Connecticut, who was also a descendant of one of the pioneer settlers of Connecticut. Mr. and Mrs. Sturges are the parents of a daughter, Ethel P.

CUSHMAN, Eugene L.,

Business Man.

Eugene L. Cushman, president of the Cushman Chuck Company, is a worthy representative of one of New England's oldest and most illustrious families. It is more than half a century since the business was established and its success has contributed materially to the industrial prosperity of the city. Eugene L. Cushman was born December 9, 1854, son of Austin F. and Harriet (Fairman) Cushman.

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Robert Cushman, the ancestor of all the Cushmans in the United States, was born in England between the years 1580 and 1585. He was a Puritan, and a member of the church of Rev. John Robinson, who emigrated to Holland during the years 1607 and 1608. After residing in Amsterdam about a year they removed to Leyden, where during the succeeding years the congregation grew to about three hundred communicants. In 1617 Robert Cushman and Deacon John Carver were selected to go to London and open negotiations with the Virginia Company for liberty to settle in North America, and "to see if the King would give them liberty of conscience there." The history of those negotiations is familiar to all. They found their mission a difficult one; but after great procrastination and long and tedious negotiation, a patent was finally obtained by which they were permitted to settle in America. As it finally turned out, this patent was never used; but the Pilgrims were determined to emigrate to America. Friends finally supplied the financial aid necessary. Deacon Carver and Robert Cushman were sent to England to receive the money and provide for the voyage. Again the delays were many and vexatious. The "Speedwell" was obtained in Holland, a ship, of only sixty tons, smaller than the average fishing smack that goes to the Grand Bank. In the meantime, Robert Cushman had hired in London a larger vessel, the "Mayflower," of about one hundred and eighty tons, and had sent her to Southampton to meet his comrades from Holland. When the two vessels sailed from Southampton on August 5, 1620, Robert Cushman and his family were among the passengers, but when it was decided that the "Speedwell" should be abandoned, the Cushmans, greatly disappointed, were among the number returned to London because

the "Mayflower" could not carry the entire party. In London, Robert Cushman acted as agent of the Pilgrims who had emigrated and as leader of those who were compelled to remain behind. The following year Robert Cushman secured the "Fortune," a small vessel of fifty-five tons, and a party of thirty-six, including the Cushmans, set sail for America, arriving off Cape Cod, November 9, 1621. Robert Cushman remained in the colony only about a month, it being necessary for him to return to England to look after business affairs of the colony. He was allotted an acre of land in the first allotment which was made in 1623, but at that time was in England and was destined not to return to America. In 1623, in connection with Edward Winslow, Robert Cushman negotiated the charter for the settlement of what is now Gloucester, Massachusetts. Robert Cushman died in January or February, 1625. He "was one of the most distinguished characters among the collection of worthies who quitted England on account of their religious difficulties." "He was one of the first movers and main instruments of the Puritan dissent of England, their pilgrimage to Holland, and their final settlement in America," and history has given him a high place among the leaders of the Pilgrim Fathers.

Elder Thomas Cushman, born in England in February, 1608, accompanied his father to America. He was left in the care of Governor Bradford when his father returned to England. On January 1, 1633, Thomas Cushman was admitted to the freedom of the society. He served as juryman in 1635, and in that year, or 1636, he married Mary, the third child of Isaac Allerton, who came in the "Mayflower." In 1637 he received a grant of land, and later he removed to what is now Kingston, where he spent the remainder

of his life. In 1645 he purchased Prince's farm. In 1649 he was appointed ruling elder of the church at Plymouth, and continued in the office until his death. He was the principal witness to Governor Bradford's will, and inventoried his estate. Thomas Cushman died December 10 or 11, 1691. From the records of the First Church at Plymouth the following quotation is made: "* * * he was grave, sober, holy and temperate, very studious and solicitous for the peace and prosperity of the church and to prevent and heale all breaches." He left quite an estate for those days, indicating that he was prosperous and thrifty. After the dismissal of Rev. Mr. Rayner, in 1654, and until the settlement of Rev. Mr. Cotton in 1757, he conducted the religious services twice on every Sunday, and during that time was the only preacher the church had. He was a participant in the making of the first treaty with Massachusetts and Samoset. Mary Allerton, his wife, was about eleven years of age when she came over in the "Mayflower." She was the last survivor of that Pilgrim band, dying seven or eight years after her husband, at the advanced age of ninety. They reared a family of seven children, all of whom married. Their son, Eleazer Cushman, born February 20, 1657, married, January 12, 1688, Elizabeth Combes, and lived in Plympton, Massachusetts. Their son, William Cushman, was born October 27, 1710, in Plymouth, lived in Mansfield, Connecticut, and died at Willington, same State, December 27, 1777. He married Abigail Lee, born April 9, 1713, died 1803. They were the parents of eleven children. Their son, William Cushman, born June 24, 1738, lived in Stafford, Connecticut, and died in 1820. His son, William Cushman, was born in Stafford, but later became a resident of Belchertown, Massachusetts, where he followed the trade of carriage maker.

Austin F. Cushman, son of William Cushman, was born June 18, 1830, in Belchertown, and received his education in the public schools of his native town. When a young man he went to Stafford, Tolland county, Connecticut, where, in 1850, he married Harriet Fairman, of that place. He learned the trade of carriage maker, and soon changed from that to the occupation of pattern maker, as he was of a mechanical turn of mind. With his wife he came to Hartford, in 1859, and in 1862 started in business for himself in a small way, having no one in business but himself. After the troubles incident to the launching of a new enterprise in a practically strange city, the business began to prosper, and in 1885 it was incorporated as the Cushman Chuck Company. In 1870 his son, Eugene L. Cushman, was taken into the business. The first location was in the old O. D. Case Building on Trumbull street. It was later moved to the Howard Building on Asylum street, and the building on Cushman street was erected in 1872, the street being named after the firm. In January, 1915, they purchased the plant formerly owned by the Universal Machine Screw Company, which covers about seventy-five thousand square feet of land. They handle on an average of two hundred and fifty people, and their product is sold all over the world. Mr. Cushman was also an inventor and took out many patents. About fifteen years prior to his decease, Mr. Cushman's eyes began to fail, and from that time he was practically blind, so that while he was still interested in the business he was unable to give his personal attention to most of the details. In political principle he was a Republican. Mr. Cushman died of troubles incident to old age, November 29, 1914, at St. Francis' Hospital, where he had been confined several months. He was eighty-four years of age, and left a wife and son.

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Eugene L. Cushman was reared in Hartford and received his education in the public schools of that city. In 1870 he became associated with his father in business, which he learned in a practical way, in both the shop and office. He is a director of the American Industrial Trust & Banking Company; treasurer and director of the Cushman Music Shop, and a member of Charter Oak Lodge, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and the City Club of Hartford. While a Republican in politics, he has neither sought nor held office. At one time he was a member of the Governor's Foot Guard. He married, 1882, Mary, daughter of Robert and Ann Wilson. They are the parents of two sons: 1. Arthur E., born November 4, 1885, is president of the Cushman Music Shop; a director in the Cushman Chuck Company, Cushman Music Shop; member of the City Club, the Rotary Club and the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks; he married, 1909, Mary Bradley, of Baltimore, and they have three children: Henry Bradley, born 1910; Eugene L., born 1914; Arthur Bernard, born 1915. 2. Richard, born October 9, 1888; was educated in the public schools of Hartford and a private school in New York City, on completing his education he started to learn the chuck business in the Cushman Chuck Company's plant, where he worked in the shipping room, factory and office; he was made treasurer in 1915; he is a member of the Hartford Golf Club, City Club of Hartford; associate member of Troop B, and a director of Cushman Chuck Company; he married Louise, daughter of Henry James Cogswell, of Hartford; she was born there.

SWETT, Paul Plummer, M. D.,

Orthopedic Surgeon.

From time immemorial the professions have appealed to the cultured instincts of

the descendants of John Swett, the American ancestor of Paul Plummer Swett, M. D., orthopedic surgeon of Hartford, Connecticut. John Swett was one of the ninety-one grantees of Newbury, Massachusetts, in 1642. The line of descent is through the founder's son, Benjamin, his son John, his son Joseph, his son Samuel, Harvard, 1800; his son, Dr. John B.; his son Samuel; his son, Rev. Josiah; his son, Dr. Josiah; his son, Dr. Paul Plummer Swett, of the tenth American generation. The family is of English origin, and bore arms: Gules, two chevrons between as many mullets in chief and a rose in base argent, seeded or and barbed vert. Crest: A mullet or, pierced azure between two gilly flowers proper.

Rev. Josiah Swett, D. D., was an eminent minister of the Gospel, a man of high intellectual attainment, the author of many books, and at one time acting president of Norwich University. He was pastor over several Vermont churches during his earlier career, and at the time of the birth of his son, Dr. Josiah Swett, was located at Bethel. He also taught private schools at some of the towns in which he was stationed and prepared young men for college.

Dr. Josiah Swett was born in Bethel, Vermont, died in New Hartford, Connecticut, January 13, 1916. He prepared for the medical profession at the University of Vermont whence he was graduated M. D., class of 1877, also did post-graduate work in Bellevue Hospital, New York, and for a time practiced in that city. He then located at Granville, Massachusetts, where he practiced successfully ten years prior to his coming to New Hartford, where he continued until his death. He was a member of the Hampden County, Connecticut State and American Medical associations, and was highly regarded as a physician of skill and honor. He was a Democrat in politics, and while in Gran-

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ville was clerk of the town and filled other offices. He married Bertha Huddleston, born in Granby, Connecticut.

Dr. Paul Plummer Swett, son of Dr. Josiah and Bertha (Huddleston) Swett, was born at Granville, Massachusetts, August 23, 1882, and there attended public school until the removal to New Hartford, where his studies were resumed. He finished preparation in the Gilbert School, Winsted, Connecticut, then entered Bellevue Hospital Medical College, New York City. He received his M. D. from Bellevue, class of 1904, having during his course served a term of six months as interne in Hartford Hospital. After being awarded his degree, Dr. Swett practiced for a year with his honored father in New Hartford, after which until 1910 he was associated as assistant with Dr. Ansel G. Cook, of Hartford. In 1910 he began practice alone in Hartford and has advanced to honorable position among the professional men of the city. He has specialized on children's deformities and since 1909 has been orthopedic surgeon to the Hartford Hospital, is orthopedic surgeon to the Hartford Dispensary and consulting surgeon to the New Britain General Hospital. His standing is high in this branch of surgical practice, and upon the organization of the American College of Surgeons in 1914 he was elected a fellow. He is a member of the Hartford City, Hartford County, Connecticut State and American Medical associations, member of the Eastern States Orthopedic Club, and in all takes an active interest. He has won the respect and regard of the members of his profession, is called frequently in consultation and is one of the rising young surgeons of the State. His fraternity is Upsilon Phi; his clubs, the Harvard Golf and Twentieth Century; his church, Trinity Episcopal.

Dr. Swett married, October 3, 1906,

Anna Howard Poole, daughter of George Poole. They are the parents of three sons, Paul Plummer (2), Josiah Dodge and Norris Poole Swett.

JACKSON, Thomas Francis,

Business Man, Public Official.

Thomas Francis Jackson, a prominent business man of Waterbury, born in Waterbury, Connecticut, September 29, 1858, is of Irish ancestry. The earliest ancestors of which there is record came to the North of Ireland from Dumfries, Scotland, in the latter part of the eighteenth century. His paternal grandfather was Timothy Jackson, who married Catherine Curry, and they were the parents of five children, all of whom are now deceased. Among their children was Charles Jackson, father of Thomas F. Jackson, who was born near Tipperary, Ireland, October 17, 1835. His parents died when he was a mere youth and he was but sixteen years of age when he emigrated to the United States. His first home in the new land was in the city of Albany, New York, where he learned the trade of stone cutting and carving, and later continued his apprenticeship in Washington, D. C., in which city he attended the Evening School of Art at the Smithsonian Institution, and several capitals in the present Senate room of the capitol were carved by him. In 1857 he took up his residence in Waterbury, Connecticut, and there, in 1859, established the business that has been enlarged and continued by his son down to the present time. He married, August 17, 1857, Bridget Walsh, a native of Ireland and one of the eight children of Michael and Alice (Hennessy) Walsh, of Ireland. Mrs. Jackson is residing in Hartford, Connecticut, at the present time, aged eighty-five years. To Charles and Bridget (Walsh)

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Jackson were born eight children, six of whom are as follows: Thomas Francis, of whom further; Joseph A., an architect in New York City; Jerome A., engaged in a stone contracting business in New York City; Charles A., who conducts a stone business in Waterbury, Connecticut; William H., a graduate of the Yale Law School and now in the publishing business in New York City; and Frederick S., graduated in the academic course at Yale University with the class of 1896, and from Yale Law School in 1899, and now engaged in the practice of his profession in New York City.

Thomas Francis Jackson passed the years of his life in his native city, attending the local schools, including the high school. He abandoned his studies, however, when he was but fifteen years old and began work in his father's stone cutting establishment, where he learned the trade. He managed the business of the Plymouth Granite Company at Thomaston, Connecticut, until the year 1887 and then, at the age of twenty-nine was admitted as a partner in the business which was then conducted under the name of Charles Jackson & Son. Mr. Jackson at once entered with energy into the conduct of affairs, and the name of the business was changed in 1901, when he became the sole owner, to Thomas F. Jackson. The concern has enjoyed a steady increase in size and importance and gradually included all kinds of stone contracting work, exterior and interior construction, slate and tiling work. The business at length became of such size that in 1912 Mr. Jackson incorporated it and it now bears the name of the Thomas F. Jackson Company, with offices in the Lilley Building, No. 111 West Main street, Waterbury, and extensive works at Nos. 215 to 271 South Leonard street. But the prominence that Mr. Jackson holds in the busi-

ness world of Waterbury does not depend alone upon his connection with this concern. He has become associated with a number of the most important financial institutions in the neighborhood and is now a director in the Citizens' National Bank and the West Side Savings Bank of Waterbury. He has been a director of St. Mary's Hospital since its organization.

Mr. Jackson's influence is not confined to the realm of business and finance, however, and he is a well known figure in many other departments of the city's life. His service in the conduct of public affairs, for instance, has been considerable and he has held several appointive positions in Waterbury. He was a member of the Board of Public Works during the administration of Mayor Elton, and on Mayor Hotchkiss taking office he was appointed to the Board of Finance and has continued on that board with Mayors Reeves and Scully. In the social world Mr. Jackson is a member of the Waterbury and Country clubs. The faith of Mr. Jackson is that of the Catholic church and he attends St. Margaret's Church, Waterbury.

Mr. Jackson married, June 9, 1885, Mary Elizabeth Balfe, of Waterbury, a daughter of Michael A. and Catherine (Gallagher) Balfe, both deceased. Mrs. Jackson died December 29, 1909, at the age of forty-six years, after having borne her husband six children, as follows: 1. Charles Balfe, a graduate of Yale University in 1907, and now vice-president and assistant treasurer of the Thomas F. Jackson Company. 2. Andrew Jerome, attended the Sheffield Scientific School at Yale University, and now secretary and superintendent of the Thomas F. Jackson Company. 3. Katharine Alice, a graduate of Trinity College, Washington, D. C., in 1915. 4. Cecelia Elizabeth, now a student at Trinity College, Washington, D. C., class of 1918. 5.

Wilfrid Anthony, now a student in the Crosby High School at Waterbury. 6. Pauline Agnes, now at the Convent of Notre Dame.

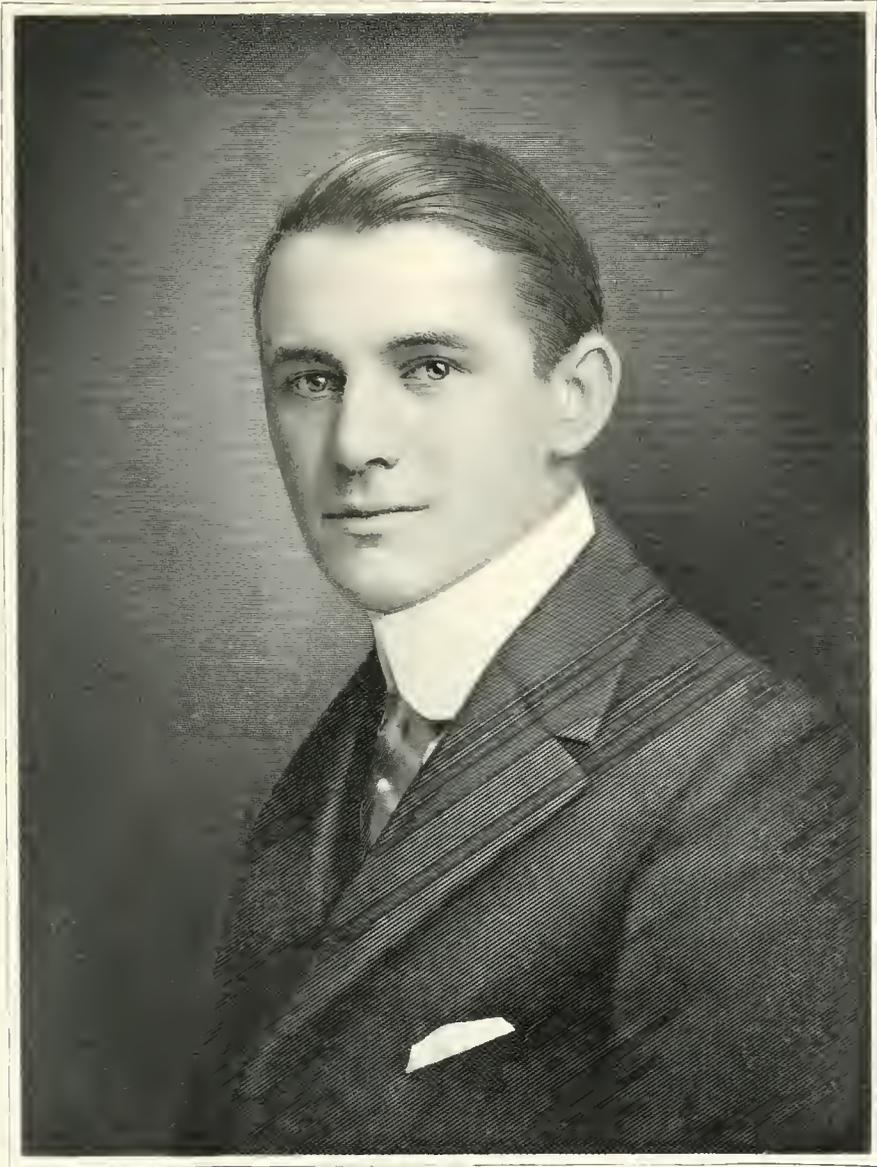
GUILFOILE, Joseph Clement,

Lawyer.

There is always something of interest in the phenomenon of a family in which, from generation to generation, there is handed down certain virtues and abilities, so that the qualities that distinguish the father reappear in the sons and but few of its members do not win places for themselves in the community. It is interesting for one reason because it throws so much light upon the reasons that must have induced our ancestors to establish and perpetuate some of the institutions of aristocracy such as the descent of titles and estates, believing as they felt they had good reason to that the chief's son would inherit the strength and talent of the chief. But although it was doubtless from some such cause as this that these institutions arose, it is only in the midst of a democracy that the thing may be seen to the best advantage, when men of talent, without respect to what their ancestors may have been, rise to just the height that their abilities warrant and no more. A better example of such a family it would be difficult to find than that furnished by the Guilfoiles of Mountrath, Ireland, and Waterbury, Connecticut. The beginning of this capable line of men was in that charming district of "Erin" to the southeast of the Slieve Bloom Mountains in Queens county. Here Mountrath lies and here during the first half of the nineteenth century William Guilfoile lived and prospered. He was engaged in farming and was sufficiently enterprising to undertake the marketing of his fellow farmers' produce as well as

his own and in course of time built up a large commission business. It was in the person of his son, Michael Guilfoile, that the family found its way to the "New World" and the United States.

Michael Guilfoile, the father of Joseph Clement Guilfoile, with whose career this sketch is chiefly concerned, was born at Mountrath about the year 1840 and received the training of the average boy of the better class whose father is possessed of means. There was one factor in his training, however, that was not enjoyed by most of his comrades and that was the experience gained by him while still a mere youth in his father's commission brokerage house which stood him in good stead when a few years later he left the parental roof and sought his fortune in the great republic across the sea. Mr. Guilfoile, Sr., was two and twenty years of age when he took his momentous step in 1862, a step which he never had cause to regret. He came at once to the State of Connecticut and made his way first to Norwalk, from there to Hartford and finally to Waterbury, which became his permanent home thenceforth. He had found employment in a woolen house in Norwalk and in the great plant of the Colt people in Hartford. His arrival in Waterbury, however, was marked by his engaging in business on his own account, a business for which his training in his native land had well prepared him. This was in the line of beef and provisions in which he was highly successful and in which he continued until about 1915 when he withdrew altogether from active life. His wife, Kate (Lawlor) Guilfoile, was like himself a native of Ireland, born in that country in 1847. She was a daughter of Peter and Mary (Little) Lawlor, and with them came to this country in 1848, when but a year old. Her father engaged in the manufacture of woolen goods in Water-



Joseph Guilfoyle.

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bury during the remainder of his life here and was highly successful. To Mr. and Mrs. Guilfoile eleven children were born, and of this large family eight are now alive as follows: Francis Patrick, a sketch of whom appears elsewhere in this work; Louis Peter, now a resident of Dayton, Ohio; Mary Frances and Sarah Louise, who reside in Waterbury; Margaret Cecilia, now Sister Mary Catherine, in convent at Providence, Rhode Island; Gertrude, now Mrs. McEvoy; Joseph Clement, the subject of this sketch; and Vincent G.

Joseph Clement Guilfoile, son of Michael and Kate (Lawlor) Guilfoile, was born November 22, 1885, at Waterbury, Connecticut, where with the exception of brief periods spent away at various institutions of learning, he has made his home ever since. For the early portion of his education he attended the public schools of Waterbury and he then matriculated at St. Louis College in Montreal, Canada, where he graduated with the class of 1907. It had been Mr. Guilfoile's intention to follow the law as a profession and in pursuance of this purpose he entered the law school in connection with Georgetown University, Washington, D. C. In 1910 he was admitted to the bar of the District of Columbia. He graduated from the university in 1911, passed his bar examinations and was admitted to the Connecticut bar in the same year. He now has a law office in the Guilfoile Building, Waterbury, and has, in spite of his youth, already established a practice to say nothing of a reputation as one of the most capable of the rising young lawyers in that city. In religious faith Mr. Guilfoile is, like his ancestors before him, a Catholic. He attends the Church of the Blessed Sacrament in Waterbury and is an active worker for the advancement of the interests of the parish. He is a member of

the Order of Eagles and the Order of Moose and is prominent in the social life of the city generally.

On April 15, 1915, in New York City, Mr. Guilfoile was united in marriage with Louise Peloso, a native of that city, born August 5, 1892, a daughter of Dominick and Mary (Leroy) Peloso, both natives of Italy. Mr. Peloso is a successful contractor in New York.

BOBBIN, Edward Gregory,

Lawyer.

A member of the Connecticut bar since 1907, coming to Waterbury from his native State, Pennsylvania, Mr. Bobbin has won honorable standing as a lawyer, firmly established himself as a citizen and formed many warm friendships. He is of Polish parentage, his father, John J. Bobbin, having come to the United States from that far-away land, a youth of eighteen years, unaccompanied and friendless, trusting to his own powers of body and mind to win a livelihood. That he did not overrate his own abilities nor the opportunities America offers to the intelligent worthy emigrant, the result has amply proved. The friendless boy of eighteen is now the honored prosperous banker and merchant, the extensive landowner, the trusted bank director and prominent citizen of the town of Shenandoah, Pennsylvania, his seven children young men and women of education and good standing in their communities.

On coming to the United States, John J. Bobbin went to the coal mines at Mahanoy Plane, Schuylkill county, Pennsylvania, where he worked as a miner for several years. He was both industrious and thrifty, careful in his expenditures, ambitious to rise and willing to make any personal sacrifice in order to sooner reach his goal. In course of time he accumu-

lated sufficient capital to engage in mercantile business, his first venture being made at Shenandoah, Schuylkill county, Pennsylvania, where he had moved some time before. His first start as a grocer was a modest but successful one and as business increased he enlarged his quarters and extended his lines. The years brought richly deserved and earned prosperity and to-day he is one of the honored men of Shenandoah, still in business as a banker and grocer but with other large interests. He brought to the United States all the foreigners' love of land ownership and in the investment of surplus revenue always sought out a piece of land to purchase, in that way finally acquiring a large real estate holding. He is also a stockholder and a director of the Merchant's National Bank of Shenandoah, is interested in civic affairs and one of the public-spirited men of his town.

John J. Bobbin married Mary Jane Janasky, born in Shamokin, Pennsylvania, and to them nine children have been born: Edward Gregory, of further mention; Blanche B., wife of Maximilian J. Spotanski, a druggist, residing in Nanticoke, Pennsylvania; Adolph C., a hardware merchant, located at New Philadelphia, Pennsylvania; Clara M., wife of Anthony Rogers, a bank cashier of Shenandoah; Isabel H., residing at home; Clayton, deceased; Raymond D., a student at Lehigh University; Alberta, deceased; Mary V., residing at home.

Edward Gregory Bobbin, eldest son of John J. and Mary Jane (Janasky) Bobbin, was born at Shenandoah, Schuylkill county, Pennsylvania, March 12, 1882. He passed through all grades of the Shenandoah public schools and after graduation from high school, class of 1899, entered the famous Wyoming Valley institution of learning at Kingston, Wyoming Seminary, there completing his classical studies

and graduating, class of 1901. He had now arrived at that critical point in a young man's life when he must decide upon a career. He was then nineteen years of age, and had he elected a business career could have at once associated with his honored father in his prosperous mercantile enterprise. But the young man decided upon a professional career, choosing the law. He entered the law department of the University of Pennsylvania, at Philadelphia, there pursued a full course and was graduated LL. B., class of 1906. He spent nine months in Philadelphia after graduation, during which time he was employed by the city of Philadelphia doing special investigating for one of the important departments in the city government. In August, 1907, he located in Waterbury, Connecticut, where he has practiced without a partner and most successfully until the present time. Mr. Bobbin is a member of the New Haven County and Connecticut State Bar associations, is a past grand knight of the Knights of Columbus, member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks and the Fraternal Order of Eagles. He is a member of St. Thomas' Roman Catholic Church, belonging to the Holy Name Society. He is also a member of a number of church and beneficial societies throughout the city.

Mr. Bobbin married, in Waterbury, April 25, 1911, Mary Cruse Fay, born in Waterbury, a graduate of the Convent of Notre Dame, daughter of the late John S. Fay, who was a prosperous tea merchant in this city, and his wife, Catherine Louise (Cruse) Fay. John S. Fay was born in Pawling, New York, while Mrs. Fay was born in New York City. Mrs. Fay now resides in Waterbury.

Mr. Bobbin is highly regarded in his adopted city, his business as a lawyer attesting the approval of the public he

serves. If the progress made in the few years he has practiced at the Connecticut bar is indicative of his future, coming years have in store for him nothing but success. Temperamentally he is well fitted for the profession he has chosen, while his manly personality assures him a wide circle of friends.

SMITH, Rev. Terence Bernard,
Clergyman.

It is a mistaken corollary from the great and true proposition that the world is growing more virtuous, to suppose that therefore of any two epochs the later must be the better. It is true that we are moving, however slowly, towards what we believe shall prove to be the Millennium, but we move as do the waves of the sea and trough must follow crest as well as the contrary. It would probably be a difficult matter, however, to persuade anyone that the present time occupies any such ignominious position as that of trough between two crests of development, and doubtless most men would point indignantly to the marvelous mechanical achievements of to-day and ask when the world has approached them in the past. But there are other and surer ways of judging of the worth of a period than by its mechanical inventions, notably by the amount of religious enthusiasm existing, and it is a fact that to call a period in history at once the "Dark Ages" and the "Ages of Faith" is a contradiction in terms. That to-day there is less of religious belief than in the times that have preceded it is hardly susceptible of denial and this, according to the above criterion, marks it as in some degree a retrogression. To carry us through such times of disbelief, however, there are several great factors to which men of more faithful instincts may turn for support and refuge.

One of the greatest of these is undeniably the Roman Catholic church, in the shelter of whose institutions so many find security. It is among the priests and more devoted members of the church that we shall still find something that approximates the simple faith of those old times, a faith which approached the moving of mountains. Typical of those who thus seem to perpetuate in their own persons the splendid tradition of the past is Father Terence Bernard Smith, rector of the Church of the Blessed Sacrament in Waterbury, Connecticut, he having established and built up the parish to its present size and importance and made it the factor that it is in the religious life of the community. Father Smith comes of a family such as he might have been expected to have been a scion of, his forebears having been members of the simple, yet capable Irish country folk. County Cavan, Ireland, was their home from the time that the records of them extend, and although Father Smith was himself born in New Haven, Connecticut, he inherits the simple, sterling qualities of his ancestry.

County Cavan during the early part of the past century was the home of Terence Smith, the grandfather of Father Smith, who was himself a man of parts and a well-known figure in the community. To him and his wife, who was Nancy Tormey, also of that region, were born ten children, now all deceased. Their parents came to America rather late in life and their deaths occurred in New Haven. One of the children, Bernard Peter Smith, was the father of Father Smith, and was one of the most enterprising members of his family. He was born March 31, 1836, in County Cavan, Ireland, but came to this country alone at the age of thirteen. In spite of the terrible handicap of his extreme youth and the strange

environment, he made his way onward and upward until he found a very considerable business success and a high place in the regard of his fellow citizens. He was a surveyor of lumber for above thirty-five years, and he also was elected as a councilman of his ward in New Haven. His death occurred August 5, 1912, he being the last to die of his nine brothers and sisters. He married Catherine E. McGinn, a native of the city of Poughkeepsie, New York, and she survives him, still residing in New Haven at the age of seventy-five years. Eleven children were born to them and of these seven are still living as follows: Terence Bernard, with whose career this sketch is particularly concerned: James, a resident of New Haven, where he is employed as a foreman in the great Winchester Arms Company; Edward, who is employed in the New York office of the New York Central Railroad Company; Walter, who resides in Des Moines, Iowa, where he represents the Atlas Cement Company; Mary, now the wife of John T. Smith, of New York City; Lucy, who lives with her mother in New Haven; Sister Mary, of St. Bernard's Convent of the Sisters of the Good Shepherd.

Terence Bernard Smith was born April 25, 1863, at New Haven, and it was there in his native town that the years of his childhood were spent. At a very early age he showed a keen religious nature, his thoughts turning spontaneously to religious things, and he also showed himself an intelligent and industrious student and one with a strong ambition to excel. His first studies were pursued at the excellent public schools of New Haven and in 1880, having completed his studies there, although he was only seventeen years of age, he matriculated at St. Charles' College at Ellicott City, Maryland. Here amid the traditions of piety

and learning which form so marked an atmosphere at this venerable institution, he remained a couple of years, his religious feelings crystallizing and becoming definite and his half formed desire to enter the priesthood taking shape until it had become a firm conviction of his call. He then went to St. Bonaventure College at Allegany, New York, and there spent eight years in pursuance of the arduous studies that the Catholic church prescribes for her votaries. On June 20, 1889, Father Smith was ordained to the priesthood by Bishop Ryan, of Buffalo. He was ordained for the Hartford diocese. His first appointment was as assistant to St. Joseph's Church at Bristol, Connecticut. Here his ministry began, but here he did not remain more than two years, and he was then transferred to Bridgeport, East Hartford and Newtown, Connecticut, successively. In each of these he was assistant, but in 1905 he was given his first pastorate in the parish of St. Bernard, at Sharon, Connecticut, and here he remained six years until 1911, greatly improving the general condition of the parish there. His organizing and managing ability being very obvious, he was chosen to be the priest to take charge of the formation of a new parish in Waterbury, and it was thus that he first became associated with the parish of the Blessed Sacrament in Waterbury. He was exceptionally successful in doing the difficult work attendant upon the bringing into being of the new parish and from that time to this has tended and developed it in every way possible and made himself very well beloved by his congregation. Among his parishioners his work has been most noteworthy and of such a character in relieving distress and comforting sorrow that few men in the city are equally beloved. The condition of the parish itself has always been prosperous and besides the

handsome church structure a new parochial residence is now in process of erection.

Besides his immediate priestly duties, Father Smith takes an active part in the lives of his parishioners and especially interests himself in the affairs of the young men. He is a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, of the Knights of Columbus and of the Ancient Order of Hibernians.

Father Smith has had two assistants since he entered upon the duties of this parish, the first being Father Thomas Molloy, who came there in September, 1914, and died there January 1, 1916. Eighteen days afterwards the present assistant, Father John H. Landry, was assigned to the post. Father Landry was born at Bristol, Connecticut, a son of Joseph N. and Annie Agnes Landry, the former born in Canada and the latter in Bristol, where they both reside at present.

THOMPSON, John Henry,

Insurance Officer.

John Henry Thompson, the capable and successful general agent of the Connecticut Mutual Life Insurance Company at Hartford, is a member of an old New Jersey family, but was himself born in the west, at Pella, Iowa, February 20, 1873. He is a son of the Rev. Abraham and Anna (Westfall) Thompson, his father having been a native of Readington, New Jersey, born in December, 1833. The Rev. Mr. Thompson was graduated from Rutgers College, New Brunswick, New Jersey, and then from the New Brunswick Theological Seminary. He was ordained as a preacher of the gospel, and in his young manhood went west to Iowa, where he was pastor of a church in Pella for a few years. He then returned to the east and took charge of the Rutgers Preparatory School at New Brun-

wick, in the capacity of head master. In the year 1876 he became pastor of the Knox Memorial Church, in New York City, and held that important post until his death in 1886. He married Anna Westfall, a daughter of Simon Van Etten Westfall, a native of New York State, born in the neighborhood of Schenectady. They were the parents of four sons, as follows: Maurice J., deceased; James Westfall, A. M., Ph. D., now professor of history at the University of Chicago; John Henry, with whose career this sketch is particularly concerned; and Wayne H., who makes his home in Chicago.

Mr. Thompson's grandfather was Judge Joseph Thompson, of Readington, New Jersey, a prominent man in the community, where he was occupied as a farmer, a staunch Republican and judge of the County Court of Hunterdon county. His wife before her marriage was Ann Post, a native of the same region in New Jersey. Judge Thompson's grandfather was possibly the original John Thompson, who came from the North of Ireland some time early in the eighteenth century and settled in this country. Although of this fact we cannot be positive, the balance of evidence seems to be in favor thereof.

John Henry Thompson did not remain in his native town or State for many years, but accompanied his parents to New Jersey when the Rev. Mr. Thompson became head master of the Rutgers Preparatory School at New Brunswick in that State. Here it was that the lad received his education, and after preparing for college he matriculated at Rutgers College in 1890. Here he took the customary academic courses and was graduated therefrom in 1894 with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. It was Mr. Thompson's intention at that time to follow in his father's footsteps and enter the ministry, and with this end in view he entered

the Union Theological Seminary of New York City, from which he was graduated. He did not, however, enter the ministry, his taste impelling him to a business career, and upon graduation he at once became identified with the Connecticut Mutual Life Insurance Company, being employed in New York City as a solicitor for three years. On January 1, 1901, however, he was appointed general agent of the company for the city of New Haven and remained in that post for nearly four years. In 1904 he went to Detroit, Michigan, as agent for the same company, being later made general agent for Western Michigan. On January 1, 1909, however, he returned to the east and received the appointment to the general agency for Southern and Western Connecticut. On January 1, 1913, he came to Hartford and entered upon the duties of his present position, in which he has met with the highest degree of success. Mr. Thompson is at the present time regarded as one of the conspicuous figures in the insurance world of Hartford, and is a man well known in business circles generally throughout the region. He is also prominent in other aspects of the city's life, is a member of the University Club, Hartford Golf Club of Hartford, and of the Graduate Club of New Haven.

John Henry Thompson was united in marriage with Katharine E. Stone, a daughter of M. H. and Mary (Gilmour) Stone, of Burlington, Vermont. To Mr. and Mrs. Thompson one child has been born, a son, Hayward S., March 1, 1902. Mr. Thompson and his family are members of the Center Congregational Church of Hartford.

TWITCHELL, Walter Henry,

Business Man.

Robert Twitchell, of ancient Connecticut family, came to Naugatuck, Connec-

ticut, in early life and there resided until his death, attaining distinction as a public official. His son, Walter Henry Twitchell, is a native son of Naugatuck, and there has spent his entire life. For twenty-three years he gave his individual interests to an employer, then began business for himself, and is one of Naugatuck's honored merchants, well known, prosperous and highly esteemed. Robert Twitchell was born in Oxford, Connecticut, but early in life located in Naugatuck. He was collector of taxes for many years and also served as sheriff of New Haven county. He married Jeanette Clark, born at Prospect, Connecticut. Mr. and Mrs. Twitchell were the parents of three children: Edward, who died at the age of fifty years, proprietor of the Union City market; Walter Henry, of further mention; Robert C., deceased.

Walter Henry Twitchell, son of Robert and Jeanette (Clark) Twitchell, was born in Naugatuck, Connecticut, October 17, 1858, and there still resides. He obtained his education in the public schools, and when his school years were over, entered the employ of Colonel F. W. Tolles, with whom he remained for twenty-three years, leaving with the proud record of not having been absent from his work even one day during that entire period. After that long term of service with another he decided to enter business for himself and purchased the business of F. W. Tolles. He conducts a very successful business in furniture, carpets, paper hangings, stoves, ranges, trunks and bags, also carries a line of undertaker's supplies and has an undertaking establishment. He operates this under his own name, Walter H. Twitchell, and requires the services of eight men to transact the business which has more than trebled under his able management. Mr. Twitchell has attained all the degrees of Scottish Rite Masonry, for eighteen years has been

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Charles Engelke, M.D.

treasurer of Sheperd's Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons, and for five years has held the office in Alton Chapter, Royal Arch Masons. He is also a member of the Improved Order of Red Men and the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, Lodge No. 967, of Naugatuck. In political faith he is a Republican.

Mr. Twitchell married, in Naugatuck, Adelaide M. Richards, born in South Hartford, Connecticut, who died in 1913, without issue.

ENGELKE, Charles, M. D.,

Physician.

There is something intrinsically admirable in the profession of medicine that illumines by reflected light all those who practice it. Something that is concerned with its prime object, the alleviation of human suffering, something about the self-sacrifice that it must necessarily involve that makes us regard, and rightly so, all those who choose to follow its difficult way and devote themselves to its great aims with a certain amount of respect and reverence. It is true that at the present time there has been a certain lowering on the average of the standards and traditions of the profession, and that there are many within its ranks who have proposed to themselves selfish or unworthy objects instead of those identified with the profession itself, whose eyes are centered on the rewards rather than the services, yet there are others also who have preserved the purest and best ideals of the calling and whose self-sacrifice is as disinterested as that of any who have preceded them. A man of this type is Dr. Charles Engelke, of Waterbury, whose work in that city in the interests of its health, both as a private practitioner and in his capacity as health officer, has done the public an invaluable service.

Henry Engelke, grandfather of Dr.

Charles Engelke, and a son of Conrad and Sophia Engelke, was born in Meutzen, Germany, April 4, 1812, and died December 10, 1894. He married, in Bremen, Germany, June 24, 1836, Christine Bernadina Von Eckle, born in Elsflath, Germany, February 5, 1815, died January 20, 1882. She was a daughter of Christian Bernhardt and Katrina (Schultze) Von Eckle, the former named born in Ovelgerme, Germany, and the latter named in Elsflath, Germany. Henry and Christine B. Engelke sailed from Bremen, Germany, to the United States, October 17, 1836, and settled at first in New York City, where they resided for two years, then removed to Pine Plains, New York. Their children were: 1. Frederick, born in New York City, 1837, died in infancy. 2. Bernhardt Henry, born in Pine Plains, August 24, 1839, died 1909; married (first) Susan Newcomb, and (second) Elizabeth Lovejoy Brandt. 3. Sophia Marie, born 1841, died in infancy. 4. Niles Justus, of whom further. 5. Angelina Davis, born August 2, 1845, now the widow of Miller Pulver, residing in Pine Plains, New York. 6. Stephen Vail, born April 2, 1847; married Harriet Harrison; divorced; now residing in Pine Plains, New York. 7. Henry, born July 10, 1849, died in 1893. 8. Milton, born 1851, died in infancy. 9. Dorathea, born April 18, 1853; became the wife of Joseph B. Holmes, residing in New York. 10. Theodore Hegaman, born March 29, 1855; residing in Pine Plains, New York. 11. Marie Elise, born April 30, 1857; widow of William M. Sayres; residing in Red Hook, New York. 12. Clara Amelia, born April 27, 1859; became the wife of Charles Wilson Mastin; residing in Millbrook, New York. Christian B. Von Eckle, father of Mrs. Engelke, was disowned by his father, Baron Von Eckle, for marrying beneath him in social position.

Niles Justus Engelke, father of Dr.

Charles Engelke, was born October 7, 1843, at Pine Plains, New York. He enlisted, before the age of eighteen years, in the Forty-seventh New York Volunteers and served over four years to the end of the war; he was promoted to the rank of second lieutenant. He married, October 7, 1868, Elizabeth Brusie, born in Copake, New York, 1849, now residing in Waterbury, Connecticut. She is a descendant of Francis Bruzee, born in Holland, April 2, 1714, and of Fitie (Halinbeck) Bruzee, his wife, born in 1729. Their son, Andreas Bruzee, was born January 24, 1752, married Elshe Bruisie, born March 14, 1754. Their son, Francis Brusie, was born at Copake, New York, January 23, 1779, one of six children. He married his cousin, Caroline Bruzee, and their son, Jeremiah Brusie, born November 28, 1813, married Samantha Lester, born November 3, 1822, a granddaughter of Jacob F. and Phemia Decker, of Copake, New York. They were the parents of five children: Warren, born 1842, residing at Copake; Mariette, born 1846, widow of Lyman Loomis, residing at Copake; Elizabeth, born 1849, aforementioned as the wife of Niles Justus Engelke, residing at Waterbury; Frank, deceased; Abbie, deceased. Descendants of Andreas Bruzee are among the prosperous agriculturists of Columbia and Dutchess counties, New York. Two children were born to Niles J. and Elizabeth (Brusie) Engelke: Charles, of whom further; Clay, who died in 1876, aged five years.

Dr. Charles Engelke was born at Copake, New York, July 20, 1869. At a very early age he accompanied his parents to Pine Plains, New York, so that the greater part of his youthful associations were with the latter place, and it was there that he also began his schooling. After a residence of ten years at Pine Plains his parents

moved to Waterbury, Connecticut, and this city has remained his home ever since with the exception of the time spent in the study of his profession. He attended the public schools of Waterbury, graduating from the high school in 1888. He then secured employment with the "Waterbury Republican," a paper of standing and influence in that region. He did not remain with this paper long, however, but secured a position in the mills of the Benedict & Burnham Manufacturing Company and remained in this employ for some time. His youthful ambition was to study medicine and he did not forget this as the years advanced, but was always seeking a way whereby he could gratify his ambition. In 1898, ten years after leaving school, having accumulated some capital by dint of perseverance and economy, he matriculated at the College of Physicians and Surgeons connected with Columbia University of New York, pursued the regular course and was graduated with the degree of M. D. in the class of 1902. The following two years and over he spent as an interne in the Methodist Episcopal Hospital in New York City, thus gaining the requisite experience for his responsible calling. In 1904 he returned to Waterbury, and there established himself in a practice that has continued to grow rapidly ever since that time. His reputation has spread outside the city limits and he has become well known in the surrounding region. In 1910 he was appointed city health officer by the mayor of Waterbury and served most efficiently in that office for two years. He is a member of the Waterbury Medical Society, the State Medical Society, the American Medical Association and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. Dr. Engelke is a Baptist in his religious belief and attends the church of that denomination in Waterbury.

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Dr. Engelke married, in Waterbury, October 19, 1912, Bertha Murray Hart, born in Waterbury, Connecticut, October 11, 1876, daughter of Jay Hiscox and Bertha Louise (Platt) Hart, of Waterbury, Connecticut. Jay Hiscox Hart was born in Berkshire county, Massachusetts, December 11, 1847, son of Jay Hiscox Hart. He engaged in business in Great Barrington, Massachusetts, and New Haven, Bridgeport and Waterbury, Connecticut. He was secretary of the Patent Button Company and treasurer of Platt Brothers & Company. He was tax collector of the city of Waterbury, and member of the Board of Fire Commissioners and of the Common Council. Bertha L. (Platt) Hart was born in Waterbury, Connecticut, and traced her ancestry to Deacon Richard Platt, who settled at New Haven, Connecticut, in 1638, and was one of a party of sixty-one who formed a church settlement at Milford, November 20, 1639. He was chosen deacon at Milford in 1669 and bequeathed a Bible to each of his nineteen grandsons. In August, 1889, a memorial stone, suitably inscribed, was placed to his memory in the new bridge over the Mapawaug. The line of descent is traced through his son, Josiah Platt, born in Milford, 1645, married, at Milford, December 2, 1669, Sarah Camfield. Their son, Josiah (2) Platt, born in Milford, January 12, 1679, married, January 8, 1707, Sarah Burwell. Their son, Josiah (3) Platt, born October 13, 1707, married Sarah ——. Their son, Josiah (4) Platt, born 1730-35, married, November 13, 1758, Sarah Sanford. Their son, Nathan Platt, born at Newtown, March 3, 1761, died at Wallingford, 1845, and was buried in Waterbury; he was a soldier in the Revolution; he married Ruby Smith. Their son, Alfred Platt, was born in Newtown, April 2, 1789, died December 29, 1872; he was one of the earliest members

of the firm known as A. Benedict, afterward the Benedict & Burnham Manufacturing Company, and he was the first to manufacture brass and copper wire in Waterbury; he married, June 8, 1814, Irene Blackman, daughter of Nimrod Blackman, of Brookfield, Connecticut. Their son, Clark Murray Platt, was born at Waterbury, January 1, 1824, died December 20, 1900; he devoted his attention to the manufacture of buttons, etc., in the firm of Platt Brothers & Company, and he invented many useful and valuable devices and machines used in the manufacture of buttons; he married, May 20, 1849, Amelia Maria Lewis, daughter of Selden Lewis, of Naugatuck, Connecticut. Among their children was Bertha Louise, mother of Mrs. Charles Engelke. Children of Dr. and Mrs. Engelke: Christine, born December 1, 1914; Jean, born July 11, 1916.

HAVILAND, William Thorn,

Lawyer, Clerk of Superior Court.

With Isaac Haviland, son of Jacob and Amy (Gilbert) Haviland, the Bridgeport history of this branch of the family begins. William Thorn Haviland, clerk of the Superior Court of Fairfield county, being a prominent twentieth century representative of the family, son of Isaac Haviland, and grandson of Jacob Haviland. Isaac Haviland, born October 20, 1820, spent the greater part of his life in Fairfield county, Connecticut, although for several years he was engaged in business in New York City as a manufacturer of tobacco. In 1866 he retired to a comfortable home in Bridgeport, Connecticut, where he ended his useful life at a well advanced age. He married Mary Augusta Thorn, born May 20, 1831, died January 8, 1881, daughter of Walker W. and Emeline (Fanton) Thorn. Mr. and Mrs.

Isaac Haviland were the parents of three sons: Isaac F., William Thorn, of further mention, and Ernest Clifford Haviland.

William Thorn Haviland, second son of Isaac and Mary Augusta (Thorn) Haviland, was born at Ridgefield, Fairfield county, Connecticut, March 29, 1856, but in boyhood his parents moved to Brooklyn, New York, where his education began. Later they returned to Connecticut, purchased a fine farm in the Pembroke district of the town of Danbury, Fairfield county, their residence until 1868, when the family moved to Bridgeport where William T. Haviland completed his studies. Mr. Haviland graduated from Yale College in 1880, and at the Yale Law School in 1882. He was admitted to the bar at New Haven, June 28, 1882, and practiced at Bridgeport. He was associated with Goodwin Stoddard and William D. Bishop, Jr., until May 11, 1891, when he was appointed clerk of the Court of Common Pleas of Fairfield county, and assistant clerk of the Superior Court in said county, and in June, 1908, he was appointed clerk of the Superior Court, which position he still holds.

Mr. Haviland married Mrs. Pauline Swords Stevenson, of South Norwalk, June 4, 1902. Children: Tallmadge Downs, born June 14, 1903, died August 26, 1913; Paul, born September 6, 1905; Louise, born March 17, 1907.

MORGAN, William D., M. A., M. D.,

Physician.

William D. Morgan, M. A., M. D., highly regarded physician of Hartford, Connecticut, graduate of the College of Physicians and Surgeons (which is the medical department of Columbia University) and a medical scientist who in the early years of his professional effort

undertook much research in European universities and centres of medicine, to the subsequent material benefit of those who became his patients, is in direct lineal descent from one of the old Colonial families of Connecticut, the family having been prominent in the community of New London, Connecticut, almost from its earliest days of settlement.

Celtic in origin, the name Morgan, Morganwg, Ap Morgan, and various other variations of the root, is frequently encountered in British history, of early times especially. In the principality of Wales, to which part a considerable portion of the Britons retired before the inroads of the Saxons and Anglos, the name holds honored place. The derivation has not been conclusively determined, but Dixon, an English authority on surnames, says that it signifies "by sea, or by the sea." This, to an extent, is substantiated by the allied Scotch (also Celtic) words "ceann mor," meaning "big head," or, perhaps, "big headland." Another feasible derivation is from the Welsh "more can," which, translated, is "sea burn," and therefore essentially ranges with the former interpretation, "by the sea." At the time of the Norman Conquest (1066), the Morgan family, or clan, was apparently great in numbers, as the name appears prominently in the Domesday Book, and in the Battle Abbey Roll. Records trace the name to very early Welsh history, several sovereign princes and other potentates of the Morgan patronymic appearing in the archives of so far back as A. D. 300 or 400. Of this line of princes was Morgan, or Ap Morgan, of Gla Morgan, through instrumentality trial by jury was established, as the practiced procedure of the dominion, he understanding it as "the apostolic law," which demanded that "as Christ and the twelve apostles will finally judge the world, so

therefore should human tribunals be composed of the king and twelve wise men."

The progenitor of the American branches of the Morgan family, which now reach into every State of the Union, was James Morgan, who was born in Wales in 1607. The exact locality of his nativity cannot be stated with authentic assurance, but has been stated to have probably been the city of Llandaff, Glamorganshire. Since the coming of the Normans, Cardiff, or Caerdydd, has been the principal governmental centre of South Wales, but the importance of Llandaff (which adjoins Cardiff and now is one of the smallest cities of Britain) to the native Welsh, or Britons, arose from its holy associations. It is claimed for Llandaff that within its confines was established, in the fourth century, the first Christian church organized in Great Britain, and that to it St. Augustine once came. And among the Lord Bishops of Llandaff, the name Morgan appears. In further support of the presumption that James Morgan was born in Llandaff, is that one of the early American branches of the family held the tradition, corroborated by a small volume, the property of James Morgan, and dated before 1600, in which book was inscribed the name of William Morgan, of Llandaff. The connection of William Morgan with the James Morgan family is also authenticated by some antique gold sleeve-buttons stamped "W. M.," which finally came, as a family heirloom, into the custody of the late James Morgan, and other instruments state these buttons to have belonged to William Morgan, of Llandaff.

In 1636 James Morgan, with two younger brothers, Miles and Thomas (?), left the port of Bristol, England, and in April, 1637, reached Boston, Massachusetts. His name does not come into Colonial records until 1640, when he married

Margery Hill, of Roxbury, Massachusetts. Three years later, he was made a freeman in Roxbury, and was a freeholder there until 1650, when he removed to what is now New London, Connecticut, and there was assigned a house-lot, the record stating that "James Morgan hath given him about six acres of upland." He acquired land where now is the third burial ground, in the western suburbs of the city of New London, but sold it in 1656, and later took up land on the eastern side of the settlement, now the southern part of Groton. He was an extensive landowner, "distinguished in public enterprise," and of marked administrative ability, his adjudication of civil and ecclesiastical differences and difficulties bringing him general esteem. "He was a good neighbor, and a Christian in whom all appear to have reposed a marked degree of confidence and trust." He was for several years a selectman of New London, and was one of the first deputies sent to the General Court at Hartford, in 1657. He was eight times reëlected, his last term being in 1670. Named by New London and accepted by the General Court, his decision, as arbitrator, determining the controversy between the two bodies, regarding the delineation of boundaries and jurisdiction, was deemed "to have satisfied all parties." In 1661, he was of the committee which, at the behest of the General Court, surveyed and delineated the true boundaries of New London, "on the east side of the Great River." He died in 1685, aged seventy-eight years.

His son, Captain John Morgan, who was born March 30, 1645, married, for his second wife, Elizabeth Williams, a widow, daughter of Lieutenant-Governor William Jones, and granddaughter of Governor Theophilus Eaton. About 1692 he removed to Preston, and died in 1712. He took prominent part in public affairs; was

Indian commissioner and adviser, deputy to the General Court in 1690 from New London, and in 1693-94 from Preston.

His son, William Morgan, was born in 1693; married, July 3, 1716, Mary, daughter of Captain James Avery, Jr., of Groton; died October, 1729. His widow's demise did not, however, occur until 1780, fifty-one years after his death.

Their son, William Morgan, was born June 17, 1723; married, July 4, 1744, Temperance, daughter of Colonel Christopher Avery, of Groton. Captain William Morgan resided in Groton, and there died April 11, 1777. His widow survived him until October 7, 1801.

Their son, Captain William Avery Morgan, was born November 24, 1754. He married (first) Lydia, daughter of Nathan Smith, of Groton, May 4, 1776. She died January 4, 1804. He settled first in Groton, but later removed to Colchester (now Salem), where he resided from 1796 until March, 1814, then taking up his residence in Lebanon, Connecticut, where he died on March 22, 1842. He held the military rank of sergeant during the Revolutionary War, and was present at the battle of Bunker Hill. He is reputed to have been a man "of good natural ability and of some reading."

His son by his first wife, Denison Morgan, was born October 29, 1790; married, October 10, 1815, Ursula, daughter of John Brainard, of Haddam; died in 1854. He was a successful wholesale merchant of Hartford, and was a conscientious church worker. Mrs. Ursula (Brainard) Morgan was born May 22, 1793, and died July 13, 1866.

Their son, Henry Kirke Morgan, was born December 15, 1819. His primary education was obtained in the public schools of Hartford, from which he graduated to a boarding school in Ellington, and later he entered his father's

business as a member of the firm, which was known as D. Morgan & Company, wholesale grocers, of No. 35 State street, Hartford. After his father's demise in 1854, he continued in business until 1860, when he retired, handing over the direction of the business to his associate, S. G. Farnham. Henry Kirke Morgan sought not political office, but was much interested in public affairs, and undertook some public offices. He was on the Board of Relief for many years, and was first lieutenant of the Governor's Foot Guard. He passed away on March 5, 1911, his remains being interred in Spring Grove Cemetery, Hartford, Connecticut.

On April 14, 1846, he married Emily M., daughter of George Brinley, of Hartford. George Brinley was a native of Boston, in which city his daughter, the mother of Dr. William D. Morgan, was born, and in that city his business was that of glass manufacturer. Succeeding well, he retired in middle life, spending his leisure years in Hartford, where he died. His wife was Catherine, daughter of Colonel Putnam, and granddaughter of Israel Putnam. To Henry Kirke and Emily M. (Brinley) Morgan were born the following children: George Brinley, a doctor of divinity, deceased; William D., of whom further; Henry K., now of Morristown, New York; Edward B., who died in February, 1874; Emily M., of Brooklyn, Connecticut.

William D. Morgan, son of Henry Kirke and Emily M. (Brinley) Morgan, was born in Hartford, Connecticut, November 20, 1850. Educated at the Hartford public schools, and at Hopkins Grammar School, New Haven, he subsequently entered the Episcopal Academy in Cheshire, in which collegiate institution he remained for more than three years, and supplemented his extensive classical knowledge by instruction from

private tutors, but when he applied, well qualified in knowledge, for admittance to Trinity College, he was not allowed to matriculate, being about one year younger than the minimum fixed by the college as requisite for entrance. Consequently, his parents sent him to St. Paul's School, Concord, New Hampshire. There ill-health pursued him, and he was forced to temporarily relinquish his studies, and on the advice of the family physician was sent to join his uncle, George D. Morgan, who was at that time travelling in Europe, with his family. William D. Morgan joined his relatives in London, and their travels took them through France, Switzerland, Italy, Egypt, to Palestine; thence to Beirut, Isle of Rhodes, Smyrna, Constantinople, Palermo, Naples and various cities of Italy back to Paris and London, returning home by the packet, "American Congress."

With regained strength, he then resumed his studies, entering Trinity College, from which he graduated in 1872, with the degree of Bachelor of Arts, subsequently gaining the major degree. Determined to enter medicine, he, after gaining his minor letters, registered as a student with Dr. Sands, of New York City, and concurrently attended the lectures at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, graduating as Doctor of Medicine with the class of 1876. During his studentship, however, he made another trip to Europe, in 1874, accompanying his father, who was ill. After becoming entitled to enter practice, he wisely determined to first obtain considerable practical knowledge, and for that purpose passed a year of keen observation at various New York City clinics, after which he received, by competitive examination, appointment to the house staff of New Haven Hospital. One year later he went to Germany, for post-graduate

research, taking a year's course at the University of Leipzig, where he devoted himself to special research work in diseases of the ear. Returning to America, and to his native town, Hartford, Connecticut, in 1878, he decided to there enter general practice, where he has since almost continuously practiced, internal medicine occupying him mainly.

He has held many appointments; in 1888 he became medical examiner for the Phoenix Mutual Life Insurance Company; in 1893 was appointed associate medical director; on January 1, 1896, he became medical director; for about ten years he held the position of trustee for Hartford county, of the Connecticut Hospital for the Insane, Middletown; has been chairman of the executive committee of the Hartford Hospital, and has been a member of the board of trustees for many years; he is a member of the City, County and State Medical societies, the American Medical Association, the Medical Directors' Association, and for many years was a physician of the Orphan Asylum and Church Home. His appointments and society memberships indicate his professional standing adequately, and his social connections may be inferred by the reading of the list of social clubs, etc., to which he belongs. They are: Hartford Club, Hartford Golf Club, Country Club of Farmington, Union League Club of New York City, Hatchett's Reef Club and Iota Kappa Alpha.

Dr. Morgan married Gabriella, daughter of Theodore Sengstak, of Washington, D. C., and to them has been born a daughter, Gabriella, July 28, 1914.

HINMAN, George Elijah,

Journalist, Lawyer.

Few of the old New England families can claim an earlier advent or a longer

term of residence in this country than that of Hinman, which was founded here, probably about 1649, but possibly even earlier, by Sergeant Edward Hinman, the first immigrant of that name in the country. The family was already prominent in England, where it was entitled to the following coat-of-arms: Vert on a chevron or, three roses gules, slipped and leaved of the first; crest, on a mount a wivern proper ducally gorged and lined or.

There is a tradition, which originated with Sergeant Edward Hinman himself, that he, the founder of the family in America, had been a member of the bodyguard of King Charles I. of England, and that he had held the office of sergeant-at-arms therein; that after the deposition of his royal master and the coming into power of the Parliamentary forces under Oliver Cromwell, he fled from his native land to escape the vengeance which was meted out against royalist sympathizers and sought a haven in the new world. If this tradition is true, and there is no reason to doubt it, it is quite ample proof that Sergeant Edward Hinman was a man of distinction and position in England before his migration here, for only men of this quality were admitted to the king's life-guard, to which position also the most assured loyalty was necessary. Upon his arrival in America, Edward Hinman appears to have gone directly to Stratford, where he is recorded to have received land about 1650. Unfortunately the early records of Stratford, covering the first ten years of its existence as a community, were destroyed by fire in 1649, so that there is no way of knowing definitely whether he had settled there before this date. It is recorded in the early records that his house stood on the west side of Main street, Stratford, not far from the old Episcopal church, an edifice which,

on account of its dignity and the simplicity of its design, has been held up as a type of the best Colonial architecture. Sergeant Edward Hinman was also the recipient of other grants of land and became in course of time the owner of an extensive tract in and about Stratford. Here he carried on the occupation of farming and milling and was indeed the first owner of the old Tide Mill, between Stratford and the site of what is now Bridgeport. In the year 1681 he sold his homestead at Stratford to Richard Bryan, of Milford, and evidently planned to remove to Woodbury, as he drew a will about this time in which he speaks of himself as of that place. It appears, however, that his death must have occurred before he was able to make the move contemplated as it is not recorded at Woodbury and is at Stratford, and his will was proved in Fairfield. His death occurred November 26, 1681. Sergeant Edward Hinman was a man of parts, very intelligent and essentially loyal, possessed of all the essential qualities of the best soldier, a trait which has been inherited from him by many of his descendants.

Sergeant Edward Hinman married Hannah Stiles, a daughter of Francis and Sarah Stiles, of Windsor, Connecticut, and they were the parents of the following children: Sarah, born September 10, 1653, who became the wife of William Roberts, of Stratford; Titus, born June, 1655, and resided in Woodbury; Samuel, born in 1658, also of Woodbury; Benjamin, born February, 1662-63, of Woodbury; Hannah, born July 15, 1666; Mary, born 1668; Patience, born in 1670, married John Burroughs, January 10, 1694; and Edward, Jr., mentioned below.

Edward (2) Hinman, son of Sergeant Edward (1) Hinman, was born at Stratford, Connecticut, in 1672. According to

a provision in his father's will, he was apprenticed to one Jehial Preston, and was brought up to a trade by that gentleman, remaining with him until he had attained his majority. At that time he drew an allotment of eighteen acres at Woodbury, but it seems improbable that he ever lived there and it is quite certain that most of his life was spent at Stratford, where his children were born, and his death occurred, and where some of his descendants are living at the present day. Others of his descendants have, in the intervening time, wandered far and wide and are now found all over the United States. Edward Hinman, Jr., was married to Hannah Jennings, a daughter of Joshua, Jr. and Mary (Lyon) Jennings. They were the parents of twelve children, as follows: Jonah or Jonas, born November 5, 1700, settled at Newark, New Jersey; Hannah, born March 3, 1702; Zachariah, born January 27, 1704; Samuel, mentioned below; Justus, born December 28, 1707; Ebenezer, born August 16, 1709, died in infancy; Sarah, born October, 1711; John, born November, 1713; Rachel, born December 4, 1715; Ebenezer, born August 16, 1717; Amos, born October 18, 1720; and Charity, born June 6, 1723.

Samuel Hinman, better known as Captain Samuel Hinman, son of Edward (2) Hinman, was born in Stratford, Connecticut, in the year 1705. He was by profession a surveyor, and removed while a young man to Litchfield, Connecticut, and there became one of the first proprietors of Goshen. He served this community in a number of different capacities, and was one of the proprietors there who was commissioned for laying out most of the early divisions of land. He surveyed a large part of the surrounding country, and we have an interesting document in his first bill for service as a surveyor to the community, which is dated December 7,

1738. Captain Samuel Hinman was seventy years of age at the outbreak of the Revolution, yet he enlisted and served as a soldier in the Continental army during that momentous struggle. His death occurred at Goshen, in the year 1784. We are not acquainted with the name of the wife of Captain Samuel Hinman, but we have records of their ten children, who were as follows: Lois, who became the wife of ——— Norton; Sarah, born July 5, 1731; Wilkinson, born June 8, 1733; Samuel and Mary, twins, born July 26, 1736; Joseph, mentioned below; Phineas, born March 21, 1740; Ascher, born March 13, 1742; Lewis, and Wait, born in 1748, married Mary Howe.

Joseph Hinman, son of Samuel Hinman, was born March 7, 1738, at Goshen, Connecticut, but eventually removed to Canaan, that State. Not a great deal is known regarding his career, but it was in the latter place of abode that his children were born.

Samuel (2) Hinman, son of Joseph Hinman, was born at Canaan, Connecticut, and made that place his home during his entire life. He appears to have been very active in the community, and played a considerable part in the life thereof.

Henry L. Hinman, son of Samuel (2) Hinman, was born April 24, 1817, at Canaan, Connecticut. Early in life he became associated with the marble industry in that region. He spent about a year in California, in 1851 and 1852, but returned to the East and continued to engage in the marble business, devoting most of his time and energy to taking charge of the great marble quarries at Canaan, Connecticut, and Sheffield, Massachusetts. Henry L. Hinman married Nancy A. Loomis, a native of Sheffield, Massachusetts, born July 27, 1823. She was a daughter of Phileder Loomis, who was born at Egremont, Massachusetts,

and a granddaughter of Andrew Loomis, a native of the same place. Phileder Loomis married Eunice Boardman, a native of Sheffield, born June 26, 1802, and died May 10, 1880. Eunice (Boardman) Loomis was a daughter of Charles and Ruth (Noble) Boardman, her father having been born at Sheffield, May 22, 1770, removed to Indiana in 1830, and died there December 4, 1851, and her mother, born December 7, 1777, and died in Sheffield, May 28, 1862. Nancy A. (Loomis) Hinman survived her husband many years; his death occurred September 25, 1867, while she lived until September 12, 1910.

William C. Hinman, son of Henry L. Hinman, was born at Sheffield, Massachusetts, November 10, 1846. He was educated at the "Little Red School House" of his time. Upon completing his studies there, he removed from Sheffield to Alford in 1866, where he engaged in the occupation of farming and continued consistently thereat until the year 1889. In the latter year he removed to Great Barrington, where he now resides. William C. Hinman has been very prominent in the life of the community, and has held a number of local offices. He was appointed postmaster of Great Barrington on October 1, 1892, and served continuously until February 1, 1914. He married Mary A. Gates, a native of Louisa, Virginia, born January 28, 1846. She is a daughter of Elijah M. Gates, of New Lebanon, New York, where he was born December 4, 1817, and died October 8, 1887, at Alford. He was in turn a son of Elijah Gates, Sr., and a grandson of Ezra Gates, who was born near Norwich, Connecticut. Ezra Gates was a soldier in the Revolutionary army, and in early life he and his young wife went on horseback from Connecticut to Deerfield, Massachusetts, and thence over the now famous

"Mohawk Trail" to New Lebanon, New York, where they established a home and spent their lives. Elijah M. Gates, Jr., the grandfather of George E. Hinman, removed the year following his marriage to Louisa, Virginia, where he spent eighteen years. He returned to Alford in 1859, where he purchased the farm upon which his wife had been born and spent the remainder of his life there. William C. Hinman was, during the first three years of his residence at Great Barrington, prominently associated with the "Berkshire Courier," and for a time was its editor. He has been a prominent Republican in the district and has served several years on the board of selectmen.

George Elijah Hinman, only son of William C. and Mary A. (Gates) Hinman, was born May 7, 1870, at Alford, Massachusetts. He attended the district school in Alford, and was graduated from the Great Barrington High School with the class of 1888. He then began work for the "Berkshire Courier," remaining for about three years, and in September, 1891, removed to Middletown, Connecticut, where he became connected with the "Middletown Herald." In October of the same year he came to Willimantic, where he has ever since resided, and there engaged as editor of the "Willimantic Herald." About one year later he became editor of the "Willimantic Journal," in which position he served with success for three years. In December, 1895, having determined to take up the law as his career in life, he entered the law office of William A. King, one of the prominent members of the Willimantic bar, and who subsequently became attorney-general of the State of Connecticut. Under his able preceptorship and later in Yale Law School, Mr. Hinman obtained his legal education. He was admitted to the Connecticut bar in March, 1899, and engaged

in the general practice of his profession at Willimantic. In the same year he became assistant clerk of the Connecticut House of Representatives, and two years later was made clerk of the House. In 1902 he was appointed assistant clerk of the Constitutional Convention, in 1903 became clerk of the Connecticut State Senate, was clerk of bills in 1905 and 1907, engrossing clerk in 1909, and clerk of bills in 1911. In politics he has always been a consistent and active Republican, was elected secretary of the Republican State Central Committee in 1902 and served continuously and efficiently in that capacity until 1914, in November of which year he was elected attorney-general of the State of Connecticut for a term of four years, expiring in January, 1919.

Mr. Hinman has also been active and prominent in the life of the community in which he resides. He was for several years a member and secretary of the town school committee, and served as a member of the Common Council. He was also, from January, 1903, until January, 1915, county health officer for Windham county. He is a member and former president of the Willimantic Chamber of Commerce, a director of the Young Men's Christian Association, and a member of the State Bar Association. He is a member of Cincinnatus Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons, of Great Barrington; Trinity Chapter, Royal Arch Masons; Olive Branch Council, Royal and Select Masters; and St. John's Commandery, Knights Templar, of Willimantic, and an officer of the Grand Commandery, Knights Templar, of Connecticut, also a member of Sphinx Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, and the Consistory of Norwich, Scottish Rite Masons. He is also a member of Natchaug Lodge, Knights of Pythias, of Willimantic.

On September 26, 1899, Mr. Hinman was united in marriage with Nettie P. Williams, a native of Pomfret, who later resided at Willimantic, a daughter of Ralph J. Williams, of the latter place. To Mr. and Mrs. Hinman two children have been born: Russell William, January 30, 1907, and Virginia Gates, August 23, 1909. Mr. and Mrs. Hinman are members of the First Congregational Church of Willimantic; Mr. Hinman has served as a superintendent of the Sunday school and president of the Church Brotherhood, and Mrs. Hinman is a member of various women's organizations connected with the church, and of the Willimantic Woman's Club.

SMITH, Guilford,

Financier, Public Official.

The branch of the Smith family, represented in the present generation by Guilford Smith, a leading citizen of South Windham, traces to Jacob Smith, of Had-dam and Colchester, Connecticut, who was a resident of the latter town at the time of his death, and his remains were interred in a cemetery there. It is supposed that he was an organ builder by trade. He married, and was the father of three sons: Simon; Frederick; and Joshua, mentioned below.

Joshua Smith, son of Jacob Smith, was born in Lebanon, Connecticut, near the Windham line, and became a resident of the latter town in early manhood. He was a weaver by trade, and also a farmer. During the War of 1812 he made cloth for soldiers' uniforms. In 1818 he was a representative from Windham in the General Assembly. He married (first) Laura Allen, daughter of Amos and Anna (Babcock) Allen. He married (second) Anna Barodell Allen, sister of his first wife. The Allen lineage is traced to William Allen, of Salem, Massachusetts, who died

in 1666. Amos Allen was the son of Amos and Anna (Dennison) Allen, both of whom died in 1770. He served three years as a corporal in the Revolution, and died in 1778. His mother, Anna (Dennison) Allen, was a direct descendant of Colonel George Dennison, who served in Cromwell's army, and was afterwards a noted Indian fighter in Stonington. Colonel Dennison's second wife was Anna, daughter of John Barodell, who nursed him back to health after he had been severely wounded in the battle of Naseby. Child of the first wife of Joshua Smith: Myra, became the wife of Colonel George Spafford; children: Marvin, Charles, Laura, Lora, died in youth. Children of second wife: Mary, became the wife of Alfred Kinne, child, Alfred, who settled in Spaffordville, now South Windham; Emily, became the wife of Harvey Winchester, children: Arthur S., Edgar C., both now in the Smith & Winchester Company, of South Windham; Charles, mentioned below; Lydia, died unmarried, at the age of eighty; Chandler, married Jane Robinson, child, George, resided in South Windham.

Charles Smith, son of Joshua Smith, was born in South Windham, Connecticut, September 14, 1807, and died April 6, 1896. He received his education in the district school in South Windham. At the age of thirteen he was left an orphan, and for the following three years lived with his uncle, Frederick Smith, of Colchester, who was an expert mathematician and became his instructor. He learned the trades of wheelwright and millwright in Windham with George Spafford, and in 1835 was placed in charge of a force of men employed at Stafford in building a machine for making paper. This was the duplicate of a machine imported for papermaking and set up at North Windham, and was built by Mr.

Spafford and Mr. James Phelps. The machine proved a success and was sold to Amos Hubbard, of Norwich. Phelps & Spafford then established a factory at South Windham, and retained Mr. Smith as superintendent. The panic of 1837 crippled the owners, and the business was purchased by Mr. Smith and Hervey Winchester, and continued under the name of Smith, Winchester & Company until the death of Mr. Smith. Since that time it has been operated by the incorporated concern known as the Smith & Winchester Manufacturing Company. Mr. Smith was always a very active and energetic business man, and continued in personal charge of his affairs and the works until a few years before his death. He was then succeeded by his son, Guilford Smith. He was a leading citizen in every way, and was universally respected for his industry, sound judgment and upright character. Upon the formation of the Republican party he became one of its members, and continued so throughout his life. He served as first selectman of the town, represented it in the General Assembly, and was always ready to fulfill every duty of a patriotic citizen. He was one of the incorporators of the Windham National Bank, and continued to be a director until his death. He attended the Episcopal church at Windham Centre. He married, November 3, 1835, at North Windham, Marietta Abbe, born August 14, 1816, died April 10, 1901. Children: Guilford, born May 12, 1839, mentioned below; Mary, became the wife of P. H. Woodward, of Hartford, child, Helen, became the wife of the Rev. Stephen Henry Granberry, rector of St. Barnabas' Episcopal Church, Newark, New Jersey, and had children: Helen and Mary Emeline.

Guilford Smith, son of Charles and Marietta (Abbe) Smith, was born May 12, 1839, in South Windham, Connecticut.

He received his education in the public schools of his native town and in Hall's School at Ellington, Connecticut. At the age of nineteen he entered the office of Smith, Winchester & Company as a clerk, and passed through all the departments. Upon the death of his father he succeeded to his position as treasurer and secretary of Smith, Winchester & Company, and has always manifested good business ability. He is president of the present corporation, the Smith & Winchester Manufacturing Company. He is also president of the Windham National Bank of Willimantic, and has been since 1900, and the successor of his wife's father as director of the New London & Northern railway. He is a leading citizen of South Windham, is active in civil and church affairs, and represented his town in the General Assembly in 1883, 1907-11, in addition to filling various local offices. Both he and his wife are members of the Ecclesiastical Society of the Congregational Church of South Windham, and have contributed largely to the support of the church.

Mr. Smith married, December 16, 1863, Mary Ramsdell, born September 5, 1837, daughter of Thomas and Mary Elizabeth (Lathrop) Ramsdell, granddaughter of Isaiah and Clarissa (Collins) Ramsdell, and great-granddaughter of Abijah Ramsdell, of Salem, Massachusetts. Thomas Ramsdell was an active business man, president of the Windham National Bank, director of several enterprises, and died at the great age of ninety-one years. Mr. and Mrs. Ramsdell were the parents of two daughters: Anna, born May 18, 1834, became the wife of Richard Goodwin Watrous, and Mary, aforementioned as the wife of Mr. Smith. Mary Elizabeth (Lathrop) Ramsdell was the daughter of John and Sybil (Backus) Lathrop. John Lathrop was the son of the Rev. Benja-

min Lathrop, a Baptist minister, who located early in Windham and was noted for his kindness and charity. He purchased the house erected by John Cates, the first settler of Windham, and resided in it for many years. He was a descendant of John Lathrop, who was the second pastor of the first Congregational church in England, and was imprisoned for seceding from the Established Church. The church edifice in which he and his followers worshipped is still standing in Lowthroppe, county of Kent, England. He came to New England in 1634, and was the first minister of Scituate, Massachusetts. He was the common ancestor of all of the name in this country, and among his descendants are many noted clergymen of New England. Sybil (Backus) Lathrop was the daughter of John and Sybil (Whiting) Backus. John Backus was the son of John Backus, who with his brother William was among the first sixteen settlers of Windham, coming from Norwich. John Backus, Jr., was a brother of Mary Backus, through whom Mrs. Guilford Smith traces her ancestry to Governor Bradford. Mary Backus married, December, 1712, Joshua Ripley, born May 13, 1688, in Windham, son of Joshua and Hannah (Bradford) Ripley, of Windham, and the latter named was the daughter of William Bradford, second deputy governor, who was a son of Governor William Bradford. Sybil (Whiting) Backus was the daughter of the Rev. Samuel Whiting, first pastor at Windham, and a son of the Rev. John Whiting, a pastor of the first church at Hartford.

Both Mr. and Mrs. Smith are members of the Society of Mayflower Descendants, and the latter is identified with the Daughters of Colonial Governors and Daughters of the American Revolution.

CHASE, Charles Edward,**Active Factor in Insurance Circles.**

The Chase family, of which Charles Edward Chase, chairman of the board of directors of the Hartford Fire Insurance Company, and a prominent public official, is a worthy representative, is of English origin, being among the ancient and highly honored families of England, the name being derived undoubtedly from the French word, *Chasser*, to hunt. They are one of the families entitled to bear a coat-of-arms, described as follows: Gules four crosses patence argent (two and two), on a canton azure a lion rampant or.

(I) Thomas Chase, a resident of Chesham, Buckinghamshire, England, the ancestral seat of the family from which descends the line herein followed, was active in community affairs, married and among his children was a son, John, through whom the descent is traced.

(II) John Chase, son of Thomas Chase, was also a resident of Chesham, there spent his entire active career, married and among his children was a son, Matthew, of whom further.

(III) Matthew Chase, son of John Chase, also spent his life in Chesham, honored and respected by his fellow-citizens. He married Elizabeth, daughter of Richard Bould, and they were the parents of eight children, as follows: Richard, married Mary Roberts; Francis, John, Matthew, Thomas, of whom further; Ralph, William, Bridget.

(IV) Thomas (2) Chase, fifth son of Matthew and Elizabeth (Bould) Chase, was of Hundrich, in Parish Chesham, where his active and useful life was spent. He married and was the father of five children, born at Hundrich: John, baptized November 30, 1540; Richard, of whom further; Agnes, baptized January 9, 1551; William; Christian.

(V) Richard Chase, second son of

Thomas (2) Chase, was born in Hundrich, Parish Chesham, England, and baptized there, August 3, 1542. He was one of the prominent men of that community, active and public-spirited, performing well the duties that fell to his lot. He married, April 16, 1564, Joan Bishop, who bore him nine children, born at Hundrich, baptismal dates given: Robert, September 2, 1565; Henry, August 10, 1567; Lydia, October 4, 1573; Ezekiel, April 2, 1575; Dorcas, March 2, 1578; Aquila, of whom further; Jason, January 13, 1585; Thomas, July 18, 1586; Abigail, January 12, 1588; Mordecai, July 31, 1591.

(VI) Aquila Chase, fourth son of Richard and Joan (Bishop) Chase, was born at Hundrich, Parish Chesham, England, and baptized there, August 14, 1580. He was prominent in community affairs, and was highly regarded by all with whom he was brought in contact. He married and was the father of two children: Thomas; Aquila, of further mention.

(VII) Aquila (2) Chase, youngest son of Aquila (1) Chase, was a native of England, born in 1618, and died in Newbury, Massachusetts, December 27, 1670. He was the emigrant ancestor of the family, but the date of his coming to the New World is not here recorded; he was a resident of Hampton, New Hampshire, in 1640, from whence he removed to Newbury, Massachusetts, in 1646, where he was granted four acres for a house lot, and six acres of marsh on condition that he go to sea and do service in the town with a boat for four years. He was a mariner, and shipmaster, and the supposition is that he was employed by his uncle or brother, Thomas Chase, who in 1626 was part owner of the ship, "John and Francis." He married Anne, daughter of John Wheeler, and she bore him nine children, as follows: Sarah, became the wife of Charles Annis; Anna, born July 6, 1647; Priscilla, March 14, 1649; Mary,

February 3, 1651; Thomas, July 25, 1654; John, November 2, 1655; Elizabeth, September 13, 1657; Ruth, March 18, 1660; Daniel, December 9, 1661; Moses, of whom further. After the death of her husband, Mrs. Chase married (second) June 14, 1672, Daniel Mussiloway. Her death occurred in May, 1688.

(VIII) Moses Chase, youngest son of Aquila (2) and Anne (Wheeler) Chase, was born in Newbury, Massachusetts, December 24, 1663. He was a man of thrift and enterprise, and provided well for the necessities of his family. He married (first) November 10, 1684, Ann Follansbee, and (second) December 13, 1713, Sarah Jacobs. Children, all of first marriage: Moses, born September 20, 1685, died young; Daniel, twin of Moses, of whom further; Moses, January 20, 1688; Samuel, May 13, 1690; Elizabeth, September 25, 1693; Stephen, August 29, 1696; Hannah, September 13, 1699; Joseph, September 9, 1703; Nenoni.

(IX) Daniel Chase, one of the twin sons of Moses and Ann (Follansbee) Chase, was born in Newbury, Massachusetts, September 20, 1685, and died May 28, 1769. Prior to March 26, 1733, he removed to Sutton, same State, his corn mill being mentioned in the town records then, and he is credited with having built the first corn mill at Pleasant Falls, and was known as "Miller" Chase. His homestead was on the present site of the Sutton Manufacturing Company property. He married Sarah March, whose death occurred in December, 1771, aged eighty-eight years. Mr. and Mrs. Chase were admitted to the church in 1736 by letter from the Littleton church, and in 1751 he and his wife were among the Separatists from the Sutton church. Children: Samuel, born September 28, 1707, married Mary Dudley; Daniel, of whom further; Joshua, born November 9, 1711; Ann, No-

vember 13, 1713, became the wife of David Lilley, May 25, 1736; Sarah, April 22, 1716; Nehemiah, June 27, 1718; Judith, September 7, 1720, became the wife of Thomas Hall, September 15, 1737; Valeb, November 29, 1722, died October 2, 1808; Moody, September 3, 1723, married, January 17, 1749, Elizabeth Hall; Moses, March, 1726, married Hannah, daughter of Jonas Brown.

(X) Daniel (2) Chase, second son of Daniel (1) and Sarah (March) Chase, was born September 18, 1709, in Newbury, Massachusetts, and died in Sutton, Massachusetts, in May, 1799. He accompanied his parents to Sutton upon their removal thither, and there spent his active and useful life. He married (first) Hannah Tuttle, of Littleton, Massachusetts, and (second) January 24, 1782, Martha Fletcher, of Grafton. Children of first wife, born at Sutton: Hannah, October 15, 1733, died December 11, 1733; Paul, of whom further; Hannah, born January 11, 1737, became the wife of Eliakim Garfield, July 3, 1759; Lucy, January 30, 1739, became the wife of Benjamin Garfield, November 15, 1764; Anne and Judith, twins, May 1, 1741, Anne died November 1, 1745.

(XI) Paul Chase, eldest son of Daniel (2) and Hannah (Tuttle) Chase, was born in Sutton, Massachusetts, March 13, 1735, and died there in 1789. He spent his entire lifetime in his native town, and was honored and respected in the community. He married, at Sutton, April 17, 1758, Lucy Richardson, who bore him three children, whose births occurred in Sutton, namely: Joshua, of whom further; Thaddeus, born February 10, 1763; Lucy, born May 18, 1766, became the wife of Daniel Greenwood, Jr.

(XII) Joshua Chase, eldest son of Paul and Lucy (Richardson) Chase, was born in Sutton, Massachusetts, November 26,

1760, and he there spent his entire lifetime. He married, August 23, 1787, Lydia Prentice, a resident of Sutton, and their children, born at Sutton, were as follows: Nancy, February 15, 1789; Paul Cushing, of whom further; Betty, born February 22, 1792; Hannah Prentice, March 27, 1795. He died at Sutton, Massachusetts, January 6, 1842.

(XIII) Paul Cushing Chase, only son of Joshua and Lydia (Prentice) Chase, was born at Sutton, Massachusetts, March 6, 1790, and died in Millbury, formerly part of Sutton. In addition to the duties of his daily occupation, he was chosen by his fellow townsmen to serve in the offices of highway surveyor, assessor and selectman, and he frequently served as chairman of the Board of Selectmen. He married, at Millbury, December 9, 1819, Sally, daughter of Aaron and Hannah Pierce, and their children, born at Millbury, were as follows: Leonard Pierce, September 5, 1820; George Cushing, September 18, 1824, died August 3, 1827; Lewis Stow, August 6, 1826; George Lewis, of whom further; Daniel Moody, July 25, 1832. He died at Millbury, Massachusetts, June 26, 1871.

(XIV) George Lewis Chase, fourth of the five sons of Paul Cushing and Sally (Pierce) Chase, was born in Millbury, Massachusetts, January 13, 1828, and died in Hartford, Connecticut, January 7, 1908. He attended the Millbury Academy and thus acquired a practical education. His first experience in business life was as agent of the Farmers' Mutual Fire Insurance Company of Georgetown, Massachusetts, whose service he entered at the age of nineteen years, and later was elected a member of its board of directors. At first his labors were confined to the southern section of Massachusetts and the eastern section of Connecticut, but after a short period of time his agency in-

cluded four companies transacting business on the mutual plan, one of which, the Holyoke Mutual Fire Insurance Company, of Salem, remained in business for many years. In 1848 he was appointed traveling agent for the People's Insurance Company of Worcester, in which capacity he served until 1852, in which year he accepted the position of assistant superintendent of the Central Ohio Railway Company, which necessitated his removal to the State of Ohio, and later, owing to his ability and judgment, was advanced to the position of general superintendent of the road, and thus served until 1860. He was one of the organizers of the first association of railroad superintendents in the United States, the meeting for the purpose being held in Columbus, Ohio, in 1853. Upon his resignation from the railroad business, in 1860, Mr. Chase again entered his former line of work, becoming the western general agent for the New England Fire Insurance Company of Hartford; in 1863 was assistant general agent of the Hartford Fire Insurance Company, and in 1867 was advanced to the position of president of the company, succeeding Timothy C. Allyn. This company is one of the oldest in the United States, and during its existence of more than a century there has only been six presidents, Mr. Chase exceeding all in his length of service—forty-one years—during which long period he managed its affairs in a highly commendable manner, gaining for the company and himself a widespread popularity. When Mr. Chase assumed the presidency of the company, the office was located on Main street, but as the accommodations were inadequate to the volume of business, Mr. Chase suggested the purchase of the property on the corner of Pearl and Trumbull streets, and after acquiring the same a handsome granite building was erected thereon,

equipped with every convenience and at that time the finest building devoted to the insurance business in Hartford. The company took possession of the building in 1870, and in 1897 the building was enlarged by the erection of an addition which doubled their accommodations, thus providing the necessary space for the increase of the business, which was five times greater than when Mr. Chase assumed the management. He was the first to employ stenographic and typewriter service in the insurance business, and he was the first to suggest the use of the telephone for communication between the Hartford, Ætna and Phœnix offices, this being the first telephone service in Hartford. In 1892, on the celebration of the twenty-fifth anniversary of his presidency, he was presented with a silver loving cup by his associates in the Hartford Fire Insurance Company, and in June, 1898, the general and special agents of the company, located in various cities in the United States, presented him with a Jurgensen watch. In 1876 he was elected president of the National Board of Fire Underwriters, and served many years as chairman of the committee on legislation and taxation, was also a trustee and vice-president of the Society for Savings of Hartford, trustee of the Connecticut Trust and Safe Deposit Company, director of the American National Bank, and was a leading member of the Hartford Board of Trade. Mr. Chase was a member of the Asylum Hill Congregational Church, and was five times chosen to fill the office of president of the Connecticut Congregational Club.

Mr. Chase married (first) January 8, 1851, Calista Mendall Taft, born at Sutton, Massachusetts, May 10, 1826, died at Hartford, Connecticut, December 9, 1897, daughter of Judson and Sarah B. (Keys) Taft. He married (second) Feb-

ruary 14, 1899, Mrs. Louise J. R. Chapman; she died February 2, 1904. He married (third) June 21, 1905, Susan DeWitt Fairbairn, widow; she died May 27, 1916. Children of first wife: Sarah Isabel, born June 10, 1852, died December 23, 1893; Charles Edward, of whom further; Nellie Taft, born November 27, 1859, died April 16, 1866.

(XV) Charles Edward Chase, only son of George Lewis and Calista Mendall (Taft) Chase, was born in Dubuque, Iowa, March 29, 1857. His preparatory education was acquired in the Haven Grammar School in Chicago, Illinois, to which city his parents removed when he was about six years of age, and he was a pupil there until 1867; he then attended the West Middle Grammar School in Hartford, Connecticut, and subsequently the Hartford High School, from which he was graduated in 1876, being then president of his class. In 1877 he became an employee of the local agency of the Hartford Fire Insurance Company, and three years later entered the home office of the company, serving in various clerical positions until 1890, a period of ten years. In July, 1890, he was promoted to the position of second assistant secretary, and his faithful service was rewarded by promotion to the office of vice-president, and in 1908 to the presidency of the company, in which capacity he served until August, 1913, when he resigned the presidency of the company and was elected chairman of the board of directors and still occupies that position (1917). For thirteen years, from 1894 to 1907, he was president of the Hartford Board of Fire Underwriters, and is a member of the board of directors of the Connecticut Mutual Life Insurance Company, the Hartford-Ætna National Bank, also holding the office of chairman of board of directors of that bank, the Society for Savings, the Hartford Fire

Insurance Company, and the Hartford Board of Trade, is president of the Citizens Insurance Company of Missouri, and president of the Sanborn Map Company of New York. He is a Republican in politics, takes an active interest in municipal affairs, and served as a member of the board of councilmen from the old First Ward in 1892, and of the board of aldermen from 1893 to 1895, also as clerk of the West Middle School District. In February, 1879, he enlisted as a charter member of Company K, First Regiment, Connecticut National Guard, and occupied the positions of corporal, sergeant and first sergeant of the company; he was honorably discharged in February, 1888. He is a member of the Asylum Hill Congregational Church, the Hartford Club, Hartford Golf Club, Farmington Country Club, Twentieth Century Club, Bolton Fish and Game Club, and was formerly a member of the Republican Club.

Mr. Chase married, in Hartford, June 9, 1886, Helen Smith Bourne, born in Hartford, January 10, 1860, daughter of Benjamin Alger and Mary (Stannis) Bourne. Children: 1. Genevieve, born March 4, 1887; attended the Hartford Grammar School, Miss Barbour's Private School, Dana Hall, Wellesley College, being president of the class in the junior and senior years. 2. Porter Bourne, born May 27, 1896.

THE TAIT FAMILY,

Manufacturers.

From far away Scotland came Andrew Tait, founder of the Bridgeport strawboard manufacturing industry with which his son, William Tait, and his grandsons, William Franklin and Andrew Tait, have had lifelong connection, the firm being the well known Tait & Sons Paper Company of Bridgeport. The founder has

long since gone to his reward; his son, William Tait, long retired from active participation in the business, yet resides in Bridgeport, an honored nonagenarian; while the grandsons, William Franklin and Andrew Tait, are the capable heads of the business which has been located in North Bridgeport since 1895, previous to that year and from 1856, in Trumbull, Fairfield county, Connecticut.

Andrew Tait, the founder, was born near Edinburgh, Scotland, January 27, 1799, died in Trumbull, Connecticut, January 27, 1891, full of years and honors. From a race of papermakers he inherited a genius for the business, and through an apprenticeship covering a period of seven years he gained expert knowledge of every detail connected with papermaking. In 1820, on arriving at legal age, he left his Scottish home and came to the United States, locating in Morris county, New Jersey, where for one year he followed his trade. He then came to Connecticut, and was in Hartford and other localities until his marriage in 1822 when Trumbull, Fairfield county, became his permanent home. He was engaged by D. & P. N. Fairchild to erect their paper mill in Trumbull, fit it with machinery and start it in operation, but soon after that task was completed he left their employ and at Trumbull Center began in a small way to make paper for bookbinders' use under his own name. In 1856 he built "Tait's Mill" in Trumbull, and inaugurated the boxboard or strawboard manufacturing industry which has flourished under the Tait name over sixty years. He affiliated with the Whig party after acquiring citizenship, later joined the Republican party, and for several terms served Trumbull as town clerk. Both he and his wife were members of the Congregational church, their lives models of industry, frugality and uprightness.

Andrew Tait married, June 14, 1822, Bella Ronaldson, who crossed the ocean to become his bride, the voyage occupying forty-six days. She died May 22, 1875, and five years prior to her death the aged couple celebrated their golden wedding day at the Tait mansion in Trumbull, many relatives and friends being bidden to aid in making it a joyous occasion. The husband survived his wife sixteen years, and died at the age of ninety-two. They were the parents of two sons and four daughters: Nancy, married Plumb Hoyt, of New York; William, of further mention; Mary E., married J. M. Prindle, of Bridgeport; John, a physician of Meriden, Connecticut; Bella, died in 1851; Fannie.

William Tait, eldest son of Andrew and Bella (Ronaldson) Tait, was born in Scotland, Hartford county, Connecticut. He was educated in Trumbull public schools, and thereafter was taught paper-making by his father. He continued in business with his father until 1848, then the reports of a gold discovery in California lured him to that State, but two years as a gold seeker sufficed and he returned to Trumbull. He was then admitted to a partnership with his father and together they continued the manufacture of strawboard until 1872. Andrew Tait, the founder, then withdrew and a representative of the third generation was admitted. William Franklin Tait, son of William Tait. Later another son, Andrew Tait, was admitted and the business was continued in Trumbull until 1895, when the plant was located at North Bridgeport and there remains. The business was reorganized in 1896 under its present name, The Tait & Sons Paper Company; William F. Tait, president; William Tait, vice-president; Andrew (2) Tait, treasurer. Air and steam dried strawboard was the chief product of the plant, later boxboard exclusively. The concern again

reorganized in 1916 with William F. Tait, president; William Tait, vice-president; Andrew Tait, treasurer, and Andrew Clifford Tait, secretary.

William Tait is a veteran of the Civil War, having served as corporal of Company D, Twenty-third Regiment, Connecticut Volunteer Infantry, and later as orderly sergeant of Company C, Fourth Regiment, Connecticut National Guard. He is a member of Elias Howe, Jr., Post, Grand Army of the Republic, of Bridgeport, and of the Congregational church. He is now the honored veteran of ninety-two years, a man loved and respected wherever known.

William Tait married, May 31, 1848, at Milford, Connecticut, Grace Camp, born there September 4, 1831, died January 6, 1917. In 1898 they too celebrated the golden anniversary of their wedding in the presence of many friends, children and grandchildren. Children of Mr. and Mrs. William Tait: William Franklin, of further mention; Andrew, died aged two years; Andrew, of further mention; Elizabeth, married Frank Plumb, and has a daughter Verna.

William Franklin Tait, eldest son of William and Grace (Camp) Tait, was born October 27, 1852, in Trumbull, Connecticut. He there obtained his early education. After completing his studies in Stratford Academy, he began learning the papermaking trade with his father and grandfather in their Trumbull mill, and in 1872, although yet a minor, he was admitted to a partnership, his grandfather retiring. Father and son conducted the business in Trumbull until 1895, when they removed to North Bridgeport, the present location of the plant. Upon the organization of the Tait & Sons Paper Company, William F. Tait was made treasurer, and upon the retirement of his father succeeded him as president. The business has ever been a prosperous one,

and under the executive management of the capable grandson of the founder its place in the manufacturing world has not become less important. He is a member of several business and other organizations, and is a deacon of Olivet Congregational Church.

Mr. Tait married (first) June 6, 1876, Mary Lattin, who died February 3, 1878, daughter of Lyman Lattin, of Huntington, Fairfield county, Connecticut. She left a daughter, Mary Frances, born January 16, 1878. Mr. Tait married (second) September 26, 1883, at St. Paul's Church, Bridgeport, Laura Frances Morris, daughter of William and Mary Louise Morris, of Bridgeport. Children: William Crosby, born July 31, 1893, died July 14, 1894; Natalie Crosby, born February 13, 1898.

Andrew Tait, youngest son of William and Grace (Camp) Tait, was born in Trumbull, Connecticut, September 21, 1866. After completing his education in public schools and Park Avenue Institute, Bridgeport, he became associated with his father and brother, learned the paper-making business in all the details there employed, in 1896 was admitted to a partnership, and upon the incorporation of the business as the Tait & Sons Paper Company became its secretary. He has continued in the same business until the present and is now treasurer of the company. He is a member of Olivet Congregational Church of Bridgeport.

Mr. Tait married, October 9, 1889, Laura Wilson, born April 15, 1868. They are the parents of Eloise, Andrew Clifford, Grace Elizabeth and William Malcolm. Andrew Clifford is secretary of the company.

LAKE, Everett John,

Legislator, Lieutenant-Governor.

Educated in the classics and in law at Harvard University, Mr. Lake chose a

business instead of a professional career, the wisdom of his choice being attested by his success in a chosen field. Yet there are many of his friends that believe he would have been even a greater success as a lawyer, a profession for which he studied for a time. In public life, Mr. Lake has been highly honored and in return has given to city and State valuable service, as legislator and lieutenant-governor.

Mr. Lake is of the fifth recorded American generation of his family, a descendant of Thomas Lake, who came from England in 1748. Portsmouth, England, is believed to have been his birthplace, the date 1734. On coming to this country at the age of fourteen years, he made his way to Portsmouth, New Hampshire, later going to Rye in the same State. In 1785 he located with his family on a farm near Chichester, New Hampshire, on the road to Pittsfield Village. He married Mrs. Eunice (Seavey) Davis, who bore him five sons and three daughters. The line of descent from Thomas Lake is through William Lake, his youngest child, his son, John Lake, his son, Thomas Alexander Lake, father of Everett John Lake, of Hartford, president of the Hartford Lumber Company.

Thomas Alexander Lake ran away from home at the age of fourteen years to join the Union army, but only succeeded in getting into a lot of trouble, although he reached the front and attached himself to Company G, Eighteenth Regiment Connecticut Volunteer Infantry, as waiter. His cousin was captain of Company G. He served as orderly for Captain Warner, later enlisted in same company, was captured at Winchester, June 15, 1863, but escaped and made his way home. Later he enlisted and served until the war closed. He was a member of the Connecticut Legislature as Assemblyman in 1885, and

State Senator in 1897. He held various public positions, was energetic, progressive and successful in business, an extremely useful, public-spirited citizen. He married, in Woodstock, Connecticut, Martha A. Cockings, who bore him two daughters, Sarah M. and Margaret B., and a son, Everett J.

Everett J. Lake, only son of Thomas Alexander and Martha A. (Cockings) Lake, was born in Woodstock, Windham county, Connecticut, February 8, 1871, and there received his early public school education. In 1885 his parents moved to Stromsburg, Nebraska, where he was graduated from high school, class of 1887. He then returned east, entered Worcester Polytechnic Institute, whence he was graduated Bachelor of Science, class of 1890. He then entered the junior class of Harvard University, there receiving the degree of Bachelor of Arts, class of '92. He spent the next year at Harvard Law School, but discontinued legal study in 1893 to engage in business. At Harvard he played on the "Eleven" and for years after his graduation always devoted considerable time each season in coaching the football teams, as he is a football enthusiast and a lover of all athletic sports. He became associated with his father in the Hartford Lumber Company immediately after leaving law school, and in 1896 was elected treasurer of the company. In 1901 he was elected president and still continues the able executive head of a very prosperous company. From 1903 until 1908 he was president of the Tunnel Coal Company, and is a present director of the Hartford-Ætna National Bank and director of the Riverside Trust Company. His business life has been one of honor and success, his reputation in the business world unsullied by any ignoble deed of his.

Mr. Lake had ever taken an active in-

terest in public affairs as a Republican, and in 1900 he began his official career as a member of Hartford's board of school visitors. In 1902 he was elected to represent Hartford in the Lower House of the State Legislature, there serving as chairman of the important committee appropriations. In 1904 he was elected State Senator from the First Senatorial District, was chairman of the committee on incorporations, served on other committees and was an effective worker on the Senate floor. In 1906 he was the candidate of his party for Lieutenant-Governor, was elected and served his term with honor. At Harvard he was a member of the Hasty Pudding Club, the Institute of 1770, and Delta Kappa Epsilon fraternity. He is affiliated with St. John's Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons; Pythagoras Chapter, Royal Arch Masons; Washington Commandery, Knights Templar; Sphinx Temple, Nobles of the Mystic Shrine; Consistory, Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite, thirty-second degree; Lincoln Lodge, Knights of Pythias; and Charter Oak Lodge, Independent Order of Odd Fellows.

Mr. Lake married, September 5, 1895, at Rockville, Connecticut, Eva Louise, daughter of George Sykes. Children: Harold Sykes, and Marjorie Sykes. The Lake home is a handsome mansion at No. 1090 Prospect avenue, from which an excellent view of Hartford and the distant hills is unfolded. The grounds are fine examples of the landscape gardener's art, while the mansion is a striking example of Colonial architecture, quite distinct from the Georgian style known in New England as "Colonial." Mr. Lake is a student of Connecticut history, and in his fine library has about every worth-while volume which is of value as a reference work on the history of his native State.

HART, Harold Gross,

Investment Broker.

Harold Gross Hart is a member of the old and distinguished Hart family of Connecticut, and a son of A. E. Hart, who is the subject of extended mention elsewhere in this work. An account of the Hart ancestry is to be found in the sketch of the elder Mr. Hart, to which the reader is referred for facts concerning the early progenitors of the family.

Mr. Hart was born November 4, 1881, in the city of Hartford, Connecticut, and was educated in the public schools of that city. After completing his studies in these institutions, he attended the New York Military Academy for a period of three years and was graduated therefrom in 1899. He followed this with a similar period spent at the Phillips-Andover Academy, where he was prepared for college, and he then entered Trinity College, Hartford. Here he remained two years and then entered the employ of the firm of E. H. Rollins & Sons, of Boston, as a bond salesman. For nine months Mr. Hart continued with the firm, and then resigned to accept a position with Redmond & Company, of New York City, with whom he remained in a similar capacity for three years. In the year 1908 he severed his connection with this firm and became salesman with the J. S. Farlee & Company concern, and shortly afterwards opened their branch office at Hartford. He remained in charge of this office until 1911, when he withdrew with the intention of engaging in business on his own account. Mr. Hart had long desired to be independent of the business world, and he now saw his opportunity to establish himself successfully as an investment broker in Hartford. This plan he put into effect, and is now regarded as one of the most successful men in this line in the city as well as a substantial citizen and

public-spirited man. He does not confine his activities, however, to his private business interests, but is associated with many departments of the community's life. In so far as the business world goes, he has even there extended his interest beyond that of his personal affairs and is now a trustee for the Society for Savings of Hartford. He is a prominent figure in the social and club circles of the community, is a member of the Society of Trinity College, of the Hartford Club, the Hartford Golf Club, the Sachem's Head Yacht Club, the Pine Orchard Club, Calumet Club of New York City, the Collectors' Club, the Hartford Gun Club and the Alumni Association of Trinity College. Mr. Hart is devoted to outdoor sports and pastimes as may well be seen from the list of clubs with which he is associated, and he takes his recreation in this wholesome and healthful manner. He was one of the first members of Troop B, Connecticut National Guard, in which he held the rank of corporal, but was later transferred to the First Regiment, and held the rank of first lieutenant and quartermaster of the Third Battalion. He is now a member of the Troop B. Association.

On October 21, 1907, Mr. Hart was united in marriage with Helen C. Whittelsey, a daughter of Edgar C. Whittelsey, an old and highly respected resident of Hartford and a member of a distinguished family of that region. To Mr. and Mrs. Hart one son has been born, John Robinson Hart. Mr. Hart and his family are Episcopalians in their religious belief and attend the Trinity Episcopal Church in Hartford.

Mr. Hart is that typical American product, the self-made man. He has the self-confidence and ready resource of the man who has had to care for himself from childhood, a familiarity with the world and its affairs that springs from the same thing

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H. C. Fairchild

and a long course in the stern school of experience. Yet his sophistication has in no wise the effect upon him that it does on small minds of making him cynical, but touches his large nature only to enrich it with all the varied vivid tones of life. He has always kept his mind and spirit pure and his sense open to new impressions. At home he is in all environments, the great and the small alike, a good man, and he has that democratic outlook, the shrewd, humorous insight that strips the mask of pretence from all men and sees the underlying fact. His is an essentially friendly nature, yet he is not averse to a bit of an argument and when such arises can very well hold his own with the best. He has a way of pointing his remarks with illustrative tales from his own well stocked experience and while these are generally of a humorous character they are very apt to be so much to the point as to end discussion. Despite his great popularity and his own strong taste for the society of his fellows, he is possessed of the strongest domestic instincts and spends as much time as he can manage in the home, surrounded by his immediate household and the familiar intimates that are very near to forming a part of it. He is a loving husband and a devoted father, whose thoughts are ever busy with the welfare and happiness of his family.

FAIRCHILD, Henry Charles,

Manufacturer.

For half a century identified with the business interests of Bridgeport and one of the oldest manufacturers in the city, Henry C. Fairchild, senior member of Fairchild & Shelton, was an invalid during the last few years of his life, spending a part of each winter in Florida. Four years prior to his death he retired from business, thus terminating a connection

of forty years with Fairchild & Shelton, the largest soap manufacturing company of the State of Connecticut. He was emphatically the business man, never seeking nor accepting political office, but fond of the social features of club life, very genial, friendly and companionable.

He was of early Colonial ancestry, of the eighth American generation of the family founded in Stratford, Connecticut, in 1639 by Thomas Fairchild, a merchant, who came to New England from London, England. He died December 14, 1670. There is on file in the State Library at Hartford a copy of the marriage contract executed prior to his marriage to his second wife, Katherine Craig, of London, in which he binds himself to convey to said Katherine a life estate in his lands at Stratford or in the event of his death before his arrival in New England to cause to be paid to her two hundred and fifty pounds sterling. This contract made in London, December 22, 1662, would indicate that he returned to England for his second bride. Eight children were born by his first wife, a daughter of Robert Seabrook, three by his second wife, Katherine Craig, including a son, Joseph.

Joseph Fairchild was born in Stratford, Connecticut, April 18, 1664, and died July 25, 1713. He married Johanna Willcoxsen, who died August 15, 1713. They were the parents of ten children, the line of descent being through Timothy Fairchild.

Timothy Fairchild was born December 9, 1687, died November 23, 1726. He married, November 15, 1715, Sarah Thompson, of New Haven, and they were the parents of four children, including a son, Daniel.

Daniel Fairchild was born February 18, 1719, died May 9, 1807. He was one of the first settlers at North Stratford (now Trumbull) and lived at Nichols Farms.

He was a school teacher, merchant, justice of the peace for many years, and during the Revolution an ardent, prominent patriot, influential in State as well as town affairs. He married, December 6, 1743, Hepzibah Lewis, daughter of Samuel Lewis, of Old Mill, in the town of Stratford. They were the parents of nine children including a son Lewis.

Lewis Fairchild, of the fifth generation, was born March 14, 1747, died May 10, 1817. He was an influential, substantial farmer, his farm at Messha Hill in Trumbull. He was an ardent patriot during the Revolution and aided the cause of liberty in many ways. He married, September 22, 1768, Mary Uffoot, and one of his six children was a son Reuben.

Reuben Fairchild was born in 1782, died October 5, 1855, a resident of Trumbull most of his life. He learned the cabinet maker's trade and was not only a skilled wood worker but an inventive genius, several patents being taken out in his name. In 1810 he took apart an old saddletree, and after improving it made a dozen of the new style, had them ironed and took them to New York City where they found a ready sale. This so encouraged him that he took his brother Eben as a partner, erected a factory at Nichols Farms and made saddletrees on a large scale. In May, 1817, the brothers bought a store and dock property near the foot of Dock street, Bridgeport, and operated a line of packets between New York and Boston, also conducting the store at the dock. About 1818, they began the manufacture of saddles in Bridgeport, associating with them Hanford Lyon and Lemuel Coleman, under the firm name, Fairchild, Lyon & Company. Nine years later the Fairchilds sold out to their partners, and in 1826 built the Trumbull paper mills and it was here that Reuben Fairchild was the first to manu-

facture in America newspaper from wood-pulp, but was discouraged from continuing to use it by the fears of his business associates as to its practicability; he continued in business until 1835, when he sold out to his brothers and retired with a competence. But he found no pleasure in idle retirement and he next became a member of the firm Haight, Keeler, Fairchild & Company, carriage manufacturers of Bridgeport. He continued so engaged until 1840, when he again retired to his farm in Trumbull and there resided until his death. He married, in Trumbull, in 1813, Anna Hawley, daughter of Robert Hawley, and one of their children was Charles Nichols

Charles Nichols Fairchild was born in Trumbull, Connecticut, October 27, 1818, died September 6, 1891. He was educated in public schools, grew to manhood at the Nichols Farms homestead, and though as a young man he learned and followed carriage building for a few years, returned to Nichols Farms and was engaged in agriculture until his death. He was a man of sound judgment and ability, thoroughly trusted by his community and often called to public offices of trust and honor. He was a selectman in 1856-60, and in 1876 represented Trumbull in the State Legislature. He was a strong Democrat, and one of the leaders of his section. He married (first) Louisa Beach, who died August 13, 1845, aged twenty-four, daughter of Alfred Beach, of Trumbull Centre. He married (second) Mary B. Banks, of Easton, Connecticut. By his first marriage two sons were born: Henry C., of further mention, and Alfred Beach, of Bridgeport. By his second marriage a daughter, Laura Frances, and a son, Erwin Starr.

Henry Charles Fairchild, eldest son of Charles Nichols and Louisa (Beach) Fairchild, was born in the village of

Nichols Farms, town of Trumbull, Fairfield county, Connecticut, July 17, 1842, died at his home, No. 258 Golden Hill, Bridgeport, February 1, 1917. He was educated in the public schools of Trumbull, and at the age of seventeen he left school to learn the trade of carriage making with J. Mott & Company, of Bridgeport. He remained in their employ for nearly three years, after which he worked for The Wheeler & Wilson Company until he was twenty-one years of age. In 1863, he was established in a general store in Bridgeport as proprietor and continued a successful merchant until 1872, his brother Alfred B. being in his employ as clerk from 1863 until 1865. In 1872, Henry C. Fairchild formed a partnership with his brother-in-law, John C. Shelton, in Bridgeport, under the firm name, Fairchild & Shelton, soap manufacturers, chemists and perfumers, whose excellent products were used all over the country and whose extensive plant was operated in a most sanitary and progressive manner. The up-to-date methods in which the business was conducted was largely due to the ingenuity and inventiveness of the Fairchilds, inherited from their progenitor, Reuben Fairchild. Mr. Fairchild's son, the late Frederick S. Fairchild, invented and patented the first soap canister ever made which is one of the most useful devices on the market for promoting economy and cleanliness in the use of toilet soap. Frederick S. Fairchild died December 20, 1902, at the age of thirty-eight years. He was a man of strong business quality, as the Fairchilds have ever been. In 1913, Henry C. Fairchild retired, the business passing into other hands. Mr. Fairchild was a director of the City National Bank, trustee of the Farmers' and Mechanics' Savings Bank, and had large land interests in Florida. He was a trustee of Bridgeport

Hospital, of the order, "Founders and Patriots of America," senior warden of Christ Episcopal Church, and formerly a member of several clubs.

Henry C. Fairchild married, December 30, 1863, Mary L. Shelton, daughter of Joel and Louisa (Mallett) Shelton. Joel Shelton was a farmer by occupation, and a natural born mechanic. They were the Huntington, Fairfield county, family, founded by Daniel Shelton, of Stratford, prior to 1690. Daniel Shelton married, April 4, 1692, Elizabeth Welles, daughter of Samuel Welles, of Wethersfield, and granddaughter of Thomas Welles, one of the Colonial governors of Connecticut. Fifty years later, December 30, 1913, Mr. and Mrs. Fairchild celebrated their golden wedding day with a reception to their many friends. They were the parents of a son, Frederick S., born October 19, 1864, died December 20, 1902. In his will Mr. Fairchild left a sum of money to the city, the proceeds to be used as an annual prize to be awarded to the high school student showing the best progress and highest efficiency in chemistry. "This bequest in loving remembrance of my son, Frederick S. Fairchild, who was a graduate and valedictorian of his class and I direct that the prize flowing from the said fund shall be known as the Fairchild Prize." Mrs. Fairchild, a lady of education and womanly grace, survives her husband, a resident of Bridgeport.

SHELTON, John C.,

Manufacturer, Public Official.

The late John C. Shelton, who ranked among the enterprising and successful business men of Bridgeport, and who was a leading spirit in some of the important movements for the benefit of the community, was a native of Huntington, Connecticut, born July 8, 1853, son of Joel and

Louisa (Mallett) Shelton, and a descendant, on the maternal side, of an old Fairfield county family, the members of which trace their ancestry to French Huguenots, who settled in this country early in its history.

John C. Shelton was reared and educated in his native town, and at the age of fifteen took up his residence in Bridgeport, in which city he resided for the remainder of his days. His first employment was with his uncle, in whose service he acquired a good knowledge of business methods and principles. In 1872 he formed a copartnership with Henry C. Fairchild, his brother-in-law, under the firm name of Fairchild & Shelton, manufacturers of soap, and he was a member of that firm at the time of his decease, which occurred in Bridgeport, Connecticut, November 7, 1902. In 1887 the firm suffered a serious loss by fire, which destroyed their entire plant which was located on Thompson street, but, both partners being possessed with pluck, perseverance and the faculty of making the best of conditions, they continued their operations, and in the following year erected a factory on Housatonic avenue, Bridgeport, equipped with everything needful for the successful conducting of their line of trade. Success crowned their efforts, and they were classed among the successful industries of that thriving city. In addition to his business pursuit, Mr. Shelton took an active interest in public affairs, and served in the capacities of selectman, park commissioner, member of the Board of Aldermen, Board of Apportionment and Taxation, and Board of Education, in all of which he rendered signal service. He was a staunch adherent of the Republican party, believing that its policy was for the best form of government. The Shelton School in the northern part of Bridgeport was named in

honor of Mr. Shelton's father, and the Mr. Shelton of this review donated the Seth Thomas clock which ornaments the tower of the structure. Mr. Shelton was a thirty-second degree Mason, and a member of various other associations.

Mr. Shelton married Jennie Watson, a daughter of James Watson, and her death occurred in 1898. They were the parents of the following named children: Jean, Anna and Philo. Mr. Shelton was a man of jovial disposition, and when those about him were depressed or in trouble he could be relied upon to relieve the situation with jocose remarks or humorous stories. He was kind-hearted, philanthropic, and always ready to assist in cases of distress, and his decease was a great loss to his family, his friends and the community in which he took so active an interest.

HOWES, William T.,

Business Man.

A man of quiet modesty and unassuming manner, yet withal a man of forceful character and strong will, William T. Howes, of Bridgeport, acted well his part, built up an important commercial enterprise and for half a century gave his strength to its upbuilding and development. Forty-six of his sixty-nine years were spent as a member of the great coal dealing firm, Wheeler & Howes, and at his death he was president of the corporation. While Wheeler & Howes was a household name in Bridgeport, they gained State and National fame through their determined and finally successful fight against the oppression of the New Haven railroad in the day when that corporation was all powerful and reckless in the use of its power. In John W. Wheeler and William T. Howes, kindred spirits, the railroad company found two



William T. Hayes



men who would fight to the last ditch in the defense of their rights as they saw them and who when beaten at almost every point in the then subservient Connecticut courts gathered their resources and carried their cause to the last tribunal, the Supreme Court of the United States. Before that august body the corporation was powerless, determination and justice prevailing easily over corporate greed and injustice. This was not only a great victory for Wheeler & Howes but a great moral victory and marked the final turning of the tide of public opinion, ending the subservience of the courts and legislative bodies to corporate influences.

There were other things in the life of William T. Howes besides the founding and development of a great commercial enterprise, but not so well known to the general public. Few knew of the kindly assistance he rendered to the struggling, for it was all done in his usual unostentatious way, only the recipients knowing of his benefactions. He took a quiet interest in city affairs, but never was identified with political life. His advice was freely sought and as freely given, and he could have been easily elected mayor, yet he steadily refused that honor, though often pressed, but what he gained in freedom from political turmoil and strife meant the city's loss in honest business-like administration.

William T. Howes was born at Sag Harbor, Long Island, New York, son of Captain William B. Howes and Harriet (Thorpe) Howes. His life from his twelfth year was spent in Bridgeport, Connecticut, where he died July 10, 1914, aged sixty-nine years and seven months, one of the best known veterans of business life. In 1868 he became a partner in the newly formed firm, Wheeler & Howes, and from its feeble start was one

of the active members and hardest workers. Success attended his efforts and Wheeler & Howes became the leading concern of its kind in the city. While the leading specialty was coal, Wheeler & Howes branched out into different lines and were also wholesale and retail dealers in flour, feed, mason's building materials, blue stone, drain pipe and fertilizers. Their warehouses, coal shutes and docks covered three acres, and a trade was established with all parts of Bridgeport and with surrounding localities. Their coal yards and large river frontage were on Sterling and Noble streets, a four-story brick building at the corner of Knowlton and Crescent streets was used for grain, flour and building materials, and a branch office maintained on Main street. All this did not come at once, but was the culmination of forty-six years of hard work by the two men whose names became familiar ones in Bridgeport, Wheeler & Howes. At the time of his death Mr. Howes was the honored head of the corporation, although he had surrendered many of the heavier burdens to his capable son, William E. Howes, vice-president of the company, and since his father's death treasurer.

This was the lifework of William T. Howes and well was it performed, a work that did not crumble and pass away, but founded on the rock, public confidence, was enduring in its nature. He was a man who with singleness of purpose pressed forward to the realization of his ambition and allowed nothing to divert him. He was emphatically a business man and of the best New England type, yet he was not a man of sordid views or sordid nature, but freely as he received freely he gave and his benefactions were many although little known. He won a host of friends among the worthiest and all admired the quiet, forceful man, who

while strictly attending to his own business was never so much engrossed in his own affairs that he would not stop to aid a friend with advice if it was asked for. His judgment was sound and his advice valued, but he never obtruded his views upon others, neither did he ever refuse them to one who sought them. He was honorable and upright in all his dealings, mindful of the rights of others and courageous in the defense of his own. The lesson of his life is plain, and teaches that industry and singleness of purpose lead to success. Mr. Howe enlisted (on a call of one hundred days) July 10, 1864, in Company B, Twenty-eighth Regiment, New York State Militia, served his full time, and was honorably discharged, November 13, 1864.

Mr. Howes married, in 1871, Ida F. Hinckley. Mrs. Howes died June 10, 1905. They were the parents of two daughters and a son: Harriet F., married Dr. D. C. DeWolfe, and A. Florence Howes, an artist, both residing in Bridgeport; William E. Howes, his father's business associate and successor, married Fannie Elizabeth Pierce, and they also live in Bridgeport.

IVES, William Birdsey,

Business Man.

The passing of William Birdsey Ives, of Meriden, Connecticut, marked the removal of the last of the children of William Jackson Ives from scenes with which the Ives family has been prominently associated for more than two centuries. Ives, one of the time-honored of New England names, was brought to the Meriden section by John Ives, son of William Ives, the latter born in England in 1607, and a settler in New Haven, Connecticut, in 1639. John Ives, son of William Ives, seems to have been the first of the family

born in New England. He was among the early settlers in that part of the town of Wallingford, now Meriden, Connecticut, and devoted his life to farming. His eight children were all born in Wallingford. John (2) Ives, son of John (1) Ives, was born at the home farm in what is now Meriden, November 16, 1669, and died there in 1738. He married, December 6, 1693, Mary Gillette, and had a family of eleven sons and daughters, the sixth child a son, Lazarus Ives, born in what is now Meriden, February 19, 1703, married (first) January 5, 1740, Mabel Jerome. The given name of his second wife was Isabella, who was the mother of Amasa Ives, born in what is now Meriden, March 14, 1743, and there resided all his life. He married Rebecca Ward, who bore him a son, Watrous Ives, who married, September 15, 1809, Polly Yale, a descendant of Captain Thomas Yale, and reared a family of ten children, the last two, twin daughters, born February 28, 1833.

William Jackson Ives, third child of Watrous and Polly (Yale) Ives, was born in Meriden, Connecticut, July 28, 1815, died in the city of Meriden, May 16, 1887, and was buried in East Cemetery. Reared on the home farm, and educated in the public school, he passed an uneventful early life, but upon attaining manhood he forsook the farm and became a salesman for Parker & White, traveling by team through the South. That he was a good salesman may be inferred from the fact that he received \$100 monthly and all expenses as compensation. Later he invested in a plant in Meriden and manufactured suspender webbing until burned out. He next established a general store in Benton, Alabama, which he conducted successfully alone, later admitting his brother, Stephen Ives, and William Sayre as partners. He spent most of his time

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in the North purchasing goods and managing his farm, the Southern business being well managed by the partners. The Civil War wrecked their business, and in addition Mr. Ives sustained a personal loss of \$80,000 caused by the burning of the town by Union troops. Thereafter he confined his operations to Meriden and developed his farm as a stock raising property. He was a lover of fine horses, and during his career bred and reared many fine blooded animals which were sold at high figures. He was very charitable, gave liberally to church and philanthropy, was of such well known ability and integrity that he was called upon to administer many estates, and in his home life was a devoted husband and father. He was a Democrat in politics, served his city as councilman, alderman and street commissioner, declining the nomination for mayor. He married, September 1, 1841, Lucy Julia Birdsey, born in Meriden, a woman of great force of character and the embodiment of every Christian virtue. She was a daughter of Gershom (2) and Lucy (Coe) Birdsey, and granddaughter of Gershom and Hannah (Bartlett) Birdsey, he the son of John (1) Birdsey, born in Reading, Berkshire, England, who came to New England in 1636, settling at Milford, Connecticut, in 1639. In the maternal line Mrs. Ives also traced descent to Thomas Welles, a Colonial governor of Connecticut. William Jackson and Lucy Julia (Birdsey) Ives were the parents of five children: William Birdsey, of further mention; Ellena Lucy, deceased; Elizabeth, died young; Carrie, died young; George W., deceased.

William Birdsey Ives, eldest son of William Jackson and Lucy Julia (Birdsey) Ives, was born in Meriden, Connecticut, October 27, 1843, died at the Ives homestead on Broad street, Meriden, January 9, 1917. His education was be-

gun in the old East Side public school, and completed in old Meriden Academy, Suffield School, Suffield, Connecticut, and Eastman's Business College, Poughkeepsie, New York. His first venture in business was as a groceryman in partnership with R. T. Cooke, the store conducted by Ives & Cooke now being known as the F. L. Yale store on East Main street, Meriden. After retiring from the grocery business, he purchased the Meriden House block, and for a number of years made his home in the Meriden House, but spent a great deal of time in travel, accompanied by his wife. He owned the Meriden House and block for thirty years, but in May, 1915, he sold it and thereafter resided in the old Ives homestead on Broad street. In his earlier years, Mr. Ives was fond of the sports of forest and stream, and being a member of the Metabechowaw Fish and Game Club he spent many of his summer seasons hunting and fishing in Canada. He was a member of the Masonic order, a charter member of the Highland Country Club and a member of the Home Club. In later years he spent his summers at Crescent Beach in East Lyme, Connecticut, where he owned a summer home, "Meer-Heim." He was an attendant of the First Baptist Church of Meriden, and in his will generously remembered that church. He is buried in Walnut Grove Cemetery.

Mr. Ives married (first) S. Clarissa Rutty, of Meriden. He married (second) Rhoda J. Birdsey, who survives him (see Birdsey).

(The Birdsey Line).

The Birdsey family is among the earliest implanted in Connecticut. John Birdsey, a native of Reading, Berkshire, England, came to Boston, Massachusetts, in 1636, bringing or accompanying his adult sons. He settled at Milford, Connecticut, in 1639, and was one of the first

planters there; died 1649. It is supposed that he had sons, Edward, Joseph and John (2). The last named was born 1616, and died in Stratford, Connecticut, April 4, 1690. He married Philippa, daughter of Rev. Henry Smith, and their son, John (3) Birdsey, was born March 28, 1641, died July 9, 1697. His will is found in Fairfield. He married, December 11, 1669, Phoebe Wilcoxson, and they were the parents of Abel Birdsey, born November 30, 1679, died May 14, 1747. His first wife, Comfort, daughter of John Welles, granddaughter of John Welles, great-granddaughter of Thomas Welles, died June 29, 1717, and was the mother of John (4) Birdsey, born September 26, 1712, died June 5, 1798. It is probable that John (4) Birdsey was twice married, as the Stratford records speak of his wife, Hannah, while the Middletown records give her name as Sarah. His will was proved September 24, 1798, at Middletown. His son, Gershom Birdsey, born November 21, 1734, died November 17, 1789. His marriage, according to the family records, was to Hannah Bartlett, on November 12, 1772, although the Middletown records place it one year earlier. Gershom (2) Birdsey, son of Gershom (1) and Hannah (Bartlett) Birdsey, born December 29, 1776, resided in Middlefield and Meriden, and died in the latter place, March 13, 1865. He married Lucy Coe, born March 7, 1779, died 1863, daughter of Captain Eli Coe. Their daughter, Lucy Julia Birdsey, born February 6, 1824, became the wife of William Jackson Ives, of Meriden (see Ives). Edwin Birdsey, third son of Gershom (2) and Lucy (Coe) Birdsey, born April 3, 1816, in Middlefield, Connecticut, died December 21, 1888, in Meriden, Connecticut. At the age of one year he removed with his parents to Meriden, where he was reared on the old Birdsey homestead and

followed agricultural pursuits the better part of his life; he was a Democrat in politics, and sheriff of Meriden for many years. He married Lavinia Maria Bailey. They were the parents of Rhoda J. Birdsey, who became the wife of William Birdsey Ives, of Meriden (see Ives).

BUCKINGHAM, Edward T.,

Lawyer, Public Official.

From his first coming, Mr. Buckingham so strongly impressed his individuality upon the electorate of his adopted city as a lawyer and city official that in 1909 he was elected chief executive, being one of the youngest mayors in the country to govern a city of the size and importance of Bridgeport. The office at that time carried unusually heavy responsibilities, and although he did not escape criticism—as what public official does—he gained many new friends, retained his old ones and left the mayor's chair higher in public esteem and confidence than when he entered it notwithstanding the trying conditions under which his administration labored. This test of character and ability passed with honor, he returned to the practice of his profession, and has become one of the leading members of the Fairfield county bar.

Mr. Buckingham is of the ninth generation of the family founded in America by Thomas Buckingham, who sailed from London, England, and arrived at Boston, June 26, 1837. The following year he was in New Haven, Connecticut, and later settled in Milford. From Thomas Buckingham, the founder, the line of descent follows through his son, Samuel; his second son, Samuel (2); his son, Samuel (3); his son, Jared; his son, John; his son, Lucius E.; his eldest son, Walter T.; his son, Edward T. Buckingham, of Bridgeport.



Edmond T. Buckingham

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Walter T. Buckingham was born in Dover, Dutchess county, New York, October 25, 1841, died in Bridgeport, Connecticut. His business career was varied by frequent change of location and line until 1881, when he settled in Bridgeport. He was an expert accountant, was the first clerk of the city of Norwalk in 1869, and for eight and a half years was deputy collector of customs for the port of Bridgeport. He was an ardent Democrat, and a member of Connecticut's oldest Masonic Lodge, King Solomon, No. 1, of Woodbury, of which he was secretary as long as he remained in that city. In Bridgeport he was affiliated with St. John's Lodge, No. 4, and held in high regard by his brethren. He married, November 8, 1865, Helen E. Tolles, daughter of Robert Tolles, of Plymouth, Connecticut. They were the parents of a daughter, Ida E., wife of T. W. Joyce, of Bridgeport, and of a son, Edward T., of further mention.

Edward T. Buckingham was born in Metuchen, New Jersey, May 12, 1874, his father at that time being superintendent of railroad construction in that section. In 1881 his parents moved to Bridgeport, Connecticut, where he attended Grand street grade and Bridgeport High schools, graduating from the latter with the class of 1891. A strong and healthy boy, he developed under the best home influences both the intellectual and physical sides of his nature, and there being no obstacle to prevent, he pressed steadily forward toward the goal of his ambition, a legal education and a life of public service. He was equally interested in books and athletics, played hard and studied hard, learned considerable of history and biography, and entered college well developed mentally and physically. He entered Yale University in 1891, taking the academic course, received his Bachelor of Arts de-

gree in 1895, entered Yale Law School, and was graduated Bachelor of Laws, class of '97. The following year he began practice in Bridgeport, where he has continued in his profession until the present time (1917). He is a member of the County and State Bar associations, has a large practice and serves an influential clientele.

A Democrat in politics, Mr. Buckingham has ever taken a keen interest in public affairs and has realized another ambition in the prominent part he has played in city affairs. He was elected justice of the peace in 1898, reelected in 1900, was elected city clerk in 1901 and reelected in 1903 by a majority of 2,535, the largest ever given a city clerk. Reelections followed in 1905 and 1907, his administration of the city clerk's office giving complete satisfaction. At the expiration of his term in 1909 he was "called higher" and by the largest majority ever given a candidate for that office, 3,034, was chosen mayor of Bridgeport. He was mentioned as a candidate for governor in 1910, but withdrew his name and seconded the nomination of Hon. Simeon E. Baldwin, the successful candidate. He was appointed, October 1, 1913, by Governor Baldwin, Workmen's Compensation Commissioner for the Fourth Congressional District of Connecticut, a position he still holds (1917). He is one of the strong men of his party in the city, and has gained influential position among State leaders.

In fraternal orders he has attained many honors, being past master of St. John's Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons, and is a thirty-second degree Mason of the Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite; past sachem of Wowopon Tribe, Improved Order of Red Men; past great sachem of the State order, elected in May, 1911; member of Bridgeport Lodge, Benevolent

and Protective Order of Elks; Samuel H. Harris Lodge, Independent Order of Odd Fellows; the Fraternal Order of Eagles; the Foresters of America; and the Knights of Pythias. He is a member of the Arion Society, the Germania Society and the Young Men's Christian Association, taking an active interest in all. In religious faith he is a Congregationalist. The love of athletic sports which distinguished his youth was continued throughout his college years, and out-of-door life still has a deep attraction for him. At college he was pitcher on the Law School team, and in the various City Hall teams he was always in demand. He is also an expert at tennis, and displays several trophies won in city and State tournaments.

Mr. Buckingham married, June 3, 1910, Bessie R. Budau, daughter of John and Annie (Russell) Budau, of Bridgeport, and granddaughter of John Diederick and Louise Jane (French) Budau, her grandfather born in Lubeck, Germany, October 14, 1817, came to the United States in 1833, finally settled in Bridgeport, Connecticut, where he lived to an honored old age. He died November 2, 1888, and was buried with Masonic honors. His wife, Louise Jane (French) Budau, who died in very old age, was a daughter of Wheeler French, and granddaughter of Gamaliel French, a Revolutionary soldier whose name is inscribed upon the tablets erected by the Daughters of the American Revolution at the gateway of the old Stratfield burying ground in Bridgeport. Mr. and Mrs. Buckingham are the parents of two sons, Russell B. and Edward T. (2).

From his own experiences and observation, Mr. Buckingham has this advice to give young men to which class he as yet belongs: "Be moderate and temperate, but do not try to be too prominent, mingle

and rub elbows with successful men and get their ideas. Relax—wherever it is possible and be ready at all times to listen to reason and profit by the experience of others. Make your dealings with men open and fair, be honest with yourself and you will be honest with others. Retain old friendships when you make new ones, remembering that most of the successes of life are attained by assistance from others and that by yourself and your own strength little can be accomplished."

WHEELER, George Wakeman,

Jurist.

Prior to 1883, change of scene and environment marked the life of Judge George W. Wheeler, justice of the Supreme Court of Errors of Connecticut, the State of Mississippi claiming him as a native son, the State of New Jersey the home of his youth, Connecticut educating him for his profession, and then adopting him as one of her eminent sons. The city of Bridgeport was the scene of his early professional endeavor, and there his particular talents developed and he won a name which justified his appointment to the Superior Court of the State at the age of thirty-two, the youngest judge to ever sit in that august body. His ancestry accounts for a predilection for a profession, as the same scholarly instincts have appeared in the three preceding generations. Stephen Wheeler, of Easton, was a judge of the Fairfield County Court; his son, Charles Wheeler, was a member of the Connecticut House of Assembly, a man of education and worth; his son, George W. Wheeler, was a graduate of Amherst College, class of '56, principal of a large school at Woodville, Mississippi, 1857-68, and a judge of the Court of Common Pleas of Bergen coun-

ty, New Jersey, residing in Hackensack from 1868 until the present time (1917). Judge George W. Wheeler married Lucy Dowie, daughter of Henry Dowie, of Andes, New York, they the parents of Judge George Wakeman Wheeler, of Bridgeport. Granting the influence of heredity and environment, so much remained for individual effort to accomplish that it has been only by close application and deep study that Judge Wheeler has won his way to high position. As a lawyer he was noted for the careful preparation of his cases and during his ten years of practice in Bridgeport that quality, more than his talent, learning and eloquence, won him several notable cases. His career as a jurist has been marked by the same quality, his decisions and opinions only being issued after convincing proof that they are in accord with the law. Fairness, courtesy and consideration distinguish his official intercourse with every member of the bar who appears before him, and his love of justice amounts to a passion.

George Wakeman Wheeler, eldest son of Judge George W. and Lucy (Dowie) Wheeler, was born in Woodville, Mississippi, December 1, 1860, and there the first four years of his life were passed. In 1868 his parents returned North, settling in Hackensack, New Jersey, where he attended public schools and Hackensack Academy, receiving a diploma from the Academy in 1876. The following year was spent at Williston Seminary, where he was graduated with the class of 1877. He entered Yale Academy in 1877 and graduated in the class of 1881. He chose the law as his profession, entered Yale Law School in 1882, after a course of study under Garret Ackerson, of the Bergen county, New Jersey, bar, and was graduated Bachelor of Laws, class of '83. He was then confronted with the young

lawyer's problem—"where and how to begin practice." Mr. Wheeler solved his problem by selecting Bridgeport, Connecticut, as his location, and a partnership as a manner of obtaining an introduction. He joined with Howard J. Curtis in forming the law firm of Wheeler & Curtis, and for ten years that firm continued a successful existence, only dissolving when both partners were "called higher," Mr. Curtis to the Common Pleas bench, Mr. Wheeler to the Superior Court of Connecticut.

During the years 1890-92, Mr. Wheeler was city attorney of Bridgeport, and on February 28, 1893, was appointed a judge of the Superior Court of Connecticut by Luzon B. Morris, Democratic Governor of the State. Although Judge Wheeler was the youngest man ever appointed to the Superior bench of the State, his choice gave general satisfaction to the bar, and the press of Connecticut favorably commented upon the Governor's action. Republican Governors have confirmed the wisdom of the appointment by renaming him, and until September 28, 1910, he ably filled his high office, only to leave it to become upon that date a justice of the Supreme Court of Errors, his present office. He is held in the highest esteem as a learned, just and upright judge by the profession and possesses the perfect confidence of the public. Judge Wheeler had been an active, ardent Democrat prior to his elevation to the bench, and is yet strong in the faith, but with the assumption of judicial position his activity ceased. He is a member of the various bar associations, and scientific societies, and gratifies the social side of his nature in association with his many friends through the medium of club membership in Bridgeport and elsewhere. He retains his residence at Bridgeport, his home No. 115 Park avenue.

Judge Wheeler married, July 5, 1894, Agnes M. Mocy. They have a daughter, Helen Lucy, a student in Vassar, 1919, and a son, George Mocy Wheeler.

GOODSELL, Zalmon,

Enterprising Citizen.

There are few men of the present day whose activity has found more varied ways of expression or who have lived a more useful life than Zalmon Goodsell, of Bridgeport. While his early inclination was for a business career, he has from boyhood been connected with Bridgeport's business life, and is the head of a prosperous concern. Mr. Goodsell has been associated with all movements of a public nature, and in fraternity, Board of Trade, Builders' Exchange, he has freely used his personal influence and his ability as a speaker and writer to further the interests of each. As president of the Board of Trade, his administration was characterized by unusual activity, and the board became a useful and thoroughly progressive body. While president of the Builders' Exchange, the membership increased from ten to over eighty, while his year as president of the Master Plumbers' Association marked one of the most prosperous periods of its existence. In brief, he is one of the men who can be depended upon to do all in his power to aid every worthy cause, and freely to give of his time and his influence.

Mr. Goodsell is a great-grandson of Sergeant Epaphras Goodsell, a soldier of the Revolution, who was a son of the Rev. John Goodsell, son of Thomas Goodsell, the first of the name in New England. Rev. John Goodsell was born in East Haven, Connecticut, December 21, 1706, and was ordained May 18, 1726, pastor of the church at Greenfield, Fairfield county, Connecticut. There he labored for the

spiritual uplift of his people for thirty years, and died December 26, 1763. He married, July 20, 1725, Mary Lewis, daughter of Captain James Lewis, of Stratford, Connecticut, a descendant of Governor Thomas Welles.

Epaphras Goodsell, son of the Rev. John and Mary (Lewis) Goodsell, was born in 1742, and in 1776 enlisted with his three brothers in Captain Dimon's company of Fairfield. On January 1, 1777, he enlisted in Captain Mills' company, Second Regiment, Connecticut Line, fought at Monmouth and suffered at Valley Forge. Zalmon Goodsell, son of Sergeant Epaphras Goodsell, was the father of Epaphras B. Goodsell, who, for eight years, 1853-61, was postmaster of Bridgeport and mayor of the city in 1871-72-73. He married Eliza Butts.

Zalmon (2) Goodsell, son of Epaphras B. and Eliza (Butts) Goodsell, was born in South Kent, Connecticut, March 19, 1845, but spent many years of his boyhood at the home of his grandfather, Zalmon Goodsell, at Brookfield, where he attended the public schools. Later he attended high school in Bridgeport, and finished his studies at the private school of Rev. Mr. Noble, at Brookfield. It was his father's wish that his son enter the ministry, but his inclination was all for a business career, and his own wishes prevailed. His first position was as clerk in the grocery of Andrew Nash, in Bridgeport, his next at the railroad station, where he was in charge of the newsstand. At the newsstand he made the acquaintance of many of the city's business men, among them Nathaniel Wheeler and William D. Bishop, both of whom took a deep interest in the boy. Through Mr. Wheeler's influence he obtained a good position in the Wheeler & Wilson factory, but left it to go into business with Wheeler Beers. At the end of a year,



Yalmon Goodsell

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with the financial aid of his friend, William D. Bishop, he bought out Mr. Beers, and continued in the same business until 1875, part of that time as a member of the firm of Bradbury, Goodsell & Wilmot. After withdrawing from that firm in 1875, he resumed business independently, first on Fairfield avenue, later on Main street, then locating on Water street. There he conducted a prosperous steam heating and plumbing business, built up a large fire insurance agency, and dealt largely in real estate. He has ably conducted his private business, and in its various branches has won material success.

Mr. Goodsell's connection with the business world has extended far beyond the limits of his private affairs. From the date of his own membership he took a deep interest in the work of the Bridgeport Board of Trade, of which he is a charter member. He was also a member of the State Board of Trade, acting as vice-president under Lieutenant-Governor Dewell, and when the latter resigned, Mr. Goodsell was elected president, which office he held two years. He served on the "good roads" committee, and represented the board at the Pan-American Conference held in Philadelphia. In behalf of "good roads" he appeared several times before a committee of the Legislature to advocate the improvement of public highways and other matters in which the board was interested. As a representative of the Bridgeport Board of Trade, he attended State and national conventions, and his address "Boards of Trade, Their Uses and How to Conduct Them," has been delivered in many New England cities.

His connection with the Builders' Exchange of Bridgeport began when it was a weakling. He infused new life into its ten members, and finally the exchange became a strong, effective organization, with

a membership including men engaged in every branch of the building trades. As president, Mr. Goodsell represented the Bridgeport body as a delegate to the meeting of the National Association of Master Builders, held in Baltimore. He was also president of the Master Plumbers' Association, and one of the founders of the State Association of Master Plumbers, calling the first meeting in Bridgeport. He was also a delegate to the national meetings of the association in Boston and Milwaukee, and served on the legislative committee of both the State and national association. In 1910 Mr. Goodsell was nominated for secretary of the State of Connecticut by the State Convention. This came as a great surprise to Mr. Goodsell, as he had not been consulted on the subject, and it was a great compliment to him personally.

His activity in private and public business affairs gained him a wide acquaintance, and as his reputation spread he had enormous demands made upon his time. He became a fluent, eloquent public speaker, filled many public appointments, presided at mass meetings and many banquets, his gracious, witty manner as toastmaster being so appreciated that he was often called upon for such duty at banquets given by the Board of Trade and the many organizations of which he is a member. At presentations, flag raisings, awarding of school prizes, celebrations and other occasions of civic interest, he is frequently the orator, and in all that means progress his interest has ever been intense.

A Democrat in politics, he served four years as a member of the Board of Public Works, by appointment of Mayor DeForest; was a candidate of his party for mayor of Bridgeport and for State Senator, and when the issue became acute between the followers of President Cleve-

land and William J. Bryan, he adhered to the former, and was a delegate to the Indianapolis convention of Gold Democrats which nominated a ticket in opposition to the "Free Silver" candidate.

In the Masonic order he has attained all the degrees of the York and Scottish Rites up to and including the thirty-second degree, and is a past official of many of the separate bodies of these Rites, and was commander of the Hamilton Commandery in 1900. He had delved deep into the "mysteries," and as a lecturer on the "Origin of Masonry" has appeared before several lodges. He is a member of the Masonic Veterans' Association of Connecticut, and of that social branch of Masonry, the Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. His fraternal affiliations also include the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, Improved Order of Red Men, Ancient Order of United Workmen, Royal Arcanum, Heptasophs, Woodmen, and Foresters. The Boys' Club has in him a generous friend, as has the Young Men's Christian Association, and in both the Bridgeport Scientific and Historical societies he has long been active and interested. His eloquent speech is frequently requisitional by these various societies and lodges, and he never refuses their call, giving lavishly of his time and means to aid every good cause.

The services of his great-grandfather, Sergeant Epaphras Goodsell, entitle him to membership in the patriotic order, Sons of the American Revolution, and he early became a member of the State chapter, being a delegate to Chicago in 1893. In 1894 he was elected a member of the State board of managers, and has ever been active in the order which has done so much to preserve the traditions of the Revolution, and mark its places of historic interest. He was one of the organizers of General Gold Selleck Silliman Chapter in

Bridgeport, and its chief executive officer for several years. He is a charter member of the Seaside Club, and a member of those other social organizations of Bridgeport, Algonquin, Outing, Country, Park, City Yacht, Brooklawn Country, Bridgeport and Athletic club. He was president of the Bridgeport Athletic Club, and president of the Pequonock Social Club. He was long a trustee and vice-president of the Bridgeport branch of the Connecticut Coöperative Saving Society.

Mr. Goodsell married Caroline E. Fox, in 1868, daughter of Charles Fox. They are the parents of three children: Zalmon (3), died in infancy; Elizabeth Jane, married Joel Sellick, she died in June, 1914, leaving two boys named Joel and Zalmon Goodsell Sellick; Mary Caroline, married George H. Graves, of New Haven, and they are the parents of a daughter, Caroline.

CHAMBERLAIN, Frederick S.,

Financier.

Frederick S. Chamberlain, cashier of the New Britain National Bank, and treasurer of the State of Connecticut, is in the eighth generation of one of New England's oldest families, and one that has for many years been prominent in Connecticut. Mr. Chamberlain was born August 19, 1872, in New Britain, son of Judge and Captain Valentine B. and Anna I. (Smith) Chamberlain.

The Chamberlain family is an ancient one in England, having been established there by the Count de Tankerville, of Tankerville Castle, in Normandy, who came to England with William the Conqueror in 1066. His son, John, was Lord Chamberlain to Henry I. of England in 1125. His son, Richard, held the same office under King Stephen, and was at one time mayor of London. From his posi-

tion in the royal household he assumed the patronymic of Chamberlaine, retaining the Tankerville coat-of-arms. A descendant of Richard Chamberlaine took the Earl of Leicester prisoner, for which act he had permission from the king to quarter the arms of Leicester with those of Tankerville, and from that time they are to be interpreted together. The crest, an ass's head, indicates in the art of heraldry, honest, dogged perseverance, and true worthiness, characteristic of the founder and first of the name, and the motto, "Stubborn in the Right," a very suitable one for a family ever noted for its firmness.

The immediate ancestry of William Chamberlain, the American immigrant, from whom our subject is descended, has not been traced. He was born about 1620. He was admitted an inhabitant of Woburn, Massachusetts, January 6, 1648, and removed to Billerica in 1654, where he lived until his death, May 31, 1706. His name first appears on the records in October, 1654, on a petition to enlarge the boundaries of the town and to change the name from Shawshin to Billerica. He married Rebecca ———, who died September 26, 1692, in the prison at Cambridge, where she was held under the posterous charge of witchcraft.

Their fifth child was Jacob Chamberlain, who was born January 18, 1657-58, in Billerica. It is very difficult to distinguish the records of the various members of this family bearing the name of Jacob in the second and third generations. According to the researches of George W. Chamberlain for the Chamberlain Association, however, the Jacob of Newton, who was our subject's ancestor, married Experience ———. Jackson himself, author of the "History of Newton," altered the town records by inserting the name of Susanna as the wife of this Jacob

in the copy of the birth record of Jason and Ebenezer. Jacob Chamberlain removed from West Cambridge to Newton about 1699. He was admitted a freeman in 1690.

Their son, Jason Chamberlain, was born February 21, 1701, in Newton, and married Hannah Clark. He was a man of ability, and took an active part in public affairs.

Their son, Colonel Jason Chamberlain, represented the town of Holliston in the State Convention that adopted the federal constitution, and was often a representative to the General Court.

Samuel Chamberlain, son of Colonel Jason Chamberlain, was born July 18, 1734, at Holliston, then part of Sherborn. He married Margaret Bullard, of Mendon, Massachusetts, and about 1765 removed to Sandisfield, Massachusetts. There he enlisted in Colonel Ashley's regiment, the muster returns being dated January 25, 1778, at Valley Forge.

Their son, Samuel Clark Chamberlain, was born May 25, 1765, at Sandisfield. He lived there and at Colebrook, Connecticut, where he died November 30, 1835. He married for his second wife, Hannah Conklin, born October 30, 1772, died May 2, 1846.

Their son, Abiram Chamberlain, our subject's grandfather, was born October 2, 1799. He was educated in the common schools, and acquired a knowledge of surveying and civil engineering. Some years after his marriage he removed to Colebrook River, Litchfield county, Connecticut, and thence in 1856, to New Britain, where the remainder of his life was spent. He was much occupied with the profession of surveyor, and for some years was surveyor for the borough of New Britain. The preliminary surveys and plans for supplying water from Shuttle meadow to the borough were made by

him, and the work of installing the system was in his charge a number of years. He married, May 6, 1829, at Sandisfield, Massachusetts, Sophronia Burt, born January 9, 1805, in Tolland, Connecticut, daughter of Caleb and Anne (Murray) Burt, and a descendant of Henry and Eulalia Burt, pioneers of Springfield, Massachusetts. Abiram Chamberlain died October 14, 1876. In an obituary notice the "New Britain Record" said: "As a civil engineer he was accurate and careful. The city has occasion to remember the great service which he so unostentatiously and faithfully rendered. As a public officer he was courteous and unremitting in his conscientious efforts faithfully to discharge the duties entrusted to him. Ill health compelled him to resign his duties as surveyor and water commissioner some years since, and since that time continued ill health has kept him from engaging in active work. Deacon Chamberlain is mourned by his neighbors, townsmen and church brethren, who knew him as a kindly man, an upright citizen and an earnest and sincere Christian." Mrs. Chamberlain died October 4, 1889, aged eighty-four years. She was a member of Center Church, New Britain. She was strong, healthy and vigorous until her last illness, which lasted about four months. She was the last of ten children to pass away, all living to old age.

Their son, Valentine B. Chamberlain, was born April 13, 1833, at Colebrook River, and died June 25, 1893. He was prepared for college at the Connecticut Literary Institute, Suffield, and was graduated from Williams College in 1857. He read law under the preceptorship of S. E. Case, of New Britain, and was admitted to the bar in 1859. In 1861 he was clerk of the House of Representatives. During the Civil War he was lieutenant and cap-

tain in the Seventh Connecticut Regiment, Volunteer Infantry. He was selected to command the picked battalion of the Seventh Regiment, which made the assault at Fort Wagner in 1863, and was one of the handful of men who scaled the parapet of the rebel fort and was captured inside. He was kept a prisoner at Columbia, South Carolina, until March, 1865. For several years after the war, Captain Chamberlain was in business in the South. He then returned to New Britain, and soon afterward was elected judge of the City Court, and reelected to this office from time to time as long as he lived; was alderman 1875-76. In 1880 he was elected judge of probate for the district; in 1884 was elected State Treasurer; for a short time was assistant pension agent; was president of the Mechanics' National Bank, and a director in various industrial corporations, including Stanley Works and the Union Manufacturing Company. As a public speaker he had few rivals in the State, and his services were especially in demand on Memorial Day. He married, November 17, 1870, Anna I. Smith, daughter of Elizur Smith, of New Britain. Their children were: Frederick Stanley, mentioned below; Louise, married Walter H. Hart, of New Britain; Ruth, married James S. North; Grace, married Frank G. Vibberts; Cornelia; Anna, married Dr. Frederick C. Ferry, president of Hamilton College; Bertha; Valentine B., Jr., superintendent of rolling mill of Stanley Works, and an alderman of the city of New Britain; Margaret, married Russell C. Germond; Rodman W., second lieutenant of Company I, First Connecticut Infantry.

Frederick Stanley Chamberlain, son of Judge Valentine B. and Anna I. (Smith) Chamberlain, and a nephew of former Governor Abiram Chamberlain, was born

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E. S. Goodrich

August 19, 1872, in New Britain, and received his education in the public schools. In 1889 he entered the employ of the Mechanics' National Bank, where, by dint of struggling effort, he rose to assistant cashier in 1905. In 1907 he was elected cashier and a director of the New Britain National Bank; was also a director of Stanley Works. Mr. Chamberlain was connected with the city government of New Britain for four years as councilman, 1904-05-06-07. He resigned in 1908, when he was elected city treasurer, and in 1915 became State Treasurer. He also served as president of the Board of Finance and Taxation. He is affiliated with the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, and is a member of the New Britain Club, Hartford Golf Club, New Britain Golf Club, Chamberlain Council, Junior Order of United American Mechanics, and is also president of the Connecticut Bankers' Association. Mr. Chamberlain married, November 19, 1896, Irene B. Robinson, daughter of Henry C. Robinson, and they have one son, James R., born March 25, 1900.

GOODRICH, Elizur Stillman,
State Senator.

Association and environment were very likely potent in determining the choice made by Mr. Goodrich when determining upon his career in life. His father was a civil engineer, surveying and aiding in the construction of steam railroads. While still young the Hartford, Providence & Fishkill railroad was in course of construction, therefore, with inherited taste and opportunity combining, his choice was quickly made. From his entrance, while quite young, into the office of the chief engineer in charge of the construction of the railroad named until the present, he has been connected with steam,

street and steamboat transportation, winning executive position and high personal reputation.

He is of the seventh American generation of the family founded in Connecticut by William Goodrich, of Wethersfield. In England, the name Goodrich is very ancient, found there as Godric as early as 870, but not as a surname. Goodridge was a common form of the name until a comparatively recent date. Famous Goodrich Castle, a typical fortified castle of medieval Saxon style with Norman additions, dates back to the era before the Norman Conquest. It was dismantled and all but destroyed by order of Parliament during the Civil War, dated March 1, 1647. Its ruins stand on an eminence near the southwestern extremity of Herefordshire, on the eastern bank of the river Wye.

Wethersfield, Connecticut, has been the seat of this branch of the Goodrich family since the settlement by William Goodrich, and his marriage is there recorded to Sarah Marvii, of Hartford, October 4, 1648. He was deputy to the General Court in 1662, member of the grand jury and ensign of the train band. The line of descent is through his son, William (2) Goodrich; his son, Lieutenant Joseph Goodrich; his son, Nathaniel Goodrich; his son, Simeon Goodrich; his son, Elizur Goodrich; his son, Elizur S. Goodrich, all born in and lifelong residents of Wethersfield except the last named, who is a resident of Hartford, but born in Wethersfield.

Elizur Goodrich, born February 20, 1798, died February 10, 1854; was a civil engineer. He married, July 16, 1832, Jerusha Stillman, born December 18, 1803, died January 2, 1835, daughter of Captain George and Martha (Deming) Stillman, a descendant in the sixth generation of George Stillman.

ENCYCLOPEDIA OF BIOGRAPHY

Elizur Stillman Goodrich was born at Wethersfield, Connecticut, December 28, 1834, only son of Elizur and Jerusha (Stillman) Goodrich. He attended public schools at Wethersfield and Williston Seminary at Easthampton, Massachusetts, then at the age of twenty years, in 1854, secured his first position. This was in the office of the chief engineer of the Hartford, Providence & Fishkill railroad, then in course of construction. He graduated from the engineering to the business department of the road, and at the end of his ten years' connection had mastered the details of both departments to a large degree. In 1864 he resigned his position in the office of the general ticket agent to become manager of the Hartford & Wethersfield Horse Railway Company, organized the previous year. He was chosen president of the company in January, 1864, and under his direct management the road began its successful career that only terminated forty years later, when the name of the company was changed to the Hartford Street Railway Company. During those forty years Mr. Goodrich was president of the company and its manager, responsible for its expansion and its success. The company of which it is now a part controls a system completely traversing the streets of Hartford, and connecting the capitol city with a number of adjacent towns.

In 1885 Mr. Goodrich became president of the Hartford & New York Transportation Company, then practically bankrupt, with an old, worn out fleet of steamboats. With characteristic vigor he injected new life into the concern, scrapped the old boats, replacing them with steamers of modern construction and design. The company was placed upon a sound financial basis, and as its executive head Mr. Goodrich is guarantee of its stability. He has not given his entire time to transpor-

tation problems, although that has been his important life work and the activity that has most benefited by his ability as organizer and executive. He has other interests of importance and has aided all efforts to bring Hartford into prominence as a business center.

A Republican in politics he represented Wethersfield in the General Assembly in 1895, serving on committees of incorporation and judiciary. In 1897 he was elected State Senator from the second district, serving as chairman of the committee on cities and boroughs. His legislative work satisfied his constituents and he was returned to the Senate in 1899 and again in 1901. Mr. Goodrich was "made a Mason" in St. John's Lodge, later becoming, by demit, a charter member of Lafayette Lodge. He is also a Royal Arch Mason, a Capitular Mason and a Knights Templar, holding his Templar membership in Washington Commandery, and is a member of Sphinx Temple, Mystic Shrine.

Mr. Goodrich married, October 19, 1859, Mary A. Hanmer, and has two children: 1. James R., married (first) Elizabeth Judd, who died July 12, 1901, leaving two children, James Stillman and William Judd Goodrich; he married (second) January 17, 1906, Ella E. Reed, of Worcester, and has a daughter, Mary Hanmer Goodrich. 2. Mabel E., married George Hills Gilman, of the law firm of Hyde, Joslyn, Gilman & Hungerford.

HUBBARD, Charles Edward,

Business Man.

It is an old tradition in the Hubbard family in England, that the name was derived from Hubba (Ubba or Ubbo), the Danish sea king, who in the fall of 866 with an immense fleet and twenty thousand warriors landed on the coast of

East-Anglia or Kent to avenge the death of his father, Ragnar Lodbrog. The latter, whose invasions had made his name a cause for terror on the shores of the Baltic and the British Isles, after taking possession of Paris, planned an invasion of England. His expedition was wrecked on the coast of Northumbria, but Ragnar with a band of his followers who reached the shore, heedless of their numerical inferiority, began their usual career of depredation. At the first news of the descent of the Norsemen, the Northumbrians flew to the coast, fought the invaders, making Ragnar a prisoner. He was put to death at once, and is said to have consoled his last moments with the hope "that the cubs of the boar would avenge his fate."

Having spent the winter in fortifying his camp and equipping his followers, Hubba, in February, 867, seized York. Though the Northumbrians gave battle with desperate fury, Hubba's forces triumphed. They killed Osbert in battle, but took prisoner Aella, his erstwhile rival chieftain, but now compatriot in fighting the common foe. Hubba and his followers now gave themselves the pleasure of torturing to death the men who had thrown King Ragnar Lodbrog into a cage of snakes to be devoured.

This victory gave Hubba and his brother Hingua undisputed possession of all the country south of the Tyne and north of Nottingham. They continued to increase their dominions by victorious invasions of the surrounding country, their exploits forming one of the most thrilling chapters in early British history. Hubba was finally slain in his camp with twelve hundred of his followers by Odyn. Scattered across Britain and Wales have stood seven historic eminences each known as "Hubba's Hill."

It is common knowledge that there was great confusion in spelling names during

several centuries following the adoption of family surnames, and that of Hubbard was no exception to the rule, more than fifty different spellings of what is apparently the same name being found on record. Even in America the forms Hubbard, Hubbert, Hubard, Hubert, Hobart, and Hobert are common.

Several branches of the family in England have borne coats-of-arms. The immediate antecedents of George Hubbard, the immigrant ancestor of the branch of the family herein followed have not been identified. He was born in the southeastern section of England, possibly in Essex or Surrey. Traditions say he came to Watertown, Massachusetts, about 1633. If this is true, he was there but a short time. He married Mary Bishop, who died in Guilford, September 14, 1675, a daughter of John and Anne Bishop. In 1639 John Bishop removed from Wethersfield to Guilford, Connecticut, of which town he was one of the seven pillars or proprietors. He died there in February, 1661.

George Hubbard was a member of that band of about sixty men, women and children who left Watertown, Massachusetts, on October 15, 1635, and came through the wilderness to Connecticut. In 1636 he and Samuel Wakeman were appointed by the General Court to make certain surveys relating to the bounds of Windsor and Wethersfield. He represented Wethersfield at the first Colonial General Court, under the constitution of 1639, an office to which freemen only were eligible. He is referred to as "a prominent surveyor" and did much work in that line. He drew lot No. 14 of the "three mile lots," which contained one hundred and ninety-five acres and was located in North Glastonbury. After three years residence in Wethersfield, he removed to Milford, being assigned Milford Island as his grant. He

was admitted to the church there, January 15, 1644. Before 1650 he sold the Island and removed to Guilford. On September 22, 1648, he bought the property of Jacob Sheaffe. George Hubbard was a deputy magistrate during the years 1652-55-57-58-60-62-65-66. In 1666-67 he was a member of the Assembly at the union of the Hartford and New Haven colonies. In May, 1670, the court gave him authority to "joyne persons in marriage." It is said of him, "He was a man of high standing and prominent in the politics of his times." He died in Guilford in January, 1683, leaving an estate appraised at five hundred and sixty-four pounds eight shillings and six pence, showing him to be prosperous, thrifty and well off for his day.

His son, John Hubbard, was born in England about 1630. It is claimed that he lived at Concord for a time with relatives of his wife. He married Mary Merriam, and became a resident of Wethersfield, Connecticut, where his first four children were born. He was one of the company that removed to Hadley, Massachusetts, in 1659. He was made freeman, March 26, 1661. After 1672 he removed to Hatfield, and died there at the home of his son, Isaac, in 1702.

His son, John Hubbard, was born in Wethersfield, April 12, 1655. He lived in Glastonbury and died there about 1748. He married, about 1676, Mary, widow of John Elson and a daughter of Thomas Wright. He received the "Hubbard Lots" from his father and purchased several other tracts, becoming a large landowner. In 1692 he and Samuel Smith each donated five acres of land on which was located the old cemetery and meeting house green. The site of the church is now occupied by the town hall. In 1704 he was called sergeant, was a member of the school committee, and was authorized

to erect a mill on Roaring brook. He was a member of the Legislature from 1700 to 1724.

His son, David Hubbard, was born in Glastonbury in 1685, and died there October 13, 1760. He married Prudence, widow of Judah Holcomb and a daughter of David and Prudence (Churchill) Goodrich. He received land from his father in Glastonbury in 1720; was a member of the Eastbury School Society whose records in 1749 mention him as "Captain D. Hubbard, 2w, 3d and boarding himself £12.5s." In the same year there was "liberty granted to Captain David Hubbard to erect a corn-mill over Blackleach River." He served eight terms in the Legislature between 1724 and 1734. He served in the army under General Wolfe at Montreal.

His son, Nathaniel Hubbard, the great-grandfather of the Mr. Hubbard of this sketch, was born in Glastonbury in 1758 (perhaps 1755). He lived at Bolton, and was married four times, our subject being descended from Ruth Hale, the last wife, whom he married in 1805. He engaged in farming on a large scale.

His son, Dr. Denison Hubbard, was born in Bolton, Tolland county, Connecticut, in 1805. His education was received in the common schools and also at Bacon Academy at Colchester. In addition to these advantages, his father provided him with a private tutor from whom he learned Latin and the higher branches of mathematics. His mind was bent on the study of medicine from an early age, but his first actual tuition in this subject was under the preceptorship of Dr. Talcott, of what was then Killingworth, Connecticut, now Clinton. Thereafter he entered the Yale Medical School, where he completed his studies and was graduated with the class of 1829, taking his degree of Doctor of Medicine. At first Dr. Hubbard located at Glastonbury, but he later

removed to Bloomfield, Connecticut, where for a time he carried on a successful practice. Eventually, however, he returned to Clinton, where for forty years he was a conspicuous figure in the community's life and was well known and generally beloved, both in his professional capacity and as a man throughout the entire region. It was here that his death eventually occurred in the year 1864, an event which caused great grief to the entire community. Dr. Hubbard was at first united with the Abolitionist party in politics, but eventually joined the Republican party. He was an ardent admirer of William Lloyd Garrison and Wendell Phillips, and was himself very eloquent in the anti-slavery agitation of those years. In spite of his prominence in the movement, however, he consistently refused to hold public office of any kind, preferring to exert what influence he could from the more disinterested position of the private citizens. He was a Congregationalist in his belief and for many years attended the church of that denomination at Clifton, taking an active part in its affairs and serving as a trustee. Dr. Hubbard married Pamela A. Hubbard, a native of Glastonbury, where she was born in 1811, a daughter of David E. and Pamela (Hollister) Hubbard, and a granddaughter of Eleazer and Lois (Wright) Hubbard. David E. Hubbard, her father, was an important figure in the life of Glastonbury, representing that town in the State Legislature a number of times and serving as judge of probate for many years. He was a farmer during the early part of his life, but later resided in the town of Eastbury, where he engaged in a mercantile line of business. To Dr. and Mrs. Hubbard the following children were born: Charles H., mentioned below; Edward D., who died in July, 1864, at the Cumberland Hospital, where

at the time he was serving as a medical interne; and Mary J., deceased.

Their son, Charles H. Hubbard, was born July 31, 1836, at Bloomfield, Hartford county, Connecticut, during the period in which his parents lived at that place. He returned with them, however, to Clinton, Connecticut, when about eight years of age, and it was there that the elementary portion of his education was received at the local public schools. Upon completing his studies at these institutions, he entered Williston Seminary at Easthampton, Massachusetts, a very well known institution, and graduated therefrom with the class of 1853. About this time, however, his health failed him and he was obliged to abandon for a time his studies. After a considerable rest, however, his health apparently having been entirely restored, he engaged in the profession of teaching and secured a position with the Massachusetts Reform School at Westboro in that State. Here he remained for a number of years, and it was while thus engaged that his attention first became definitely directed towards medicine as a possible career in life. He had, of course, the strong inducement afforded by the consideration that his father had achieved such a notable success in the same line, but his own tastes were in the main responsible for his taking up its study. For a time he pursued his subject alone, while still employed at the Reform School, but later gave up his work there and returned to Clinton, where he began to work under the preceptorship of his father. Later he entered the Yale Medical School, from which he graduated in January, 1860, with his degree of Doctor of Medicine. In the month of July in that same year, young Dr. Hubbard began the practice of his profession in the town of Essex, where he succeeded to the practice of Dr. Shephard, whose death had occurred the pre-

ceding April. Here he rapidly established himself in the good opinion of his fellow citizens and built up the largest and most high class practice in the entire region. For many years he was considered the leading physician in that vicinity and indeed remained active in the life of the place until his death, which occurred at the venerable age of seventy-eight or seventy-nine years. He was a director of the Essex Savings Bank, much interested in educational work there and took a very active part in local affairs generally. Dr. Hubbard was a lifelong Republican, but although he felt strongly on all the issues of his time, the demands made upon him by his professional tasks were of so onerous a nature that he found it impossible to take the active part in politics to which his tastes impelled him and for which his talents fitted him so eminently. He did, however, find it possible to serve on the Board of Education and remained a member thereof for twenty-five years, acting during much of this time as school visitor and for many years as health officer and medical examiner. Dr. Hubbard, like his father before him, was a Congregationalist, and was very active in the support of the Congregational church of Essex. He was a member of the Masonic order. He was also a member of both County and State Medical societies. Dr. Hubbard was united in marriage with Cherrilla G. Conklin, a native of Essex, born in the year 1838, a daughter of George and Mary (Griswold) Conklin. They were the parents of the following children: Mary P., who became the wife of Charles R. Bishop, of New Haven; Jennie D.; Carrie C., deceased; and Charles Edward, who is mentioned at length below.

Charles Edward Hubbard was born June 24, 1868, at Essex, Connecticut. His early education was received in the local pub-

lic schools, and he later attended Wesleyan Academy at Wilbraham, Massachusetts. Upon completing his course at the latter institution, he at once took up the serious business of life and secured a position in the old Mercantile Bank of Hartford, where he remained for a short time. He then entered the employ of the E. Taylor & Sons Lumber Company, but did not remain a great while with this concern either. Being of an ambitious and enterprising disposition, he decided to follow the advice given by Horace Greeley to the young men of his day and go West. Accordingly, he traveled to Chicago and there entered the employ of the B. F. Goodrich Rubber Company, with which concern he remained for three or four years. In 1893, however, he returned to the East and for a short time held a position in the accounting department of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad Company. It was shortly afterwards that he came to Hartford, which has since been his permanent home and where he resided uninterruptedly for nine or ten years. He was employed by the Farmington Street Railway Company. In this concern he worked his way well up, until he was chosen to the double office of secretary and manager of the company. He eventually resigned this position, however, to become purchasing agent for the Mahoning & Shenango Railway and Light Company of Youngstown, Ohio. He went to that western city and there remained for about eighteen months, after which he returned to Hartford, which has been his home ever since. By this time Mr. Hubbard had reached a point where he felt justified in starting in business on his own account, and accordingly, upon coming to Hartford, he purchased from Mr. S. B. Bosworth his present business, which has rapidly grown in size and im-

portance up to the present time. His concern deals in cement and sewer pipe in both wholesale and retail trades and is now the largest business of its kind between New York and Boston. Mr. Hubbard has played an exceedingly prominent part in the general life of the community, and although in no sense of the term a politician is regarded as a powerful factor in local affairs and has held a number of public offices. He served as a member of the police commission from 1914 to the beginning of 1917, and during this time performed an invaluable service for the community. He is also a conspicuous figure in the social and club life of Hartford, and is a member of the local lodge of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks and of the Rotary and City clubs. He was also a member of the old Hartford Wheel Club, having been an enthusiastic bicyclist, and served on its board of governors. He is now a member of the Wethersfield Country Club, and is still devoted to outdoor pastimes of all kind.

Mr. Hubbard was united in marriage, on October 19, 1898, with Mary Chamberlain, of Hartford, a daughter of Samuel D. Chamberlain, a highly respected resident of that city. Two children have been born to them as follows: Sarah, September 6, 1908, and Charles H., February 11, 1910.

A word is here appropriate concerning the Griswold family, from which Mr. Hubbard is descended through his maternal grandmother and which for many years has occupied a distinguished position in various sections of Connecticut. This lady was the wife of George Conklin and the mother of Cherrilla G. (Conklin) Hubbard. The immigrant ancestor of the family was Mathew Griswold, who with his brother Edward came from Warwick, England, in 1639, in company with the Rev. Mr. Hunt's party, who

came to Windsor, Connecticut, that year. Mathew Griswold married Anna Wolcott in 1646, removed to Saybrook as agent for Colonel Fenwick, speedily assumed prominence, and was largely instrumental in the movements which led up to the settlement of Lyme; he became the leading and wealthiest man in that town, which was set off from Saybrook in 1665, establishing near the mouth of the Connecticut river "Blackhall," since the family seat of the Griswold family. His death occurred in 1698. He left a son, Mathew Griswold, who married and had a family; Mathew Griswold died in 1715.

Selah Griswold, the grandfather of Samuel Griswold, was born in the northeastern part of Killingworth. Having been left an orphan at an early age, he was bound out to a farmer until he was sixteen years old, coming then to Essex which was then a part of Saybrook, and there learning the trade of shoemaker of a Mr. Starkey, who later became his father-in-law. Following his trade for a number of years, he later purchased a small farm and erected a house thereon, this farm being located about two miles south of Essex on the Bokum road. There he followed his trade and farming for the remainder of his active life, his death occurring when he was eighty-three years old. He married Mary Ann Starkey, and their children were: Daniel, Selah, Asel P. and Mary Ann.

Daniel Griswold, the father of Samuel Griswold, was born in March, 1780, in what is now Essex, where he grew to manhood. Like his brothers, he learned the trade of shoemaker, which he followed during the winters, and each summer for forty consecutive years he followed fishing, particularly for shad, in the Connecticut river, leaving both these occupations later in life to engage in farming. His estate near his beloved

river was in Essex, and there he peacefully passed away when almost ninety-one years old. For many years he was a surveyor of town roads. He was a man of superior mental faculties, had a wonderful memory, was a constant reader, and possessed sound judgment, ambition and energy. He was gifted in many directions, had great physical strength, and was a most excellent manager. Though a staunch Democrat, of the Jeffersonian type, he never accepted office, but was always interested in the success of his party. Daniel Griswold married Fanny Babcock, of Old Saybrook, daughter of William Babcock. She lived to the age of eighty. The children born to Daniel and Fanny (Babcock) Griswold were: Maria, who married Fordes Dennison; Alfred, who married (first) Mary Ives, of Middletown, and (second) a lady named Joslyn; Cherrilla, who married Giles O. Clark, of Chester; William, who married Laura Tucker; Edwin, who married Elizabeth Griswold; Mary, who married George Conklin; Rachel, who married (first) Albert Pratt, and (second) George Pratt; and Samuel. For his second wife Mr. Griswold married, late in life, Mrs. Spencer; they had no children.

GLOVER, Charles,

Business Man, Inventor.

It is the glory of a self-made man that his boyhood was one of hardship and privation, and that the more trying the conditions the greater the determination to overcome them. When such men gather and compare experiences all agree that none started life under greater disadvantages or were more heavily handicapped than Charles Glover, a hired farmer's boy at the age of ten, now president, vice-president and director of corporations of national importance. Of English birth

and parentage, but living in the United States since the age of two years, he has all the love and devotion for his adopted State and Nation that a native son could have. His parents, George and Rebecca (Wood) Glover, came to the United States with their children in 1849, settling in the town of Enfield, Connecticut, where George Glover operated a small machine shop. The family is an old one in Nottingham, England.

Charles Glover was born June 16, 1847, in Nottingham, England, and when two years of age was brought to Enfield, Connecticut. He attended public school until ten years of age. He then hired out to a farmer, living between Enfield and Hazardville. He worked for that farmer until he was fourteen, then was taken home by his father, who needed his help in the machine shop, his elder brothers all having enlisted in the Union army. The boy's tastes were decidedly mechanical, and he set about learning the machinist's trade with great satisfaction and diligence. He realized his need of further education, and as his days were fully occupied, his nights were devoted to study, his entire education beyond the rudiments having been acquired by night study. He rapidly acquired a good knowledge of the machinist's trade and when, in 1864, the family moved to Windsor Locks, he was able to secure and hold a position with the Medcott Knitting Company, as machinist. In 1867 he entered the employ of the National Screw Company. He rated himself an expert, and in the next year became foreman and contractor for the National Screw Company of Hartford, Connecticut. He held that position until the business was sold to the American Screw Company of Providence, Rhode Island, then, in 1876, located in New Britain. P. and F. Corbin at that time were about adding a screw manufacturing depart-



Chas Glover

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Hollis E. Caulkins

ment to their plant, and they secured the services of Mr. Glover to design and install the necessary machinery for the new plant. After this was done he was placed in charge of screw manufacturing business, becoming noted for rare skill and ability as a mechanic and for his inventive genius. He found screw making and other machines used by hardware manufacturers could be greatly improved, and there stands in his name more than twenty-five patents of great variety, chiefly devices to be used on screw making machines and in manufacturing hardware specialties. He followed his own advice to young men, "Work hard and never give up," finally gaining recognition as one of the leading authorities on screw manufacture and screw mill operation. When the P. and F. Corbin Company consolidated with the Russell & Erwin Manufacturing Company, as the American Hardware Corporation, there were two screw factories in New Britain, and one in Dayton, Ohio, involved in the deal. In 1903 these three factories were consolidated as the Corbin Screw Corporation (Inc.), Charles Glover, president. He continues the executive head of that corporation and its general manager; is president of the D. C. Judd Company of New Britain; vice-president of the American Hardware Corporation; was a director of the Corbin Cabinet Lock Company; and a director of the P. and F. Corbin Company, now part of the American Hardware Corporation; president of the Corbin Motor Vehicle Corporation; director of the New Britain National Bank; and president of the Skinner Chuck Company, the H. R. Walker Company of New Britain, of North & Judd Company, and of the Ætna Nut Company.

These corporations are all factors in the manufacturing world, and in their direction Mr. Glover, when not the forceful

executive and managing head, takes a keen and active interest as a director. He holds no sinecures, but is an untiring worker, the habits of early youth having become the constant practice of his mature years. He is a life member of Lafayette Lodge, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, of Hartford, a Republican in politics, and a member of the New Britain Club, the Farmington Country Club and the Hartford Club of Hartford.

Mr. Glover married Margaret Sophia Wainwright, a daughter of Francis Wainwright. Of the three children born to them but one survives, Ida M., widow of Walter P. Peterson, of New Britain; her children, Margaret and Glover, the latter deceased.

CAULKINS, Willis Eugene,

Contractor and Builder.

Willis Eugene Caulkins, the well known contractor and builder of Hartford, Connecticut, is a member of a good old New England family, tracing its ancestry to Lemuel Caulkins, born 1752, died 1845. He served as a Revolutionary soldier, drafted August 24, 1777, discharged October 30, 1777, a member of Captain Jonathan Caulkins' company. The following is taken from "Connecticut Men in the Revolution:" "Two large regiments of militia composed of detachments from all the brigades were ordered to reinforce General Gates at Saratoga in the summer of 1777. They were assigned to General Poor's Continental brigade in Arnold's division, and fought in both battles with the enemy, September 19 and October 9, 1777. In the first battle they lost more men than any other two regiments in the field. Upon their dismissal, after the surrender of General Burgoyne, General Gates spoke of them as two excellent militia regiments from Connecticut. They were commanded

by Colonel Jonathan Latimer, of New London, and Thaddeus Cook, of Wallingford." Lemuel Caulkins married, 1781, Lucretia Chappel, who bore him nine children.

Ezekiel Caulkins, eldest child of Lemuel and Lucretia (Chappel) Caulkins, was born 1782, and resided for many years by the side of the lake at Waterford, Connecticut, where he was a well known figure and prominent in local affairs. He married, in 1814, Polly Darrow, who bore him eight children.

John F. E. Caulkins, youngest child of Ezekiel and Polly (Darrow) Caulkins, was born 1832, died December 13, 1862. He resided in the old family residence, where his birth occurred, and was the recipient of an excellent education, which placed him in such a position that he was able to follow the profession of school teaching for several years. Believing, however, that a larger opportunity awaited him in the line of business, he abandoned this occupation and learned the trade of mason, which he followed as a journeyman for a time. Shortly afterwards he began to engage in the same line on his own account, and it was not long ere he succeeded in building up a large and lucrative business, and continued so engaged during the remainder of his life. He went West, where he remained for a number of years, but returned to the East a short time prior to the Civil War. Upon the outbreak of hostilities, he enlisted in the Fourteenth Regiment, Connecticut Volunteer Infantry, as a member of Captain Davis' company, and it was not long before he was sent to the front and saw active service, receiving a shot wound, of which he died, on the battlefield of Fredericksburg. He married, in 1852, Sarah A. Ames, daughter of Moses Ames, of Waterford, and they were the parents of three children: Willis Eugene, of whom

further; Clarence M., of New London, Connecticut; and Minnie E., who has taught school at the same place for more than thirty years. All these births occurred in Waterford, Connecticut. Mr. and Mrs. Caulkins were members of the Baptist church.

Willis Eugene Caulkins, eldest child of John F. E. and Sarah A. (Ames) Caulkins, was born in Waterford, Connecticut, February 17, 1853. During his infancy his parents removed to New London, Connecticut, and it was with the latter place that his early associations were formed, and it was there that he received his education, attending the local public schools for this purpose until he had attained the age of ten years. The family then removed to the town of East Lyme, Connecticut, where they remained for a period of about two years, and from there they returned to New London. Here Willis E. Caulkins remained until he had attained the age of eighteen years, when he took up his residence in Hartford, Connecticut, and there learned the trade of carpenter with Deacon Edwin Mosely. For a number of years thereafter he followed this trade as journeyman, but in 1891 engaged in business on his own account in partnership with Stephen B. Stoddard, under the firm name of Stoddard & Caulkins. This business connection continued until about 1905, when the partnership was dissolved, the ownership of the concern passing to Mr. Caulkins, who then admitted his elder son into the business with him, which then took the name of W. E. Caulkins & Son, and later the second son also became a member of the firm. Among the important work in the city carried on under the direction of Mr. Caulkins should be mentioned the following: The Fourth Congregational Church of Hartford; the remodeling of the Allyn House; the Corning Building of Trumbull street; the

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Simon Lake

Porter Memorial at Farmington, and the remodeling of the Senate Chamber in the State House. Of recent years the business has increased on a very large scale, and he has done a large amount of work in constructing new and artistic store fronts, specimens of the firm's handicraft being in evidence in some of the important retail stores on the business streets of Hartford. The firm does its own mason work as well as the carpentry, and operates a mill in which is produced the fine interior finish for stores as well as store fronts. The cabinet work turned out in this mill is equal in elegance and finish to that put in the best furniture, and many expensive woods are used, especially mahogany. Mr. Caulkins has been much interested in military circles in the community, and is an ex-major of the veteran corps of the Governor's Foot Guard. He is at the present time (1917) lieutenant in the Putnam Phalanx. He is past commander of the G. A. Stedman Camp, Sons of Veterans, and he is prominently affiliated with the Masonic order, being a member of Lafayette Lodge, No. 100, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons; Pythagoras Chapter, Royal Arch Masons; Wolcott Council, Royal and Select Masters; Washington Commandery, Knights Templar, and Sphinx Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. He is also a member of the Charter Oak Lodge, affiliated with that body for more than thirty years, and is a charter member of the original tribe of the Improved Order of Redmen, which has since been disbanded. He is past president of the Master Builders' Association, and is a member of the Hartford Chamber of Commerce, the Employers' Association, Automobile Club, City Club and of the Board of Commissioners of the Municipal Building.

Mr. Caulkins married, in 1883, Emily L. Bacon, of Bristol, daughter of Erastus

and Adaline (Sessions) Bacon, of Burlington. Her father fought in the Civil War as a member of the Eighth Connecticut Volunteer Infantry, and died in the rebel prison at Charleston. Her mother was a sister of the well known hardware manufacturer, John Sessions, of Bristol. Through the services of Captain Sessions, Mrs. Caulkins holds membership in the Daughters of the American Revolution, and is also a member of the Womens' Relief Corps and the Daughters of Veterans. Mr. and Mrs. Caulkins are the parents of two children: John A., born in Hartford, May 20, 1884, married Louisa Norris, who bore him three daughters: Marion, Helen and Jean; Clifford W., born in Hartford, August 27, 1887, married Claire A. Moore. Both of these sons graduated from the Hartford High School, then took courses in a Hartford Business College, since which time they have been identified with their father in his contracting business.

The gaining of material wealth for himself and a position of power and control in the business world of Hartford, Connecticut, has been in no wise incompatible in the case of Willis Eugene Caulkins with the great service rendered by him to the community of which he is a distinguished member. Preëminently a man of affairs, he makes his enterprises subserve the double purpose of his own ambition and the welfare of his fellows. Hartford has been the scene of his life-long labors in connection with the many enterprises with which his name is associated, and he is a highly respected citizen in this and the surrounding region.

LAKE, Simon,

Naval Architect, Inventor.

In December, 1898, there entered the harbor of New York, after a cruise of two

thousand miles in Chesapeake bay and along the Atlantic coast, a strange craft, resembling nothing ever before seen on land or sea, the "Argonaut," the first submarine boat to operate successfully in the open seas. Five men composed her crew, and in her voyage up the coast they had run on the surface, submerged, and exacted every test from the wonderful boat, during fierce storms which destroyed hundreds of vessels along the Atlantic coast.

When this strange craft successfully met the tests imposed and safely landed her crew, the boyhood and manhood dream of her inventor and builder, Simon Lake, was realized, a dream inspired, perhaps, by the reading, when a boy of ten years, of Jules Verne's "Twenty Thousand Leagues Under the Sea." It was the trip of the "Argonaut" and her work during the following winter which brought from Jules Verne a special cable message of particular interest now, in the light of recent events. The cable read:

While my book, "Twenty Thousand Leagues Under the Sea," is entirely a work of the imagination, my conviction is that all I said in it will come to pass. A thousand-mile voyage in the Baltimore submarine boat is evidence of this. The conspicuous success of submarine navigation in the United States will push on under-water navigation all over the world. If such a successful test had come a few months earlier, it might have played a great part in the war just closed. The next great war may be largely a contest between submarine boats.

Simon Lake, whose inventions are many and valuable, inherited mechanical and inventive genius from his father, who was an anomaly in his family, three of his brothers being well known ministers of the Methodist Episcopal church. The family had been prominent in now Atlantic county, New Jersey, from the time of William Lake, a son of John Lake, who was one of the patentees and set-

tlers of Gravesend, Staten Island, now South Brooklyn, in 1643. In 1694 William Lake moved to Great Egg Harbor, then Gloucester county, New Jersey, and prior to 1702 purchased one hundred acres of land, and there died in 1716, leaving a large estate. From William Lake there sprang a large and influential family, noted for their devotion to the cause of temperance and to the church. Three towns in New Jersey were founded by Simon Lake, of the fifth generation, and his ministerial sons, towns in which the sale of liquor is forever tabooed and the religious sentiment made paramount—Ocean City, Atlantic Highlands and National Park, all in New Jersey.

The line of descent to Simon Lake, the inventor, to whom this sketch is dedicated, is through Daniel Lake, son of William Lake. He died in Great Egg Harbor in 1772, leaving a son, Daniel (2) Lake, who married Sarah, daughter of Captain Simon Lucas, of Burlington county, New Jersey. Daniel (2) Lake was a soldier of the Revolution, as was his father-in-law, Simon Lucas.

John Lake, son of Daniel (2) and Sarah (Lucas) Lake, lived at Lakeville, just across the meadows from Atlantic City, but his brother, Daniel (3) Lake, a surveyor, laid out the shore road and had the village given its present name, Pleasantville. He married Abigail Adams, and had nine children, all born at Pleasantville.

Simon Lake, eighth child of John and Abigail (Adams) Lake, was one of the leading men of his day and a large owner of beach, meadow, farm and timber land. He was one of the founders of Ocean City, now a populous summer and winter resort of the Atlantic coast, and with his sons owned nearly the entire island on which it is built. He was United States internal revenue collector, State Assem-

blyman and prominently identified with his section. He married Sarah Blake, who bore him nine children, three of his four sons becoming ministers and noted for their success as community builders.

John Christopher Lake, eighth child of Simon and Sarah (Blake) Lake, was born at Pleasantville, Atlantic county, New Jersey, September 2, 1847. He was an inventive, mechanical genius and broke away from home and family traditions. He invented a number of improvements in window shade rollers, and in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and in Aurora, Illinois, manufactured lock and balance shade rollers in great numbers. Later he established a foundry and machine shop at Toms River, and at Ocean City, New Jersey, but after his retirement from manufacturing located his residence in Bridgeport, Connecticut, where he continued work as an inventor only, and experimented with heavier-than-air flying machines. He married (first) Miriam Mary Adams, daughter of Captain Elisha Adams, a sea captain and a direct descendant of Jeremy Adams, who was one of the founders of Hartford, Connecticut, in 1636. He married (second) Margaret Corson.

Simon Lake, only son of John Christopher Lake and his first wife, Miriam Mary (Adams) Lake, was born at Pleasantville, New Jersey, September 4, 1866, and there spent the first eight years of his life. From eight until fourteen years of age, he attended the public schools of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, the family home, next attending Clinton Liberal Institute at Fort Plain, New York. He then returned to Philadelphia, completing his school years with a course in mechanics at Franklin Institute. He was of a decidedly mechanical turn of mind and as soon as his school years were finished he began working with his father in his Ocean City foundry and machine shops. The practical work

of the foundry and machine shops developed him rapidly, and with the enlarged opportunities that plant gave his genius, he forged rapidly forward and when, shortly afterward, his father went to Aurora, Illinois, to open a shade roller factory, the son, Simon, was left in full charge of the Ocean City shops and foundry.

His inventive genius early asserted itself, and when but fifteen years of age he had conceived an idea of a submarine boat and had made some progress. This idea never afterward lay dormant, but other ideas crowded his brain, and in 1888 he was in Baltimore, selling and installing steering gears he had invented for use on vessels. He continued fully employed in his particular field, finally working out his plans for a submarine on what is known as the "even keel" type, a boat designed to travel on the surface, submerged or on the ocean bed, a type of which he is the inventor.

In 1894, having secured his patents, he located at Atlantic Highlands, New Jersey, and during the winter of 1894-95 built (principally with his own hands) the "Argonaut, Jr.," a small submarine, fourteen feet in length, four and one-half feet in width and about six feet between keel and deck. The small size of the boat was made necessary by the fact that he was limited in capital, nobody being willing to advance him money to build a large boat, his idea being considered a "crazy" one. So he used his own money and worked along slowly until he did succeed in finding a friend in William T. Malster, president of the Columbian Iron Works and Dry Dock Company of Baltimore, the first man to appreciate the possibility of Mr. Lake being a genius instead of a "fool inventor."

During the spring, the little craft that was destined to revolutionize modern

methods of warfare—and, eventually, modern methods of peaceful transportation—was completed, and during the months of July and August, 1895, was thoroughly tested, remaining submerged, under one test, for one hour and fifteen minutes at a depth of sixteen feet. Mr. Lake, in his submerging tests, had two companions, S. T. and B. F. Champion, of Atlantic Highlands.

These successful tests, made in New York bay, were witnessed by many, and when, in November, 1895, the Lake Submarine Company was organized, sufficient capital was secured to build a larger boat, but not enough to permit one the size the inventor wanted. But he did as he did with the first,—built according to his means, the result being the "Argonaut, I.," thirty-six feet in length. It was that craft that successfully navigated two thousand miles of Chesapeake bay and Atlantic ocean coast, demonstrated that she could navigate the surface, travel along the bottom or submerge at any depth and outride any storm, the first submarine to navigate the ocean. The demonstration ended December, 1898, when the "Argonaut, I.," entered New York harbor, after weathering the fierce winter storms.

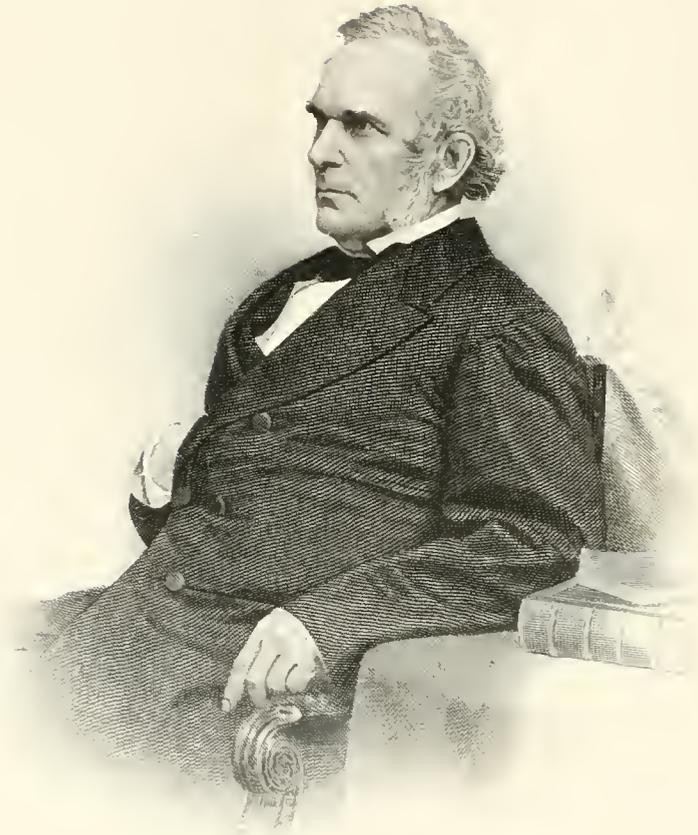
In 1901, another boat was built, by the Lake Torpedo Boat Company, of which Mr. Lake was president, named the "Protector," a boat superior to its predecessors. With proverbial slowness to adopt new naval or military inventions, the United States Government delayed action in securing the "Protector" and she went to Russia, then at war with Japan. Mr. Lake accompanied his boat to Russia, instructed her purchasers how to operate her and built a shipyard in Russia in which he later built four other submarines for the Russian Government. He also sold several, built in the United States, to

Russia and Austria. It was not until 1910 that he obtained an order for three boats of the "even keel" type from the United States Government.

The value of the submarine is now too well known to require argument. The idea borne in the fertile brain of Jules Verne found lodgment in the receptive mind of a ten-year old boy of New Jersey, who never abandoned that idea, but through the years that followed, planned, studied, suffered and labored under the discouragement of lack of means, lack of human sympathy in the face of derision of his neighbors, and through the apathy of his own government was deprived of much of the glory to which he was entitled as the inventor and builder of the first submarine to navigate the ocean. To far-away Russia goes the honor of being the first to recognize the value of this product of the brain of an American boy, for he was but twenty-nine when he perfected "Argonaut, Jr." and sank beneath the waters of New York bay to emerge triumphantly one hour and fifteen minutes later.

Mr. Lake has spent several years abroad, in Russia, Germany and England, designing, building and acting in an advisory capacity in the construction of submarine torpedo boats, and has also built many submarines for the United States and foreign countries. He is president of the Lake Submarine Company, the Lake Torpedo Boat Company and the Merchant Submarine Company. His inventions cover a wide range and his fame as an inventor is not solely based upon the submarine torpedo boat. He is the inventor of an apparatus for the locating and recovery of sunken vessels and their cargoes; of a submarine apparatus for use in sponge and pearl fishing; of a heavy oil internal combustion engine for marine purposes and of other important devices

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Wm A Buckingham

and machines. He is a member of the Society of Naval Architects and Marine Engineers, American Society of Mechanical Engineers, American Society of Naval Engineers, Institute of Naval Architects (London), Schiffsbau technische Gesellschaft (Berlin), and other scientific societies.

He has resided for several years at Milford, Connecticut, where he purchased and remodeled the Judge Fowler mansion, filling it with rare paintings and artistic treasures gathered abroad and in his native land. He has been president of the Milford Village Improvement Association, is a member of the Milford Board of Finance, member of the Masonic order and the Knights of Pythias. His principal business and office is in Bridgeport, Connecticut, where he is a member of the Manufacturers' Association. He, also, has an experimental laboratory at Milford, and takes a deep interest in the material prosperity and moral uplift of both communities. His clubs are the Engineers', of New York; the Seaside Outing and Algonquin, of Bridgeport. He is also a member of The Society of Patriots and Founders of America, Society of Colonial Wars and Sons of the American Revolution.

Mr. Lake married, June 9, 1890, Margaret Vogel, born in Baltimore, Maryland, daughter of John Vogel and granddaughter of John Vogel, the latter coming from Nuremberg, Germany, to Baltimore, in 1845. Children of Simon and Margaret (Vogel) Lake: Miriam, Thomas E., and Margaret.

BUCKINGHAM, William Alfred,

War Governor, Statesman.

In the annals of Connecticut, the name of William Alfred Buckingham will ever hold a preëminent place. He was a pa-

triot true to the best traditions of his native State, whose destiny he guided during the most trying period of the nation's history. Always a hearty supporter of the abolitionist cause, he disregarded private interests, and without taint of personal ambition he gave himself so wholeheartedly to the work of preserving the nation that he inspired his fellow citizens to emulate his devotion to the public good. He was placed in the Governor's chair for eight terms, serving twice as long as any other Governor; only five others of Connecticut's sixty-four Governors have served as many as four years. This fact, more than any statements that might be made, indicates the unfaltering confidence and high esteem in which he was held by the people; and he received no honors that were not justly his due.

Governor Buckingham was in the seventh generation of one of Connecticut's oldest families. Thomas Buckingham, the progenitor of the family in America, was a native of England, and came to America in 1637 as one of the company that sailed with the ministers Davenport and Pruden and the merchants from London, Hopkins and Eaton. In 1638 they settled in New Haven. At that time he had four sons in his family, and as his share in the enterprise amounted to £60 sterling, he was allotted land in the first division. In 1639 he removed to Milford, and was one of the Rev. Peter Pruden's company. Thomas Buckingham was one of the seven charter members of the church organized at New Haven, August 22, 1639, and his name appears on a list of the free planters in Milford, November 29, 1639. His will was dated September 22, 1657. His wife Hannah, whom he married in England, joined the New Haven church February 9, 1639.

Their son, Rev. Thomas Buckingham, was baptized November 29, 1646. He be-

gan his career as a preacher in 1665 at Saybrook. He was ordained in 1670, and remained over the church there until his death on April 1, 1709. He was one of the founders and fellows of Yale College from 1700 until his death. Rev. Thomas Buckingham was a member of the synod which convened at Saybrook in 1708, and formed the platform for government of the churches. His first wife was Hester, daughter of Thomas Hosmer, of Hartford; they were married September 20, 1666, and she died June 3, 1702.

Their son, Daniel Buckingham, was born October 3, 1673. He was justice of the peace for many years, and held other important town offices. He was prominent in church affairs, and owned a large acreage in Lebanon. He died March 25, 1725. On May 24, 1693, Daniel Buckingham married Sarah Lee, of Lyme, Connecticut.

Their son, Daniel Buckingham, was born April 9, 1698; he married Lydia Lord, on March 3, 1726.

Their son, Samuel Buckingham, grandfather of Governor Buckingham, was born in May, 1740, and died December 30, 1815. He married Lydia Watrous, who died June 12, 1833.

Their son, Deacon Samuel Buckingham, was born at Saybrook in 1770, and resided there until after his first child was born. In company with some others he built two fishing piers at the mouth of the Connecticut river for catching shad. He retained his interest in these fisheries, which later became very valuable. In 1803 he removed to Lebanon and engaged in farming, marketing his products in Hartford, raising large quantities of the choicest fruits of his day. Deacon Buckingham was enterprising, industrious, methodical, and possessed of unusually good judgment, through the exercise of which traits he acquired what was con-

sidered a large property in his time. In 1815 he represented the town in the Legislature, using his influence and personal resources toward the maintenance of the town schools. He was a deacon in the church and a liberal supporter of church endeavor and reform, being one of the first to espouse the cause of temperance reform. Such was his hospitality that his house was known as "The Minister's Tavern." On March 8, 1798, he married Joanna, daughter of Nathaniel and Dinah (Newton) Maston, of Colchester. She was a superior woman, of great executive ability and good judgment. She had six children, of whom William Alfred Buckingham was the second.

Like Abraham Lincoln, whom he loved and knew intimately and who loved him well, William A. Buckingham spent his youth on a farm, receiving his education in public and private schools of Lebanon, his native town, and at Bacon Academy in Colchester. After being graduated he became a land surveyor for a short time, but not finding this work congenial, he returned to the farm, where he assisted his father for three years. At the age of twenty he entered the employ of an uncle who was engaged in the dry goods business in Norwich. This business he determined to master, and after two years with his uncle he secured employment in a wholesale house in New York, but remained there only a short time. Returning to Norwich in 1826, he established himself in the dry goods business, and four years later began the manufacture of ingrain carpets, in addition to his other business. This enterprise proved successful. In 1848 Mr. Buckingham lent money to a friend who desired to begin the manufacture of rubber shoes, and became so interested in the undertaking that with a few other men he organized the Hayward Rubber Company, of which he was treas-

urer from the beginning. The venture proved so profitable that he gave up his other business interests to devote his whole attention to the manufacture of rubber goods. Under his management the enterprise developed into one of the leading industries of the State. He was a man of splendid poise, keen perceptions, accurate in his conclusions, and possessed of an initiative and an indomitable will that enabled him to overcome every difficulty and surmount every obstacle in the accomplishment of his purposes. These qualities carried him successfully through several financial panics and enabled him to build a large fortune.

William A. Buckingham was a public spirited citizen, and naturally took a keen interest in the questions and problems of his day. He was not a politician, however, and never aspired to public office to such a degree that he would seek it for personal preferment. His fellow citizens, recognizing the need for abilities such as his in public service, repeatedly elected him mayor of Norwich, his terms of office covering the years 1849, 1850, 1856 and 1857. He served the city with the same industry and regard for the people's welfare that he gave his own affairs, at the same gaining an insight into the problems of a public official that was to be of great value to him in the trying years in which he was to serve his State as its chief executive. During 1857 he was a presidential elector.

In 1858 the new Republican party made him its candidate for Governor. It will be remembered that this was a time of commercial disaster and political unrest. Mr. Buckingham was then almost unknown to the voters outside his own section of the State, yet he received a majority of 2,449 votes at his first election. Already the controversy with the Southern States over the question of slavery

was acute, and Governor Buckingham's first message to the General Assembly showed plainly his strong opposition to the slaveholding power. His administration was so satisfactory to the people of Connecticut that he was reelected in 1859 and 1860. In the latter year every voter in the Union had positive convictions as to the momentous issues at stake, and the political contest was nowhere sharper than in Connecticut. Governor Buckingham's opponent was the Democratic "war-horse," Thomas Hart Seymour. Abraham Lincoln was sent to aid in the campaign, and he made six speeches in the State. The Governor was Lincoln's companion during his travels here, and usually made the speech introducing Lincoln to the audience. Thus began a warm friendship that ripened through the few remaining years of Mr. Lincoln's life. The contest was close, and the result was awaited with feverish anxiety. Mr. Seymour was given majorities in the larger cities, while Governor Buckingham was the choice of the smaller cities and towns, and he won by a majority of only 541 votes. In 1861 he received a majority of more than 2,000 votes.

In 1858 the total number of militiamen in the State was only 2,045; so that when Lincoln issued his first call for troops (April 15, 1861) there was scarcely a regiment of organized militia in the State. Without authority under the law, Governor Buckingham, acting on his own initiative and with characteristic wisdom, issued a proclamation on April 16th for troops to meet Lincoln's call for a regiment from Connecticut. Men enough for ten companies were called for, but fifty-four companies enlisted; and when the Legislature was convened on the first Wednesday in May it validated the Governor's action and appropriated \$2,000,000 for military expenses. It also authorized

the enlistment of ten thousand men. A subsequent Legislature removed the restriction as to the number of men, and gave the Governor authority and means to enlist and equip as many soldiers as the President might call for. Under this authority and with the coöperation of his fellow citizens, Governor Buckingham raised 54,882 men, which was 6,089 more than the State's quota. At that time the population of Connecticut was 461,000 people, of whom approximately 80,000 were voters, and of these there were estimated to be about 50,000 capable of bearing arms. The Connecticut troops were the first sent from any State fully equipped for service. Connecticut's record during the Civil War is one of which her sons may ever be proud. Governor Buckingham was especially concerned that no State should send better troops to the front, and that none should be better equipped. He was constantly solicitous for the welfare and comfort of the soldiers. "Don't let any Connecticut man suffer for want of anything that can be done for him. If it costs money, draw on me for it," and "Take good care of the Connecticut men," are examples of the messages he frequently sent to the front.

As his eighth term drew toward a close, Governor Buckingham declined to be a candidate for reelection, it being his intention to retire to private life for a much needed rest. But during the troublous days of the reconstruction period, men were needed at Washington who had breadth of view, who were not swayed by prejudice, but arrived at conclusions after calm, dispassionate consideration. His fellow citizens decided that they needed Governor Buckingham as their representative in the United States Senate, and he accordingly took his seat in that body on March 4, 1869. He was chairman of the committee appointed by the Senate to in-

vestigate the Custom House frauds in New York, and chairman of the Senate Committee on Indian Affairs. His death occurred before the completion of his term, on February 5, 1875.

Governor Buckingham was a warm friend of the cause of education. He gave liberally to Yale College, and with one exception contributed more than any other individual to endow the Norwich Free Academy, of whose board of trustees he was president. He was an active worker in the temperance cause, and served as president of the Connecticut State Temperance Union. He was an earnest member of the Broadway Congregational Church of Norwich. In 1865 he was moderator of the National Council of Congregational churches in Boston, and was a corporate member of the American Board of Foreign Missions.

Some of the most distinguished men in the country attended his funeral, and his loss was widely mourned, for he had won the lasting love of all who knew him. On February 27, 1875, eulogies were delivered in his memory in the United States Senate. Among those who paid eloquent tributes to his life and character were Senators Eaton and Ferry, of Connecticut; Frelinghuysen, of New Jersey; Stevenson, of Kentucky; Wright, of Iowa; Bayard, of Delaware; Pratt and Morton, of Indiana, and Thurman, of Ohio.

On September 27, 1830, Governor Buckingham was married to Eliza, daughter of Dr. Dwight Ripley, who was a famous merchant of Norwich in the early years of the nineteenth century. She died April 19, 1868, aged sixty years. Eliza Coit, born December 7, 1838, was the only child from the union which grew to maturity; she was married to General William A. Aiken.

In the western end of the Capitol at Hartford, the State of Connecticut has

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William C. Skinner

placed a statue of the famous "War Governor." It represents him in a sitting posture. Olin L. Warner, of New York, was the sculptor. The statue cost \$10,000, and \$6,000 was appropriated for the unveiling ceremonies, which took place on June 18, 1884. The statue was unveiled by Governor Waller, and an address was delivered by United States Senator Orville H. Platt.

No encomium could do justice to the splendid personality and achievements of Governor Buckingham, and in this brief review it has been possible to touch only the most striking features in his notable career. The following quotation from the "Norwich Bulletin" will give to the present and coming generations, who were not privileged to know Governor Buckingham, a brief description of a character worthy of emulation by all:

In private life, Governor Buckingham was characterized by great sweetness of disposition and an urbane courtesy in his social relations which won the sincere regard of all with whom he was personally in contact. He possessed that polished dignity of manner which we of this day characterize as the gentility of the old school, and the refinement of its minor details was strongly marked in all his habits of life. * * * He was great in his probity, patriotism and purity of life, and he wielded a vast influence for good. In public and in private life, like him who was loved of God, he walked uprightly before men. And with a full remembrance of all the honors which had been pressed upon him, of all the great successes of his life, no better or truer epitaph can be produced over his grave than that which he himself would have desired: "A man of honor, and a Christian gentleman."

**SKINNER, Colonel William Converse,
Manufacturer, Financier.**

A man of pleasing personality, kindly, considerate and courteous to all, a level headed, finely poised man of affairs, quick and decisive of action, conservative but determined, Colonel William C. Skinner,

president of the Colt's Patent Fire Arms Manufacturing Company, is the capable executive of that corporation of world wide fame. His personal desire was for a professional career, but a throat trouble, which developed during his term at Albany Law School, thwarted that ambition and gave him to the business world in which he is so conspicuous a figure. He is of distinguished Colonial and Revolutionary ancestry, descending in direct line from Thomas Skinner, who came to America from England about 1650; from Samuel Roberts, an early settler of Stratford, Connecticut; from John and Priscilla (Molines) Alden, of the "Mayflower;" from Deacon Edward Converse, of Charlestown and Woburn; from Sir Thomas Billing, of Rowell, England. His collateral lines are many, his membership in the Society of Colonial Wars being based on nine ancestors with seven additional lines, and admission to the Sons of the American Revolution was gained on the service of Calvin Skinner and five additional lines.

(1) Sergeant Thomas Skinner, the American ancestor, was born in England in 1617, and came to New England between the years 1649 and 1652, accompanied by his wife Mary and two sons: Thomas (2) and Abraham. He settled at Malden, where in 1652 he was granted "libertye and license to keepe an ordinary there." He only kept the inn for a short time, but in 1654 bought a lot of fifteen acres with house, of Rowland Lahorne. He was admitted a freeman, May 18, 1633, and March 3, 1678-79, he with seven other proprietors and those interested in the destruction of property by the Indians during King Philip's War were present at a meeting of a committee of the General Court held in Cambridge. In 1680 he was chosen selectman and given direct oversight of the town of Malden. The

same year he was made sergeant of the Malden Company of the First Regiment, and in 1693-94, being then nearly eighty, he deeded the old homestead at the southeast corner of Cross and Walnut streets, Malden, to his son Abraham in consideration for the future maintenance of himself and wife Lydia. Mary, his wife, died at Malden, and he married a second wife Lydia (Shepherdson) Call, widow of Thomas Call, and resided in the house above mentioned. The old house stood until torn down before 1798, but a large rock on the lot known as Skinner's Rock was not removed until 1887, it standing as a monument of the olden time and preserving the name of its former owner for two centuries after he first became its owner. Lydia Skinner died December 17, 1723.

(II) Abraham Skinner, son of Sergeant Thomas and Mary Skinner, was born in Chichester, England, came to New England with his parents, and died in Malden, Massachusetts, prior to 1698. His wife Hannah died January 14, 1725. He served in the Mt. Hope campaign against the Indians in 1675, and was in the Narragansett Fort in 1676.

(III) Abraham (2) Skinner, son of Abraham (1) and Hannah Skinner, was born in Malden, Massachusetts, April 8, 1681, and died in Woodstock, Connecticut, December 24, 1776. He married, prior to 1718, Tabitha Hills, born in Malden in 1690, and late in life they moved with their son William to Woodstock, where Tabitha (Hills) Skinner died July 13, 1771. They were the parents of Abraham, William, Isaac, Tabitha, Abigail, twin with Tabitha, Benjamin, Hannah, Ebenezer and Jonathan.

(IV) Deacon William Skinner, son of Abraham (2) and Tabitha (Hills) Skinner, was born in Malden, Massachusetts, July 16, 1720, and died in Woodstock,

Connecticut, January 30, 1807. When a young man he settled with his parents in Woodstock, and throughout his long after life was a pillar of the church and regarded as one of the most useful and respected citizens of that community. He was elected deacon of the South Church in 1763, in which capacity he served with "singular discretion, wisdom and fidelity," for more than forty-three years. William Skinner served at the siege of Louisburg, in 1745, and in 1757 was commissioned ensign in the Fifteenth Company, Eleventh Connecticut Regiment. William Skinner responded to the call from Boston, Lexington Alarm, was a member of Captain Ephraim Manning's company, Woodstock (Connecticut) Militia, and also a private in Captain Paine's company, Eleventh Regiment, Connecticut Militia, in September, 1776, serving at New York. He married, in 1744-45, Thankful Mascraft, born January 23, 1721, and died in Woodstock, April 16, 1805. They were the parents of Calvin, William (2), Bethesda, Thankful, Salva, Salva (2), Tabitha, Isaac and Luther.

(V) Calvin Skinner, son of Deacon William and Thankful (Mascraft) Skinner, was born at Woodstock, Connecticut, October 12, 1746, and died at Thompson, Connecticut, July 15, 1777, from the effects of fever contracted in the camp at Valley Forge, Pennsylvania. He was a private in Captain Joseph Elliott's company, Killingly (Connecticut) Militia, marching, on the Lexington Alarm of April, 1773, and a corporal in Lieutenant Paine Converse's company, Eleventh Regiment, Connecticut Militia. He served around New York, went into camp with General Washington's army at Valley Forge, and endured the sufferings of that terrible period until stricken with fever. He married, at Thompson, Con-

necticut, February 12, 1775, Eleanor Porter, born there March 19, 1753, and died at Royalton, Vermont, September 15, 1813. They were the parents of two children, Sally and Calvin (2).

(VI) Calvin (2) Skinner, posthumous son of Calvin (1) and Eleanor (Porter) Skinner, was born at Woodstock, Connecticut, November 23, 1777, and died at Royalton, Vermont, August 23, 1843. When a boy he was taken by his mother, sister, and stepfather, Lieutenant Zebulon Lyon, to Royalton, Vermont, and when he came of age made an indenture with his stepfather to care for him and his wife and his two half-brothers until they reached legal age. He later in life, by careful saving and industry, acquired considerable property. In 1809 Lieutenant Lyon deeded him a large farm on White river in Royalton, which has since been known as the "Skinner" farm and homestead. He married, November 13, 1803, Sally Billings, a woman of keen intelligence and ready wit, who died in Royalton, April 25, 1850 (see Billings XIV). Both were devout members of the Congregational church, giving generously to the church of their means and personal service. They were the parents of Eliza, Susan, William, Lucretia, Lewis, Eleanor, Calvin, died young; Calvin, of further mention; Martin and Richard.

(VII) Dr. Calvin (3) Skinner, son of Calvin (2) and Sally (Billings) Skinner, was born in Royalton, Vermont, May 22, 1818, and died in Malone, New York, September 24, 1903. He began his education in the public schools at Royalton, Vermont, and he prepared for college at the Royalton Academy, later attending the University of Vermont. In 1837, he began the study of medicine and graduated from Dartmouth Medical College in 1840, soon after taking a special course at the College of Physicians and Surgeons in

New York. He began active practice at Rochester, Vermont, but in 1842 removed to Malone, New York, where he built up a wide and lucrative practice, with special success in surgery for which he had a natural aptitude. In 1861, he was contract physician for the Ninety-eighth Regiment, New York State Volunteers, recruited at Malone, New York, and in 1862 was appointed by General Morgan one of the corps of volunteer surgeons to assist the regular surgeons on the Peninsula. The same year, 1862, he was regularly commissioned surgeon of the One Hundred and Sixth New York Regiment, and was with that command in Virginia until disability compelled him to resign in 1864 and return home. The disease thus contracted gradually crippled him, finally forcing him to retire from active practice and confining him to the house for the last ten years of his life.

In politics, Dr. Skinner was a Republican. His first vote was cast for President Harrison in 1840, and his last vote for President McKinley in 1896. He, with eleven others, organized the Republican party in Franklin county, New York, in 1850, and in 1860 he was an alternate delegate to the National Convention that nominated President Lincoln. He held many responsible positions. He helped to secure funds for St. Mark's, the first Episcopal church in Malone, and was one of the vestrymen for nearly fifty years; postmaster fourteen years, 1861-75; member of the Board of Education, 1872-90; one of the organizers of the Malone Water Company and a director for over forty years; one of the original trustees of the Northern New York Deaf Mute Institution and attending physician as long as he was able; for sixty years member of the Franklin County Medical Association, and a charter member of the Northern New York Medical Association,

and its first treasurer. He belonged to the Grand Army of the Republic, and during the last years of his life was a member of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States.

Dr. Skinner married at Royalton, Vermont, September 15, 1842, Jane Blodgett, born at East Randolph, Vermont, March 21, 1818, and died at Malone, New York, May 2, 1893, daughter of Samuel and Hannah (Converse) Blodgett, the latter a daughter of Jude and Abigail (Alden) Converse, and a descendant of John and Priscilla (Molines or Mullins) Alden, of the "Mayflower," and of Lieutenant Josiah Converse, Captain Josiah Converse, Major James Converse, Lieutenant James Converse and Edward Converse. Jane (Blodgett) Skinner inherited many of the sterling qualities of her New England forebears, and by her extraordinary intelligence, tact and sympathy proved her husband's helpmeet in every sense of the word. The gentleness, sweetness and kindness that permeated everything that she said or did will ever be remembered by her family and her friends. Dr. Calvin and Jane (Blodgett) Skinner were the parents of Eleanor Porter, Samuel Blodgett, Henry Carroll, Alice Leland, William Converse, Elizabeth Caroline, and Emma Catherine, twin with Elizabeth.

(VIII) Colonel William Converse Skinner, son of Dr. Calvin (3) and Jane (Blodgett) Skinner, was born in Malone, New York, January 26, 1855, and there completed courses of grade and high school study, graduating with the high school class of 1872. He then entered Trinity College, whence he was graduated Bachelor of Arts, class of "76," later receiving from his *alma mater* the degree of Master of Arts. During the next session of the New York Legislature, he was appointed clerk of the judiciary committee of the House, and while in Albany

attended lectures at Albany Law School. He was deterred from further progress in legal study by a serious throat trouble and spent a year in Colorado to effect its cure. After his return he located in Hartford, Connecticut, there forming in 1882 a partnership with General Henry C. Dwight, which connection continued for eighteen years, Dwight, Skinner & Company becoming one of the best known firms in the State in the wool trade. In May, 1899, Colonel Skinner withdrew from the firm and has since been connected with the Colt's Patent Fire Arms Manufacturing Company in official capacity. He was elected a director and vice-president of the company, July 2, 1901, and January 5, 1909, was elected president of the company to fill the vacancy caused by the death of President Grover. President Skinner resigned the office of president, January 1, 1911, becoming chairman of the board of directors, holding that position until the death of President Charles L. F. Robinson, when he was again elected president of this company, July 13, 1916, whose position and importance in the industrial and business world is so well known.

In addition to his executive duties, Colonel Skinner is a director of the Connecticut Mutual Life Insurance Company, Hartford Fire Insurance Company, Phoenix National Bank, Fidelity Trust Company and Smyth Manufacturing Company, director and vice-president of the Society for Savings and of Jay O. Ballard & Company, and trustee of Trinity College. He served for years upon the staff of Morgan D. Bulkeley, Governor of Connecticut, with the rank of colonel, and in political faith is a Republican. His clubs are Farmington Country, Hartford, Hartford Golf, the University and Union League of New York City, the Metropolitan and Army and Navy clubs of

Washington, the Princess Anne of Virginia and Republican of Hartford. His fraternity is I. K. A. of Trinity College, and he is affiliated with St. John's Lodge, No. 4, Free and Accepted Masons. From his father he inherits membership in the Military Order of the Loyal Legion; through his descent from John Alden and other Colonial ancestors membership in the Society of the Mayflower Descendants and the Society of Colonial Wars, and from Calvin Skinner membership in the Sons of the American Revolution.

Colonel Skinner married, October 25, 1880, Florence Clarissa Roberts, born in 1857, died in 1904, daughter of Ebenezer and Clarissa (Bancroft) Roberts, her father a prominent business man of Hartford, grandson of Samuel Roberts, an officer of the Revolution, a descendant of Samuel and Mercy (Blake) Roberts, who settled in Middletown, Connecticut, as early as 1691. William C. and Florence C. (Roberts) Skinner are the parents of three children: Marjorie Roberts, born August 6, 1881, married Walter S. Trumbull, a grandson of Lyman Trumbull, and resides in New York City; Roberts Keney, born October 1, 1886, educated at Trinity College, married Marion, daughter of Harry Stedman, of Hartford, and has a son, Roberts Keney (2), and a daughter, Florence; William Converse (2), born October 27, 1889, married Edith King, of Hartford, and has a son, Calvin Converse, and a daughter.

(The Billings Line).

(I) The word Billing is Saxon, meaning "place by the meadow." The family name was originally de Billing, and in England is traced to John Billing, of Rowell, a patron of the Church of Colly-Weston, also owning lands in Rushden. He had two sons, John and Sir Thomas.

(II) Sir Thomas Billing, of Rowell, was of the Inns Court and was called to the bar. He was made sergeant-at-law in 1453, and knighted in 1458 for taking a prominent part with the Lancastrian party. When the right to the crown was argued (1466) he appeared at the bar of the House of Lords as counsel for Henry VI., leading the attorney and solicitor-general. He was the principal law advisor to Edward IV., and in 1465 was made justice of the King's Bench, and in 1468 lord chief justice of the King's Bench. In the spring of 1481 he was stricken with apoplexy and expired in a few days, after a tenure of office and seventeen years in the midst of the civil wars and revolutions. He was buried in Bittlesden Abbey in Oxfordshire, where a large blue marble slab was placed over his body, having on it the figures in brass of himself and lady. He is represented in his official robes. This slab, and the slab that covered his son Thomas, were taken from the Abbey after the dissolution of monasteries, and placed at the upper end of the center aisle of Wappenham Church, where they now remain.

Sir Thomas, by his first wife, Catherine Gifford, daughter of Roger Gifford, of Twyford in Buckinghamshire, became possessed of Gifford's Manor in the hamlet of Astwell and parish of Wappenham in Northamptonshire, afterwards called "Billing's Manor," where he took up his residence. The ancient manor house, although curtailed in size, is still standing and now occupied as a farm house. The eight children of Sir Thomas Billing were all by his first wife, Catherine (Gifford) Billing.

(III) Nicholas Billing, fifth and youngest son of Sir Thomas Billing, was of Middletown Malzor in Northamptonshire. He died in 1512, providing in his will for masses of requiem to be celebrated in

Bittlesden Abey for five years on each anniversary of his death.

(IV) William Billing, fourth and youngest son of Nicholas Billing, died at Middletown Malzor in 1526.

(V) William (2) Billing, son of William (1) Billing, died in Middletown Malzor in 1557, his wife Joan surviving him.

(VI) Roger Billing, son of William (2) Billing, inherited lands in Somersetshire from his father, moved from Middletown Malzor to Baltonsborough, where he died December 16, 1596. From a parchment document containing the names of the principal landowners in the parish, preserved in the great chest in the Baltonsborough Church, it appears that he was possessed of considerable property there. By his first wife Katherine, who was buried at Baltonsburg, February 12, 1566-67, he had three children: Richard, called in his father's will "the elder;" Elizabeth and John.

(VII) Richard Billing, eldest son of Roger Billing, moved to Taunton, England, from Baltonsburg, England, and was possessed of landed property. He married Elizabeth, daughter of Ebenezer Strong, of Taunton.

(VIII) William Billing, youngest son of Richard Billing, had by his father's will a house and land in Taunton, England, which passed to his son William who came to New England, and was sold by William to his brother Ebenezer, of Glastonbury.

(IX) William (2) Billing, son of William (1) Billing, of Taunton, England, was of the ninth recorded English generation and the founder of this branch of the family in New England. He was born in Taunton, England, and died in Stonington, Connecticut, March 16, 1713. He disposed of his lands in Taunton, came to New England about 1650, and is credited

with being one of the original proprietors of Lancaster, Massachusetts, in 1654. He was married at Dorchester, Massachusetts, February 5, 1658, the record thus attesting: "William Billing was married unto Mary — by Major Atherton, 5, 12.57." In the year 1658 he joined the company of William Cheeseborough at Stonington, Connecticut, where he became one of the largest land proprietors in that and neighboring towns. His wife Mary died in Stonington in 1718.

(X) William (3) Billing, son of William (2) Billing, died in Preston, Connecticut, and had by his wife Hannah a son Joseph.

(XI) Joseph Billings, son of William (3) and Hannah Billing (the "s" being added by Joseph), was born January 28, 1692. He was a magistrate of Preston, Connecticut. His wife Sarah was a daughter of Nathaniel Larrabee, of Norwich, Connecticut.

(XII) Samuel Billings, son of Joseph and Sarah (Larrabee) Billings, was born about 1718, and gave his life for his country, being killed in action at Groton Heights, Connecticut, September 6, 1781. He enlisted as a private for three years service from Stonington, Connecticut, joining Captain James Eldridge's company, First Regiment, Connecticut Line, Colonel Jediah Huntington, and served his full term from January 15, 1777, to January 15, 1780, when the British, under command of Benedict Arnold, burnt the towns of New London and Groton; Samuel Billings was one of the number of Connecticut militia who hastened to the defense of Fort Griswold and was one of the brave defenders of the fort massacred by the British, September 6, 1781. He married, October 14, 1744, Grace, daughter of Henry Minor, of Montville, Connecticut.

(XIII) John Billings, son of Samuel

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Billings, the Revolutionary martyr, was born at Montville, Connecticut, November 10, 1751, and died at Royalton, Vermont, August 22, 1832. He was also a soldier of the Revolution, serving from May 7, 1775, to December 10, 1775, in the Fifth Company, Captain James Chapman, the Sixth Regiment, Continental Line, Colonel Samuel Parsons. The Sixth Regiment was raised at the first call for troops in April-May, 1775, and on June 17, was ordered into camp at Boston. They were posted at Roxbury, forming part of General Spencer's brigade, there remaining until the term of enlistment expired December 10, 1775. In 1776 the regiment was reorganized, John Billings leaving the service in 1778. He married, in New London, Connecticut, about 1754, Olive Noble, who died at Royalton, Vermont, May 14, 1843.

(XIV) Sally Billings, daughter of John and Olive (Noble) Billings, was born in Royalton, Vermont, January 21, 1782, and died there, April 25, 1850. She married, in Royalton, November 13, 1803, Calvin Skinner (see Skinner). Their son, Dr. Calvin Skinner, married Jane Blodgett, and they were the parents of Colonel William Converse Skinner, of the sixteenth recorded generation of the Billings family in England and America.

(The Converse Line).

(I) Deacon Edward Converse, the founder of this line, was born in Wakerly, England, January 30, 1590, and died in Woburn, Massachusetts, August 10, 1663. He was trial justice for many years in Woburn, and in 1660 was a deputy to the General Court. He married, in England, before 1617, his first wife, Jane Clarke.

(II) Their son, Lieutenant James Converse, born in England, 1620, died 1715. He was a resident of Charlestown and Woburn, Massachusetts, lieutenant of the

Woburn Company during King Philip's War, and in 1679-83-84-85-86 and 89 deputy to the General Court. He married, October 24, 1643, at Charlestown, his first wife, Anne Long, who died August 10, 1691, at Woburn, daughter of Robert Long, of Charlestown.

(III) Major James Converse, son of Lieutenant James Converse, was born in Woburn, Massachusetts, November 16, 1645, and died there July 8, 1706. For his gallant defense of Storer's Garrison, 1691-92, he was promoted to the rank of major and placed in command of all the military forces of Massachusetts—in Maine. He represented Woburn in the General Court in 1679-92, 1699, 1702 and 1703, serving as speaker of the house during his last three terms. He married, January 1, 1668, at Woburn, Hannah Carter, born January 19, 1650.

(IV) Captain Josiah Converse, son of Major James Converse, was born in Woburn, Massachusetts, September 12, 1684, and died in Brookfield, Massachusetts, in 1771. He was captain of the Woburn Military Company, resided also in Leicester and Brookfield, Massachusetts, representing the last named town in the State Legislature in 1740-42-43-45-47 and 1750. He married, December 30, 1706, at Woburn, Hannah Sawyer, born November 25, 1689, and died June 18, 1747, at Brookfield.

(V) Lieutenant Josiah (2) Converse, son of Captain Josiah (1) Converse, was born in Woburn, March 2, 1710, and died September 11, 1775, in Stratford, Connecticut. He was a resident of Woburn and Leicester, Massachusetts, prior to his removal to Connecticut; was lieutenant of the Leicester military company, and represented that town in the State Legislature in 1730. He married, at Leicester, December 27, 1732, Eleanor Richardson,

born in Woburn in 1712, and died in Stratford, Connecticut, August 6, 1785.

(VI) Jude Converse, son of Lieutenant Josiah (2) Converse, was born in Stratford, Connecticut, June 11, 1750, and died in East Randolph, Vermont, October 23, 1816. He was a drummer boy at the Lexington Alarm and rendered nine days service under Captain Paul Blodgett, marching from Stratford in April, 1775. He was a private in the Third Company, Second Continental Regiment, under Captain Rogers Enos, Colonel Joseph Spencer, May 9—October 16, 1775. This regiment was raised at the first call for troops by the Connecticut Legislature, marched to the camps around Boston, took part at Roxbury and served during the siege. He married, about 1772, Abigail Alden, born in 1750 at Stratford, Connecticut, and died in May, 1814, a descendant of John Alden, of the "Mayflower."

(VII) Hannah Converse, daughter of Jude and Abigail (Alden) Converse, was born in Stratford, Connecticut, August 2, 1786, and died in Forestdale, Vermont, June 10, 1855. She married in Randolph, Vermont, March 9, 1805, Samuel Blodgett, born in Stratford, November 15, 1777, and died in Forestdale, Vermont, May 2, 1859.

(VIII) Jane Blodgett, daughter of Samuel and Hannah (Converse) Blodgett, was born in East Randolph, Vermont, and died in Malone, New York, May 2, 1893. She married, September 15, 1842, in Royalton, Vermont, Dr. Calvin Skinner, and they are the parents of Colonel William Converse Skinner, of Hartford, Connecticut.

(The Alden Line).

(I) John Alden was born in England in 1599, and died in Duxbury, Massachusetts, September 12, 1687. He was one

of the signers of the "Compact," a document drawn up and signed by the passengers on the "Mayflower" for their government; was a member of the little army of Pilgrims commanded by Captain Myles Standish; member of the Duxbury Company in 1643; assistant to all the governors of the colony, 1650-86; representative to the General Court, 1641-49; member of the Council of War, 1646-60; acting deputy governor, 1664-77. He married, in 1622, Priscilla, daughter of William Molines (Mullins).

(II) Captain Joseph Alden, son of John and Priscilla (Molines) Alden, was born in Bridgewater, Massachusetts, in 1624, and died there February 8, 1697. In 1643 he held the rank of captain in the company commanded by Captain Myles Standish. He married Mary, daughter of Moses Simmons, Jr., of Duxbury.

(III) Joseph (2) Alden, son of Captain Joseph (1) Alden, was born in Bridgewater, Massachusetts, in 1667, and died there December 22, 1747. He married, in 1690, Hannah Dunham, born in 1670, and died in Bridgewater, January 14, 1747.

(IV) Daniel Alden, son of Joseph (2) Alden, was born in Bridgewater, Massachusetts, January 29, 1691, and died in Stratford, Connecticut, May 3, 1767. He married, in 1717, Abigail Shaw, born in 1694, and died July 12, 1755.

(V) Daniel (2) Alden, son of Daniel (1) Alden, was born in Bridgewater, Massachusetts, September 5, 1720, and died in Lebanon, New Hampshire, May 18, 1790. He was a deputy to the General Court from Stratford, Connecticut, twelve times, 1760-71, also justice of the peace for Hartford county from May, 1766, to May, 1777. He married, in 1747, Jane Turner, born in Weymouth, Massachusetts, March 30, 1725, and died in Lebanon, New Hampshire, May 6, 1817.

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(VI) Abigail Alden, daughter of Daniel (2) and Jane (Turner) Alden, was born in Stratford, Connecticut, in October, 1750, and died in May, 1814. She married, about 1772, Jude Converse. Their daughter, Hannah Converse, married Samuel Blodgett. Their daughter, Jane Blodgett, married Dr. Calvin Skinner. Their son was Colonel William C. Skinner.

(The Roberts Line).

Samuel Roberts, American ancestor of Florence Clarissa (Roberts) Skinner, is believed to have been born in England. He settled in Stratford, Connecticut, and married Sarah, daughter of Edward Hinman, who was also the first of his family in America. Their son, Samuel (2) Roberts, was undoubtedly born in England, lived in Middletown, Connecticut, and died in 1726. He married Catherine Leete, who died October 13, 1693. Their son, Deacon Samuel Roberts, resided in Middletown, Connecticut, as early as 1691, and died there in 1739. He married, September 22, 1691, Mary Blake, daughter of John Blake, of Malden, England, born January 16, 1673, and died December 16, 1724. Their son, Ebenezer Roberts, born October 29, 1697, married, March 17, 1721, Mary Johnson, and had issue. Their son, Ebenezer Roberts, was an officer of the Revolution, serving with General Washington at New York, Trenton and Yorktown. He married and had a son, Ebenezer Cornwall Roberts, who married and had a son, Ebenezer Roberts, father of Mrs. William C. Skinner.

Ebenezer Roberts was born at Westfield, Connecticut, October 28, 1819, and died in Hartford, Connecticut, March 7, 1896, and in collateral line was also a descendant of Rev. Peter and Rev. Gershom Bulkley and Charles Chauncey, second president of Harvard College. He attended public school until fifteen, then

entered the employ of N. and W. Keney, advancing rapidly until 1855, when he was admitted to a partnership. Later the firm became Keney, Roberts & J. N. Goodwin, later Roberts & Keney, later Keney, Roberts & Company, finally Roberts, Tucker & Goodwin. The house was the oldest wholesale grocery concern in the State and one of the most successful, the Keney's and Mr. Roberts all accumulating substantial fortunes. The house established and ever maintained an enviable reputation for integrity, fair dealing and progressive spirit, Mr. Roberts being also well known in Hartford for his kindly manner, charity and activity in all good works. He was a director of the Hartford National Bank, Travelers Insurance Company, National Fire Insurance Company, Collins Company, Forsythe Manufacturing Company, Andros Paper Company, and trustee under the will of Henry Keney. He never sought nor held public office, and was a member and regular attendant of the Park Congregational Church.

Mr. Roberts married, January 18, 1843, Clarissa Bancroft, who died January 12, 1883, daughter of Bela and Clarissa (Root) Bancroft, of Granville, Massachusetts. Mr. and Mrs. Roberts were the parents of an only daughter, Florence Clarissa Roberts, who married Colonel William C. Skinner.

On the day of the funeral of Mr. Roberts the wholesale houses of Hartford were closed from two until four p. m., and at a meeting of the board of directors of the Hartford National Bank held March 10, 1896, the following resolution was adopted and ordered placed upon the minutes of the board:

Mr. Ebenezer Roberts died at his home on the seventh instant in the seventy-seventh year of his age and since fifteen years old a resident of the city. In him departed a good citizen, an honest,

deservedly successful merchant, leaving a good name. Mr. Roberts has been a useful, conservative director of this bank since 1870. To the members of the board it is the loss of an honored associate. With some of the older members he had longer and more intimate relations, and these deeply feel the absence of an old familiar friend.

U. S. BRIDGMAN,
Cashier.

TUTTLE, Hon. Joseph Parsons,

Lawyer, Jurist.

The legal profession of Hartford has many representatives, yet none who are more devoted to their profession, or any more earnest in the discharge of professional duties than the Hon. Joseph P. Tuttle, whose thorough knowledge of all branches of law has enabled him to maintain a foremost position. Judge Tuttle is a member of one of the oldest families in New England, a family noted for its patriotism, the members thereof having won positions of prominence in political, professional and mercantile circles.

(I) William Tuttle, the pioneer ancestor of the branch of the family here under consideration, crossed the ocean from England, accompanied by his wife Elizabeth, in 1635, and located in New Haven, Connecticut, he then being twenty-six years of age. It was said of him that "he was a man of courage, enterprise, intelligence, probity and piety, and that none of the colonists stood higher socially than he."

(II) Joseph Tuttle, son of William and Elizabeth Tuttle, was baptized in New Haven, Connecticut, 1640, and died there in 1690. He married, in 1667, Hannah, daughter of Captain Thomas Munson.

(III) Joseph (2) Tuttle, son of Joseph (I) and Hannah (Munson) Tuttle, was born in New Haven, Connecticut, in 1668. He married, in 1691, Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas Sanford, of Milford, Connecticut.

(IV) Noah Tuttle, son of Joseph (2) and Elizabeth (Sanford) Tuttle, was born in New Haven, Connecticut, October 12, 1694. He married, December 1, 1720, Rachel Hoadley. She died April 7, 1749.

(V) Joseph (3) Tuttle, son of Noah and Rachel (Hoadley) Tuttle, was born in New Haven, Connecticut, July 18, 1734. He resided on that part of the paternal estate known in recent years as the Townsend farm. During the Revolutionary War his house and barn were burned by the British. In 1799 he removed to Durham, Connecticut. He married, in 1761, Mary, daughter of Daniel and Abigail (Denison) Granger, of Suffield, Connecticut.

(VI) Joseph (4) Tuttle, son of Joseph (3) and Mary (Granger) Tuttle, was born in East Haven, Connecticut, July 4, 1769, and died in Durham, Connecticut, January 16, 1857. He purchased his father's estate in East Haven. He enlisted his services in the War of 1812 and became a member of the Sixth Company, Connecticut State Troops, under Captain Butler. He married (first) ———, and (second) Phebe Smith.

(VII) Joseph Nelson Tuttle, son of Joseph (4) and Phebe (Smith) Tuttle, transformed his given names and always wrote his signature as Nelson J. Tuttle. He was born August 5, 1836, and died in Hartford, Connecticut, January 18, 1910. In 1886 he became a resident of Hartford, and engaged in the carriage business there until 1898, in which year he retired from active pursuits. He was a staunch adherent of the principles of the Democratic party, took an active interest in public affairs, and served for six years as a judge of probate. He was a member of Evening Star Lodge, No. 101, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, of Unionville. He married Antoinette Clara Par-

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John Gaylord Davenport

sons, of Unionville, Connecticut, who bore him three children, two of whom attained years of maturity, namely, Joseph Parsons, and Antoinette Frances, who became the wife of J. Arthur Smeaton, of Springfield.

(VIII) Joseph Parsons Tuttle, son of Nelson J. and Antoinette Clara (Parsons) Tuttle, was born in Unionville, Connecticut, June 12, 1865. He prepared for college in the high school of his native town, and was graduated from Yale University in 1889. Such was his industry and capacity, that in addition to the regular studies of his college course, he advanced himself sufficiently in the study of law so as to pass the examination for the senior class of the Yale Law School, after his graduation from the classical course. He remained in the law school but a short period of time, and then entered the law office of Judge William F. Henney, under whose competent instruction he progressed rapidly. On January 6, 1891, he was admitted to the bar of his native State, and immediately afterward began the active practice of his profession. On December 1, 1893, he formed a partnership with Albert C. Bill, under the firm name of Bill & Tuttle, and this connection continued for two decades, when it was dissolved at the time of Mr. Tuttle's appointment to the bench. The partnership was ideal in its warm friendship, harmony of thought and action, both partners being men of the highest integrity, well versed in the law and its application, and they enjoyed an extensive patronage. On February 25, 1913, Mr. Tuttle was appointed judge of the Superior Court, his term to expire in 1921. Previous to this, in 1891, he became a member of the City Council, and served until 1894. He was president of the lower board during the first year. He also served as clerk of the Hartford Police

Court from 1891 to 1893. He casts his vote for the candidates of the Democratic party, to which he has given his allegiance since attaining his majority. Judge Tuttle is a member of Hartford Lodge, No. 88, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons; Washington Commandery; Knights Templar; Connecticut Consistory, Sovereign Princes of the Royal Secret; Sphinx Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. He also holds membership in Crescent Lodge, Knights of Pythias.

Judge Tuttle married, March 21, 1894, Edith A., daughter of Walter S. and Adelaide (Phelps) Mather. They are the parents of two children: Rubena and Marion. The family is identified with the Asylum Hill Congregational Church.

Judge Tuttle is a careful student, a keen observer and an accurate thinker. In all his professional duties he acquits himself as is befitting the well equipped man of affairs, being quick in grasping the fundamental point involved in a question, and he states his opinion in a lucid manner, and as briefly as is consistent with making his position clearly understood. Personally he is popular, and socially occupies as high a position as he does professionally, and that is in the front ranks.

DAVENPORT, John G.,

Clergyman, Historian, Antiquarian.

The Rev. John Gaylord Davenport, D. D., was born in Wilton, Fairfield county, Connecticut, November 24, 1840, son of Charles Augustus and Sarah Maria (Gaylord) Davenport, and is a descendant in the eighth generation from the Rev. John Davenport, first minister of New Haven, 1638. His father, a farmer, and who served in various school and militia offices in Wilton, died at the early age of

forty-one. He is a descendant in the seventh generation from Deacon William Gaylord, of Windsor, Connecticut.

Dr. Davenport passed from the public school of his native place to the Wilton Classical Academy, and thence to Williams (Massachusetts) College, from which he was graduated in 1863 with high honors, being salutatorian and class day poet; and he received the master's degree from his *alma mater* in 1866. For a year he taught in a classical academy at Jewett, New York. He was a student in the Union Theological Seminary in 1865-66, and for two years following served as a tutor in Williams College, during the same period studying divinity under the distinguished Dr. Mark Hopkins. He was ordained to the Congregational ministry in Bridgeport, Connecticut, on July 1, 1868, and served as pastor of Park Street Church in that city for thirteen years, 1868-1881; in the latter year going to the pastorate of the Second Church of Waterbury, with which he yet remains, having been made pastor emeritus in 1911. He is an old and valued member of the Naugatuck Valley Association of Congregational Churches and Ministers, was Moderator of the General Association of Connecticut in 1897; for fourteen years was a corporate member of A. B. C. F. M. and is still an honorary member of the same.

Dr. Davenport has been a lifelong devotee of literature and history. His published volumes include "The Fulfillment," 1900; "Something Beyond, and Other Poems," 1914; and "Life of Moses Stuart;" besides numerous historical articles for the periodical press, and many addresses and poems for anniversary occasions. He is at present preparing an autobiographical volume which will prove rich in local historical material. He is a member of the Mattatuck, Connecticut

and National historical societies; the National Geographical Society; the Founders and Patriots of America, was a governor of the Connecticut Society and now for ten years is its chaplain; was also chaplain of the General Court, and deputy governor during the governor-generalship of the late Admiral Dewey; a member of the Civil Service Reform Association of Connecticut, and the American Hygiene Association. He is a past grand worthy patriarch of the Sons of Temperance; is a holder of Phi Beta Kappa honors, and in 1893 received from Williams College the degree of Doctor of Divinity.

Dr. Davenport married, at Wilton, Connecticut, November 29, 1866, Alice, daughter of George Burwell and Arethusa Lincoln Westcott. Of this marriage were born children: 1. Clarence Gaylord, born April 21, 1868; died in the service of his country during the Spanish-American War, at Ponce, Porto Rico, 1898. 2. Lilian Louisa, born June 23, 1874; now wife of William A. Jones, of Wilton, Connecticut. 3. Mary Lindley, born March 12, 1877; now wife of Herbert J. Wilcox, of Waterbury, Connecticut.

FULTON, William Shirley,

Man of Affairs.

William S. Fulton, a representative citizen of Waterbury, has won the regard of the community in which his entire life has been passed. He has worked his way upward to responsible position with one of the leading manufacturing establishments of Waterbury, and has proved his public spirit and interest in many of the movements calling for the aid of all loyal friends of the city by active participation.

William Edwards Fulton, father of William S. Fulton, was born August 8, 1852, in Brooklyn, New York. It was

here that he passed his childhood and early youth until he had reached the age of thirteen, when his parents removed to New York City, after which he made his home there for a number of years. He had begun his education in the Brooklyn public schools and continued it in those of Manhattan, attending the Thirteenth Street Grammar School for a time. He completed his education at the College of the City of New York, from which he graduated, and immediately entered the woolen commission business in New York. His unusual ability in the realm of business was early apparent, and was noted by no less a man than A. S. Chase, the great Waterbury manufacturer, with whom the younger man was acquainted. The latter did not remain long in business in New York, but was persuaded by Mr. Chase to abandon it, and he therefore removed to Waterbury, Connecticut, in 1873. Since that time he has been associated with the various interests in the city, and held many important posts in that great establishment. But Mr. Fulton's ability is of so large an order, and his powers of organization and management so unmistakable, that it was not long before he became an important figure in the financial and industrial world irrespective of his connection with the Chase concerns, and he is now identified with a number of the most important institutions of the city, such as the Manufacturers' Bank of Waterbury, of which he is vice-president, the Colonial Trust Company, of which he is director, and the Dime Savings Bank, of which he is a trustee.

Mr. Fulton is not one of those men who are wholly wrapped up in business interests, although in his case the demands made upon his time and energies are exacting in the extreme. His viewpoint is too broad, however, to permit him to

forget the other aspects of the life of his community, and he is consequently active in many of the movements undertaken for the general advancement of the city. An Episcopalian in religious belief, he is a member of St. John's Church of that denomination and most prominent in the affairs of the parish, being a vestryman and a liberal supporter of its philanthropic work. He is a member of the Republican party, but does not take an active part in local politics, and is unambitious of anything like political preference or public office. Mr. Fulton is a member of the local lodge of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows.

He married, October 23, 1877, Ida Eleana Lewis, daughter of Edward C. Lewis, a sketch of whom follows. To Mr. and Mrs. Fulton three children have been born as follows: Lewis Edwards; William Shirley, of whom further; and Irving Kent, engaged in farming at Salisbury, Connecticut, married Elizabeth Warner, a daughter of Judge Donald T. Warner, of that place.

William Shirley Fulton, son of William E. Fulton, was born in Waterbury, Connecticut, November 23, 1880, and there has ever resided. After preparatory study he entered the Hotchkiss School, whence he was graduated in 1899. In September of the same year he entered Yale University, there completed the academic course and was graduated with the class of 1903. He then began a connection with the Waterbury Machine Company and its successor, the Waterbury Farrell Foundry & Machine Company, which has never been interrupted. He began as a worker in the shop, but soon passed to a position of office responsibility, and steadily advancing he became in 1905 assistant treasurer, and in 1906 treasurer. He continued in the last named position until 1911, when the Waterbury Machine and

the Farrell Foundry companies consolidated under the corporate title, The Waterbury Farrell Foundry & Machine Company. With the merging of the two interests, Mr. Fulton was returned to his former position, assistant treasurer, but in 1914 was again elected treasurer, serving until 1916, when the additional distinction of vice-president was accorded him by the board of directors. His decade of service in the treasurer's office has given him a wide experience in corporation finance, and he has served the company faithfully and well, contributing to its general prosperity by a wise administration of his office. He has other and varied business interests, among which being a member of the board of directors of the Colonial Trust Company, but gives to the duties of his office the majority of his interest and time. He is a member of the Waterbury Club and the Country Club of Waterbury, and seeks relaxation from business cares in the recreations they offer as well as in their social enjoyments.

Mr. Fulton married, January 10, 1906, Rose Henkly Hayden, daughter of Edward Simon and Elizabeth Gilder (Kellogg) Hayden, former highly esteemed residents of Waterbury, now deceased, her father having been an inventor of a process of separating metals by electricity. Mr. and Mrs. Fulton have two children: William Hayden, born March 12, 1907, and Elizabeth, January 14, 1910.

LEWIS, Edward C.,

Manufacturer, Financier.

There are few men of the many who have been connected with Waterbury's manufacturing interests who started with a feebler prospect of ever reaching the eminent position to which he rose, and fewer still who more richly deserve the success attained. His life from the age of

ten years was devoted to some form of manufacturing and in practical foundry work, and in executive ability nor in the art of managing men had he any superior. The Bridgeport Iron Works, in which he learned his trade, he afterward controlled, and in Waterbury and surrounding towns he had large manufacturing interests. He came to this country a child of four, began work at ten, yet such was his native intelligence, so keen his powers of observation and absorption that he became a well informed man, managing with rare skill the large interests committed to his care. For forty years he was associated with the Farrell Foundry & Machine Company, of Ansonia, and in all that period there was no act committed against the welfare of an employee, nor was an unkind word spoken by any of the principals of that corporation intended to wound or annoy, or in any way mar the relations which ever existed. In these days of self assertion and intense rivalry, such a record is most unusual and reflects the greatest credit upon Mr. Lewis and the Farrells, father, son and grandson.

Edward C. Lewis, son of John and Mary Lewis, was born at Welsh Pool, North Waters, Great Britain, September 23, 1826, and died at Waterbury, Connecticut, in 1901. When four years of age he was brought to the United States by his parents, who settled at Bridgeport, Connecticut, where his father, a master spinner, secured employment in the cotton mills operated by Thatcher & Burnell. The lad attended public school until ten years of age, then began working in the same mill as his father, continuing until eighteen years of age. He then became an apprentice in the Bridgeport Iron Works, learning the moulder's trade and becoming an expert in all that pertained to foundry work, moulding, casting and superintending. The skill and knowledge

he there acquired was the stepping stone to his later success, and was won by hard work and industrious application.

In 1847, being then twenty-one years of age, he went to Birmingham, Connecticut, as foreman in the foundry of Colburn & Bassett, a prominent firm of iron masters in their day. In 1847 he first entered the employ of Almon Farrell, superintending the erection and starting of his original foundry and machine shop at Ansonia, Connecticut, from which grew one of the largest businesses of its kind in the United States. Mr. Lewis returned to Bridgeport in 1849, and for about a year worked in the Bridgeport Iron Works, the plant in which he learned his trade. In 1850 he was again in Birmingham for a time in charge of the Birmingham Iron Foundry. He came to Waterbury in 1852 as foreman of the Waterbury Foundry Company, then controlled by the Messrs. Farrell, of Ansonia. He was in virtual charge of the Waterbury plant and soon gave tangible evidence to both his employers and his employees of his fitness for the position. He soon acquired an interest in the company, the Farrells recognizing the fact that they had secured the services of a superior manager as well as a practical workman. In a short time he became the active manager and head of the Waterbury concern, and later became treasurer of the Farrell Foundry & Machine Company, of Ansonia, a further testimonial to his ability. It is also worthy of remark that from 1857 until his death he was a director of that company.

The Farrell interests in Ansonia and Waterbury were united until 1880, when Mr. Lewis, wishing to become head of his business that he might thereon indelibly stamp the impress of his own individuality, purchased the Farrell stock in the Waterbury plant, became head, and ever

remained the chief executive of the Waterbury Foundry Company, in which his was the controlling interest. He associated with him as stockholders and directors young and virile men, whose quality he had tested, namely: William E. Fulton, George B. Lamb and W. Curtiss, upon whom later the business of management fell.

The years brought him prosperity and high reputation, his interests extending to many other manufacturing corporations in Waterbury and other towns, his acknowledged ability making him a desirable addition to any corporation. He was a director of several financial institutions, president of the Oakville Pin Company, president of the Capewell Horse Nail Company of Hartford, director of the Manufacturers' National Bank and of the Dime Savings Bank of Waterbury, and regarded as one of the ablest and most successful business men of his section of the State. The term "self made" is a hackneyed one and often misapplied, but no other so well fits Mr. Lewis. While he was endowed by his parents with superior intelligence, a strong frame and a stout heart, he had none of the advantages of higher education, and his only influential friends were those he won by his own demonstration of ability to serve them. His knowledge was practical, gained by contact with men in the shop with whom he worked shoulder to shoulder, and with men of high rank with whom he sat in conclave around the directors' table or in executive session. He was liberal and just in his dealings, progressive in his business methods, public-spirited in his citizenship, popular with all classes of men. Often his fellow citizens persuaded him to serve them in public office, but he was essentially a business man and had little taste for office. He served as a Republican in the State

Legislature, elected from the Democratic city of Waterbury in 1883, running against an able Democratic opponent, and in 1888 was the Republican nominee for Congress from the Second Connecticut District. His opponent was Carlos French, a popular Democrat of the Naugatuck Valley, by whom he was defeated, Mr. Lewis, even with his great personal popularity, not being able to overcome the normal Democratic majority.

Mr. Lewis married, October 29, 1850, Harriet M. Phippeny, of Hartford. They were the parents of seven children, four of whom are living: Edward F., born August 10, 1862; Truman S., September 15, 1866; Ida E., married William E. Fulton; Mary S., married William J. Schlegel.

COOK, Charles Banister,

Manufacturer, Financier.

Charles Banister Cook, vice-president and factory manager of the Royal Type-writer Company of Hartford, Connecticut, has arrived at the position which he holds through sheer force of knowledge and understanding of the compelling forces which actuate every wheel and cog in the plant which is under his supervision. Such knowledge cannot be gained in a course of technical training. The modern craving for efficiency has made the mistake in its rapid haste toward reform and its desire to conserve the energy wasted under old methods, of putting into executive positions in factories men fresh from the technical courses of colleges. The value of the college training must not, of course, be underestimated, but it is more often than not, overestimated. Charles B. Cook is not a college trained man. He has traveled every step of the way from apprenticeship to the position which he now holds over a road which has not been made smooth by any

efforts other than his own. To the graduates of large universities, the condition of hunting a job is practically unknown. Mr. Cook walked the streets of New York City for many months seeking a job, often finding as many as one hundred and fifty applicants at six o'clock a. m. for a position which had been advertised for nine o'clock. It is only by actually experiencing conditions that true and adequate understanding of them can be gained. Mr. Cook has a practical knowledge of everything required of a man in the shop, and knows what it is fair to expect of a man in any position which is under his management. Because he has worked among them, he knows the psychological conditions that affect men in their relations toward their work, toward their subordinates, and toward each other, and through intelligent handling of the problem which this presents has been able to bring about the most friendly relations between his subordinates and himself. Content among workmen and goodwill toward the company is of prime importance in increasing the efficiency of a plant. Every comfort and convenience that the most advanced students of factory conditions recommend for better conditions of working, health and happiness of employes has been installed in the plant.

Mr. Cook has profited by every step in his career, turning every situation with which he has had to cope to advantage; he has turned to his advantage the mistakes of other employers and superiors in their attitude toward the men under them. The result is that he is always accessible to his men, and is sought as a sort of high tribunal in affairs of importance. He shows them that their advancement not only benefits themselves, but is of advantage to the factory. He believes in building up from material recruited inside the plant, and a cause of his popularity with



Chas. Cook,

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his men is his application of this principle in the fact that he does not bring men from outside the establishment to fill higher and better positions. Mr. Cook's motive in keeping in touch with his men springs not only from a desire to promote friendly feelings toward the company and himself, but from a genuine desire to encourage and educate his men in the art of making the most of themselves, and achieving the full possibilities of their talents. It is an instinctive desire to lend a helping hand to every fellow creature. He was born a leader among men, and by thoughtful observation and the study of nearly all that has been written on the subject, has made himself masterful, executive, forceful, progressive and aggressive, but without that disagreeable quality of pugnacity. His rule is one of reason and persuasion, and he leads men to see that their own self interest leads in the direction in which he wants them to go. Courtesy, thoroughness and system are guiding principles in Mr. Cook's life. His career is an example of the opportunities which American industry presents to every man who has the keenness to see its possibilities and the courage to grasp them in whatever form they are offered. Despite the fact that he spent the long working hours of the day in manual labor in the shop, he studied at night to acquire a thorough knowledge of the scientific principles underlying his work, and to keep abreast with the latest developments in the mechanical world. He is a preacher and exemplar of optimism, and has a contagious enthusiasm for his work which he imparts to all who come in contact with him. He has endeavored, not by preaching, but by an appeal to their reason to set before his men the value of clean, upright living, and the advantage in material things which results from it.

Charles Banister Cook, son of William

and Sarah (Sewell) Cook, was born at Sydenham, England, October 14, 1875. His father was the son of Samuel Roberts and Ann (Carrier) Cook, residents of Rochford, England, and was born in that town, October 4, 1839. He attended the Rochford National School, and was a member of the Congregational church. He married, at Runwell, Essex, March 29, 1867, Sarah Sewell, who was born at Billericary, Essex, England. He has been an enthusiastic horseman all his life, and has had charge of some of the famous hunting stables of England.

Charles B. Cook was educated in the parochial school of the Episcopal church until he reached the age of nine years, after which time he attended the Hazeltine Road Board School until he was eleven years old. Then his formal education ceased, and the excellent training which he has since then acquired has been the result of burning the midnight oil into the "wee sma' hours" of the morning. He was ambitious and willing to pay the price of the sacrifice which this meant. As is always the case, those who have bought education at a dear price, appreciate it to an extent impossible of conception to those who have taken it casually. Mr. Cook has, therefore, ever since been an active and ardent supporter of every movement having for its objective the bringing of educational opportunities within the reach of those who in early life have been denied them. At the age of eleven years he went to work as a gardener, and from that time until he was fourteen found employment in such unskilled labor as a child of his years could perform. Upon reaching fourteen years he became a messenger in the telegraph service of the government. (Telegraph is a government monopoly in England). At seventeen he went into the electrical department of the General Post

Office, the first position in which his work was mechanical.

Mr. Cook came to America at the age of nineteen years, and went to Albany, New York, where he was employed in a large commercial house for two years. He then decided to enter upon a mechanical line of work and went to New York City in search of work, searching for many months before he finally secured a position in the factory of the Underwood Typewriter Company at Bayonne, New Jersey, as stock boy. When he left that company in 1907, he was one of the leaders, in charge of eighteen hundred men, and his rise was by no other forces than his natural aptitude for the work, industry, initiative and ambition to succeed, qualities which win success wherever and by whomever they are exercised, and without which success by honorable means is impossible. In 1907, Mr. Cook became assistant factory manager for the Royal Typewriter Company, then located in Brooklyn, New York. The factory was brought to Hartford, Connecticut, in 1908, and he had an important part in the colossal task of transplanting a large manufacturing plant. In Hartford the difficulties experienced in Brooklyn from a large floating working population have been reduced to a minimum of about three and one-half per cent. Manufacturers have come to realize the expense involved in training a workman, and that the investment is totally lost when the worker leaves his job. Factories, therefore, which have instituted departments for scientific study of conditions have become alive to the desirability of locating their plants where workers are not drawn from a constantly shifting population. In 1911, Mr. Cook was made factory manager, and on January 6, 1913, was elected vice-president and a director of the company which now employs about two thousand hands,

and is excelled by no factory of its type, as regards equipment. As has been mentioned before, it has all the latest appliances for safe-guarding the life and health of the employes, including an emergency hospital and a trained fire company. The factory also has a dining room, a magnificent library, and a Mutual Benefit Association.

Mr. Cook is connected in an advisory and executive capacity with several financial and commercial organizations. He is president of the Midwood Theater, Inc., of Brooklyn, New York, and a director of the Hartford Morris Plan Bank. He has always been deeply interested in educational affairs, and is a director of the Young Men's Christian Association, and of Hillyer's Institute, in the educational departments of these institutions. He was chairman of the building committee that erected the present Young Men's Christian Association Building, which is one of the handsomest, most convenient, and best equipped to be found in any city of Hartford's size in the entire country. Mr. Cook is vice-president of the Hartford Chamber of Commerce. He is also vice-president of the Rotary Club. He is a Republican in politics, but has no further connection with the political world than that of the ordinary man of affairs, interested in the political issues of his day. He has, however, served on the Republican town committee. He is now a member of the Board of Education, in which capacity he has done some very valuable work for the city of Hartford. He was the originator of the continuation work of the High School, which provides vocational training for young men. The introduction of this form of training into the high schools was the successful termination of a six years' battle against conservatism by Mr. Cook and those interested with him in the issue.

Mr. Cook is a member of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers; of the Society for Industrial Education; of the Hartford Lodge, No. 88, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons; of Summit Lodge, No. 44, Independent Order of Odd Fellows; and the Hartford Club.

Mr. Cook married Eliza, daughter of Joseph Johnston, of Albany, New York. Their children are: Dorothy Lansing, Charles B., Jr., and Alan Sewell. The family are members of Trinity Episcopal Church.

Because of the fact that he is thoroughly conversant with every phase of factory life, Mr. Cook is regarded as an authority on it, and has written many articles on efficiency, factory management and allied subjects for technical journals. He is the author of a book that has had a very wide sale, entitled, "Factory Management." This covers factory accounting and the human element of the plant. The following excerpt gives in the form of a *resumé* Mr. Cook's ideas and theories on the subject of coöperative industrial education, for which he has labored unceasingly for several years:

After a great deal of time and thought in regard to some way of procuring additional education for our shop boys, it has strongly forced itself upon me that a system of technical training, under proper tutorage, and under the apprenticeship system is what the manufacturers of Hartford need to-day. Our shop boys, good and bad, as far as ability goes, are being put into positions whereby they are simply cogs in the wheel of a great system, becoming specialists in a meagre capacity, and the time comes when, too late to turn themselves, advancement is out of the question, due to their restricted experience. The boy of well-to-do parents escapes this condition as he can make changes without interference of the stoppage of pay that goes to the needy family, and who has a better educational foundation. What we want in Hartford, and please let us emphasize this, is an educational course, followed and endorsed by most or all factories of this city for the boys who are ambitious and have ability.

Under the present system of our factories, important position are filled by men from outside, and you will, I think, agree with me, that most of them could have been filled from the ranks if the employees had had the advantage of coöperative education.

WELCH, Archibald Ashley,

Insurance Actuary.

Through the work of actuaries, life insurance has been reduced to an exact science. In the earlier days of the business complete reliance was placed upon a single table of mortality rates, but now that there are companies in our country whose life has passed the half century mark, such companies rely more upon their own actuarial departments, and the result of their own experience. This has given those departments an added importance, and to-day no company can succeed that is weak in actuarial strength, for the actuary is the mathematical sheet anchor of his company, and on his exactness in preparing the different tables of figures hangs the weal or woe of that company. For a quarter of a century Mr. Welch has been an actuary, and that he is to-day actuary and vice-president of the Phoenix Mutual Life Insurance Company, and has been chosen president of the Actuarial Society of America is all the proof that is needed to establish the high value of his attainment. The four generations of his ancestors, beginning with Rev. Daniel Welch, of the third generation, have been students or graduates of Yale College, and there he entered but did not graduate with his class, leaving at the end of his junior year, but later returned and received his degree.

Rev. Daniel Welch was a son of Thomas Welch, a large landowner of Windham county, Connecticut, son of James Welch, the American founder of the family, who was a soldier in King Philip's War in

1676. He received land for his services in that war at Voluntown, Connecticut, and leaving Rhode Island, he settled upon his land at Voluntown, where he died prior to 1726. In 1702 he was living in Plainfield, Connecticut. Rev. Daniel Welch was a graduate of Yale, class of 1749, was ordained minister over the church at North Mansfield, June 29, 1752, and continued its pastor until his death, April 29, 1782.

His son, Rev. Moses Cook Welch, D. D., was a graduate of Yale, class of 1772, taught school, studied law, but in deference to his father's wishes discontinued it, served for a time in the Revolutionary army, illness ending his service, then studied divinity and succeeded his honored father as minister of the church at North Mansfield, being ordained June 2, 1784. He continued in the ministry until his death, April 21, 1824, having been pastor of the same church forty years. He was a member of the Yale College Corporation, 1822-24, and received in 1824 the degree of Doctor of Divinity from Dartmouth College. Many of his sermons, addresses and essays have been published.

His son, Dr. Archibald Welch, attended medical lectures at Yale College, and was licensed to practice in September, 1816, but not until 1836 did he receive his degree of M. D. from Yale, having then been in successful practice at Mansfield and Wethersfield, Connecticut, for twenty years. He practiced at Mansfield, 1816-32; at Wethersfield, 1832-48, and at Hartford from 1841 until his death, 1853. For ten years he was in charge of the medical department of the Connecticut State Prison, was secretary, vice-president and president of the State Medical Society. He represented his district in the State Assembly, was a strenuous advocate of the temperance cause, well informed on

all questions of public interest, and a formidable antagonist in discussion or debate. He was highly esteemed, was a skillful physician, very hospitable, witty, lively and entertaining in speech, generous with his wealth and freely helped those in need. He met his death in the disaster at Norwalk, Connecticut, when the train upon which he was returning with other prominent physicians from a meeting of the American Medical Association, in New York, went into the river through an open drawbridge.

His son, Henry Kirk White Welch, was born at Mansfield, Connecticut, January 1, 1821, and died in November, 1870. He was a graduate of Yale, class of 1842, studied law, became a law partner of Judge Nathaniel Shipman, was highly rated as a lawyer, and was a director of the old Continental Insurance Company. He took a keen interest in public affairs, filled many offices of public trust, represented Hartford in the General Assembly, and was chairman of the high school committee. He was a man of high ideals, cultured tastes, and the soul of honor. Mr. Welch married, October 5, 1858, Susan Leavitt Goodwin, of Hartford, daughter of Edward and Eliza Amy (Sheldon) Goodwin. Children: Archibald Ashley, of whom further; Edward G., born January 14, 1861, died in 1894; Frances G., born March 7, 1864, became the wife of Bernard T. Williams; Henry Kirk White, born December 4, 1865, associated officially with the J. B. Williams Company, of Glastonbury, Connecticut; Lewis S., born July 19, 1867, graduate of Yale, class of 1889, and the first editor of "Yale Alumni Weekly."

The Goodwin family, of which Mrs. Henry Kirk White Welch was a representative, was founded in America by Ozias Goodwin, who came with his brother, Elder William Goodwin, and settled in

Hartford, Connecticut, where Ozias Goodwin in 1639-40 had a house and lot "on the highway leading from Seth Grant's house to Centinal Hill." From Ozias Goodwin and his wife, Mary (Woodward) Goodwin, whom he married in England, the line of descent was through their son, Nathaniel Goodwin; his son, Samuel Goodwin; his son, Samuel (2) Goodwin; his son, George Goodwin; his son, Edward Goodwin, father of Mrs. Weich. George Goodwin, born January 7, 1757, died May 13, 1844. At the age of nine years he became office boy to Thomas Green, who founded the Hartford "Courant," October 29, 1764. From that time until 1836 George Goodwin was connected with the "Courant" as office boy, apprentice, editor and owner, and when in 1836 the paper was sold to J. L. Boswell one of the stipulations of the contract was that Mr. Goodwin should have the privilege of working in the "Courant" office whenever he pleased, and until very near the close of his life he availed himself of this right. Edward Goodwin, his son, born December 7, 1800, was a graduate of Yale, class of 1823. He entered the law school of Judge Reeve at Litchfield, but at the solicitation of his father gave up the study of law and became editor of the "Courant." When his father retired from the "Courant" in 1836, Edward Goodwin associated with his father and brothers in the firm of Goodwin & Company, publishers and paper manufacturers, and in the firm of H. & E. Goodwin until going out of business in 1861. He was later deputy collector of internal revenue, but from 1861 was practically retired from public life. He was a man of strong natural ability and cultivated literary tastes, a student of classics and a fine Latin scholar. He married (second) November 3, 1820, Eliza Amy (Lewis) Sheldon, born in Goshen, Connecticut, December

29, 1798, died January 7, 1887, daughter of Elihu and Clarinda (Stanley) Lewis, of Onondaga county, New York, and widow of Henry Sheldon, of Litchfield, Connecticut. Edward Goodwin died October 25, 1883, nearly three years after celebrating the golden anniversary of his second wedding day. Children of second marriage: Edward, married Annie S. Conklin; Susan Leavitt, born March 31, 1834, married Henry Kirk White Welch, of previous mention; Sheldon, born July 7, 1836, married Emma S. Messenger.

Archibald Ashley Welch, eldest son of Henry Kirk White and Susan Leavitt (Goodwin) Welch, was born at Hartford, Connecticut, October 6, 1859, in which city he has since resided. He passed through all grades of the North School and the high school, graduating in the class of 1878. He then entered Yale College, completing his junior year, then left college to engage in business life. He spent the years until 1890 as clerk in the actuary's office of the Travelers' Insurance Company of Hartford, resigning to accept the office of actuary of the Phoenix Mutual Life Insurance Company of Hartford. In 1891 he completed his senior year course at Yale, and was awarded his degree of Bachelor of Arts, class of 1882. He has continued as actuary of the Phoenix until the present time (1917), and in 1904 was elected second vice-president, receiving the appointment of vice-president in January, 1915. He is also a trustee of the Society for Savings, and a director of the Hartford Retreat, one of the United States trustees for the Prussian Life Insurance Company, and a director of the Chamber of Commerce. For fifteen years he served as chairman of the high school committee, and is ex-secretary and now vice-president of the American School for the Deaf. He is an ex-president of the Actuarial Society of

America, a member of the Hartford, Hartford Golf, University, Farmington Country clubs, the Graduates Club of New Haven, the University and Yale clubs of New York City, and Delta Kappa Epsilon and Delta Kappa fraternities. In religious affiliation he is a member of the Christian Science church, and in politics a Republican.

Mr. Welch married, October 24, 1889, Ellen Bunce, daughter of James M. and Elizabeth (Chester) Bunce. James M. Bunce was a wholesale grocer of Hartford, and vice-president of the Hartford, Providence & Fishkill Railroad Company.

TRAUT, George Washington,

Manufacturer, Financier.

Three generations of this ancient German family have contributed to the industrial and commercial greatness of New Britain, Connecticut: Frederick A. Traut, the founder; Justus A. Traut, his son; George W. Traut, his grandson, all men of education, mechanical genius and wealth. Frederick A. and Justus A. Traut have now passed to their reward, having borne well their part in life's activities. After over half a century of life in his adopted city, Justus A. Traut thus expressed his sentiments as a proud and loyal citizen of the United States: "A man's nationality remains part of him always, and this is as it should be. I cannot help feeling a double sense of loyalty as if the roots of my life-tree were divided, one-half still growing in the Vaterland, while the other is thriving in the generous atmosphere of this glorious republic, and more closely confined in the atmosphere and circle of my friends and business associates of a lifetime in whose midst I hope to enjoy many a year of active and therefore happy usefulness."

Frederick A. Traut acquired a large

estate near Berlin, Germany, his fortune arising from the invention of a wood veneering machine which came into universal use. The political upheavals of his period caught him in their meshes, causing him to sell his estate and remove to the city of Berlin. Later he came to the United States, located in New Britain, Connecticut, where he was identified with the firm of Hall & Knapp.

Justus A. Traut, son of Frederick A. Traut, was born in Pottsdam, Germany, in 1839, died in New Britain, Connecticut, in 1909. He completed a course of study in the gymnasium at Berlin when but fifteen years of age, being the youngest member of his class. His father in the meantime had gone to the United States and in 1854, after graduation, the son joined his father in New Britain, that "City of Inventions." He also obtained a position with the firm of Hall & Knapp, continuing until that company was absorbed by the Stanley Rule & Level Company in 1856. He then transferred his services to the new owners, and for over half a century contributed to its greatness. He inherited his father's inventive genius and added to the family fame through his many inventions, numbering over three hundred, for which patents were issued. The special line which occupied the genius of this "king of inventors" was the invention and perfection of tools and instruments used by carpenters and wood workers, also instruments of precision used by constructive mechanics and engineers the world over. These, when placed upon the market, with the style and finish characteristic of every tool and instrument which bore the trade mark of the Stanley Rule & Level Company, gained the instant attention of the trade and when placed in actual use quickly demonstrated their practical value to mechanic and engineer. While tools and

instruments gave him his fame as an inventor, he went far afield, and there are many inventions used in the home and elsewhere which bear his name. He did not confine himself strictly to the Stanley Rule & Level Company, but was identified with other manufacturing corporations as director, and in 1888 organized the Traut & Hine Manufacturing Company, of which he was president until his death. He was a great lover of out-of-door life and a devoted student of nature. He served on the board of directors of New Britain General Hospital from its organization, and held many city and town offices.

Mr. Traut married Louisa B. Burckhardt, daughter of Christian B. Burckhardt, of Giessen, Upper Hesse Province, Germany. They were the parents of two sons who grew to adult years: George W., of further mention, and Frank L., vice-president of the Traut & Hine Company. Mrs. Traut died in 1887.

George Washington Traut, elder son of Justus A. and Louisa B. (Burckhardt) Traut, was born in New Britain, Connecticut, February 22, 1869. He was educated in the public schools, and at the completion of his high school course in 1888 at once began work in the line of activity in which his father and his grandfather had won such enviable reputation. He was endowed with their love of mechanical and manufacturing operations, and had not his path led along the line of executive and managerial responsibility, he would have been as great a success in the mechanical department. In 1888 his career as a manufacturer began with the establishment of the Traut & Hine Manufacturing Company, of which his honored father was founder and head. George W. Traut was chosen treasurer of the company, and from 1888 until 1909 was also general manager. The company has had

a most successful career and holds honorable position among the industrial enterprises of New Britain. On the death of his father in 1909, Mr. Traut succeeded him as president of the company, also holding in connection with the executive management the office of treasurer. He is also a director of the Savings Bank of New Britain, the New Britain National Bank and the United States Fastener Company of Boston. This record of the business activities of three generations is one of unusual interest, and stands as another proof that in the transplanting process German efficiency does not lose its potency, but in this free soil and generous atmosphere gains additional force and strength.

He has long taken a deep interest in the New Britain General Hospital, of which his father was one of the founders, and is now a member of the board of directors. He is a Republican in politics, and as a member of Common Council rendered valued service to the cause of good government. For twelve years he has been a member of the Board of Education and a warm friend of the public school system. He is a member of the South Congregational Church; Harmony Lodge, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons; Giddings Chapter, Royal Arch Masons; Doric Council, Royal and Select Masters, of New Britain; Washington Commandery, Knights Templar; and Sphinx Temple, Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. His clubs are the New Britain, Farmington Country and Turn Verein of New Britain. From his own experience and as a guide to true success in life, Mr. Traut emphasizes: "Absolute honesty and faithfulness, perseverance in business affairs and fair treatment to every one." These are the principles by which his own career has been guided and from the fullness of his success their value is proven.

Mr. Traut married, May 1, 1895, Amalie A. B. Sternberg, daughter of A. C. Sternberg, of West Hartford. They are the parents of five children: Justus A., died in infancy; Elizabeth, Francesca I., Amalie L. and Anna C. The family home is "Traut Lodge," New Britain.

BURRALL, John Milton,
Manufacturer.

The Burrall family in this line is of pure English descent, the family one of worth and influence in England from an early period, and it has been represented in this country for several centuries, its members in the various generations ranking among the prominent and progressive citizens of this Commonwealth.

(I) The earliest known ancestor of the line of the Burrall family herein followed was William Burrall, a native of England, a chemist and refiner of metals, who was induced to come to America in 1715 by the owner of copper mines in Simsbury, Connecticut. The headquarters were located in Boston, Massachusetts, where Mr. Burrall resided for a time, removing to Simsbury, Connecticut, about 1720. He married (first) Joanna Westover, who remained in England, and shortly after his arrival here she died at Redworth, England. He married (second) Hannah, widow of Thomas Welton, of Waterbury, to whom she was married March 9, 1714; he died in Waterbury, April 9, 1717. She was born March 12, 1694, daughter of Josiah and Hannah (Westover) Allford, of Simsbury. William Burrall died in Connecticut, 1723.

(II) Colonel Charles Burrall, son of William Burrall, was born February 21, 1720, in Simsbury, Connecticut, and died October 7, 1803. He settled in Canaan, Connecticut, of which town he was one of the grantees, probably before 1750, and

was its representative in the General Court in 1760-61-62-63, 1766, 1769, 1770-71-72-73-74, 1778-79, 1781-82-83, 1785-86-87-88. In 1769 he was styled captain, 1770 major, and in 1778 and thenceforward colonel. He received his commission as colonel from Governor Trumbull, and led the troops of that State in the battle of Ticonderoga. His regiment was the Fourteenth Connecticut Militia, which did such good service under General Gates in New York in 1777, and later at Bennington, Vermont. He married for his second wife, December 25, 1746, Abigail Kellogg, born September 28, 1728, and died January 28, 1789.

(III) Captain Charles (2) Burrall, son of Colonel Charles (1) Burrall, was born February 18, 1751, and died January 17, 1820. He also represented the town of Canaan, Connecticut, in the State Legislature in 1789-90, 1792-93-94-95. He married Anna Beebe, of Canaan, Connecticut.

(IV) Charles (3) Burrall, son of Captain Charles (2) Burrall, married Lucy Beach, and among their children was John Milton, of whom further.

(V) John Milton Burrall, son of Charles (3) and Lucy (Beach) Burrall, was born in Canaan, Connecticut, January 8, 1817. He was educated in the schools of Canaan and Hartford Academy, and after completing his studies he served an apprenticeship at the trade of cabinetmaking in Hartford, of which city he was a resident four years. He then engaged in business in Plymouth and conducted the same until October, 1849, in which year he formed a partnership with George Root, of Waterbury, and they established a furniture store on East Main street, Waterbury, under the firm name of J. M. Burrall & Company. In 1852 a building was erected at No. 60 Banks street, where the partners conducted a furniture and undertaking business under the name of

Burrall & Root, and later the business was conducted under the names of J. M. Burrall & Sons and J. M. Burrall & Company. Mr. Burrall was one of the oldest business men in Waterbury, also one of the most successful, conducting his business along honorable and straightforward lines, winning and retaining the respect and esteem of all with whom he had business relations. He was also one of the oldest directors of the Waterbury National Bank, a director of the Waterbury Savings Bank, a member of the Common Council, a member of the Board of Relief, a member of the District School Committee in 1859, in which work he took an active interest, and was one of the original members of the Citizens Engine Company, No. 2, of Waterbury. Mr. Burrall married (first) July 8, 1841, Mary Louise Coley, born in Plymouth, Connecticut, and died January 29, 1889. Their children are: Charles Homer, who died in Plymouth, Connecticut, October 1, 1842; Lucy Marion, born May 8, 1844, died March 9, 1866; Edward Milton, born May 24, 1848, died November 4, 1901, married, May 17, 1877, Mary Eunice Booth, daughter of John C. Booth, mentioned at length in following sketch; and Charles William, of whom further. Mr. Burrall married (second) April 9, 1894, Mrs. Mary J. Bunnell.

(VI) Charles William Burrall, son of John Milton and Mary Louise (Coley) Burrall, was born in Waterbury, Connecticut, April 10, 1850. He acquired a practical education in the schools of his native city, and for many years thereafter he was successfully engaged in business pursuits, having been a member of the J. M. Burrall & Company, established by his father, which was a very thriving establishment, engaged in the furniture trade. He is now (1916) living retired at Union City, near Waterbury. He mar-

ried, October 2, 1872, Cora LeRoy Pritchard, born in Waterbury, Connecticut, died aged forty-three years, daughter of George and Frances Jeannette (Scott) Pritchard. Three children were born of this marriage: John Milton, of whom further; Lucy Beach and Mary Frances, both living unmarried in Waterbury.

(VII) John Milton (2) Burrall, only son of Charles William and Cora LeRoy (Pritchard) Burrall, was born in Waterbury, Connecticut, August 13, 1873. He was educated in the local schools and a business college. At the age of twenty-one years he entered the works of the American Ring Company, where he in time mastered all the details of the business and rose gradually to the positions of secretary and general manager, in which capacities he has served since 1911. He is possessed of personal qualities that make him popular, and is very well known in the city of Waterbury, in all of whose interests he takes advanced ground. He is a member of St. John's Protestant Episcopal Church, and of the Waterbury and Country clubs of Waterbury. Politically he acts with the Republican party, and has filled important positions in the city government, among them that of a member of the Board of Public Safety, and alderman from the Third Ward under the administration of Mayor Hotchkiss. He has been very active in promoting the interests of the State Militia of Connecticut, and is a charter member of Company H, Second Infantry. In this he filled the offices of first lieutenant, battalion adjutant of the Second Battalion, and was very popular among his comrades. Mr. Burrall is still a young man and gives promise of further activities in promoting the advancement of various interests of the city of Waterbury, of which he is justly proud.

Mr. Burrall married in New York City,

May 20, 1905, Inez Hart, born in Newark, New Jersey, daughter of Era Thomas Hart, a prominent manufacturer of that city. Mr. and Mrs. Burrall are the parents of three children: John Milton, born April 3, 1908; Henry Driggs, November 15, 1911; Stephen Hart, February 21, 1913.

BURRALL, John Booth,

Business Man, Financier.

There is a very appropriate admiration in this country for the type which we most aptly term the self-made man, for the man who has started from humble beginnings and worked his way up to a place of prominence in the community. The admiration is appropriate because, beyond question, these men are the most characteristic of American types, the type to which we owe the great material development which this country has enjoyed in the few centuries of its existence. Yet we should not forget, because of our admiration, that, although of rarer occurrence, although less typical, there is another class that, as individuals, are deserving of an equally great meed of praise and approval. These are the men who have started as children of wealth and yet made themselves important and worthy factors in the life of the community. For the temptations of wealth are not less than those of poverty, nay, rather more for in the latter case the sting of necessity adds a compelling impulse to our good resolutions to succeed, which, in an environment of ease and plenty, must undertake our salvation unaided. The feeling of discouragement at having to face the world without assistance is doubtless bitter, yet it is not more difficult to overcome than the temptation not to face it at all which those who are born with silver spoons must contend against.

And then, too, that bracing and strengthening of the moral tissues that comes with the necessity to labor from an early age is lacking in the lives of those who, in popular phrase, are called the fortunate, who must, if they would make themselves laborers in the great fields of human endeavor, make a conscious effort to perform much that, with the other, has become a mere habit. So it is that we must yield an equal credit to those who, having overcome the difficulties of good fortune, are become a part of the active portion of the community, who have made their lives significant in the general sum of human effort. Such a man is John Booth Burrall, of Waterbury, Connecticut, one of the youngest, yet most prominent, figures in the industrial and financial world of that flourishing city.

Mr. Burrall's father was Edward Milton Burrall, one of the most prominent manufacturers of Waterbury during the last generation, and president of the American Ring Company, manufacturers of artistic brass goods and other metal work. He was a member of the Waterbury Board of Hope, an early organization connected with the church and Sunday school. Mr. Burrall, Sr., met his death on November 4, 1901, in New York City, and is survived by his wife, who was Mary Eunice Booth, of Waterbury, daughter of John C. Booth, to whom he was married May 17, 1877, and who is now residing with her son, the Mr. Burrall of this brief sketch.

John Booth Burrall was born on October 14, 1879, in Waterbury, Connecticut, and received the earliest portion of his education in the local private schools. In the year 1884, having reached the age of fifteen years, he was sent to the Taft School at Waterbury, where he prepared himself for a college course. In 1898,

after four years spent in this institution, he matriculated at Yale University, where he distinguished himself as an apt and industrious scholar, and graduated with the class of 1902. Shortly after Mr. Burrall entered the employ of the American Ring Company, of which his father had recently been president, and thus began his career in the business world in which he was soon destined to become so important a figure. The American Ring Company is one of the oldest concerns in Waterbury, having been established as early as the year 1810 and incorporated in 1852. It has known over a century of well nigh uninterrupted prosperity, and of comparatively recent years under the able management of the Burralls, father and son, has grown to very large proportions. For Mr. Burrall did not long remain in a subordinate position, but became treasurer of the corporation, and president in 1914, an office which he holds at the present time. But although he is, perhaps, more closely identified with the American Ring Company than with any other concern, his business interests are by no means limited to it and he is associated with a great number of important institutions, financial and industrial in various official capacities. He is a member of the executive committee of the Colonial Trust Company, a trustee of the Dime Savings Bank and a director of the Morris Plan Bank, all of Waterbury. He is also president of the Plume and Atwood Manufacturing Company of Waterbury, and a director in the following concerns: The American Pin Company, the Waterbury Castings Company, the Homer D. Bronson Company and the Waterbury Hotel Corporation.

Even for a man who had spent a long lifetime in control of great business interests such tasks, as involved by the various offices held by Mr. Burrall, might well

prove an exacting burden which would leave but little time for taking part in any other aspects of the community's life. It is all the more surprising, therefore, to note in so young a man the ability to discharge these tasks adequately and yet reserve time for other occupations and pastimes. For Mr. Burrall is a conspicuous figure in the social life of Waterbury and a member of many prominent clubs. Among these should be mentioned the University Club and the Yale Club of New York City, the Graduates Club of New Haven, the Waterbury, the Home and the Country clubs of Waterbury and the Country Club of Farmington, Connecticut. Mr. Burrall is an Episcopalian in religion and a member of St. John's Church in Waterbury.

The career of Mr. Burrall is as yet but beginning, but it is a beginning of a kind that promises brilliant things for the future. To a man of his talents and versatility very few doors are closed and his many friends and admirers are not unwarranted in looking forward to a large accomplishment. For not the least of Mr. Burrall's achievements is that he has many friends, adding, as he does, to his other talents that of winning and retaining the affection of his associates.

On May 20, 1916, Mr. Burrall married Margaret Fallon Barber, daughter of William Hassett and Agatha (Ottman) Fallon, of New York City.

HAMPSON, Robert William,

Merchant.

Robert William Hampson, one of the successful merchants of Waterbury, Connecticut, is a descendant of an excellent English family, the seat of the family for a number of generations being the city of Manchester, which is the great center of the cotton manufacture of the northwest

of England, also a depot for all kinds of textile fabrics, and does a very large export trade.

Thomas and Sarah (Knight) Hampson, grandparents of Robert William Hampson, lived and died in Manchester, England, and their son, Thomas Hampson, father of Robert William Hampson, was born in Manchester, in which city he spent the greater part of his life, subsequently emigrating to the United States, making his home in New Haven, Connecticut. He was accompanied by his wife, Sarah (Aucock) Hampson, who was of Smaith, Yorkshire, England, and four of their five children, all of whom are now living in the United States. Their children are: Ada, the wife of Amos H. Osborne, of Waterbury, Connecticut; Lewis, a resident of Springfield, Massachusetts; Phillip Henry, a resident of Bethlehem, Pennsylvania; Robert William, of whom further; Charles Goodwin, born in Hartford, Connecticut, and now a resident of New York City. Thomas Hampson (father) died in New Haven, in 1872.

Robert William Hampson was born in Manchester, England, July 1, 1868. He was brought by his parents to this country, where he resided until he was four years old, when, upon the death of his father, he was sent back to England, having relatives in Manchester, and in the schools of that city he received his education. At the age of fifteen years he returned to the United States and at once secured employment in the shipping room and office of the Waterbury Button Company, Waterbury, Connecticut, where he remained five years. He then entered the employ of the L. F. Haase Company, who conducted a retail wall paper, carpet and drapery establishment. Shortly afterward he became secretary of the company, with whom he remained for eight years. In 1900 he engaged in the furni-

ture business, forming the stock company known as the Hampson-Sellew Furniture Company, which continued until 1909, and then, after erecting a new building on the south side of Waterbury's Green, the present firm of Hampson, Mintie & Abbott, Incorporated, was formed. The new corporation's success in the furniture business has been phenomenal up to the present time (1916) and promises still better for the future. Its trade has grown enormously and the partners have established for it a reputation for integrity and straightforward dealing second to none in the city. Mr. Hampson now occupies a prominent place among the merchants and business men of the city and is regarded by them as a leader. He is an ex-president of the Waterbury Business Men's Association now absorbed by the new Chamber of Commerce. Mr. Hampton is a conspicuous figure in the general life of Waterbury, a thirty-second degree Mason and a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. He attends the First Congregational Church of Waterbury.

Mr. Hampson married, October 18, 1893, at Waterbury, Connecticut, Annie Russell, a native of that city, daughter of Dr. Isaac N. and Flora (Sackett) Russell. Dr. Russell died in 1902, having been for many years one of the leading dentists of Waterbury, and Mrs. Russell, a native of Warren, Connecticut, resides at the present time in Waterbury. Mr. and Mrs. Hampson are the parents of one child, Edmund Russell, born July 26, 1894, now a student at Trinity College, Hartford, Connecticut, class of 1918.

HULL, Hadlai Austin,

Lawyer, Legislator, Soldier.

The Rhode Island Hull family which descends from the Halls of Somersetshire, England, is one of the oldest in

New England, and members of this family have been prominent in business, political and military circles for generations. In Hadlai Austin Hull, of New London, Connecticut, a descendant of Joseph Hull, an early settler of Rhode Island, and his wife, Hannah (Perry) Hull, a cousin of Oliver Hazard Perry, the hero of the "Battle of Lake Erie," is found a worthy representative.

Hadlai Austin Hull was born in Stonington, New London county, Connecticut, August 22, 1854, son of Joseph and Mary Ellen (Fish) Hull, the former named having served in the capacity of school teacher, also actively engaged in the seafaring and whaling industry, and grandson of Hadlai Fish, a representative of a family who were among the early settlers of Stonington and Groton, Connecticut, in the development and improvement of which localities they took an active and prominent part. On the maternal side Mr. Hull is a lineal descendant of John P. Babcock, who was killed by General Arnold at Groton Heights, Connecticut, September 6, 1781.

Hadlai Austin Hull spent the early years of his life amid rural surroundings, gaining health and strength from the various pursuits connected with the conduct of a farm, and considerable of his time was also spent in a grist mill, thoroughly mastering the details of that line of work. His preparatory education was obtained by attendance at the Natchaug High School in Willimantic, after which he pursued a course of study in Amherst College, which he attended for one year. The following three years were spent as a teacher, for which profession he was well qualified, and then, having decided upon the profession of law for his life-work, he entered Yale Law School, from which institution he was graduated in

1880. In August of that year he began the active practice of his chosen line of work in his native town, and there remained for a number of years, removing thence to New London, where he continued his practice and made his home, and the interest he displays in every case entrusted to him, together with his ability and thoroughness in every detail, is the secret of the success which has attended his efforts. During President Cleveland's administration, Mr. Hull acted as collector of the port of Stonington; in 1884 represented that town in the State Legislature; was a member of the Stonington Board of Education in 1884; for twelve years served as prosecuting attorney of the Criminal Court of Common Pleas of New London county; and on March 3, 1906, was appointed State's Attorney. Mr. Hull displayed his patriotism by offering his services to the government of his country in time of need, which was the period of the Spanish-American War, when he recruited and became captain of Company H, and later major of the Third Battalion, Third Connecticut Volunteer Infantry. He also organized the First Company, Coast Artillery, in the Connecticut Militia, and is now a retired major, Coast Artillery. He is a member of the First Baptist Church of New London, a thirty-second degree Mason and a Shriner, and an adherent of the principles and policies for which the Democratic party stands, but casts his vote for the candidates best qualified for office, irrespective of party affiliation. He is an enthusiastic advocate of out-door sports, his favorite pastime being baseball.

Mr. Hull married (first) March 31, 1878, Mary J. Jencks, by whom he had one son, Hadlai. Mr. Hull married (second) June 26, 1906, Ellen Brewster, by whom he has one daughter, Eleanor.

RUSSELL, Thomas Wright,**Insurance Broker.**

Thomas Wright Russell, of the firm of Allen, Russell & Allen, general insurance brokers, of Hartford, Connecticut, was born in that city, September 1, 1880, son of Thomas Wright and Ellie (Fuller) Russell. In him are focused the strains of many of New England's old families, families whose members have distinguished themselves as founders and patriots, serving their day and generation in those useful occupations that contributed to the material upbuilding of the various communities in which their lots were cast; others served efficiently and honorably in legislative bodies and in town offices; while in times of local or national danger there were those who proved their courage, loyalty and patriotism on the field of battle. Among the names to which Mr. Russell traces his lineage we may mention Stephen Terry, of Windsor; Thomas Graves, of Hartford; Thomas Wright and Benjamin Crane, of Wethersfield; Elder John Strong and Thomas Nash, of Boston and New Haven.

According to Lower, a leading authority on the origin of names, it is claimed by the Duke of Bedford that the name of Russell is derived "from the Lords of Rosel, an ancient fief in the neighborhood of Cherbourg in Normandy, who were a younger branch of the barons of Briquebec. Hugh de Rosel, a benefactor of the Abbey of Caen, accompanied the Conqueror to England, and was rewarded with possessions in County Dorset, the principal of which were Kingston, afterward called Kingston Russell, and Berwick." The name is a compound of two Norman and French words, "roz," a castle, and "el," synonym for "cau," water. The name was first given to the

tract of land, then to the castle and family inheriting it. "Le Rozel" implied a bold tower by the water. The name originated with Hugh Bertrand, second son of William, Baron of Briquebec in Lower Normandy—Hugh being invested with the castles of Bannerville and Le Rozel about 1045. In the earlier generations in England the name was spelled Rozel, Rosel and Rousell, the first being used by the oldest son and the latter by the younger members of the family. Many branches of the family bear coats-of-arms. The ancient armorial bearings found in the Connecticut family are identical with those of the Earl of Bedford, except the crest.

Three brothers, sons of the Duke of Bedford, came to this country, but the date of their coming and the location of their settlement cannot be ascertained. The members of the Russell family of this sketch are direct descendants of one of these.

Families of the name of Russell are numerous in England. The following English ancestry of John Russell, the founder of the family in America, is from a chart by J. R. Hutchinson, a distinguished English genealogist. While some question has been raised as to the relationship between the first William Russell, of Ipswich, and the William Russell who married Anne Arnold, Mr. Hutchinson after months of research became convinced that he had established the correct line of descent.

(I) Richard Russell was a yeoman of Ebbeston, County Suffolk, England, whose will was dated October 10, 1452, and proved December 12, 1452. His wife Joan died at Laxfield, and her will was proved November 12, 1465. Their son,

(II) William Russell, a yeoman of Laxfield, married Joan ———. He received, after his mother's death, lands in

Ebbeston and Laxfield devised to him in his father's will. Their son,

(III) William Russell, of Laxfield and Ipswich, received his father's lands after his mother's death. He was dwelling as an apprentice in Ipswich in 1521. His son,

(IV) William Russell, was baptized at St. Margaret's, Ipswich, March 17, 1537-38. For many years he was sergeant and mace for the borough of Ipswich. He became a freeman in October, 1574, and died prior to May, 1609. He married (first) July 20, 1557, Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas Whiting, a merchant, of Ipswich. William Russell was buried at St. Margaret's, February 5, 1567-68. His son,

(V) William Russell, of Ipswich, married, June 23, 1596, Anne Arnold. Their son,

(VI) John Russell, was baptized in April, 1597. He was made a freeman August 6, 1623. He was a draper and tailor. He left England in the ship "Defence," with his sons Jonathan and Philip, and arrived in Cambridge, Massachusetts, October 3, 1635. As no record of his wife is found in this country, it is probable that she died in England. John Russell was made a freeman March 3, 1636; surveyor of arms, 1638; custodian of lost goods, 1639; was elected a surveyor in 1641; selectman, 1642-43; was chosen one of three land recorders in 1644; clerk of the writs in 1645, and constable in 1648. His son, Rev. John Russell, was chosen pastor of the church at Wethersfield, 1648-49. John Russell, Sr., came to that town about 1651. He became a freeman in Connecticut, May 17, 1655, and was made a freeman in Hadley, Massachusetts, March 26, 1661, at which time he was a resident there. In the following May the Massachusetts General Court appointed him to be "Clarke of ye writs for Hadley," and he held that office until

1681. He was a juryman in Northampton in 1662 and 1665; in 1663 he was chosen clerk of the train-band, and was selectman of Hadley in 1670. He was a glazier, a trade that required some skill in the days of diamond glass. He died May 8, 1680.

(VII) Philip Russell, son of John Russell, Sr., was born in England. He went to Wethersfield, Connecticut, with his father and brother, and located in Hadley, Massachusetts, a few years after his father removed there. He followed the same trade as his father, and took an active part in town affairs. He was chosen rate-maker, January 17, 1677-78; was selectman the following year and again in 1686; constable in 1683, and in March, 1690, was appointed "Clarke of ye writts" for Hatfield. He died May 19, 1693. He married, January 10, 1666, for his second wife, Elizabeth, born January 14, 1642, daughter of Stephen and Elizabeth Terry, of Windsor. She was killed by the Indians, September 19, 1677. According to Savage, Stephen Terry came to this country in 1630, probably in the "Mary and John;" settled in Dorchester, Massachusetts; was admitted freeman there, May 18, 1631, and held the office of constable; about 1636 he removed to Windsor, and there served as juryman and constable; about 1660 removed to Hadley, was one of the first settlers, served as constable and selectman, and no man paid more taxes there than he. His wife, whose name is unknown, died in Windsor, Connecticut, in June, 1647. Their son,

(VIII) Sergeant John Russell, was born January 2, 1667, and died January 16, 1746. He married (first) April 9, 1691, Martha, born July 15, 1667, died July 15, 1740, daughter of Nathaniel and Martha (Betts) Graves, of Wethersfield. Nathaniel Graves was born in England,

about 1629, settled in Wethersfield, Connecticut; made freeman there, May 21, 1657; surveyor, 1661; fence viewer, 1669; drew lands, 1670; married, January 16, 1655, Martha, daughter of "Goody Bets, the school dame," a widow who maintained herself by keeping a school in Hartford; he died September 28, 1682, and his widow died April 13, 1701. His father, Thomas Graves, was born in England, before 1585, and came to New England with his wife and five children prior to 1645. His name is first found on the records in Hartford in 1645, when the family located there, and there he took an active part in local affairs. He was one of the promoters and organizers of the town of Hadley, though well advanced in years. He died there in November, 1662. His widow, Sarah Graves, survived him four years. The Graves family is a numerous and old one in England, dating back to the Conquest, and many of its branches bore coats-of-arms.

(IX) Hezekiah Russell, son of Sergeant John Russell, was a farmer by occupation, and settled in the State of Connecticut. His son,

(X) Hezekiah Russell, was born February 13, 1739, and died August 2, 1816. His birth occurred in Wethersfield on the Connecticut river, where he resided until he was sixteen years of age and then removed to Northampton, Massachusetts. He was a carpenter, and served as collector. His name appears among a list of officers of Massachusetts militia as second lieutenant in the Third Northampton Company, Second Hampshire County Regiment, commissioned April 5th, 1776 (vol. 28, 108); appears with rank of lieutenant on muster and pay roll of Captain Oliver Lyman's company; time of enlistment, August 17, 1777; time of service seven days; residence Northampton, marched to East Hoosac on an alarm

(vol. 21, 22); appears with rank of first lieutenant on muster and pay roll of Captain Jonathan Wales' Company, Colonel Ezra May's regiment; time of enlistment, September 22, 1777; time of discharge, October 15, 1777; service, twenty-eight days. Marched to Stillwater and Saratoga. Service against the insurgents by order of Elisha Potter, sheriff of Northampton, May 6th to June 15th, 16th and 17th, 1782. At Springfield, June 12, 1782, and at Hadley, June 13, 1782 (vol. 9, 429). Appears with the rank of captain on pay roll of Second Company, Second Hampshire County regiment, September 27, 1784. The above is from the State records of Massachusetts, and signed by William L. Olin, secretary of the commonwealth. Hezekiah Russell married, in Northampton, January 1, 1767, Abigail Clark, who died December 12, 1819, in her seventy-eighth year. Children: Hezekiah and Seth, twins; Asa, Seth, Thaddeus, John and Martha, twins; Abigail, and Nancy.

(XI) Thaddeus Russell, son of Hezekiah Russell, was born in Northampton, Massachusetts, September 4, 1774, and died when about fifty years old from apoplexy, having been a stoutly built man. He was a carpenter by trade. He married, June 23, 1796, Mary Wright, who died November 30, 1836, aged sixty-three years. Their son,

(XII) Charles Russell, was born in Northampton, Massachusetts, May 26, 1797, and died in Colerain, Massachusetts, May 5 or 6, 1871. He removed from his native place to Greenfield, Massachusetts, from whence he removed to Colerain, and there spent the remainder of his days. He was a tailor and clothier. He was a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, and for a number of years had charge of the choir. He married, January 1, 1823, Adeline Nash, born in Greenfield, July 9, 1805, died in Colerain, September

23, 1882, daughter of Daniel Nash, who was born in Greenfield, January 18, 1780, married, September 7, 1802, Mary Marshall, who was born May 9, 1782; they settled in Duxbury, Vermont. His father, Daniel Nash, was born November 4, 1742, spent his life on or near the family homestead in Greenfield. Tradition says that he and his brother Sylvanus, in company with their father, built Nash's mills on Mill river. He married Anna Atherton, who died June 14, 1804; he died February 22, 1819. His father, Daniel Nash, was born in Great Barrington, Massachusetts, September 13, 1715, and died in what is now Greenfield, July 1, 1790. He settled in that part of Deerfield that is now Greenfield, but it was probably about the time of his marriage. When Greenfield was organized, July 3, 1753, he was one of three men chosen as selectmen and assessors, and was again elected in 1758. In September, 1774, he was elected representative to the Provincial Congress of the Massachusetts Bay Colony, and served on the Committee of Safety. He was a blacksmith. He married (first) in 1741, Abigail Stebbins, who died November 26, 1749. His father, Daniel Nash, was born in 1676, and died March 10, 1760. He was a blacksmith. In 1626 he sold out in Northampton, and we next find him in what is now South Hadley, where he engaged in business as a blacksmith. From there he moved to Great Barrington in 1739. He is mentioned in the church records of that town as Deacon Daniel Nash, a title which he must have brought from some other church. He married, June 1, 1710, Experience, daughter of Jonathan and Mary (Strong) Clark, and granddaughter of Elder John Strong, a sketch of whom appears elsewhere in this work. Jonathan Clark married, March 20, 1679, Mary Strong. He was the son of William and Sarah Clark,

who came to Dorchester, Massachusetts, between the years 1636 and 1639. They removed to Northampton about 1660, where he became a leading citizen, holding many offices. He died July 18, 1690, aged eighty-one years. Lieutenant Timothy Nash, father of Daniel Nash, was born in England, or at Leyden, Holland, in 1626. His name is found for the first time in the New Haven records under date of December 3, 1645. He was made freeman, March 4, 1654. The last mention of him in the New Haven records is dated April 23, 1660, and on February 11, 1660-61, he was given permission by Hartford to come in as an "inhabitant with us." On June 22, 1663, we find him allotted land in Hadley, the town to "be at the charge to bring up his Iron, Tooles, and Household stuffe at this time now he hath for his remouvall." He had probably been trained to his father's vocation of gunsmith, but had probably changed it into that of an ordinary blacksmith, one of the trades most valued by the settlers. He was an important citizens of the town, a lieutenant in the militia, and represented the town at the Massachusetts General Court in 1690-91-95. He married Rebekah Stone, probably in 1657. He died March 13, 1698-99, and his widow in March or April, 1709. His father, Thomas Nash, came to Boston, July 26, 1637, in Rev. Jonathan Davenport's company. He was a gunsmith. His name appears in the Book of Records of the colony that settled in New Haven. He was probably well advanced in years when he came to America. Family tradition says he came from Lancaster or Lancashire, England. He was admitted freeman at New Haven, May 19, 1651. He married Margery, daughter of Nicholas Baker, of Hertfordshire, England. She must have died before he did, as she is not mentioned in his will, which is dated 1657. He died

May 12, 1658. Children of Charles and Adeline (Nash) Russell: Thomas Wright, mentioned below; Charles N., George A., Mary J., Franklin C., Susan E., John J., William N., Leroy C., Nancy E.

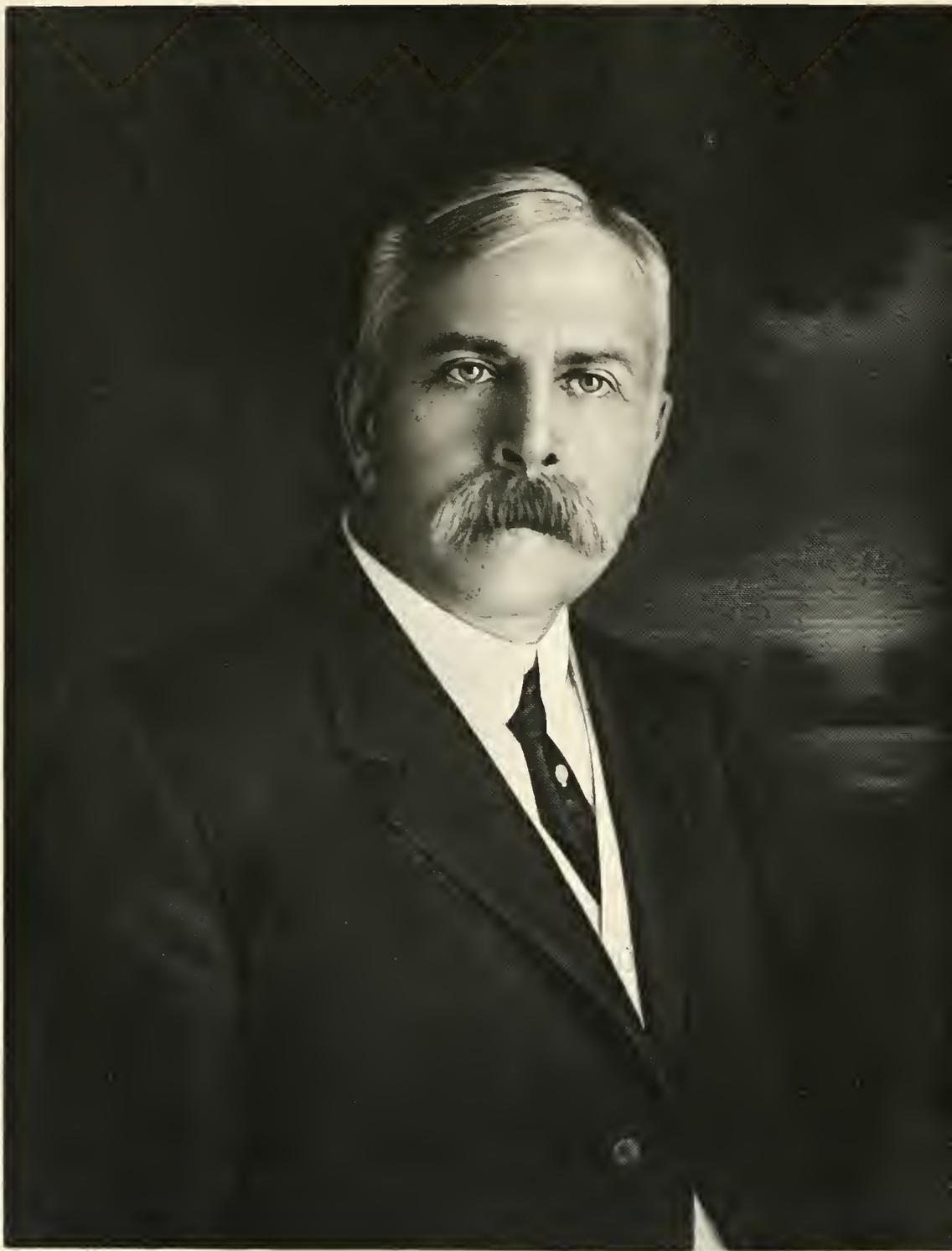
(XIII) Thomas Wright Russell, son of Charles and Adeline (Nash) Russell, was born in Colerain, Massachusetts, May 22, 1824, and died in Hartford, Connecticut, April 23, 1901. He received his formal education in the public schools of his native town and a course of two years in an academy. He was always a student, however, and a lover of books. Reading, travel and close observation made him a man of culture and refinement. He began his business life by entering a dry goods store in Mystic, Connecticut. He remained there six years, and then removed to Hartford and entered upon his long career in the insurance business. For a year and a half he traveled as general agent of the Charter Oak Life Insurance Company. In November, 1857, he was chosen vice-president of the company, and continued in that office until October, 1864, when he entered the service of the Connecticut Mutual Life Insurance Company of Hartford. While he was with the last named company its directors obtained a charter for The Connecticut General Life Insurance Company, which was organized primarily with the view of insuring at adequate rates those persons who might be declined by other companies as not being first class risks. Mr. Russell was requested to take the management of the new company, which he did, after enlarging its scope so as not to be limited to impaired risks. For ten years he was secretary of the Connecticut General Life Insurance Company, and then for a period of twenty-three years and until his death, was its valued and respected president. Under

his direction the company steadily advanced and developed and took rank as one of the safe, conservative and reliable institutions in the country.

Mr. Russell took an active and prominent part in the military, political and religious life of his day. He was a Republican with independent inclinations. When he was a resident of Mystic he represented the town of Stonington in the State Legislature; he served three terms as a member of the Hartford Common Council; and was a member of the First Company, Governor's Foot Guard, taking a special interest in the Veteran Corps of that organization. For thirty-three years he was a member of the Hartford City Mission Society, and furthered its interests materially by his wise counsel. He was a deacon of the Park Congregational Church for more than thirty years. He became a member of the Colonial Club at its organization. He was of quiet disposition, affable and courteous, winning and holding many friends by these attractive qualities and commanding their respect and confidence by his unswerving devotion to truth and right. He was a man of strong determination and had the courage of his convictions. Having, after careful consideration, determined upon a certain procedure as right he permitted no obstacle to defeat the accomplishment of his purpose. Mr. Russell married twice, and by his first marriage had no children. He married (second) Ellie F. Fuller, of Boston. Among their children was Thomas Wright, Jr., of whom further.

(XIV) Thomas Wright Russell, Jr., attended the public schools of his native city, Hartford, and graduated from the Hartford High School in 1897. He then entered Yale University, from which he was graduated in 1901 with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. His first business

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Lucius A. Barbour

experience was gained in the employ of the Connecticut General Life Insurance Company, with which he was connected for about one and a half years, resigning then to engage in the insurance business on his own account. He continued alone until 1908, in which year his present partnership was formed—Allen, Russell & Allen, general insurance brokers, the company conducting a local business in Hartford and vicinity. Mr. Russell is a director of the Connecticut General Life Insurance Company. He has always taken an active interest in public affairs; he served for some years as a member of the Republican town committee; was a member of the Common Council for three years, holding the office of president for the year 1906; and served for two years on the Board of Aldermen, one year as president of that body. He served one term as member of Troop B, Connecticut National Guard. He is an ex-president of the Connecticut Life Underwriters' Association, president of the Hartford Golf Club, and a member of the Hartford Club, Yale Club of New York, Graduates' Club of New Haven, New Britain Club, Waterbury Club, and Phi Beta Kappa fraternity of Yale.

Mr. Russell married, January 16, 1912, Dorothy Mason, daughter of Frederick and Clara (Davol) Mason, of Bridgeport, Connecticut. Children: Dorothy, born August 13, 1914; Thomas Wright (3), born July 19, 1916. Mr. and Mrs. Russell are members of Immanuel Congregational Church of Hartford.

BARBOUR, Lucius Albert,

Financier, Business Man.

Lucius Albert Barbour needs no introduction to the readers of this work, as his position as a leading financier and business man of Hartford, as an authority

on military matters, and one of the most distinguished officers in the militia of Connecticut, make his name a familiar one to a very wide circle that far overlaps the boundaries of either city or State. He is a member of a fine old Connecticut family whose members have been closely associated with the affairs of the region from the earliest colonial times, and whose strong and manly virtues and abilities he has inherited.

In the direct line he traces his descent from the immigrant ancestor, Thomas Barber (as the name was then spelled), who came from England to the American colonies in the good ship "Christian," as early as 1634, arriving in this country March 16, 1634. Full of the splendid spirit of enterprise that possessed so many of his countrymen in that age and which has been the determining element in the character of our New World civilization, Thomas Barber, then but twenty years of age, pushed on into the wilds and made his way to the settlement that formed the germ or nucleus of the present town of Windsor, Connecticut. Here he settled in 1635, and took an active part in the stirring events of that time, fighting in the Pequot War and otherwise distinguishing himself. He married, October 7, 1640, Jane ——: their married life continued for twenty-two years, and their deaths occurred but one day apart, September 10 and 11, 1662.

Lieutenant Thomas Barber, son of Thomas and Jane Barber, was born July 14, 1644, and died May 10, 1713. He was a prominent citizen of Simsbury, Connecticut, where he followed the trade of carpenter and built the first meeting house. He married, December 17, 1663, Mary Phelps, daughter of William and Mary (Dover) Phelps. She died in 1687.

Samuel Barber, son of Lieutenant Thomas and Mary (Phelps) Barber, was

born May 17, 1673, and died December 18, 1725. He married, December 17, 1712, Sarah Holcomb, born 1691, died 1787, daughter of Nathaniel and Mary (Bliss) Holcomb.

John Barber, son of Samuel and Sarah (Holcomb) Barber, was born December 4, 1719, and died December 27, 1797. He married, January 22, 1746-47, Lydia Reed, born December 18, 1726, died October 1, 1806, daughter of Jacob and Mary (Hill) Reed.

John (2) Barber, son of John (1) and Lydia (Reed) Barber, was born November 29, 1749, died November 3, 1825. He married, in 1773, Elizabeth Case, born April 20, 1752, died May 26, 1817, daughter of Captain Josiah and Esther (Higley) Case.

John (3) Barbour (the modern spelling being adopted in his time), son of John (2) and Elizabeth (Case) Barber, was born February 18, 1783, died November 24, 1865. He married, October 13, 1803, Delight Case, born October 15, 1773, died April 13, 1811, daughter of Elisha and Delight (Griswold) Case.

Lucius Barbour, son of John (3) and Delight (Case) Barbour, was born in Canton, Connecticut, July 26, 1805, and died February 10, 1873. He passed the first fourteen years of his life in his native town, and then accompanied his parents to the town of Sheldon in the western part of New York State. Upon attaining manhood he left the home of his parents and traveled through the south and west as a salesman, representing a dry goods house. He was very successful in this line of work and amassed a considerable amount of money, a large portion of which he invested in western real estate, and he temporarily located at Madison, Indiana, where a large portion of his property was located. Here he engaged in the dry goods business on his own account

and was successful from the beginning. He became a wealthy man owing to the great rise in value of his real estate investments, in the selection of which he displayed rare judgment. After disposing of his dry goods business in Madison he removed to Cincinnati, Ohio, and there engaged in the same line of business, once more prospering greatly. Subsequently he returned to the east, taking up his residence in Hartford, Connecticut, and there spent the remainder of his days. He still continued to hold his western possessions, and up to the time of his decease derived a handsome return from the same. Mr. Barbour was a man of many excellent qualities, prudent and conservative, but possessing the kindest of hearts, and always willing to aid every enterprise that had for its object the alleviation of distress. He was highly respected in the community, and left an unblemished reputation as a heritage to his successors, in addition to a large share of this world's goods.

Lucius Barbour married, April 23, 1840, Harriet Louise Day, born February 2, 1821, a daughter of Deacon Albert and Harriet (Chapin) Day, formerly of Westfield, Massachusetts. Deacon Albert Day was a very prominent Hartford business man, and served as Lieutenant-Governor of the State of Connecticut from 1856 to 1857. He was descended in the seventh generation from Robert Day, of Ipswich, England, where he was born in 1604, approximately, from whence he came accompanied by his wife and family to New England on the ship "Elizabeth," settling in Cambridge, Massachusetts, into which community he was admitted a freeman, May 6, 1635. Four children were born to Lucius and Harriet Louise (Day) Barbour, as follows: Harriet Louise, who died in childhood; Lucius Albert, of whom further; Mary Adelia,

who died in infancy; Hattie Day, who became the wife of Richard Storrs Barnes, of New York City; he died December 25, 1914.

Lucius Albert Barbour, only son of Lucius and Harriet Louise (Day) Barbour, was born in Madison, Indiana, January 26, 1846. His parents removed to Hartford, Connecticut, shortly after his birth, and his associations are entirely connected with that city. There he received his education, graduating from the high school with the class of 1864. He gained his first experience in business life as clerk in the Charter Oak Bank of Hartford, was promoted from one position to another, and at the expiration of two years was promoted to the position of teller, in which capacity he served for about five years, resigning for the purpose of making an extended tour of Europe in order to supplement his studies. His career in the banking world was but temporarily interrupted, however, his connection with the Charter Oak Bank being renewed upon his return to the United States, of which he became the president in 1910. This office he continued to hold until the absorption of the bank by the Phoenix National Bank in 1915, and in that year he was elected president of the Colonial National Bank of Hartford, an office which he holds at the present time (1917). But his influence in the business world is not by any means confined to banking circles, his interests extending into other departments, notably, industrial and insurance. He was formerly connected with the Willimantic Linen Company, serving that concern as president and treasurer for many years, and is a director of the National Fire Insurance Company of Hartford, and of the firm of Landers, Frary & Clark of New Britain.

But great as is his influence in the business world, it is not in that connec-

tion that he is best known to his fellow citizens and the people of the State, but rather as a public officer, especially a military officer and as a master of military science. His first connection with the Connecticut militia was in 1865, when, on September 9, he enlisted in the Hartford City Guard, which was at that time a part of the First Regiment, and known as Battery D. It was obvious from the first that he possessed unusual aptitude in the work, an aptitude that amounted to a great talent, and was combined with the utmost devotion which impelled him to continual labor in the cause of his regiment's advantage and indeed of the entire service. It was not long before promotion followed his efforts, but this advance, like that in business, was checked for a time by his travels in Europe, which caused him to tender his resignation. His knowledge of the details of military affairs, to which he had applied himself most diligently, was too great to permit his associates to forget him, and in 1875, after his return home from Europe, he was elected major of the First Regiment. In this position another ability made itself apparent in addition to the others that rendered him a good soldier. This was his natural ability to lead and direct men, which soon told in the splendid discipline of the troops under his charge. His skill as an officer had the natural result in securing his further promotion and he rapidly advanced to the rank of lieutenant-colonel, December 28, 1876, and to colonel of the First Regiment, June 26, 1878. Under his capable command the regiment became a model one, its splendid discipline and the perfect manner in which it went through its drills and the various field manoeuvres exciting admiration everywhere. It appeared in the review of troops at the Yorktown Centennial held in 1881 under the command of Colonel Barbour, and its appearance

there gave to his reputation as an officer a national character. Nor was this all, for the well known English military critic who was present as correspondent for one of the great London dailies, paid him a remarkable tribute of praise in his articles. On November 12, 1884, he resigned as colonel of the First Regiment, but later was appointed to the office of adjutant-general of the State. His choice to this office was highly approved by all who were acquainted with the man, and he amply fulfilled the expectations of his admirers by the manner in which he administered affairs.

While thus active in military matters, General Barbour has been connected with politics in a prominent manner in his State, and has held many responsible offices. He is a staunch Republican in political belief, and has always supported that party at the polls, being firmly convinced that it stands for sound economic principles and the most rapid progress consistent with safety. In 1879 he was elected to the State Legislature, and served during the following term, making a reputation for sincerity and unimpeachable probity in all his actions there. He was a member of the committee of the house that instituted "Battle Flag Day," and was very active in making preparations for its appropriate and adequate celebration. Among the many interests of General Barbour is that which he takes in the local history of the region, illustrated by his membership in the Connecticut Society of Colonial Wars, in which he holds the office of secretary.

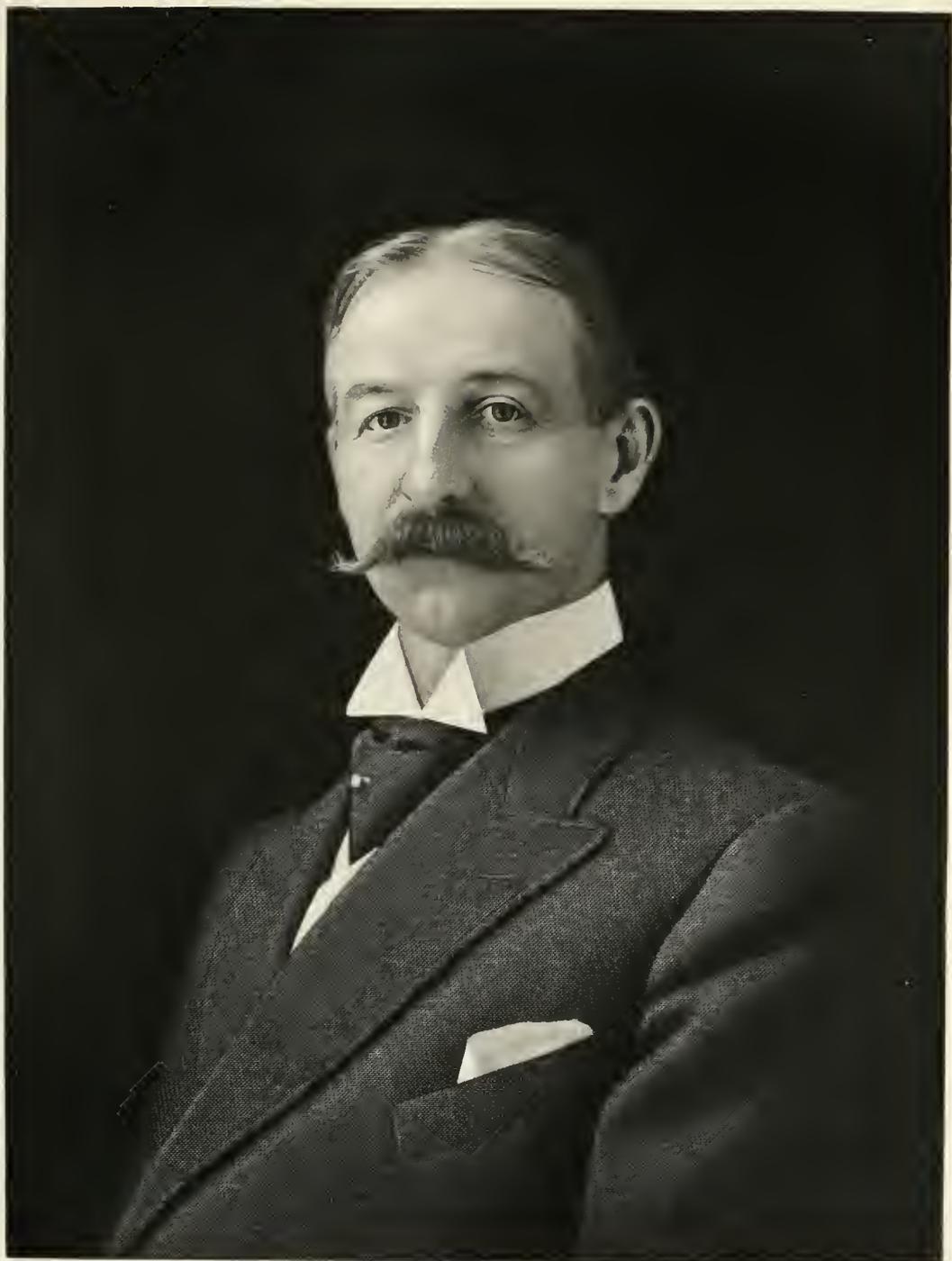
General Barbour married, February 8, 1877, Harriet Elizabeth Barnes, daughter of Alfred Smith and Harriet Elizabeth (Burr) Barnes, of Brooklyn, New York. Mr. Barnes was the founder of the large and well known publishing house of A. S. Barnes & Company of New York City. Mrs. Barbour, who was born in Brook-

lyn, New York, December 2, 1849, died November 8, 1899, at the Barbour home in Hartford, Connecticut. To General and Mrs. Barbour two children were born: Lucius Barnes, of Hartford, and Harriet Burr, who became the wife of George Alexander Phelps, of Pelham Manor, New York.

General Barbour has for long been a potent influence for good, not merely in the business world, but in the general life of the community. There is probably no city in the world with higher and more honorable business traditions than Hartford, among whose merchants and financiers have appeared some of the best and strongest men in the history of the State, and to the best of these he has adhered in an age which has, perhaps, not been too strict in its observance of the more exacting standards of the past. A conservative in his instincts and feelings, he nevertheless is wholly in favor of that prudent progress which is the most rapid because devoid of haste. He thus occupies that important place among his fellows that is perhaps best described as keeping the balance between the extremes of conservatism and radicalism, throwing his influence at once against stagnation and dangerous advance. His personality is a pleasing one, especially to men, who recognize in the frank, open manner the sterling type of manhood which is at once strong and flexible.

BEECHER, William J.,
Lawyer, Jurist.

The name Beecher belongs to that class of English surnames, which were originally derived from the names of the localities in which the first of the family to adopt the name resided. The authority Bardsley assigns Beecher to a local source, "one who lived by some prominent beech tree." The name is a very



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Photo by W. J. Williams & Co., N. Y.

W. J. Beecher.

ancient and honorable one, and is found in authentic records as far back as the middle of the thirteenth century. The Beecher coat-of-arms is as follows:

Arms: Vaire, or and gules, on a canton or, a stag's head cabossed sable. Crest: A demi-lion erased or, girded around the waist with a ducal coronet or.

Many of the name of Beecher have been distinguished in England, and since its establishment in the New World, Beechers have played prominent parts in the affairs of the country. Henry Ward Beecher, the famous preacher, was one of the most famed of the Beechers, and in the character of the great men of a generation past was to be found the characteristics of the family—stern and rugged honesty, a love of liberty, independence, a broad tolerance, love of country, and of family honor.

The late Judge William J. Beecher, a member of a branch of the Beecher family which has been established in Connecticut since the time when that now flourishing State was a small and struggling but infinitely brave and independent colony, was born in Bridgeport, Connecticut, March 5, 1859, the son of John and Margaret Beecher. His parents later removed to Easton, Connecticut; there he received his early education in the local elementary schools, finishing at the Staples Academy in Easton, where he prepared for college. Having decided upon the law as his profession, he entered the Yale Law School to study to that end, and was graduated from that institution in the class of 1880. On July 1, 1880, he was admitted to the bar in New Haven, and in August of the same year he opened an office for practice in the city of Bridgeport. Judge Beecher removed to Newtown, which he made his home for the remainder of his life, on January 10, 1881. He is said to have been influenced

in this move by the late High Sheriff Aaron Sanford. Upon coming to Newtown he had slight difficulty in securing an office, and located temporarily in the small rooms over the old tin shop of the late Daniel Camp, later removed to suitable quarters over the present store of Robert H. Beers.

His maiden case, in so far as the qualities in Judge Beecher which prompted him to bring about its extraordinary *dénouement* were concerned, was characteristic of his whole legal career. In the course of his first case, circumstances came to such a head that he found it necessary to cause the arrest of his own client, an event which shows clearly the impeccable integrity and honesty of the man. In October, 1892, he opened an office in Bridgeport, retaining at the same time his office at his residence in Newtown. In October, 1894, he formed a partnership with Frank M. Canfield, under the firm name of Beecher & Canfield. The firm had offices in the Sanford Building in Bridgeport, and in the subsequent years Judge Beecher's success in his profession became widely known throughout the country, his victory in several noted legal cases bringing him an enviable reputation for legal acumen. His practice was one of the largest in the city in his day, and perhaps there could be no truer indication of his worth than the fact that he was deeply respected and honored by his associates of the Fairfield county bar. In this number were included Justice George W. Wheeler, of the Connecticut Supreme Court, and many other men of note.

Judge Beecher was connected with a large number of important and well remembered cases. He was chief counsel for the late C. H. Peck, executor of the estate of Elon Booth. Mr. Peck was removed as executor by the late Judge M. J. Bradley. This action was the cause

of a widespread antagonism, and it was generally felt at the time that it was flagrantly unfair and a miscarriage of justice. The Superior Court, on an appeal of the action, decided in favor of Mr. Peck, and he was reinstated forthwith. As chief counsel, Judge Beecher was associated in his work on this famous case with the late Attorney Samuel Fessenden, of Stamford, and ex-Congressman De Forest, of Bridgeport. The firm of Beecher & Canfield were also employed as counsel for the contestants of the will of the late Horatio Lake, who cut off his relatives and left the bulk of his property to Yale University. Before the attorneys on the other side of the case had fully awakened to the situation, Messrs. Beecher & Canfield made a house to house canvass in Bethlehem, securing sworn testimony taken before witnesses concerning the ability of the late Mr. Lake to execute a valid will. The direct result was, that just before the case came to trial at Litchfield the late Judge Huntington, of Woodbury, and the New Haven and Hartford attorneys associated with him, consented to a compromise whereby Mr. Lake's heirs secured a substantial amount.

Judge Beecher was very prominent in the local affairs of Newtown, and espoused every issue which he felt would be to its ultimate advantage. He was unrestrained by party lines, and gave his support without prejudice to what he thought right. He was eminently a fair man, and was recognized as such. In November, 1886, he was elected judge of probate for the district of Newtown, and served in that office for two terms. By an unfortunate complication in the Democratic caucus, Judge Beecher was defeated for renomination by a man who later thoroughly demonstrated his incompetence. Several warm contests were made to defeat the man, but these failed. In

1906, however, Judge Beecher was named on the Republican ticket. His value to the community in the office was so generally recognized and acknowledged that he was supported by the best elements in the town, irrespective of party lines. He was elected, as was the case in later elections when he ran on the Democratic ticket. He commanded a very large vote among the independent voters of the town. Under his administration the office was brought to a very high standard of efficiency, and the arrangement and condition of the probate records is said by probate experts to be ideally perfect.

In addition to his connection with the political life of Newtown, Judge Beecher also took a keen interest in its business life. He was intensely public-spirited. The establishment of the Newtown Water Company, an improvement which brought material comfort and advancement to the community, was largely due to his earnest and persistent efforts in its behalf. After much labor in the interest of the work, he and one other citizen finally contributed a very large sum to complete the project, which has been a beneficent one to the residents of the borough. Judge Beecher was also an ardent champion of the cause of education, and gave much of his time and attention to it in Newtown. For ten years prior to his death he provided the sum of forty dollars in gold at each annual commencement of the high school, to be used as prizes awarded for scholarship. Until his death, this fact was not known to more than half a dozen people in the entire town, so unostentatiously was the gift made. For several years Judge Beecher was a member of the Borough Board of Burgesses, and for two years prior to his death he was a member of the Democratic State Central Committee. He was well known in Democratic and legal circles throughout

the State of Connecticut, and had many friends among the Democratic leaders.

In 1901 he was chosen a director of the Newtown Savings Bank, and remained in that capacity until his death, serving the last two years as a member of the loaning committee. Judge Beecher was also attorney for the bank, and was deeply interested in the success of the institution, of which the late Henry Beers Glover, his wife's father, was the first president.

Judge Beecher was of that silent, reticent type of men whose capacity for deep feeling and friendship is very great. He was intensely loyal to his friends, and generous almost to a fault, refusing very few appeals for aid. His counsel was both sought and followed among the old and young men of the town, and many young men owe their start on a successful career to him. He was a warm-hearted, sympathetic man, but withal reserved, and often misunderstood because of the forceful independence of his nature. To the world in general he presented a cold and impassive front, and only to those who knew him well was the true depth and worth of his nature ever revealed. Nevertheless he was a popular man, and one thoroughly loved and respected in the entire community.

Judge Beecher died on December 3, 1915, at his home in Newtown. Excerpts from some of the resolutions passed by the several large organizations of which he was a member are appended hereto:

The following is taken from the resolutions of the Fairfield County Bar Association:

Mr. Beecher came to the bar when Edward W. Seymour, Lyman D. Brewster, Samuel Fessenden (all of them now gone) were at the zenith of their power. With such as these, associated or opposed, he eagerly exerted his young and ardent energies; and from them he drew inspiration and learned lessons which made him in his best days a trial lawyer of no mean ability.

Though aggressive in the conduct of his cases,

he was singularly devoid of that form of self-assertion which is based on conceit. Rather did his strength as an advocate come from his intense will to prevail in any legal cause which he deemed just.

He had a high ethical sense of his profession. As an officer of the Court, his fidelity was in full accord with his attorney's oath. Good faith actuated him in all his relations with the Court, and the presiding judge might implicitly trust any statement made by him as to matters of personal knowledge or opinion. For pettifogging methods he had nothing but contempt.

His fidelity to his client was equally worthy of note. He did not accept a case primarily because there was a fee in it, but because he saw some wrong to be righted, or some justice to be done. The case he liked the most of all was where he saw an opportunity for the strong to assist the weak; then he lavished his time and talents without stint.

Judge Beecher was a man of public spirit. It was but natural that a lawyer of his strong nature should be foremost in the affairs of his town; and for a score of years no important measure was adopted in the town of Newtown without the endorsement of his clear and positive mind.

The resolutions passed by the Board of Trustees of the Newtown Savings Bank, with which Judge Beecher was connected for over fourteen years, contain the following:

During his long period of service he took a deep interest in the welfare and growth of the bank and gave his time and advice freely to promote its best interests. He was a man of generous impulses, a public-spirited citizen, and an able attorney, an honored Judge of Probate for many years and will be sadly missed in this community. In his death we have suffered a great loss and the depositors a friend and wise counselor * * *.

Judge F. F. Addis, friend of Judge Beecher for over thirty years, said of him:

For a period of more than thirty years I have known Judge Beecher. During that time I have always found him in the practice of his profession to be always jealous in protecting the interests of his clients. As an associate he was willing to take the laboring oar, while as an opponent he was forceful and skillful, but always just to his opponent. A hard fighter but a fair one. In my nearly four years of contact with him in the deliberations

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of the Democratic State committee I always found his conception keen and his judgment ripe. In his social intercourse he was genial, whole hearted and generous. He is one of the men the town and State can ill afford to lose, and to converse with him for any extended length of time seemed to give to those around him an inspiration.

Judge Eugene D. Dempsey, in speaking of Judge Beecher said:

There is not a lawyer in Fairfield county who would be unwilling to speak a word of praise of Judge Beecher. His career as a member of the bar and as a probate judge was a chain of conscientious application to the interest of his clients and to the just administration of his judicial duties. His political life was not tempered by conciliation and brought to him small comfort or gain, yet he always believed in his position and thereby gained the confidence of his party and measured personal satisfaction. He thought deeply of life and was prone to discuss its inequalities, but consistently refrained from giving expression to his ultimate conclusions. For those who achieved in the practice of law, he had profound respect and veneration, well knowing the trials and difficulties attending such distinction. Always realizing the value of exactness as applied to the requirements of his profession, he became accepted as a draftsman of legal documents. Judge Beecher will long be remembered as a loyal lawyer, competent judge, and a worthy citizen.

Judge Beecher was married, on April 3, 1891, to Mary Blakeslee Glover, of Newtown, a daughter of Henry Beers Glover, one of the most prominent citizens of the town of his day, and first president of the Newtown Savings Bank. The children of Judge and Mrs. Beecher were: 1. Florence Glover Beecher. 2. Henry Glover Beecher, who died at the age of four years. 3. Marguerite Kathryn Beecher.

The Misses Florence G. and Marguerite K. Beecher reside in the old family home in Newtown, which was built by their grandfather, Henry Beers Glover. Mrs. Beecher died in Newtown on September 23, 1916, at the age of sixty-two years.

(The Glover Line).

(I) The Glover family has been prominent in Connecticut from the earliest

Colonial days, and traces its descent to the immigrant, Henry Glover. The Glover coat-of-arms is as follows: Sable, a bend argent, between three herons' heads erased of the second. Henry Glover emigrated from England, and located in the Massachusetts Colony, in the town of Boston. He is thought to have been about twenty-four years of age when he arrived in America, and shortly after his arrival he journeyed to New Haven, where he settled and remained for the rest of his life. According to old records "he became reconciled to the Church" in New Haven, June 11, 1644, and took the oath of allegiance to the Colony, on July 1, of the same year. He died in New Haven, September 2, 1689, and his wife, Helena, died there, March 1, 1697.

(II) John Glover, son of Henry and Helena Glover, was born in New Haven, Connecticut, October 8, 1648, and died January 29, 1679. He married Joanna Daniels, on December 7, 1671.

(III) John (2) Glover, son of John (1) and Joanna (Daniels) Glover, was born in New Haven, Connecticut, November 20, 1674. He later removed to Stratford, Connecticut, and resided there for about sixteen years. He died June 30, 1752, and is buried at Newtown, where the family has since flourished. He married (first) November 27, 1700, Margaret or Marjory Hubbard, who died at Stratford, Connecticut, March 14, 1704. On July 14, 1707, he married (second) Mrs. Bathiah Beach Bickley.

(IV) John (3) Glover, son of John (2) and Margaret (Hubbard) Glover, was born in New Haven, December 30, 1701, was married on July 12, 1724, to Elizabeth Bennett, of Stratford. Although at the time of the outbreak of the American Revolution, John (3) Glover, was seventy-six years of age, he enlisted in the Dragoon Artillery, Third Troop, Connecticut Militia, under Colonel Elisha Shel-

don, and served from the year 1777 until the close of the war in 1783.

(V) John (4) Glover, son of John (3) and Elizabeth (Bennett) Glover, was born February 11, 1732, and died on July 2, 1802. He married Elizabeth Curtis.

(VI) Josiah Glover, son of John (4) and Elizabeth (Curtis) Glover, was born November 27, 1762, and died November 1, 1840. He married, September 4, 1792, Rebecca, daughter of Abel Booth.

(VII) Abiel Booth Glover, son of Josiah and Rebecca (Booth) Glover, was born January 16, 1797, and died October 13, 1825. He married, May 5, 1822, Maria Nichols, daughter of David Nichols. Their children were: Mary Eliza, born May 5, 1823, died September 5, 1825; Henry Beers, mentioned below.

(VIII) Henry Beers Glover, son of Abiel Booth and Maria (Nichols) Glover, was born in Newtown, Connecticut, December 8, 1824. He prepared for college in the local school of the town, and entered Yale University, from which he was graduated with the class of 1820. After leaving college he spent some time in Cleveland, Ohio, but later returned to Newtown, where he became one of the most prominent citizens of the community, a financial leader, successful merchant, and eminent churchman. Mr. Glover engaged in farming also on a large scale, and for several years kept a store on the site of the residence of the late Charles H. Peck.

Mr. Glover was the principal organizer and founder of the Newtown Savings Bank, and its first president. For a number of years he served as a member of the board of directors of the First National Bank of Bridgeport. Although always active in behalf of any issues which would benefit the community, Mr. Glover was never engaged in politics. He was a staunch supporter of the Republican party in questions of national importance,

but voted independently on local affairs. He was for many years connected with the Trinity Episcopal Church of Newtown, and gave liberally to its support, being one of the most generous of the contributors to the building fund for the new church. He died at his home in Newtown, March 6, 1870.

Henry Beers Glover married Eliza Blakeslee. She died May 17, 1875, aged forty-nine years. Their children were: William Booth born September 15, 1850; Mary Blakeslee, born October 31, 1853, married Judge William J. Beecher (see Beecher); Florence Stanley, born July 28, 1854, married Abel Clark, died April 3, 1892; Maria Nichols, born May 7, 1859, died May 15, 1859.

The death of Henry Beers Glover was deeply felt in Newtown. The board of directors of the First National Bank, of Bridgeport, at a special meeting, held on March 28, 1870, passed the following resolutions:

WHEREAS, It has pleased an All-wise Providence to remove by death our late friend and associate, Mr. Henry Beers Glover, who for many years was a prominent and efficient director of this bank.

Resolved, That we sincerely deplore the loss of our esteemed friend, endeared to us as he was by his superior business capacity and his many social virtues, and whose manly deportment has commanded our highest regard,

Resolved, That we tender to the family and relatives of the deceased our sympathy in their affliction, knowing that the bank and the community in which he lived, as well as his deeply afflicted family, have experienced an irreparable loss.

Resolved, That the President, Cashier, and Messrs. Tomlinson and Nichols be appointed a committee to attend the funeral services of our deceased friend at his late residence in Newtown, to-morrow at 2 o'clock P. M.

Resolved, That a copy of the foregoing resolutions be transmitted to the friends of the deceased, be entered upon the records of this bank, and published in the papers of the city.

CUTLER FAMILY.

The name Cutler is of that class of patronymics which were originally derived from the trades or occupations of their bearers. Others of this class are Cooper, Smith, Miller, Gardner, etc. When the adoption of surnames became prevalent, the first member of the Cutler family to adopt the name was in all probability a cutler by trade, or a maker of knives or other cutting instruments.

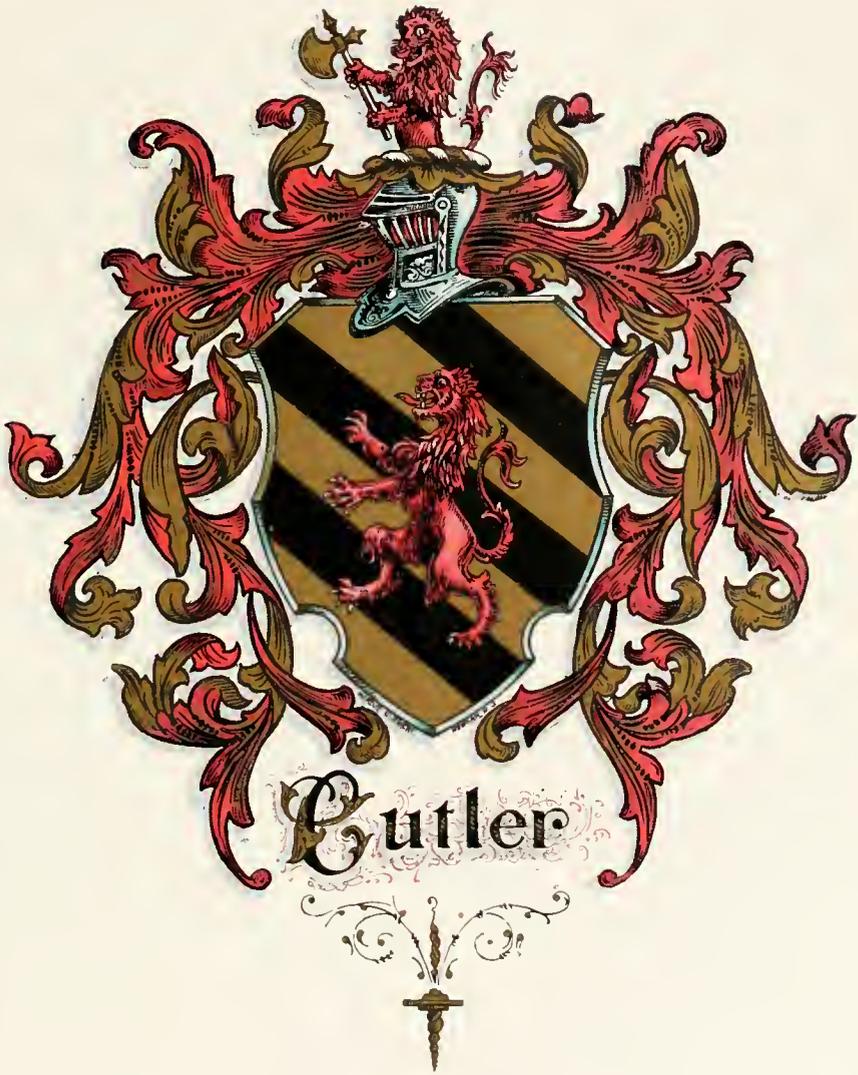
Arms: (Stainborough Hall, County York, descended from John Cutler, standard bearer of the War of the Roses, temp. Henry VI.) Azure, three dragons' heads erased, within a bordure or. Crest: A wivern's head erased or, ducally collared azure.

The English bearer of the name of Cutler to whom the American family traces its ancestry was Sir Admiral Gervase Cutler, who was killed in 1645 in defense of the Castle of Pontefract. Sir Gervase Cutler was a son of Thomas Cutler, who was buried at Silkton, January 21, 1622. Thomas Cutler was a descendant of Sir John Cutler, standard bearer during the War of the Roses, who was knighted in the reign of Henry VI. Sir Gervase Cutler married for his first wife, Elizabeth, daughter of Sir John Bently. The child of this marriage was Margaret, who married Sir Edward Mosely; there was also a son, Gervase, who died young. Sir Gervase Cutler married a second time Lady Magdalen, the ninth daughter of Sir John Egerton, Duke of Bridgewater, and of this marriage there were nine children.

The New England ancestors of the Cutler family in America were James, Robert and John Cutler, immigrants from England, who settled in Massachusetts in 1634. James Cutler came to Watertown, Massachusetts, in 1634. The name of Robert Cutler first appears on the records of Charlestown, in 1636, where it is re-

corded that he was married. John Cutler, Sr., with a family, was settled at Hingham, Massachusetts, in 1637.

(I) James Cutler, born in England, settled as early as 1634 in Watertown, Massachusetts, where the first record of the family name in New England, in America in fact, is to be found. He was one of the original grantees of land in the northerly part of the town on the road to Belmont. He married Anna Grout, a sister of Captain John Grout, and tradition says that they were both so opposed and persecuted in England for their Puritanism that they resolved to seek their fortunes in New England, and accordingly came to America unaccompanied by friends or near relatives. There is no authentic record by which to fix the year in which James Cutler arrived here. His first child, James, was born "Ye 6th day, 9th month, 1635." He had that year passed all necessary probation and been received an inhabitant of Watertown, having a house lot assigned him. The lot contained eight acres, bounded on the east by the lot of Thomas Boylston, west and north by a highway, i. e. by Common street and Pond road, and south by the lot of Ellias Barron. In the first "great divide," July 25, 1636, he was assigned twenty-five acres, and three acres in the further plain (now Waltham) next to the river. In 1642 he had assigned to him eighty-two acres in the fourth division, and four other farms. On October 2, 1645, he was one of the petitioners "in relation to Nashaway plantation, now Weston." On December 13, 1649, James Cutler and Nathaniel Bowman, for £70 bought of Edward Goffe, two hundred acres in Cambridge Farms. James Cutler sold his share of one hundred acres to Bowman for £39, on March 4, 1651. This land was adjoining Rock Meadow and near to or adjoining Waltham. About this time he settled at Cambridge Farms



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(now Lexington), on what is known as Wood street, and not far from the Concord (now Bedford) line, a part of which farm remained in the family until the heirs of Leonard Cutler sold it. James Cutler is supposed to have built one of the first houses at the Farms. Vestiges of the cellar of his house still remain. The house was located some thirty rods from the present highway, on an elevation commanding an extensive view. He made his will on November 24, 1684, at Cambridge Farms, at the age of seventy-eight years, and died May 17, 1694, aged eighty-eight.

James Cutler buried his first wife, Anna, September 30, 1644, and married (second) on March 9, 1645, Mary, widow of Thomas King. She died December 7, 1654, and he married for his third wife, Phoebe, daughter of John Page, in 1662. His children were: 1. James, born September 6, 1635, mentioned below. 2. Hannah, born May 26, 1638, married John Winter, and died January 18, 1690. 3. Elizabeth, born November 28, 1640, and died October 30, 1644. 4. Mary, born March 29, 1644, married John Collar, and removed to Sudbury. 5. Elizabeth, born May 20, 1646, married John Parmenter, of Sudbury. 6. Thomas, born 1648, and died at Lexington, July 13, 1722. 7. Sarah, born 1653, married, in 1673, Thomas Waight, settled in Weston, Massachusetts, and died January 17, 1744, aged ninety-one years. 8. Joanna, born 1660, married Philip Russell, and died November 26, 1703. 9. John, born May 19, 1663, and died September 21, 1714. 10. Samuel, born November 18, 1664. 11. Jemima, who married, September 22, 1697, Zerubabel Snow. 12. Phoebe, died unmarried in 1684.

(II) James (2) Cutler, son of James (1) and Anna Cutler, was born in Watertown, Massachusetts, September 6, 1635. He was a farmer, residing at Cambridge Farms, near Concord line, and was a

soldier in King Philip's War. He made his will on the 28th and died on the 31st of July, 1685.

He married, June 15, 1665, Lydia, daughter of John Moore, of Sudbury, and widow of Samuel Wright. She died in Sudbury on November 23, 1723. Their children, born at Cambridge Farms, were: 1. James (3), born May 12, 1666, and died December 1, 1690. 2. Ann, born April 20, 1669, married, September 26, 1688, Richard Belvis, of Watertown. 3. Samuel, born May 2, 1672. 4. Joseph, twin of Samuel. 5. John, born April 14, 1675, and died at Killingly, Connecticut, after 1727. 6. Thomas, born December 15, 1677, mentioned below. 7. Isaac, born in 1684, at Killingly, Connecticut and died there, June 18, 1758.

(III) Thomas Cutler, son of James (2) and Lydia (Moore-Wright) Cutler, was born December 15, 1677, at Cambridge Farms (now Lexington), where he resided the greater part of his life. He was constable in 1719, and selectman in 1729, 1731, 1733 and 1734. About the year 1750 he bought a farm in Western (now Warren), where he then went to live. Here he made his will, September 15, 1759, and died December 23, 1759.

He married (first) Sarah, daughter of Samuel and Dorcas (Jones) Stone, who joined the church in Lexington, July 4, 1708, and died January 10, 1750, aged sixty-nine. He married (second) Lydia Simonds, April 10, 1750, and with her was dismissed to the church of Western, May 17, 1752, having owned the covenant at Lexington, June 6, 1703. Children of first wife, born at Lexington, were: 1. Abigail, born June 2, 1703, married Joseph Bridge, of Lexington, November 18, 1722, and died November 11, 1778. 2. David, born August 28, 1705, mentioned below. 3. Amity, born December 19, 1707, married John Page, of Bedford. 4. Sarah, born January 19, 1710, married Israel Mead. 5. Mary,

born November 8, 1714, married Seth Johnson, of Nottingham, New Hampshire. 6. Hannah, born May 13, 1717, died March 2, 1724. 7. Thomas, born September 30, 1719, died November 28, 1760. 8. Millicent, born July 29, 1722, and died January 2, 1741.

(IV) David Cutler, son of Thomas and Sarah (Stone) Cutler, was born August 28, and baptized September 9, 1705, at Lexington. He joined the church in Lexington, April 14, 1728. He resided in the family homestead near the Bedford line. He was surveyor of the township during the reign of King George III.; served as constable in Lexington in 1746, and as selectman in 1749, 1750 and 1751. He made his will, September 13, 1758, in which is mentioned his wife Mary. He left personal property inventoried at £573 15s.

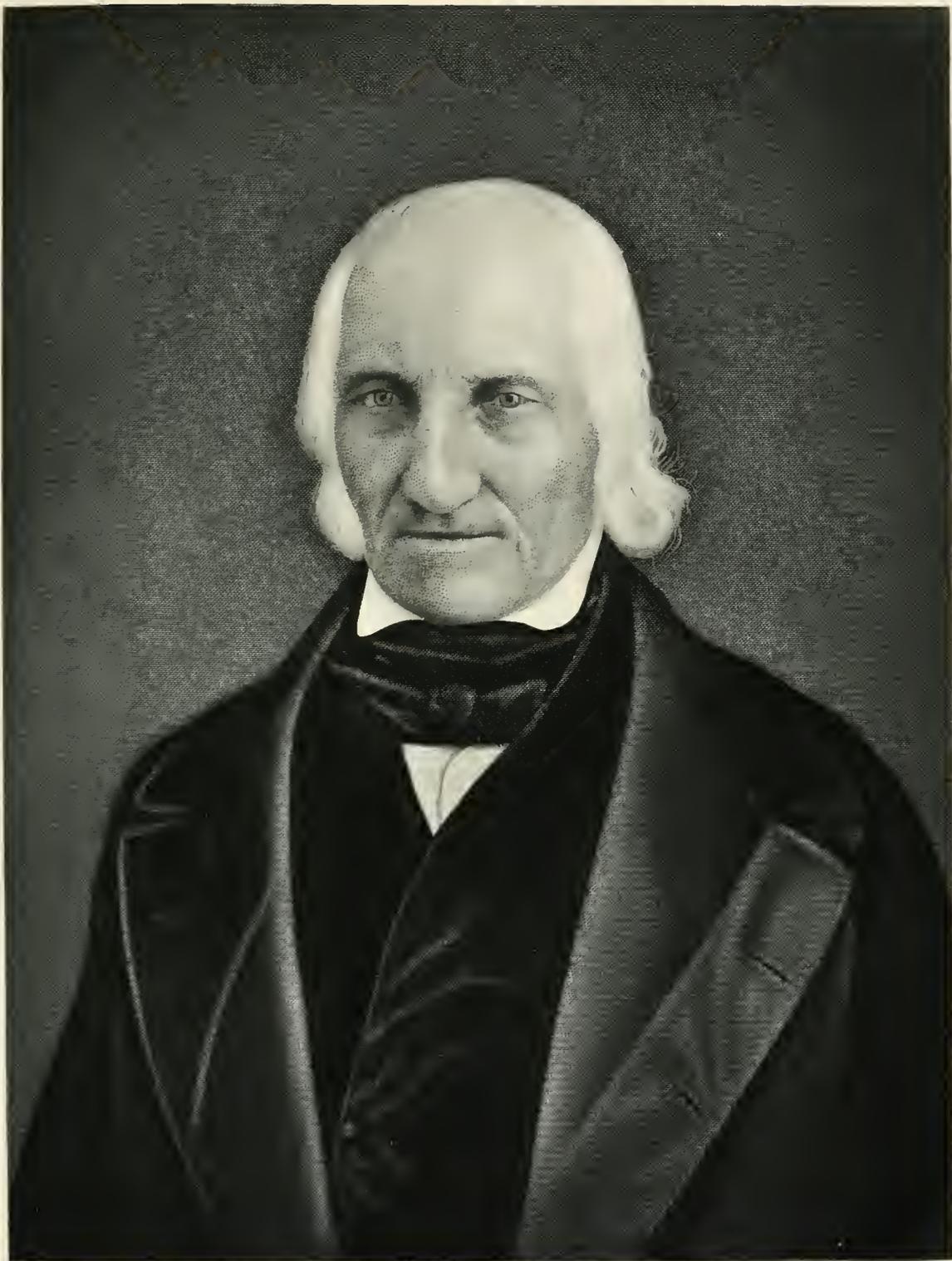
He died December 5, 1760, of small-pox, which was particularly fatal in those days because of the fact there was no known way to combat its onslaughts. His wife survived him, and died May 25, 1797, aged ninety-three years. Their children, born at Lexington, were: 1. Abigail, born May 31, 1728, married Samuel Hodgman, of Warren, May 7, 1755. 2. David, born July 15, 1730, and died probably at Bennington, Vermont. 3. Joseph, born May 31, 1733, mentioned below. 4. Isaac, born June, 1736, and died January, 1737. 5. Mary, born April 12, 1738, married, September 15, 1757, John Page, of Hardwich, Massachusetts, and died there, May 3, 1812. 6. Solomon, born May 15, 1740, and died at Rindge, New Hampshire. 7. Thomas, born May 9, 1742, and died July 3, 1812. 8. Elizabeth, born August 4, 1744, married, May 3, 1768, Benjamin Moore, of Lexington. 9. Amity, born July 15, 1748, married, November 17, 1766, Nathan Leonard.

(V) Joseph Cutler, son of David and

Mary Cutler, was born at Lexington, Massachusetts, May 31, 1733, in the second house which was built on the Cutler farm. His residence in Warren was on the west side of the river, and it was here that he died February 7, 1816, aged eighty-three years.

He married (first) May 6, 1755, Rebecca, daughter of John and Esther (Prince) Hoar, of Lincoln, Massachusetts, born July, 1735, and died September 16, 1758. He married (second) Mary, daughter of Major Reuben Reed, of Warren, Massachusetts, on September 20, 1759. She was born January 30, 1740, and died March 28, 1792. The children of Joseph Cutler were: 1. Converse, born March 3, 1756, and died at Hardwich, Massachusetts, before 1815. 2. Joseph, born March 9, 1757, and died February 23, 1857. 3. Rebecca, born August 23, 1760, and married Dr. William Cutler, November 2, 1780; she died November 20, 1820. 4. Mary, born March 23, 1762, married Joseph Batchelder, and died in 1784. 5. Anna, born January 3, 1764, married Joseph Dwight in 1786. 6. Sally, born January 30, 1767, married, January 1, 1793, George Burbank, and died October 14, 1833. 7. Lydia, born December 2, 1769, married Artemas Brigham, and died January 16, 1798. 8. Bethia, born May 15, 1773, married, March 2, 1794, Isaac Tyler, and died August 11, 1848. 9. Reuben, born May 29, 1775, and died unmarried on September 14, 1838, in Warren. 10. Hon. Nathan, twin of Reuben, mentioned below.

(VI) Hon. Nathan Cutler, A. M., son of Joseph and Mary (Reed) Cutler, was born at Western (now Warren), Massachusetts, May 29, 1775, and died June 8, 1861. He was graduated from Dartmouth College in 1798, and was preceptor at Middlebury Academy for one year thereafter. He then studied law with Judge Chipman, of Vermont, and later at



Mutter





Mary Columbia Cutler

Worcester, Massachusetts, and in the last mentioned city he was admitted to the bar in 1801. For a time he practiced in his native town, but in 1803 removed to Farmington, Maine, where he resided for the remainder of his life. For about thirty-five years he was engaged in the active pursuit of his profession, and was deeply interested in the educational and political affairs of his town and State. He was several times a member of the Legislature of Massachusetts, before its separation (1810-1811-1812-1819-1820). He was appointed Judge of the Court of Common Pleas by Governor Berry in 1812, and declined to accept the office. In 1819 he was a member of the Convention that framed the Constitution of the State of Maine, and many times a member of the Legislature of that State. Upon the death of Governor Lincoln, early in the year 1829, by virtue of his office as President of the Senate, Hon. Nathan Cutler became Governor of the State of Maine. In 1829 he was one of the presidential electors. He was one of the incorporators of Farmington Academy, and during his lifetime president of the board of trustees. Governor Cutler was much interested in classical studies, of which he was a lifelong student, and he did much to inculcate a love of learning in his associates.

He married (first) Hannah, daughter of Isaac Moore, of Warren, Massachusetts, on September 10, 1804. She died February 20, 1835. Seven of the nine children of Governor and Mrs. Cutler grew to maturity. He married (second) in 1856, Harriet, widow of William Weld, and daughter of Colonel Easterbrooks, of Brunswick, Maine. The children of Hon. Nathan and Hannah (Moore) Cutler were: 1. Mary Reed, born March 13, 1806; married, November 15, 1827, Robert Godnow, of Hiram, Maine, and later removed to Farmington, Maine; she was

the mother of five children. 2. Nathan Moore, born August 2, 1808, mentioned below. 3. John L., born August 31, 1810, and died April 8, 1814. 4. Elbridge Gerry, born May 14, 1812, at Farmington, Maine, and died at Reading, Pennsylvania, April 28, 1846; he was graduated from Harvard University in the class of 1834, and later continued his studies at the Divinity School at Andover, Massachusetts, and at Yale University at New Haven, Connecticut; after completing his studies he was ordained a minister of the Congregational church, and served in Belfast, Maine, until his death. 5. Reuben, born October 20, 1815, and died January 12, 1816. 6. John Lewis, born December 15, 1816. 7. Reuben, born December 13, 1819. 8. Hannah Moore, born October 16, 1821; married, July 12, 1843, Philip Sidney Page; they resided at Malden, Massachusetts, where she died March 10, 1855. 9. Isaac Moore, born November 3, 1823, was a successful merchant of Portland, Maine, but later removed to Malden, Massachusetts.

(VII) Nathan Moore Cutler, son of Hon. Nathan and Hannah (Moore) Cutler, was born August 2, 1808. At the age of sixteen years he entered Phillips Academy at Exeter, New Hampshire. After graduating from that institution he attended Bowdoin College, but was obliged to discontinue his studies on account of poor health. He then entered a business career, first at Warren, Massachusetts, and later at Bangor, Maine. Under the administration of President Martin Van Buren, he held the office of debenture clerk in the Boston Customs House. The collector of the port at the time was George Bancroft. This position he held until the time of his death on October 30, 1849.

He married, September 12, 1836, Columbia Shearer, of Palmer, Massachusetts,

who died in Cambridge, Massachusetts. Their children were: 1. Mary Columbia, born February 7, 1839, residing in Malden, Massachusetts. 2. Martha Jane (Jennie), born May 5, 1846, mentioned below. 3. Hannah Moore, born September 21, 1848, died March 31, 1870.

(VIII) Jennie Cutler, daughter of Nathan Moore and Columbia (Shearer) Cutler, is of the eighth generation in direct descent from James Cutler, who settled in Watertown, Massachusetts, as early as 1634. She married John McClary, of Boston, Massachusetts, a sketch of whose life is appended hereto. Both Mr. and Mrs. McClary were born in Boston, Massachusetts.

McCLARY, John,

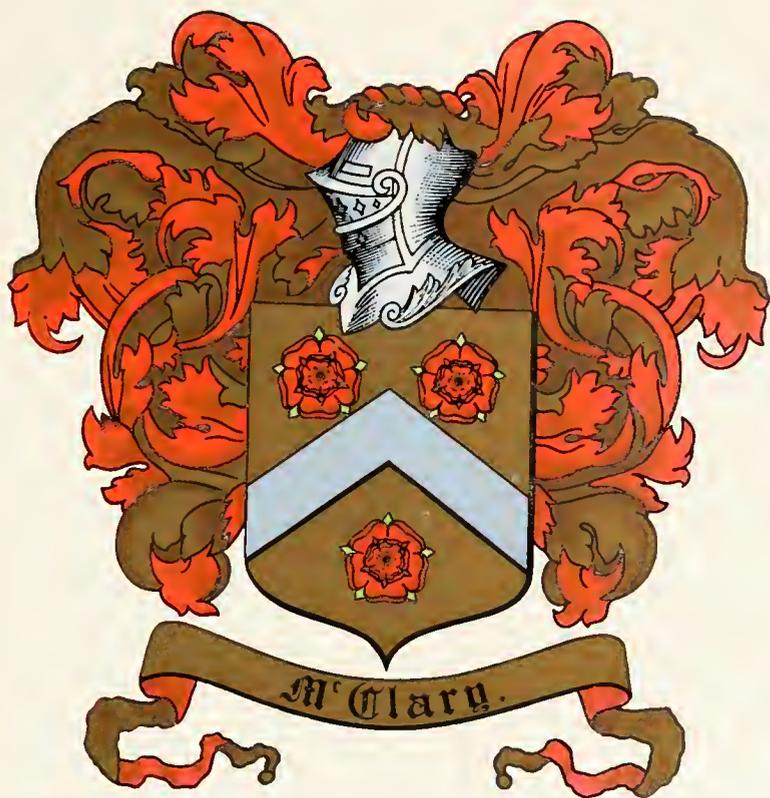
McClary Arms: Or, a chevron azure, between three roses gules.

There is a duty which every American owes the land which gives him his opportunity and fortune, a duty which, unless embellished and ornamented by unusual inducements, it is the custom of the average citizen to overlook. On every hand one finds men whose talents and inclinations fit them preëminently for public service, but who shun this duty of patriotism because of the greater benefits, pecuniary and of other natures, which accrue to them from the field of business. The country has its statesmen, but it needs in the ranks of its servants and advisors the trained and analytical mind of the business man to solve the problems which face the nation to-day—the problems within its own borders. The talents of the ordinary business men do not run to unravelling the intricacies of international law, but rather do they apply to and excel in the management of questions of commerce, labor, reform, etc., which agitate the public to-day. For men so endowed to reject office and government service

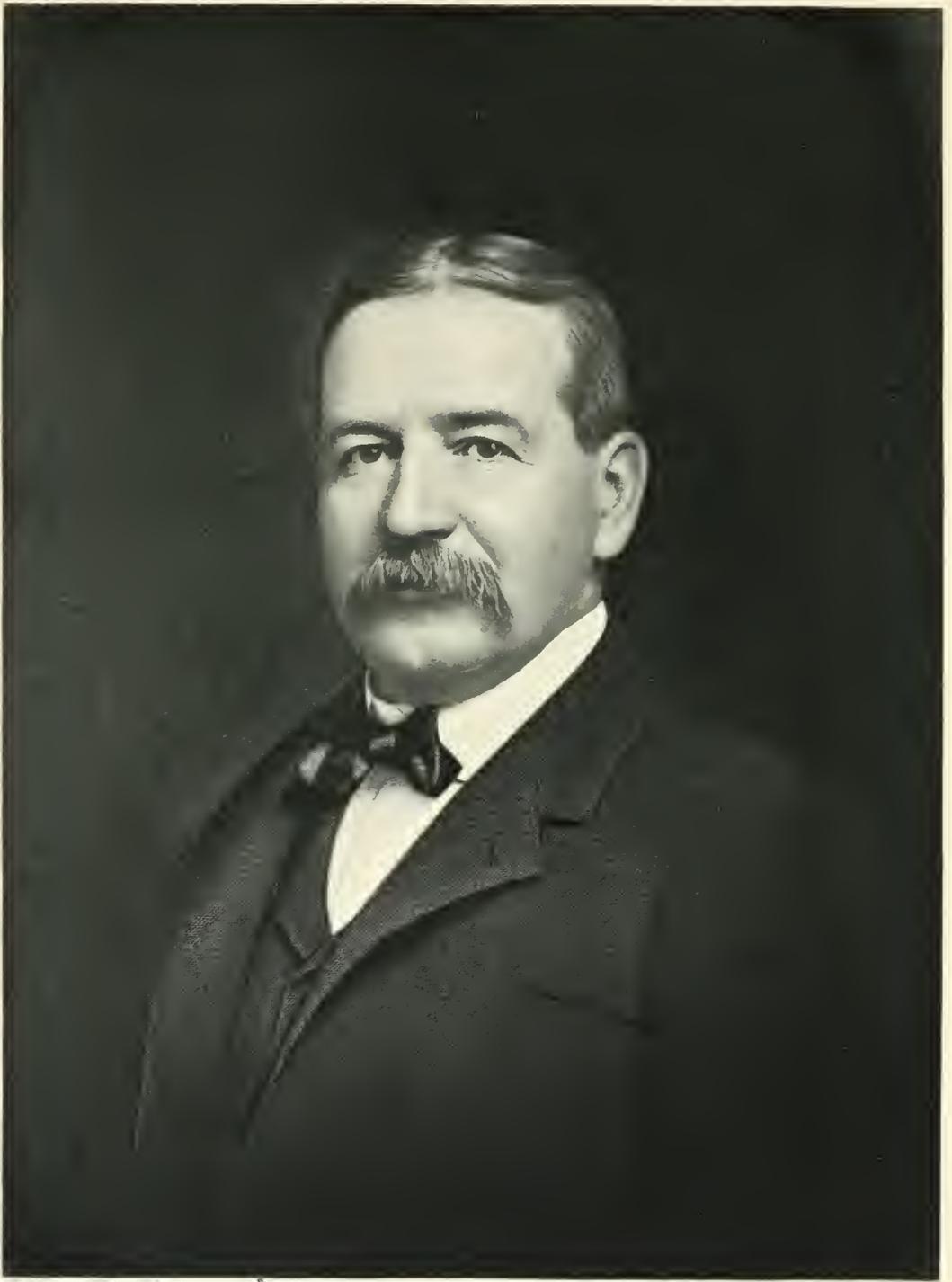
because of selfish reasons is a blot upon their citizenship. No man can truly uphold the ideals and standards of America, who, being capable, refuses the high honor of public service. It may with truth and conviction be said of the late John McClary, of Hartford, Connecticut, that he did his duty to its full extent, in the long years in which he faithfully served the Government of the United States, subserving every personal wish to its demands, because of a high standard of patriotism and honor which put country before self.

Mr. McClary was of Scotch parentage, the son of John and Ellen (Reilly) McClary, natives of the tremendous ship-building city of Glasgow, Scotland. The Scotch are among the most intensely patriotic people in the world, a people whose love of home and country is a fire unquenchable, as is amply attested by history. The allegiance which his parents brought to the land of their adoption was equally strong in their son, and was the moving factor in Mr. McClary's devotion to his service in the offices of the government, despite the fact that he was eminently fitted for success in a field of business which, when he finally entered it, comparatively late in life, proved lucrative and successful.

Shortly after their marriage, John McClary, Sr., came to America with his wife, settling in the city of Boston, where John McClary, Jr., was born. When he was quite young his parents moved to Wakefield, Massachusetts. It was here that he received his early education, attending school until he reached the age of fifteen years. While young McClary was still in his thirteenth year, 1861, the Civil War broke out, sweeping the country like a fever, and drawing men to the colors in a burst of enthusiasm which, to put it tritely, was no respecter of age. Youth and age stood side by side eagerly await-



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John McElroy



Jennie Carter McClung

ing the chance to serve their country. All the willingness and eagerness which he could master did not stand Mr. McClary in the stead which additional years would have, and he found that enlistment was barred to him because of his age. Two years later, however, in 1863, he left school, and was admitted to the army as a member of the signal corps. From that time until the close of hostilities he saw active service with a branch of the army which is constantly exposed to greater danger than any other. To a man of spirit and courage, to live through the soul-stirring events of a great war is one of the greatest fortunes which can befall him. Mr. McClary came into close contact with many of the great events of those days, wonderful yet terrible, and was one of the audience in the Ford Theatre in Washington, on the fateful night of the assassination of Abraham Lincoln, the genius who had safely guided the country through the storms of Civil War, by John Wilkes Booth. Mr. McClary did not give up his position in the Signal Service at the end of the war, but retired for a period, and returning north, went to live with his sister, Mrs. Mary Wetherby, in Springfield, Massachusetts, living with her for a number of years.

During his residence in Springfield, he became associated with Colonel Bartholomew and James L. Thompson in the American Express Company, with whom he was connected for several years. Shortly after his marriage, Mr. McClary again entered the Signal Service and went west with his wife. The work to which he was then assigned was in connection with the Weather Bureau, and involved considerable sacrifice of personal wishes and inclinations, because of the fact that they had constantly to be moving from one section of the country to another. They have resided all over the United States.

Mr. McClary's last post was in California, where they were stationed about 1890. In 1891 he gave up active service and they returned to the east, making their home in Hartford, Connecticut. Here he bought out a woodworking factory and from that time until his death devoted himself to his business interests. In this enterprise he attained a high degree of success, and became known as one of the substantially successful business men of the city of Hartford, despite the fact that he had entered the field of business at a time of life when the majority of men are fairly established in it.

Mr. McClary was keenly interested in the political issues of the times, as an observer, and as a member of the body politic, but he never entered the political field as a candidate for public office. He was very active in the social and club life of Hartford from the time of his first residence in the city, and was a member whose presence was counted upon and whose voice was reckoned with in the council of many important and influential organizations in the city. He was a member of the Grand Army of the Republic, the Army and Navy clubs. He had attained the thirty-second degree in the Masonic order, and was a member of the Washington Commandery, Knights Templar, and also of the Mecca Temple, Mystic Shrine.

On September 28, 1868, while a resident in the home of his sister in Springfield, Massachusetts, Mr. McClary married Miss Jennie Cutler, of Boston, a daughter of Nathan M. and Columbia (Shearer) Cutler, of that city. (See Shearer, on following pages). Mr. Cutler was a native of Farmington, Maine, where his father had established himself. The genealogy of the Cutler family of which Mrs. McClary is a descendant in the eighth generation is given at length on the preceding

pages. Mrs. McClary's grandmother was Sarah (King) Shearer, a daughter of Jesse King (3), of Palmer, Massachusetts, of an early and prominent family in that neighborhood. Jesse King (3) married Mary Graham, a daughter of Rev. Mr. Graham, of Pelham, Massachusetts. Both Mrs. McClary's parents died when she was very young, and she was brought up by her aunt, Mrs. A. V. Blanchard, of Palmer, Massachusetts. She resides in the beautiful McClary home at No. 56 Highland avenue, Hartford, where all her dearest associations are centered. She is deeply interested in charitable and philanthropic work, to which her late husband devoted a large portion of his time. She is active in community welfare work and takes an unusual interest in the current topics of the day. Mrs. McClary's home engenders a charm of good feeling and hospitality which is felt alike by the oldest friend and the most casual visitor to it. Mr. and Mrs. McClary had no children. They were members of Christ Episcopal Church in Hartford, in the parochial interests of which she is still a figure of importance.

Mr. McClary died on July 7, 1909, and in his death Hartford lost a man who meant much to its interests, a man whose place was a truly enviable one in the commercial life of the city, in its social life, and in the estimation of scores of friends, whose opinion of him is adequately expressed in the famous "Take him for all in all, we shall not look upon his like again."

SHEARER FAMILY.

According to Bardsley the surname of Shearer is of the occupative class, and signifies "the shearer," that is one who sheared the nap of cloth, or a cloth shearer. The name is found in Lincolnshire, England, as early as 1273.

Arms: Argent a fesse gules between three torteaux, each charged with a mullet of the field argent. Crest: On a chapeau a dexter hand holding up by the band a garb, all proper.

The Shearer family herein dealt with is of ancient Irish origin, and was founded in the American colonies in the early part of the eighteenth century. The progenitor, James Shearer, was a native of County Antrim, Ireland.

(I) James Shearer, founder of the family in America, was born in County Antrim, Ireland, in 1678. In 1720 he emigrated to the New World, and settled in the town of Union, Connecticut. He remained in Union for a period of six years, and in 1726 his family and that of the Nevins removed to Elbows, near the town of Palmer, Massachusetts. He occupied a central location in the district, his farm being laid out east from Cedar Swamp brook and south of Deacon Sedgwick's farm. He was a man of considerable prominence in the early community and several localities in the vicinity were named after him and his family. His home was frequently used by the proprietors of the town for their business meetings. The children of James Shearer were: 1. John. 2. James, Jr. 3. Williams.

(II) John Shearer, son of James Shearer, was born in 1710, and accompanied his parents to America in 1720. He later settled in Brimfield, in the easterly part of what is now Three River village. His children were: 1. Joseph. 2. John, born March 22, 1746; married, 1774, Jane White. 3. William, married Jerusha Ferry. 4. Thomas. 5. David, married Kate King, 1791. 6. Jonothan, born March 29, 1762; married Hannah Dickinson. 7. Noah, married Terza Merrick in 1791. 8. Daniel, mentioned below. 9. Jane, married Wallace Little. 10. Betsey, married William White.

(III) Esquire Daniel Shearer, son of

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KING

John and Jane Shearer, was very prominent in the local affairs of the town of Palmer, Massachusetts, during his entire lifetime. He was active in the judicial and political life of the place. He married Sarah King. Their children were: 1. Elvira, married A. V. Blanchard, October 25, 1827. 2. Jane, married William Blanchard, August 23, 1831. 3. Columbia, mentioned below.

(IV) Columbia Shearer, third daughter of Judge Daniel and Sarah (King) Shearer, married on September 12, 1836, Nathan Moore Cutler, son of the Hon. Nathan and Hannah (Moore) Cutler. (See Cutler VII.)

(King).

Among the pioneer settlers of the town of Palmer, Massachusetts, and the immediate vicinity, was John King, Esq., the progenitor of the King family herein under consideration. The theory has been advanced that John King, Esq., was a resident of the town of Springfield, Massachusetts, prior to his coming to Palmer, as were many of the original settlers of the place. There has, however, been no proof to substantiate the theory. The King family of Palmer, in subsequent generations became large landowners, and were numbered among the most prominent and influential citizens of the town, active in civic and religious affairs, office holders, and public servants of ability.

Arms: Sable on a chevron, or, between three crosses crosslet of the last, three escallops of the first. An esquire's helmet surmounts the shield.

(I) John King, the progenitor of the family and the immigrant ancestor, was born in England in 1681. The date of his coming to America is not known. Prior to his emigration he was married in England to Sarah ———, born in 1691. He became the first settler of the Elbow dis-

trict, Hampshire county, Palmer, Massachusetts, where he was the first to build a crude log cabin, camping out, tradition says, near the site of the old cemetery during the first few days there. He finally located near the small stream which afterwards became known as King's brook. The noted Tamor spring divided his property from that of his neighbors, Richard Combs, of Springfield, and Ebenezer Mirrick, of the same place.

The following mention of the original John King and his family is found on the flyleaf of the first volume of the Rochester Church Records:

On the 18th of May, 1729, then John King and Sarah, his wife, who lived at a place called the Elbows, in Hampshire Co., owned the covenant, and their children were baptized, viz.: William, Thomas, Joseph, Benjamin, Aaron and Sarah, by me, who was sent by the proprietors of the land to minister to them. TIMOTHY RUGGLES.

Had the visit been six months later, the result might have been different.—Hardwick History, per Lucius Page, D. D.

The children of John and Sarah King were: 1. John, Jr., born in Boston, in 1715; married Margaret ———. 2. Joseph, born in 1716. 3. Thomas, born in 1719; married Jemima ———. 4. Aaron, mentioned below. 5. Benjamin, born in 1722; died June 7, 1756. 6. William, born in 1720. 7. Sarah, born in 1723. 8. Moses, died April 26, 1729. 9. Hannah, born August 8, 1729; died September 4, 1729. 10. Mary, born December 30, 1730; married Captain Sylvanus Walker. 11. David, born in April, 1733; married Mary Graham. 12. Jonathan, born January 17, 1736.

(II) Aaron King, son of John and Sarah King, was born in 1725. He was a resident of Elbow District, Palmer, Massachusetts, all his life, and was a prominent citizen of the place.

He married Sarah Kibbe, of Connecti-

cut. Their children were: 1. Sarah, born September 7, 1747; married Thomas Bliss, April 25, 1765. 2. Aaron, born July 2, 1750; died October 22, 1754. 3. Joseph, born August 20, 1752; died October 8, 1754. 4. Myrane, born September 7, 1755; married Charles Eddy. 5. Isaac, born June 20, 1757, returned to England. 6. Jesse, mentioned below.

(III) Jesse King, son of Aaron and Sarah (Kibbe) King, was born in Elbow District, Palmer, Massachusetts, on March 5, 1759. He was one of the most prominent citizens of the town during the greater part of his life-time, and was actively identified with local affairs. He was also prominent in the militia and bore the rank of captain.

He married, February 24, 1781, Mary B. Greyham, daughter of Rev. Mr. Greyham, of Pelham, Massachusetts. Their children were: 1. Aaron, born October 15, 1782; married Eliza Ketchum. 2. Sarah, mentioned below. 3. Myrana, born July 7, 1786; married Timothy Ferrell. 4. Nabbie, born August 11, 1788, married Gursham Makepeace, of Warren, Massachusetts. 5. Mary L., born August 9, 1790; married Daniel King, of Palmer. 6. Jesse, born August 8, 1792. 7. Isaac, born July 2, 1795; married Abby Cutler, of Warren, Massachusetts. 8. Joseph, born November 19, 1798; married Mary E. Chamber, and removed to Mobile, Alabama.

(IV) Sarah King, daughter of Captain Jesse and Mary (Greyham) King, was born in Elbow District, Palmer, Massachusetts, October 22, 1784. She married Judge Daniel Shearer, Esq., of Palmer, Massachusetts.

SMITH, Emor Armington,
Telephone Company Manager, Legislator.

Emor Armington Smith, District Commercial Manager of the Southern New

England Telephone Company at Hartford, is identified not only with the business interests of his city, but also with its political life, having served as a member of the Connecticut Legislature. Through his maternal ancestry, Mr. Smith is numbered among the lineal descendants of Roger Williams.

Emor Armington Smith was born August 17, 1864, in Providence, Rhode Island, and is a son of Jencks Appleby and Harriet James (Medbury) Smith. The ancestral record of Mrs. Smith is appended to this biography. Emor Armington Smith was educated in the public schools of his native city, and afterward served an apprenticeship to the manufacturing jewelers' trade. He then spent some time in the service of the Livermore Stylographic Pen Company, and in 1882 became chief operator of the Providence Telephone Company. This position Mr. Smith retained until October, 1884, when he entered the service of the Southern New England Telephone Company. Remaining in his native city until he attained his majority, he has since then, filled various positions in different parts of Connecticut, each change bringing with it increased responsibility. On April 1, 1904, he was appointed to his present position as commercial manager of the Hartford and Waterbury District, and under his aggressive methods the number of telephones in use has been greatly increased. Not only this but the business in general has received an added impetus and has been brought into a highly flourishing condition.

When in Providence, Mr. Smith served five years in the United Train of Artillery, and since coming to Hartford he has taken an active interest in public affairs. For five years he was a member of the Common Council and Board of Aldermen, serving for one year as president of the board and *ex officio* acting mayor during



Painted by W. Williams - B. 1907

Emory A. Smith

The American Historical Society

the absence of Mayor Henney in Europe. In 1905 Mr. Smith became a member of the Connecticut Legislature, serving on the committee on cities and boroughs, and holding the position of chairman of the committee on assignment of seats. During his term many acts were passed for the city of Hartford which were due largely to his efforts. The most useful of these was the law establishing the Hartford Board of Finance. Another important board created was the Board of Contract and Supply. A seat in the Chamber of Commerce is occupied by Mr. Smith. He affiliates with St. John's Lodge, No. 6, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, of Norwalk; the Royal Arch Chapter, of Norwalk, and Hamilton Council, of Meriden. He is a charter member of A. H. Hall Council of the Royal Arcanum, of which he is past regent. His clubs are the Republican, City and Hartford, and in the last named he holds the office of secretary. He is a member of the Institute of Electrical Engineers of New York City. He is a member of St. Andrew's Protestant Episcopal Church, of Meriden.

Mr. Smith married, June 10, 1891, Anna C., daughter of James and Catherine (Morgan) Murray, of Norwich.

The record of Mr. Smith is that of an able and useful citizen—an enterprising business man and a disinterested public official.

(The Medbury Line).

(I) Josiah Medbury was born September 11, 1776, and married Phoebe Rhodes (see Rhodes line). Twelve children were born to them.

(II) Thomas, son of Josiah and Phoebe (Rhodes) Medbury, was born April 25, 1801, and married, June 18, 1826, Elizabeth J. Armington, who was born November 12, 1806.

(III) Harriet James, daughter of

Thomas and Elizabeth J. (Armington) Medbury, was born June 7, 1836, and became the wife of Jencks Appleby Smith, as stated above.

(The Rhodes Line).

(I) John Rhodes was born in 1658, and married, February 12, 1685, Waite Waterman (see Waterman line). The death of John Rhodes occurred August 14, 1716. He and his wife were the parents of eight children.

(II) John (2), son of John (1) and Waite (Waterman) Rhodes, was born November 20, 1691, and married, April 29, 1714, Catharine Holden, who died July 25, 1731, leaving nine children. John Rhodes survived his wife many years, passing away in 1776.

(III) Charles, son of John (2) and Catharine (Holden) Rhodes, was born September 29, 1719, and married, January 31, 1739, in Warwick, Deborah Greene, who was born February 4, 1721. They were the parents of eleven children. Charles Rhodes died early in 1777, at Cranston, Rhode Island.

(IV) Peter, son of Charles and Deborah (Greene) Rhodes, was born February 24, 1742, and married, March 22, 1761, Hester Arnold, who was born October 23, 1740. Nine children were born to them. The death of Peter Rhodes occurred March 16, 1823.

(V) Phoebe, daughter of Peter and Hester (Arnold) Rhodes, was born February 14, 1768, and became the wife of Josiah Medbury (see Medbury line).

(The Waterman Line).

(I) Resolved Waterman was born in 1638, and married, in 1659, Mercy Williams (see Williams line). Resolved Waterman died in 1670, and the death of his widow occurred in 1705.

(II) Waite, daughter of Resolved and

Mercy (Williams) Waterman, was born in 1668, became the wife of John (I) Rhodes (see Rhodes line), and died in 1711.

(The Williams Line).

(I) Roger Williams, founder of the colony of Rhode Island, was born in 1599, in Wales, and was a clergyman of the Church of England. In 1631 he arrived in Boston, accompanied by his wife Mary, and about 1636, being driven from the colony on a charge of heresy, he journeyed through the wilderness with a number of his adherents and founded the town of Providence. After half a century of usefulness he died, in 1683, in Rhode Island.

(II) Mercy, daughter of Roger and Mary Williams, was born in July, 1640, and became the wife of Resolved Waterman (see Waterman line).

ANDERSON, Joseph, S. T. D.,

Clergyman, Antiquarian, Historian.

The Rev. Dr. Joseph Anderson, an eminent New England clergyman of the Congregational faith, an antiquarian, and an author of note, came of ancestry representing several Scottish clans. His paternal forebears resided in the North Highlands, while on the maternal side he was lineally descended from the families of MacBain, Cameron, and Grant. He was born at Broomton, Easter Ross, Scotland, December 16, 1836. The only child of William and Mary (Rose) Anderson, he came with his parents to the United States in 1842, spending his childhood in Delaware county, New York, and in Astoria, Long Island.

As a lad he was much given to out-of-doors sports, which may account for his exceptionally robust constitution. He was naturally inclined to books and study, however, and at the age of five

years could read the Bible easily. When he was thirteen years of age the family removed to New York, the father having been for many years a manufacturer of fine paints in that city. The early education of the son, begun in Scotland, was now continued in one of the New York public schools, and from the latter Dr. Anderson entered the College of the City of New York, then known as the Free Academy. He was graduated from that institution in 1854 as valedictorian of his class, and from the Union Theological Seminary in 1857. He was a member of Phi Beta Kappa. After completing his seminary course he returned to the College of the City of New York as tutor in Greek and Latin. In 1874 he declined an offer of the chair of English Literature in Michigan University. He received the degree of Master of Arts from his *alma mater* in 1857, and enjoyed the distinction of being the first alumnus to be invited to deliver the baccalaureate address at commencement. In 1878 Yale College conferred upon him the honorary degree of Doctor of Sacred Theology. Elected a fellow of Yale University in 1884, for several years before his death being the senior member of the corporation, he served that institution for more than thirty years, and was recognized as a champion of liberal studies. He also did much to lay the foundation for educational progress at Yale.

Dr. Anderson was ordained to the Congregational ministry in 1858, and became successively the pastor of three "first" churches in Connecticut cities: The First Church of Stamford, 1858-61; the First Church of Norwalk, 1861-64; and the First Church of Waterbury, 1865-1905. He began his work in Norwalk on the first Sunday of the Civil War, while his pastorate in Waterbury dated from April, 1865, and continued for four decades, his



Joseph Anderson.

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resignation having been tendered on the fortieth anniversary of his settlement. He became pastor emeritus in 1905, and was succeeded by the Rev. Charles A. Dinsmore, D. D., the present pastor. As clergyman and preacher, Dr. Anderson won distinction, showing catholicity of spirit and a "wide humanness." In creed he was a liberal Congregationalist, having been among the first of New England ministers to advocate the so-called New Theology. He did valuable work in behalf of church federation, and in 1885 was leader in a movement to establish the American Congress of Churches. His interest in missions was lifelong and keen, and during a summer vacation in seminary days he labored as a missionary of the American Sunday School Union in Northern Illinois, in this pioneer work traveling more than a thousand miles on foot. He was moderator of the General Association of Connecticut in 1877 and again in 1890, and moderator of the General Conference of Congregational Churches of Connecticut in 1878; delegate to the International Council of Congregational Churches held in London in 1891; president of the Connecticut Bible Society during the years 1884-1904; director of the Missionary Society of Connecticut, 1885-1906; and a corporate member of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions.

As a scholar, Dr. Anderson was versatile and thorough. His interests were wide, but he gave special attention to history and philology, selecting as his particular field of research the relics and history of the North American Indians. In collaboration with the Bureau of Ethnology at Washington, he also specialized in the languages of the Algonkian family. In connection with this work he accumulated a valuable library of books and pamphlets and a representative collection

of stone implements. Although he left no original volumes of importance, he gained considerable reputation as a writer, and was the author of a number of valuable papers on local history. In addition to these he published various poems and sermons, as well as articles in magazines. He also delivered many addresses, several of which have appeared in print. An incomplete list of his publications may be found in the Annual Report of the American Historical Association for 1889, pages 174-176. In 1872-73 he was the editor of the "Waterbury American," one of the leading newspapers of New England. In 1892 "The Churches of Mattatuck" was published under his name as editor. He was likewise the editor and joint author of "The Town and City of Waterbury, Connecticut," a work of exceptional historical interest, appearing in three volumes in 1896. He was a member of the American Historical Association, the American Philological Association, the American Antiquarian Society, the National Institute of Social Science, the Connecticut Historical Society, and the New Haven Colony Historical Society.

During his last years his interests centered in The Mattatuck Historical Society of Waterbury, of which he was one of the charter members. Following the bicentenary of the town of Waterbury, when special enthusiasm was aroused concerning local history, this society was founded on the evening of Forefathers' Day, 1877, under the leadership of the late Hon. Frederick J. Kingsbury, who was its first president and its chief officer for nearly thirty-three years. When the society was reconstructed in 1902, Dr. Anderson became one of its vice-presidents, holding that office until the death of Mr. Kingsbury in 1910, when he succeeded to the presidency, thus becoming

ing its second chief officer. He was appointed curator of the collections of the society in 1902, and chairman of the Memorial Committee in 1915, holding these various offices until his death.

Through the generosity of friends, the Indian relics and other stone implements accumulated by Dr. Anderson were purchased and presented to The Mattatuck Historical Society, and served as the nucleus of its museum exhibit. The books and pamphlets used in connection with these relics were purchased by the late Elisha Leavenworth, the benefactor to whom the society owes its present status, and this gift forms the nucleus of a valuable library, as these works especially relate to the races of men, the stone age in Europe and America, and the American Indians.

Dr. Anderson made his first visit to his native land in 1863. After resigning his pastorate in Waterbury, he with his wife spent a winter in Porto Rico with his son. On returning to Connecticut in the spring of 1906, he made his home in Woodmont on Long Island Sound, a summer colony of which he was the pioneer settler in 1874. He was warden of this borough from 1904 to 1908. In 1891, after attending the International Council of Congregational Churches in London, he made a trip through England and Scotland and in some of the more northerly countries on the Continent. He traveled more extensively in 1907, when he visited Italy, Egypt and the Holy Land. After the death of Mrs. Anderson, he closed his home at Woodmont and again took up his residence in Waterbury. During previous years spent in the latter city, he served several sessions on the Board of Education. In National politics, he usually voted the Republican ticket.

On January 24, 1859, Dr. Anderson was

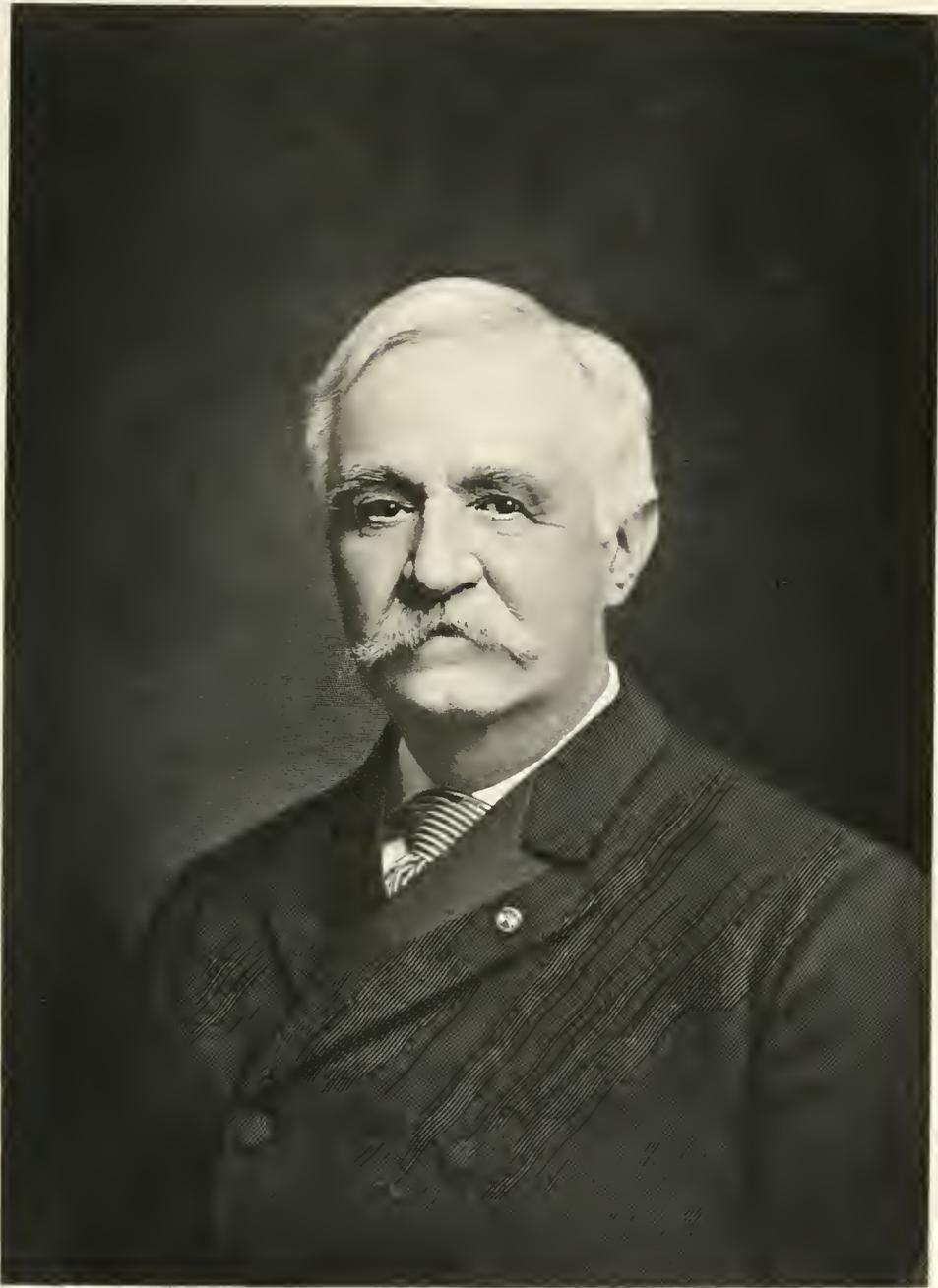
married to Anna Sands, daughter of Thomas Jefferson and Dorothy (Hamilton) Gildersleeve, of Brooklyn. After a long illness, Mrs. Anderson died at "Winnituxit," the home in Woodmont, April 6, 1914. Five children were born to them: William, whose death followed a brief illness in 1884; Mary Rose, who died November 25, 1889, a year after her marriage to Dr. Carl E. Munger; Joseph, Jr., who died early in 1917, leaving a widow and two young daughters; and Isabel Hoyt and Anne Sands, twins, the former dying in infancy, and the latter being the sole survivor of the family.

Increasing ill health made the last year of Dr. Anderson's life one of depression and suffering. The hope of deriving benefit from a more northerly climate led his physician to consent to his attendance on the Congregational Conference at Star Island, or Isles of Shoals, in August, 1916. After a short stay, however, symptoms so alarming appeared that he started at once for home. He was only able to reach Portsmouth, New Hampshire, where he was hurried to a hospital, his death taking place there August 18, 1916, in the eightieth year of his age. Funeral services in charge of the Rev. Dr. Dinsmore were held in the First Congregational Church, Waterbury, on August 23, and were largely attended. Interment followed in the Riverside Cemetery, Waterbury, beside his wife, in the lot belonging to the church with which he was so long associated.

BULKELEY, Morgan Gardner,

Soldier, Statesman, Man of Affairs.

In the long list of eminent men who have borne the name Bulkeley since Baron Robert de Buclough, who flourished during the reign of King John of England, down through the centuries to



A. G. Buckley

the present, no man has more worthily borne it than Morgan Gardner Bulkeley, ex-soldier, mayor, Governor, United States Senator; a banker, public-spirited citizen; now and for thirty-eight years past president of one of the great American corporations, The Aetna Life Insurance Company.

From the coming of Rev. Peter Bulkeley, fellow of St. John's College, Cambridge, minister of the Gospel, non-conformist, who came to Massachusetts in 1634, the lineal descent to Morgan G. Bulkeley is through a line of most eminent ministers, lawyers and business men. In the second American generation, Rev. Gershom Bulkeley, son of Rev. Peter Bulkeley, was one of the intellectual giants of his day; a graduate of Harvard in 1655, he had no superior in scholarship, none as a minister, a controversialist or linguist. He was furthermore a brave soldier, a skilled surgeon for his day, and a leader in public affairs. He was minister at New London and Wethersfield and first of the name in Connecticut.

Rev. John Bulkeley was first settled in 1703 over the church at Colchester, of which he was one of the first settlers and minister. He was a graduate of Harvard, class of 1699, and ranked exceedingly high among the clergy of his day. He wrote and published much, and in the strength of his intellectuality equalled if he did not surpass his father. He was classed by Rev. Dr. Chauncey in 1768 as one of the three men most eminent for strength of genius and power of mind that New England ever produced.

His son, "Hon. Judge (John) Bulkeley, of Colchester, who for a number of years was a great honor to an uncommon variety of exalted stations in life," was a graduate of Yale, class of 1725. He was eminent in the legal profession, assistant

of the province, judge of superior and probate courts, and colonel of his regiment.

His son, Colonel Eliphalet Bulkeley, responded to the Lexington Alarm as captain of Colchester troops, and in 1780 was commissioned lieutenant-colonel. He served as a captain of volunteers at the siege of Boston under Colonel James Wadsworth.

His son, John Charles Bulkeley, married Sally Taintor, and they were the parents of Eliphalet Adams, father of Morgan G. Bulkeley.

Eliphalet Adams Bulkeley was a graduate of Yale, class of 1824, a lawyer of East Haddam, president of the East Haddam Bank, assemblyman and State Senator. In 1846 he moved to Hartford, where he practiced law, was elected to the State Legislature in 1857, was first Republican speaker of the house, 1857, and one of the founders of the Republican party in his State. His later years were given wholly to the development of the life insurance business, the business that has made Hartford famed the world over. He was the first president of the Connecticut Mutual Life Insurance Company, and one of its organizers; in 1846 the organizer of the Aetna Life Insurance Company, and its president from 1850 until his death, stricken at his desk in the Aetna offices. He was possessed of a marvelous memory, and prompt in keeping every engagement; for eighteen years he never failed to preside at the meetings of the Pearl Street Ecclesiastical Society; regularly attended the school meetings in his district; never failed to vote, and urged others to never neglect so important a duty. He won fortune in his many business enterprises, possessing a sagacity in investment and a sound judgment that rendered him invaluable to the Aetna companies—bank-

ing, fire and life insurance. His splendid capacity and unimpeached character won for him the highest respect of his fellow-men, and although during his last years he was almost blind, literally "died in the harness," being stricken at his desk in the president's office of the Aetna Life Insurance Company. He died February 13, 1872, aged sixty-nine years.

He married, January 13, 1830, Lydia S Morgan, of Colchester, a woman of strong character and high ideals, possessing those womanly graces that enabled her to exert a beneficial influence over not only her own family but over the community. Their sons all became prominent in law, business and public life, the eldest, Captain Charles Edwin Bulkeley, giving up his life during the Civil War, and in command of Battery Gareshe, Virginia, February 10, 1862. William Henry, a younger son, was Lieutenant-Governor of Connecticut, and a highly connected business man. Their first born, a daughter, died in infancy; their last born daughter, Mary J., married Leverett Brainerd; the youngest child, Eliphalet Adams (2), died in infancy.

From so eminent an ancestry comes Morgan Gardner Bulkeley, of the twentieth recorded generation of his family and of the eighth American generation. That he measures up to the full Bulkeley standard is the greatest praise that can be bestowed upon him. Now almost an octogenarian, with a record of achievement in public and business life either of which would dignify the record of any man, he is yet the active forceful man of affairs, the interested citizen, and the projector of new enterprises. A history of the last half century of his life is almost a history of the Aetna Life Insurance Company, a political history of the city of Hartford, and the State of Connecticut. To determine the mainspring of so

wonderful a life, after passing by and giving due credit to heredity and environment, one is led irresistibly to the conclusion that resourcefulness and decision have led him triumphantly from office boy to president, from the soldier boy of 1861 to a seat in the United States Senate, from the timid voter of 1858 to the executive chair of his native State in 1889. Those traits, resourcefulness and decision, have made him the sound financier, the able executive, the wise legislator and the valuable citizen. That he possesses all the sterling qualities of manhood, a strength of character that still shines brightly, is but natural; but resourcefulness and decision have been the qualities that have accentuated his others, and have placed his name at the very top of Connecticut's Roll of Fame.

Morgan Gardner Bulkeley was born at East Haddam, Connecticut, December 26, 1837, his home being in that village until he was nine years of age. His parents then moved to Hartford, where he attended the public schools until fourteen years of age. He then in 1851 entered the employ of the Aetna Life Insurance Company in perhaps its humblest position, office sweeper, at a salary of one dollar weekly. After a short time he left that job to become bundle clerk in the Brooklyn mercantile house of H. P. Morgan & Company. There he started his upward way, proved his mettle, and in seven years was admitted a partner. This brought him to the Civil War period, and, true to example of his race, he quickly decided to bear his part in the conflict to decide whether a government "of the people, for the people and by the people" should be destroyed. He enlisted in 1861 in the Thirteenth Regiment, New York Volunteer Infantry, went to the front, and served with credit during the period leading to and including the Peninsular cam-

paign of the Army of the Potomac. He then returned to his Brooklyn business, there continuing until the death of his father, president of the Aetna Life Insurance Company, on February 13, 1872.

As soon as possible he returned to Hartford and assumed the management of the family estate. He met all the demands made upon him, and soon impressed himself upon the business life of Hartford, an impression that has been deep, lasting and most beneficial. The earliest monument to his business sagacity and enterprise stands in the United States Bank, which he founded and conducted as its executive head from 1872 until 1879. There he displayed the ability of the financier with the sound judgment of the capable business man, that made him a desirable acquisition to other and greater corporations.

In 1879 Thomas O. Enders, who had succeeded Eliphalet A. Bulkeley as president of the Aetna Life Insurance Company, retired from that office and was succeeded by Morgan G. Bulkeley. With the exception of the seven years term of President Enders, the Aetna has been under the Bulkeley executive management since 1850. The only criterion by which to estimate the strength and value of that management is the last annual report of the Aetna, an institution that stands as a model of solidity, progress and liberal construction of its contracts with the insuring public.

Thirty-eight years Mr. Bulkeley has guided the destinies of the Aetna, his powers of organization, managerial and executive skill and able financiering pervading every chapter of the company's history. There have been times of severe trial in the Aetna's history—times when the resourcefulness and decision of its executives were tested to their utmost; and, in common with all financial institu-

tions, there have been crises when only the skill of the pilot could save the ship from being swept from her moorings and dashed to pieces upon the rocks of financial disaster. But in such times, now happily passed, the qualities that distinguish Mr. Bulkeley only shone the brighter, and never has he been obliged to surrender the helm to another. Sagacious, keen, high principled and able, he has ever and does command the respect of the leaders of the financial world, and ranks with them in every phase of ability.

His corporate interests further include directorships in the Aetna Fire Insurance Company, the United States Bank which he founded, and the Hartford Electric Light Company, while his private business is widely extended.

On this record alone the fame of Mr. Bulkeley might securely rest, but to it he has added a long term of public service of exceptional honor. Three years after his return to Hartford (1872) he was elected councilman, and the following year alderman. Men knew that he was in public life, his city legislative "light" not "hidden under a bushel," and in 1880, when there was a demand for a strong man in the executive chair, he was chosen mayor and held in that office for eight years. Perhaps those eight years brought him closer to the lives and hearts of his people than has any other public service he has performed. He conscientiously and ably filled every requirement of the office, exercised vigilant care over city finances, but, as affecting the welfare and happiness of the people at large, his administration was exceptional. Each year he spent many times the amount of his salary in benevolences affecting Hartford's poorer classes, in utilizing the opportunities afforded by the Connecticut river, and in improvements

along the river; free excursions, fresh air for the babies and the feeble, were fully paid for from his purse, and no sanitary or work of uplift neglected.

This period of his public life ended in 1888, and in even the most distant part of the State there was a call for him to "come up higher." When the Republican State Convention of 1888 met, he was nominated for Governor by acclamation. The verdict of the polls was intensely gratifying to him, and he assumed the duties of his office in January, 1889, with the knowledge that he possessed the entire confidence of the people over whom he was to preside. He met the expectations of that people, and as Governor added fresh evidence of his wisdom, public-spirit and executive ability. Then came the trying situation of 1891, when, there being under Connecticut's peculiar law no choice by the people, and later a deadlocked Legislature, grave questions arose, not only affecting a successor in the Governor's chair, but State appropriations and State finances. In this crisis Governor Bulkeley displayed that resourcefulness and decision that never was more in evidence than then. He held the Governor's office until a successor was chosen in 1893; advanced from the funds of the Aetna Life Insurance Company, on his own guarantee of repayment, all moneys needed to maintain the State institutions, the Legislature having failed to make any appropriation, and by his tact, judgment and loyal devotion, saved State honor, and brought order out of political chaos.

In 1893 he was named for United States Senator, but withdrew in favor of General Hawley, whom he succeeded in that high office in 1905. He represented Connecticut in the United States Senate until 1911, and during that time displayed in full earnestness and effectiveness his

great public spirit, his political acumen, his opposition to corporate influences, and his great ability. With the expiration of his senatorial term in 1911, he retired from active political life, having received the highest honors his State could bestow.

There is one monument to Mr. Bulkeley that it was his privilege to inspire, follow to completion, and dedicate—the great bridge at Hartford spanning the Connecticut river. After the burning of the old bridge in 1895, he saw in his vision the great structure as it now stands; and when in 1897 he was chosen president of the board of bridge commissioners, he began in deadly earnest a work that did not cease until the completion in 1908 of that unrivaled bridge that spans the Connecticut at its most important point. So deeply did the completion of this great work, the result of his inspiration and largely the result of his efforts, affect Mr. Bulkeley, that he conceived, largely planned and made possible by his generosity, those three wonderful days devoted to its dedication in October, 1908. Hartford gave itself to festive and triumphant celebration—historical pageant, patriotic jubilee, and every form of rejoicing marking the completion of a wonderful, useful, enduring structure, the symbol of a new chapter opened in municipal and State progress.

That the city realized to whom "honor was due," a memorable meeting held in Parson's Theatre, December 3, 1908, testifies. That gathering was held expressly to do homage to Morgan G. Bulkeley for his great service to his fellowmen. At its close the hearty enthusiasm, displayed in a truly New England manner, culminated in the presentation to the guest of honor of a magnificent silver service comprising one hundred and fifty-six pieces. In 1911 further appreciation of his successful efforts in improving Connecticut

river landings was shown in the presentation of a silver loving cup. The broad boulevard, the park on the east side, together with the great bridge, will yield benefit, pleasure and profit to coming generations, and keep the memory of his great public service ever green. He was also president of the State Commission to erect the State Library, and also of the Town Commission to erect the Soldiers' Memorial monument in Bushnell Park.

For forty years Mr. Bulkeley has been a guest at Fenwick and Fenwick Hall, and has given freely time and money to its improvement. He and a few associates working for an ideal family seashore resort, secured a special charter from the Legislature, making the one hundred acres of the peninsula a separate borough. They bought up the hundreds of building lots, withdrew them from the market, and converted them into fine golf links. Recently a fine State road was built to connect Fenwick with Saybrook village.

With such an ancestry as his, there is scarcely a patriotic or Colonial society to which he is not eligible. Those whose privileges he has availed himself of are: The Society of the Cincinnati, Sons of the Revolution, Society of Foreign Wars, Society of Mayflower Descendants, Society of Colonial Wars, Society of the War of 1812, Grand Army of the Republic, and the Military Order of the Loyal Legion. He is a member of the Masonic order, the Congregational church, and the Hartford Club and other social organizations. There is no subject affecting the welfare of his fellowmen in which he is not interested; no charity, philanthropy or institution of his city requiring public support, but has but to indicate their need no friend to whom he will not extend a helping hand. Great as is his past achievement, he does not live

in retrospect, but in the great present, with its opportunities, responsibilities and possibilities—a man of yesterday, a man of to-day, planning for the work of to-morrow.

Mr. Bulkeley married, February 11, 1885, Fannie Briggs, daughter of James and Caroline A. Houghton, of San Francisco, California. They are the parents of Morgan Gardner (2nd), Elinor Houghton, and Houghton.

ST. JOHN, Howell Williams,

Actuary Aetna Life Insurance Company.

Howell Williams St. John, of Hartford, Connecticut, actuary of the Aetna Life Insurance Company, is a descendant of a number of the old colonial families of New England, families that have been true patriots, withholding no service or sacrifice in time of war, and proving their sterling character and worthy citizenship in the less trying times of peace, by exemplifying the highest ethical ideals in personal conduct.

The name of St. John in early days was also spelled Sension and Sention, the latter two styles being evidently a phonetic representation of a very short pronunciation of St. John. Who were the immediate antecedents of Matthias St. John, the immigrant ancestor of the family herein followed, has not been ascertained. In volume liv, page 341, of the "New England Historical and Genealogical Register," an English writer says:

I believe these families (St. John, Throckmorton, Willoughby, and Sands) are the four great pillars of Elizabethan England, replacing the great feudal earls.

The St. John family was essentially English, and brethren of the royal family of Tudor by the half-blood, hence their powerful position. In the first generation they were divided into two sections—the senior line at Bletsoe in Bedfordshire; and the junior line at Lidiard Tregoze, in Wilt-

shire. Both these localities were hotbeds of puritanism, and many of our early pioneers were connected with the two St. John houses. In the struggle for religious and political liberty, two St. Johns, a cadet of either house, were especially prominent. From the Bletsoe line came Oliver St. John, the terrible solicitor-general (Cromwell's "black lanthorn"), who brought successively to the block the heads of Thomas Wentworth, William Laud and Charles Stuart by his sledge-hammer logic drawn from the constitutional practice of England. Sir Oliver St. John attracted over to Ireland many of the most ardent spirits of puritanism and many of his own cousenry, and the trumpet of the court faction on St. John's recall doubtless drove many of these adventurers into Ireland to cross the ocean to New England. At least we know that many of our early settlers had been in Ireland. Viscount Grandison was the second son of Nicholas St. John and Elizabeth (Blount) St. John. His younger brother Richard was ancestor of the Irish St. Johns, and, I think, possibly of our Matthew St. John, who, by the way, lived in St. Botolph, Bishopsgate, London, before going to Connecticut.

Matthias St. John (Sension or Sension), who is the first of the family found in America, arrived in Dorchester, Massachusetts, 1631-32, and was made a free-man there on September 3 of the following year. On January 14, 1635, he received a grant of twenty acres "at the bounds betwixt Roxbury and Dorchester." Subsequently he became possessed of other lands. In 1638 he sold his house, and two years later removed to Windsor, Connecticut. Soon after his arrival in 1640 he was granted a lot in the Palisades containing ten roods. As late as 1890 this was occupied by Mrs. Anson Loomis. "Mathewe Sension" was a grand juror, November 19, 1643, and in December, 1644. The name of Matthias Sension appears on a list of settlers in Wethersfield between the years 1636 and 1645. He was a juryman at Hartford on March 28, 1650, and again on May 7 of that year. On June 1, 1654, "Matthias Sension of Wethersfield" was brought be-

fore a particular court at Hartford because "he had sold syder to Indians by which they was Drunke." He was also both plaintiff and defendant in a number of small civil cases. In 1654 he removed to Norwalk, Connecticut. His name appears in a list of freemen of Norwalk dated October 11, 1669. He was chosen townsman, February 15, 1660. He died in Norwalk, in October or November, 1669.

His son, Matthias St. John, was born in 1630, and died in December, 1728-29. He served as selectman of Norwalk; was fence viewer in 1659, and we find his name in connection with various town affairs. He married Elizabeth ———.

His son, Matthias St. John, was born in Norwalk, Connecticut, 1667-68. His name appears in connection with a number of town proceedings. On February 21, 1700-01, he or his son was appointed to beat the drum on Sabbath days. His name also appears on record in connection with a number of real estate transactions. In 1712 he received a grant of home lot No. 16 from the proprietors of Ridgefield. In 1714 he was a grand juror, and in 1717 served as sexton of the church for an annual stipend of thirty-five shillings. In 1716 he received a grant of fifteen and a half acres in Ridgefield. He married, about 1690, Rachel, born December 16, 1667, daughter of Jonathan and Abigail (Marvin) Bouton. Matthias St. John died in Wilton, August 17, 1748.

His son, Benjamin St. John was born in Norwalk, Connecticut, about 1700. He was fence-viewer, 1726-40; surveyor of highways, 1730-36; grand juror in 1732; tythingman, 1749. He married (first) Mary ———, born in 1708, and died December 3, 1774. He removed to New Canaan in 1744, and he and his wife joined the church there by letter that year. He died in 1782.

His son, Matthias St. John, was born in Norwalk, Connecticut, in 1734, and died in New Canaan, March 20, 1819. He was surveyor of highways, 1773; grand juror, December 7, 1778; was corporal in Lieutenant Curtis's company, Ninth Regiment Connecticut Militia, from October 25, 1776, to January 25, 1777; ensign of the Ninth company alarm list, Ninth Regiment, in October, 1779. He served sixteen days in Captain Samuel "Hartford's" company of militia, Colonel Jonathan Hart's regiment, in alarm for relief of Fort William McHenry. He married (first) June 28, 1758, Naomi, born in 1734, died August 27, 1780, daughter of Abraham and Naomi (Pond) Weed, of New Canaan. Matthias St. John and wife were admitted to the church, March 25, 1759.

His son, Colonel Enoch St. John, was born in New Canaan, Connecticut, October 14-15, 1765, and died there, April 23, 1846. He was surveyor of highways, 1790-99; lister, 1793; was pensioned at forty dollars, March 4, 1831. He married, in Norwalk, November 17, 1788, Sibyl Seymour, born August 3, 1765, died July 22, 17—, daughter of Thomas and Sarah (Rockwell) Seymour.

His son, Samuel St. John, was born in New Canaan, Connecticut, August 25, 1793, and died at Hartford, Connecticut, July 21, 1866. For many years he engaged in the cotton commission business at Mobile, Alabama, and at New Orleans, Louisiana. He left the south long before the Civil War, retiring from active business life with a competence somewhere in the thirties. He resided at Newport, Rhode Island, and subsequently in New Canaan and Bridgeport, Connecticut. "He was the first man to write letters upon the Government being the only authority and power for creating a currency and supplying it to the people. From this

originated the 'Greenbacks,' so-called, and the National Banking System. To him was issued the first insurance policy in the United States, not, however, on his own life. He furnished the \$10,000 to Texas to accomplish her Independence." He married, in Baltimore, in November, 1826, Sophia Jenkins, born in Brooklyn, Connecticut, August 19, 1798, and died in Bridgeport, Connecticut, December 27, 1855, daughter of Howell and Dorothy (Wheat) Williams, of Brooklyn, Connecticut. Of their five children, three grew to maturity, namely: William Henry, born in October, 1829, and died January 26, 1860; Howell Williams, of whom further; Caroline Grosvenor, born August 27, 1832, married James Campbell, and resided in Pasadena, California.

Their son, Howell Williams St. John, was born in Newport, Rhode Island, near the old stone mill, April 3, 1834. He was prepared for college under private tutors, was for some time a pupil of Stiles French, a noted educator, and later graduated from Sheffield Scientific School, a member of the class of 1855, under Professor William A. Norton, in the civil engineering course, with the degree of Bachelor of Philosophy. He then followed engineering in Central Texas and Iowa. His maternal uncle, Samuel May Williams, planted the first American colony in Texas, in association with Stephen F. Austin, and the land apportioned them was termed the Austin and Williams grant. Mr. St. John located the line of the Houston & Texas Central railroad, and after following his chosen vocation, civil engineering, in Texas for a number of years, removed to Iowa, where he associated with Mr. T. A. Wilcox, who later became his brother-in-law, and they there engaged in locating railroads. During this period the panic of 1857 occurred, and their business was deferred in conse-

quence. Mr. St. John then went to Clearwater, Minnesota, where he engaged for a number of years in the manufacturing business with his brother-in-law, James Cambell. He also served as private in the Kandiyohi Rangers; they were mounted, and patrolled the frontier to guard against Indians; in the State service under Captain Nelson; that was in the early sixties.

During the latter years of the Civil War, Mr. St. John returned to Connecticut and in October, 1867, entered the employ of the Ætna Life Insurance Company in the capacity of actuary under the presidency of the father of Morgan G. Bulkeley, the present president and chief executive of the company. Mr. St. John was the first incumbent of that office, and has preformed the duties up to the present time (1917) and is probably the oldest actuary now active in the profession. He is ex-president of the Actuarial Society of America, in the founding of which he was one of the prime movers, and served as its second president. He is a member of the Connecticut Historical Society; the American Economic Society; and formerly of the American Statistical Society, of which he was one of the early members; the University Club of Hartford; was made a Mason in St. Mark's Lodge, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, of Granby, Connecticut, also took chapter degrees there; became a member of the Council, Royal and Select Masters, while a resident of Mobile; he was the only northern man then given the degrees in that lodge.

Mr. St. John married Elizabeth E., daughter of Justus Wilcox, M. D., of Granby, Connecticut. They have one son, William Henry St. John, of Hartford.

(The Williams Line).

The Williams family is undoubtedly of Welsh origin, though the immediate ante-

cedents of Robert Williams, the immigrant ancestor, have not been traced. A memorandum found among the papers of an early member of the family gives the following description of the coat-of-arms: "He beareth sable—a lion rampant—argent—armed—and langued gules"—by the name of Williams, of Flint, in Wales, and in Lincolnshire, and Matthew, of Yorkshire; which families are indeed now one and the same, for John Williams, Esq., in the time of Edward IV., married the daughter and heiress of Jonathan Matthew, Esq. His son assumed the surname of Matthew, which he retained ever since. Their crest is a moor cock. This pedigree is from Thoresby's *Ducatus*, etc. "This coat belongeth to the family of Williams." The engraving accompanying the above description in the book referred to shows a common cock instead of a moor cock, and subsequent investigation indicates the correctness of the engraving, and with this the side motto, *Cognosce occasionem* ("Watches his opportunity"—agrees). The motto of the family is *Y fyno Dwy Y fydd*, meaning "What God willeth, will be."

It has been generally believed that Robert Williams, the immigrant ancestor of the family, came from Roxbury to America. He was admitted freeman in Roxbury in 1638. He evidently sympathized with the Puritans in England, and no doubt emigrated to escape the persecutions to which they were subjected. He married (first) Elizabeth Stratton, who bore him four sons. She died July 28, 1674, aged eighty years. He died at Roxbury, September 1, 1693. There is some discrepancy of opinion in relation to his age, but as he survived his first wife for nearly twenty years, and she was eighty at her death, the presumption is that he lived to be nearly if not quite one hundred years old.

His son, Samuel Williams, was born in

1632, probably in England, the eldest of the four sons. He settled in Roxbury, Massachusetts, where he became a freeman in March, 1658. He was a man of considerable repute, and was deacon of the church for many years. He married Theodosia, daughter of Deacon William Park, who was a man of note and property in Roxbury and was a representative to the General Court for many years. Deacon Park died May 11, 1685, aged seventy-five years. Deacon Samuel Williams died September 28, 1698, aged sixty-five years. His widow married Stephen Peck, and died August 26, 1718, aged eighty-one years.

His son, Samuel Williams, born April 15, 1655, died August 8, 1735. He married for his first wife, February 24, 1679, Sarah May, who died December 29, 1712.

His son, Samuel Williams, born April 6, 1681, died August 13, 1751. He married Deborah Scarborough, who survived him ten years, and was killed by the overthrowing of her chaise.

His son, William Williams, was born April 24, 1698, died June 21, 1766. He married, October 20, 1720, Sarah Stevens, of Roxbury, and moved to Pomfret in the same year. She died June 6, 1786, in her eightieth year. Mr. Williams was deacon of the first church in Roxbury.

His son, Samuel Williams, died February 4, 1805, aged eighty-nine years. He was married three times; by his first wife he had four children, and by his second wife three who grew to maturity.

His son, William Williams, married Martha Williams, of Roxbury.

His son, Howell Williams, was born June 24, 1769, died July 18, 1819. He married Dorothy Wheat, born February 4, 1768, died July 14, 1823. They were the parents of Sophia Jenkins Williams, born August 19, 1798, who became the wife of Samuel St. John, Jr., and the mother of Howell W. St. John.

HYDE, William Waldo,

Lawyer, Enterprising Citizen.

Beyond argument one of the foremost men of the Connecticut bar, Mr. Hyde in ability and achievement was comparable with the best lawyers of any period of the State's history. A keen intellect, allied with the judicial temperament, force of character, and poise of judgment, produced the able lawyer; a charming personality won him warm friendships; while his courage, independence and public spirit won the respect and confidence that gave his leadership force. His vision rose above the needs and aspirations of his home city, Hartford, though they never ceased to concern his great heart, and in a large sense and wholly through his own impressive personality he belonged to the State. In all gatherings of men, large or small, which had the good fortune to number him among them, his force, poise and quality were instinctively felt. He did not have to argue himself into the good graces of men, his mental and emotional attitude being convincing of themselves, where his conclusions did not always win the sympathy of his hearers. One knew that he was striking at what he believed to be the truth, and the idea of his ever faltering in the line of conduct he had adopted for his guidance, was never expressed.

Few men have ever so succeeded in winning the affection of a community, an affection that came not because he sought for popularity, but because it was his due. He never sought office, nor did he ever shirk a public duty. No man was more independent in forming opinions or more ready in expressing them. He was incapable of currying favor; his warm heart, his genial sympathetic disposition, his public spirit, combined to win that favor. Great as were his legal attainments, great as was his public service,

they pale before the fact that men loved him, and that:

None knew him but to love him,
None named him but to praise.

Mr. Hyde traced his paternal ancestry in America to William Hyde, born in England, one of the founders of Hartford, also of Norwich, Connecticut—a gentleman of wealth and importance. The line of descent is through Samuel, the only son of William Hyde, born 1637, died 1677, a leading citizen of Norwich West Farms; he married Jane Lee. Thomas, son of Samuel Hyde, born in July, 1672, died April 9, 1755, married Mary Backus. Their son, Captain Jacob Hyde, born January 20, 1703, married Hannah Kingsbury, who bore him Ephraim, April 23, 1734; he married Martha Giddings.

Nathaniel, son of Ephraim Hyde, was born at Stafford, Connecticut, March 7, 1757, and was an iron founder. His first wife, Sarah Strong, bore him a son Alvan, who succeeded his father in business, and was for many years an iron manufacturer of Stafford. He married Sarah Pinney, whose second child, Alvan Pinney Hyde, married, September 12, 1849, Frances Elizabeth Waldo, daughter of Judge Loren P. Waldo, with whom his son-in-law was associated in legal practice. Their eldest son was William Waldo Hyde, to whose memory this tribute of respect is dedicated.

The Waldo ancestry traces in America to Cornelius Waldo, first mentioned in Salem (Massachusetts) records July 6, 1647. He married Hannah, daughter of John Cogswell, who came from England on the ship "Angel Gabriel." Their son, John Waldo, a soldier of King Philip's War, married Rebecca Adams. Their son, Edward Waldo, teacher, farmer, deacon, deputy and lieutenant, built a house in that part of Windham, now Scotland,

about 1714, that is yet standing, occupied by a descendant. He married (first) Thankful Dimmock. Their son, Edward (2) Waldo, married Abigail Elderkin. Their son, Zachariah, an eminent citizen, was a soldier of the Revolution from Canterbury. Zachariah married (first) Elizabeth Wright. Their son, Ebenezer Waldo, born in Canterbury, died in Tolland, Connecticut, a man of prominence; he married Cynthia Parish. Their son, Loren Pinckney Waldo, born February 2, 1802, died 1881, became one of the leading lawyers of Connecticut, filled many offices in State and Nation, member of Thirty-first Congress, judge of the Superior Court of Connecticut, one of the leading Democrats of his day. He married Frances Elizabeth Eldridge, a granddaughter of Charles Eldridge, severely wounded in the massacre at Fort Griswold, and of Captain Elijah Avery, killed in the same massacre. Their daughter, Frances Elizabeth Waldo, married, September 12, 1849, Alvan Pinney Hyde. Their son was William Waldo Hyde.

From such distinguished paternal and maternal ancestry came William Waldo Hyde. He was born in Tolland, Connecticut, March 25, 1854, died in Hartford, at the Charter Oak Hospital, Saturday, October 30, 1915. When he was ten years of age his parents removed to Hartford, where in connection with Judge Loren P. Waldo and Governor Richard D. Hubbard, Alvan P. Hyde became a member of one of the leading law firms of the State, that of Waldo, Hubbard & Hyde. Until 1872, William Waldo Hyde attended the public schools of Hartford, finishing with the high school graduating class of 1872. He then entered Yale University, whence he was graduated with the Bachelor of Arts degree in the class of '76, a class distinguished in the qual-

ity of its members. Among his classmates were Arthur Twining Hadley, president of Yale; Otto T. Barnard, and General Theodore A. Bingham, of New York; Dr. E. J. McKnight, of Hartford; and Elmer P. Howe, the widely known Boston lawyer.

Logically, he was destined to become a lawyer, heredity and environment almost compelling that profession. Fortunately his personal inclinations agreed with the logical view, and after two years' study under his honored father and a year at Boston University Law School, he was in 1878 admitted to the Connecticut bar at Hartford. His first experience in law practice was as clerk in the office of Waldo, Hubbard & Hyde. At Judge Waldo's death in 1881 the firm reorganized as Hubbard, Hyde & Gross, the partners being Governor Hubbard, Alvan P. Hyde and Charles E. Gross, but later William Waldo Hyde and Frank E. Hyde were admitted. On Governor Hubbard's death the four remaining partners reorganized as Hyde, Gross & Hyde. When the death of Alvan P. Hyde again disrupted the firm, Charles E. Gross, William Waldo Hyde and Arthur L. Shipman formed the firm of Gross, Hyde & Shipman. Later, Charles Welles Gross, a son of the senior partner, and Alvan Waldo Hyde, a son of William Waldo Hyde, were admitted to partnership.

Mr. Hyde was identified with much important litigation in the State and Federal courts, appearing before State and United States Supreme Courts in cases of unusual importance and involving momentous issues. For twenty-five years he was general counsel of the board of water commissioners, and was the leader in the passage of the special act of General Assembly legalizing the acquisition of the Nepaug property. From April, 1910, to May, 1912, he was corporation counsel,

and in March, 1914, was appointed by Mayor Cheney a member of the city charter revision committee, and to present the revised charter to the General Assembly of 1915. His last appearance in the Supreme Court was early in the month of October, 1915, when he argued the case of the Hartford Board of Water Commissioners against property owners, on defendants' appeal from a decision by Judge Case, of the Superior Court.

Another important work of his last two years was as trustee of the Connecticut Company, appointed with four others to take over that company. To this work he brought wide experience and ripened judgment that rendered him a most valuable addition to the board. He declined many offers of financial trust, devoting himself to his large and weighty practice, though always responding to every call to the public service.

From 1885 to 1899 he was actively identified with civic affairs other than legal. From 1885 to 1891 he was a member of the board of school visitors, and acting school visitor, or superintendent of schools during that period. In that capacity he labored earnestly to bring the schools to a higher plane of efficiency, a work in which he succeeded. From 1888 to 1891 he was a member of the board of street commissioners, also from 1897 to 1899, and president of the board in 1890, 1891 and 1899. In 1895 and 1896 he was a member of the board of health.

A Democrat in politics, Mr. Hyde in 1892 as candidate for mayor carried Hartford for the Democracy for the first time in a decade in an important city election. He had as an opponent on the Republican ticket, General Henry C. Dwight, who polled 3,828 votes against Mr. Hyde's 4,607. He is yet spoken of as "one of the best mayors Hartford ever had."

Neither legal life, to which he brought

an inherited and personal love; nor public life, which he met as a duty of good citizenship—filled the measure of his activity. He was a trustee of the Connecticut Hospital for the Insane, and a director of the Dime Savings Bank. As a member of South Congregational Church he met the responsibility of a churchman as he met every other obligation of life. In social intercourse he met his fellowmen in club, fraternity and society, and with them pursued the highest objects of each. His clubs were the Hartford, Hartford Golf, Country, University (New York), Yale (New York), Graduates (New Haven), and Nayasset of Springfield, Massachusetts. His patriotic and Colonial ancestry rendered him eligible to about every organization of note based on Colonial residence and Revolutionary service. He was affiliated with the Society of Mayflower Descendants in Connecticut, the Colonel Jeremiah Wadsworth Branch of the Connecticut Society, Sons of the American Revolution, and of the Society of Colonial Wars in Connecticut. In fraternity, his affiliations were entirely Masonic, and included all degrees of the York Rite and of the Scottish Rite up to and including the thirty-second. He was a Master Mason of St. John's Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons; a companion of Pythagoras Chapter, Royal Arch Masons; a cryptic Mason of Wolcott Council, Royal and Select Masters; a sir knight of Washington Commandery, Knights Templar; and a noble of Sphinx Temple, Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. In Scottish Rite, he held the fourteen degrees of Charter Oak Lodge of Perfection; the degrees of Hartford Council, Princes of Jerusalem; Cyrus Goodell Chapter of Rose Croix; and of Connecticut Consistory, Sovereign Princes of the Royal Secret, Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite.

This necessarily brief review of the life activity of a great man would be incomplete did it not refer to that under side of his nature, not so well known to the public as his legal and civic greatness. His love of fun, his genial good nature, and the charm of his social qualities, were known and appreciated only in fullest measure by those privileged to call him friend. He had a quick sympathy which responded instantly to the good fortune or misfortune of his friends; and the warmth of his congratulations made success sweeter; while his word of consolation lightened the heaviness of sorrow, and he was always ready to help the weak one or aid the discouraged. His courtesy to young lawyers was unflinching, and, while an opponent at the bar to be dreaded, he was always willing to extend any courtesy to opposing counsel, consistent with the proper conduct of his case.

There was another element of his character worthy of special note—his courage and adaptability. It was said of his father, that "as a rough and tumble fighter in court he had no superior. All cases were the same to him. Cases involving bookkeeping, patents, contracts, the usual run of disputes of all kinds, and criminal cases, he could try with equal facility, and his courage never failed him." The son inherited many of his lawyerlike characteristics from that father, and men called him a man of "indomitable courage," pursuing what he believed a proper course in the face of all obstacles and any opposition. A quiet man, yet, when aroused, one of the most eloquent.

Mr. Hyde married, December 1, 1877, Helen Eliza Watson, his classmate in high school, daughter of George W. Watson, of Hartford, who survives him, with two children—Elizabeth; and Alvan Waldo Hyde, the latter his father's partner in the firm of Gross, Hyde & Ship-

man; he married (first) Helen Howard, who bore him two children: Helen Waldo and Elizabeth Howard; he married (second) Theresa MacGillivray, and has two children: Jeannette MacGillivray, and William Waldo Hyde (2nd).

ENGLISH, Joel L.,

Life Insurance Official.

The English family is one of the oldest in New England, its progenitor, Clement English, who was the first of the name in America, living in Salem, Massachusetts, as early as 1667, and being married there on August 27 in that year to Mary Waters, like himself a resident of the town. He is spoken of as a wealthy merchant, who stood high in the esteem of his fellow citizens, and his death occurred there December 23, 1682.

Benjamin English, son of Clement English, was born in Salem, October 19, 1678, and removed to New Haven, Connecticut, about 1700. He married (first) at Salem, June 8, 1699, Sarah Ward, who died December 9, 1700. He married (second) April 21, 1703, Rebecca Brown, of East Haven, who died May 6, 1768. By his first wife a son was born, May 19, 1700. The children of the second wife were: Sarah, born February 7, 1704-05; Benjamin, October 8, 1705; Mary, February 10, 1707-08; Joseph, 1709; Mary, 1714; Clement, October, 1716.

There is little doubt that one of the sons just mentioned was the father of Richard English, who was the great-grandfather of Joel English, the subject of this sketch.

Richard English married, in 1762, Freedom, born in Hebron, Connecticut, 1747, a daughter of Captain John Strong. She died October 6, 1839. Captain Strong was born September 5, 1723. Until 1769 he was probably a resident of Hebron, Con-

necticut. From 1769 to 1772 he engaged in farming at Hartford, Vermont. During this period we find his name on records as town clerk and as a surveyor. In 1773 he and a few others began the settlement of Woodstock, Vermont. He and his son-in-law, Benjamin Burtsch, erected a log house and opened the first tavern in the town. In 1775-76 he was one of the Council of Safety for Cumberland county, and in the following year served as captain of a company of rangers under General Schuyler. He was a member of the Vermont Legislature, 1777-78-79-82, and held various town offices. He also rendered valuable service in connection with public fairs, and enjoyed a high place in the esteem of his fellow citizens. In 1778-79 he built a saw mill and grist mill, which he conducted at the same time that he kept the tavern. He was a man of great enterprise and his ventures were uniformly successful. In the year 1804 he removed with his grandson, Benjamin Burtsch, Jr., to Argenteuil, Canada, where he died two years later. His first wife, whose name is not known, died at Woodstock, January 15, 1784, at the age of sixty years.

His father, Lieutenant Jedediah Strong, was born January 15, 1700, and was a farmer at Lebanon, Connecticut, all his life. On December 4, 1722, he married Elizabeth Webster, a daughter of Captain John and Elizabeth Webster, who was born February 26, 1700-01. Captain Webster was born at Northampton, Massachusetts, September 11, 1672 (also given as February 26, 1673). He was one of the original proprietors of Lebanon, Connecticut, and it was there that he died November 3, 1735.

His father, Thomas Webster, married June 16, 1663, Abigail Alexander, a daughter of John Alexander, of Northampton, Massachusetts. Before his marriage

Thomas Webster was a resident of Farmington, Connecticut, where several sales of land by him are recorded, between October, 1651, and 1656. He was a resident of Northampton as late as 1670, but we find him in Northfield, Massachusetts, soon after that. He was driven from there by the Indian attacks in 1675, and resided at Hadley from 1676 to 1682. After the close of King Philip's War, however, he returned to Northfield, where his death occurred. His estate was inventoried October 20, 1686, and his wife Abigail died before 1690.

His father, Governor John Webster, the immigrant ancestor of the most numerous family of Websters in America, was a native of Warwickshire, England. He came to Massachusetts probably during the period between 1630 and 1633, and lived for a time at Newton. From there he went to Hartford, Connecticut, probably with the Hooker Company, which founded the city. He was one of the eleven out of the one hundred and fifty-three original settlers of Hartford who received the distinction of "Mr." From 1639 to 1659 he was continuously in public office, and was elected Governor of Connecticut in 1656, holding that office during the year. Besides this he also held the office of deputy to the General Court, chief magistrate and deputy governor. He was one of the most important men in the colony, and a more detailed account of his career is to be found elsewhere in this work. On April 5, 1661, "the Puritan and Pilgrim of two Hemispheres, the Faithful Judge, the Deputy Governor and Governor of an Incipient American State, the public-spirited citizen and public servant, in old age an exile for conscience * * * * * closed his labors." His widow, Agnes Webster, died in 1667.

Jedediah Strong, Jr., father of Lieuten-

ant Jedediah Strong, was born August 7, 1667, and married, November 8, 1688, Abiah Ingersoll, born August 24, 1663, a daughter of John and Abigail (Bascom) Ingersoll. He was a farmer at Northampton, Massachusetts, until August 24, 1696, when he removed to Lebanon, Connecticut. His name frequently appears in the records of that town as a member of committees having in charge important public affairs. He met his death at the hands of the Indians, being killed by them at Wood Creek, New York, October 12, 1709. His widow died November 20, 1732.

His father, Jedediah Strong, was born May 7, 1637. He was twice married, his first wife with whom he was united November 18, 1662, being Freedom Woodward, a daughter of Henry and Elizabeth Woodward, of Dorchester and Northampton, Massachusetts. Mr. Strong was engaged in farming at Northampton until 1709, when he removed with his family to Coventry, Connecticut, where he died May 22, 1733. His wife had already died May 17, 1681.

His father, Elder John Strong, was born at Taunton, England, in 1605, and came to this country in 1630, arriving in Massachusetts on May 30 of that year. In 1635 he was one of the founders of Dorchester, and on March 9, 1636, was admitted a freeman at Boston. On December 4, 1638, we find him a resident proprietor of Taunton, Massachusetts. He was a prominent man in the community, and held the office of deputy to the General Court at Plymouth in 1641-43-44-45. He next removed to Windsor, Connecticut, where he was one of a committee appointed "to superintend and bring forward the settlement of that place." In 1659 he was active in founding and settling Northampton, Massachusetts, where he engaged in business

as a tanner, was one of the most prosperous citizens and ruling elder of the church there. He married, in December, 1630, for his second wife, Abigail Ford, who died July 6, 1688. He died April 14, 1699. A more detailed account of his life is to be found elsewhere in this work.

Joel English, son of Richard and Freedom (Strong) English, was born December 9, 1766, at Andover, Connecticut. When about the age of twelve years, he was bound out as an apprentice to Benjamin Burtsch in Woodstock, Vermont, and was sent to work tending the saw and grist mill of Strong & Burtsch. During these years his fare was meager and very plain, and the growing boy, possessed of a healthy appetite, often found it necessary to appease his hunger to take the meal made at the mill, mix it with water and bake it at the fireplace there. At the home of Mr. Burtsch the young man became acquainted with his cousin, Triphena, who was born June 12, 1770, a daughter of Benajah Strong, and they were married July 25, 1788. They made their home with Mr. Burtsch for about two years after their marriage, but in 1789 Mr. English purchased a farm of one hundred acres, and in 1793 bought a saw mill, which had been built a few years before on a hundred acre lot just below his first purchase. Two years later, in partnership with a Mr. Bennett under the firm name of Bennett & English, he bought the Davis Grist Mill. Both these mills were enlarged and improved and from that time on the place was known as English's Mills. Joel English and wife first occupied a log house, but in 1804 they began the erection of a frame house in which he lived during the remainder of his life. He also laid out a road which branched from the Bridge-water road and ran south of this house, and which later became the established

line of travel. Triphena (Strong) English died December 28, 1846. She was a member of the Christian church at Woodstock for thirty-nine years. Her father, Benjamin Strong, born January 17, 1734-35, was a son of Lieutenant Jedediah Strong, who has already been referred to in this article. Benajah Strong was twice married, his first wife having been Polly Bacon, of Lebanon, Connecticut. He removed to Hartford, Vermont, in 1764, where he was one of the first settlers, and in the following year held the office of town clerk. In 1774 he was constable and commissioner of highways. His first wife died August 8, 1790, and after his second marriage he removed to Bethel, Vermont, and resided there until his death in March, 1815.

Henry W. English, son of Joel and Triphena (Strong) English, was born January 27, 1805, at Woodstock, Vermont. He was a justice of the peace for over forty years, held other important town offices and served as selectman for a considerable period. He inherited his father's saw and grist mill and was engaged in operating them all his life. He also had a fifty acre farm. He married Eliza A. Steele, a daughter of Stephen and Chloe (Hubbard) Steele, and they were the parents of six children, five of whom grew to maturity. The children were as follows: Hiram S., deceased; Caroline Louisa, deceased; Charles H., of Woodstock, Vermont; Joel Lathrop, with whose career this sketch is particularly concerned; Chloe T., who became the wife of Charles Adams, of Peacham, Vermont. Henry W. English died April 2 1887, and his wife November 11, 1880.

Joel Lathrop English, son of Henry W. and Eliza A. (Steele) English, was born October 1, 1843, at Woodstock, Vermont. He received his education at the local public schools, at Randolph Academy and

Woodstock Academy, located respectively in the towns of the same names. He was one of the first men in the country to learn shorthand, and in 1867 became stenographer and general clerk to Thomas O. Enders, secretary of the Aetna Life Insurance Company. He continued in this position until 1872, when he was elected secretary of the company to succeed Mr. Enders. This position Mr. English held until February, 1905, when he was elected to his present responsible position as vice-president of this great concern. Mr. English is at the present time one of the oldest and best known life insurance men now actively connected with the business. He is a member of the Hartford Club.

On November 20, 1878, Mr. English was married to Mabel B. Plimpton, born February 18, 1861, a daughter of Andrew Seabury Plimpton. Mr. Plimpton was born February 21, 1823, and married, in February, 1855, Lucinda F. Bacon, a native of Norwich, Connecticut, born June 3, 1830, and a daughter of Edmond Bacon, of that place. For many years Andrew Seabury Plimpton was a prominent hotel keeper in Hartford, and he later built the Plimpton House at Watch Hill, which he conducted for a number of seasons. At the same time he managed the Dixon House at Westerly, Rhode Island. He was one of the best known hotel men in Connecticut and Rhode Island, and died at the age of seventy years.

His father, Chauncey Plimpton, was born May 5, 1796, and died May 21, 1837. He married, December 3, 1817, Calista Bacon, a daughter of Deacon Daniel Bacon, of Charlton. She died in the month of May, 1878.

His father, Esquire Oliver Plimpton, was born September 7, 1758, and died April 26, 1832. He was a prominent

farmer in Sturbridge, Massachusetts, and it was said of him that "his farm, garden and buildings exhibited discreet management, good taste and convenience. The visitor always enjoyed a pleasant and social interview in his accomplished family. His appearance was dignified and commanded respect." He was active in local affairs of a public nature and served several terms as a member of the General Court, besides holding the office of magistrate for many years. He possessed a splendid intellect and quick perception, and although not formally trained in the law, he was noted for the accuracy of his decisions. He was thrifty and prudent, and his land, exclusive of buildings, was appraised in 1798 at three pounds, eleven shillings, the central portion of what is now Globe Village now occupies what was originally his farm. He was active in the affairs of the community, and served in the Revolutionary War.

His father, Lieutenant Gershom Plimpton, was born January 14, 1734-35, and died January 27, 1808. He married, March 2, 1758, Martha Marcy, born August 27, 1740, died January 15, 1825, a daughter of Colonel Moses Marcy, of Sturbridge. Lieutenant Plimpton had great skill in hunting and fishing, and in 1753 he traveled on foot from Medford to Sturbridge, carrying his pack, gun and ammunition. In 1759 he bought at Sturbridge ten acres of land from his father and built a fulling mill at what is now Globe Village. He was the first to use the water power at that location, and he later built a grist mill there in partnership with his son, Gershom, Jr.

His father, William Plimpton, was born May 26, 1700, and died April 29, 1770. He married, in 1725, Keziah Dwight, a daughter of John and Elizabeth Dwight, born September 8, 1705, and died November 11, 1776. In 1724 the

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Alfred Spencer J.

town of Medfield gave permission to William Plimpton to dam the brook near the meeting house to meet the requirements of a fulling mill. He took a prominent part in the establishment of the Baptist church at Medfield, and was one of the proprietors of Sturbridge.

His father, Joseph Plimpton, was born March 18, 1677, and died October 21, 1739. He married (first) in 1699, Priscilla Partridge, who died in 1738. He was a farmer and a prominent citizen, was member of the General Court from 1720 to 1721 and 1731. He was commissioned lieutenant by Governor Drummer in 1723, was one of the proprietors and took an active part in the settlement of New Medfield, or Sturbridge, and was moderator of ten meetings of the proprietors.

His father, Joseph Plimpton, was born October 7, 1653, and died June 22, 1702. He married, November 3, 1675, Mary Morse, a daughter of Samuel Morse. He worked as a weaver. In 1681 he received a grant of land from the town of Medfield.

His father, Sergeant John Plimpton, was born about 1620. He was well educated and became a Puritan, which led to much persecution from his family who were zealous Catholics. He dared not register, but left his native land secretly, and landed in New England penniless and in debt for the expense of his passage. He became a member of the Dedham church, January 20, 1643, was admitted a freeman the same year, and also joined the organization now known as "The Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company of Boston." On March 13, 1644, he married Jane Dammin. He was one of the original proprietors of Medfield, but did not remove there until 1652. We find him referred to as "Goodman Plimpton." His name appears on a list of contributions to Harvard College. He held num-

erous offices such as surveyor, constable and fence viewer, and rendered valuable service in connection with other public matters. In 1673 he removed to what is now Deerfield. There he was appointed sergeant and rendered much important service in King Philip's War. He was among the prisoners captured and taken to Canada at the time of the Deerfield massacre. When the Indians and their captives reached Chamblee, Sergeant John Plimpton was burned at the stake.

To Joel L. and Mabel B. (Plimpton) English was born one son, Robert Bacon, whose birth occurred July 27, 1884; he graduated at Yale in 1908, and is at present employed in the office of the Aetna Life Insurance Company; he married Emily Gildersleeve, daughter of Ferdinand Gildersleeve, of Gildersleeve, Connecticut. Mr. English is a Republican in politics, but has never aspired to office. He has always taken an active interest in public affairs, and has given his support to those movements and enterprises that promise to enhance the public welfare.

SPENCER, Alfred, Jr.,

Banker.

In studying the lives and character of prominent men, we are, naturally, led to inquire into the secret of their success and the motives that prompted their action. Success is a question of genius, as held by many, but is it not rather a matter of experience and sound judgment? For when we trace the career of those who stand highest in public esteem, we find in nearly every case that there are those who have risen gradually, fighting their way in the face of all opposition, as was the case of Alfred Spencer, Jr., who advanced from the position of messenger to bank president, with only one change of employers in a career covering a period

of forty-four years. Self reliance, conscientiousness, energy, honesty, these are the traits of character that insure the highest emoluments and greatest success. To these may we attribute the success that has crowned the efforts of Mr. Spencer.

The Spencer family is one of the oldest in Connecticut, and has been traced back through eleven generations to Michael and Elizabeth Spencer, who were residents of Stratford, in Bedfordshire, England, in the middle of the sixteenth century. Their son, Jared Spencer, was baptized in Stratford, May 20, 1576. He came with his wife Alice and five sons to America, in 1632, and located at Cambridge, Massachusetts. One of the sons, John, returned to England, one remained in Cambridge, two settled at Hartford, and one in Haddam, Connecticut.

Thomas Spencer, the eldest, known as Sergeant Thomas Spencer, the progenitor of the Suffolk branch of the family, was born March 27, 1607, in Stratford. In 1635 he and his brother William came to Hartford with Rev. Thomas Hooker's company. He was an inhabitant of Cambridge, Massachusetts, as early as 1633, and is supposed to have been the Thomas Spencer who took the freeman's oath, May 14, 1634. In 1639 he had become a resident of Hartford, Connecticut, owned land there, and was chosen a sergeant of Hartford, March 7, 1650. He was chimney-viewer in 1650; constable, 1657; and surveyor of highways in 1672. He owned land in Soldier's Field, indicating that he had served in the Pequot War in 1637, and in 1671 was granted sixty acres of land by the General Court "for his good service in the country." His will was dated September 9, 1686, and he died September 11, 1687. Nothing is known of his first wife.

She was the mother of Thomas Spencer,

born in Hartford, settled in Suffield in time to be a voter at the first town meeting. There he engaged in farming until his death, July 23, 1689. He married Esther, daughter of William Andrews. She died in Suffield, March 6, 1698.

Their second son, Samuel Spencer, was born in Suffield, where he was a farmer, and died November 23, 1743. He married, March 18, 1700, Elizabeth, daughter of Daniel Mascroft, of Roxbury, Massachusetts, and they had two sons, Thomas and Daniel.

The senior son, Thomas Spencer, was born January 13, 1702, in Suffolk, was a farmer, served as lieutenant in the French and Indian War, and died February 4, 1754. He married, December 15, 1720, Mary Trumbull, a relative of Governor Jonathan Trumbull, of Connecticut. She was born December 2, 1701, in Suffolk, and died in 1755.

Their youngest son, Hezekiah Spencer, born December 16, 1740, was a farmer in Suffolk, and died August 3, 1797. He married, March 4, 1762, Olive Nott, born October 11, 1735, in Wethersfield, and died February 2, 1771.

Hezekiah (2) Spencer, their son, was born April 30, 1766, and died October 1, 1820. He was a farmer, and a leading member of the Congregational church. He married, June 5, 1793, Jerusha Nelson, born December 17, 1771, in Suffolk, and died August 17, 1854.

Their second son, Alfred Spencer, was born July 12, 1801, on the homestead, and died October 17, 1838. He married, October 16, 1823, Harriet King, born September 30, 1802, in Suffield, died December 15, 1844.

Their son, Alfred Spencer, born January 21, 1825, in the Spencer homestead, died December 30, 1891. He was educated in the district school and at the

Connecticut Literary Institute, became a large land owner, and dealt extensively in tobacco. He married, March 26, 1846, Caroline Frances Reid, of Colchester, born October 22, 1827, died August 31, 1898. They had children: James P., Harriet A., Alfred, mentioned below; Mary Reid, Clinton, Carrie E., Jennie, Samuel Reid.

Alfred Spencer, Jr., was born October 29, 1851, and his youth was spent in much the same way as that of other boys reared in a rural environment. He was educated at the Connecticut Literary Institute, and at the Edwards Place School at Stockbridge, Massachusetts. In 1872 he entered the employ of the First National Bank of Suffield, and rose during the twenty years he was with that institution through the various positions to cashier. In 1891 he was offered and accepted the position of cashier of the Aetna National Bank of Hartford, and eight years later, in 1899, was elected president, and continued as president when that bank and the Hartford Bank (which was established in 1792) were combined. Mr. Spencer is a very active member of the Masonic fraternity, whose broad and generous principles and practices are in accord with his nature. He is a member of Apollo Lodge, No. 59, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, of Suffield; of Washington Chapter, Royal Arch Masons; Suffield Council, Royal and Select Masters; Washington Commandery, Knights Templar, of Hartford, Connecticut, of which he is treasurer; Scottish Rite bodies of Hartford, of which he is treasurer; and Sphinx Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, of Hartford, Connecticut, of which he has been treasurer since its organization. Mr. Spencer takes an active interest in politics, and is identified with the Republican party, believing that it stands for sound economics, but he has never been an aspirant for political office.

He married, in 1879, Ella Susan Nichols, of Suffield. Children: Alfred Francis, born February 21, 1881; Herbert, January 13, 1883.

There is nothing phenomenal in Mr. Spencer's rise in the banking world. It is the natural result of adhering to his resolution formed at an early date to master the banking business. He has allowed nothing to swerve him from the path. The business community has confidence in the soundness of his judgment, and his sterling character and genial personality have won universal respect and a host of friends.

ATTWOOD, William Elijah,

Financier.

American history teems with the deeds of men who, without the advantageous aids of advanced education or influential friends, have through sheer force of character developed along some particular line and won the highest position in that particular business or profession. But nowhere can a more striking illustration of the power of the individual to rise above his circumstances or surroundings be found than is afforded by the life achievement of William E. Attwood, president of the New Britain Trust Company. It was fortunate for Mr. Attwood that he found his true sphere so early in life, and that when found he recognized that opportunity had "knocked at his door." Fifty-four years have now passed since he made his advent into the world, and all but thirteen of them have been spent in actual business. Six of those years were spent in another line of business, but at the age of nineteen he "found himself" and from that time his rise was rapid, but no promotion found him unprepared for the advanced position, as he aimed high and fitted himself accordingly.

William E. Attwood was born at East

Haddam, Middlesex county, Connecticut, February 24, 1864, son of William Henry and Josephine (Bishop) Attwood, and grandson of Whiting Attwood, who was born in East Haddam in 1787. At the age of thirteen he completed his attendance at public school, and became clerk in the East Haddam postoffice, a part of his duty being to keep the books for a coal and lumber yard business operated by the postmaster, W. C. Reynolds. For six years he filled this dual position of postoffice clerk and bookkeeper, continuing with Mr. Reynolds until 1883, becoming an expert accountant and familiar with the systematic methods of the postoffice department. In 1883 he resigned to take a position as bookkeeper in the National Bank of New England at East Haddam, a position he held four years, adding to his commercial knowledge the experience that can only be obtained in a banking position. He did not content himself with merely performing the duties assigned him, but went out for other and more advanced work, always being able to take a higher position when it offered. In 1887 his first important call came and found him ready, the promotion necessitating a removal from his native village to New Britain, which has since been his home. He became cashier of the Mechanics' National Bank of New Britain in 1887, and in that position spent thirteen years, winning well earned reputation as an efficient, thoroughly reliable, well informed bank official. In 1900 he was elected vice-president, and in 1905 reached the president's chair, as thoroughly furnished and equipped for executive control as he had been to fill his previous positions. He continued president of the Mechanics' National Bank until 1907, completing a term of service as cashier and executive, covering a period of twenty years, years of broadening growth in the man, years of prosperity and success for

the institution. In 1907 the Mechanics' National Bank liquidated its business, combined with the Hardware City Trust Company and formed the New Britain Trust Company, Mr. Attwood being elected president of the last named, an office he fills at the present time. Since 1893 he has also been treasurer of the Burritt Savings Bank of New Britain, thus completing the cycle of banking corporations, national trust and savings, each operating under entirely different laws, each having different fields of operation, with which Mr. Attwood has held intimate relation as financial manager and executive. This versatile banking ability does not, however, carry him beyond financial institutions, all his energy and ability being confined to his own specialty. He holds intimate relation with all classes of business men as their banker and financial adviser, but has no connection with other corporations. He is a member of the Bankers' associations, both State and National; belongs to Middlesex Lodge, No. 3, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, of East Haddam; is a member of the New Britain Club, its president 1909 and 1910; is a communicant of St. Mark's Protestant Episcopal Church, vestryman, 1905-08, and in politics is a Republican. He responded to the call of his fellow citizens, serving them in public capacity as a member of the Board of Education, 1899-1910; member of the General Assembly, 1901-03, and State Senator in 1905-07; he rendered valuable service, serving in both houses as chairman of the committee on banks.

Mr. Attwood married (first) October 11, 1887, Alice Belden Seward, of East Haddam, who died in 1905. Their only child died in 1900. He married (second) June 2, 1906, Fannie Canfield Wetmore, of Meriden, Connecticut. Children of second marriage: William E., Jr., and Margaret Wetmore.



L. P. Woodhurst

BROADHURST, Leon Parker,
Banker, Man of Affairs.

In the promotion of Leon P. Broadhurst to the position of president of the Phoenix National Bank of Hartford, which occurred in November, 1915, was registered the recognition of merit. He is the youngest bank president in the State, and has gained a prominent position in the financial world, through those qualities which inspire confidence and esteem wherever found. His advancement is the result of unflagging industry, close and studious attention to details, high moral principle and sound judgment. His ancestors were English, those on the paternal side of comparatively recent immigration to this country.

His grandfather, John Broadhurst, was a native of Macclesfield, England, and started for America to take charge of the weaving department of Cheney Brothers, silk manufacturers of Manchester, Connecticut. In those days it was customary for the boss weaver to provide his own help, and nearly all the passengers on the ship were on the way to work under Mr. Broadhurst's directions in the mill. An epidemic of typhus fever broke out on the ship, and was fatal to many of the passengers, including all of John Broadhurst's family except two sons and a daughter. In their usual open-handed way, the Cheney Brothers took charge of this family. John Broadhurst was placed in the Hartford Orphan Asylum, and Thomas and the sister were taken into one of the Cheney families; the latter died at the age of fifteen years. John Broadhurst grew to manhood and settled in California.

Thomas Broadhurst, father of Leon P. Broadhurst, remained in the Cheney family for a number of years, and was apprenticed to Hubbard & Broadhead, a firm of

tanners in Glastonbury, Connecticut, with whom he remained until he was nearly twenty-one years old, after which he entered the employ of the Cheney Brothers as a machinist, with whom he continued some twenty years. After leaving the employ of this firm he located in Hartford, where he continued at his trade until his death. He was a member of the Knights of Pythias of Hartford.

Mr. Broadhurst's maternal ancestors were among the earliest of the Connecticut colonists, and have been traced back in England to Thomas Lyman, or Leman, as the name was sometimes spelled. Like other ancient names, this one was spelled in various ways by the earliest recorded generations of the family. Thomas Lyman lived in the reign of Henry III. In 1275 he was fined twenty pence by Walter de Sterteslegh, sheriff of Wilts, for default in attending a certain inquisition to which he had been summoned. The generations have been traced from him consecutively to Thomas Lyman (the great-great-grandfather of Richard Lyman, the original American immigrant), who married Elizabeth, daughter of Henry Lambert. She was the great-granddaughter of Sir William Lambert and Johanna de Umfreville. The Lambert genealogy has been traced back without a break to Sir Radulphus Lambert, knight, grandson of Lambert, Count of Loraine and Mons, who came to England with his kinsman, William the Conqueror, and was present at the battle of Hastings. He had a grant of lands and manor in the county of York, his chief seat being at Skipton, in Cravin, county of York. He married Alidnora, daughter of Sir Ralph de Torey, a Norman nobleman, who came into England with William the Conqueror, and was one of his chief generals at the battle of Hastings in 1066. Johanna de Umfreville's genealogy has been traced back to Sir

Robert de Umfreville, knight, Lord of Tours and Vian in Normandy, who came to England with William the Conqueror, and became possessed of manors, lands and castles. She was also a descendant of Alfred the Great, King of England. Thomas Lyman, above referred to, was a resident of Navistoke, County Essex, in the time of Henry VII. His son, Henry Lyman, of Navistoke, was the father of John Lyman, of High Ongar, whose son, Henry Lyman, lived with his wife Elizabeth at High Ongar. Their son, Richard Lyman, was born in High Ongar, Essex county, England, and was baptized there October 30, 1580. He married Sarah, daughter of Roger Osborne, of Halstead, in Kent, England, and came to America with her husband and four children in 1631. She died in Hartford, Connecticut, about 1640, soon after the death of her husband. The family embarked for America in the ship "Lion," about the middle of August, 1631. They settled first in Charlestown, Massachusetts, and united with the church in Roxbury. Richard Lyman became a freeman, June 11, 1635, and in October, 1635, he and his family formed part of a company of about one hundred persons, who started through the wilderness to Connecticut. The trip was made in fourteen days. The Lymans located in Hartford, where he was one of the original proprietors, and died in August, 1640. Richard Lyman is reported to have begun life in the New World as a man of "considerable estate, keeping two servants." He lost many of his cattle on the journey to Connecticut, and also suffered illness owing to the exposures incident to the journey. From the death of their father until their settlement in Northampton, little is known of the sons, Richard, John and Robert. They were assessed in Hartford in 1655, and they probably removed in the same year

to Northampton, where, in December of that year, Richard Lyman was chosen as one of the selectmen. He sold his father's household in Hartford in 1660. He was baptized February 24, 1617, at High Ongar, and died June 3, 1662, at Northampton. He married Hepzibah, daughter of Thomas Ford, of Windsor, and resided for some time in East Windsor, near the Hartford line, on part of the Ford estate. Their eldest son, Richard (3) Lyman, was born in Windsor, Connecticut, in 1647, and married, in Northampton, May 26, 1675, Elizabeth, daughter of John Coles, of Hatfield. They resided in Northampton until 1696, when they removed to Lebanon, Connecticut, where he died November 4, 1708. Their second son, Richard (4) Lyman, was born in April, 1678, in Northampton, and removed to Lebanon with his family in 1696; married, April 7, 1700, Mary Woodward; died June 6, 1746. Their son, Deacon Thomas Lyman, was born July 6, 1704, in Lebanon Crank, now Franklin. He married Mary Guile, a woman of estimable character and consistent, uniform and religious life, who died July 4, 1797, in the ninetieth year of her age. Thomas Lyman was deacon for many years. He was a tanner and died from injuries received by a fall in the bark mill of his tannery. Their son, Deacon Joseph Lyman, was born in Lebanon, July 6, 1744, married, April 9, 1767, Sarah Edwards, born March 28, 1746, daughter of Thomas and Rebecca Edwards. He settled in what is now Manchester, was a farmer and tanner; deacon in the church. He died February 20, 1820. His wife died April 2, 1814. Their eldest child, Daniel Lyman, was born January 5, 1768, died in December, 1854; settled a few rods east of his father's place on the Hartford and Providence turnpike, ten miles from Hartford. He married Lydia Martha

Brewster, of Lebanon, about 1794, born May 7, 1772, daughter of Wadsworth Brewster, and a direct descendant of Elder William Brewster, of the "Mayflower." Their third child, Deacon Milton Lyman, was born November 15, 1795, in Manchester, Connecticut, was a wagon maker, resided at Marshall, New York, for about fifty years, and died there October 16, 1870. He married for his second wife, November 15, 1820, Olive Parker, of Marshall, Oneida county, New York. Their third child was Daniel Parker Lyman, born May 17, 1823, at Marshall, married at Manchester, Connecticut, March 31, 1846, Mary Jane, second daughter of Deacon Daniel Russell, of Ellington, Connecticut. Ellen Maria, their second child, was born July 28, 1851, and married, January 25, 1870, Thomas Broadhurst. They had two children: Leon Parker and Mildred. The latter became the wife of Richard T. Huntington, Jr., of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

Leon Parker Broadhurst was born June 14, 1871, in South Manchester, Connecticut, and removed with his parents to Hartford in 1880. Here he attended the grammar and high schools, and after laying aside his books became a clerk in the Charter Oak National Bank, where he continued some six months, and then entered the employ of the State Bank in a similar capacity. On the first of October, 1890, he severed his connection with the State Bank, and entered the employ of the institution of which he is now executive head. With the determination to advance himself he early set about the study of the principles and practice of banking, and was keenly observant of all that went on about him. By intelligent application and diligence, he attracted the attention of his superiors, and his work was observed and approved by the management. Through successive promotion

he came to be made teller of the bank in February, 1899; was made assistant cashier in January, 1901; cashier in October, 1904; vice-president in January, 1913, and upon the death of Frederic L. Bunce, Mr. Broadhurst was advanced to his present position, president, November 19, 1915. The Phoenix National Bank was organized in 1814, and is one of the four largest banks in the State of Connecticut, and has the largest deposits of any commercial bank of the State. It is apparent that Mr. Broadhurst has been honored and that the promotion is a tribute to exceptional ability. He is a typical modern business man, progressive and aggressive, yet with sufficient caution and conservatism in his makeup to safeguard him against visionary or speculative ventures. His splendid executive ability has already been demonstrated. Modest, quiet, and unassuming in manner, he is cordial and unfliningly courteous to all—qualities that are of prime importance in the chief executive of a large financial institution. While Mr. Broadhurst's life has been a very busy one, he has found time to take an active part in the conduct of other important enterprises. He is a director of the Glazier Manufacturing Company, the Atlantic Screw Works, C. H. Dexter & Sons Company, Incorporated, of Windsor Locks. While in no sense of the word a politician, Mr. Broadhurst has always been actively interested in those movements and measures that promise to enhance the public welfare, and when the call came, he has not sought to evade his duty as a citizen in official position. He served four years as a member of the Council and two years as a member of the Board of Aldermen of Hartford, serving four years as a member of the Board of Finance. He is a member of the Republican Club of Hartford, the Hartford Club, the Hartford Golf Club, and the

Hartford Automobile Club. He has been active in promoting military interests, and served five years as a member of Company F, First Regiment, Connecticut National Guard, known as the Hartford City Guard.

On May 22, 1895, Mr. Broadhurst married Alice, daughter of George Best, of Hartford, and his family includes three children: Katharine L., Nellie T. and Grace A. Mr. Broadhurst and family are connected with the Asylum Hill Congregational Church of Hartford.

PRIOR, Charles Edward,

Financier, Musical Composer.

Charles Edward Prior was born January 24, 1856, at Moosup, in the town of Plainfield, Windham county, Connecticut, the son of Erastus L. and Sarah Ladd (Burlison) Prior. When he was about four years old, his parents moved to Jewett City, Connecticut. In his youthful home he was surrounded by the best influences, his father having been a man of strong moral and religious character, a deacon in the Baptist church, and his mother a woman of more than average intellectual and spiritual force.

He received a good education in the Jewett City schools, and at an early age developed a marked fondness for the study of nature and for the art of music. This taste is sometimes supposed to indicate a lack of talent for practical things, but it was not so in his case, for while he has devoted much time to the study and enjoyment of nature, poetry and music, this predilection has never interfered in the least with his interest in practical affairs. When but fourteen years of age, he became the organist of the Congregational church at Jewett City, and held the position for more than eight years, during a portion of which period he studied at

the Worcester Conservatory of Music. He resigned to become organist and choir leader at the Jewett City Baptist Church, of which he became a member in early life.

He worked for a number of years in the railroad station and express office in Jewett City, and in 1873 entered the employ of the Norwich & Worcester Railroad Company in their Norwich office, where he remained one year. In 1875 he became bookkeeper and paymaster for the Ashland Cotton Company at Jewett City, and in 1883 he was elected secretary and treasurer of the Jewett City Savings Bank. Two years later he became a member of its corporation, and four years later was made one of its directors. A new bank building was erected during his term of service, and his management of the affairs of the bank was highly complimented by the State Bank Commissioners. In January, 1895, he resigned his offices in the Jewett City Bank to accept the position of assistant treasurer of the Security Trust Company of Hartford, then known as the Security Company. In March, 1896, he was promoted to the responsible position of secretary and treasurer of the company, and in November, 1904, he was elected vice-president and treasurer, which offices he continues to hold at this date, 1917.

Mr. Prior has been a man of tireless energy, and has evidently enjoyed being active and useful. For eighteen years (from 1898 to 1917) he was a member of the auditing committee of the Connecticut Mutual Life Insurance Company. In July, 1910, he was elected a trustee of the State Savings Bank of Hartford, and for several years past has been a member of its finance committee. He has held many offices in religious and kindred organizations, having been treasurer of the Connecticut Sunday School Association for



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John Joseph Loisskey

several years, and later its auditor; treasurer of the Connecticut Peace Society; president of the Hartford Baptist Union from 1901 to 1907; vice-president of the Connecticut Baptist Convention from 1905 to 1907, and treasurer of the convention from 1907 to date. For four years he was superintendent of the Sunday school and president of the Young People's Society of the Asylum Avenue Baptist Church, Hartford. He has also served as treasurer of the Baptist Young People's Union of Connecticut, as treasurer of the Twentieth Century Club of Hartford, and as a member of the board of managers of the Hartford Young Men's Christian Association. Mr. Prior enjoys the rather unusual honor of being connected with two theological seminaries, as he is a trustee of the Hartford Seminary Foundation and of the Newton Theological Institution. He is also a trustee of the Ministers' and Missionaries' Benefit Board of the Northern Baptist Convention, and president of the George M. Stone Brotherhood of the Asylum Avenue Baptist Church, Hartford.

In 1883, in collaboration with the Rev. C. W. Ray, D. D., of Philadelphia, one of his former pastors, he published his first musical work, "Spicy Breezes," a book of Sunday school songs. In 1890 he edited "Sparkling and Bright," in connection with J. H. Tenney. This work was enthusiastically received and won for him wide renown as a composer of Sunday school music. In 1892, in association with Professor W. A. Ogden, he issued a third successful book of songs entitled, "Our Best Endeavor." In politics Mr. Prior is a Republican with independent tendencies. He was for several years treasurer of the town of Lisbon. In fraternal circles he became affiliated with several Masonic bodies early in life. He is a past master of Mt. Vernon Lodge, No. 75,

Free and Accepted Masons, of Jewett City; a member of Franklin Chapter, Royal Arch Masons; of Franklin Council, Royal and Select Masters, and of Columbian Commandery, Knights Templar, all of Norwich; and of Hartford Chapter, Order of Eastern Star. Perhaps next to Mr. Prior's love of music may be mentioned his passion for poetry and good literature. He has a fine library, selected with intelligent discrimination, and a large number of scrap books upon which he has bestowed much labor, and in which he takes pardonable pride.

Mr. Prior is a member of the Twentieth Century Club, of Hartford, the Connecticut Historical Society, the Hartford Bird Study Club, the Stamp Collectors' Club of Hartford, and has been for many years an honorary member of the Worcester County (Massachusetts) Musical Association.

Mr. Prior was married in 1875 to Mary Eleanor Campbell. Of the four children born to them, three daughters died in infancy. Their son, Charles Edward Prior, Jr., is secretary of the Security Trust Company, and treasurer of the Connecticut Bible Society. Mr. Prior, Jr., is widely known as an accomplished tenor soloist, having sung in the Hartford churches for twenty years or more.

LINSKEY, John Joseph,

Man of Enterprise.

Mr. Linskey is a native son of Connecticut and well known in the State, in fact all over New England, as a promoter and developer, specializing in land and building improvement. He has developed tracts in many parts of New England, and in both Waterbury and Bridgeport, "Fairlawn Manor" is evidence of his efficient handling of properties.

Mr. Linskey is a son of Martin Linskey,

born in County Galway, Ireland, where his youth was passed. When a young man he came to the United States and found his way to Guilford, Connecticut, where he became an iron molder, and yet resides, aged seventy-three years. He married Ellen Hannon, also born in Galway, who died at Guilford, aged fifty-five years, the mother of seven sons and seven daughters, all living save a son William, who died in infancy. Children: 1. John Joseph, of further mention. 2. Mary, twin with John J., married (first) Daniel O'Leary, of Bridgeport, now deceased; (second) Charles Noemeyer, of New Haven, Connecticut. 3. Kate, married Matthew Lahay, of New Haven. 4. Dennis, married Nora Keefe; residing in Naugatuck, Connecticut. 5. Theresa, married Benjamin Parker, of New Haven. 6. Martin (2nd), residing in Naugatuck, Connecticut, married Elizabeth Clyne. 7. Thomas, married Margaret Skinner; resides in New Haven. 8. Nicholas, married Daisy Larkins; resides in Guilford, Connecticut. 9. Daniel, married Annie Maline; also of Guilford. 10. Elizabeth, married John Flannigan, of Brooklyn, New York. 11. Jennie, married Daniel O'Neill, of Guilford. 12. Lillian, married Joseph Brennan, of New Haven. 13. Ellen, married William Brown, of Brooklyn, New York.

John Joseph Linskey, eldest son of Martin and Ellen (Hannon) Linskey, was born at Guilford, Connecticut, April 24, 1862, and there resided until he was eighteen years of age. He was educated in the public schools and at Guilford Academy, being an apt pupil and a good student. At the age of eighteen he began work as a wage earner, going to Naugatuck, Connecticut, where for two years he was an employe of the Naugatuck Malleable Iron Company. He had then attained his majority, and being able to command suffi-

cient capital opened a grocery store. He was energetic and capable, public-spirited and progressive; his store soon gained popular favor and support; he prospered, and in course of time opened a second store in Naugatuck, of which his brother was manager. For seventeen years he continued in successful business as a grocer, and during four years of President Cleveland's second term served as postmaster of the Union City office. About 1905 he retired to engage in the real estate business at Naugatuck, a line of activity in which he has been very successful, being sole owner of same. From a local business he became interested in the development of land areas in other parts of New England, many important land developments of suburban properties having been carried to a successful issue under his management. On March 20, 1916, he moved his office to Waterbury, where he is well known through his development of the "Fairlawn Manor" tract.

Mr. Linskey is essentially a business man, and has not taken active part in public affairs. He won success as a merchant, and is an authority on land promotion and suburban values, sound in his judgment, upright and honorable in his methods. He is a Democrat in politics, a member of St. Mary's Roman Catholic Church at Union City, and a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks.

He married, at Naugatuck, October 23, 1888, Louise Theresa Clancy, born there in 1868, daughter of Thomas Clancy, born in Ireland, died in Naugatuck, Connecticut, at the age of sixty years. Mr. and Mrs. Linskey are the parents of a family of nine as follows: 1. Ellen A., a graduate of Monroe Business College in Waterbury; now her father's assistant as stenographer and clerk. 2. Thomas F., married Agnes Wallace and has two daugh-

ters: Constance, and Rose Marie. 3-4. Louise, a graduate of the Naugatuck High School; and Marie R., both residing at home. 5. Madeline R., a student at Naugatuck High School. 6. John Joseph (2nd), attending Salem School. 7. William L., attending Salem School. 8. Margaret, died in infancy. 9. Francis, attending Oak street school, Naugatuck.

BENNETT, Charles Joseph,

Public Official, Author, Civil Engineer.

The record of a busy life, a successful life, must ever prove of interest and profit to those who look at it carefully, who attempt an analysis of character and trace back to the fountain head the widely diverging channels which mark the onward flow. Among the men who have led busy and successful lives must be mentioned Charles J. Bennett, State Highway Commissioner at Hartford, whose career has been characterized by fidelity, honesty and enterprise, and as a public official, citizen and Christian gentleman he commands the respect and admiration of all with whom he is associated.

The paternal ancestors of Charles J. Bennett were residents of Yorkshire, England, where they lived for many years, tracing back to the days of William the Conqueror. Joseph William Bennett, great-grandfather of the Mr. Bennett of this review, was a manufacturer of woolen goods at Leeds, England, a prosperous and influential resident of that thriving city. His son, Joseph William Bennett, Jr., was a dyer by trade, proprietor of a dye shop at Leeds, which he conducted in a successful manner. His son, William T. Bennett, was a native of Leeds, England, and died in 1894, aged fifty years. He was reared in his native land, studied in Belgium and Flanders, and prior to his marriage resided in

Frome, England, remaining there for a number of years. He studied chemistry in the shop of Reed, Holliday & Company, making a specialty of dye stuffs and colors. In the year 1880 he emigrated to this country. He first located in the city of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, where he was employed in a manufacturing plant as a dyer, in which line of work he was highly proficient. Later he located in Amsterdam, New York, where he conducted a dye house and also engaged in the manufacture of shoddy. He married Lydia R. Perkins, a native of Road, England, daughter of William Perkins, who, as also his ancestors, conducted a mill there, a woolen mill run by water power. Two children were born of this marriage, William, a resident of Toronto, Canada, and Charles Joseph. Mr. and Mrs. Bennett were members of the Episcopal church.

Charles Joseph Bennett was born in Frome, England, February 9, 1878. He accompanied his parents to the United States, attended the public schools of Amsterdam, was graduated from the Amsterdam High School in 1897, then entered Union College, from which institution he was graduated in 1901 with the degree of B. E. He is a member of the Beta Theta Pi fraternity of that college. After his graduation he entered the employ of the city engineer of Amsterdam, but in the following year, 1902, entered the employ of the Metropolitan Street Railway Company of New York City. In 1903 he changed to the New York Central Railroad, and in 1905 came to Hartford, Connecticut, with the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railway Company. In 1909 he entered the employ of the State of Connecticut, working on the Saybrook Bridge. In 1910 he was appointed superintendent of streets in Hartford, and in 1913 was appointed State

Highway Commissioner by the Governor of Connecticut, in which capacity he is serving at the present time (1917). Prior to his assuming the duties of this office the highway department was a political machine, covering every town in the State of Connecticut politically. The highway department was made an issue in the first campaign of Governor Baldwin. He won the election on his promise to reform the highway department. He failed to reform it because a partisan Senate rejected his nomination of a new highway commissioner. Two years the people returned him to office and gave him a Senate controlled by his own party. Commissioner Bennett was then placed at the head of the highway department. In the session of 1915 Commissioner Bennett came up for reappointment. The Governor was urged to reappoint him, which he accordingly did, and as long as he remains in that office the interests of the State will be carefully subserved. His honesty and integrity have never been questioned by any one and his competency is evidenced by the improvements in the roads during his tenure of office.

Commissioner Bennett has written a section for a handbook on "Highway Engineering" published by Wiley & Sons. He has written to some extent for technical journals; has lectured at Columbia and Sheffield Scientific School at Yale, and has delivered popular lectures throughout Connecticut and other States on road questions and engineering topics, which have been largely attended and which have proven of benefit to those interested in such matters. He is a member of the American Society of Civil Engineers, the International Permanent Congress de la Rute, a director in the Massachusetts Highway Association, and a member of the American Highway Association, American Road Association, Na-

tional Highway Association, National Society of Civil Engineers, Connecticut Society of Civil Engineers, Rotary Club, and the University Club.

Mr. Bennett married, in August, 1905, Marguerite Balch, daughter of Dr. W. V. Balch, of Galway, New York, and a descendant of John Balch, an early settler of Massachusetts. They are the parents of four children: Elizabeth J., Alison Margaret, Charles William and Gordon. Mr. and Mrs. Bennett are members of St. John's Episcopal Church, West Hartford, in which he has served as vestryman for a number of years.

ABRAMS, Alva E., M. D.,

Physician.

An honored physician of the city of Hartford, Connecticut, since 1884, Dr. Abrams holds prominent position among the men who are recognized as leaders of the medical profession in Connecticut. In business and public life men are often assisted to positions of prominence by fortuitous circumstance, apparently quite apart from their own personal endeavor. There is but one way to gain recognition in the medical profession and that is by results actually accomplished in relieving the ills of mankind. The price is a lifetime of devotion to the profession, and constant, conscientious study that ability may be gained to observe phenomena accurately, to correlate and interpret facts intelligently, and with wisdom to apply to the individual case the knowledge thus acquired. These are the means coupled with a natural aptitude for his work by which Dr. Abrams has earned his present position as a leading practitioner and authority.

The branch of his family to which Dr. Abrams belongs springs from Benjamin Abrams, a farmer and early settler of



Alva E. Abrams M.D.

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Greene county, New York. His son, Benjamin (2) Abrams, was also a farmer of Greene county, his sons settling in Greene, Albany and Schenectady counties, New York. Elnathan Abrams, son of Benjamin (2) Abrams, located in Duanesburg, Schenectady county, was a farmer and there died in 1861, aged sixty-one. He married Anna Strong.

J. Danforth Abrams, son of Elnathan and Anna (Strong) Abrams, was born in the town of Duanesburg, Schenectady county, New York, in 1836, and gave up his life in his country's service in 1865 at Fortress Monroe, Virginia. He was engaged in farming until his enlistment in Company I, One Hundred and Thirty-seventh Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry. He married Susan Ladd, of the seventh generation of the family founded in New England by Daniel Ladd, who took the oath of supremacy and allegiance in London, England, March 24, 1633, prior to taking passage on the ship "Mary and John" for New England. He was granted land in Ipswich, February 5, 1637. He died in Haverhill, July 27, 1693, his widow Ann, February 9, 1694. The line of descent is through the founder's son, Ezekiel Ladd; his son, Nathaniel Ladd; his son, Ezekiel (2) Ladd; his son, William Ladd; his son, Lemuel Ladd; his son, Elijah Ladd, born October 22, 1811, married Harriet Bently; their daughter, Susan Ladd, who married J. Danforth Abrams. They were the parents of two sons: Alva E., of further mention; and Elijah.

Dr. Alva E. Abrams was born in Duanesburg, New York, June 28, 1856. After public school attendance, he prepared at a school in Little Falls, New York, after which he entered Cornell University, continuing there until his junior year. He then taught school for two years, in the meantime studying medicine under the preceptorship of Dr. Delos

Braman, of Duanesburg. He continued study in the medical school of the University of New York and in Albany Medical School (Albany, New York), receiving his Doctor of Medicine degree from the latter institution with the class of 1881. After a term of service as interne at St. Peter's Hospital, Albany, he began the private practice of his profession in Duanesburg, continuing until 1884. With the year 1884, Dr. Abrams was introduced to Hartford professional life as an associate of Dr. J. A. Stevens, with whom he practiced for three years. He then spent a year in private practice in Collinsville, Connecticut, returning to Hartford upon the death of Dr. Stevens, in 1887, resuming the practice they had jointly conducted until Dr. Abrams' withdrawal. He has gone steadily forward in public favor, his continually growing practice having attested the confidence reposed in him as a physician of skill and a citizen of high repute. He is a member and ex-president of the Hartford City Medical Society, the Hartford County Medical Society, the Connecticut State Medical Society, member of the American Medical Association, the American Laryngological, Rhinological and Otological societies, and in 1897 was sent as a delegate to the International Medical Congress which met in Moscow, Russia. He is medical examiner for a number of leading insurance companies, belongs to the Hartford Scientific Society and the Twentieth Century Club. Both he and his wife are members of Immanuel Congregational Church, he having served that body as deacon for many years.

Dr. Abrams married, July 26, 1877, Jessie Davis, daughter of Rev. D. Cook and Euphemia (Murray) Davis, of Brooklyn, New York. They are the parents of three daughters: Mabel, married R. La Mott Russell; Effie, married Professor Walter Clark; Jessie, married Warren Currier.

OLDS, Alfred Allen,**Leader in Tobacco Industry.**

There are few families that can claim a more honorable antiquity than that of Olds, represented at the present time by Alfred Allen Olds of Hartford, Connecticut, and by many branches in both the old world and the new. The origin of the name is undoubtedly to be found in the nickname "The Old," and in the faculty such nicknames have of adhering to the children and descendants of him who is first so designated. The present Mr. Olds can trace his descent uninterruptedly from a period so remote as that of the end of the twelfth century, from an ancestor who flourished during the reign of Richard the Lion Hearted. The name, as is the case with so many names that have descended to us from early times, was found in a great variety of spellings, such as Old, Olds, Ould, Wold and many others. The Olds arms are thus described: Gules, on a mount in base vert a lion sejant guardant. Crest: A lion sejant guardant proper, supporting an antique shield gules, charged with a fesse or.

The founder of the family so far as our records extend was one Roger Wold, of Yolthorpe, Yorkshire, who is described as a thane, and who lived on his estate in that country between the years 1189 and 1199. The title of thane is comparatively well known to modern ears from the fact that one of Scott's chief characters in the story of "Ivanhoe," Cedric the Saxon, held it. It is an ancient Saxon title, and after the advent of the Normans suffered a decline which placed it among the lowest of those who held feudal estates. Roger Wold, of Yolthorpe, was not only a contemporary of Cedric the Saxon, but a neighbor, their estates being at no very great distance from one another. Both from the name and the title we draw the

knowledge that this same Roger was of good old Anglo-Saxon ancestry, and it was he and such as he who formed the foundation upon which the later English race was built up. We possess no record of this worthy thane, but we are acquainted with the names of his children, as follows: Agnes, who married Godfrey Emeburg, a son of William Emeburg, of Flixtune, Yorkshire; William, who is mentioned below; Roger, a chaunting monk of Whitby, and John, a minstrel to the king, who appears to have been a man of considerable talent and was the author of a miracle play "St. Cuthbert," which was performed at York on the twentieth of March, probably of the year 1223.

His son William married Alice Emeburg, a daughter of William Emeburg, of Flixtune, Yorkshire, and lived during the reigns of John and Henry III. We find his seal appended to a deed now in the possession of the British Museum, but we know very few details concerning his life. They were the parents of the following children: John Le Olde, who is mentioned below; Roger Wold, of whom very little is known; Thomas, who married a lady of the name of Christiana, and who accompanied his brother Robert to the south; Robert Old, who went south from his native Yorkshire with an unknown destination, but whom we find was obliged to stop at Cambridge for lack of means to carry him farther, and there entered the service of Lord Granteste, "for villcinage, socage," or "as a free-man."

John Le Olde, son of Thomas Le Olde, lived at Liddington, near Cirencester, where he was a manucaptor for Sir John de Langleye, knight of the shire for Gloucester. This position of manucaptor was one of considerable consideration, and from it we learn the fact this representative of the family had amply maintained



A. H. Olds

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its original dignity. John Le Olde lived to a great age, and we know of three of his children, though no record comes down to us of his marriage. The three children were Richarde, Christian and Agnes, who became a nun.

His son Richarde was born in 1250, and his name appears first on the pedigree of the Old family of Rowton in Shropshire, where it was the origin of the numerous branches bearing this name in that county. Richard Old lived himself at Rowton, but we know little concerning him and have no record of his marriage. His children were as follows: William, of Momersfield, county of Salop, where he was living in 1331; Agnes Wold, who married Henry de Rowton, and Roger Wold, who is mentioned below.

There seems to have been a return to the original name of the family in this generation, Richarde Old's son Roger taking the old form of Wold. He purchased the old estate of Sheriff Hales, County Salop, in the year 1350, and was the father of two children of whom we have record: Galfridus, who is mentioned below; and Walter Holde, of Stokestown, Salop.

His son, Galfridus Wold, came into possession of Sheriff Hales, his father's old estate, and lived there during his life. He married a cousin, Alice de Rowton, and they were the parents of three children: William, who is mentioned below; John; and Robert, who was sub-prior of Cern Abbey, as we learn from the records concerning the election of Abbot Godmanston, when he held that position.

William Wold, son of Galfridus Wold, lived at Rowton in 1406. Very little is known concerning his life, but we are acquainted with the names of two children—Roger, who is mentioned below; and Agnes, who married a member of the old Benthall family.

His son, Roger Wold, married Mary Talbot, a relative of the famous Sir John Talbot, and went to France in the year 1436 on some military service, probably connected with the wars which were raging at that time between England and France. He was bailiff and receiver of rents for the manors of Cowley, Coten and Burghall, in 1451.

Their son John married Jane Eyton, and they were the parents of three children, as follows: 1. John, a priest, who became a reformer and was disinherited by his father; he was a friend of the famous Bishops Latimer and Cranmer, and we find full particulars concerning him in the archives of the Royal Historical Society, volume ii, page 198 (1572). 2. Agnes, who like her brother, was a reformer and was disinherited. 3. William, who is mentioned below. Not a great deal is known of John, the father, and it seems doubtful whether he continued to bear the name of Wold or had altered it to Olde, the form in which it appears in the next generation.

Their son, William Olde, lived at Staunton, and married his cousin, Elizabeth Eyton, a daughter of Hez. Eyton, Esquire. His name appears in the Salopian Exchequer subsidies from 1522 to 1545. There was evidently a strong religious bias in the Wold or Olde family, and we find that they were frequently connected with the church in one way or another. They were evidently men of strong convictions, who would adhere to their beliefs even in the face of loss or danger. In the case of William Olde, this fidelity on the part of his brother John redounded to his own worldly advancement, as he succeeded to the old family estate from which the aforesaid John was disinherited. To him and his wife three children were born: Thomas, Richard, and John.

Their son Richard we know compara-

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tively little concerning, but his death occurred at Broseley in the year 1599, when nearly ninety years of age. He married Agnes Courtenay and was bailiff of Wenlock corporation. To him and his wife three children were born as follows: William, who is mentioned below; Richard; and Edward.

Their son, William Olde, married Ann (Eleanor) Courtenay, and with his wife went to Sherborne, Dorsetshire. The strong religious convictions of the Oldes again come to the surface in the record of William Olde, although this time they were manifested on the other side of the controversy. By this time the Protestant element in England had become dominant and it was dangerous to profess Catholicism. William Olde, however, evidently had leanings toward the Catholic church, and got into trouble in Dorsetshire for harboring in his house there a Jesuit priest, who, according to the old records, when the house was searched, was found hiding in a large oaken chest under a curtain. Probably the danger of continuing in his belief was too great for William Olde's prudence, and he was baptized according to the rites of the Church of England in 1566. An amusing turn is given to the matter by the old record, which recounts that he was fined for not attending the Anglican Church, and his wife for persistently sleeping during the sermons which were preached there. The persecution of the Catholics at that time was so violent that they were obliged to conform to the Church of England, however, and profess its tenets in public, whatever their private beliefs may have been. His death occurred December 18, 1566, before that of his father. He and his wife were the parents of three children: Thomas, Bartholomew, who is mentioned below; and John.

Their son, Bartholomew Olde, was liv-

ing at Sherborne, in 1594, his name being mentioned in the old records January 10 that year. He married, June 21, 1574, Margaret Churchill, and thus became connected with one of the most distinguished families of England, his wife being the great-aunt of the famous Duke of Marlborough. Bartholomew Olde appears to have inherited his father's predilections for the Catholic faith, and we find in an old record the following words in regard to him: that he "aided and abetted his brother Thomas in hiding Father Eustace, a priest of the Order of Jesus." He and his wife were the parents of two children: William, who is mentioned below; and Sibell, born December 16, 1576, at Sherborne, and married, July 3, 1592, Hugh Exall, of Yeovil.

Their son, William Olde, was born at Sherborne, January 18, 1575, and married Elizabeth Greensmith, at St. Stephen's Church, at Coleman street, London. They were the parents of three children: Bartholomew; John, who is mentioned below; and Avis.

John Olde, their son, was born at Sherborne in the year 1615, and married ——— Gatherest. Not much is known concerning the life of John Olde, but the names of five children are recorded: Andrew, who went to Ireland and from whom the Ould family of that country is descended; Robert, the progenitor of the American families, who is mentioned below; John; Hanibal and Francis.

Their son, Robert Ould (Old), was born at Sherborne, Dorsetshire, in 1645, and came to the New England colonies at an unknown date. He is found at Windsor, Connecticut, as early as 1667, however, where he was apprenticed to one Jacob Drake. He appears to have prospered well, and was granted fifty acres of land in 1670, the records reading that the grant was made to Dr. Robert Ould. This tract

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was situated on the corner of High street, Suffield, on the corner of the New Haven road. Dr. Ould was one of the five proprietors of Suffield, and took a prominent part in the life of that community and was given the title of doctor. He was agent for the town before the General Court of Boston, being commissioned to make a plea for the remittance of the town's taxes which the community was too poor to pay. This he was successful in accomplishing, and was paid by the town a sum of something over seven pounds for his services. Robert Ould was twice married, the first time December 31, 1669, when he was united with Susanna Hanford, by whom he had the following children: Robert, Jonathan, Mindwell, Handford, William, William (2nd), mentioned below; Ebenezer and Susanna. His second marriage was with Dorothy Granger, and of this union the following children were born: John, Ebenezer, Josiah, Jonathan, Nathaniel and Joseph.

William Old was born at Suffield, Connecticut, August 28, 1680, and died at North Brookfield, Massachusetts, September 21, 1749. He was captain of the colonial forces at the siege of Lewisburg, in Queen Anne's War in 1747, and his home was situated on the west side of the river, near Mason's brook, at North Brookfield, Massachusetts. He married Elizabeth Walker born November 20, 1691, and died May 10, 1782, and they were the parents of the following children: Elizabeth, William, Hannah, Abigail, Josiah, Deborah, Comfort, mentioned below; and Ezekiel.

Their son, Comfort Olds, was born May 24, 1724, at Brookfield, Massachusetts, and died July 29, 1779. He was a soldier, and served both during the French and Indian wars and later in the Revolution. He married, May 23, 1745, Abigail Barnes, and they were the parents of the following children: Hannah, Ezra, Samuel,

Eunice, Levi, mentioned below; Abigail, Rachel, John, Comfort, Mercy and Abel.

Levi Olds, their son, was born January 8, 1741, at Brookfield, Massachusetts, and served in the Continental army during the Revolutionary War. In 1778 he moved to Goshen, Massachusetts, and there married Sabra ———, by whom he had the following children: Levi, Rufus, Zenas, and Archibald, mentioned below.

Archibald Olds, their son, died in the year 1857, there being very little else of importance in his life of which there is record, with the exception of his marriage to ——— Webb, who bore him the following named children: Nathan, mentioned below; Hannah, Betsey, Melissa.

Nathan Olds, their son, was born at Canterbury, Connecticut, in December, 1812. He worked on his father's farm while a boy, and upon attaining young manhood secured a position in the foundry operated by his future father-in-law, Nathan Allen. He later removed to Danielson, Connecticut, and there engaged in the foundry business in partnership with his brother-in-law, Nathan Allen, Jr., under the firm name of Allen & Olds. The product of their factory was stoves and other hardware devices for household use. Mr. Olds was a prominent man in the community, and held the position of first selectman of Danielsonville for a number of years. He met his death in 1860, in a railroad accident. He married, September 30, 1838, Lois Allen, daughter of Nathan Allen, of Canterbury, where she was born, and granddaughter of Parker and Lois (Backus) Allen (see Backus). Mr. and Mrs. Olds were the parents of the following named children: Nathan, born August 16, 1839, married, about 1861, Mary Robinson; Edward Payson, born June 12, 1841, died in infancy; Albert Hinckley, born June 11,

1844, died September 30, 1874; and Alfred Allen, mentioned below.

Alfred Allen Olds was born January 16, 1852, at Danielsonville (now Danielson), Connecticut, and there spent the years of his childhood, and it was there that he began his education in the local district schools. When about nine years of age he accompanied his mother to New Haven, and made his home in that city with his elder brother, Nathan Olds. In the year 1865 the family came to Hartford, Connecticut, and this city has remained Mr. Olds' home and the scene of his active career ever since. He continued his education in the public schools of New Haven while residing in that city, and upon coming to Hartford he attended the schools there. Later he secured a position with the Old Merchants' Insurance Company and remained with that concern for some time, becoming familiar with the insurance business in particular and general business methods, which were to be of value to him in later life. Subsequently Mr. Olds entered the employ of Allen & Willard, which firm was then engaged in the stove, furnace, agricultural implements and fertilizer business, and later with C. L. Willard, successor to Allen & Willard. This was his last experience as an employee, however, for on November 15, 1877, he entered into partnership with Frank H. Whipple, purchasing the interest of C. L. Willard, successor to the firm of Allen & Willard, and the new firm became known as Olds & Whipple. The business had originally been founded by Charles Allen, an uncle. All the lines of trade above mentioned were developed largely, but the fertilizer business is now the largest department. Later the firm of Olds & Whipple began the growing of tobacco; their plantations at the present time (1917) are located in Hartford county, and they have an inter-

est in about five hundred acres of shade grown tobacco. Some idea of the large size of their operations may be gained from the fact that they are the largest dealers in fertilizers in Connecticut, and handle some twenty-five thousand tons annually. For a time they also carried a line of steam heaters' and plumbers' supplies, but this has now been abandoned in order that they might concentrate more entirely on the other departments of their business. Mr. Olds is president of the New England Tobacco Corporation, treasurer of the Windsor Tobacco Growers' Corporation, treasurer of Steane, Hartman & Company, Incorporated, treasurer of the Connecticut Leaf Tobacco Association, and is associated with numerous large and important concerns. Mr. Olds is a member of the Asylum Hill Congregational Church, where he and his family are consistent attendants at divine service.

Mr. Olds married, March 23, 1875, Lizzie M. Whipple, sister of Frank H. Whipple, his partner, and daughter of John and Elizabeth Whipple, of New Braintree, Massachusetts. Children: 1. Edith Willard, born February 2, 1876. 2. Alfred Whipple, born March 3, 1877; a resident of Windsor, Connecticut; married, in 1903, Mary McKee, of New Castle, Pennsylvania, daughter of John McKee, M. D., of New Castle, and they have children: John McKee, Lois Allen, Mary Alfreda. 3. Frank Albert, born October 28, 1879; a resident of Hartford; married, January 5, 1909, Annette Mabel Hills, of Hartford, daughter of C. S. Hills, of that city. 4. Edna Allen, born November 1, 1881; married, June 20, 1906, F. B. Pease, of Guilford, Maine, and they have children: Allen Franklin, died March, 1915; Frances Barber, Elizabeth Whipple. 5. Herbert Vincent, born May 23, 1883, died December 2, 1913; married Mary Lovejoy, daughter of Dr. Lovejoy, of Lynn, Massa-

chusetts, and had one son, Herbert, born December 19, 1913.

(The Backus Line).

The Backus family is and has been for many generations very prominent not only in New England but throughout the northern and eastern portions of the United States. It was founded in this country by Stephen Backus, a native of England, who settled in the year 1638 at Saybrook, Connecticut. In 1660, an aged man, he removed to Norwich, Connecticut, where he was one of the original proprietors of that town, and he was admitted a freeman there in 1663, the year preceding his death. He married (first) Sarah Charles, and (second) Ann ———, to whom he was united some time before 1660. He was the father of children as follows: Stephen, married, and had children who settled in Canterbury, Connecticut; William, mentioned below; Samuel, died unmarried; Sarah; Mary.

William Backus, son of Stephen Backus, is spoken of in the old records as Lieutenant Backus. He was one of the early settlers and one of the most enterprising citizens of Norwich, Connecticut, and he later became one of the proprietors of Windham in the same colony. He was one of the legatees of Joshua Uncas, from whose estate he received three shares of a thousand acres each. His death occurred about 1721. He married twice, but there is record of only one marriage, to Elizabeth Pratt, a daughter of Lieutenant William and Elizabeth (Clark) Pratt. By the first marriage he had Samuel and John, who settled in Windham, where they left posterity. By the second marriage he had: Sarah, born in 1663; Samuel, 1665; Joseph, mentioned below; Nathaniel, born in 1669; Elizabeth, died in 1728, and Hannah.

Joseph Backus, son of Lieutenant Wil-

liam Backus, was born at Norwich, Connecticut, in 1667, died in December, 1740. He married, April 9, 1690, Elizabeth Huntington, born in 1669, died August 24, 1762. They were the parents of the following named children: 1. Joseph, born in March, 1691, died March 30, 1761; educated at Yale College; married Hannah Edwards, aunt to President Edwards, by whom he had two sons and two daughters, who all died prior to his death, and his family is now extinct. 2. Samuel, mentioned below. 3. Ann, born January 27, 1695, died August 24, 1761; became the wife of Nathaniel Lothrop; they were the parents of a number of children. 4. Simon, born February 11, 1701; educated at Yale College, was a minister of the gospel and served at Wethersfield; married Eunice Edwards, sister of President Edwards; he went to Cape Breton in the fall of 1745 to preach there, and died there in February, 1746; his widow died June 1, 1788. 5. James, born August 14, 1703, died October 15, 1753; married and was the father of several children. 6. Elizabeth, born October 27, 1705, died 1787; married Cypran Lad, and had children. 7. Sarah, born in July, 1709, died 1791; married Jabez Bingham, and had children. 8. Ebenezer, born March 30, 1712, died November 5, 1768; married three times and was the father of several children.

Samuel Backus, son of Joseph and Elizabeth (Huntington) Backus, was born at Norwich, Connecticut, January 6, 1693, died November 24, 1740. He married, January 18, 1716, Elizabeth Tracy, born April 6, 1698, died in 1769, a daughter of John and Elizabeth (Leffingwell) Tracy, and granddaughter of John and Mary (Winslow) Tracy and of Thomas and Mary (Bushnell) Leffingwell. John Tracy (grandfather) was born August 15, 1642, and died in August, 1702; married, June

17, 1670, Mary Winslow, born at Marshfield, January 31, 1649, died July 31, 1721. Their children: Josiah, born August 10, 1671, died January 27, 1672; John, mentioned below; Elizabeth, born July 7, 1676; Joseph, born April 20, 1682, died 1765, married and had children: Winslow, born February 9, 1689, died 1768. John Tracy (father) was born January 19, 1673; married, May 10, 1697, Elizabeth Leffingwell, born in September, 1676, and died 1737. Their children: Elizabeth, born April 6, 1698, aforementioned as the wife of Samuel Backus; John, born June 17, 1700, died August, 1786; Hezekiah, born August 30, 1702, died 1792, unmarried; Josiah, born February 27, 1705, died April 28, 1705; Isaac, born May 25, 1706, died January 25, 1779; Ann, born November 29, 1708, died April 20, 1762; Ruth, born September 13, 1711, died October 15, 1773; Ann and Ruth were married the same day, in November, 1730, to Richard and Elijah Hide, and both had children. Thomas Leffingwell (grandfather) married Mary Bushnell, of Norwich, and their children were: Thomas, born March 4, 1674; Elizabeth, born in September, 1676, became the wife of John Tracy, aforementioned; Ann, born January 25, 1680, became the wife of Captain Caleb Bushnell; Mary, born March 11, 1682, became the wife of Simon Tracy; Zerviah, born October 17, 1686, became the wife of Captain Benajah Bushnell; John, born February 2, 1688, captain; Abigail, born September 14, 1691, became the wife of Daniel Tracy; Benajah, born August 9, 1693.

Children of Samuel and Elizabeth (Tracy) Backus:

i. Samuel, born January 11, 1717, died October 2, 1778; married (first) December 14, 1743, Phoebe Calkins; children: i. Phoebe, born October 28, 1744, died October 5, 1786, married and had children. ii. Elizabeth, born August 26, 1746. iii. Samuel, born January 20, 1749. iv. Han-

nah, born February 23, 1751, died November 24, 1827; married, May 5, 1778, Elder William Nelson, born July 18, 1741, died in April, 1806; children: Samuel, born April 21, 1779; Sarah, April 27, 1781; William, June 13, 1784, died February 13, 1787, and Margan, born October 25, 1787. v. A daughter, born and died March 8, 1755. The mother of these children died April 1, 1755. Samuel Backus married (second) July 2, 1755, Elizabeth Wedge; children: vi. Ann, born June 25, 1757. vii. William, born August 28, 1758, died December 1, 1774. viii. Rufus, born May 12, 1761.

2. Ann Backus, born June 10, 1718, died December 29, 1756. She married, July 22, 1742, Captain Joshua Abell, who died January 17, 1788, aged eighty-two years. Children: i. Isaac, born May 17, 1743; died June 3, 1783. ii. Ann, born 1745, died in early life. iii. Ann, born June 22, 1747. iv. Elizabeth. v. Abigail, born May 19, 1752. vi. Roger, born September 30, 1754, died May 7, 1759. vii. Rufus Backus, born December 12, 1756.

3. Elizabeth, born February 9, 1721; married Jabez Huntington, Esq., whose death occurred October 5, 1780 (or 1786). Children: Jedediah, born in July, 1743, and Andrew, born in June, 1745, died July 1, 1745.

4. Isaac Backus, born January 9, 1724, died November 20, 1806. He married, November 29, 1749, Susanna Mason, born January 4, 1725, died September 19, 1805. Children: i. Hannah Backus, born November 8, 1750. ii. Nathan Backus, born June 18, 1752, died March 24, 1814; married, November 18, 1784, Bethiah Leonard, born May 8, 1755, died September 19, 1806; children: Olive, born August 9, 1785; Bethiah, March 4, 1787; Sybil, January 30, 1789; Polly, November 2, 1791; Nathan, January 24, 1795, died August 24, 1797; a daughter, still-born, January 4, 1799. iii. Isaac Backus, born February 21, 1754, died April 16, 1814; married, September 21, 1786, Esther Shepard, born September 17, 1756, died June 9, 1832; children: Samuel, born September 16, 1787; Isaac, November 27, 1789; Mason, August 27, 1792, died September 22, 1813. iv. Eunice Backus, born October 23, 1755, died September 16, 1815; married, Octo-

ber 13, 1795. Isaac Dean, born May 31, 1744, died in July, 1819; children: Eunice, born February 20, 1797; Susana, February 9, 1801. v. Susana Backus, born October 13, 1758. vi. Lois Backus, born August 3, 1760; married, December 17, 1786, Parker Allen, born December 25, 1761, died November 26, 1823; children: (a) Nathan Allen, born April 3, 1787, died February 26, 1880; married, December 17, 1812, Nancy Hinkley, born in August, 1788, children: Lois Allen, born January 23, 1815, died May 30, 1895; Hannah Allen, June 22, 1818; Charles Allen, May 25, 1820; Parker Allen, January 5, 1822, died July 21, 1823; Nathan Allen, November 28, 1824; Samuel Allen, June 10, 1827; Nancy Allen, January 28, 1829; Waity Allen, June 25, 1831. (b) Eunice Allen, born July 7, 1790, died July 28, 1878; married, April 2, 1823, Thomas Whipple, born January 14, 1790; children: John Curtis Whipple, born May 20, 1825; twins, born September 6, 1826, one still-born, the other died aged three days; Nancy Elizabeth Whipple, born August 21, 1829. (c) Susanna Allen, born June 13, 1794, died November, 1885. vii. Lucy Backus, born April 13, 1763, died March 4, 1837; married, April 13, 1788, Alpheus Fobes, born June 30, 1756, died in April, 1839; children: Isaac, born February 9, 1789; Sybil, March 17, 1791; Josiah, June 14, 1793; Alpheus, November 24, 1795; Aretas, April 9, 1798; Lucy, January 9, 1802. viii. Simon Backus, born March 7, 1766, died July 20, 1833; married (first) November 8, 1789, Hannah Alden, born February 2, 1765, died in January, 1816; married (second) March, 1820, Ruth Hatheway, a widow; children of first wife: Andrew, born October 3, 1790; Ebenezer, born July 14, 1792, died September 13, 1815; a daughter, born March 28, 1795, died April 15, 1795; Eunice, born February 27, 1796; Isaac, born October 22, 1797, died July 14, 1819; Joseph Alden, born August 29, 1799; Hannah, born October 11, 1801. ix. Sybil Backus, born February 17, 1768, died March 23, 1788.

5. Elijah Backus, born March 14, 1726, died suddenly, September 4, 1798; married (first) January 9, 1753, Lucy Griswold, who died December 16, 1795; married (second) October 30, 1796, Margaret

Tracy, a widow; children of first wife: Elijah, born February 17, 1754, died March 8, 1755; a daughter, born January 11, 1756, died February 21, 1756; Lucy, born January 31, 1757, became the wife of Dudley Woodbridge, and moved to the Ohio; Elijah, born May 2, 1759; James, born July 10, 1761, died January 17, 1762; a daughter, born March 18, 1763, died April 21, 1763; James, born July 14, 1764; Matthew, born September 24, 1766; Clarina, born August 7, 1769.

6. Simon Backus, born January 17, 1729, died February 16, 1764.

7. Eunice, born May 17, 1731, died August 10, 1753; married, January 4, 1753, John Post; their daughter, Eunice, was born July 27, 1753.

8. Andrew, born November 16, 1733, died November 20, 1796; married, February 8, 1759, Lois Pierce, born August 14, 1732; children: Stephen, born November 27, 1759; Thomas, May, 1762; Simon, April 12, 1765, went through college, and died, unmarried, September 19, 1788; Sylvanus, born June 3, 1768; Eunice, June 14, 1770, died July 7, 1792; Mary, born January 8, 1773; Lucy, March 14, 1777; Stephen, Thomas, Sylvanus and Mary had families; Lucy died unmarried.

9. Asa Backus, born May 3, 1736, died July 23, 1788; married, May 12, 1762, Esther Parkus; children: Asa, born May 12, 1763; Esther, October, 1765; Mary, August 29, 1767, died October 10, 1785; Joseph, February 3, 1770, died April 22, 1771; Eunice, February 23, 1772; Lucy, March 26, 1774; John, July 17, 1777; Samuel, October, 1780; Asa married and had a family, the remainder of the children died unmarried.

10. Lucy Backus, born April 18, 1738, died May 20, 1808; married, August 16, 1764, Benajah Leffingwell, born January, 1738, died September, 1804. Children: Benajah, born June 22, 1765; Lucy, born January 31, 1767, died June 27, 1797, married and had children; Elizabeth, born October 8, 1768; a daughter, born January 31, 1771, died February 21, 1771; Richard, born October 3, 1773; Mary, born November 21, 1775; Oliver, born October 28, 1778, died in New York, October, 1798.

11. John Backus, born October 16, 1740, died unmarried; he served as a selectman

and a representative of Norwich, and was an active and useful citizen. His brothers, Elijah and Andrew Backus, also served as representatives and both served as justices of the peace, one at Norwich and the other at Plainfield.

Samson Mason, ancestor of Susanna (Mason) Backus, aforementioned as the wife of Isaac Backus, was a soldier in Cromwell's army, but after the death of Cromwell he came to America and settled in Rehoboth, Massachusetts, where his sons resided. His sons were: Noah, Samson, James, John, Samuel, Joseph, Isaac, Pelatiah, and Benjamin, and perhaps his posterity are now as numerous as those of any man who emigrated to this country. Peletiah married and was the father of four sons, Joseph, Job, Russell and John, all of whom were ministers of the Gospel, Joseph for many years pastor of the second church in Swansea, and all lived to above eighty years of age. Samuel Mason, son of Samuel Mason, son of Samson Mason, was born in June, 1683, died June 3, 1772. He married (first) a Miss Reed, in Rehoboth, and their children were as follows: Rabina, became the wife of ——— Chaffee, and was the mother of Deacon John Chaffee, of New Bedford; Elizabeth, became the wife of Gideon Franklin, and died at Cheshire, May, 1795, aged above eighty years; Sarah, died young; Hannah, died young; Samuel, married, had a family, and died December 1, 1786, in his seventy-third year, survived by his widow; Moses, married, had a family, and died July 2, 1798, aged seventy-eight years; Mary, became the wife of Ichabod Ide; Lydia, became the wife of John Mason; Susanna, became the wife of Isaac Backus; and a child that died in infancy. Samuel Mason married a second wife, who bore him three children: John, Sarah and Hannah, all of whom married and had families.

WHIPPLE, Frank Herbert,

Business Man.

Frank H. Whipple is a member of an old and distinguished New England family. It was founded in this country by Captain John Whipple, of Providence, Rhode Island, who came to that region at an early period in colonial history from some part of England. It is now represented in various parts not only of New England but of the United States generally, but nowhere more worthily than by the distinguished gentleman whose name heads this brief sketch, who is regarded as one of the most public-spirited citizens of Hartford, Connecticut, and exhibits in his own person and character the talents and virtues of a long line of worthy ancestors.

Mr. Whipple's grandfather was Thomas Whipple, who resided at New Braintree, Massachusetts, where he owned a valuable farm. He also made his home for a time at Fitzwilliam, New Hampshire. He married for his third wife Miss Susan Allen, a member of a very old family which is the subject of extended mention elsewhere in this work. The children of this marriage were: John C. Whipple, the father of the subject of this sketch; and Nancy, who became the wife of Daniel Bartlett. John C. Whipple had two half-brothers by his father's first and second marriages—Francis and Frederick.

John C. Whipple, the son of Thomas and Susan (Allen) Whipple, was born May 20, 1825, at Canterbury, Connecticut. When he was about four years of age his parents removed to New Braintree, Massachusetts, where they owned the farm already referred to. The early life of John C. Whipple was that of the typical farmer's lad of that period, and he grew up in the midst of a healthy rural environment there. Indeed, he continued to live

on the farm formerly owned by his father until he had reached the age of forty years, and then went to Springfield, Massachusetts. In Springfield he became a successful dealer in milk, and ran a milk route in the city and surrounding region. Still later he came to Hartford, Connecticut, where he worked in the store of Olds & Whipple. While residing at New Braintree, Mr. Whipple, Sr., took a prominent part in the general life of the community, and held the post of first selectman of the town for many years. He was overseer of the poor there, and a staunch and active Republican. He married Miss Elizabeth Quimby, a daughter of Isreal Allen, and a native of Spencer, Massachusetts, where she was born May 1, 1825. The death of Mr. Whipple, Sr., occurred at Hartford, December 22, 1898, and that of his wife in the same city, January 27, 1908. They were the parents of five children, two of whom grew to maturity, as follows: Lizzie, who became the wife of Alfred A. Olds, the partner of our subject, a sketch of whom appears elsewhere in this work; and Frank Herbert, with whose career we are especially concerned.

Frank Herbert Whipple, son of John C. and Elizabeth Quimby (Allen) Whipple, was born April 23, 1856, on his father's farm at New Braintree. He received his education in the public schools of New Braintree, at Worcester Academy, and Eastman Business College at Poughkeepsie, New York. He then went to Springfield, Massachusetts, at the same time his father moved to that city, and there secured a position in the employ of Homer, Foot & Company, dealers in hardware, iron and steel. The concern was a large one and did a very extensive business at that time, and there Mr. Whipple laid the foundation of his thorough knowledge of business and business methods generally. He remained for three years with Homer, Foot & Company, and then withdrew from

that concern to take the position of head bookkeeper for J. S. Carr & Company, which did a large cracker baking business. After one year there, he formed his present partnership with Mr. Olds and came to Hartford, Connecticut, where they now operate a very successful business under the name of Olds & Whipple. Besides this concern, Mr. Whipple is associated with many others, among them being the Windsor Tobacco Growers' Corporation of which he is the president; the New England Tobacco Corporation of which he is the treasurer; and Steane, Hartman & Company, a large corporation in Hartford. The firm of Olds & Whipple is a very old one and deals now on a large scale in agricultural implements, stoves and furnaces, fertilizers and seed, and of recent years has taken up extensively the growing of tobacco. It is at present one of the largest dealers in fertilizers in the region.

Mr. Whipple was united in marriage, on the first day of November, 1888, at Huntington, Massachusetts, with Miss Clara Williams, a daughter of Augustus Williams, of Springfield, Massachusetts; she was born on the 21st of June, 1860, at Ashfield, Massachusetts. To Mr. and Mrs. Whipple three children have been born, as follows: Frank A., who is connected with the Hampton Institute of Hampton, Virginia; Merle W., who is now a student at Yale University, class of 1917; and Marion E., of the class of 1919, of Wellesley College. Mr. Whipple and his wife are members of the Asylum Hill Congregational Church, of which he is a deacon.

GILBERT, Charles Edwin,

Secretary Aetna Life Insurance Company.

He comes from ancient English ancestry, it being written of the Gilbert family, that they are "ancient and honorable."

In Volume IV of the "New England Historical and Genealogical Register," J. Wingate Thornton says of the Gilbert family: "It stands conspicuous among the illustrious names of Raleigh, Drake, Cavendish, Gosnold, Hawkins, and a host of naval worthies, and with singular happiness is joined with the three first named in lineage as well as in the less tangible but generous relationship of mind. The name Gilbert is Saxon, signifying, it is thought, 'Bright or brave pledge,' from the fact that it is written in 'Domesday Book,' 'Gislebert,' and that 'Gisle' in old Saxon signifies a pledge. It is written on the Roll of Battle Abbey, T. Gilbard. Richard Fitz Gilbert, a kinsman of the Conqueror, and a principal personage, was for his services advanced to great honors and possessions. 'The name is eminent in the annals of the church, state and learning of England, through several centuries. Its early and principal home is in Devonshire, and from this stock, distinguished in naval and commercial history and geographical science and discoveries, issued many branches, planted in other portions of the country.' Arms—'Argent, on a chevron sable three roses of the first. Crest—A dolphin, naivant embowed'."

The English history of the family has been traced to that Gilbert of Compton, parish of Marldon, County Devon, England, who was succeeded by his son Thomas Gilbert and his wife Amy. The line of descent is through their son Jeffrey Gilbert, married Jane or Joan, daughter and coheir of William Compton, Esq., of Compton; their son, William Gilbert, of Compton, married Elizabeth, daughter and coheir of Oliver Champerton, Esq., by his first wife Egelina, daughter of Hugh Valetort, Esq., of Tamerton; their son, William Gilbert, of Compton, married Isabel, daughter of William Gambon, Esq., of Mareston; their son, Ortho or

Otes Gilbert, sheriff of Devonshire under Edward IV., 1475, married Elizabeth, daughter of John (or Robert) Hill, Esq., of Shilston in Modbury; their son, William Gilbert, of Ridge Rule, in Cornwall, married —— Carlisle. Richard Gilbert, of the eighth generation, son of William, was of North Fetherwin, Devonshire, moved to Norfolk, and became lord of the manor of Waldcote in North Burlington, where he died in 1545. He married a second wife, Elizabeth, and was succeeded by their son, Thomas Gilbert, lord of the manor of Waldcote, who married Aubray, daughter of Thomas Brooks, in Norfolk.

The American history of the family begins with Jonathan Gilbert, son of Thomas and Aubray (Brooks) Gilbert, of the manor of Waldcote. Jonathan Gilbert is on record as of Hartford in 1645, and was then a bachelor landholder aged about twenty-seven. No doubt he arrived in New England at a much earlier date, for in April, 1646, he was sufficiently familiar with the language of the Indians to act as interpreter between them and the government officials. This ability, coupled with personal bravery, enabled him to render valuable service. He was generally selected as a leader in emergencies, and was a man of eminent respectability and enterprise, engaged in mercantile business and coasting trade of the young colonies, possessed of great wealth for that day. He held various civil offices; was collector of customs at Hartford; served as marshal of the colony; office correspondent to the high sheriff; representative to the General Court; and by government grants and purchase became possessed of large tracts of land. He married a second wife, Mary Welles, born 1626, died July 3, 1700, a sister of Governor Thomas Welles, and daughter of Frances Colman, by her first husband, Hugh Welles. Jonathan Gilbert died De-

ember 10, 1682, and his tombstone is yet to be seen in the burying ground in the rear of the Center Congregational Church, Hartford.

Samuel Gilbert, son of Jonathan, "the founder," was one of the proprietors of the town of Colchester, Connecticut, settling about 1698 and there residing until his death in 1733.

His son, Samuel (2) Gilbert, settled in Gilead, Connecticut, and was a member of the church there from the date of the organization of the parish in 1748.

He was succeeded by his son, Captain Samuel (3) Gilbert, of Gilead, born October 16, 1711, died in Lyme, New Hampshire, October 16, 1774. He served in the French and Indian wars as ensign of the North Company of Hebron in May, 1745; captain of the Gilead Company in 1749; and as captain of the Seventeenth Company, Third Connecticut Regiment, for the expedition against Crown Point in 1755. He is said to have left an estate inventoried at £6,000. He married (first) February 17, 1732, Elizabeth Curtice. One of his sons, Sylvester Gilbert, from whom Charles Edwin Gilbert also descends in a maternal line, was a graduate of Yale College, a lawyer of Hebron, Connecticut, judge of Tolland county court for many years, member of the State Legislature eighteen semi-annual sessions, member of the commission which made the sale of the Western Reserve lands, and all his life conducted a farm.

Samuel (4) Gilbert, half-brother of Judge Sylvester Gilbert, and son of Captain Samuel (3) Gilbert, was born in Gilead, Connecticut, June 3, 1734. He settled in Hebron, Connecticut, April 21, 1818. He was employed on the farm until reaching legal age, but in the mean time had acquired a good preparatory education. He then entered Yale College, was graduated in the class of 1759, admitted

to the bar, became eminent as lawyer and judge, serving as judge of the Court of Common Pleas for twenty-one years. He was a member of the Connecticut House of Assembly in 1790-92-93-99; also held many important civil offices, and the military rank of lieutenant, serving in the Twelfth Regiment in 1775. In his judicial capacity he proved the high quality of his mentality and uprightness of character, and all through his life was a man held in the very highest esteem. The end of life saw him in full possession of his lofty mind, and with perfect composure he passed to that "bourne from which no traveler ever returns." He married (second) September 3, 1775, Deborah Champion, born May 3, 1753, died November 20, 1845, youngest daughter of Colonel Henry and Deborah (Brainard) Champion, granddaughter of Lieutenant Henry Champion, son of Thomas Champion, son of Henry Champion, the American founder of the family. Henry Champion, born in England, settled in Saybrook, Connecticut, as early as 1647 and in 1670 moved to Lyme, Connecticut, and there died, February 17, 1708, aged ninety-eight years. His grandson, Lieutenant Henry Champion, settled in East Haddam, where he bought fifty acres in the first division of land. He is described as "a man of more than medium height, square and compactly built, all his joints seemingly double, and possessed of great strength." His son, Colonel Henry Champion, born 1723, died 1797, began his military career at the age of eighteen as ensign of the East Haddam South Company; was captain of a company serving in the French and Indian War in 1758; captain of the Fifth Company of the Second Regiment in 1759, and transferred to the command of the Twelfth Company in 1760. He was appointed major of the Twelfth Regiment of Colonial Militia, May 14, 1772; com-

missary to supply Washington's troops until March, 1776; colonel of the Twenty-fifth Regiment, 1775; and after the army began to assemble at New York, was in charge of the commissary. In April, 1780, he was appointed sole commissary-general for the Eastern Department of the Continental army, and relieved the army at Morristown, New Jersey, largely from his own resources. He resigned in May, 1780. He was many times elected to the Connecticut Legislature, and from 1775 until his death in 1797, was deacon of the Westchester church. His first wife, Deborah Brainard, who was the mother of all his children, was born June 20, 1724, died March 17, 1789, daughter of Captain Joshua and Mehitabel (Dudley) Brainard.

Peyton Randolph Gilbert, son of Judge Samuel (4) and Deborah (Champion) Gilbert, did not follow the professional lead of his father, but was a substantial farmer of Gilead all his life, also an eminent citizen of Tolland county, serving in the House of Representatives and in the State Senate. He married Anna, daughter of Elisha and Mary Gillett Porter.

Rev. Edwin Randolph Gilbert, son of Peyton Randolph Gilbert, was born in Gilead, Connecticut, February 10, 1808, died in April, 1874. He prepared in Gilead public schools and Monson Academy (Massachusetts), and entered Yale College, whence he was graduated, class of 1829. He then pursued studies in divinity at Yale Theological Seminary, was graduated in the class of 1832, ordained pastor of the Wallingford, Connecticut, Congregational church the same year, and continued its pastor forty-one years. He knew no other pastorate than Wallingford, his connection with that church ending with his resignation two months prior to his death. He was dearly beloved by his people and townsmen; was a man of deep piety and intellectuality, serving well

the cause of Christianity. For twenty-five years he was a member of the corporation of Yale College, his *alma mater*. He married Ann Langdon, born 1809, died 1841, daughter of Reuben Langdon, of Hartford, Connecticut, a descendant of George Langdon, who came from England to Wethersfield, Connecticut, about 1636. The line of descent from George Langdon was through his son John, a deputy to the General Court from Farmington, Connecticut, in 1668; his son, Joseph Langdon, of Farmington; his son Joseph (2), of Farmington and Southington; his son Giles, of Farmington and Southington; his son Reuben, of Farmington, New London and Hartford.

Reuben Langdon was born in Farmington, Connecticut, in 1777, was engaged in business in New London until about 1817, when he moved to Hartford, there establishing a dry goods business which under varied ownerships yet continues. After his withdrawal from the dry goods business he became treasurer of the Society for Savings, popularly known as the Pratt Street Bank, and was a director of the Phoenix Bank. He died in Hartford in 1849. Reuben Langdon married, in 1803, Patience Gilbert, daughter of Judge Sylvester Gilbert and niece of Judge Samuel (4) Gilbert, grandfather of Rev. Edwin Randolph Gilbert, both he and his wife, Ann Langdon, being great-grandchildren of Captain Samuel (3) Gilbert.

From such distinguished ancestry comes Charles Edwin Gilbert of the eighth Gilbert American generation, son of Rev. Edwin Randolph and Ann (Langdon) Gilbert. He was born November 8, 1836, in Wallingford, Connecticut, and received his education in the schools of that town and Farmington. For some years he was engaged in mercantile pursuits in Hartford and New York. In 1868 he entered the office of the *Ætna* Life Insurance

Company, in Hartford, and his adaptability to insurance business soon became manifest. He served successively as accountant, cashier, assistant secretary and secretary, being elected to the latter position in 1905.

While for nearly a half century his identity has been merged with that of the Ætna Life Insurance Company, Mr. Gilbert has taken an active part in city affairs, and has been prominent in many of its most important organizations. He was an original member of the old City Guard, and for several years was a member of the Governor's Foot Guard, holding rank as adjutant; and is yet an honored member of its Veteran Corps, and a trustee of the Foot Guard Armory. He was an original Republican in politics, and was one of the thirty organizing members of the famous "Wide-Awake" marching club of Hartford in 1861, an organization which spread throughout the entire North, and whose advocacy of Lincoln for the Presidency was an all-important factor in bringing that great man to his mission as the Savior of the Union. Mr. Gilbert is a member of the Hartford Club, the Hartford Golf Club, the Republican Club, the Twentieth Century Club, the Sons of the American Revolution, the Connecticut Historical Society, and is a trustee of the Good Will Club. He and his wife are both members of the Asylum Hill Congregational Church, in which he has served as deacon, and also as chairman of the society's committee. Mr. Gilbert's life has been one of continued activity from youth. He has borne well his part in the development of one of the greatest insurance corporations of the world, and has uninterruptedly enjoyed the confidence and highest personal regard of his official associates—men who are best qualified to judge of the value of his business abilities and the worth of his personal character.

Mr. Gilbert married Virginia Ewing Crane, daughter of Aaron G. Crane, of New York City, and they are the parents of three sons—Albert Waldron Gilbert, an insurance broker, of Hartford; Edwin Randolph Gilbert, a business man of Chicago; and Charles Allan Gilbert, a well known illustrator and artist of New York City.

GROSS, Charles Edward,

Attorney, President of Connecticut Historical Society.

By his personal efforts and through his qualities of industry, perception and steady application, Mr. Gross has attained a high position at the bar of the State. He is among the most public-spirited citizens of Hartford, has given freely of his time and services to the city, and is interested in several of its most important business enterprises. From early New England ancestors, Mr. Gross has drawn the qualities that make for success and that constitute good citizenship.

It is supposed that his first American ancestor, Isaac Gross, was born in or near Cornwall, England. He settled in Boston, Massachusetts, and there his name appears under a variety of spellings such as Groce, Grose, Grosse and Growse. He was accompanied to this country by his brother, Edmond Gross, who was a seafaring man and a proprietor of Boston as early as 1639. Isaac Gross was a brewer by trade, but seems to have engaged in agriculture after his arrival in America. He was admitted to the Boston church April 17, 1636, but accepted the teachings of Wheelwright, and was dismissed from that church to Exeter, New Hampshire, January 6, 1638. He had a grant of land in 1636 in the great allotment at what is now Brookline, and after his dismissal to Exeter he returned again to Boston, where his will was proved June 5, 1649.

ENCYCLOPEDIA OF BIOGRAPHY

It is probable that he was possessed of some means when he crossed the ocean, for he left one of the largest estates of his time at his death. His wife's baptismal name was Ann, and after his death she married (second) August 15, 1658, Samuel Sheere, of Dedham.

Clement Gross, son of Isaac and Ann, born in England, accompanied his father to Boston, where he lived, and was also a brewer by trade. His first wife Mary was the mother of Simon Gross, born about 1650 in Boston, died at Hingham, Massachusetts, April 26, 1696. He had settled there as early as 1675, and married there, October 23rd of that year, Mary, daughter of John Bond, born December 16, 1657. Simon Gross was a boatman, and had a residence on Scituate street, Hingham. His estate was valued at £198 5s. 3d. His second son, Simon Gross, was born February 4, 1678, in Hingham, lived in that town and Eastham, Massachusetts. He married, October 13, 1709, Experience Freeman, daughter of Lieutenant Edmund and Sarah (Mayo) Freeman, granddaughter of Major John and Mercy (Prence) Freeman. The last named was the daughter of Governor Thomas and Patience (Brewster) Prence, and granddaughter of Elder William Brewster, of the "Mayflower" colony. She was also descended from Edmund Freeman, the pioneer, and Rev. John Mayo, the pioneer clergyman. Her eldest child was Freeman Gross, born about 1710-11, at Eastham, or Truro, died in 1742. Two of his uncles removed from Hingham to Hartford, Connecticut, and he joined them there. He was admitted to the first church of Hartford, October 15, 1732, and married Susannah Bunce. They were the parents of Thomas Gross, born in 1738, died August 26, 1773. He married, May 1 1762, Huldah Seymour, born January 14, 1745, died January, 1836, daughter of

Richard Seymour, a descendant of Richard Seymour, an original proprietor of Hartford in 1639. After the death of her husband she removed with her children to Litchfield, Connecticut, and there married Ashbel Catlin, with whom she removed to Shoreham, Vermont. Her son, Thomas Freeman Gross, born November 30, 1772, in Hartford, died at Litchfield, March 3, 1846. In 1773 he married Lydia, daughter of John Mason, born April 14, 1773, died July 23, 1864. They were the parents of Mason Gross, born 1809, in Litchfield, died in Hartford, March 10, 1864. At the age of seventeen years, he located in Hartford and there became in time a successful wool merchant. For several years he was captain of the Light Infantry Company of Hartford. He married, in 1832, Cornelia Barnard, daughter of John (2) and Sallie (Robbins) Barnard, of Hartford, and granddaughter of Captain John Barnard, a soldier of the early French wars, also of the Revolution, and one of the founders of the Society of the Cincinnati. Their youngest child is the subject of this biography.

Charles Edward Gross was born August 18, 1847, in Hartford, where his boyhood was passed receiving instruction in the public schools of the city. Entering Yale University, he became a member of the Alpha Delta Phi, was one of the leading members of the Phi Beta Kappa, and was graduated in 1869. After leaving Yale he spent one year in teaching in Hall's School at Ellington, Connecticut. In 1870 he began the study of law under the instruction of Hon. Charles J. Hoadley, State Librarian, and later in the office of Waldo, Hubbard & Hyde, leading attorneys of the city. Mr. Gross was admitted to the bar of Hartford county in September, 1872, but continued four years as a law clerk with Waldo, Hubbard & Hyde. In January, 1877, he was admitted

to partnership in the firm, and on the death of Judge Waldo in 1881 the name of the firm became Hubbard, Hyde & Gross. After the death of Governor Hubbard in 1884 it was changed to Hyde, Gross & Hyde. Following the death of Hon. Alvin P. Hyde, the firm became Gross, Hyde & Shipman, and has thus continued to the present time. Among the members of the firm is now included Charles Welles Gross, a son of its head.

Mr. Charles E. Gross has given especial attention to corporation affairs, has handled a very extensive practice as insurance lawyer, has conducted many important cases with remarkable skill, and stands among the first of the State in his profession. In his long and active career he has become identified with various undertakings; has been director and counsel of the Phoenix Mutual Life Insurance Company since its reorganization in 1889; is the director and counsel of the Aetna Insurance Company; and has been at times a director of the New York & New England Railroad Company, and of The Connecticut River Railroad Company. He is the president of the Society for Savings, of Hartford, the largest institution of its kind in the State, having assets of over \$42,000,000; since 1898 has been president of the Holyoke Water Power Company, which owns the large dam across the Connecticut river, furnishing the hydraulic power used at Holyoke, Massachusetts. As attorney for Mrs. Samuel Colt, for many years he represented her in the board of directors of the Colt's Patent Fire Arms Manufacturing Company. He has also acted as a director in many manufacturing companies.

While deeply absorbed in his practice and in business matters, Mr. Gross has not neglected the literary and other interests of life. He is the vice-president of the Wadsworth Atheneum, which has

charge of the beautiful Morgan Memorial erected by the late J. Pierpont Morgan in memory of his father. In 1917 Mr. Gross was elected president of the Connecticut Historical Society to succeed the late Dr. Samuel Hart, of Middletown, who so long filled that position with eminent satisfaction to the people of the State. Mr. Gross has served as president of the Yale Alumni Association of Hartford, is a member of the Society of the Cincinnati, and of many of the patriotic organizations, two of which he has served as governor. For many years he was vice-president and since March, 1917, has been president of the Hartford Bar Association, and for eighteen years was a Park Commissioner of the city, serving twice as president of the board. One of the organizers of the Hartford Board of Trade and a member of its board of directors since its organization, he was several years its president. In 1885 he became secretary of the committee of twenty appointed to arouse public interest to the importance of action on liquor licenses and other public questions. In this work Mr. Gross was deeply interested, and he strove to promote action which should best serve the general welfare. In 1891 a committee of five was appointed by the town, headed by Professor John J. McCook, on outdoor alms, and Mr. Gross was one of the most active and useful members of this committee. Its investigations divulged the fact that the United States expended more *per capita* in outdoor alms-giving than any other nation, that Connecticut led all the other States, and that Hartford led in Connecticut. The advantage to this committee, and others on which he served, of Mr. Gross's great legal knowledge and perception, was very great, and the report of the McCook committee produced a sensation in the city and was the direct means of abating various abuses.

This report has been established as a textbook in colleges on charity work on account of its great statistical value. Mr. Gross was made president at the creation of the City Club, organized for municipal reform, and has shown in multitudes of ways his interest in the welfare of the city and the State. The medical practitioners of Connecticut have shown great appreciation of the public services of Mr. Gross, who has invariably declined to accept any fee for services to the society. In speaking of this, the "Hartford Courant" said:

The doctors, however, have taken another way to testify their appreciation of his assistance, and yesterday the society, through its officers, presented him with a unique and very choice testimonial. It is in the shape of a beautiful hand-made volume, bound in white morocco, and enclosed in a rich, silk case. The book, on opening, is found to consist of a number of parchment pages on which are exquisitely engrossed the resolutions of thanks passed by the society. The illuminated lettering in colors is worthy the old monks, and the whole work is noticeably beautiful. * * * The resolutions which were printed in the volume are as follows: In recognition of the distinguished service rendered to the people of Connecticut by Charles E. Gross, Esq., in connection with the recent passage of the Medical Practice Bill by the Legislature, and in view of the fact that this service has included many scores of conferences with the members of the committee which represented this society in securing such legislation: the drafting of the bill and subsequent modifications of it; the presentation of the most cogent of arguments in favor of its enactment; which latter has covered some years and all of which has been done without compensation, and often with great personal inconvenience and sacrifice of business interests, and with such devotion to the welfare of all concerned as to render it almost if not quite unique in character; therefore, "Resolved, That the Connecticut Medical Society hereby expresses its high appreciation of these services of Mr. Gross, and begs to extend to him in behalf of its members and its constituency its thanks and congratulations, that this resolution be spread upon the records of the society, and that a copy be suitably engrossed for presentation to him."

Mr. Gross was married, October 5, 1875, to Miss Ellen C. Spencer, of Hartford, daughter of Calvin and Clarissa M. (Root) Spencer, and they have had two sons and a daughter: Charles Welles; William Spencer, who died in infancy, and Helen Clarissa Gross. The elder son married, in 1905, Hilda Welch, of New Haven, and has two sons—Spencer Gross, and Mason W. Gross, and one daughter, Cornelia Gross.

DWIGHT, Gen. Henry Cecil,

Man of Affairs, Civil War Veteran.

The Dwight family, represented in the present generation by General Henry Cecil Dwight, ex-mayor of Hartford and president of the Mechanics' Savings Bank of Hartford, also for many years identified with important mercantile and financial interests, is one of the oldest in New England, and has contributed an unusually large number of men who have achieved signal success in various walks of life, educators, public men, judges, lawyers, journalists, business and military men. The State of Connecticut is indebted to the Dwight family for some very able men who have been largely instrumental in its upbuilding, and prominent among these were the Rev. Timothy Dwight, former president of Yale University, and Major Timothy Dwight.

(1) John Dwight, the immigrant ancestor, came to the New World late in the year 1634 or early in 1635, from Dedham, England, and settled first at Watertown, Massachusetts. He came not to better his fortune, but to seek the religious freedom denied him in the land of his birth. The records of Dedham, Massachusetts, which began September 1, 1635, when the first town meeting was held, shows that John Dwight was one of the twelve persons there assembled. He was one of the

original grantees of the town, and it is said that he with others brought the first water-mill to Dedham, in September, 1635. He was one of the founders of the church which was established there in 1638, and the town records speak of him as "having been publicly useful," and again as "a great peace-maker." He served as selectman from 1639 to 1655. He died January 24, 1659 (old style), and his widow, Hannah Dwight, the mother of all his children, died September 5, 1656.

(II) Captain Timothy Dwight, son of John and Hannah Dwight, was born in Dedham, England, in 1629. He was brought to this country by his parents, and although there were no schools at Dedham, Massachusetts, at that early day, his career plainly demonstrates that he was well trained at home, his mother having been a woman of superior intelligence and character. He was made a freeman in 1655; served ten years as town clerk; and from 1664 to 1689 as selectman; and was a representative to the General Court in 1691-92. He was one of the agents who negotiated with the Indians for the purchase of their title to the lands comprising the town of Dedham. In his younger years he was cornet of a troop, went out ten times against the Indians, and held the rank of "Captain of Foot." It was said of him "he inherited the estate and virtues of his father, and added to both." He was married six times. The line herein followed is traced through the second child of his third wife, Anna (Flint) Dwight, born September 11, 1643, daughter of the Rev. Henry Flint, of Braintree (now Quincy) Massachusetts, and his wife, Margery (Hoar) Flint, a sister of President Hoar, of Harvard College. She married (first) November 15, 1662, John Dasset, and (second) January 9, 1665, Captain Timo-

thy Dwight. Of her it was said, "she was a gentlewoman of piety, prudence, and peculiarly accomplished for instructing young gentlewomen—many being sent to her from other towns, especially from Boston." Captain Dwight died January 31, 1717, and his third wife, above mentioned, died January 29, 1685-86.

(III) Nathaniel Dwight, son of Captain Timothy and Anna (Flint) Dwight, was born November 20, 1660, and died November 7, 1711. He removed from Dedham to Hatfield, Massachusetts, and from there, about 1695, to Northampton, where he resided until his death. He was a trader, farmer, and surveyor of land on a large scale. He held the office of justice of the peace. He married, December 9, 1693, Mehitable, daughter of Colonel Samuel and Mehitable (Crow) Partridge, of Hatfield, Massachusetts. Mr. Dwight died November 7, 1711, and the death of his widow occurred October 19, 1756.

(IV) Colonel Timothy (2) Dwight, son of Nathaniel and Mehitable (Partridge) Dwight, was born at Hatfield, Massachusetts, October 19, 1694, and died December 15, 1763, leaving an estate valued at nine thousand pounds. He was a lawyer by profession, and was noted for his disposition to discourage litigation, persuading litigants to settle their differences before referees. He was looked up to as one of the leading men in the community, was very successful in his undertakings, and acquired considerable wealth. He was selectman of the town for a number of years; was judge of probate, 1737-41; judge of the County Court, 1748-57, a portion of the time serving as chief justice; for many years represented Northampton in the General Court, and was colonel of a regiment. He superintended the building of Fort Dummer in Vernon (now Brattleboro),

Vermont, in 1724; he was first commander of the fort, and occupied that position until 1726. In 1724 he also superintended the building of another fort at Northfield. He was largely employed also in surveying and platting towns in that section of the country. He married, August 16, 1716, Experience, daughter of Lieutenant John King, Jr., of Northampton, and his wife, Mehitable (Pomeroy) King. Mrs. Dwight died December 15, 1763.

(V) Major Timothy (3) Dwight, son of Colonel Timothy (2) and Experience (King) Dwight, was born at Fort Dummer, Vermont, May 27, 1726. He was a graduate of Yale University in 1747. His father had planned for him a career in the legal profession, but that did not appeal to him and he became a merchant at Northampton. He filled the office of selectman from 1760 to 1764; was town recorder from 1760 to 1765; register of probate and judge of the Court of Common Pleas from 1758 to 1774, succeeding his father who resigned that position in 1757; and was a representative to the General Court for a number of years. He conceived the idea of founding an industrial and religious colony at Natchez, and he accordingly purchased largely of the crown grant made to General Lyman at that place. In the spring of 1776 he set out for the southwest with his sons, Sereno and Jonathan, and his sister, Mrs. Eleanor Lyman, and her children. His health, which previously had been good, gave way within a year's time to the severe strain put upon it, and his death occurred June 10, 1777, the death of his sister Eleanor having occurred two months previously. He married, November 8, 1750, Mary, daughter of the Rev. Jonathan Edwards, by whom he had thirteen children. She was "uniformly described as a lady of uncommon beauty, intelligence and excellence."

(VI) Colonel Cecil Dwight, son of Major Timothy (3) and Mary (Edwards) Dwight, was born June 10, 1774. During his young manhood he served as deputy sheriff and a colonel of militia, and he was also an auctioneer. In 1812 he was a member of the State Legislature, and served in an acceptable manner. In 1824 he retired to his farm comprising three hundred acres, which he cultivated and improved. Like his progenitors he was a sincerely religious man, and he was distinguished for the positiveness of his moral convictions and conduct, and for his simplicity, modesty, gentleness, industry and energy. He was largely employed as an arbitrator, and actively promoted the material interests of the town. He married, in June, 1798, Mary Clap, born February 12, 1774, died May 16, 1844. She survived her husband a number of years, his death occurring at Moscow, New York, November 26, 1839.

(VII) Rev. Henry Augustus Dwight, son of Colonel Cecil and Mary (Clap) Dwight, was born at Northampton, March 7, 1804. After completing his studies, he accepted a position as clerk in a hardware store at Petersburg, Virginia, owned by James Dwight, a son of President Timothy Dwight, of Yale, and remained in that service for a number of years. He then entered Williams College, from which he was graduated in 1829, after which he studied theology at New Haven and at East Windsor, Connecticut. For twenty years he taught the classics in various parts of the south—at Tuscaloosa and Demopolis, Alabama, and at Norfolk and Richmond, Virginia, and from 1860 until his death, which occurred May 24, 1879, he resided at Northampton, Massachusetts. He married, December 4, 1838, Elizabeth Brintnell, born in 1808, died October 20, 1843, daughter of Captain William Brintnell, of New Haven, Connecticut. She was

survived by two sons: Charles Augustus, who died in Chicago, Illinois, October 8, 1862, aged twenty-three years, and Henry Cecil, of whom further.

(VIII) General Henry Cecil Dwight, son of the Rev. Henry Augustus and Elizabeth (Brintnell) Dwight, was born in Northampton, Massachusetts, January 19, 1841. He acquired a practical education in the schools of his native town, and his first employment was as clerk in a dry goods store there. At the outbreak of the Civil War in 1861 he enlisted in a three months' regiment, but Northampton's quota being filled, he was unable to go at once to the front. In September, 1861, he was largely instrumental in organizing Company A, 27th Massachusetts Regiment, and was appointed sergeant-major of the command, which went with the Burnside expedition to North Carolina. Three months later he was appointed second lieutenant of Company H, and in April, 1862, was transferred to his original company and promoted to first lieutenant. On July 1 of the same year he was made captain, having just attained his majority. He was stationed with his regiment in North Carolina until the fall of 1863, and was then assigned to provost duty in Norfolk, Virginia. Captain Dwight was returned to his regiment in the spring of 1864, and participated in the campaign on the James river under General Butler. In November, 1863, he was appointed recruiting officer of the 27th Regiment, and was successful in reënlisting three hundred and forty-three men. On May 16, 1864, he was transferred from the 27th Regiment to staff service as assistant commissary of subsistence under special order from headquarters, and he continued in that branch of the service until his term of enlistment expired, September 28, 1864.

Shortly after his return from the war, Captain Dwight became a resident of Hartford, Connecticut, and has resided there from that time to the present. He entered the employ of E. N. Kellogg & Company, dealers in wool, and later was with Austin Dunham & Sons. He finally decided to engage in business on his own account and formed a partnership with Drayton Hillyer under the firm name of H. C. Dwight & Company. Afterwards the firm became Dwight, Skinner & Company, which continued for a number of years. Then Messrs. Hillyer and Skinner withdrew, and the firm became H. C. Dwight & Company, Mr. Dwight being the controlling factor. The venture was a success from the beginning, and the firm conducts an extensive wool business throughout New England and have connections in all the Western and South-western States.

General Dwight's patriotism did not exhaust itself on the field of battle. He believes that the paths of peace afford unlimited opportunities for devotion to the common good, and it was but natural that his active interest in public affairs should lead him into political life. In 1871 he was elected a member of the Common Council from the Fourth Ward; in 1875 he was elected to the Board of Aldermen; was appointed, December 27, 1880, by Mayor Bulkeley, a member of the Board of Street Commissioners and served continuously until 1890; in April, 1890, he was elected mayor of Hartford, and in this position he had a wider scope for the exercise of those talents and characteristics that had hitherto marked his activities in the various public offices he had been called upon to fill. During his administration the organization of the fire department was greatly improved and new and up-to-date equipment was in-

stalled, greatly adding to the efficiency of the department. The administration of the police department was strengthened and improved, and the street service of the city was given due prominence and attention, and the first steps were taken to give the city an increased water supply. He demonstrated his capacity for large affairs, giving the city a business-like administration, effecting many important economies. He never played petty politics, but conducted matters in consonance with a high ideal of public service, and his untiring and unselfish devotion won for him universal esteem and the commendation even of those who were opposed to the party he represented. He has also taken a very active interest in educational matters, having served for many years as chairman of the South School District, with about one hundred and fifty teachers under his control, and one of the schools has been named in his honor.

General Dwight is also prominently identified with a number of the important financial institutions of the city, having been an official of the Mechanics' Savings Bank for many years and its president for a considerable period of time, and he is also a director of the American Banking and Trust Company and of the Phoenix (Fire) Insurance Company. He has been a member of the Hartford Hospital Corps for a quarter of a century, and has always been ready to aid in any way in his power enterprises and measures inaugurated to help the unfortunate.

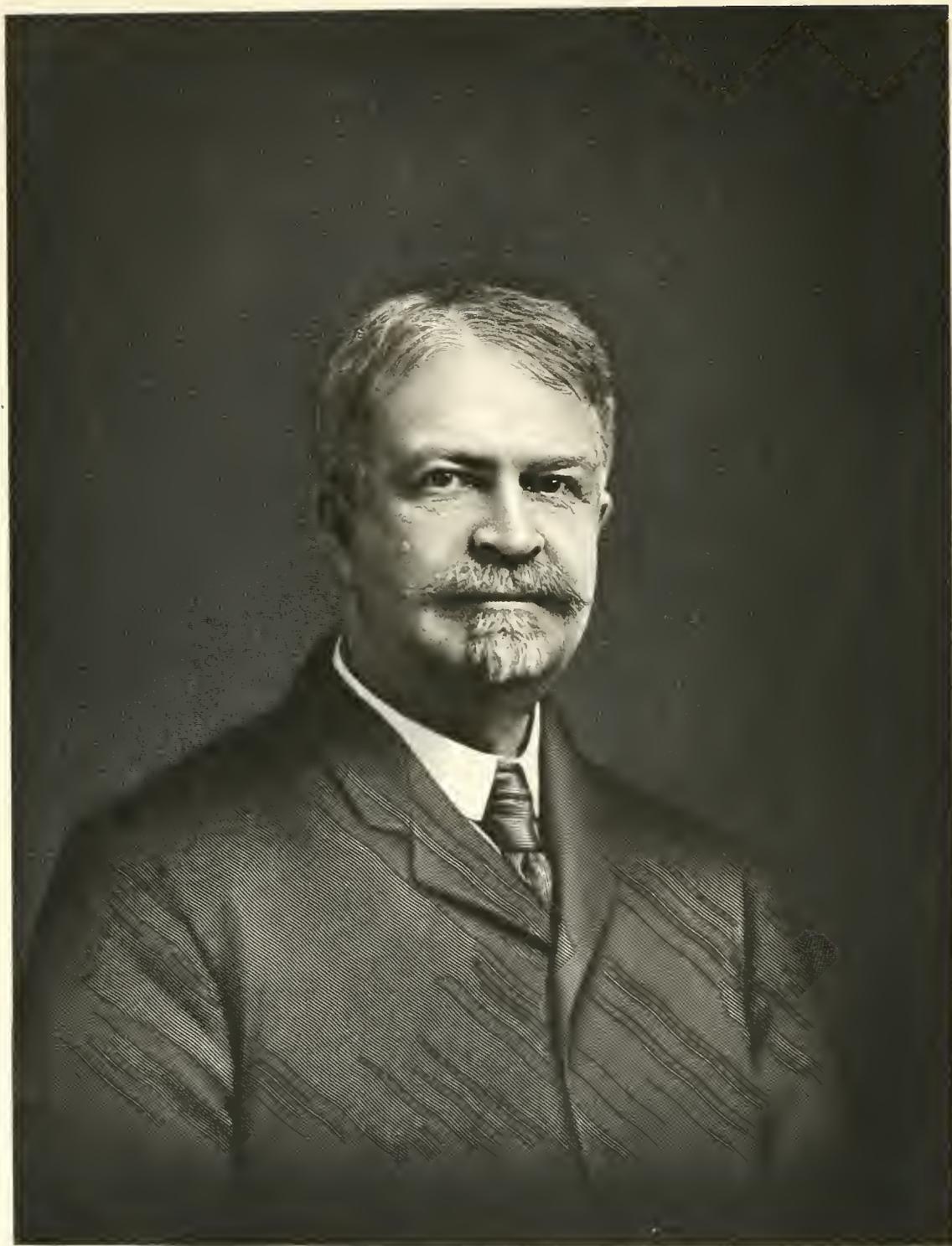
His interest in military affairs has never abated. In January, 1885, he was appointed paymaster-general on the staff of Governor Henry B. Harrison. This brought him into intimate contact with the National Guard of Connecticut, which added to his already great popularity in

State military circles. He commanded the Union Veteran Battalion on the memorable Battle Flag Day. He is a charter member of Robert O. Tyler Post, Grand Army of the Republic, member of the Loyal Legion, ex-president of the Society of the Army of the Potomac, and president of the Ninth and Eighteenth Corps Society of the Army of the James. He is an ex-president of the Roanoke Association, founded to perpetuate the memory of the Burnside expedition. He is also a member of the Army and Navy Club of Connecticut.

General Dwight married, October 3, 1865, Annie Maria Wright, daughter of William Lyman Wright, of Hartford. She was born September 4, 1844, died April 29, 1915. They had the following children: Major William Brintnell Dwight, of New York City, who served in the war with Spain; Charles Augustus, deceased; Annie Maria, died in infancy; Henry Cecil, of San Antonio, Texas; Grace V. R., who became the wife of Daniel R. Morgan, of New York City.

No citizen of Hartford stands in higher popular esteem than General Dwight. His disinterested public service, performed at considerable sacrifice of personal interests, won the approval of all classes in the community and indicates his breadth of mind. He is a man of positive convictions, with executive ability and force of will to carry to a successful conclusion any plan that his mature judgment approves. His generous nature, genial disposition and sterling character have made him one of the recognized leaders of his day, and stamp him as the worthy representative of a family that since the earliest Colonial days has wielded a powerful influence for good in moulding the moral character and institutions of New England.

T. H. K.
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L. S. S.



Charles Hopkins Clark

CLARK, Charles Hopkins,**Journalist, Public Worker.**

Charles Hopkins Clark, of Hartford, director of the Associated Press, and since 1871 closely connected with the leading Connecticut State journal, the "Hartford Courant,"—at present, as its editor-in-chief and president—has been prominent in public movements within the State of Connecticut for very many years. A native of Hartford, Mr. Clark has become an influential factor in the public life of that city, and has been ever ready to use his powerful medium to the limit of its capacity and sphere of influence, to further any project that in his estimation promised good to the city or State. That Charles Hopkins Clark has in matters of city betterment, industrial advancement, State and National politics, and community welfare, followed with energy and ability the example set by his public-spirited father, who did so much for the city of Hartford, has been generally conceded; and his commanding personality and the high standard of his public work have earned him a well-recognized place among the present leading citizens of the State.

Charles Hopkins Clark is in direct lineal descent from Lieutenant William Clark, who came to America from England in 1630, in the ship "Mary and John," settled in Dorchester, Massachusetts, and eventually, in 1659, at the invitation of the Rev. Eleazer Mather, removed to Northampton, Massachusetts, journeying thither afoot, leading his only horse, which carried his whole family—his wife in the saddle, a child in each of the side panniers, and a third in its mother's lap. William Clark, on June 1, 1659, was allotted land at Northampton—a home lot which his descendants still retain, of twelve acres, located where now stands

Elm street, on Mill river, including the Judge Dewey or President Seelye place. Thereon, William Clark built a log house which was their habitation until destroyed by the incendiary act of a negro slave. In its place he then erected a substantial frame house which remained a landmark until 1826, and became known as the Elihu Clark house. He was a man of worthy characteristics, and became prominent in the governmental affairs of the colony; was selectman for twenty years after 1660, and deputy to the General Court after 1665, gaining place also in Colonial church history as one of the famous "seven pillars" of the church at Northampton. His military title came by service during King Philip's War as a member of the military company of Northampton. Anterior to his removal to Northampton, William Clark was in 1646-47 selectman of the town of Dorchester, and after his reëntry to civilian life following the military campaign, again became prominent in the local administration; he was appointed commissioner to terminate small causes, and subsequently became associate judge of Hampshire county, enjoying that dignity for many years, and attaining the venerable age of eighty-one years, which he reached in the year 1690.

Twice married, his first wife died on September 6, 1675; his second, whom he married November 15, 1676, was Sarah, the widow of Thomas Cooper, of Springfield. She died May 8, 1688. The nine children of William Clark were all born to his first wife, seventh among them being his son John, who was born at Dorchester, Massachusetts, in 1651, and died at Northampton, September (or November) 3, 1684. John Clark was elected deacon of the Northampton church in 1691; was sergeant of the military company; deputy to the General Court for

fourteen sessions after 1699; and died "of fatigue and a cold taken in a violent snow storm, on returning from Boston in 1704," at Windsor, Connecticut. He married, July 12, 1677, Rebecca, daughter of Thomas Cooper, of Springfield, and, in the year following that of her demise, married, on March 20, 1679, Mary, the thirteenth child of Elder John Strong. Lieutenant Ebenezer Clark, son of Deacon John and Mary (Strong) Clark, was born at Northampton, October 18, 1683; became lieutenant of the Northampton company, and attained prominence in the local administration. He was elected selectman in 1731, and lived to be nearly one hundred years old, and father of eight children by his wife, Abigail Parsons, of Springfield, whom he married in 1712. His second son, Ezra, was born in Northampton in 1716, and had an eventful life. From the first alarm in August, 1777, Ezra Clark gave national military service during the Revolution. Prior to that, he had entered actively into public affairs, and had occupied many town and Colonial offices; was delegate from Northampton to the Congress at Stockbridge, September 22, 1774; was member of the committee of inspection in 1774-75; was member of the Committee of Safety, and a selectman in 1776; and generally was esteemed in his community. Among his ten children was Jonas, who was born in Northampton in 1751, and who, with his father and brothers, served the nation during the Revolution, his service being of particular note, in that he was present at the battle of Bunker Hill. Eventually Jonas Clark, having inherited the ancestral homestead, applied himself to the responsibilities of its upkeep. His son, Ezra (2), was born in Northampton, but when a man removed to Brattleboro, Vermont, where he became a druggist, and gained the courtesy title of "doctor."

Eleven years later, in 1820, he sold his drug business and removed to Hartford, Connecticut, where he acquired a partnership in the firm of David Watkinson & Company, iron and steel merchants and manufacturers. He prospered in that connection, and in course of time became principal member of the firm. With expansion and time came many changes in the constitution of the firm, with corresponding changes in name, successively as Clark, Gill & Company, Ezra Clark & Company, Clark & Company, and, finally, L. L. Ensworth & Company. Ezra (2) Clark married Laura Hunt, and their third son, Ezra (3), who was born on September 12, 1813, in Brattleboro, Vermont, was eventually admitted to the firm of which his father had become principal owner, the admission being the cause of the first change in the firm name from that of David Watkinson & Company to that of Clark, Gill & Company. A period of serious trade depression in 1857 brought financial disaster to Ezra Clark, Jr. However, in course of time, he returned to Hartford, and redeemed every legitimate liability in full. A man of convincing presence and strong personality, he became a director of the Exchange Bank, and president of the National Screw Company of Hartford, which corporation later consolidated with the American Screw Company, of Providence, Rhode Island. In public activities he took prominent part; was at one time a member of the Common Council of Hartford, advancing to the Board of Aldermen, and subsequently was appointed judge of the city court. He held numerous other offices of importance in Hartford affairs, and came into National and State distinction as representative from the Hartford Congressional District to the National House of Representatives. He was elected to the Thirty-fourth

United States Congress, and reëlected to the Thirty-fifth. In local administrative office he, as president of the Hartford Water Board, was responsible for the establishment of the greater part of the original system of water works of the city, and later of the West Hampden reservoirs. He also laid out Reservoir Park, connecting the several reservoirs of the city by a picturesque driveway through the woods. The large Tumble-down Brook Reservoir was planned and built under his supervision. He also for many years was president of the Young Men's Institute of Hartford. On October 14, 1841, he married Mary, daughter of Daniel P. and Mary (Whiting) Hopkins, of Hartford, and their older son was Charles Hopkins Clark, of whom further. The Hon. Ezra (3) Clark died at Hartford, on September 26, 1896, and his wife, Mary (Hopkins) Clark, on May 28, 1866.

Charles Hopkins Clark, son of the Hon. Ezra (3) and Mary (Hopkins) Clark, was born in Hartford, on April 1, 1848. His primary education was obtained in the public schools of Hartford, and at the Free Academy in New York. Later, he attended the Hartford Public High School, from which he was graduated in the class of 1867. He then proceeded to Yale College, graduating in 1871. Apparently he had decided to enter upon a journalistic career, for very soon after leaving Yale he joined the staff of the "Hartford Courant," known as "the oldest newspaper of continuous publication in the country." With that journal he has since held close and responsible connection. He did good work, and steadily advanced in the esteem of his employers, Hawley, Goodrich & Company; so much so that in 1887 he was admitted to the firm, and, when it took corporate powers as the "Hartford Courant Company," he was chosen secretary. After the death

of Stephen A. Hubbard, for many years managing editor of "The Courant," Mr. Clark became editor-in-chief of that influential and widely-circulated journal. The editorial direction of that important organ of Republicanism has since remained with him. The paper's policies, which of course are in the main his own, give indication of his broad conception of responsible government, and of his readiness and ability to act forcefully when necessary in the public interest. Mr. Clark, while in service of "The Courant," worked under distinguished men, among them Charles Dudley Warner and United States Senator Joseph R. Hawley, who were part owners of the newspaper. Later, when he became president, General Arthur L. Goodrich was made treasurer, and Frank S. Carey, secretary. A genealogical sketch of the Clark family written for and included in the "Genealogical and Family History of the State of Connecticut" (Lewis Historical Publishing Company, 1911) records the following regarding Charles Hopkins Clark and the Hartford "Courant:":

Under the administration of Mr. Clark, the newspaper has gained in prestige and influence, even as it has grown in circulation. Its plant has more than kept pace with the progress of the art of printing and the enlargement of the scope and usefulness of the modern daily newspaper * * * It is one of the few newspapers that have been likened to the Bible in the confidence accorded by its readers, and in hundred of families this newspaper has been a regular and welcome visitor, generation after generation.

In Volume I, page 233, of "Men of Mark in Connecticut" (1906), is a biographical sketch of Mr. Clark, edited by the late Samuel Hart, D. D., president of the Connecticut Historical Society; it opens:

Personal accomplishment is one measure of a man's life. The influencing of others to achieve-

ment is another, hardly secondary, and if in fact less appreciated, it is because it is not always furnished by those influenced, and is of itself more difficult of apprehension by the world at large. Both measures are invited by the life of Charles Hopkins Clark, of Hartford. And one is as readily applied by the reviewer as the other, since the result of his endeavor with and through others is as clear to the public mind as is his one "life work," the editorship of the Hartford "Courant." As editor of such a journal, through a considerable period of years, he naturally would have great influence in a wide circle of most intelligent readers; that is the function of every worthy editor, and that—the public has often learned—is what Mr. Clark prizes above all other honors. But there is another source and method of his influence, as of his achievement, and that is to be found in the versatility of his genius, his quick grasp of a situation in its entirety, his frankness and keenness as an adviser. The question put, the answer comes like a flash, sometimes convulsing one with its wit, but always unerringly straight to the point.

Among the noteworthy public activities of Mr. Clark may be stated the following: He was a delegate to the Connecticut Constitutional Convention in 1901; prior to that "his business acumen had been requisitioned by the State when the Tax Commission made its exhaustive investigation and published its valuable report;" he was a member of Secretary (later President) Taft's party in the expedition to the Philippines, in 1905. And in executive capacity, he is identified with the following: The Associated Press, director; the Connecticut Mutual Life Insurance Company, director; the Phoenix Fire Insurance Company, director; Wadsworth Atheneum and Watkinson Library, Hartford, treasurer; the Collins Company, vice-president; the State Reformatory, director; and with several other institutions.

In 1910 Mr. Clark was elected to a fellowship of the Corporation of Yale University, and at that time Trinity College conferred on him the degree of L. H.

D. He has membership in the University, Century, and Yale clubs of New York, in the Hartford Club, and the Graduates' Club, of New Haven, and others. He is a member of the Asylum Hill Congregational Church.

In December, 1873, Charles Hopkins Clark married Ellen, daughter of Elisha K. and Matilda (Colt) Root, the former prominent in Connecticut industrial circles in his capacity of president of the Colt Firearms Company. Mrs. Ellen (Root) Clark was born November 6, 1850, and died February 28, 1895. About five years later, in November, 1899, Mr. Clark married Matilda C. Root, sister of his first wife. To his first wife were born two children: 1. Horace Bushnell, who was born June 22, 1875; graduated at Yale in 1898; became associated in editorial capacity with his father, being now secretary of the "Courant," and has taken good part in the public activities of Hartford, coming into public note as the president of the Hartford Board of Fire Commissioners. 2. Mary, who was born May 13, 1878, and married Henry K. W. Welch.

HATCH, Edward Buckingham,

Man of Affairs.

Edward Buckingham Hatch, one of the representative business men of Hartford, attaining his present high position by the exercise of industry, perseverance, ability and aptitude for detail, is a descendant of a family that has for several generations been prominently identified with the general business interests of the communities wherein they resided. For many years the name has been esteemed and honored in the State of Connecticut, and closely associated with straightforward methods and all that is characteristic of honorable industry.

Edward Buckingham Hatch is of the eighth American generation, a lineal descendant of Nathaniel Hatch, who came to this country from England in 1635 and settled at Falmouth, Massachusetts. His son, Zephaniah Hatch, was a sea captain, and the founder of the Connecticut branch of the family, residing at Guilford. His son, Major Timothy Hatch, enlisted in the Revolutionary army when a mere lad, was taken prisoner at White Plains, was a major of the Connecticut State militia after the war, and in 1804 settled in Hartford, Connecticut. His son, Timothy Linus Hatch, was a man of substance, active in the affairs of the community. His son, Walter S. Hatch, was also identified with the varied interests of the section wherein he made his home. His son, George E. Hatch, was a merchant of Hartford, and a prominent citizen. He married, June 4, 1855, Laura Stanley Stiles, and they were the parents of Edward Buckingham Hatch, of this review. Mrs. Hatch died March 14, 1870.

The Stiles family is of Anglo-Saxon origin, and resided in the southeastern part of England long before the Conquest. The family coat-of-arms is as follows: Sable, a fesse engrailed, fretty of the field or and sable, between three fleurs-de-lis or and a border, or. John Stiles, the immigrant ancestor, was baptized in St. Michael's Church, Milbroke, Bedfordshire, England, December 25, 1595. He married Rachel ———, in England, and came to America in 1634, and was forty years of age when he settled in Windsor, Connecticut, where he died, June 4, 1662-63, aged sixty-seven years, and his widow died September 3, 1674. Their son, John Stiles, was born in England about 1633, died December 8, 1683. He settled at Windsor, Connecticut. He married Dorcas, daughter of Henry Beers, of Springfield, Massachusetts, October 28,

1658. She was born in 1638. Their son, John Stiles, was born December 10, 1665, died May 20, 1753. He settled at Windsor, Connecticut, and was the first of the name to settle on the east side of the Great River, then known as Windsor Farms; that was probably in 1699 or 1700. His first wife was Ruth, daughter of Samuel Bancroft, of Westfield, Massachusetts, who died in 1714. Their son, the Rev. Isaac Stiles, was born at East Windsor, Connecticut, July 30, 1697, O. S. He worked as a weaver until he was nearly twenty years of age. He then prepared for Yale under a private tutor, was graduated Bachelor of Arts in 1725, and was given the Master of Arts degree, being the first of the name and blood in America who had a liberal education. He was a good classical scholar, especially in Latin, and gave considerable attention to the study of oratory and the Bible all his life; his valedictory oration made in 1722 is a piece of elegant Latin. After his graduation he studied theology for a time, preached for a short time in the "Jerseys," returned to New England, and conducted a school at Westfield, Massachusetts, also preaching there on probation. While a resident of that place he married Keziah, daughter of the Rev. Edward Taylor. He was ordained, November 11, 1724, at what is now North Haven. He is thus described by his son, President Stiles: "He was of above medium stature (the largest of the family) upright, alert and active, unbowed to the day of his death. Had a small piercing black eye, which at times he filled with flame and vengeance. Quick in his temper and passionate to the last degree. On occasion none could be more cheerful and merry in company, but when alone, or with his family only, he was gloomy or perpetually repining. His discourses were in the declamatory way. None could give

more animated descriptions of Heaven and Hell, the joys of the one and the damnation of the other." He was of a very high strung temperament, very changeable in his moods, passing quickly from one extreme of pleasurable emotion and cordial sociability to the other of petulance and taciturnity. This was largely due to a physical constitution none too robust. He was a celebrated preacher, a powerful controversialist and one of the most influential clergymen of his time. In public ecclesiastical affairs of the colony of Connecticut he was much engaged and esteemed for his sound views and judgment. In October, 1728, he married for his second wife, from whom Edward B. Hatch is descended, Esther, daughter of Samuel Hooker, Jr., of Farmington, Connecticut. He died May 14, 1760, in the thirty-sixth year of his ministry, and his widow died January 2, 1779, aged seventy-seven years. Their son, Ashbel Stiles, was born at North Haven, Connecticut, September 11, 1735, died at Huntington, in October, 1810. He inherited the family mansion and a comfortable property, but lost all through endorsing a note for a friend. He removed from New Haven to Windsor, and then to what is now Huntington, Massachusetts. He served in the Revolutionary War, and was at Horse Neck from May, 1781, to March, 1782. In February, 1759, he married his cousin, Hannah, daughter of Lieutenant Samuel Stiles, of Windsor. She died one month before her husband. Their son, Samuel Stiles, was born December 3, 1762, died at Windsor, October 15, 1826. He lived at Northampton, Massachusetts, Windsor, Connecticut, Chester, Massachusetts, and returned to Windsor. He served as a private in a Windsor company in the War of 1812, and was at Fort Trumbull in February, 1813. He married, in 1787, Hannah Ellsworth, of Windsor, Connecticut, and she died at

Chicopee, Massachusetts, January 12, 1828. Their son, Benjamin Stiles, born at Chester, Massachusetts, August 3, 1799, married Mehitable Booth, born January 13, 1790, daughter of Nathan and Fanny Booth, and they were the parents of Laura Stanley (Stiles) Hatch, aforementioned.

Edward Buckingham Hatch was born in Hartford, Connecticut, December 20, 1861. He completed the courses of study in the public school, then attended the high school, after which he entered Trinity College in 1882 and was graduated Bachelor of Arts, class of 1886. He then entered the employ of the Johns-Pratt Company, then recently formed by Henry W. Johns, of New York, president, in association with Rufus N. Pratt, of Hartford, secretary. The company, capitalized at \$100,000, began business in 1886 as manufacturers of "Vulcabeston" packings and electrical insulating materials. Mr. Hatch began in the capacity of clerk, but quickly began to ascend the ladder of promotion. He applied himself assiduously to the task in hand, filling each position so well that he was soon called to a higher one. The company expanded rapidly and in 1892 increased their capital, taking on new lines of manufacture. In 1893 Mr. Hatch was elected secretary and manager of the company, thus becoming a much more important factor in the management. In 1898 the manufacture of "Noark" fuses and electric protective devices was begun, and in the same year Mr. Hatch was elected president and treasurer. From that time he has been the executive head, and to his ability, judgment, progressive spirit and energy the growth and prosperity of the company is largely due. In 1905 the capital stock was doubled and facilities for manufacture and distribution largely increased. In addition to their line of "Vulcabeston" packings, which include all classes of

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Henry H. Hunt.

engine room packings, the company manufactures a variety of electric protective devices, etc., their patents covering a wide range. The H. W. Johns-Manville Company of New Jersey are sole selling agents, and through the many branches maintained by that company the specialties manufactured by the Johns-Pratt Company are distributed to the world.

Mr. Hatch has grown and expanded in executive and managerial strength as greater responsibilities have been imposed and is one of the strong men of the city. He is a director of the Hartford Aetna National Bank, the Dime Savings Bank, the Hartford Steam Boiler Inspection and Insurance Company, and has other business interests. He is a trustee of the Colt Bequest, in charge of the large estate left by Samuel Colt and his widow, and is a trustee of Trinity College, his *alma mater*. He is a director of the Holyoke Water Power Company, the Standard Fire Insurance Company of Hartford, and the Hartford County Mutual Fire Insurance Company.

Mr. Hatch is a warden of Trinity Protestant Episcopal Church, and in politics a Republican. His fraternal connection is with the Masonic order as a member of St. John's Lodge, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons; Pythagoras Chapter, Royal Arch Masons; Wolcott Council, Royal and Select Masters; Washington Commandery, Knights Templar; and Sphinx Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. His college fraternity is Alpha Delta Phi, his clubs, the Hartford, Hartford Golf, Farmington Country, Twentieth Century, Republican, University, Church of Connecticut, and Alpha Delta Phi of New York. In early life he gave five years' service in the Connecticut National Guard, as a member of Company K, First Regiment.

Mr. Hatch married, at Hartford, Sep-

tember 12, 1889, Georgia, daughter of George W. Watson, of Hartford. Children: Helen, James Watson, Edward Watson.

HUNT, Henry H.,

Attorney.

A descendant of Governor John Webster, of Connecticut, and other worthy pioneers of New England, Mr. Hunt has manifested the traits which are naturally inherent in most of the descendants of such ancestors. The Hunt family is a very ancient one, beginning with John Hunt, who came late in life to Connecticut, and died before 1659. He married, in England, Mary Webster, probably eldest daughter and perhaps eldest child of Governor John and Agnes Webster of Warwickshire, England. About 1633, John Webster came to Cambridge, Massachusetts, and was a member of Rev. Thomas Hooker's company which settled Hartford three years later. After filling many official stations of importance in the colony, he was elected Governor in 1656, and served for several years in that capacity.

Deacon Jonathan Hunt, son of John and Mary (Webster) Hunt, was born about 1637, in Sudburrow Thrapstone, Northamptonshire, England, and came to Connecticut in 1658. He was a malster by occupation; removed about 1660 to Northampton, Massachusetts, where he was made freeman of the Massachusetts colony in 1662; was deacon from 1680 to 1691; representative, 1690; and died September 29, 1691. He married, September 3, 1662, Clemence Hosmer, born about 1642, daughter of Thomas Hosmer, who was in Cambridge as early as 1632, made freeman May 6, 1635, was among the first settlers of Hartford, where he served as constable, selectman, representative and died leaving a good estate.

Ebenezer Hunt, fifth son of Deacon Jonathan, was born February 5, 1675, in Northampton, and about 1723 settled at Lebanon, Connecticut, where he died February 23, 1743. He married, May 27, 1698, Hannah Clark, born May 5, 1681, died June 10, 1758, daughter of William and Hannah (Strong) Clark, of Northampton, the latter a daughter of Elder Jehn Strong, a prominent New England pioneer, who left a numerous prodigy.

William Hunt, third son of Ebenezer and Hannah (Clark) Hunt, was born October 12, 1705, in Lebanon, and lived in Lebanon Crank, now the town of Columbia. He married, in 1734, Sarah Lyman, who was born January 24, 1713, died 1746, daughter of Lieutenant Jonathan and Lydia Loomis Lyman, of Lebanon. Their fifth son was Eldad Hunt, born October 21, 1742, in Lebanon, lived in Columbia, and died 1822. He married, December 9, 1778, Hulda Benton, born July 15, 1752, died April 24, 1814. Her seventh son was Dr. Orrin Hunt, born January 12, 1793, in Columbia, a very successful physician, a man of high Christian character, sympathetic nature, and widely beloved and esteemed both as a physician and citizen. After passing several years in Bolton, he removed to Glastonbury, but returned to Bolton and died there August 24, 1850. He read medicine under Dr. Fuller, of Columbia, and was among the most capable and skillful physicians in his day. He married (first) Louisa Little, who died April 14, 1824; married (second) September 11, 1826, Adeline Cone, who was born in February, 1803. She was the mother of Henry Hale Hunt, who was born about 1827, and lived in Glastonbury, then moved to Clinton, Connecticut, where he engaged in paper manufacturing, he died in Vernon, Connecticut, in 1911. He married, in 1849, Charlotte N. House.

Wilton Hale Hunt, son of Henry Hale Hunt, was born May 12, 1854, in Glastonbury, where he was actively engaged for many years in the meat business, and is now living retired at Lynn, Massachusetts. He married, January 12, 1877, Sarah A. Stafford, daughter of John and Eva (Lowe) Stafford. Children: 1. Henry H. 2. Herbert W., married Nellie A. Goodale, 1901; one child, Faith Louise.

Henry Hale Hunt, son of Wilton H. and Sarah A. (Stafford) Hunt, was born May 1, 1878, in Glastonbury, where his home has continued throughout his life. The public schools of the neighborhood supplied his early education, which has been supplemented by private study and the training which goes with a keen perception and a studious disposition. While yet a boy he was employed in Glazier's woolen mill of Glastonbury, and continued there until his nineteenth year. Following this, four years were spent as clerk in a grocery store, after which he entered the office of the National Fire Insurance Company of Hartford. Here opportunity for further study was opened to him, and while continuing his clerical labors his leisure hours were devoted to the study of law under the preceptorship of Judge Harrison B. Freeman, now deceased. Though somewhat handicapped by the lack of a college training, he was persistent and made such diligent application that in 1912 he was admitted to the Hartford county bar. For one year he continued in the office of Harrison B. Freeman, son of his preceptor, and since 1913 has conducted an independent practice with flattering success. In 1915 he succeeded to the practice of the late Joseph Barbour, who died in that year. Ambitious, earnest, capable, industrious and possessing a pleasing personality, he has made many friends and is rapidly winning his way to eminence in his profession. In

1915, Mr. Hunt purchased a handsome country residence at Glastonbury, where he makes his home throughout the year.

He represented the town of Glastonbury in the Connecticut Legislature, 1913-14; represented the Fourth Senatorial District in the State Senate, 1917-18, and is chairman of the committee on insurance and state prisons. He is interested in some of the business affairs of his native town. He was formerly president of the H. E. Olcott Company, which conducted an extensive mercantile business in Glastonbury until its establishment was recently burned out and the business discontinued. He is a director of the Riverside Paper Company, which is conducting a prosperous business. Mr. Hunt is a member of the State and Hartford County Bar associations, and enjoys the regard of his brethren of the profession.

In May, 1898, he enlisted for service during the war with Spain, and was mustered as a member of Company I, First Regiment, Connecticut Volunteer Infantry. This body was stationed for some time on Plum Island, and later was ordered to Camp Alger, Virginia, but was not called to active service. Mr. Hunt was detailed as regimental commissary clerk. Afterward he became a member of the Governor's Footguard of Connecticut, in which he served two years, closing in 1916. He is a past master of Columbia Lodge, No. 25, Free and Accepted Masons, of South Glastonbury; and also of Elm Lodge, No. 31, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, of that town. He is also affiliated with Hartford Lodge, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, of Hartford; and Charles F. Burdette Camp, Veterans of the Spanish War; and is a member of the City and Hartford clubs of Hartford. Both he and his wife are communicants of St. Luke's Episcopal Church, of South Glastonbury.

Mr. Hunt married, June 27, 1900, Anna J. Goodale, daughter of Henry A. Goodale, of Glastonbury, and they are the parents of a son and daughter: Donald H. Hunt, born February 12, 1907; and Barbara Elizabeth, born November 11, 1912.

PARKER, Francis Hubert,

Lawyer, Public Official.

Mr. Parker descends from Edward Fuller, John Howland and John Tilley, of the "Mayflower" Pilgrims; James Avery, John Elderkin, and William Lyon—all early settlers of Connecticut and Massachusetts. Three of his great-grandfathers, John Parker, Nathan Avery and Josiah Lyon, were soldiers of the Revolution. So much for heredity.

His environment was in keeping. His father, Ozias H. Parker, was a representative in the General Assembly in 1851, 1854 and 1877; selectman for several years, first selectman for seven years; town auditor; official school visitor; a man faithful to many trusts, a strict sense of honor, independent judgment, and strong common sense. His mother, Maria M. (Ayer) Parker, was a woman of strong character whose moral influence was exerted for the good of her son, as were the splendid qualities of the father. His home was a Connecticut farm whose acres he helped to cultivate, and there he built up the sound body that, as well as the clear brain, was needed for a strenuous life.

Francis Hubert Parker was born at East Haddam, Middlesex county, Connecticut, September 23, 1850, son of Ozias H. and Maria M. (Ayer) Parker, and a descendant of William Parker, Hartford, 1636; Saybrook, 1645. He exhausted the advantages of the public school, then in the intervals of farm work prepared for college by private study with Rev. Silas

W. Robbins, pastor of the First Congregational Church in East Haddam. He worked hard, and when fully prepared entered Wesleyan University at Middletown, Connecticut, and in 1874 was graduated with the Bachelor's degree. The law was the ultimate goal of his ambition, and his next step toward the fruition of his hopes was to enter Yale Law School, and in 1876 he was graduated Bachelor of Laws. He taught school one term during his college and two terms during his law course.

He was admitted to the Connecticut bar and began practice in Hartford the year of his graduation from law school, and has there continued steadily and successfully in his chosen profession. He has preferred the independence of a single office, and has practiced alone even when not filling positions that forbade a partner. He was prosecuting attorney for the city of Hartford, 1887-91, and again 1894-95, and in 1915-17. He was referee in bankruptcy, 1898-1900, a position he resigned when appointed United States Attorney for the District of Connecticut in 1900 by President McKinley, serving until 1908. For two years, 1908-10, he was corporation counsel for the city of Hartford. He thoroughly understands the law and his joy is to elucidate its principles. His estimate of justice and of the law to establish and enforce it is based upon the belief that justice, being the supreme interest of mankind the law is a most worthy object of labor and study. As a speaker he is clear, logical and forcible, using nice distinctions and strong illustrations. His public professional service has been valuable and he has retired from every office with the entire respect of bench and bar. His private practice is conducted in all State and Federal courts of the district, his clientele of the best. An ardent Republican, Mr.

Parker has neither sought political office nor declined it when offered. He has pursued the path of duty, met every obligation of citizenship, squarely and fairly, sidesteps no responsibility. He represented East Haddam in the General Assembly in 1878 and 1880, and Hartford in 1909. He has been a delegate to many county, district and State party conventions. From 1896 to 1900 he was chairman of the Hartford Republican Town Committee.

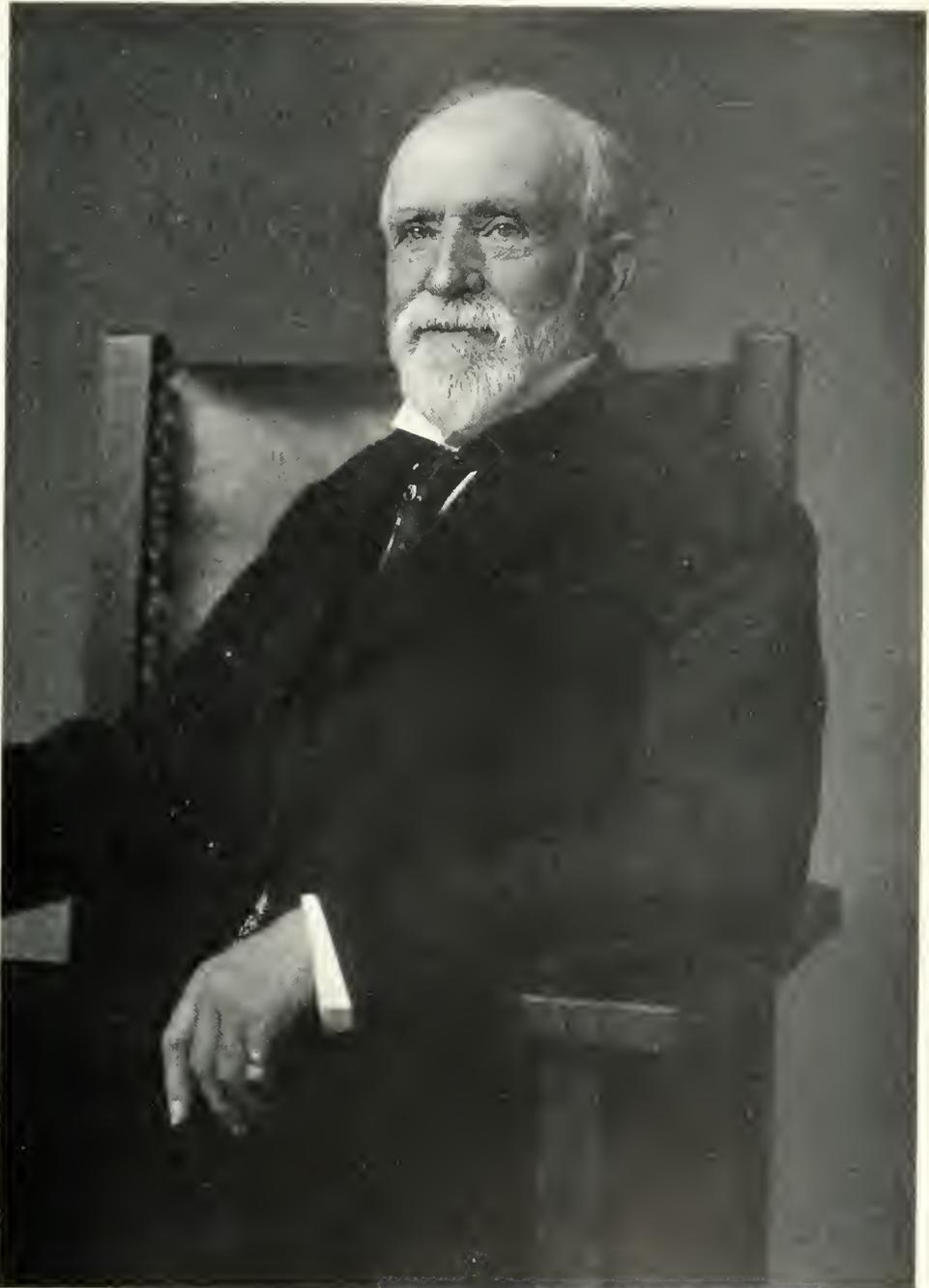
Many-sided are his interests, and in his desire to be of service he has assumed official responsibilities in many organizations. He was president of the board of trustees of the Connecticut School for Boys, 1899-1909; is chairman of the library committee of the Connecticut Historical Society; registrar of the Connecticut Society of the Sons of the Revolution; member of the American Historical Association, the National Geographical Society, and the Phi Beta Kappa fraternity. In religious preference he is a Congregationalist.

Mr. Parker married, December 9, 1891, Mrs. Adelaide (Leeds) Fowler, of New London, Connecticut.

WOODWARD, P. Henry,

Federal Official, Author, Banker.

P. Henry Woodward, of Hartford, Connecticut, son of Ashbel and Emeline (Bicknell) Woodward, was born in Franklin, Connecticut, March 19, 1833. He is eighth in descent from Richard Woodward who embarked in the ship "Elizabeth" at Ipswich, England, April 10, 1634, and settled in Watertown, Massachusetts. Ashbel Woodward, M. D., a physician of great skill, was also deeply versed in the antiquities and genealogies of New England; a sketch of him may be found in the "New England Historical



Yours Truly

H. Henry Woodward

July 14, 1918

NEW YORK
LIBRARY
OF THE
MUSEUM OF
ARTS AND
DESIGN

and Genealogical Register" for April, 1886.

The subject of this sketch graduated at Yale College in 1855, studied law in part at Harvard, and in 1860 opened an office in Savannah, Georgia, in company with William Robert Gignilliat, Jr., of that State. A few months after the outbreak of the war he returned north and never resumed the practice of law.

From September, 1862, to September, 1865, he was on the editorial staff of the "Hartford Courant." In September, 1865, he was appointed special agent of the Postoffice Department for Georgia. He reconstructed the service of that State so successfully that he was chosen to establish the system of distribution of mails in railway post offices. By gradual extensions his field covered the country from the Ohio river to the Gulf of Mexico, and eastward to South Carolina and Georgia. The choice of routes and clerks was left entirely to him. The workers were picked from many States, solely for fitness, political influence being wholly debarred. During his superintendency not one was displaced for any cause. Throughout merit was the only test.

With change of administration he was transferred to general duties, with headquarters at Augusta, Georgia. Wide opportunity for travel, work, adventure, and observation followed. In February, 1873, he was called to investigate the affairs of the post office in New York City. The discoveries then made put an end to an era of pillage. In the upturn, Thomas L. James became postmaster and introduced a radical reform. In 1874 President Grant appointed Hon. Marshall Jewell Postmaster-General, and then Mr. Woodward was made chief of the corps of special agents. Only about a quarter of the force was highly competent, and upon this fraction devolved all matters of importance

Governor Jewell reconstructed the corps on the basis of efficiency, lopping off dead wood and bringing in the best material available. The body became so effective that other departments of the government, in difficult cases, invoked its aid. In correcting abuses the Postmaster-General and Secretary of the Treasury acted in unison. Before the nominating convention of 1876 both became candidates for the presidency, and in due time General Grant, disappointed in aspirations for a third term, dismissed both from his cabinet. Mr. Woodward went at the same time.

Shortly after the inauguration of President Garfield in 1881, Thomas L. James, his appointee as Postmaster-General, telegraphed Mr. Woodward to meet him in New York. At the interview he asked Mr. Woodward to become his confidential agent in Washington, and especially to investigate alleged star route frauds. As a result, he took charge of the task of unearthing and arranging the evidence. By cunning manipulations, about two millions of dollars per annum were added to the pay of the conspirators above the sums at which the contracts were originally let. As the inquiry proceeded, fraudulent increases were cut off and the original figures restored. As these had been made purposely low to crush competition, the restoration of the original rates was a severe punishment in itself. Proceedings were instituted against the conspirators, but, through bribery of jurymen, the guilty escaped conviction. An exhaustive account of the methods of the culprits and of the debauchery of the juries is contained in the records (which fill seven large volumes) of the two trials, and also in the testimony taken by a committee of the House, *vide* the "Forty-eighth Congress, 1st Session, House of Representatives, Misc. Doc. 38, Part 2."

In his testimony before the said committee, Attorney-General Brewster declared: "I think without Mr. Woodward these cases never could have been instituted. I think he was, to use one word, invaluable. He is a man of remarkable intelligence; he is a man of great purity of character; he is an educated gentleman. In all my life, in an experience of over forty-six years of legal practice, I never have met with a man who could assist a lawyer better than Mr. Woodward." With the advent of President Cleveland, Mr. Woodward left the service of the government permanently.

In 1888, discouraged by the local outlook, Hartford organized a Board of Trade, with Mr. Woodward as secretary. Leading men of the city became actively interested in the enterprise. Facts collected and published revealed the latent strength of the situation, and were followed by a rapid change from distrust to confidence. In the next ten years the city gained fifty per cent. in population, and the fame of her institutions, both financial and industrial, has become world-wide.

Mr. Woodward is now (1917) president of the Dime Savings Bank; vice-president of the Connecticut General Life Insurance Company; secretary of the board of trustees, Trinity College; and director in several other corporations. He wrote: "Guarding the Mails," 1876 (later edition entitled "Secret Service of the P. O. Department"); "Hartford, its Institutions and Industries," 1889; "Centennial History of the Hartford Bank," 1892; "Insurance in Connecticut," 1897; "Manufactures in Hartford," 1897; also historical addresses, sketches, etc. Mr. Woodward's "Manufactures in Hartford" was included in "The New England States" (D. H. Hurd & Company, 1897); so also was his "Insurance in Connecticut," which later

was published separately in bookform, and is now a standard, placing into permanent printed record important historical facts that but for his research would probably never have been preserved in authentic detail. He delivered the address at the unveiling of the statue of Colonel Thomas Knowlton on the State Capitol grounds, in November, 1895. The honorary degree of Master of Arts was conferred upon Mr. Woodward in 1900 by Trinity College.

He married, September 11, 1867, Mary, daughter of Charles Smith, of South Windham, Connecticut. Children: Helen, wife of Rev. Stephen H. Granberry; Charles Guilford, financial secretary of Connecticut General Life Insurance Company.

MITCHELL, Charles Elliott, Ph. B., LL. B.,

Attorney, United States Commissioner.

Charles Elliott Mitchell, a native of Bristol, Connecticut, and for many years in legal practice in New Britain and New York City, gained many honors during his noteworthy life. By his brilliancy in the courts and by his profound understanding and masterful interpretation of the law, especially in relation to patents, he attained national distinction, being acknowledged as one of the nation's ablest authorities on patent law. He conducted the prosecution or defence of many celebrated causes involving patents of international importance, and so convincingly made manifest his preëminence in that department of law that President Harrison in 1889 invited him to take office under the federal administration as United States Commissioner of Patents.

Charles Elliott Mitchell was born in Bristol, Connecticut, on May 11, 1837, the son of George H. and Lurene (Hooker)

Mitchell, the former a merchant, and at one time postmaster of Bristol, and the latter a direct descendant of Thomas Hooker, the famous Puritan preacher, pastor of the First Church at Hartford, and popularly regarded as the founder of Connecticut. Ira Hooker, maternal grandfather of the late Charles Elliott Mitchell, was another of his distinguished ancestors; he was a manufacturer at Bristol, and for several sessions sat in the State Legislature as representative from Bristol. In the paternal line, Charles Elliott Mitchell was the descendant of one William Mitchell, who came from Scotland and settled in Bristol, Connecticut, shortly before the Revolution. His paternal grandfather was George Mitchell, a man of strong personality and upright life, a leading manufacturer and at one time a State Senator. Mrs. Lurene (Hooker) Mitchell, mother of Charles E. Mitchell, was a lady of much refinement and considerable intellectual attainments, and she exercised much influence over the intellectual life of her son, who early gave indication of studious inclinations. This desire for knowledge his mother encouragingly fostered, and although the boy to some extent engaged in business activities in connection with his father's mercantile business, he received every encouragement to fit himself for more responsible undertakings; and having exhibited an innate talent for research, especially into the intricacies of the law, it was decided to point his studies in that direction. The literature within his reach, and also in consonance with his desire, was for the most part masterpieces of English composition, such as "Macaulay's Essays," and serious works of inspiring moment, such as biographies of statesmen. The youth industriously performed the business duties set for his accomplishment, but his moments of leisure were few, as most of his

spare moments from business were given to close study, so as to prepare himself for entry to college. His power of elocution was strengthened by his practice of "reciting sometimes to the principal of the high school, and at other times to one of the clergymen of the village." In course of time, he was sent to Williston Seminary, where he remained for a year. In 1858 he became a matriculate at Brown University, and there followed the course which gained him in 1861, when he graduated, the degree of Bachelor of Philosophy. Having by that time definitely resolved to qualify for admittance to the legal profession, Charles Elliott Mitchell then became a student of law, although he was not then able to do more than to enter upon private researches into its fundamentals, as his days were fully occupied by the responsibilities of the educational position to which he had been appointed, that of principal of the Bristol High School. However, at the first opportunity, he proceeded to the Albany Law School, and there graduated in 1864, with the degree of Bachelor of Laws.

Mr. Mitchell was admitted to the bar of Hartford county, and immediately opened a law office in New Britain, some years later forming partnership with the late Judge Frank L. Hungerford, and thus establishing the firm of Mitchell & Hungerford. The firm had historic connection with the city of New Britain, its members having been entrusted with the drafting of the city's original charter, and later for many years acting as its counsellors in law. To Mr. Mitchell belonged the honor of being the first city attorney of New Britain. Another distinction which influenced the whole trend of his subsequent professional activities soon came to Mr. Mitchell. Having a native interest and pride in the industrial progress of the State of Connecticut and in the

standing of its inventors in the world of mechanics, he undertook exhaustive research into the bases of patent law, and decided to place his knowledge at the disposal of those having inventions they desired to protect. Eventually, this department of law practice occupied his whole time. It has been stated that he was the first attorney in Connecticut to make patent law his specialty, and he soon came into prominence by his able conduct of patent and trademark cases; in fact, it gained him a national reputation, strengthened by his frequent presence before the Supreme Court of the United States. Mr. Mitchell's life achievements are referred to in "Men of Mark in Connecticut," and particular reference is therein made to his accomplishments in executive capacity in the United States Patent Office. Into that record has been placed the statement that his appointment to the office of United States Commissioner of Patents in 1889 by President Harrison, was "in response to the general desire of the patent lawyers of the country," who undoubtedly knew his worth. It was also stated that Mr. Mitchell conducted the affairs of the Patent Office "on sound business principles," introduced several reforms, and "brought the work of issuing patents into a condition equal to the pressure of the incoming applications, a most important step." During his national service, Mr. Mitchell's private practice suffered, and finally, in 1891, he was compelled, by the demand for his services in his private professional capacity, to resign from the federal administration. He immediately thereafter resumed his private practice at New Britain, and in connection with his New Britain office found it necessary to open a law office in New York City. He practiced assiduously until 1902, gaining added prestige in patent law by his handling of the important cases placed with him. His New York

City practice brought him into prominence in litigation involving the inventions of such eminent inventors as Edison, Tesla and Thomson, and among the celebrated cases with which during his active practice he was connected as attorney, may be noted the Tucker Bronze, the Rogers Trade Mark, and the Brush Storage cases. While in New York, Attorney Mitchell was principally retained by the General Electric Company, and did good work in many cases relating to Edison's incandescent lamp, and other electrical inventions.

It is believed that his retirement from New York practice was because of failing eyesight, and after again taking up permanent residence in New Britain he lived in semi-retirement, allowing himself to become concerned in only the more important problems of patent law set before him for elucidation.

Mr. Mitchell was too fully occupied with his professional duties to be able to devote much time to political questions and activities. However, in his early years of practice, having more unoccupied moments than latterly, he to some extent entered into public and political life. During the years 1880-81 he sat in the Connecticut General Assembly as representative from New Britain; in 1880 he was appointed to the chairmanship of the State committee on corporations; and in 1881 was an influential member of the judiciary committee. He also took energetic and forceful part in the presidential campaigns of 1884 and 1888, taking the public platform enthusiastically in the interests of the Republican party. His understanding of many important phases of industrial affairs brought him into executive office in many industrial corporations, among them the presidency of the Stanley Rule and Level Company, of New Britain.

Mr. Mitchell was thorough in all his

actions, and succeeded in life because he made no move or utterance until he had, by research and study, become convinced that the basis was sound and logical. Among the professional, academic, and social organizations with which Mr. Mitchell was affiliated were: The American Bar Association; the Association of the Bar of New York City; the Hartford County Bar; the Century Association; the University Club, New Britain Club, New England Society, and the Phi Beta Kappa Alumni Association of New York City.

After his death, some friends of Mr. Mitchell placed into permanent printed record the more important of the addresses he had delivered during the course of his active life. The volume not only emphasizes the profundity of his research and the diversity of his knowledge, but it indicates the classical trend of his mind, and also makes clear that which was probably the characteristic most evident in him—his strict adherence to the right, as the fundamental of all things worth while.

Charles Elliott Mitchell married, in 1866, Cornelia A., daughter of Abiram and Sophorina (Burt) Chamberlain, and sister of ex-Governor Chamberlain. Mr. Mitchell died on March 17, 1911, at New Britain, where his widow still resides. Their children were: 1. Robert C., who entered the legal profession, and is now in practice in New York City. 2. Charles H., who is clerk of the city and police courts of New Britain. 3. George Henry, in legal practice in the City of New York.

STANLEY, Walter Henry,

Agriculturist, Capitalist.

In the death of Mr. Stanley, which occurred August 3, 1916, the town of New Britain lost one of its generous and most

kindly citizens. The Stanley family has been established in New Britain for many generations, and has ever been foremost in promoting the town's moral and material interests. The Stanley family is very ancient in England, and there are many branches in various counties. The American branch is thought to have sprung from the family of the name in County Kent, descended through a younger son of the great Lancashire family of Stanleys. The arms of the Kentish family are described: Argent on a band azure, three bucks' heads cabossed or, a chief gules. Crest: A demi-heraldic wolf, erased argent, tufted or.

John Stanley was born in England, and embarked for New England in 1634-35, but died on the voyage. Captain John Stanley, son of John, was born 1624, in England, and after his father's death was placed in care of his uncle, Thomas Stanley, until he came of age. In 1636 he removed with his guardian to Hartford, Connecticut, and when only thirteen years old went as a soldier in an expedition against the Pequot Indians. He settled at Farmington, Connecticut, at the time of his marriage, and became one of the most important men of the town; was deputy to the General Court almost continuously for thirty-seven years, from 1659 to 1696. In King Philip's War he was lieutenant and captain; was constable of the town in 1654; sergeant, 1669; ensign, 1674; captain, 1676. He had a grant of one hundred and twenty acres of land in 1675 and another two years later, and died December 19, 1706 (gravestone record). He married (first) December 5, 1645, Sarah Scott, who died June 6, 1661, daughter of Thomas and Anna Scott, of Hartford. Their second son, Thomas Stanley, was born November 1, 1649, at Farmington, died there, April 14, 1713. He was one of the petitioners for liberty

to plant a colony at Waterbury, but appears not to have gone there. He married, May 1, 1690, Ann, daughter of Rev. Jeremiah and Joanna (Kitchell) Peck, of Waterbury. Their only son, Thomas Stanley, was born October 31, 1696, at Farmington, died October 13, 1755. He resided at Stanley Quarter in New Britain, Connecticut, and for his day he was a wealthy and prominent citizen. He married in Farmington, January 2, 1718, Esther, daughter of Samuel Cowles, of Kensington, Connecticut, died July 22, 1776. The eldest son of Thomas and Esther (Cowles) Stanley, was Thomas, born November 27, 1720, in New Britain, died in 1775, leaving an estate valued at £710. He married, May 22, 1740, Mary Francis, born February 5, 1722, in Newington, Connecticut, daughter of James and Elizabeth (Howard) Francis. Their third son, Lot Stanley, was born March 3, 1752, in New Britain, where he was a hatter, one of the first makers of fur hats in Connecticut, and died March 8, 1807. He married Rhoda Wadsworth, born September 22, 1754, daughter of Timothy and Mary (Cowles) Wadsworth, of Farmington, died May 13, 1819.

Amon Stanley, second son of Lot, was born March 10, 1778, and learned the trade of hatter from his father, with whom he was some years a partner, and whose homestead in New Britain he purchased. In later life he was a prosperous farmer, was a member of the standing committee of the church, which he joined December 2, 1821, and died February 2, 1846, leaving an estate valued at \$7,925.36. He made annual trips to "the West" (State of New York), where he exchanged hats for furs, and also operated a distillery for making cider-brandy, from his large orchards. Becoming convinced that the latter business was not reputable, though assured by his pastor that it was, he sold

out the distillery. In order to be rid of the hard characters tolerated by the new owners, he repurchased the property at a great advance in price and at the sacrifice of a valuable piece of woodland, and broke up the stills, selling the metal to a factory in New Britain, where it was made into useful articles. Amon Stanley married, October 10, 1802, Abi North, born November 21, 1784, daughter of Captain James and Rhoda (Judd) North, of New Britain. She joined the church December 2, 1810, was one of its most faithful members, "a kind and watchful mother," and active in persuading her husband to abandon the distillery. They were the parents of eleven children.

Henry Stanley, second son of Amon, was born September 24, 1807, in New Britain. He was an ambitious and industrious youth, and left the paternal farm at an early age. Before attaining his majority he became a partner with Alvin North in the manufacture of plated ware. This was a successful undertaking, and later Mr. Stanley was associated with Seth J. North and John Stanley, under the style of North, Stanley & Company, subsequently North, Smith & Company, and Henry Stanley & Company. The last firm comprised three brothers—Henry, Augustus and Timothy W. Stanley, and was merged in the Russell & Erwin Manufacturing Company, in which Henry Stanley was a large shareholder and director until his death, May 3, 1884, in his seventy-seventh year. He was among the founders of several other industries, one of which is the New Britain Knitting Company, of which he was long president and manager. Others are the American Hosiery Company and Stanley Rule & Level Company, of both of which he was president. After the death of F. T. Stanley, he was president of the Stanley Works. A large stockholder and director

of the Willimantic Linen Company, and interested in other manufacturing enterprises, Mr. Stanley gave a great impetus to the industrial life of Connecticut. He was distinguished for his admirable poise, high integrity and firmness of character. Of genial manner, though somewhat reticent nature, he possessed a fine taste, as shown in his beautiful mansion and grounds on South Main street. He gave judiciously and liberally of his wealth in promoting philanthropical, educational objects, and was ever an enterprising agent in advancing the material interests of the community. On March 1, 1829, he united with the church, continued among its faithful members until 1842, when the South Church was formed, and found him among its constituent members, continuing to his death. He married, June 10, 1829, Eliza Stanley North, born November 27, 1807, daughter of Seth J. and Elizabeth (Stanley) North, died April 18, 1837. She was the mother of two children. The junior, Theodore Augustus, was second lieutenant of Company F, Fourteenth Regiment Connecticut Volunteers, in the Civil War, led his company in the battle of Fredericksburg, where he was mortally wounded, and died December 31, 1862, in hospital at Washington. He was buried with military honors at New Britain, January 5, 1863.

Walter Henry Stanley, eldest child of Henry and Elizabeth (North) Stanley, was born June 25, 1830, in New Britain, in whose public schools he received his early educational training. After graduating at Williston Academy he engaged in agriculture on the paternal acres, which had come down through several generations of his forbears. He became interested in several of the local industries, and was widely esteemed as a useful citizen of pleasing manners and most kindly disposition. For many years he was a

member of the South Church, but was not active in church or civil matters. His kindly acts were many and his memory long will be cherished by his contemporaries, as well as by a filial family.

He married, September 7, 1853, Mary Jane Peck, of New Britain, born there, daughter of Elnathan and Mary (Dewey) Peck, a descendant of Joseph Peck, of Milford, Connecticut, who was born in England, and settled at New Haven, Connecticut as early as 1643, removing thence to Milford in 1649, where he was a member of the church in 1652. He is thought to be a brother of Henry Peck, of New Haven, and probably came with him. His home was near the residence now or lately occupied by Captain Cornelius B. Peck, and he died in 1701. He married (first) Alice Burwell, who died December 19, 1666. Their son, Joseph Peck, born 1653, settled in Milford. He settled his own estate by deeding his property to his children. He married, in Milford, Mary Camp, probably born 1660, daughter of Nicholas (2) and Katharine Camp, granddaughter of Nicholas (1) Camp, born before 1630, in England, who came from Nasing, County Essex, to this country in 1638. The fourth son of Joseph and Mary (Camp) Peck, was Samuel Peck, who lived in Milford, and there married Martha Clark. Their eldest son, Samuel Peck, was born May 21, 1716, in Milford, where he lived. He married Hannah or Anna Jennings, born about 1718, in Fairfield, daughter of John J., granddaughter of Joseph and Abigail (Turney) Jennings, great-granddaughter of Joshua Jennings, who was in Hertford in 1647, and Fairfield 1656. Samuel Peck, eldest child of Samuel and Hannah, was born August 22, 1736, in Milford, and died there, June 12, 1822. He commanded a company in the Revolutionary army, and was prominent in civil affairs. He married, July 7,

1762, Mehitable Smith, born 1740, died January 1, 1826. Their fifth son was Michael Peck, born August 12, 1773, in Milford, where he was a builder, and died December 27, 1861. He married, January 1, 1797, Mary Marshall, and they were the parents of Elnathan Peck, born August 11, 1803, in Milford, died December 28, 1865, in New Haven. As a builder's apprentice he went to New Britain to aid in building a church, and continued in building operations there some years. He was among the first to manufacture hardware specialties, and removed his business to New Haven five years before his death. He married, June 20, 1827, Mary Dewey, who was born July 2, 1804, in New Britain, daughter of Josiah and Mehitable (Kilbourn) Dewey. They were the parents of Mary J. Peck, wife of Walter H. Stanley. Through her mother, Mary J. Peck was descended from a very old and well known American family, founded by Thomas Dewey, who came from Sandwich, County Kent, England, and was one of the original grantees of Dorchester, Massachusetts, in 1636. He was here as early as 1633, however, and was a witness in that year of the non-cupative will of John Russell, of Dorchester. He was admitted a freeman of the colony, May 14, 1634, sold his lands at Dorchester, August 12, 1635, and removed with other Dorchester men to Windsor, Connecticut, of which he was one of the earliest settlers. He was jurymen in 1642-43-44-45. He died intestate and the inventory of his estate was filed May 19, 1648, amounting to two hundred and thirteen pounds. He married, March 22, 1639, at Windsor, Frances, widow of Joseph Clark. She married (third) as his second wife, George Phelps, and died September 27, 1690. Jedediah, fourth son of Thomas and Frances Dewey, born December 15, 1647, at Windsor, died 1718,

at Westfield, Massachusetts, where he settled in 1669. He married, about 1670, Sarah Orton, of Farmington, Connecticut, daughter of Thomas and Margaret (Pell) Orton, baptized August 22, 1652, at Windsor, died November 20, 1711. Their second son, Daniel, born March 9, 1680, at Westfield, died in Farmington, Connecticut, 1717. He married, September 27, 1706, Catherine Beckley, of Wethersfield, born about 1685, daughter of John. Their eldest child and only son, Deacon Daniel, was born August 24, 1707, in Farmington, and was a farmer in the southern part, now New Britain, having inherited the homestead of his father at the southern end of Stanley street. He joined the church in 1760, was chosen deacon, September 3, 1772. was a man of fine temper, ensign of the Second Company, parish of Kensington. He married, January 27, 1732, Rebecca Curtis, born April 28, 1705, daughter of Thomas and Mary (Goodrich) Curtis, died March 6, 1781. David Dewey, eldest child of Deacon Daniel and Rebecca (Curtis) Dewey, was born March 16, 1733, and died August, 1814, at Harwinton, Connecticut. He was a farmer in New Britain, and married, February 12, 1755, Esther Dunham, who came from Martha's Vineyard, where her family was prominent. She was the mother of Josiah Dewey, who was born January 6, 1756, in New Britain, and died there, April 17, 1838. In early life he taught school, was a farmer and man of eminent Christian character, joined the church October 3, 1754. He married, November 24, 1785, Mehitable Kilbourn, born April 23, 1764, in New Britain, daughter of Joshua and Mehitable (Mather) Kilbourn, joined the church January 30, 1780. Their youngest child, Mary Dewey, born July 2, 1804, became the wife of Elnathan Peck, and mother of Mary J. Peck, wife of Walter H. Stan-

ley. Their children were: William North, born March 4, 1855; Albert Walter, June 21, 1857; Hubert Augustus, January 21, 1860; Isabel, January 19, 1862; Theodore, March 18, 1864; Robert Henry, May 1, 1869, of Montclair, New Jersey; Mortimer Dewey, April 27, 1871; Walter Peck, January 18, 1874, who lives in Atlanta, Georgia.

WELLES, Martin,

Financier, Public Official.

Martin Welles, secretary-treasurer of the Travellers' Bank and Trust Company of Hartford, is a representative of one of the oldest families in New England. From the colonial period to the present time many of its members in the successive generations have been distinguished as brave soldiers, upright public officials, able members of the learned professions and successful business men and financiers.

While it was not until the twelfth or thirteenth century that surnames came into general use, the Welles family has been traced back to the Vaux family which derived its name from a district in Normandy. The name comes from Norman-French *val*, a vale, and its plural, *vals* or *vaur*, from the Latin *vallis*. The orthography passed through many changes: Wallys (1220), Wellys (1475), Wyllys (1463), De Well (1401-89), and De Welles, Welles (1283). One ancestor of the Welles family was named Eville or Everaux, meaning a spring, or waters.

The Vaux family is of record in Provence as early as 794, and is recognized as one of the most illustrious in history, having, from that period, held the highest rank in its own right and by royal intermarriages. Harold de Vaux, a near connection of William the Conqueror, founded the family in England about 1120. He was accompanied by his three

sons—Barons Hubert, Ranulph and Robert, all surnamed de Vallibus. Robert de Welles, born about 1145, was the great-grandson of Robert de Vallibus. He held the manor of Little Rayne, in Essex, England, and was the founder of the Welles family in that county. Recorded history and family traditions agree in stating that all of the name Welles and Wells who emigrated to the American colonies during the seventeenth century were from the county of Essex, England. From Burke's "Armory" we learn that many branches of the Welles family are entitled to coats-of-arms, a great number of which were granted by royal decree in reward for services rendered in the political agitations of different periods.

Thomas Welles, founder of the family in Connecticut and fourth colonial governor of the province, was born in 1598, in Essex, England, and early in 1636 came to Connecticut as private secretary to Lord Saye and Sele. The latter returned to England, leaving his secretary to brave the dangers and difficulties of the wilderness. Accordingly he (the secretary) proceeded up the Connecticut river to Hartford, where his name first appears of record in 1637, when he was chosen one of the magistrates of the colony. He held this office continuously until his death, a period of twenty-two years. At that time the magistrates constituted the highest legislative and judicial tribunal in the colony. In 1639 Thomas Welles was chosen the first treasurer of the colony under the new constitution, and this office he held at various times until 1651, when he requested of the General Court "to be eased of the Treasurer's place." In 1641 he was chosen secretary of the colony, being subsequently at different times re-elected to this office. In 1649 he was one of the commissioners of the United Colonies. In 1654, Governor Hopkins being

in England and Deputy Governor Haynes being deceased, Thomas Welles was elected by the whole body of freeman moderator of the General Court. The same year he was chosen Deputy Governor, in 1655 he became Governor, and in 1656 and 1657 he was again Deputy Governor. In 1658 he was chosen Governor for the second time, and in 1659 served his third term as Deputy Governor. At that time no man was allowed to hold the office of Governor two years in succession. Governor Welles lived in stirring times when many troublesome questions between the colonies had to be decided, and when it was necessary to exercise great wisdom in dealing with the savages. Largely through his influence, war with the Dutch was averted, and the quarrelsome Indians were subdued. He was regarded as one of the wealthiest men in the colony and one of its best writers. It is said that most of the early laws and important papers were drafted by him. Governor Welles was married in England, about 1618, the maiden name of his wife being Hunt. She died in Hartford county, about 1640. On January 14, 1660, Governor Welles passed away at Wethersfield. His conduct was in accordance with the highest ideals and he enjoyed the unlimited confidence of the people.

(II) John, son of Governor Thomas Welles, was born about 1621, in Essex, England, and came with his parents to Connecticut. He resided in Hartford until 1645, when he removed to Stratford and there passed the remainder of his life. On April 1, 1645, he was made a freeman at Hartford, and in 1656 and 1657 was representative. On May 20, 1658, he was elected magistrate of Stratford, his father being at the same time elected Governor. John Welles had previously served in 1656 and 1657 as deputy magistrate, and in 1659 he was reelected to the office. He

was judge of probate at Stratford and assistant in 1658. John Welles married, in 1647, Elizabeth ———, a native of England, and his death occurred in 1659.

(III) Robert, son of John and Elizabeth Welles, was born in 1651, in Stratford, and was one of twins, the other being named Thomas. Robert Welles was made captain of the train-band of the north end of Wethersfield in September, 1689, and his death occurred on June 22, 1714.

(IV) Gideon, son of Robert Welles, was born in 1686, and was appointed in May, 1725, ensign of the North Company of Wethersfield, being made lieutenant in May, 1731, and captain in May, 1735. He died March 28, 1740.

(V) Solomon, son of Gideon Welles, was born October 6, 1721, and in 1739 graduated from Yale College. Later he was appointed lieutenant-colonel of the Sixth Battalion of Foot. On September 18, 1802, he passed away, having nearly completed his eighty-first year.

(VI) Roger, son of Solomon Welles, was born December 29, 1753, in Wethersfield, and graduated from Yale College with the class of 1775. For a short time thereafter he was engaged in teaching a school at Wethersfield, but he early enlisted in the patriot army of the Revolution, serving as captain of a company of picked men no one of whom was less than six feet in height. Captain Welles served under General Lafayette at the siege of Yorktown, and was present at the surrender of Cornwallis. Shortly after the close of the war, Captain Welles settled in Newington, where he continued to reside until his death. He was commissioned general in the State Militia of Connecticut, and at the time of his death was a member of the General Assembly. On October 14, 1781, during the siege of Yorktown, he was wounded by a bayonet-

thrust in the leg, and General Lafayette, in token of his friendship, presented him with a sword. General Welles married, March 27, 1785, Jemima, daughter of Captain Martin and Mary (Boardman) Kellogg, and it was then that he took up his abode at Newington. His death occurred May 27, 1795. He was a man of commanding appearance—six feet two inches in height, and having blue eyes and light brown hair.

(VII) Roger (2), son of Roger (1) and Jemima (Kellogg) Welles, was born August 10, 1790, and was less than five years old when death deprived him of his father. When he was fourteen, his elder brother having entered Yale, young Roger found the responsibility of carrying on the home farm devolving upon him. He continued to take charge of the homestead until the death of his mother in 1829, and then resided in the ancestral home until 1855, when it was destroyed by fire. For some years he conducted a distillery, but the Washingtonian temperance movement appealed to his mind and conscience and he abandoned the business. For about twenty years Mr. Welles served as treasurer of the Ecclesiastical Society of Newington, and as a citizen was always ready to promote any good work both by personal influence and financial support. In 1844 he represented his district in the General Assembly. Mr. Welles married, April 16, 1815, Electa, born in July, 1796, daughter of Timothy Stanley, of New Britain, and on November 18, 1859, he died, his widow surviving him nearly twenty-one years and passing away on October 25, 1880. Mr. Welles possessed a rugged constitution, the result of a temperate life and simple habits. His physical strength was exceptional and he made local reputation as a wrestler. He was a man of fine appearance, being nearly six feet in height, and his strong men-

tality matched his bodily vigor. His sound judgment was combined with sterling integrity, and he was a conscientious Christian, always possessing the courage of his convictions.

(VIII) Roger (3), son of Roger (2) and Electa (Stanley) Welles, was born March 7, 1829, and received his early education at academies in Newington and Madison, Connecticut. He finished his preparation for college at Williston Seminary, and during the winter of 1846-47 was the teacher of a school in West Hartford. In 1847 he entered Yale College, graduating in 1851 with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. He then studied law under the preceptorship of his uncle, Judge Martin Welles, partially supporting himself meanwhile by teaching in the schools. In October, 1854, he was admitted to the bar and had a desk in the office of Judge Francis Parsons. In 1854 Mr. Welles was appointed engrossing clerk of the Legislature, and during that session reported the legislative news for the "Hartford Courant." In September, 1855, he went to Minnesota and formed a law partnership with William P. Murray, of St. Paul. In the autumn of the next year Mr. Welles became ill and, being advised to seek a change of climate, returned to Connecticut for the winter of 1856-57. In the spring of the latter year he went to Henderson, Minnesota, where a United States Land Office had just been established. There he formed a partnership with Martin J. Severance, but in the spring of 1860 returned to Connecticut, associating himself with his uncle and former preceptor, Judge Welles. The partnership continued until the death of Judge Welles, which occurred on January 18, 1863.

In 1864 and again in 1871, Mr. Welles represented Wethersfield in the Legislature, and during the session in the latter

year secured the passage of an act incorporating Newington as a new town. On June 1, 1874, he formed a partnership with the Hon. William W. Eaton and his son, and this association was continued for a number of years. On May 1, 1889, Mr. Welles was appointed financial clerk of the United States Patent Office, and retained the position until September 1, 1891, when at his own request he was transferred to the office of the assistant attorney general in the Interior Department. On July 1, 1893, he resigned that position and returned to Hartford, where to the close of his life he continued to practice his profession. For several years prior to 1889, when he resigned, he was chairman of the committee of the Hartford Bar Association for the examination of candidates for admission to the bar. On May 3, 1868, Mr. Welles joined the Newington Congregational Church, and from December 31, 1868, to January 4, 1873, he was superintendent of the Sunday school. In 1874 he published the church records in the "Annals of Newington." From November 5, 1867, to October 24, 1887, he served as clerk of the Ecclesiastical Society. He was one of the most prominent citizens of the town, and held various town offices, including those of selectman, assessor, justice of the peace and grand juror.

Mr. Welles married, June 16, 1858, at Prairie du Chien, Mercy D., daughter of Lemuel S. and Sarah (Coffin) Aiken, of Fairhaven, Massachusetts, and their children were: 1. Martin, mentioned below. 2. Mary Crowell, born November 1, 1860; graduated in 1883 at Smith College, becoming an instructor in the institution; now secretary of the Consumers' League of the State of Connecticut. 3. Roger, born December 7, 1862; graduated in 1886 at the Annapolis Naval Academy; now captain of the United States ship "Okla-

homa." 4. Sarah Aiken, born December 2, 1864, died November 3, 1870. 5. Edwin Stanley, born September 5, 1866; graduated in 1892 at Berkeley Divinity School, Middletown; lives on the homestead in Newington. 6. Lemuel Aiken, born November 18, 1870; graduated in 1893 at Yale University; now practicing law in New York City. 7. Grace Mather, born May 12, 1874; graduated in 1893 at Miss Burnham's School, Northampton, Massachusetts; married, September 3, 1895, H. Leonard Beadle, of Hartford. In May, 1904, Mr. Welles closed a long and useful life. His widow still survives him.

(IX) Martin, son of Roger (3) and Mercy Delano (Aiken) Welles, was born April 15, 1859, in Henderson, Minnesota, and received his preparatory education at the Hartford High School. In 1882 he graduated from Yale University with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. He was fitted for the legal profession at the Columbian Law School, Washington, D. C., graduating in 1885 with the degree of Bachelor of Laws. The following year the institution conferred upon him the degree of Master of Laws. During the time that Mr. Welles spent at the Law School he held a position in the United States Pension Office, which he resigned on the completion of his legal studies. He then went to New York, where he was associated with the Title Guarantee and Trust Company until 1893, when he severed the connection in order to become assistant secretary of the Bond and Mortgage Guarantee Company of New York. Later he succeeded to the offices of treasurer and fourth vice-president of the organization. In the autumn of 1907 Mr. Welles came to Hartford to assume the position of vice-president and director of the Connecticut River Banking Company, positions which he still retains. In 1913, when the Travellers' Bank and Trust

Company was organized, Mr. Welles became its secretary-treasurer, and these offices he has ever since continued to hold.

During the period of his connection with the New York financial institutions mentioned above, Mr. Welles resided in Westfield, New Jersey, and took an active interest in politics, being identified with the Republican party. He was treasurer of the town, and when it became a city was elected its first mayor. That was in 1904. For one year Mr. Welles was president of the Board of Education, and for a number of years served as one of its members. In 1916 he was appointed by Mayor Lawler a member of the commission to build the new high school, and is acting as secretary of that commission. In 1906 his health failed and he went abroad, remaining a year and a half, and on his return taking up his abode in Hartford. He is treasurer of the Young Men's Christian Association and the Charity Organization Society, and affiliates with Hartford Lodge, No. 88, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons. He and his wife are members of the Asylum Hill Congregational Church.

Mr. Welles married, June 12, 1888, Mary A., daughter of the Rev. William W. Patton, president of the Howard University of Washington, and of the children born to them the following are now living: Carolyn Aiken; Margaret Stanley; Mary Patton; and Roger Patton.

The prestige of the Welles family has been maintained and increased by men in various walks of life. Martin Welles is one of those who have upheld it as business men and financiers.

CASE, William Scoville,

Lawyer. Jurist.

William Scoville Case, now a judge of the Superior Court of Hartford, Connec-

ticut, comes from a long line of ancestors who have been prominent in the State of Connecticut since Colonial days. In connection with his ancestry it is interesting to note that he traces twice to Mary Bliss—first, through her daughter, Sarah Holcomb, who married Samuel Barber, the maternal grandfather of Levi Case (V); second, through Mary Bliss's daughter, Esther Holcomb, who married Brewster Higley. He also traces twice to William Phelps. Mary Phelps, the great-grandmother of Levi Case (V), who married Thomas Barber, was a daughter of William Phelps by his second wife, Mary Dover. Polly Humphrey, who married Levi Case (V), was the granddaughter of David Phelps, who was the great-grandson of William Phelps, by his first marriage.

(1) Early records show that John Case was a resident of Windsor, Connecticut, about the year 1657, and resided there until 1669, when he removed to Massacoe, which later became the town of Simsbury. He was the first constable for Massacoe, and was the first representative of his town at the General Court in 1670 and several times at later dates. He married, about 1657, Sarah Spencer, born in 1636, daughter of William Spencer, of Hartford. She died November 3, 1691, aged fifty-five years, and he survived her for a number of years, his death occurring February 21, 1703-04. William Spencer is of record in Cambridge, Massachusetts, in 1631. He was admitted freeman, March 4, 1632-33; was selectman in 1635; representative to the General Court, 1634-37; was one of the commissioners to frame a code of laws; was lieutenant of the first trainband in Cambridge in 1636. He is the fourth person named in the charter of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company. In 1639 he removed to Hartford, Connecticut, where he served as selectman, deputy and

a member of the committee to frame a code of laws. He died in 1640, leaving a widow Agnes, who later married William Edwards.

(II) John (2) Case, eldest son of John (1) and Sarah (Spencer) Case, was born November 5, 1662, and died in 1733. He was a resident of Simsbury. He was twice married; his second wife was Sarah Holcomb, born June 23, 1668, daughter of Joshua Holcomb, of Simsbury, and married in 1693. Joshua Holcomb was born September 22, 1640. He was a farmer, and removed from Windsor to Simsbury, where he represented that town in the General Court. He died in 1690. He married Ruth Sherwood. His father, Thomas Holcomb, was born in Wales in 1601; came to Dorchester, Massachusetts, in 1629; was made freeman in 1634, and in 1639 was one of those who represented Windsor and Hartford in forming the constitution of the colony of Connecticut. In 1635 he removed to Windsor, Connecticut, where he engaged in farming until his death, September 7, 1657.

(III) John (3) Case, son of John (2) and Sarah (Holcomb) Case, was born August 22, 1694, and died December 2, 1752. He married, January 24, 1716-17, Abigail, daughter of Lieutenant Samuel Humphrey, who was born May 15, 1656, in Windsor, and died June 15, 1736, in Simsbury. He married Mary Mills, born December 8, 1662, died April 4, 1730, daughter of Simon and Mary (Buell) Mills. About 1669 he and his father removed to Simsbury. He represented the town of Simsbury in the General Assembly, 1702-19 and 1722-25; was commissioned lieutenant about 1709-10. His father, Michael Humphrey, the founder of this branch of the family in America, is first on record in Windsor, Connecticut, where in 1643 he was engaged in the

manufacture of tar and turpentine. He also was a merchant of prominence. On October 14, 1647, he married Priscilla Grant, born September 14, 1626, daughter of Matthew Grant, of Windsor, Connecticut. The latter was the ancestor of General Ulysses S. Grant. He removed to Windsor in 1635. He was a man of position and influence in the town and church; was the second town clerk; was made freeman May 21, 1657; was a member of the Dragoons in 1667, and in 1670 was a deputy to the General Court. As early as 1667 he had received a grant of land in Simsbury, and with his family became a resident of that town. The date of his death is unknown, but his estate was divided March 19, 1695-96.

(IV) Captain John (4) Case, son of John (3) and Abigail (Humphrey) Case, was born February 19, 1718-19, and died May 24, 1776. He married, November 7, 1745, Sarah Barber, born April 1, 1722, died December 19, 1785, daughter of Samuel Barber, who was born May 17, 1673, and died in December, 1725. He married, December 17, 1712, Sarah Holcomb, born in 1691, daughter of Nathaniel and Mary (Bliss) Holcomb, and granddaughter of Thomas Holcomb, the immigrant, aforementioned. Thomas Barber, father of Samuel Barber, was born July 14, 1644, died in Simsbury, May 10, 1713. He married, December 17, 1663, Mary Phelps, born March 2, 1644, daughter of William Phelps, Sr. The latter was born in England in 1599, came to Dorchester in 1630; removed to Windsor, Connecticut, 1636; was a member of the first jury impaneled in New England; in 1636 was a member of the first court held in Connecticut and of the court which the following year declared war on the Pequots; was magistrate from 1638 to 1642, and in 1658 to 1662; foreman of the first grand jury in 1643; deputy to the General Court,

1645-49 and 1651-58. He married for his second wife, Mary Dover. She died November 27, 1675. He died July 14, 1692.

(V) Levi Case, son of Captain John (4) and Sarah (Barber) Case, was born December 14, 1760, and died at Simsbury, April 23, 1802. He married Polly Humphrey, born March 18, 1764, died January 19, 1849, at Hartford, Connecticut, daughter of Hon. Daniel Humphrey, of Simsbury, who was born August 17, 1737, in Simsbury, Connecticut, and died August 27, 1813; married, April 10, 1760, Rachel Phelps, born December 10, 1741, died September 23, 1809, daughter of Hon. David and Abigail (Pettibone) Phelps. Daniel Humphrey settled first at Norfolk, Connecticut, served there as constable in 1765. Not long after that date he returned to Simsbury. He and his wife were members of the Congregational church there in 1777. He was a lawyer; justice of the peace in 1778-1803; in 1787 was a delegate to the convention that ratified the Federal Constitution; and served many terms as member of the Legislature. His father, Deacon Michael Humphrey, was born in Simsbury, Connecticut, November 20, 1703, and died in 1778; married, September 15, 1735, Mercy Humphrey, born October 21, 1717, and died in 1793, daughter of Jonathan and Mercy (Ruggles) Humphrey. Jonathan Humphrey was born December 2, 1688, and died June 14, 1749; married, June 30, 1714, Mercy, daughter of Rev. Benjamin and Mercy (Woodbridge) Ruggles, of Suffield, Connecticut. Jonathan Humphrey received grants of land from the town and held several local offices. His father was Lieutenant Samuel Humphrey, aforementioned. Deacon Michael Humphrey, who married Mercy Humphrey, introduced the manufacture of leather in his native town of Simsbury. He was deacon in the Congregational church

there and later in the church at Norfolk. He represented Simsbury in the General Assembly in 1759. The following year he removed to Norfolk and also represented that town in the General Assembly. He held the offices of selectman, justice of the peace, and was town clerk from 1760 until his death. His father, Deacon John Humphrey was born November 18, 1671, and died December 31, 1732-33. He married, July 6, 1699, Sarah, widow of John Mills, and daughter of John Pettibone, Sr. She was born in 1665, and died April 3, 1748. He served the town as surveyor of highways, fence viewer, member of school committee, grand jurymen and town clerk. He was made freeman, December 26, 1717. His father, Sergeant John Humphrey, was born in Windsor, Connecticut, June 7, 1650, and died January 14, 1697-98. He married Hannah Griffin, born July 4, 1649, daughter of Sergeant John and Anna (Bancroft) Griffin. Sergeant Griffin had as a partner Michael Humphrey and they were the first manufacturers of tar in the colony. He held a number of town offices and owned considerable land. His father was Michael Humphrey aforementioned.

(VI) Hon. Jairus Case, M. D., son of Levi and Polly (Humphrey) Case, was born at Simsbury, Connecticut, March 20, 1802, and died December 30, 1874. He was educated in the public schools of Hartland, whither his widowed mother had removed with her family shortly after the death of her husband. Later he entered Yale College and was graduated from its medical department, after which he located first in Torrington, and after at Granby, Connecticut, where he was engaged in the active practice of his profession until his death. He was successful in his chosen line of work. He was elected to the State Senate in 1868.

He was a member of the Congregational church. He married, October 5, 1830, Mary Theresa, daughter of Hon. Silas Higley, of Granby, Connecticut, who was also descended from one of the early settlers of Windsor. She was born February 22, 1808, and died February 6, 1889. They were the parents of two children: John, who became a lawyer and died in 1890, aged fifty-seven years; and William Cullen. Hon. Silas Higley was born in Granby, in 1780, and died June 21, 1853; married Melissa Hayes, who died May 16, 1856. Silas Higley was admitted to the bar after a course of study in law, but believing himself called to the work of the ministry, he abandoned this profession and took up the study of theology. After the necessary preparation, he was ordained as a clergyman of the Congregational church, and held three successive pastorates, the more important of these being at Whitehall, Vermont. He was a justice of the peace for many years. His father, Ozias Higley, was born at Simsbury, Connecticut, March 2, 1748, and died at West Granby, June 22, 1827. On December 3, 1772, he married Martha Gillette, whose family was one of the oldest and best known in the colony. When he was about twenty-three years of age, Ozias Higley and his brother, Asa Higley, bought lands on the mountainside at West Granby. He was made freeman, September 19, 1775. He held various town offices and was often appointed to perform services of a public nature. His father, Captain Joseph Higley, was born October 21, 1715, and died in May, 1790; married, March 19, 1740, for his second wife, Sarah Case. That part of Simsbury known as "Higleytown" received its name from the family, there being no less than twenty-seven families of the name settled there about that time. Joseph Higley was well known in this

community. He was possessed of considerable land, holding various offices. His father, Brewster Higley, was born in Windsor, Connecticut, in 1680, and died November 5, 1760. On February 17, 1709, he married Hester Holcomb, born in 1682, died December 17, 1775, sister of Sarah Holcomb who married Samuel Barber, aforementioned, and daughter of Nathaniel and Mary (Bliss) Holcomb. Brewster Higley was only seventeen years old when his father secured for him a grant of thirty acres from the town, and during the remainder of his life he continued to accumulate land. He became a member of the military company at a very early age. Besides carrying on his farm, he was associated with his brother John in the manufacture of tar, and judging by the tools itemized in the inventory of his estate he was also a cooper. He studied and practiced medicine, though no record of his having been licensed appears. In 1726 he was commissioned ensign of the train band. He was highly esteemed by his neighbors for his splendid moral qualities, for his public spirit and for his sound business judgment. His father, Captain John Higley, founder of the American family, was born in Framley, July 22, 1649, son of Jonathan and Katherine (Brewster) Higley. His mother was a daughter of Rev. Jonathan Brewster, who died at Framley, August 14, 1656. He was chosen constable of Windsor in 1680. He was made a freeman in 1683. The following year he removed to what is now Simsbury, where he had purchased land. From 1686 until the close of his life his name appears on the records in connection with nearly all the important interests of his time. He was commissioned by Governor Treat as ensign of the train band. He was commissioner of Simsbury in 1688. During the twenty-two

years following 1687 he served thirty-seven terms as deputy to the General Assembly. In 1690 he was commissioned lieutenant; was commissioner from 1691 to 1705; in 1710 he was appointed justice of the quorum; in 1692 he received his commission as captain. He died August 25, 1714. His first wife, Hannah (Drake) Higley, died August 4, 1694. One historian says: "Captain Higley's career was a part of the history of Simsbury. He was a marvel of uniform courage, energy and industry, and must have possessed almost inexhaustible vitality."

(VII) Hon. William Cullen Case, son of Hon. Jairus and Mary Theresa (Higley) Case, was born at Granby, Connecticut, February 17, 1836, and died at Hartford, December 23, 1901. He prepared for college at the Connecticut Literary Institute, Suffield, and was graduated from Yale in 1857, with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. He then took a course in Yale Law School and completed his preparation for the bar examination in the office of Rockwell & Colt at Pittsfield, Massachusetts. In 1860 he was admitted to the bar at New Haven, and immediately entered upon a career which was to place him in the front rank of his profession. He was an indefatigable worker, neglecting no detail in the preparation of a case. He possessed exceptional power of concentration, and was able to state his case in a clear and convincing manner. He attained an unusual success in both civil and criminal practice, and acted as counsel in many famous cases. As a speaker he was forceful, and his strong individuality found expression in a style of diction that was striking in its originality. He was a man of wide and varied reading and he was familiar with the best work of our masters of literature. He was a staunch Republican and stood high in the councils of his party. He served

many terms as member of the House of Representatives and served as speaker of that body in 1881. He was a man of broad mind and of magnetic personality. He was generous and public-spirited, always ready to give his support to those measures that promised to enhance the public good. He married, in 1862, Margaret Turnbull, of Tariffville, Connecticut. They were the parents of two children: William Scoville, and Theodore.

(VIII) Hon. William Scoville Case, son of Hon. William Cullen and Margaret (Turnbull) Case, was born at Tariffville, Connecticut, June 27, 1863. He completed his preparation for college at Hopkins' Grammar School at New Haven, and was graduated from Yale in 1885 with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. He then entered the law office of his father, and was prepared for the bar examination which he successfully passed in 1887. He was clerk of bills in the sessions of 1887-89 of the State Legislature. In October, 1891, he was appointed law clerk at the United States Patent Office and held this position until April, 1893. He was appointed judge of the Hartford Court of Common Pleas, in July, 1897, and continued in that office until October, 1901, when he became judge of the Superior Court. He has sat upon the bench continuously in that court to the present time, his present term expiring in 1917.

He has a taste for literature, and in the intervals of a busy life has indulged his talent for writing. He is the author of a brief history of Granby that was incorporated in the "Memorial History of Hartford County," and is the author of "Forward House," a novel, published by Scribners, in 1895. Judge Case is a member of the Scroll and Key and Psi Upsilon fraternities, the Graduates Club of New Haven, the Thames Club of New London, and the Hartford Golf Club.

Judge Case married, April 8, 1891. Elizabeth, daughter of Nathan Nichols, of Salem, Massachusetts. They are the parents of two children: Mary, born January 19, 1895, now Mrs. George Hart, of Hartford; John Rodman, born December 5, 1904.

SCHNELLER, George Otto,

Father and Son, Leaders in Industry.

The family patronymic, Schneller, is of ancient German origin, and is referred to in Helmer's work on heraldry, published in the city of Nuremberg, Germany, in the year 1701. The coat-of-arms of the family has been in use between four and five hundred years, and during this period numerous representatives of the family have settled in the various principalities and states of Central Germany. The name, signifying "swifter, more rapid, faster," was originally derived from a personal characteristic of the ancestor of the family who first adopted it.

Arms—Lower half of shield azure with four spheres or, upper half of shield or, and half full figure of man with left arm extended from the elbow, holding in his hand three stems with wild flowers, the same azure, or and gules. Helmet, argent. Crown or, and issuant therefrom three-quarter figure of man between two buffalo horns argent, azure and or.

George Otto Schneller, in the generation just past, one of the leaders of industry and manufacturing in the State of Connecticut, and one of its best known inventors of machinery for use in manufacturing plants, was a scion of this ancient and aristocratic family, and was born in Nuremberg, Germany, June 14, 1843, the son of Henry and Elizabeth Schneller. Henry Schneller was a civil engineer and architect in the service of the government, and a man of promi-

nence in the city of Nuremberg, and his son was given the education which befitted his station, but prepared more fully for the life of a gentleman to whom work is an avocation, rather than for the strenuous career into which he later entered. The desire to see the world, a spirit of adventure, and a wish to have a hand in shaping a career for himself which would be of value not only to himself but to others, led Mr. Schneller to leave Germany and emigrate to America. He came to America when emigration from Germany in large numbers was just beginning, and when the vista of opportunity and economic independence which America opened up, was bringing material for future citizenship to our shores of the best and most valuable kind.

George O. Schneller arrived in the port of New York at the age of seventeen years, and for the first few years following his arrival lived in New York City, filling unimportant positions of a clerical nature, and devoting his spare time to learning English and becoming thoroughly acquainted with the conditions of living and customs here. The first connection which he had with the business in which he later became a leader, was in the capacity of clerk. This he secured with O. W. Bird, of New York City, a commission merchant who represented Osborne & Cheeseman, manufacturers of elastic webbing, of Ansonia, Connecticut. Shortly afterward he was transferred to the Ansonia office of the firm as accountant. In 1870 Mr. Schneller returned to Germany, and after a stay of two years came back to Ansonia, where he resumed his connection with the Osborne & Cheeseman Company. He was rapidly promoted, and in the course of a very short time became one of the highest paid and most valued employees of the firm. Shortly after his return from Germany, Mr. Schneller

spent some time in making an engineering map of Ansonia and Derby and the surrounding country, after the plan of the engineering maps made in Germany of the various sections of the country. Through judicious and well-placed investments Mr. Schneller had gradually accumulated a small fortune, and in 1876 he purchased a spectacle factory at Shelton, Connecticut, and immediately took over its management. He was thoroughly skilled in the handling of machinery and knew factory conditions well. He was talented as an inventor, and after his purchase of the spectacle factory devoted much time to improvements in the machinery used. The result was an invention which revolutionized old methods, and so increased the output and quality of the product that he was able at the end of six months to sell the factory at three times its original cost. Mr. Schneller's inventive genius had by this time brought him a reputation which made his service in demand by other enterprises in that section of Connecticut.

His work in the period following this first successful venture took on somewhat the character of the modern efficiency expert, inasmuch as he became a student of factory and manufacturing conditions, and an inventor of means by which factory output could be increased. He next turned his attention to the manufacture of eyelets. The manufacture of eyelets was then done under the most primitive conditions. After a short time Mr. Schneller perfected a machine which revolutionized the eyelet industry throughout the entire world. This machine turned out ninety pounds of eyelets to the hundred at the rate of sixty thousand a minute. Under the former conditions of manufacture fully one-half of the metal used was wasted; Mr. Schneller's invention overcame this diffi-

culty and saved over sixty per cent. of the material formerly discarded as useless. Mr. Schneller went to the aid of the business financially, and at the same time purchased the textile branch, which he reorganized under the name of the Ansonia O. & C. Company. Around this time he also organized the Schneller, Osborne and Cheeseman Company, which company in 1882 purchased a large tract of land from the Ansonia Land and Water Power Company, and through Mr. Schneller's inventions soon gained control of the eyelet industry in the United States and abroad. He also made improvements in the method of manufacturing corset stays, and because of the importance of his inventions and their effect on the business, founded the Schneller Stay Works, in which he was the controlling spirit. Mr. Schneller was in fact the leading figure in the industrial world which has its centre in the Naugatuck Valley. He also founded the Union Fabric Company, of which he was treasurer for many years. He was president of the Birmingham Brass Company, in which he took a deep interest, and which under his management became one of the leading concerns in that line in the Naugatuck Valley. Mr. Schneller was one of the most prominent of the industrial leaders who controlled the merger of the largest rubber concerns in the United States into one gigantic corporation. He was a director in this enterprise, and remained one of the most influential figures in the corporation until the time of his death.

Mr. Schneller's inventions were many, and varied and in almost every instance of a type which struck at the heart of old conditions and established a new era of efficiency. They ran the gamut from patent forms of buttons to complex forms of telegraphic apparatus, and established

for him the reputation of a genius in his line of work.

Despite the fact that the interests and achievements of Mr. Schneller's life would seem sufficiently large to tax the ability of a man of more than ordinary strength and talent, they did not stop short with his business. He was deeply interested in the city of Ansonia, which with the exception of a few years residence in New York, was his home. He was active in every movement for civic betterment and advance. He was affiliated with the Democratic party, and was elected on the Democratic ticket to the Connecticut State Legislature from 1891 to 1893. Aside from his official capacities in Ansonia, Mr. Schneller did much to further its interest in an unofficial way. He was largely responsible for the electric street railway that was constructed between Ansonia and Derby. As a business man of extraordinarily keen perceptions his advice and counsel were regarded as worthy of attention, and sought by the citizens of the town on matters both private and public. He was always active in the cause of education, and did much to further better conditions in the schools as a member of the board of education. Mr. Schneller was thoroughly respected by his fellow citizens, and was universally loved, as only a man who devotes his time unselfishly in the interests of others can be.

Mr. Schneller married, on May 1, 1873, Clarissa Alling, daughter of Sidney and Elizabeth (Remer) Alling, old residents of Ansonia. They were the parents of six children. Marie Eloise Schneller, the oldest daughter, was a scholar of exceptional ability, and died shortly before her graduation from the Ansonia High School, where there is now a memorial window in her honor. George Otto Schneller, Jr., (of whom further), has

succeeded Mr. Schneller, Sr., in the enterprises which the elder man directed.

Several of the largest and most important industries of Ansonia owe their existence to the business and inventive genius of the late George Otto Schneller, and are silent yet eloquent monuments to him. It is not too much to say that Ansonia owes much of her present position as a manufacturing city of importance in Connecticut to the presence in it of industries of the size of those controlled and directed by the Schneller interests. Mr. Schneller was a man of strong and magnetic personality, making friends who remained his friends for all time. He was a man who quickly saw opportunity and grasped it, and who had the ability to go straight to the heart of a matter. His methods of business were direct, honest, and open to the view of all who cared to see or know, and for his integrity he was appreciated and loved in Ansonia, as much as for his personality and character.

George Otto Schneller died in Ansonia, Connecticut, October 20, 1895.

George Otto Schneller, Jr., son of George Otto and Clarissa (Alling) Schneller, was born in Ansonia, Connecticut, on November 27, 1878. After having acquired the necessary primary education locally, he entered the Andover Academy, Andover, Massachusetts, subsequently taking an advanced course at the Hopkins Grammar School, New Haven, Connecticut. The death of his father and the necessity devolving upon the son to efficiently assume control of and ably continue the many and important manufacturing interests developed by Mr. Schneller, Sr., probably influenced him in taking a technical course of instruction at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Boston, from which he graduated in 1900. Since that time his



Walter R. Steiner

years have been given almost wholly to business, and the present standing of the firms with which he is interested in executive capacity, indicates that he possesses in great measure the able qualities of his father. At present he is treasurer and secretary of the Ansonia O. & C. Company, and member of the board of directors of the Schneller, Osborne & Cheeseman Corporation. His business ability and financial interests also have gained him a place on the directorate of the Ansonia National Bank.

Fraternally he is a Mason, of the thirty-second degree, and member of the Chi Phi fraternity. Socially he belongs to the University and Technical clubs of New York; to the Graduates, Country, and Lawn clubs of New Haven; to the Race Brook Country Club, of Orange, Connecticut; and to the Waterbury (Connecticut) Country Club. Religiously, he is a member of the Congregational church.

On September 29, 1915, at the Church of the Transfiguration, New York City, Mr. Schneller married Priscilla Jewett, daughter of William Eugene and Eva Richard (Jewett) Schweppe. They have one child, a son, George Otto (3d), born June 20, 1916.

STEINER, Walter Ralph, M. D.,

Physician, Hospital Official.

Walter Ralph Steiner, successful physician of Hartford, Connecticut, is the son of the late Lewis Henry Steiner, M. A., M. D., LL. D., Litt. D., a distinguished physician and scientist of Baltimore, Maryland, with which State the American branch of the Steiner family was connected for many generations, Jacob Stoner, or Steiner, the progenitor in America, having settled in Frederick county, Maryland, in the year 1733.

The Steiner genealogy makes reference to the early history in Germany of the Steiner von Steindorf family, from which presumably Jacob Stoner, or Steiner, sprang. Quoting therefrom, it appears that Maximilian Steiner was made a knight (Ritter) on November 26, 1311, by Ludwig of Bavaria; he was created so because he had "saved the life of Ludwig of Bavaria in a bear hunt, having freed him from great peril of life by seizing a bear that rushed at him, and strangling it with both hands." His king and lord gave him a knight's castle, which Maximilian made his family castle (Stammschloss), changing its name from Gunthersburg to Steindorf. He was killed at the battle given against Frederick of Austria at Muhldorf, "at the head of his faithful followers."

His only and posthumous son, Ludwig, was born in the nunnery of Wunsiedl, to which his widow had retired in her bereavement. The arms of the Steiner von Steindorf family bear at the foot of the shield the name Maxmylian Steiner, in red ecclesiastical letters, and constitute as a whole a true representation of the arms which Ludwig of Bavaria presented to the ancestor of the Steiner family at the tournament of Goslar. The diploma of nobility, as well as the letters which were confirmed by Emperor Sigismund in 1397 and announced at Erfurt, July 26, 1397, are to be found in the original in the Imperial Chamber at Wetzlas. A copy is in the archives of family arms (Familien-Wappen-Archiv) at Vienna.

The family of Steiner appears for the first time as a noble house in one of the archives of the Reichskammer of the Elector of Saxony, which is dated "Regensburg, 22d of the month of August, in the year of our Saviour, 1340." and had reference to a dispute between the house of which Ludwig von Steindorf, son of

Maximilian, was the head, and another noble house. And the record shows that Ludwig von Steindorf was placed under the imperial ban and his castle confiscated. Thereupon he went into a monastery at Goslar, and died there on March 27, 1342, "from grief and anguish at the rendition of so unjust a judgment." Three months prior to his decease, the Emperor annulled the imperial ban, "but the edict was concealed and held back by the trickery of the revengeful Bishop of Wurzburg."

The progenitor in America of that branch of the Steiner family to which Dr. Walter Ralph Steiner belongs, was Jacob Stoner, or Steiner, who was born in 1713, and who died in 1748. The "Genealogy of the Steiner Family" (1896) states that "it is quite probable that he was the Jacob Steiner who arrived at Philadelphia in the vessel 'Pennsylvania,' merchant, from Rotterdam, on September 11, 1731." He had settled in Frederick county, Maryland, before 1736. (One record states it definitely as 1733). The land upon which he settled was eventually purchased by him on July 26, 1746, the price paid by him then for five hundred and ninety-seven acres being sixty-five pounds. He was evidently a man of some means and prominence in the community, but left no will, and his estate was never administered.

Captain John Stoner, or Steiner, eldest child of Jacob, married Catherine Elizabeth Ramsburg. He inherited from his father the Mill Pond estate, and became a miller, which occupation, in addition to the yield from his landed estate, brought him "a large fortune for those days." Family tradition has reported that he was a soldier in the French and Indian War; he served throughout Braddock's campaign, and was in the quartermaster's department of the Continental army during

the Revolution. He was a prominent citizen, being captain of militia in 1775, and served as a member of the Committee of Observation for the middle district of Frederick county.

Henry, third son of Captain John and Catherine Elizabeth (Ramsburg) Stoner, or Steiner, was born in 1764, farmed his inherited land on the Woodsborough road in Frederick county, Maryland, and died in Frederick City, on April 24, 1831.

Christian Steiner, sixth child of Henry and Elizabeth (Bregel) Steiner, was born January 14, 1797, and died February 26, 1862. He married his second cousin, Rebecca Weltzheimer, born April 20, 1802, died April 21, 1862. Christian Steiner, as a younger son of a large family, had "early to start in business for himself." He took much interest in public affairs, was for many years a director of the Fredericktown Savings Institution, and was one of the founders and trustees of the Frederic Female Seminary. Member of the Evangelical Reformed Church of Frederick, in which he was confirmed in 1821, he served several terms as elder.

Lewis Henry Steiner, son of Christian and Rebecca (Weltzheimer) Steiner and father of Dr. Walter Ralph Steiner, of Hartford, was born on May 4, 1827, and died on February 18, 1892. He married, on October 30, 1866, Sarah Spencer Smyth, of Guilford, Connecticut. Lewis Henry Steiner was prepared for college at the Frederick Academy, whence he entered the sophomore class of Marshall College, from which institution he was graduated in 1846. Proctors who exercised much influence over him during his collegiate course were Professors J. W. Nevin, D. D., Philip Schaff, D. D., and Traill Green, M. D. After graduating at Marshall College, Lewis Henry Steiner entered upon the study of medicine at the University of Pennsylvania, gaining in

1849 the degree of Doctor of Medicine. Almost simultaneously he received the major academic degree, Master of Arts, from Marshall College, and in 1854 received the same degree (*honoris causa*) from the College of St. James, and in 1869 from Yale College. He began medical practice in Frederick, Maryland, but in 1852 removed to Baltimore to assume a professional capacity under Dr. John R. W. Dunbar, who conducted a private medical institute. As such he continued until 1855, when, having previously undertaken exhaustive research in natural science, particularly botany and chemistry, he resolved to devote his time entirely to the teaching of these sciences. "He was one of the earliest physiological chemists in the country, and his monograph on strychnia was well-known." From 1853 until 1856 he was Professor of Chemistry and Natural History at Columbia University, as well as Professor of Chemistry and Pharmacy and dean of the National Medical College. During the period of 1854-59 he was Lecturer on Chemistry and Physics at the College of St. James; in 1855 and 1856 was Swann Lecturer on Applied Chemistry in the Maryland Institute; and in the latter year reorganized the Maryland College of Pharmacy, serving as Professor of Chemistry there until 1861; was one of the incorporators of and professors in the Mount Washington Female College, Baltimore; and was librarian of the Maryland Historical Society from 1856 to 1861. At the outbreak of the Civil War, Dr. Steiner returned to Frederick and entered the United States Sanitary Commission, as one of its inspectors. In 1863 he became chief inspector for the Army of the Potomac, and, in recognition of his valuable services in the war, the New York Commandery of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States elected

him a companion of the third class in 1868. In 1865 he was elected president of the school board of Frederick county, and acted as such until 1868, reorganizing the school system of that county. In 1871, in the Republican interest, he was sent to the State Senate as member from Frederick county. He did good work, and was twice reëlected, thus serving as State Senator for twelve years. In 1876 he was a delegate to the National Republican Convention which nominated General R. B. Hayes to the presidency. From 1873 until 1884 he held journalistic connection with the Frederick "Examiner" as political editor, and in November, 1884, was appointed librarian of the Enoch Pratt Free Library, Baltimore, then established. He organized the library, which opened with 20,000 volumes and held the appointment until his death, which came suddenly in 1892. He was succeeded by his talented son, Dr. Bernard C. Steiner, of Baltimore. During his administration, the library increased to a capacity of 100,000 volumes, and to an annual circulation of 450,000 books, among the people of Baltimore. He was honored by many medical, scientific and other organizations; was elected a fellow of the Medical and Chirurgical Faculty of Maryland, in 1853; was fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science; was member of American Medical Association; correspondent to the Philadelphia Academy of Natural Science; corresponding member of Maryland Academy of Sciences; member, and in 1876 vice-president of the American Public Health Association; and was identified with the New Haven Colony Historical Society, as member; Hampton Normal and Agricultural Institute, trustee; American Library Association, vice-president in 1891; Maryland Historical Society, member; International Medical Congress in Phil-

adelphia; American Academy of Medicine, of which he was one of the founders in 1876, vice-president 1876 and 1877, and president 1878; and of the Society for the History of the Germans in Maryland, original member in 1886. Dr. Steiner received the degree of Doctor of Laws from Delaware College in 1884, and that of Doctor of Literature from Franklin and Marshall in 1887. His literary productions include: Translation of Wills' "Chemical Analysis," 1854; translations of nearly a dozen works of German fiction; many medical and scientific monographs; and the "History of Guilford, Connecticut," 1876. He was prominent in the affairs of the Reformed Church in the United States, and several times served as elder in the Evangelical Reformed Church at Frederick, and as treasurer of the Potomac Synod. In 1863, Dr. Steiner was one of the secretaries of the Tercentenary Celebration of the Heidelberg Catechism; in 1866 helped to prepare an "Order of Worship" for the church; in 1874, a "Hymn Book;" and, in 1883, a "Directory of Worship." With Professor Henry Schwing, he prepared two hymn books—"Cantate Domino," in 1859, and "Tunes for Worship" in 1884.

Walter Ralph Steiner, M. D., son of Lewis Henry and Sarah Spencer (Smyth) Steiner, was born in Frederick City, Maryland, on November 18, 1870. His preparatory education was obtained at the University School, Baltimore, and was supplemented by instruction under private tutors. In 1889 he entered Yale University for the academic course, and in 1892 was graduated, gaining the degree of Bachelor of Arts, followed in 1895 by the degree of Master of Arts. Resolved to qualify for entrance to the medical profession, in 1892 he proceeded to the Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, Maryland, and two years later entered the

medical department of that university, receiving the degree of Doctor of Medicine therefrom in 1898. After a term of service, during 1898-99, as one of the resident house officers of the Johns Hopkins Hospital, he came to Hartford, Connecticut, in 1900, and immediately opened an office for general practice, soon coming into notice as an able specialist of pathology and bacteriology. Since 1901, he has been identified with the medical staff of Hartford Hospital; his first appointment was that of pathologist and bacteriologist; he was assistant visiting physician, 1905-07; was appointed visiting physician in 1908; and since 1912 has been also consulting pathologist and bacteriologist to the hospital. Dr. Walter Ralph Steiner holds official connection with other Connecticut hospitals, being consulting physician to the Hartford Isolation Hospital, to the Hartford Orphan Asylum, and to the Middlesex Hospital, of Middletown. He is connected with many National and State medical organizations, being a member of: The Association of American Physicians, the American Climatological and Clinical Association, the American Association of Pathologists and Bacteriologists, the American Medical Association, the Connecticut State Medical Society of which he was secretary during the period of 1905 to 1912, the Hartford County Medical Association; the Hartford Medical Society, of which he is librarian, the American Association for the Advancement of Science, and the Congress of American Physicians and Surgeons, of which he has been secretary since 1911. By reason of his ancestry he holds membership in the Sons of the American Revolution, and because of historical leanings in the family, as exhibited in his grandfather, the late Judge Ralph D. Smyth, a former well known antiquarian, his father.



A. J. Norden

his brother and himself, he was elected a member of the Connecticut Historical Society in 1909.

A Republican of staunch allegiance, and an earnest member of the Congregational Church, Dr. Steiner has, since taking residence in Hartford, become well regarded in the city. His social affiliations include membership in the Hartford, the University, the Hartford Golf, the Twentieth Century, and the Megantic Fish and Game clubs. His contributions to medical literature include articles on internal medicine, pathology and medical history. Among his writings on medical history we may mention: "A Contribution to the History of Medicine in the Province of Maryland," "A Contribution to the History of Medicine in Maryland During the Revolution," and "Governor John Winthrop, Jr., of Connecticut, as a Physician." All of these articles have appeared in the "Bulletin of the Johns Hopkins Hospital." He is also the author of the two chapters on the diseases of the muscles in the seven-volume text book on "Modern Medicine" which was edited during 1907 to 1910 by Sir William Osler, and has appeared in two editions. Inheriting literary inclinations from his talented father, Dr. Steiner is an enthusiastic collector of old prints, and good literature. On June 15, 1914, he was one of the principal speakers at the celebration of the centenary of the Yale Medical School, in Woolsey Hall, New Haven.

WORDIN, Nathaniel Sherwood,

Enterprising Citizen, Public Official.

The Wordin family was established in Bridgeport by Thomas Wordin in the beginning of the eighteenth century or in the latter part of the seventeenth. The exact date of his coming to America from England is not known, the earliest record

of him here being his marriage on January 18, 1728, to Jemima Beardsley, daughter of David and Ann (Seeley) Beardsley; she was born in 1709. Since its establishment the family has been prominent in the civic, social and religious interests of the country in and around the towns of Stratford, and Bridgeport, in Fairfield county, in the State of Connecticut, where the immigrant ancestor, Thomas Wordin, first settled. In the six generations descended from Thomas Wordin the family has been connected through marriage with some of the most important and prominent families in the history of the State, among which are the following: Seeley, Odell, Walker, Wheeler, Cooke, Trowbridge, Leete, Booth, Wilcoxson, Sherwood, Fitch, Burr, Warde, Sherman, Nichols, Curtis, Porter, Wakeman, Hawley, Thompson, Welles and Leavenworth.

(II) Captain William Wordin, son of Thomas and Jemima (Beardsley) Wordin, was born in North Stratford (now Trumbull), Connecticut, and baptized there August 18, 1734. His mother joined the Stratfield church on August 8, 1731, and the North Stratford church, February 29, 1736. Captain Wordin purchased a plot of land from Ezra Kirtland on which he built his homestead, corner of State street and Park avenue. He was prominent in the affairs of the community, and served on the society's committee of the church, as well as on the school committee. In the American Revolution he was a loyal Whig, and was captain of a company of militia known as the Householders. He died at the age of seventy-five years, in 1808. He married Anna Odell, of Fairfield, Connecticut, daughter of Samuel and Judith Ann (Wheeler) Odell; she was born in 1737, and died in 1805.

(III) William (2) Wordin, son of Captain William (1) and Anna (Odell)

Wordin, was born in 1759, and died April 15, 1814. He was a resident of Bridgeport, and married Dorcas Cooke, daughter of John and Martha (Booth) Cooke. She was born in 1763, and died on July 25, 1854, at the age of ninety-one years.

(IV) Thomas Cooke Wordin, son of William (2) and Dorcas (Cooke) Wordin, was born in the Wordin homestead built by his grandfather, at what is now the corner of State street and Park avenue, Bridgeport, Connecticut, in 1787. In boyhood he became a clerk in the drug store of Samuel Darling at New Haven, and at the age of twenty-one he embarked in the same business on his own account in Bridgeport. Throughout his active life he prosecuted this enterprise with marked success, his store being in a building erected by him about 1816 on State street, just west of the old postoffice. He was one of the representative merchants of his time and was known for the strictest integrity as well as old-fashioned New England ideals and principles. Acquiring by purchase the Norwalk flouring mills, he remodeled them for grinding spices, and the resulting product commanded a ready market. To the city of Bridgeport he offered two thousand dollars to establish a public square west of Courtland street, but no action was taken on the proposal. He married, 1812, Ann Sherwood, daughter of Philemon and Hepzibah (Burr) Sherwood. Children: Nathaniel Sherwood, mentioned below; Lucy S., became the wife of Edmund S. Hawley; Susan, became the wife of Charles Kelsey; Thomas, died in infancy; Elmer and a twin brother, died in infancy; Mary; Ann B., became the wife of John W. Hincks; Caroline, became the wife of W. W. Naramore; Thomas Cooke, married Betsey Ann Plumb; and Elizabeth. The father of these children died November 20, 1852.

(V) Nathaniel Sherwood Wordin, son of Thomas Cooke and Ann (Sherwood) Wordin, was born in the Wordin homestead, Bridgeport, Connecticut, July 12, 1813. He received his early education in the district school conducted by the Rev. Asa Bronson, pastor of the Stratfield Baptist Church, and subsequently studied at the Easton Academy under the instruction of the Rev. Nathaniel Freeman, pastor of the Congregational church. At the age of fifteen he entered his father's business establishment as a clerk, and upon attaining his majority was admitted to partnership, soon afterward succeeding to full control as his father had decided to devote his attention to his Norwalk mills. Conducting the business with uniform success, he enlarged it to meet the increasing demands, and remained at its head until about 1850, when he withdrew and his younger brother assumed its direction. A very prominent and public-spirited citizen of Bridgeport, Mr. Wordin was actively identified with its local affairs. He was city treasurer from 1841 to 1845, and assessor from 1859 to 1862 and in 1867-68. He was a director of the Bridgeport Mutual Savings Bank and Building Association and of the Farmers' Bank (now the First National), and was an incorporator of the Bridgeport Savings Bank and the Farmers' and Merchants' Savings Bank. Through his efforts the Bridgeport Musical Society was organized, and he served as its secretary. In the First Congregational Church he was leader of the choir many years, and for half a century was clerk of the society. "In more than fifty meetings during that time he did not fail of being present to call the assembly to order, while his penmanship in elegance and correctness for that length of time is probably unequalled in the county." Mr. Wordin married, May 29, 1839, Fanny

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Augusta Leavenworth, born in 1812, daughter of Dr. Frederick and Fanny (Johnson) Leavenworth, of Waterbury, Connecticut. Children: 1. Frederick Augustus, died in infancy. 2. Helen Carlene, residing in Bridgeport. 3. Nathaniel Eugene, the subject of a following narrative. 4. Fanny Leavenworth, residing in Bridgeport. 5. Thomas Cooke Wordin, married Frances Cummins (now deceased), daughter of Rev. Frederick Patterson Cummins. Mr. Wordin died in January, 1889, survived by his widow, who died in 1892, aged eighty years.

(The Leavenworth Line).

Mrs. Wordin was a descendant in the sixth generation of Thomas Leavenworth, who emigrated from England and apparently settled in Woodbury, Connecticut.

(I) Thomas Leavenworth, immigrant ancestor, was born in England. The date of his coming to America is not known, but he is known to have been in New Haven as early as 1664. Little is known of him before his immigration to America beside the fact there is on record in the parish of St. Clair, Southwark, England, for the year 1664, the names Edward and Thomas Leavenworth. Whether this Thomas Leavenworth was the immigrant ancestor of the family in America has not yet been proven. There are, however, records of business transactions conducted in London by Thomas Leavenworth. His wife Grace came with him from England, and died in this country in 1715. He died August 3, 1683, at Woodbury, Connecticut. On August 20, of that year, an inventory of his estate was taken amounting to £225 2s. 1d. This appears in the probate records of Fairfield district; where also is recorded the fact that he had two sons and one daughter. His occupation was farming, and he probably settled on Good Hill, in the western part

of the present town of Woodbury. His wife Grace survived him and remained at Woodbury. In the State Library at Hartford are filed two bonds, executed by her on June 11, 1684. In February, 1686, she probably was still residing at Woodbury, and owned land at Hasky Meadow, about a mile from the village. She deeded lands to her sons Thomas and John on May 26, 1687, and other lands to Henry Deering, of Boston, Massachusetts, on May 28, 1687.

(II) Dr. Thomas (2) Leavenworth, son of Thomas (1) and Grace Leavenworth, was born in 1673, whether in England or in America is not known. He married Mary Jenkins, at Stratford, Connecticut, in 1698. She was the daughter of David Jenkins, born in 1680, and died at Ripton, in June, 1768. Ripton Parish, now Huntington, was then a part of Stratford. He died there on August 4, 1754, and was buried at Ripton Center. There is record of the sale of the house and lands of Thomas Leavenworth in Woodbury on June 10, 1695, to John Judson, of Woodbury, land inherited probably from his father or uncle. Dr. Leavenworth lived in Woodbury until 1695, when he removed to Stratford, where he resided until 1721. He became a member of the Stratford church in 1697-98, having on January 11, of that year, "owned the covenant." He obtained land in Woodbury from his father's estate and from his uncle and his brother John. On December 16, 1716, he bought land of Edward Burroughs. He sold land to his brother John. March 18, 1717, he received land near Robert Wheeler's. He signed a petition for a bridge in Ripton on February 25, 1719. In 1721 he sold his home in Ripton. Dr. Thomas Leavenworth and his wife became original members of the church at Ripton. He is mentioned in the records of the church as

Deacon Thomas, and as one of the society's committee and collector of rates. He received one and one-half acres of six mile division lands on December 31, 1728. Thomas Leavenworth was educated for the medical profession, and practiced in the vicinity of Woodbury and Stratford for several years; he was "a man of position, influence, energy, and wealth." He was interested in a copper mine in Woodbury, and had business interests in addition to this. In the distribution of his son Ebenezer's estate, in March, 1734-35, he received a bequest. In the same year he also had a controversy in regard to some lands at Ripton. The date of his will was July 6, 1748. It was offered for probate on June 12, 1754, and was proved July 15, 1754. Dr. Leavenworth was a man of wide culture and experience, and deeply interested in the cause of education.

(III) Rev. Mark Leavenworth, son of Dr. Thomas (2) and Mary (Jenkins) Leavenworth, was born in Stratford, Connecticut, in 1711, and died in Waterbury, Connecticut, August 30, 1797. He was graduated from Yale University in the class of 1737. He studied for the medical profession, but abandoned it to enter the ministry. He was ordained in 1740, and in the same year was called to the pastorate of the Waterbury church, continuing in that office until his death, which occurred fifty-seven years later. In 1760 he was chaplain of Colonel Whiting's Second Connecticut Regiment in the Canadian campaign; during the Revolution was a member of the State committee for raising troops, and the first signer of the oath of fidelity at Waterbury after the Declaration of Independence. His three sons served in the Revolution, and were graduates of Yale University. Rev. Mark Leavenworth married Ruth Peck, daughter of Jeremiah and Rachel (Richards) Peck. She was born in 1719, and died in 1750.

(IV) Colonel Jesse Leavenworth, son of Rev. Mark and Ruth (Peck) Leavenworth, was born November 22, 1740, in Waterbury, Connecticut, and died there in 1824. He was a lieutenant in the Governor's Foot Guard, accompanying that organization on the occasion of the Lexington Alarm, under Captain Benedict Arnold, in 1775, and later served at Ticonderoga. He was the father of General Henry Leavenworth, an eminent man in his day. On July 1, 1761, he married Catherine Conkling, born 1751, died 1824, a daughter of John and Katherine (Scaliger) Conkling.

(V) Dr. Frederick Leavenworth, son of Colonel Jesse and Catherine (Conkling) Leavenworth, was born in Waterbury, Connecticut, in 1766, and died in 1840. He took up the study of medicine and practiced in Waterbury for several years. He married, May 19, 1796, Fanny Johnson, daughter of Dr. Abner and Lydia (Bunnell) Johnson. She was born in 1776, and died in 1852.

(VI) Fanny Augusta Leavenworth, daughter of Dr. Frederick and Fanny (Johnson) Leavenworth, was born in 1812. She married, May 29, 1839, Nathaniel Sherwood Wordin. Mrs. Wordin died in 1892, and is survived by her daughters, Fanny L. and Helen C. Leavenworth, who reside at No. 10 State street, Bridgeport, Connecticut. A son, Dr. Nathaniel E. Wordin, is the subject of a narrative which follows this.

WORDIN, Nathaniel Eugene,

Civil War Soldier, Physician, Author.

Dr. Nathaniel Eugene Wordin, son of Nathaniel Sherwood and Fanny Augusta (Leavenworth) Wordin, was born in Bridgeport, Connecticut, May 26, 1844. He received his early education in the schools of that city, and pursued preparatory studies at Wilbraham, Massachu-



A. E. Wordin

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setts. On August 9, 1862, when he was but eighteen years old, actuated by a sense of patriotic duty, he enlisted in the Federal service, being mustered as a member of Company I, Sixth Connecticut Volunteer Infantry. He witnessed the *finale* of the great struggle in the operations before Petersburg and Richmond, entered the Confederate capital on the day of its capture, and General Shepley, chief of staff and military governor of the city, dictated the order which Private Wordin wrote placing the city under martial law. On June 3, 1865, he was honorably mustered out of the service at City Point, Virginia.

Returning to Bridgeport, he decided to complete his education, and accordingly entered Yale College, where he was graduated in 1870. He then took the full course of Jefferson Medical College at Philadelphia, and received his degree of Doctor of Medicine in 1873. Dr. Wordin has since been continuously engaged in practice in Bridgeport, and is known for ability, accomplishment, and success in his profession. For a period of seventeen years, from 1888 to 1905, he was secretary of the Connecticut State Medical Society, and in 1905 served as its president. He compiled and edited the centennial volume of that society in 1892, a work of more than a thousand pages. His connections with other professional organizations include the Fairfield County Medical Association, the Bridgeport Medical Association, of which he was secretary several years and president from 1883 to 1885, being one of three men in the forty years of its existence to serve more than one year; the Connecticut State Board of Health from 1890 to 1899, during which time he travelled extensively; the American Academy of Medicine, and the American Public Health Association. He devoted considerable of his professional

work to various institutions, among them being the Bridgeport Hospital, the Fairfield County Temporary Home, and the Bridgeport Protestant Orphan Asylum, having been the attending physician of these for many years. He was a member of the Sons of the American Revolution, occupied the office of historian in the General Silliman branch, and was a member of the United Order of the Golden Cross, of the Fairfield County Historical Society, and also of the Contemporary Club.

Dr. Wordin travelled extensively during much of his life, visiting all parts of the United States, Canada and Mexico. During these trips he was a close observer of the customs prevailing and the people who inhabit the countries he visited, and upon his return delivered a number of lectures which were illustrated from views taken during the trips. Among these are interesting ones upon Yellowstone Park, Mexico, Quebec, Ottawa and Montreal, and also one entitled: "My Recollections of the Civil War." These were delivered in the Public Library course which is given each year under the auspices of the Public Library Association for the benefit of the public. In addition, Dr. Wordin lectured to the nurses at the hospital, and read many papers before scientific and medical societies. He also delivered the annual address as president of the Connecticut State Medical Society in 1905, and in 1909-10 gave a number of public talks upon the anti-tuberculosis question. Dr. Wordin also wrote largely on historical questions. Among his articles, which have been published, may be mentioned the following: "The Medical History," published in 1897 in the four volume work entitled "The New England States;" "The Medical History of Fairfield County," published in 1889 in the "Fairfield County History;" a number of articles on

sanitary subjects before the American Public Health Association, and which were published in their proceedings; a number of papers which were published in the proceedings of the Connecticut Medical Society, among which may be mentioned: "Diphtheria, a Filthy Disease," "The Ophthalmoscope as a Means of Diagnosis," "The Germ Theory of Disease," "Nephrotomy," and several others. In religion Dr. Wordin was a Congregationalist, and served as deacon in the First Congregational Church of Bridgeport.

Dr. Wordin married, December 25, 1879, at Wilmington, Delaware, Eliza Woodruff Barnes, daughter of Julius S. Barnes, M. D., a graduate of Yale College, 1815, and of Yale Medical School, 1817. Dr. and Mrs. Wordin had one child, Laura Barnes.

Dr. Wordin died in Bridgeport, May 10, 1915.

BULL, Thomas Marcus, M. D.,

Dermatologist, Hospital Official.

Beyond doubt one of the most remarkable and characteristic changes wrought in this epoch of change and progress has been that which has occurred in the general attitude of the learned professions towards their own subject matters and scientific knowledge generally. In the past they were considered the conservators of old knowledge, and those who have been their most authoritative spokesmen have multiplied proofs indefinitely that new theories and even new facts, however well substantiated, were unwelcome and need expect no recognition by the learned confraternities. The hardships and persecutions of the pioneers in the realm of thought and knowledge in days gone by, bear ample witness to this intolerance, an intolerance so universally

associated with formal learning as to have often called down upon it no little popular ridicule and to have converted such a word as pedant into a term of reproach. But at the present time all this is changed, and it might even be urged that in some quarters there is even a too ready acceptance of hypotheses unconfirmed, and statements of what may prove to be pseudo facts. But this is only in certain irresponsible quarters, and the professions in general now occupy a most praiseworthy attitude towards knowledge, new or old, subjecting both to the searching scrutiny of modern scientific methods, and retaining or rejecting each impartially as it endures this test. Take, for example, the profession of medicine, and note the leaders and recognized authorities therein. They are in nine cases out of ten the very pioneers who might have suffered for their progressive views if the old intolerance had remained. It may with truth be said that in two senses evolution has had to do with this great change. In the first sense, it has played the same role in the development of scientific thought as it does with all living, growing things, bringing it into closer correspondence with its environment; and in the second sense, the doctrine of evolution has made a direct alteration in our attitude towards all knowledge, destroying the old notion that it was a thing that has been revealed once and for all from a supernatural source, and supplying the more rational idea that it is something that we achieve for ourselves with painstaking effort, and thus making us the more willing to accept discoveries and innovations. Although there are doubtless members of the medical profession that still incline to the old standpoint, yet their voice is drowned in that of the great majority of their fellows, for there are but few in these ranks who

do not accept the doctrine of evolution and all that this revolutionary belief involves. A good example of the type of physician now dominant in the profession may be found in Dr. Thomas Marcus Bull, of Waterbury, Connecticut, a man at the head of his profession, and a recognized authority on all dermatological questions throughout the State.

(1) Thomas Bull, the American progenitor of the Bull family of Connecticut, was born in Great Britain, in the year 1610. He sailed from London, England, for America, on September 11, 1635, in the ship, "Hopewell," Thomas Babb, master. It is asserted by some that he came from the parish of Southwark, in the city of London; by others from Wales. (The compiler of these papers regards the question as an open one). He landed in Boston, Massachusetts, and remained either in that city or in Cambridge until the following spring, when he was enrolled in a company of volunteers sent by the Massachusetts Colony to aid the infant settlements in Connecticut in their defense against the warlike tribes of Pequots, and as second in command under Captain John Mason, was conspicuous for his bravery in the memorable taking of their fort at Mystic, Connecticut, in 1637. He was known at this period of his life as Lieutenant and later as Captain Thomas Bull. His name is recorded as juror, December 6, 1649, and frequently afterwards. In July, 1675, he was selected by the Colonial government to command the forces sent to resist the demand of the Duke of York for the surrender of Saybrook, as one among others of "the most important posts" in New England. Major Sir Edmund Andros was intrusted with the command of the expedition to enforce this demand against the Colonies. His fleet arrived off the mouth of the Connecticut river (Say-

brook) in the early part of July, 1675. Here he was met by Captain Bull and Gershom Buckeley, whose adroit management and inflexible firmness not only frustrated the designs of the Duke, but drew from his representative, Sir Edmund Andros, the compliment which has passed into history.

The family name of the wife of Captain Thomas Bull is not known, nor whether they were married before or after his arrival in Connecticut. Her Christian name was Susannah. A brown stone slab in the ancient burying ground adjoining the Central Congregational Church in Hartford marks the place of her sepulture. On it is the following inscription: "Here lyeth the Body of Susannah Bull, wife of Captain Thomas Bull, deceased the 12th of August, 1680, aged 70 years." Adjoining this is another stone bearing this inscription: "Here lyeth the Body of Captain Thomas Bull, who died October, 1684. He was one of the first settlers of Hartford, a Lieutenant in the great and decisive battle with the Pequots, at Mystic, May 26, 1637, and commander of the Fort of Saybrook in July, 1675, when its surrender was demanded by Major Andross." There is also in the same ground an imposing brownstone monument "Erected by the Ancient Burying Ground Association of Hartford in memory of the first settlers of Hartford." One hundred and one names are inscribed on this monument, one of which is that of Thomas Bull. His name is also mentioned among the "Proprietors of the undivided lands of the Town of Hartford" in 1639. On the second day of March, 1651-52, he received a grant of two hundred acres of land at Niantick, from the Colony, as a reward for or in recognition of his military services in the Pequot War. At a later period he received an additional grant of two hundred acres "on

the east side of the Great River, near the Cedar Swamp." The land is mentioned in his will as "the land I received from the country." As above stated, he died in October, 1684 (more correctly, however, between August 20th and October 24th, 1684), leaving his estate by will to his children. The will is dated August 20, 1684, and recorded in the probate records of Hartford county, in volume 4, page 196. An inventory of his estate, entered on the records, page 197, was taken October 24, 1684, which values the same at fourteen hundred and twenty-two pounds. The children of Captain Thomas and Susannah Bull were as follows: Thomas, known as Deacon Thomas, of whom further; David, Ruth, Susannah, Abigail, Jonathan, Joseph.

(II) Deacon Thomas (2) Bull, of Farmington, eldest son and child of Captain Thomas and Susannah Bull, was born in Hartford, Connecticut, the date not known. He married (first) probably in April, 1668, Esther Cowles. He married (second) Widow Mary Lewis, daughter of the famous schoolmaster, Ezekiel Cheever. They were married, January 3, 1692. She died January 10, 1728, aged eighty-seven or eighty-eight years. It is believed that eight children were born of the first marriage, namely: John, Thomas, Esther, Samuel, Susannah, Jonathan, Sarah, David, of whom further. The will of Deacon Thomas Bull is dated May 7, 1703, and recorded in volume 7, pages 193 to 196. The inventory of his estate amounted to seven hundred and forty-five pounds, twelve shillings and one pence.

(III) David Bull, of Farmington, youngest son of Deacon Thomas (2) and Esther (Cowles) Bull, was born in Farmington, Connecticut, in 1687. He married Sarah Ashley, who bore him nine children, namely: Jonathan, Sarah, David,

Jr., Noah, Thomas, of whom further; Thankful, Abigail, Esther, Mary. His will is dated May 5, 1760, and recorded in the probate records of Hartford in volume 19, page 39.

(IV) Major Thomas (3) Bull, fourth son and fifth child of David and Sarah (Ashley) Bull, was born in 1728, and died in 1804. He was adopted by his uncle, Deacon Samuel Bull, of Woodbury. He was a major in the Revolutionary War. He married (first) October 10, 1754, Elizabeth Curtiss, born in Southbury, then Woodbury, and died of consumption, April 30, 1770, aged thirty-two years. He married (second) Amarylis Prindle, who died December 10, 1800. Children: Esther, Samuel David, of whom further; Nathan.

(V) Samuel David Bull, eldest son and second child of Major Thomas (3) and Elizabeth (Curtiss) Bull, was born in Woodbury, Litchfield county, Connecticut, March 30, 1763, and died there, October 17, 1810, aged forty-seven years. He married, in Southbury, Connecticut, January 18, 1801, Elizabeth Mitchell, born in Southbury, May 28, 1778, died in Woodbury, May 2, 1843, daughter of Jonathan and Elizabeth (Borland) Mitchell, of Southbury. Children: Thomas, of whom further; and David Samuel.

(VI) Thomas (4) Bull, eldest son and child of Samuel David and Elizabeth (Mitchell) Bull, was born in Woodbury, Connecticut, December 9, 1801. He married, in Woodbury, January 19, 1824, Susan Sherman, born in Woodbury, May 15, 1798, daughter of Aaron and Anna (Curtiss) Sherman, of Woodbury. Children: Ann Elizabeth, David Samuel, of whom further; Julia Emily, Susan Jane.

(VII) David Samuel Bull, only son and second child of Thomas (4) and Susan (Sherman) Bull, was born in Woodbury, Connecticut, March 12, 1826.

He was a prominent and successful merchant during his early years, and throughout his business life was associated with the Woodbury Bank in an official capacity. He was a man of talent and capability, and was highly regarded by his neighbors. He married, in Woodbury, March 12, 1860 (his thirty-fourth birthday) Lucy Ann DeForest, born in Woodbury, January 13, 1832, daughter of Marcus and Laura Colton (Perkins) DeForest. Children: Laura Elizabeth, born November 9, 1861; Thomas Marcus, of whom further; and Lucy Emily, born August 10, 1865, died November 28, 1871.

(VIII) Dr. Thomas Marcus Bull, only son and second child of David Samuel and Lucy Ann (DeForest) Bull, was born in Woodbury, Connecticut, August 27, 1863. He spent the first twenty-one years of his life in his native town, and in the local schools thereof gained the preparatory portion of his education. In early life he selected the profession of medicine for his active career, and all his energy was directed in that channel. After his graduation from the Woodbury High School in 1881, he entered the Medical School of Columbia University, New York City, from which institution he graduated with the class of 1887, of which he was secretary. He then spent a year as interne at the Skin and Cancer Hospital in New York City. For three years thereafter he engaged in practice in that city, and then returned to his native State and settled at Naugatuck, where he has since conducted a most successful and growing practice, extending over a period of more than a quarter of a century. From the outset Dr. Bull has specialized in dermatology and is regarded as having been extremely successful in his treatment of troubles of the skin, and at the present time (1916) holds the post of dermatologist in the Waterbury Hospital.

Dr. Bull has identified himself with the affairs of both Waterbury and Naugatuck, making his home in the former named place, but conducting his principal practice at the later place. He is also keenly interested in many other aspects of the life of these cities, and takes as active a part therein as his exacting professional duties will permit. He is a Republican in politics, but has held no public office except in connection with city educational matters, in which he is deeply interested. He is a member and has been for several years president of the Naugatuck Board of Education; is a trustee of the Naugatuck Savings Bank, and was president of the New Haven County Medical Society in 1912. Dr. Bull is a prominent Mason, and belongs to Shepherd Lodge, No. 78, Free and Accepted Masons; Allerton Chapter, No. 39, Royal Arch Masons; and Clark Commandery, No. 7, Knights Templar. He is also a member of Centennial Lodge, No. 100, Independent Order of Odd Fellows; Gavel Lodge, No. 18, Knights of Pythias; Naugatuck Tribe, Improved Order of Red Men; Naugatuck Golf Club; and is a director and chairman of the athletic committee of the Young Men's Christian Association of Naugatuck. Dr. Bull attends the Congregational church at Naugatuck, but it is probable that if he were asked what his religion was that he would respond that he was an evolutionist. He is a man of broad mind in this matter, and does not subscribe to a dogmatic theology.

Dr. Bull married, February 19, 1891, at Pittsfield, Massachusetts, Clara Belle Chapman, of that city. She was born in Pittsfield, April 1, 1870, daughter of Amos and Elizabeth (Hart) Chapman, the former named a farmer of that town. Children: 1. David Chapman, born April 26, 1892; graduated from Yale Univer-

sity in 1912, with the degree of Bachelor of Science, and in 1916 from Columbia Medical School, taking his degree of Doctor of Medicine, besides that of Master of Arts; he was connected with the Medical Corps of Squadron A, New York National Guard, during the mobilization of the New York militia in the recent Mexican troubles, and was stationed on the border; is now surgeon in the Twelfth New York Infantry, with rank of lieutenant; at present (1917) is an interne in Bellevue Hospital. 2. Margaret Emily, born April 22, 1894; a graduate of Wellesley College, class of 1916. 3. Elizabeth DeForest, born May 26, 1898; was valedictorian of the Naugatuck High School in 1916, and that same year entered Wellesley College.

Dr. Bull is a fine example of that sterling type of character that has become associated in the popular mind with New England and which has so potently influenced the tone of American ideals and institutions. Honesty and sincerity are the foundation of his character, a certain austerity of conscience, perhaps, which is never exercised fully, however, save in judging himself, and tempered in its action towards all others with a wide tolerance of human frailties and shortcomings. A strong and practical ethical sense, a happy union of idealism with a practical knowledge of the affairs of the world and strong domestic instincts—these are the marks of the best type of New Englander, and these are an accurate description of the character of Dr. Bull as his friends know him, and in his dealings with all men.

KIMBALL, Arthur Reed,
Journalist.

Arthur Reed Kimball was born February 1, 1855, in New York City, a son of

J. Merrill and Elizabeth C. Kimball, of New York City, where Mr. Kimball, Sr., was a successful merchant. He is a descendant of John Carver, one of the leaders of the Pilgrim Fathers and the first Governor of Plymouth Colony, and of Jonathan Edwards, a celebrated American divine and metaphysician.

Arthur Reed Kimball studied for a time at the Hopkins Grammar School, in 1874 entered Yale University, where he took the academic course, and graduated with the class of 1877. He then studied for a year in Yale Law School, spent another year in the law office of F. H. Winston, in Chicago, and was admitted to the bar of that city in 1879. He resided in the west for three years, during which time he had his first experience in newspaper work. The year following his admission to the bar he taught in a school, but he began his life work in Des Moines, Iowa, where he accepted the editorship of the "State Register." Later, in 1881, seeking for a wider sphere for his talents, he went to St. Louis and accepted the position of reporter in order to gain practical experience. A few months later in the same year he returned to the east, locating in Waterbury, Connecticut, where he became associate editor of the Waterbury "American." Later he became editor of the paper, in which capacity he is still serving. Mr. Kimball is a well known contributor to many magazines and other periodicals, namely, "The Century," "Scribners," "The Atlantic Monthly," "Harpers," "The North American Review," "The Outlook," and "The Independent." He is the author of the "Blue Ribbon Life of F. E. Murphy." He delivered a series of lectures on journalism at Yale University. He is a Congregationalist in religion, and an Independent in politics. He is a member of the executive committee of the Civil Service Re-

form Association of Connecticut, a member of the Century Club of New York, the Society of Colonial Wars, the Waterbury Club, of which he has been president for many years, and a member of the finance committee of Gaylord Farm, the State Sanitarium.

Mr. Kimball married, May 15, 1895, Mary E. Chase, daughter of Augustus S. Chase, of Waterbury, the founder of the Chase Manufacturing Company. Mr. and Mrs. Kimball are the parents of two children: Elizabeth Chase, born 1900, and Chase, born 1902.

BURNES, Charles D.,

Lawyer, Public Official.

Charles D. Burnes, lawyer, and whose life has been largely devoted to public service, was born in Berlin, Connecticut, August 4, 1871, son of Rev. Harvey E. and Grace L. (Andrew) Burnes. His paternal grandfather, James Burnes, was a resident of New Haven, where he was engaged in the business of manufacturing non-alcoholic beverages such as ginger ale, tonic beer, etc. He was one of the pioneers in that line of manufacturing. His son, Harvey E. Burnes, father of Charles D. Burnes, was born in Lee, Massachusetts, in 1840. He was educated in the public schools. Upon the outbreak of the Civil War he enlisted in Company I, Fifteenth Regiment Connecticut Volunteer Infantry. He was wounded in the hip during an engagement, taken prisoner, and confined in Salisbury prison in North Carolina. He was awarded a pension, and upon the close of the war pursued his theological studies at the Boston University Theological School, with the purpose of entering the ministry. He was ordained a minister in the Methodist Episcopal church in 1869, and his first charge was at Kensington, in the town of

Portland, Connecticut. He was a member of the New York East Conference of the Methodist Episcopal church all his life. He was a member also of the Grand Army of the Republic. He married Grace L., daughter of Hiram and Grace (Terrell) Andrew. The Terrell family were natives of Seymour. The children of Rev. Harvey E. and Grace (Andrew) Burnes are: 1. Charles D., mentioned below. 2. Rev. Everett A., of Bridgeport, a graduate of Dickinson College in 1896, and of the Boston University Theological School. 3. James H., Jr., deceased. 4. Grace E., of New Haven. Rev. Harvey E. Burnes died in 1910. His widow still survives, and resides in New Haven.

Charles D. Burnes attended the public schools in the various places where his father was called to preach. He prepared for college at Hackettstown Institute, and attended Wesleyan University at Middletown, Connecticut, for two years. He then decided to follow the profession of the law, and entered the Law School of Yale University. He was graduated with the usual degree in 1893, and immediately began to practice, opening an office in South Norwalk, where he remained for a few months. He then removed to Greenwich, where he has since resided. From the time of his arrival in Greenwich in 1894 until 1898, Mr. Burnes was associated with R. J. Walsh. Since 1898 he has practiced alone.

In 1894 Mr. Burnes was made deputy registrar of voters in Greenwich. He next served as clerk of the borough court from 1895 to 1897, and later was made judge of the borough court, filling that position satisfactorily and well for sixteen years, until 1913. During this time he served eight years as a member of the board of the meeting house school district and as chairman of the high school committee for one year. Mr. Burnes' en-

tire mature life up to the time of present writing has been spent in public service, during which time he has devoted his talent, energy and abilities to civic betterment and political reform. He has several times been a delegate to the Republican State Convention, and became Secretary of State on January 6, 1915. Mr. Burnes is a member of the Connecticut Bar Association, the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, and the Indian Harbor Yacht Club of Greenwich.

On February 6, 1895, Mr. Burnes married Elizabeth M., daughter of Thomas I. Raymond, of South Norwalk, Connecticut. Their children are: Dudley R. Burnes and Raymond E. Burnes. The family are members of the Congregational church.

ELTON, John Prince,

Manufacturer, Financier.

One of the greatest captains of industry of his day, John Prince Elton laid the city of Waterbury under a debt of gratitude which the city freely acknowledged. His love for the city of his adoption was expressed in public-spirited action often manifested, and in the industries he founded, nurtured and brought to successful fruition. While always bearing heavy responsibilities and cares of his own, he was never too absorbed in his own problems as to turn anyone away, and men constantly sought him for aid and advice. He was so free to extend to others the benefit of his own experience and judgment and to help the unfortunate, that it was a saying not alone of his own, that he was more troubled in mind over the affairs of those in whom he had but a friendly interest than he was over his own extensive business responsibilities. He was a member of the Episcopal church, and on the Sunday afternoon of

his funeral every Protestant church in the city was closed, as by a common impulse to allow the members an opportunity to pay their last mark of respect to the man all honored in his lifetime.

Mr. Elton was first and last a business man, yet he was the son and the grandson of physicians, his grandfather, Dr. John Elton, also serving as surgeon of Colonel Baldwin's regiment of Connecticut troops in 1777. Dr. John Elton succeeded to the practice of his half-brother, Dr. James Elton, and for twenty-four years was the leading physician and surgeon of Westbury, now Watertown, Connecticut. He was succeeded by his only son, Dr. Samuel Elton, who studied medicine under his father until the age of twenty, when the death of Dr. John Elton deprived the son of his preceptor and threw him upon his own resources. But he at once began practice, and for sixty years was the leading physician in the field in which his uncle and father had made the name famous. Although so young when he began practice, Dr. Samuel Elton possessed a quick intuition and rapidly grew in skill and learning, becoming widely sought for in consultation. He was plain in speech, almost blunt; but at times was jovial and playful as a boy. He acquired a comfortable estate which might easily have been doubled had the good doctor insisted upon the payment of his very reasonable fees. But he never took legal steps to collect a debt, and visited the poor from whom there was no hope of a fee, as faithfully as he did his wealthier patients. Honesty, temperance and economy were his cardinal virtues, and he went to his reward loved and respected by all with whom he came in contact. He married Betsy Merriman, of Watertown, and lived to a good old age. Of his seven children, John Prince Elton was the only one to survive his father.

John Prince Elton was of the sixth American generation of the family founded in Connecticut by John Elton, who came from England and finally settled in Middletown. The line of descent is through his son, Ebenezer Elton, of Bramford, Connecticut, who was lost at sea; his son, Ebenezer (2) Elton, of Harwinton; his son, Dr. John Elton, the Revolutionary surgeon of Watertown; his son, Dr. Samuel Elton, of Watertown; his son, John Prince Elton.

John Prince Elton was born in Watertown, Connecticut, April 24, 1809, and died in Waterbury in November, 1864. He attended public school in Watertown until fifteen years of age, and then became a student in the Simeon Hart private school at Farmington. Until 1832 he engaged in cultivating a farm owned by his father, but in that year renounced farming and entered business as a partner in the firm of Holmes & Hotchkiss, in Waterbury. The firm of Holmes & Hotchkiss was organized in 1830 for the manufacture of brass, Mr. Elton becoming one of the several partners in 1832 by investing one thousand dollars. The mill, located on Mad River, at first made sheet brass only. Mr. Elton, who was at first a special partner, became a general partner, January 30, 1833, the firm then becoming Holmes, Hotchkiss, Brown & Elton. In January, 1837, another reorganization left the firm Hotchkiss, Brown & Elton, that firm a year later becoming Brown & Elton, and so continuing until 1850, when Mr. Elton retired. The firm never incorporated, but from February, 1838, traded as a limited partnership, the capital stock never having been in excess of \$100,000. From time to time new articles of manufacture were added, brass wire, brass and copper tubing, predominating, the firm being a pioneer in brass wire manufacturing. The manufacture

of tubing was attended with many discouragements at first, but eventually became a very profitable and important branch of the business. In April, 1842, Brown & Elton bought a third interest in the business of Slocum, Jillson & Company, the pioneer manufacturers of solid-headed pins in this country. The following September they acquired the ownership of the Fowler pin machine, and in 1846 the pin making business of Brown & Elton was incorporated with that of the Benedict & Burnham Manufacturing Company, under the name of the American Pin Company, one of Waterbury's stable manufacturing enterprises. In 1850 Mr. Elton retired from the firm his health failing, and six years later the firm was dissolved, Brown & Brothers and Holmes, Booth & Haydens each securing one-half the business.

After the dissolution of Brown & Elton, Mr. Elton had no active manufacturing connections, although in 1845 he had aided in the organization of the Waterbury Brass Company, was a member of its first board of directors, and sat as a member of the board until his death. He had large corporate interests, however, and from December 11, 1850, until his death was president of the Waterbury Bank. In 1860 he established a private banking house, the Elton Trust Company, which later reorganized under the joint stock law as the Elton Banking Company. After his death and until 1877, the bank was continued by Mr. Elton's son-in-law, C. N. Wayland.

Originally a Whig in politics, Mr. Elton served in the Connecticut General Assembly in 1840-49-50, elected by that party. When the Whig party gave up the ghost, Mr. Elton aided in the formation of its successor, the Republican party, and in 1863 was elected a member of the General Assembly. In 1864 he was a

presidential elector, working hard for President Lincoln's reëlection, but two days before the general election he was removed from earthly scenes, too late to have his name taken from the successful Republican ticket. In religious faith he was an Episcopalian, and generous in his support to all the benevolences of St. John's parish. He gave liberally to all good causes, and most generously aided Trinity College. A public memorial service held in Waterbury brought forth a great number of testimonies as to the value of Mr. Elton's life to the community.

Mr. Elton married, May 18, 1835, Olive Margaret Hall, born June 25, 1816, died November 2, 1892, daughter of Captain Moses Hall. Mr. and Mrs. Elton were the parents of a daughter and three sons: Lucy Elizabeth, married C. N. Wayland; James Samuel (q. v.); Charles Prince, died aged five years; John Moses, died aged eighteen years.

ATWOOD, Lewis John,

Manufacturer, Inventor.

An octogenarian at his death, Mr. Atwood was one of that notable group of far-sighted, earnest, able and energetic men whose lives are reflected in the present manufacturing and commercial greatness of the city of Waterbury. Through skillful management of men, through his own inventive genius, mechanical skill and business ability; by building upon those foundation stones of success, honor, integrity and energy—he made his way to the very foremost rank among the builders of a city, and when at the age of eighty-two he was gathered to his fathers, the work of his life was done and well done. To his city he leaves a noble and inspiring memory, and to all who knew him comes fond recollections of one

who filled to completeness the Biblical description of the man who should stand before kings—"diligent in business, fervent in spirit, serving the Lord."

Mr. Atwood was of the seventh generation of his family in Connecticut, descending from Dr. Thomas Atwood, a captain of horse in Cromwell's army, who settled in Plymouth about 1650, removed to Wethersfield, Connecticut, not later than 1663, and there died in 1682. The usefulness of his life in America was an inspiration to his many descendants, and who shall deny that the memory of the good doctor inspired his descendant, Lewis John Atwood. Dr. Thomas Atwood, from the brick mansion he built in Wethersfield, rode forth on his errands of healing and mercy in every direction to Saybrook, to Waterbury, and to wherever "the call came from." He married, when fifty-nine years of age, Abigail ———, a girl of seventeen, whom he had first seen a babe in her mother's arms while being entertained in the first home which welcomed him on arriving at Plymouth.

Dr. Thomas was succeeded by his son, Dr. Jonathan Atwood, who settled at Woodbury, where he was one of the first physicians. He married Sarah Terrill. The line of descent from Dr. Jonathan Atwood is through his son, Oliver Atwood, of Woodbury; his son, Deacon Nathan Atwood, of Woodbury; his son, Nathan (2) Atwood, of Watertown; his son, Norman Atwood, of Goshen; his son, Lewis John Atwood, to whose memory this tribute of respect is offered.

Lewis John Atwood, son of Norman and Abigail (Woodward) Atwood, was born at Goshen, Connecticut, April 8, 1827, died in Waterbury, February 23, 1909. He attended the public schools, and even in early life displayed decided mechanical genius. His childhood was spent on the farm and in the village of

Goshen, but when twelve years of age he was thrown upon his own resources. The first position he secured was as clerk in a Watertown store, and from twelve to seventeen he was employed in store, grist mill, saw mill and on a farm. In 1845 he secured employment in Waterbury as a mercantile clerk, but in 1848, having reached legal age and possessing a small capital saved from his earnings, he embarked in a manufacturing enterprise in Waterbury. Sixty-one years passed ere death removed him from the scene of action, and during that period the young man of 1848 won front rank among the industrial and financial leaders of a city of large and varied manufacturing interests.

His first entrance into the manufacturing field was in partnership with Samuel Maltby, of Northford, Connecticut. For a short time they manufactured buckles and buttons, but finding their capital insufficient to carry on a successful business, Mr. Atwood withdrew and again became a clerk. Later he started a small plant of his own, making daguerreotype cases, lamp burners and other brass goods. This venture was a success, and in 1869 he became a member of the newly organized firm of Holmes, Booth & Atwood, later incorporated as the Holmes, Booth & Atwood Company, which later became the now well known Plume & Atwood Manufacturing Company. On first entering the firm, Mr. Atwood was placed in that department of the company manufacturing burners for kerosene lamps, and in that field his inventive genius shone at its brightest. During a period of forty years he had seventy patents issued to him, many of which were basic, proved of great value, and brought him large financial returns. He invented many burners, several lamps of superior design and fixtures of various kinds, probably no man

ever doing more to light and brighten homes where oil or kerosene is used as the illuminant. His department prospered greatly under his management and through his skill, and when the firm incorporated Mr. Atwood became one of the heaviest stockholders. But his inventions were not confined to lamps and lamp fixtures, one of the methods of reclaiming "scrap" metal now in general use being invented by him. This is an ingenious hydraulic press which forces the scrap metal into compact form to prepare it for remelting, the press accomplishing that work much better and at less expense than the old way of pounding the metal with hammers in a cast iron vessel. The business of the company grew to large proportions, and became one of the most prosperous industries of Waterbury. When the firm became a corporation in 1874, Mr. Atwood was elected secretary, and until 1890 served in that capacity. In 1890 he was elected president, and during the nineteen years which intervened until his death most ably guided the corporation with which he was so intimately connected for forty years. He was also manager of the American Ring Company, a concern in which he first became interested in 1865.

The clear vision and progressive spirit displayed by Mr. Atwood in creating and conducting successful industrial enterprises was also used to elevate the moral tone of the city, and to place its benevolences and institutions upon a firmer, better basis. He was an earnest and a very practical Christian, believing that "faith without works is dead." He was a deacon of the Second Congregational Church of Waterbury, served on the building committee which was in charge of the erection of the present fine church edifice, gave liberally to all the benevolences of the church, and was one of its strong

pillars of support. For five years he served as president of the Young Men's Christian Association, and when the Association built and paid for its present home he was a member of the building committee and a generous giver. There was no appeal made to him in the name of charity, no matter from which organization, that went unanswered, and his private benefactions were large. Faithful, upright and conscientious in all matters, business or private, his life was at once an example and an inspiration. In his spoken advice to young men who would succeed in life, he gave this word: "Be honest and truthful; lose sight of yourself in your interest in your employers' prosperity; have the courage of your convictions in matters of right and wrong; use the best judgment at your command in dealing with men and affairs; be kindly and considerate in your relations with others; give good heed to the needs of your higher nature and you will not fail to succeed in life."

Mr. Atwood married, January 12, 1852, Sarah Elizabeth Platt. They were the parents of two daughters and a son: Irving Lewis Atwood, born May 19, 1861, married Jennie Ford and resides in Waterbury. The eldest daughter, Elizabeth Elvina Atwood, died in childhood. The second child, Frances Finette Atwood, now deceased, married Albert J. Blakesley.

WHITE, George Luther,

Enterprising Citizen.

A native son of Connecticut, the State to which his American ancestor, Elder John White, came over two centuries prior to his own birth, leaving children and grandchildren to carry forward the work of their sires, George Luther White, as business man and citizen, fulfilled all

the obligations of life, shed additional lustre upon the honored name he bore, and left to posterity the record of a valuable, just and upright life. With the exception of five years spent in Minnesota during the summer and in California during the winter months, his life was spent in Waterbury, a city to whose manufacturing greatness his father, Luther Chapin White, had largely contributed. Could the record of the lives of these two men be erased from Waterbury annals, a great void would be created, as both men were active in business, church and society organizations for well over half a century, and for a decade were contemporaries in business life.

George Luther White was of the ninth generation of the family founded in Connecticut by Elder John White, who came in the ship "Lyon," arriving at Boston, September 16, 1632, and settling in Hartford, Connecticut, in 1635. Middletown, Connecticut, became the family home in 1650, and there the five following generations were seated—Nathaniel, son of the founder; Jacob, son of Nathaniel; John, son of Jacob; Jacob (2), son of John; and John (3), son of Jacob White. In the seventh generation, Jacob (3) White, a tanner, moved to Sandisfield, Massachusetts, in 1819, but twelve years later returned to Middletown. During his residence in Sandisfield, his son, Luther Chapin, was born.

Luther Chapin White, son of Jacob (3) and Susan (Sage) White, was born in Sandisfield, Massachusetts, December 25, 1831, died in Waterbury, Connecticut, April 5, 1893. After a life of varied activity in different fields, he finally in 1853 settled in Waterbury, and from that year until his death was a prominent factor in the business life of that city. In 1851 he invented and patented a valuable improvement in lamp burners, formed a partner-

ship with Frank Smith, and as White & Smith manufactured burners in Meriden. In 1853 they removed their business to Waterbury, and September 3, 1853, organized the City Manufacturing Company, of which Mr. White was president. Mr. Smith died in 1854, Mr. White purchasing his interest from his heirs and continuing the business for fifteen years. During those years his business greatly increased and factory space more than quadrupled. In February, 1886, in partnership with Captain Alfred Wells, trading as White & Wells, he built a factory on Bank street and continued the paper box manufacturing business purchased from the estate of his brother. On July 1 he sold his interest in the City Manufacturing Company, retaining the button-back department, which he removed to the Bank street factory. He personally conducted the business of White & Wells until July 1, 1888, when he formed the L. C. White Company, of which he was president. At the time of his death in 1893, he was president and the largest stockholder in the Southford Paper Company; president of the L. C. White Company; was largely interested in straw-board manufacture in the west; was principal owner of the Leland type distributing machine; and had other important interests. He was a member of the First Congregational Church of Waterbury, liberal in his benefactions, was a close observer of men and things, was fond of travel, and possessed a cheerful, happy disposition. He was strong in his likes and dislikes, deeply attached to his family, and sought for his children the greatest good. He married, November 28, 1844, Jane Amelia Moses, of Waterbury.

George Luther White, second son of Luther Chapin and Jane Amelia (Moses) White, was born in Meriden, Connecticut, July 15, 1852, and died in Waterbury.

His parents moved to Waterbury in 1853, and there he secured his early education in private and high schools. He continued his studies at the "Gunnery," Washington, Connecticut, but at the age of sixteen a serious affection of the lung compelled him to leave school and seek a different clime. The next five years were spent in Minnesota and California; then, restored to health, he returned in 1876 to Connecticut to begin an active business career. From 1880 until 1885 he was secretary of the Southford Paper Company of Southford, Connecticut. From 1885 until 1888 he was engaged in the lumber business in Hartford, closing up the business of William S. White & Company. In 1888 he became associated with the firm of White & Wells, and upon the organization of the L. C. White Company, July 1, 1888, was elected its secretary and treasurer. Upon the retirement of Edward L. White in 1892, he became the active manager of the White & Wells Company, and after the death of his honored father in 1893 succeeded him as president of that company. He continued active in the business world, acquired wide and varied interests of importance, and at the time of his death was president of the L. C. White Company; the White & Wells Company; Fuller-Burr Company of New York City; William B. Van Buren Company (Inc.) of New York City; New England Watch Company of Waterbury; vice-president of the Philadelphia Paper Manufacturing Company of Philadelphia; director of the Colonial Trust Company and of the Dime Savings Bank, both of Waterbury.

Notwithstanding his weighty business responsibilities, Mr. White did not slavishly devote himself to the sordid affairs of life, but spent many hours in catering to his love of out-of-doors and in the social intercourse of club life. He was

an ex-president of the Waterbury Country and the Waterbury clubs; member of the New Haven Country Club; the Farmington Country Club; the Metabetchoun Fish and Game Clubs of Canada; the Home Club of Waterbury; and the Union League of New York City. He was a Republican in politics, and in religious preference a Congregationalist, attending the First Church of Waterbury.

Mr. White married, April 15, 1874, at Fairfield, Connecticut, Julia Phelps Haring, born in New York, March 30, 1852, daughter of James Demarest and Caroline (Phelps) Haring. She is a lineal descendant of John Haring, born at Hoorn Castle, Hoorn, North Holland, in 1551, and of John Haring, born in Hoorn, December 26, 1633, who came to New Netherlands in 1650. On the maternal side, Mrs. White traces in lineal line to William Phelps, born in Tewkesbury, England, August 17, 1599, died in Windsor, Connecticut, July 16, 1672, a grandson of James Phelps, of Tewkesbury, and son of William Phelps, of Tewkesbury, baptized August 4, 1560.

George Luther and Julia (Phelps) Haring were the parents of a daughter and two sons: Caroline Haring, married Robert Foote Griggs; William Henry White, married Mary Elizabeth Wade; George Luther (2) White, married Carolyn A. Armstrong. Both sons are prominent in Waterbury business life.

BRONSON, Julius Hobart,

Manufacturer, Financier.

Although not a native son of Connecticut, Mr. Bronson at the age of eighteen months was brought to the home of his grandfather, Judge Bennet Bronson, in Waterbury, and there has passed a long and useful life, one filled with active, successful effort, and abounding in good

deeds. He is a son of Rev. Thomas Bronson, grandson of Judge Bennet Bronson, great-grandson of Deacon Stephen Bronson, son of Thomas Bronson, son of Lieutenant Thomas Bronson (all of whom were born in Waterbury, Connecticut), son of Isaac Bronson, born in Farmington, but long a resident of Waterbury, son of John Bronson, who was living in Hartford, Connecticut, in 1639, a proprietor "by courtesie of the town." Thus but by the mere accident of birth in the adjoining State of New York, Mr. Bronson is a true son of Connecticut, seven generations of his ancestors having lived in the State, six of them native born.

Judge Bennet Bronson, a graduate of Yale, 1797, was a lawyer admitted to the bar in 1802; assistant judge of the county court in 1812; one of the first burgesses of Waterbury in 1825; representative to the General Assembly in 1829. He was a good lawyer, a safe counsellor and a conveyancer, but not a ready speaker. He was wedded to old ways and customs, opposed the heating of the meeting house, and when the congregation began sitting during prayer and standing while the hymns were sung, he refused to change, but knelt and sat according to the old custom. He was one of the first trustees of the Second Academy; was elected deacon of the First Church, June 10, 1838, considered the matter three months, then notified the congregation that he consented "to perform for a time at least the duties of that office." He, however, held the office five years. He inherited a fair estate from his father, and soon became one of the leading capitalists of the town. He was engaged in manufacturing; was a large landowner and successful farmer; was the first president of the Waterbury Bank, and held that position until his death. In his will he left \$200 for books for a pastor's library, and in

1857 the books were bought. He died December 11, 1850, aged seventy-five.

Rev. Thomas Bronson, son of Judge Bennet Bronson, was born in Waterbury, January 4, 1808, died there, April 20, 1851. He was a graduate of Yale, 1829, and was a student at Yale Law School, but later studied theology at New Haven and Andover. He began preaching in 1835, but was not regularly licensed until 1838. He was never ordained, but served several pulpits in Connecticut and New York, among them Sandy Hill, New York, where his son, Julius Hobart Bronson, was born. Late in 1843 he gave up the ministry and went south, taught school in Smithfield, Virginia, then moved to Quincy, Illinois, where he taught until the death of his father in 1850. He returned to Waterbury in 1851, dying soon after his return. He was an invalid all his life, rheumatic fever, which affected his heart proving an obstacle which prevented the energetic pursuit of a profession. He married, February 13, 1839, Cynthia Elizabeth Bartlett, who died February 13, 1852, daughter of Cyrus M. Bartlett, of Hartford, Connecticut. They were the parents of a daughter, Harriet Anna, married Rev. Peter V. Finch, and of two sons—Julius Hobart, mentioned below; and Dr. Edward Bennet Bronson, of New York City.

Julius Hobart Bronson was born at Sandy Hill, New York, April 30, 1842. From the age of eighteen months he was reared under the eye of his grandfather, Judge Bronson, in his Waterbury home, and at the age of nine years was orphaned, his mother dying a year later. His first institutional education was obtained at a boarding school at Ellinton, and he was prepared for college at Phillips Andover Academy. Illness prevented his entering college, and later he engaged with B. P. Chatfield, of Waterbury, as a building contractor and dealer in building mate-

rials. He continued in that line for several years when ill health again compelled him to change his plans. He was out of business for three years until 1875, then, having regained his health, he became manager of the Oakville Company, a corporation of which he has been for many years president and treasurer. The plant of the company erected in 1869 has been greatly enlarged and improved, the company manufacturing pins, safety pins and numerous wire articles. On September 30, 1910, Mr. Bronson was elected president of the Citizens' National Bank of Waterbury, an institution of which he had been a director and vice-president for several years. He was a member of the first board of managers of the Waterbury Club, and vice-president. He has been secretary of the Hospital Association since its reorganization, and is also a director. He is a wise, capable man of affairs, and safely guides the institutions over which he has executive control.

Mr. Bronson married, November 16, 1886, Edith Terry, daughter of Roderick Terry, of Hartford, and has an only son, Bennet (2) Bronson, born December 3, 1887.

ELTON, James Samuel,

Manufacturer, Legislator.

Just when John Elton, an Englishman, settled in Connecticut, does not appear; but his eldest child Mary was born in Middletown, July 26, 1672. Seven generations including the founder have resided in the State at Middletown, Watertown and Waterbury. James Samuel Elton is of the seventh American generation, and like his honored father is one of the leading manufacturers of the city of Waterbury and a citizen of sterling worth. He is a son of John Prince and Olive Margaret (Hall) Elton, grandson of Dr. Sam-

uel Elton, of Watertown; great-grandson of Dr. John Elton, of Watertown, a Revolutionary surgeon, son of Ebenezer, son of Ebenezer (1), son of John Elton, the founder. Dr. John Elton was a leading physician of Watertown for twenty-four years following his brother, Dr. James Elton, and giving way to his son, Dr. Samuel Elton, who was an honored medical practitioner of Watertown for sixty years. With John Prince Elton, manufacturing became the family business, and the work he begun is being carried forward with equal ability and energy by his son, James Samuel Elton, who in turn has a worthy contemporary in his son, John Prince (2) Elton. These three generations have contributed to the industrial greatness of Waterbury as did the two preceding generations to the professional fame of Watertown.

James Samuel Elton, the only son of John Prince Elton to survive him, was born in Waterbury, Connecticut, November 7, 1838. He began his education in Waterbury schools, then passed to the private school in Hampden, Connecticut, of which Rev. C. W. Everest was the head, finishing his studies at General Russell's Military School in New Haven. He began his business career with the American Pin Company of Waterbury, incorporated in 1846 to absorb the pin making business of Brown & Elton, then until 1863 was with the Scovill Manufacturing Company of New York. In 1863 he formed a connection with the Waterbury Brass Company, a connection which has never been broken. His father, John Prince Elton, in 1845 was a member of the company's first board of directors; on the death of J. C. Welton in 1874, James Samuel Elton succeeded him as president; and John Prince (2) Elton is the present treasurer of the company of which his father is still president, rounding out a term of

forty-two years of efficient executive control and a term of service covering a period of over half a century.

But the executive management of the Waterbury Brass Company is but one of the business responsibilities James S. Elton has carried for many years. He was formerly president of the Detroit & Lake Superior Copper Company; president of the Lake Superior Smelting Company; president of the American Pin Company; and since 1896 has been president of the Waterbury National Bank. He is also a director of the Oakville Company, Blake & Johnson Company, American Brass Company, American Hardware Corporation, New York & New Haven Railroad Company and has other interests of importance.

A Republican in politics, Mr. Elton has ever taken a deep interest in public affairs, and in 1882 was elected State Senator, although the Waterbury district was normally Democratic. He is a member of St. John's Episcopal Church, and with his mother, Mrs. Olive M. (Hall) Elton, who remained a widow for twenty-eight years until her death, he cooperated in many deeds of charity and benevolence. Since her death in 1892 he has been particularly generous to the societies and organizations to which she was so devoted and helpful. He is managing trustee of the Hall Church Home Fund, a director of Westover School, director of the Waterbury Hospital, director of the Silas Bronson Library, and gives liberally of his time, business experience and means to the maintenance of these and other institutions.

Mr. Elton married, October 28, 1863, Charlotte Steele, daughter of Hiram and Nancy Steele, of East Bloomfield, New York. They are the parents of an only son, John Prince (2) Elton.

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T. W. Stanley

STANLEY, Timothy W.,

Manufacturer.

The late Timothy Wadsworth Stanley, of New Britain, was one of the most influential and highly regarded residents of that city, and during his life did his utmost to further its interests. He was a native of that place, born there many decades before it became a borough, and was one of the most active of his generation of the Stanley family which has been such an important factor in the affairs of New Britain.

Timothy W. Stanley was born on July 13, 1813, the son of Amon and Abi (North) Stanley, and a direct descendant in the eighth generation of John Stanley, an Englishman, who was presumed to have been a scion of the old Saxon family of Stoneley, the head of which in England at the time of the Norman Conquest (1066), was Sir Henry de Stoneley. The said John Stanley embarked for America in 1634, but died while at sea, leaving an estate in goods and money amounting to £116. The following entry was made in the "Massachusetts Colonial Records," vol. i, page 134:

Att a Court, holden att Newe Towne, March 3, 1634. Whereas, John Stanley dyed intestate, in the way to Newe England, and lefte three children vndisposed of, the youngest whereof is since diseased haveing also lefte an estate of cxvj^l. in goods & chattells &c, it is therefore ordered, with the consent of Thomas Stanley, brother to the said John, diseased, that hee shall haue forthwith the some of lvij^l, of the sd estate putt into his hands; in consideracon whereof, the said Thomas Stanley shall educate & bring vpp John Stanley sonne of John Stanley, diseased, finding him meate, drinke, & app'ell till hee shall accomlishe the age of xxi yeares, & att the end of the said terme shall giue vnto the said John Stanley the some of ffifty pounds.

The name of the wife of John Stanley, progenitor, has not been recorded, but

they were the parents of three children: The before-mentioned John; Ruth, who was placed under the guardianship of Timothy Stanley, another brother of the deceased John; and an infant unnamed who was born and died in 1634.

(II) Captain John (2) Stanley, son of John (1) Stanley, progenitor, was born in England in 1624, and doubtless remained with his uncle Thomas until of age, and came with him to Hartford in 1636. When only thirteen years of age, John Stanley took part in the expedition against the Pequot Indians. On December 5, 1645, he married Sarah, daughter of Thomas and Anna Scott, of Hartford, later settling in Farmington, where they were received into the church on June 30, 1652-53. He took part in King Philip's War, and rose to the rank of captain; held many town offices; received a grant of one hundred and twenty acres of land from the General Court in 1674, and another in 1687, and died in 1689. He married twice, a son by his first wife, Esther Newell, being Thomas.

(III) Thomas Stanley was born in Farmington, November 1, 1649; was one of the petitioners of the General Court for liberty to plat Waterbury, but did not remove thither. On May 1, 1690, he married Anna, daughter of Rev. Jeremiah and Joanna (Kitchell) Peck, of Waterbury, and his wife was received into the church at Farmington, April 17, 1692. He died April 14, 1713, aged sixty-three years, his wife surviving him five years. She died May 13, 1718. They had two children, Thomas and Anna.

(IV) Thomas (2) Stanley was born October 31, 1696, in Farmington, and made his permanent home in the Stanley Quarter, New Britain. He acquired wealth, and at his death, October 13, 1755, left a large estate. On January 2, 1718, he married Esther, daughter of Samuel

Cowles, of Kensington; she died July 22, 1776. They had eight children, their eldest son being Thomas.

(V) Thomas (3) Stanley was born in Farmington, November 27, 1720. He married Mary, daughter of James Francis, on May 22, 1740, and of their six children Lot was the fifth born.

(VI) Lot Stanley was born March 3, 1752, and died March 8, 1807. He was one of the pioneer Connecticut manufacturers of fur hats, and developed a successful business. He married Rhoda, daughter of Timothy and Mary (Cowles) Wadsworth, of Farmington, and they had fourteen children, of whom Amon was the first son.

(VII) Amon Stanley was born March 10, 1778, and died February 2, 1846. As a young man he entered into business partnership with his father, whom he succeeded eventually. Every winter he made journeys to what was then "The West," a territory embracing central and western New York, customarily taking with him a load of hats which he would exchange for beaver and other furs. After his father's death, Amon Stanley bought out the paternal homestead and landed estate from the other heirs, paying to his brothers and sisters considerably more for their interest than the property was worth. For one piece of twelve acres inherited by his brother Lot he paid twelve hundred dollars. He also carried on the business of distilling cider-brandy extensively. It was considered quite a respectable business at that time, but his wife, a devout woman, eventually so influenced him that he sold the business, subsequently again acquiring it, however, but only so that he might close it finally, which he did at great financial loss. The great cider tubs were sold for water cisterns, the copper stills were loaded on ox carts and drawn in triumph to the

brass factory of North & Stanley, in the village, where the stills were cut up and cast into sleigh bells. "It was a triumph of principle over education and interest, worthy to be recorded on a monument 'more lasting than brass,'" commented one of his biographers. Amon Stanley married, on October 10, 1802, Abi, daughter of Captain James and Rhoda (Judd) North, and to them twelve children were born, among them Timothy Wadsworth.

(VIII) Timothy Wadsworth, son of Amon and Abi (North) Stanley, was born on July 13, 1817, and died February 18, 1897. "The means of education in the days of Mr. Stanley's boyhood and youth were much more limited then, but in addition to his common school education he had a natural taste for literature, which was increased by a term he served as an apprentice in a printing establishment in Springfield, Massachusetts," stated an editorial in the "New Britain Herald," of February 20, 1897. He was conversant with the best writers in English literature, and could readily quote from them from memory.

Mr. Stanley very early in manhood came into public prominence in New Britain, in which he may be considered to have spent almost his whole life. Certainly the progress of that town in which he was born was one of the principal interests of his life. An obituary regarding him stated that "with the passing of Mr. Stanley departs nearly, if not quite, the last of those sterling men who laid the foundation of what are now the great industries of New Britain. Those who know the early history of the town need not to be told who these men were. Those who have not known them can never realize their worth, and can never really know New Britain. To their perseverance, fidelity and integrity we owe the beginning and in a large degree the continuance of our prosperity."

In 1854, Timothy W. Stanley and his brother Augustus formed partnership with Thomas Conklin, of Bristol, for the manufacture of rules. Mr. Conklin had been engaged in business in Bristol before coming to New Britain, and the new partnership acquired his business and began the manufacture of rules in the upper story of the building erected by Seth J. North on Elm street, New Britain, and known as the Sargent Building. In 1855, the firm purchased the rule business of Seth Savage in Middletown, transferring the plant, at the same time as their own plant, to the upper story of the factory of North and Stanley, on the south side of Park street, New Britain. The business prospered, and on July 1, 1857, the partners secured corporate powers for the better development of their enterprise, under the name of Stanley Rule and Level Company, which joint stock company at its incorporation had an authorized capital of \$50,000. Associated also at that time in the business were Mr. Stanley's other brothers, Henry and James, and the four brothers Stanley will long have honored place in the early history of New Britain. To-day, as for many previous decades, the Stanley Rule and Level Company is one of the principal manufacturing concerns of the city.

Of the civic activities of Mr. Stanley, that of particular mention relates to his part in the original establishment of the borough. He was one of the officers elected at the first meeting for organization of the borough of New Britain in 1850, his capacity being that of burgess. And Mr. Stanley's name comes prominently into the history of some of the leading institutions of the city. He was named as incorporator in the Act of Incorporation passed into law by the Connecticut General Assembly in the May session of 1858, whereby was established the New Britain Institute and Library. And he was one of the most ac-

tive residents in the movement to organize the New Britain National Bank in 1860, at the first meeting of the stockholders of which, in 1860, he was elected a director. Mr. Stanley was a conscientious churchman practically throughout his life, and gave substantial and personal support to the Congregational church. In 1842, Mr. Stanley was one of a committee of twelve appointed to consider the expediency of establishing another Congregational church in New Britain, the movement eventuating in the founding of the South Church, a communicant of which he remained until his decease.

An opinion of the then recently deceased was written by the late Frank Hungerford, attorney, and published in the "New Britain Herald" on February 20, 1897, and is quoted here because Mr. Hungerford was a better authority on the subject, whom he had known so well, better perhaps than any other New Britain resident outside the family of the deceased. Mr. Hungerford wrote:

The death of Mr. Stanley at his home in Granby on Thursday of this week was deeply felt here in New Britain, where he was born, and where the larger and most active portion of his life was passed. Indeed so thoroughly was he identified with the growth and development of this town and city, and so abiding was his interest in all that concerned or affected them that his citizenship seems never to have been removed, though for some years his residence has been changed * * *

* * * He belonged * * * to that particular group of men * * * of whom he was about the last, to whom we are indebted so much for what we have of churches and schools and books, and of all things that add to our conveniences and comforts in our daily life. For these reasons, as well as for others more personal, Mr. Stanley's death could not but make a deep impression in this community, and to many it seemed as if the last connecting link between the New Britain of the past and the New Britain of the present was broken * * *

Though Mr. Stanley had entered upon his eightieth year, he never seemed old. His spirit

was remarkably youthful, and he was fond of the society of the young. * * * He had a natural taste for literature (and) * * * was conversant with the best writers in English literature. * * * was * * * a strong lover of nature and of all that was beautiful in sky and cloud, or wood and field, and perhaps it was this, with his fondness for the best authors, that kept his spirit young and buoyant * * *

* * * To the writer * * * , he was as a father, or more truly an elder brother, and to all young men he was specially kind and helpful in ways that will always be remembered. His going was sudden, without even a good-bye or farewell, but we need no words of his to be assured that he has left us his benediction.

Mr. Stanley was interred in Fairview Cemetery on February 20, 1897, the officiating clergy being Rev. Dr. Cooper and the Rev. G. Henry Sandwell, and the honorary pallbearers were William H. Hart, Levi S. Wells, Charles R. Mead, of New York; C. S. Landers, Henry E. Russell and Philip Corbin.

In 1842, Mr. Stanley married Adaline G. Cornwell. To them were born three children, viz.: Francis W., William and Arthur; the two latter, died in infancy. Their son, Francis Wadsworth, who was born on January 24, 1843, died of wounds received in the battle of Irish Bend, Louisiana, which took place on April 14, 1863. He lingered in hospital until May 29 of that year, and his body was eventually brought to New Britain, and there interred on August 15, 1863.

Timothy W. Stanley married, in 1879, for his second wife, Theresa R. (Bartholomew) Stanley, widow of Mortimer S. Stanley. The two children of Timothy and Theresa Stanley are: Philip B., who married Helen Talcott and had two girls, Jeanne and Frances; and Maurice, not married.

GOODRICH, William Albert,

Physician, Specialist.

Of all the professions, the divine art of healing, the high calling of the physician,

is the one that exacts the greatest number of sacrifices from its disciples. And in direct proportion to the sacrifices of the men who devote themselves to the cause of suffering humanity, is the honor due them. The life of the physician is not his own, but is open to the demands of all the people all the time. Leisure is a word unknown to him to whom is given the power of the preservation of human life, at the price of eternal vigilance and readiness for what may come. Yet the reward is a power second only to that of Nature herself. The true physician's aim and goal are service—the uplifting of those who are heavily laden and suffer. His place in society has always been an honored and deservedly high one, and to find him held in wonder and awe, and his art regarded as a supernatural thing, is a condition found to have been prevalent in almost every country of the world at some stage of its development. The degree of fanaticism, for it was such, depended on the nature of the people. The same conditions obtain to-day in benighted lands, but among those nations where civilization has reached the highest point of its attainment in the world, the men who wield the power of preserving life, are its gauge, the standard by which it is measured, and the recipients of honor and respect.

One of the best known and ablest physicians of Waterbury, Connecticut, is Dr. William Albert Goodrich. Dr. Goodrich has attained his position in the estimation of Waterbury solely through the recognized excellence of his medical services. Since entering the profession he has conducted a general practice, but has devoted a large portion of his time to obstetrics. Of this branch of medical science he makes a decided specialty, and has a large practice in this line, which extends throughout the surrounding country. He is recognized as a competent authority on

the subject, and has been very successful in it.

Dr. Goodrich was born July 8, 1876, in Hardwick, State of Vermont, the son of Charles Edwin and Julia (Cass) Goodrich. The Goodrich family was established in Hardwick, Vermont, by Dr. Goodrich's paternal grandfather, Levi Reddington Goodrich. Levi Goodrich as born in Massachusetts, but went to Hardwick when a young man, and there spent most of his life, with the exception of the last ten years, which were spent in Greensborough, Vermont, where he died at the age of seventy-five years. He was a farmer, and owned extensive farming lands. He married Maranda Jennings, who was also a native of the State of Massachusetts. She died in Hardwick, at the advanced age of ninety-three years. The children of Levi Reddington and Maranda (Jennings) Goodrich were: 1. Charles Edwin, father of Dr. Goodrich. 2. A son, who died in infancy. 3. Philos J., who died at the age of forty-five. 4. Rowena, unmarried, and now living in Hardwick. 5. Albert, a resident of Hardwick. 6. Alma, wife of Charles Moree, a Methodist minister; she died early in life.

Charles Edwin Goodrich, father of Dr. William Albert Goodrich, was born in Hardwick, Vermont, April 12, 1849. Later in life he removed to Craftsbury, and here conducted a farm. He married Julia Cass, who was born in 1852, and died September 8, 1884. She was the daughter of Horace Cass, a native of Canada, who early in life came to Craftsbury, Vermont. Here he was a farmer. He had a large family of twelve children, all of whom are now dead. He himself died at the age of seventy-six years. Charles Edwin Goodrich died in September, 1899, at Craftsbury. His children were: 1. William Albert, the eldest and only living child. 2. Mary, who died at

the age of eighteen years, in Craftsbury. 3. Perley, who died in infancy in 1884.

Dr. William Albert Goodrich removed from Hardwick to Craftsbury with his parents when a young boy, and here he attended the Craftsbury Academy, pursuing a course preparatory for college. At the age of twenty-two years he entered the University of Vermont, and took the medical course. After spending two years at the University of Vermont, he entered the Medical Chirurgical College at Philadelphia, and completed his course there in 1902. He then came to Waterbury, where he has since been located. He started immediately upon a general practice which has been successful from the very beginning, and has, as has been already stated, devoted a great amount of his time to obstetrics, of which he made special study while training for the profession. Dr. Goodrich is a member of all the following medical societies: The local, State and County Medical societies, and the American Medical Association. He is also a member of the Waterbury Club and of the Waterbury Country Club. He is prominent in social circles in Waterbury, and is intensely interested in the vital questions before the city, such as civic betterment, public health, sanitation, healthful conditions of living, factory conditions, and so forth.

Dr. Goodrich married Irene Babcock. Mrs. Goodrich was born in Springfield, Massachusetts. Her father is dead, and her mother, remarried to George J. Babcock, is now a resident of Waterbury. Mr. and Mrs. Goodrich are the parents of the following children: 1. William Albert, Jr., born October 4, 1909. 2. Julia, died in infancy. 3. Harriet Louise, born June 5, 1913.

Dr. Goodrich is entirely in the confidence of a large number of the residents of Waterbury, and conducts a large practice which absorbs approximately all his time.

WHEELER, Nathaniel,**Founder of Wheeler & Wilson Company.**

Nathaniel Wheeler, organizer and president of the Wheeler & Wilson Manufacturing Company, makers of Wheeler & Wilson sewing machines, was born in Watertown, Litchfield county, Connecticut, September 20, 1820, and died at his home on Golden Hill, Bridgeport, in the same State, December 31, 1893.

He was of the seventh generation of his family in America, and a descendant of Moses Wheeler, born in England in 1598, who came to New England with a company from the County of Kent. In 1643 he received a tract of land in New Haven. Some four or five years later he removed to Stratford. His deed was the first recorded at Hartford of the lands bought from the Indians at Stratford. Orcutt's "History of Stratford" says, "The first record of any public convenience at Stratford is the motion made by Mr. Ludlow concerning Moses Wheeler for keeping the ferry at Stratford." He was a farmer and ship carpenter, and established the ferry across the Housatonic river. He lived to the age of one hundred years, and at the time of his death was an extensive landowner. His son, also named Moses, was born in 1651, and died January 30, 1724-25. In the next generation, Samuel, born February 27, 1681-82, died 1721. The latter's son, Captain James Wheeler, born 1716, was the great-grandfather of Nathaniel; he died in Derby, Connecticut, July 9, 1768. His son, Deacon James Wheeler, born April 6, 1745, was Nathaniel's grandfather; he died in Watertown, in 1819.

His son, David Wheeler, the father of Nathaniel, was born September 6, 1789. He was a general builder and farmer, and had on his farm a small shop where he employed a few men in various ways,

including the making of wagons and sleighs. He married for his first wife Phoebe De Forest, by whom he had two children: Joseph and Mary. His second wife was Sarah De Forest, of the same family, by whom he had four children: Nathaniel, George, Jane, and Belinda. The De Forests were descendants of a Huguenot family of Avesnes, France, some of whose members fled to Leyden, Holland, to escape religious persecution. One of these, named Isaac, son of Jesse and Marie (DuCloux) De Forest, emigrated from Leyden to New Amsterdam in 1636, and there married Sarah Du Trieux. One of their sons, David, settled in Stratford, and was the ancestor of the mother of Nathaniel Wheeler.

Nathaniel Wheeler attended the schools of his native place, and, as often related by his father, took his full share of whatever work was to be done on the farm or in the shop. It was this helpfulness to others that prevailed throughout his life, and wherever he was there were always numberless examples of those to whose welfare he contributed. Whatever he accomplished for himself was unimportant compared with the benefits felt by those associated with him in the various industries fostered by his care. He was early taught by one skilled in the work, the elaborate painting then in vogue for vehicles, especially sleighs. This enabled him in later years to devise methods for finishing woods, which changed the processes in this work throughout this country, and in other countries as well, and to conduct experiments leading to most successful results in finishing the products of the Fairfield Rubber Works. On coming of age he took entire charge of the business of the shop, his father retiring to the farm. A few years later he learned die-sinking, and took up the manufacture of various small metallic articles, largely

buckles and slides, and by substituting machinery for hand labor greatly reduced the cost of production. He was now well equipped with a knowledge of building, wood-working and finishing, and the working of metals, which qualified him to direct work with marked success in all these branches. In 1848 he united his business with that of Alanson Warren and George Woodruff, manufacturers of similar articles, the new firm taking the name of Warren, Wheeler & Woodruff. They bought a water privilege on the stream flowing through Watertown, some mile and a half below the center, and erected a factory for the enlarged business, with Mr. Wheeler in charge. While in New York on business and looking for something to more fully occupy the new premises, he was shown the sewing machine invented by Allen B. Wilson, which was then on exhibition and attracting attention.

While it is true that the art of sewing by machinery was American in its origin and development, European genius had been groping toward it for nearly a century before. Weisenthal, as early as 1755, Heilmann, Thomas Saint (granted an English patent in 1790), Thimonier (who first obtained a patent in France in 1830), Newton, and Archbold of England, and possibly others, essayed the invention, but not one of these pointed the way to a practical sewing machine. Something was said to have been done by Walter Hunt, of New York, as early as 1832; but the contrivance alleged to have been made was abandoned or neglected until the success of others had become publicly known. The imperfect production of Elias Howe, patented in 1846, was undoubtedly the first important step toward a practical machine, but the perfected "Howe" was not patented until 1857. The inventor who first reached satisfactory results in

this field was Allen B. Wilson, a native of Cortland county, New York. While working at his trade as a cabinet maker in Adrian, Michigan, in 1847, he conceived the idea of a sewing machine. He knew nothing of what others had thought or done in this direction. In 1848, in Pittsfield, Massachusetts, while still working at his trade, he completed the drawings of his machine, and in the spring of the following year finished his model. Although not a machinist and not able to procure suitable tools, he made with his own hands every part of the machine, whether of wood or metal. Authorities agree that "this was the first machine ever constructed, meeting to any extent the requirements of a sewing machine." This machine enabled the operator to control at will the direction of the stitching, and thus to sew continuous seams of any length, either straight or curved. Continuing to improve and invent, he obtained patents in 1850, 1851, 1852, and 1854. The important improvements were developed after Mr. Wheeler became interested, and with his coöperation and suggestion. Impressed by his first view of Mr. Wilson's achievement, Mr. Wheeler contracted with Messrs. E. Lee & Company, of New York, then controlling the patent, to build five hundred machines at Watertown, Mr. Wilson agreeing to remove to that place and superintend their manufacture. Shortly afterward, relations with Lee & Company ceased, and a partnership was formed between Messrs. Warren, Wheeler, Woodruff and Wilson, under the title "Wheeler, Wilson & Company," for the manufacture of sewing machines. They manufactured the original "Wheeler & Wilson Sewing Machines," and made them successful. This was due to the efforts of Mr. Wheeler, who became the mercantile head of the company, and led the improvements into practical lines.

The introduction of the machine, placing it in factories and workshops and demonstrating its value in families, was carried out under his control. Opposition, prejudice and disbelief melted away before enterprising activity and perseverance. In a brief period the machine was in operation in New York and other cities. In October, 1853, the business was reorganized as a joint stock company under the laws of Connecticut, taking the title "Wheeler & Wilson Manufacturing Company." The capital of the corporation was one hundred and sixty thousand dollars, the patents being valued at one hundred thousand, and the machinery at sixty thousand. The new subscribers to this stock, the foundation of the fortunes of so many, enjoyed the profits of the business without any cost whatever to themselves, as they gave their notes for the stock, but were never called upon to pay any part of them, as Mr. Wheeler financed the business, providing whatever cash was necessary, and the notes were paid by the profits of the business as they became due. For a year or two Mr. Wheeler acted as the general manager. In 1855 he became president, and filled that office during the remainder of his life.

About the time that the Wheeler & Wilson machine began to attract public attention, the sewing machine invented by Isaac M. Singer became known, also the Grover & Baker sewing machine. All these machines contained principles that Elias Howe thought were covered by his patents, and he commenced suits which brought them together in defense. While these were being contested, with the best obtainable legal talent of the country on all sides, Mr. Wheeler proposed that, as these machines varied so much, they collectively seemed to cover thoroughly the field of sewing by machinery, yet each obviously had extensive fields to which

each was particularly adapted, and as Elias Howe's patents strengthened all, it seemed wise that all should respect his patents and the patents and devices of each other, and in this way join in the defense of each other's rights. This plan was adopted, and led to many years of successful business for all concerned. Mr. Howe for many years received a royalty for each machine manufactured by all these companies, but for several years did nothing himself in the way of manufacturing.

Mr. Wilson, eager to devote attention in other directions and explore other fields of invention, among which were cotton picking machines, illuminating gases and photography, early retired from active participation in the business, retaining stock in the company, and receiving the benefit of dividends, a regular salary thereafter without services, and substantial sums on renewal of his patents. He invested largely in building in North Adams, Massachusetts, the scene of part of his early life. He built a residence on a beautiful site overlooking the Naugatuck river, opposite the city of Waterbury, and continued to live there until his death, April 29, 1888. The residence, enlarged, has since become the Waterbury Hospital. His inventions have been declared by high authorities to be "as original, ingenious, and effective, as any to be found in the whole range of mechanics."

In 1856 the factory was removed from Watertown to Bridgeport, Connecticut, the company buying and occupying the works of the Jerome Clock Company. Mr. Wheeler also removed thither and at once identified himself with the interests of the city. With increased factory space and improved machinery the business advanced with rapid strides. The capital stock was increased from time to time, and in 1864 to one million dollars. Fire

swept a portion of the buildings in 1875, but they were rebuilt immediately on an improved plan. Additions were frequently made until the company's works covered a ground space of some fifteen acres. In recognition of Mr. Wheeler's services in his department of industry, he was decorated at the World's Exposition held in Vienna in 1873, with the Imperial Order of Francis Joseph, and at the Paris Exposition in 1889 he received the cross of the Legion of Honor of France. In addition to many sewing machine patents either as sole inventor or jointly with others, he held patents for wood filling compounds, power transmitters, refrigerators, ventilating cars, heating and ventilating buildings. The system for ventilating school houses, originated by him, was the forerunner of the best modern practice, and was widely sought after and copied.

As a business man, Mr. Wheeler was distinguished for his organizing and administrative abilities, his energy, enterprise, foresight, good judgment, and fair dealings—qualities which were recognized throughout the business world. His solicitude for all employed by the corporation of which he was the head was especially marked, and won for him profound regard. He contributed largely to the success of various important local enterprises. He was an incorporator of the People's Savings Bank; a director of the Bridgeport City Bank, Bridgeport Hydraulic Company, Bridgeport Horse Railroad Company, Fairfield Rubber Company, Willimantic Linen Company, and the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad Company. He was an active member of the Board of Trade, of the Board of Aldermen, and of the building committees of schools and county buildings, and a commissioner for building the State Capitol at Hartford. He was one of

the founders and first president of the Seaside Club; one of the chief donors of Seaside Park to the city, and a commissioner for its development. He was the principal founder of the business of the Bridgeport Wood Finishing Company, and through the invention of "Wheeler's Wood Filler" introduced new methods in finishing woods, which continue to be more and more widely followed. He was a generous contributor to and for thirty-three years a vestryman of St. John's Episcopal Church. A Democrat in politics, Mr. Wheeler repeatedly declined nomination to official positions. He served in the Bridgeport Common Council and also for several terms in the State Legislature and Senate. Upright in every aim, he commanded the esteem of the people of his native State, and especially of those in the community in which for so long a period he was a vital and beneficent factor. Blest with robust health until 1893, he was overtaken by illness and died just as the year closed.

Mr. Wheeler's first wife, Huldah (Bradley) Wheeler, of Watertown, Connecticut, to whom he was married in 1842, died in 1857. There were four children by this union: Martha, Anna B., both of whom died young, and Samuel H. and Ellen B. (Mrs. E. W. Harral). Samuel H. Wheeler, who succeeded his father as president of the company, was for many years manager of the company's business at Chicago.

On August 3, 1858, Nathaniel Wheeler married Miss Mary E. Crissy, of New Canaan, Connecticut, who survived her husband until April 20, 1910. By this marriage there were four sons: Harry De Forest, who died in 1881, in his eighteenth year; Archer Crissy and William Bishop, born September 18, 1864; and Arthur Penoyer, who died in infancy. Archer Crissy Wheeler filled the office of treas-

urer of the Fairfield Rubber Company, and with his brother, William B. Wheeler, held directorships in the Wheeler & Wilson Manufacturing Company. The Wheeler mansion on Golden Hill, an imposing structure, Gothic in type, is one of the fine residences of Bridgeport.

PERKINS, Charles Gove,

Electrical Expert, Inventor.

Peter, being one of the Twelve Apostles, his name was a favorite one for centuries among Christians. It assumed the form of Pierre in France, whence it found its way into England and there took the diminutive form of Perkin. This gradually and naturally became Perkins, and in time was bestowed upon or assumed by one as a surname. Many of the name were among the early settlers of New England, and their descendants have borne honorable part in the development of modern civilization in the Western Hemisphere. The coat-of-arms of the Perkins family is as follows: Or, a fess dancette, between ten billets ermine. Crest: A pineapple proper, stalked and leaved vert.

(I) Abraham Perkins, the immigrant ancestor of this branch of the family, was born in England about 1613, and came to America, settling in Massachusetts prior to 1640. In that year he was one of a band of several Englishmen from Massachusetts, who settled in Hampton, New Hampshire. He was admitted a freeman in that town on May 13, 1640, and in June received eighty acres of land by public grant; in 1646 he was given three shares of the common. He was an unusually fine penman for his time, and was a man of some ability, as is shown by the fact that he was often employed in business for the town and for private citizens. He was marshal in 1654. He died August 31,

1683, at the age of seventy years. His wife, Mary Perkins, died May 29, 1706, aged eighty-eight years. Children: Mary; Abraham; Luke; Humphrey; James, died young; Timothy, died young; James, mentioned below; Jonathan; David; Abigail; Timothy; Sarah; Humphrey.

(II) James Perkins, son of Abraham and Mary Perkins, was born October 5, 1647. He married, December 13, 1681, Leah Coxe, daughter of Moses Coxe, and settled on the land of the latter. Children: Sarah, born October 3, 1682, married Samuel Graves; Mary, born December 2, 1686, married Jonathan Taylor; Lydia, born January 30, 1689, married James Clifford, died in Kensington, September 8, 1723; Hannah, born August 18, 1691, married Simon Moulton; Elizabeth, married Joseph Philbrick; James, mentioned below; Moses, born July 30, 1698, married (first) Mary Marston, (second) Hannah Nay; David, born November 30, 1701.

(III) James (2) Perkins, son of James (1) and Leah (Coxe) Perkins, was born March 17, 1696, died in 1755, and his will is in the possession of his great-great-grandson, Charles Gove Perkins. He was the owner of Lot 59, range 2, in South Weare, which he secured through purchase. This lot was sold to Richard Nason, of South Weare, on November 9, 1749, for taxes. On May 5, 1750, it was sold by him to James Perkins, of Kensington, for ten pounds, ten shillings. The houses on the lot were: 1. Joseph Perkins (1772), Joseph Perkins, Jr., Benjamin Perkins, Lorenzo Dow, James Grant, Allen Grant. 2. Andrew Philbrick, Hiram Philbrick, Hills Welch. In the historical records of South Weare, James Perkins is recorded as having worked on the public dam there in 1752, for six days. He was one of the prominent men of the town. He married, Feb-



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ruary 22, 1728, Shuah Nason, daughter of Jonathan Nason, of South Weare, New Hampshire. Among their children was Joseph, mentioned below.

(IV) Joseph Perkins, son of James (2) and Shuah (Nason) Perkins, was born December 8, 1747, and died May 27, 1818. He came to South Weare from Kensington with his father, and settled on lot 59, range 2, on the west slope of Mount Dearborn. He served in the French and Indian War as a member of the Sixth Company, Colonel Blanchard's regiment, which went into camp at Franklin, New Hampshire. He was one of the earliest members of the Universalist Society, which was formed prior to 1803, and was the first person buried in the Benjamin Perkins Cemetery, first used about 1818, where also are buried his son, Benjamin, and daughter-in-law, Ruth. He married Mary Gove, born October 28, 1752, died February 8, 1850, daughter of Enoch and Sarah (Rowe) Gove, of South Weare. Children: Benjamin, born 1770, died young; Hannah, born September 30, 1772, died unmarried; Benjamin, mentioned below; Lydia, born July 6, 1777, died unmarried; James, born 1780, married Betsey Richardson; Enoch, born 1784; Shuah, born 1786, married Daniel Martin.

(V) Benjamin Perkins, son of Joseph and Mary (Gove) Perkins, was born in South Weare, New Hampshire, November 12, 1774, and died January 6, 1873, aged ninety-eight years. He was born in the family homestead, which was built early in the seventeen hundreds. He is credited with having owned the first wagon built in Weare. On the list of taxpayers of South Weare in 1839, 1840, 1850 and 1860 are mentioned the names of Benjamin and Enoch Perkins. He married, September 7, 1797, Ruth Worthen, daughter of Samuel and Deborah Wor-

then. She was born June 29, 1774, and died at the age of ninety-two years, two months, twenty-four days. The section of New Hampshire in which South Weare is located is remarkable for the longevity of its inhabitants. Children: Mary, born 1798, married Hugh Crombie, of Chester, New Hampshire; Lydia, born 1801, died young; Joseph, born 1804, married ——— Colby; Enoch, mentioned below; Ruth, born March 21, 1808, married (first) Andrew Philbrick, (second) Hills Welch.

(VI) Enoch Perkins, son of Benjamin and Ruth (Worthen) Perkins, was born at South Weare, New Hampshire, December 14, 1804, died there at the age of seventy-seven years. He married, April 8, 1830, Sarah Currier, born September 3, 1814, daughter of Nathaniel and Polly (Bailey) Currier. Nathaniel Currier was the second son of Moses Currier, born 1746, died 1804, and Mehitable (Barnard) Currier, who died at the age of one hundred and three years at Danbury, New Hampshire, in 1852. Polly (Bailey) Currier was born January 17, 1779, died November 18, 1858. Children of Mr. and Mrs. Perkins: James W., born July 23, 1831; Mary, born October 22, 1832; Sarah J., born September 23, 1839; Squires G., born March 13, 1841; Millie, born January 29, 1843; John Richard, born August 25, 1846, served in the Civil War, enlisting at the age of seventeen years in Company G, Sixteenth Regiment, enrolled September 19, 1862, discharged August 20, 1863, at Concord, New Hampshire, by reason of expiration of term of service; Charles Gove, mentioned below; Jane E., born January 14, 1852; Nellie, born December 4, 1854; Fred H., born September 29, 1857.

(VII) Charles Gove Perkins, son of Enoch and Sarah (Currier) Perkins, was born March 23, 1849, and was educated until he reached the age of fifteen years

in the public schools of South Weare. The experience which fitted Mr. Perkins for the positions which he now holds as the head of one of the most important industries of Hartford, Connecticut, was gained in occupations ranging from that of farming to mechanical work requiring the greatest of skill and natural genius. Upon leaving school he went to work among the farms in the vicinity of his home, and for a period of three years continued to do work of the sort. At seventeen years, realizing the lack of opportunity in the work which he was doing and finding it distasteful because of his inclination towards work of a mechanical nature, he left South Weare and went to Lowell, Massachusetts, to learn the trade of tool maker. After five years at this work he accepted a position with the Putnam Machine Company in Fitchburg. The next branch of his work that engaged his attention for a long period was that of munitions making, and he left Fitchburg to enter the employ of the United States Cartridge Company, of which General Benjamin F. Butler was the principal owner. He next went to Ilion, New York, where he was employed in the factory of the Remington Arms Company. With the ambition to gain a thorough working knowledge of as many parts of his trade as possible, Mr. Perkins went to Amsterdam, New York, and took a position in a company which manufactured carpet and loom machinery, going after one year at this to Middletown, Connecticut, where he worked for a time on tools and dies. From Middletown he went to Bridgeport to accept a position with the Union Metallic Cartridge Company there. The termination of his employ with that company ended the first period of Mr. Perkins' work.

The second period, beginning in 1879 with his entering the employ of the United States Electric Lighting Company

at Bridgeport, Connecticut, has been devoted exclusively to work in the field of electricity. The industry which was then in its infancy had not gained a foothold elsewhere than in the minds of a few men of inventive genius and business foresight keen enough to realize its possibilities. In the electric lighting business he was associated with the famous inventor, Hiram S. Maxim, and in 1880 the company removed to New York, where shortly afterward they installed the first incandescent lamp which was used in a public way, in the vaults of a safe deposit company at 120 Broadway. The public interest and importance of this lighting project prompted the United States Electric Lighting Company to undertake a public exhibit of the work. The scheme encountered so many difficulties that they were on the point of abandoning it. It was, however, assigned to Mr. Perkins, who holds the unique position of having been the first man to give a public exhibition of a practical system of incandescent lighting. In 1882 he organized the Imperial Electric Lighting Company, which developed from the Faure Electric Storage Company, which took up advertising and manufacturing Mr. Perkins' numerous inventions, among which were dynamos, arc lamps, meters, switches, cut-outs, incandescent lamps in all their details, street lighting systems, regulators and storage batteries. It was during this period that he invented the "ratchet switch," of which there have been millions sold in the United States alone. In 1885 the Mather Electric Company of Hartford, Connecticut, purchased the Imperial Electric Light Company of New York, and removed it to Hartford.

Mr. Perkins' reputation for genius and ability as an inventor and promoter of electrical appliances, had, through his several successful ventures previous to his coming to Hartford, become country-

wide. He is ranked to-day as one of the electrical inventors in the United States. In 1889 he organized the Perkins Lamp Company in Hartford. The same change and quest of an opportunity to advance himself which characterized the first period of his business life was also marked in his business ventures in the field of electricity. In 1890 he organized the Perkins Electric Switch Company, which manufactured all kinds of electric lamps and switches. He sold out in 1900 to the Bryant Electric Company, and three years later organized the Arrow Electric Company in Hartford, of which he is now president, one of the largest and most important of the industries in the city. The company manufactures all kinds of lighting fixtures. It employs from five hundred to six hundred hands, maintains travelers in Europe, and does an extensive export trade, distributing its product to practically every country of the civilized world. The product of the company is recognized everywhere for the uniform excellence of its character.

Mr. Perkins married Miss Emily F. Chandler, of Gorham, New Hampshire, daughter of Joseph Chandler, of Portland, Maine. They have one son, Benjamin C. Perkins, who was born February 6, 1886. He was educated in Hartford in the elementary and high schools. He married Josephine Steadman, daughter of Harry B. Steadman, and they have one daughter, Marion Perkins. The Perkins family are members of the Asylum Hill Baptist Church. Mr. Perkins inherited the property of the family in South Weare, New Hampshire, and stills owns and maintains the old family homestead where he was born.

(The Gove Line).

(I) John Gove, immigrant ancestor of the Gove family in America, was born in

England in 1604. The name Gove is an ancient one in England, where it is recorded in State papers as early as 1641.

He married Sarah ———, who was born in 1601, and with her came from London, England, and settled in Charlestown, Massachusetts, prior to 1647. An examination of his will and schedule of his personal property shows that he was a worker and dealer in brass.

(II) Edward Gove, son of John and Sarah Gove, was born in England in 1630, and came to America with his parents, settling with them in Charlestown prior to 1647. In 1660 he married Hannah Titcomb. Five years later he settled in Hampton, New Hampshire, where he became a prominent citizen and important public man. In 1683 he was a member of the Legislature which was dissolved by Governor Canfield. This action aroused great resentment among the people. Edward Gove headed a movement to overthrow the government, but surrendered without bloodshed. He and ten others, including his son John, were tried for treason and convicted. Edward Gove was sentenced to death, and his estate was seized as forfeit to the Crown; the others were pardoned. Gove was sent to England, where he was imprisoned in the Tower of London for three years, after which time he was pardoned and his estate restored to him in 1686.

(III) Ebenezer Gove, son of Edward Gove, was born June 23, 1671, and died August 16, 1758. He married Judith Sanborn, and was a resident of Hampton, New Hampshire.

(IV) Enoch Gove, son of Ebenezer and Judith (Sanborn) Gove, was born in Hampton, New Hampshire. Later in life he removed to South Weare, in the same State, and became one of the original proprietors of the place, and one of its prominent men. He married Sarah Rowe.

(V) Mary Gove, daughter of Enoch and Sarah (Rowe) Gove, was born October 28, 1752. She married Joseph Perkins, of South Weare. (See Perkins IV.)

(The Worthen Line).

(I) Samuel Worthen, according to the muster roll of South Weare during the Revolutionary War, was twenty-six years of age on July 11, 1775, on which date he was enrolled as a member of Captain John Parker's company and Colonel Timothy Bedell's regiment, which was at the siege of St. John on the Sorel, and was present at the surrender. He saw very active service during the war. His name appears on the list of signers of the "Association Test," dated June 6, 1776. He served two months in 1776 for which, with others, he was allowed one dollar per month. His name is also found on a list of men who went to Fort Edward in 1777 with the Continental army. Prior to 1795 he built a saw mill on site 30 on Huse Brook. It was run by his sons for several years and went out of use about 1820. His wife was Deborah (Perkins) Worthen.

(II) Ruth Worthen, daughter of Samuel and Deborah Worthen, was born June 29, 1774, and died at the age of ninety-two years. She married Benjamin Perkins, of South Weare. (See Perkins V.)

TOMLINSON, William Augustus,

Business Man.

The Tomlinsons have held a place of prominence in Connecticut for more than a century and a half. Fairfield county has been its principal seat during this period, though branches have spread outside its bounds. The name is of baptizmal origin, taking its rise from the nickname Tom, and the diminutive -lin, and means literally "the son of Thomas." The Tomlinson family in England belonged to the

landed gentry, the class next below the nobility, and they were descended from a member of the nobility of ducal rank. To this early ancestor was granted a coat-of-arms of which an ancient print is still extant, bearing the inscription: "He beareth Sable a Fess between three Ravens Rising Argent By the Name of Tomlinson." Another description is as follows: Arms: Sable a fesse between three falcons rising or. Crest: Out of a ducal coronet or, a griffin's head argent.

George Tomlinson, father of Henry Tomlinson, the immigrant ancestor of the American branch of the old English family of the name, lived in Yorkshire, England, where the name runs back into history several hundred years. He removed to Derby, where his son was bred to the trade of weaver. In the records in the Parish Register of St. Werburgh, in Derby, Derbyshire, England, there is a record which says that "George Tomlinson was married to Maria Hyde, in January, 1600, at St. Peter's Church." The following record was also found: "Henry Tomlinson, son of George and Maria Tomlinson, was baptized at St. Peter's Church, in November, 1606."

Henry Tomlinson, immigrant ancestor and progenitor of the family in the New World, came to America with his wife Alice, and very likely two or three children, and settled in Milford, Connecticut, 1652. He was baptized in Derby, Derbyshire, England, in November, 1606. It is said that he went first to New Haven and to Milford from that colony. We find record in early annals of the New Haven Colony of one Thomas Tomlinson, who took the freeman's oath there, April, 1644, but it has never been determined whether or not he was a kinsman of Henry Tomlinson. There was a Robert Tomlinson of Milford whose wife was dismissed from the church there to unite with the church

at Stratford, Connecticut, in 1648, and a William Tomlinson settled at Derby, Connecticut, in 1677. It has been said that he was a nephew of Henry, and came with him to America, but this is doubtful, as the will of Jonas Tomlinson shows that William was born in 1643, and therefore must have been quite young when Henry came to Milford. On December 9, 1652, Henry Tomlinson was given a tract of land by the General Court, where he carried on his trade of weaver. December 16, 1652, he took the oath of fidelity, and at the same time was given another grant of land by the court. He was elected "keeper of the ordinary" at Milford, by the town, but the article of agreement could not have been very clear, for when he claimed the house as his property, both Alexander Bryan, of whom the property was obtained, and the town, disputed the claim. The matter was settled in court. June 13, 1654, he, with Ensign Alexander Bryan and Mr. East, were summoned to the court at New Haven for nonpayment of duties on imported twines. Although the other two paid the fines, he made opposition, declaring that he had paid all legal duties. Under a legal process he brought about the arrest of the Governor of the New Haven Colony, believing that the Governor had acted over his authority. For this he was called before the court and fined £100 but this seems to have been only a show of honor for the Governor, since the payment was never demanded. In 1656 Henry Tomlinson removed with his family to Stratford, Connecticut, and on April 1, 1657, he purchased the estate of Joshua Atwater, which had been purchased from William Quenby, one of the original proprietors of the town. In 1668 he and Joseph Hawley purchased a large tract of land in Derby from the Indians, and he gave most of this land to his son, Jonas, and his

family and descendants resided on it for several generations. In 1671 he and others bought a large piece of land from the Indians, at Weantinock, now New Milford, Connecticut. There was enough land for a township in his share of the property, and he gave it to his sons, who, however, never gained possession of it because of trouble with the Indians, and the General Court. At a town meeting at Stratford, Connecticut, January 2, 1670, he was chosen keeper of an "ordinary," and he remained in this post for several years. He died at Stratford, March 16, 1681, leaving a widow, two sons, and five daughters. He was probably buried in the first burying ground adjoining the first meeting house near Sandy Hollow. His will, dated March 15, 1680-81, was proved April 28, 1681. He married in England, Alice ———, who after his death married (second) John Birdsey, Sr., in 1688, and died January 25, 1698. They were the parents of the following children: 1. Abraham, born in England, and died on his way to America. 2. Jonas, settled in Derby. 3. Margaret, born about 1642. 4. Mary, died September 25, 1715. 5. Tabitha, married Edward Wooster, of Derby, in 1669. 6. Phebe, born August 14, 1656. 7. Agur, resided in Derby, and in Stratford, where he died. 8. Bathsheba, born January 3, 1661. 9. Abraham, born May 30, 1662, died the same day.

Through Jonas Tomlinson and Lieutenant Agur Tomlinson, sons of the founder, Henry Tomlinson, have descended a long progeny which has gained prominence in many phases of life in Connecticut. Milford, Stratford, and other towns of Fairfield have been the seats of branches of the family for several generations. Oxford, Connecticut, has been the home of the branch of which the later William Augustus Tomlinson was a member for more than a century. The family has

given a Governor to the State of Connecticut, and has rendered valuable services in public offices.

Clarke Tomlinson, to whom the line has been directly traced, was a member of one of the very old branches of the Tomlinson family which had its seat in the town of Oxford, Connecticut. He was a farmer on an extensive scale, and the owner of much property in the vicinity. He was well known and highly respected in the town, and was active in its life, though taking no active part in public affairs. He married Sarah Hawkins, and they were the parents of the William Augustus Tomlinson, mentioned at length below.

William Augustus Tomlinson, son of Clarke and Sarah (Hawkins) Tomlinson, was born in the town of Oxford, Connecticut, October 30, 1827. He was educated in the local public schools, and subsequently attended the high school. After his graduation he devoted his entire time and attention to the grocery business in Bridgeport. He was highly respected as a man and as a citizen in Bridgeport, and held a prominent place in fraternal and social activities in the city. He was a member of the Masonic order. Mr. Tomlinson was affiliated with the Republican party and was a staunch supporter of its principles and policies, though allowing party lines to have no entry into his vote when the question of fitness for office arose.

William Augustus Tomlinson married, October 11, 1853, in Trumbull, Connecticut, Melissa Wheeler, daughter of Walker and Rebecca (Sherwood) Wheeler. They were the parents of the following children: 1. Walker Sherwood Tomlinson, born July 25, 1856; is to-day a successful merchant and wholesale grocer. 2. William Augustus, Jr., mentioned below.

William Augustus Tomlinson, Sr., died on February 25, 1900. His widow, Mrs.

Melissa Tomlinson, survives him, and resides in the city of Bridgeport, Connecticut.

William Augustus Tomlinson, Jr., late figure of prominence in the musical world of New England, a singer of note in the larger cities of Connecticut, was the son of William Augustus, Sr., and Melissa (Wheeler) Tomlinson, and was born October 2, 1876. He was connected with the First National Bank of Bridgeport for a number of years. He was given a liberal education, and early in life formed the determination to follow a musical career, training under well known singers and teachers for the profession. He subsequently attained much prominence in the musical centers of New England, and became a well known singer, appearing frequently in New York City in the famous choirs and musical societies of the metropolis. He was especially well known in bodies which devoted themselves solely to sacred music, and sang often in the churches of the city of Bridgeport, where he made his home. Mr. Tomlinson conducted a studio in the Segal Building in Bridgeport. Prior to his entering the musical profession he was engaged for a short period in the piano business.

William Augustus Tomlinson died in Bridgeport, Connecticut, January 14, 1916, at the age of forty years, a comparatively young man in the prime of life. His death was greatly mourned, not only in professional circles, but in a circle of friends by no means small.

BECKWITH, Oliver Russell,

Lawyer, Aetna Insurance Company Counsel.

Oliver Russell Beckwith, graduate at law of Cornell University, admitted to the bar in 1899, and, at the present employed as counsel to the Accident and Liability Department of the Ætna Life Insurance

Company, and also to the Ætna-Casualty and Surety Company, Hartford, was born in Canton, Connecticut, on July 15, 1877, the son of Oliver Allyn and Carrie (Perry) Beckwith.

The family of Beckwith has been known, in many generations prominently known, in America since early colonial days, and the Beckwith genealogy brings into the family relation many persons whose lives were worthy of creditable record in American history. Such names as Richard Smith, of Saybrook; Thomas Harvey, of Taunton; Wolston Brockway, of Lyme; and Robert Royse, are frequently encountered by students of early Connecticut and New England history.

Lower, an authority on England patronymics, states, regarding the origin of the name Beckwith: "The last syllable is a corruption of worth. Most of the armigerous families of the name spring from Yorkshire, and Beckwith, a hamlet in the parish of Pannal, in that county, is probably the cradle of the race. It is said that the original name of the family was Malbie, or Malbyse, and that it was changed to Beckwith, temp. Henry III." The name is evidently a compound. The Rev. Isaac Taylor, another English writer on the significance of names, says "the word beak signifies a brook, and that the Anglo-Saxon Weorthig, of which the modern English rendering is worth, denotes a place warded, or protected. Therefore, the name Beckwith would seem to signify a protected brook, or an enclosed field through which a brook ran." When surnames originally came into general use, it was the common practice to adopt the name of the locality where a family was seated, as a patronymic. The seat of the Beckwith family was probably the hamlet of that designation in Yorkshire, England; it has been authenticated that from that county came Matthew Beckwith, progenitor of the Beckwith family in

America, and it has been rendered a strong probability that the said Matthew Beckwith was of the line of Sir Hugh de Malebisse who, according to the "Domesday Book," held lands granted him by William the Conqueror. Sir Hugh de Malebisse had three sons, who, marrying, established lines from which came, with the generations, numerous descendants; but while the Beckwith genealogy is quite complete from a certain early generation, it does not directly establish beyond peradventure Matthew Beckwith as in lineal descent from Sir Hugh de Malebisse.

Matthew Beckwith was born in Pontefract, Yorkshire, September 22, 1610. State archives substantiate the fact that he was a resident in Hartford, Connecticut, in the year 1639; and that he purchased land in that locality from William Pratt in 1645. In 1651-52 he removed to New London and Lyme, and there passed the remainder of his life. His death was tragic, resulting from a fall over a precipice in the darkness of the night of December 13, 1681. His widow Mary married Samuel Buckland. Matthew Beckwith participated in the division of lands in New London, and later, when the town of Lyme was set off, it was discovered that while his house was in New London most of his landed property was in the town of Lyme. Later he purchased large tracts of land on the Niantic river. Evidently a man of enterprise, he was responsible for the building of the first vessel launched at New London, the firm of Mould & Coit building to his order the bark "Endeavor," which was sailed in the trade with Barbadoes, the vessel passing out of the possession of Matthew Beckwith in 1666, in exchange "for a cargo of sugar." The estate of Matthew Beckwith was after his death appraised at £293 10s., indicating him to have ranked among the well-circumstanced class of that day.

Matthew Beckwith, son of Matthew

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and Mary Beckwith, was born about 1637. He reached the age of ninety years, his death occurring at Lyme on June 4, 1727. With his first wife, Elizabeth, he lived at Guilford, and while there aided in founding the Guilford church. His time was mainly spent at sea, but he appears to have been a resident of Waterford, Connecticut, in 1658, for in that year he was made a freeman there. He died at New London, most probably on the estate inherited from his father.

Jonah Beckwith, son of Matthew and Elizabeth Beckwith, was born in New London, Connecticut, on December 27, 1673, and there, on April 26, 1696, married Rebecca ———. He was a deacon in the church at Lyme. The date of his death has not been ascertained, but records show that his estate was administered in 1744.

Phillips Beckwith, son of Jonah and Rebecca Beckwith, was born in Lyme, Connecticut, and there married, on February 17, 1732, Abigail Harvey, who was born June 13, 1712, the daughter of Thomas Harvey. On April 14, 1758, he enlisted in Captain Timothy Mather's company, Third Regiment, Connecticut forces, and took part in the Ticonderoga expedition, dying in the service on June 10th of that year.

Thomas Harvey, father of Abigail, wife of Phillips Beckwith, was born in Taunton, Massachusetts, in 1678. He came with his parents to reside in New London in 1682, crossing the line into Lyme in 1687, in which place he lived until his death in March, 1725. His wife, whom he married on November 25, 1702, was Abigail, who was born about 1680, daughter of Richard Smith (2nd), and his wife Elizabeth. Richard Smith (2nd) was granted land in Lyme in 1679-80-87-88. He married, about 1675, and died in 1720, his wife having predeceased him. His

father, Richard Smith, was an inhabitant of that part of Saybrook which later was included in the town of Lyme. Land was allotted to him in 1674; in 1678-79 he was deputy to the General Court; was constable in 1682; and died prior to March, 1688, survived by his wife Joanna and several children.

John Harvey, father of Thomas Harvey, was born in Taunton, Massachusetts, in about 1647. Shortly after his mother's marriage to her third husband, Thomas Lincoln, John Harvey went to live with his eldest brother, and engaged with him in farming. About 1673-74 he removed to Charlestown, and was there at the outbreak of King Philip's War. In the fall of 1675 he married Elizabeth ———, of Taunton, and in November of that year enlisted in Major Appleton's battalion, which went from Dedham to the Narragansett country. John Harvey was "wounded but not disabled" during the "Great Swamp Fight." Soon he was able to return to his wife, and they remained in Taunton until 1681, when they moved to New London, Connecticut. When the boundary line between New London and Lyme was delineated, it was known that his property was in Lyme, so that thereafter he was considered a resident of Lyme. He died there on January 18, 1705, nine days after the demise of his wife Elizabeth.

His father, Thomas Harvey, was born in Somersetshire, England, in 1617; came to Dorchester, Massachusetts, in 1636; settled at Cohannet, 1638. Being at that time still in his minority, he could not be one of the "first and ancient purchasers," but he was one of thirteen persons who between 1639 and 1642 were admitted as proprietors of Taunton upon payment of twelve shillings each. About the year 1642 he married Elizabeth Andrews, of Taunton, who was born in England in

1614. Thomas Harvey died in Taunton in 1651, but his widow survived him for sixty-six years. She reached the age of one hundred and three years, dying at Taunton in 1717. She was twice married after the decease of her first husband, Thomas Harvey. Thomas Harvey died in Somersetshire, prior to 1647.

The Harvey family name dates back to the time of the Norman Conquest, and the direct ancestry of the American family has been lineally traced to Humphrey Harvey, of Brockley, Somersetshire, who died January 4, 1526.

Thomas Beckwith, son of Phillips and Abigail (Harvey) Beckwith, was born about 1747, in Lyme, Connecticut, and died in Burlington, Connecticut, October 22, 1829. About 1768 he married Parnell, who was born in 1748 and died June 4, 1826, and was the daughter of Wolston Brockway. In 1780 they moved from East Haddam to West Britain, where in 1783 Thomas Beckwith became deacon of the Rev. Jonas Miller's church there.

Wolston Brockway was born about 1723; married, in 1744, Dorcas Weeden. He removed from Branford to Sharon in 1752, where he resided until his death in 1831. His father, Samuel Brockway, was born at Lyme, Connecticut, February 10, 1691-92. He settled in Branford prior to January 21, 1734-35. His father, Wolston Brockway, was born in Lyme, Connecticut, February 7, 1667-68; married, December 4, 1688, Margaret ———; died in Lyme early in 1707. His widow married Thomas Ennis, and reached the age of seventy-three, her demise occurring on January 17, 1738-39. His father, Wolston Brockway, was the founder of the family in America. On July 10, 1714, he stated his age as "seventy years or thereabouts," and that he had dwelt in Lyme for fifty years. On December 3, 1659, he purchased a house with barn and some land

for the sum of twenty dollars, and if at that time beyond his minority, which is considered a probability, the year of his birth would be approximately 1638. In November, 1717, his estate was probated, and his name is found on many instruments relating to real estate. He was a "planter," and in two deeds is described as a cooper. During his life he was honored by election to many town offices. His first wife was Hannah Briggs, widow of John Harris, of Boston, where she was born on August 28, 1642. She died in Lyme, Connecticut, February 6, 1687-88, and was the daughter of William and Mary Briggs, who, excepting for a period of three or four years in the decade 1680-90 when they were at Lyme, were residents of Boston.

Harvey Beckwith, son of Thomas and Parnell (Brockway) Beckwith, was born in 1782, and later in life lived in the town of Burlington.

His son, Lot Beckwith, was born in Burlington and lived there in his early manhood. From there he moved to Newington, and still later became a resident of Canton, where he died. He was one of the first clock salesmen to travel through the Southern States, exhibiting what was then a novel mechanism. Later, when he settled in Canton, he became a farmer. He married Marian Allyn, daughter of a sea captain.

Oliver Allyn Beckwith, son of Lot and Marian (Allyn) Beckwith, was born in Burlington, Connecticut, in 1826. His business was always that of a merchant. In 1860 he opened a store of his own in Collinsville, which he operated until 1879, when he became manager of the book and stamp department of the Banner Tobacco Company of Detroit. After a while he returned to Hartford, and was employed for several years by the firm of Isaac Hill's Sons, wholesale boot and shoe

dealers. While living in Collinsville, he was for a period a deputy sheriff of the county. His wife was Sarah J. Thompson. She died in 1894, and was the daughter of Silas and Rosanna (Royce) Thompson, of Hartford. Silas Thompson was the son of Asa Thompson, a native of Cheshire. He married Sarah, daughter of Captain Ephraim Cook, who served during the Revolutionary War. Asa Thompson followed the sea, and died about 1800, of yellow fever, aboard a ship while in New York. Rosanna Royce, who married Silas Thompson, was a daughter of Miles Royce, who was born in Bristol, Connecticut, in 1806. In 1834 he traveled through the Great Lakes to Chicago, which at that time was merely a trading post in a swamp at the mouth of the Chicago river, and located southwest of Chicago at what is now Plainfield, where he manufactured agricultural implements. In 1836 he married Sarah Goodline Gilman, who had been in the west for two years as a pioneer missionary. She was born in Salem, Massachusetts, in 1808, but her parents soon moved to Meredith, New Hampshire, where she grew up. Miles Royce was a descendant of Robert Royce, who came from England to Boston in 1631, settled in Stratford, Connecticut, in 1644, and in New London in 1657, being one of the founders of that town. Later he moved to Wallingford.

Oliver Allyn Beckwith, Jr., son of Oliver Allyn and Sarah J. (Thompson) Beckwith, was born in Bristol, Connecticut, July 18, 1851, and died November 2, 1914. He was graduated from Williston Seminary and, after leaving school, he followed in the footsteps of his father, his business being that of a merchant during all his active life. For the greater part his business connections were in Unionville, Connecticut, but when a young man he was for a time employed by the Michi-

gan Stove Company of Detroit, Michigan. He was for several years treasurer of the town of Farmington. He married twice, his first wife being Carrie O., daughter of George Perry, of Detroit. They had one child, Oliver Russell Beckwith. The second wife of Olive Allyn Beckwith, Jr. was Martha E., daughter of George H. Fuller, of Unionville, by whom two children were born to him: Royce Edward, and Olivette M.

Oliver R. Beckwith, son of Oliver Allyn and Carrie O. (Perry) Beckwith, attended the public schools and high school of Collinsville. At the end of his junior year in the high school, he entered Cornell University, in the course in mechanical engineering. At the end of two years he entered the Cornell Law School, and was graduated in law with the class of 1898. Returning to Hartford, he entered the law office of the late T. M. Maltbie, Esq., and in 1899 was admitted to practice. Until 1905 he engaged in general practice, but in that year he was employed in the legal department of the Travelers' Insurance Company. He remained with that company until 1910, when he resigned, and during the same year entered the employment of the Aetna Life Insurance Company.

While living in Canton, Mr. Beckwith was for two years a member of the town school committee, being the chairman for one year. He also held the office of judge of probate in that town for three years. Since 1912 he has been clerk and treasurer of the East Side Fire District of West Hartford. His fraternal and social affiliations include membership in the Theta Delta Chi and Chancery fraternities at Cornell, the Society of Colonial Wars, the Sons of the American Revolution, the Hartford Club and the Hartford Golf Club. In 1904 Mr. Beckwith enlisted in Company K, of the Connecticut National

Guard, the following year receiving appointment as first battalion adjutant. He resigned in 1906.

On June 20, 1905, Mr. Beckwith married Sarah Upson, born June 1, 1879, the daughter of Charles Chauncey Goodrich, of Hartford. To them were born four children: Oliver Russell, Jr., born June 23, 1906, who died July 13, 1913; Philip Van Dyck, born March 27, 1908; Eleanor Van Dyck, born December 16, 1911; Corinne, born June 1, 1914.

Mr. and Mrs. Beckwith are members of St. John's Episcopal Church of Hartford.

NICHOLS, Stephen M.,

Civil War Soldier, Business Man.

The name of Nichols is a very ancient one, and undoubtedly belongs to that class of patronymics which have been derived from given names through abbreviations or nicknames of these latter; thus, Nichols comes from Nick, or Nichol, the nickname of Nicholas, and which probably originally signified the son of Nicholas. We find it, as is the case with ancient names, under a great variety of forms, such as Nichols, Nicholl, Nicholls, Nicholes, Nickalls, Nickels, Nicholds, Nickoles, Nicolson and many others. The family, which has been represented for many generations in America, indeed, since the earliest colonial period, may be traced back prior to that time in England to one Robert Nichols of London. He married Elizabeth or Isabel ———. His death occurred in 1548, and he left a mansion in London with large landed estates. Three sons and a grandson are mentioned in his will, the sons being Thomas, who is mentioned below; John, and Thomas, the younger.

His son Thomas married Elizabeth Popplewell, and died in 1561. His will was dated October 11, 1558, and he left

real estate in various parishes in London, Tottenhall, Tottenhall Court, and other places, to his sons. Besides family legacies he bequeathed £100 each to the four hospitals of London and smaller bequests appear to other charities. To him and his wife four children were born as follows: Robert, Antony, who is mentioned below; Richard and John.

Antony, son of Thomas Nichols, married Mary Waldron, of Say, Somerset county. On the monument of his daughter Elizabeth he is mentioned as living in Paddington, now a part of London. They were the parents of the following children: Francis, mentioned below; Antony, William and Elizabeth.

His son Francis married Margaret, a daughter of Sir George Bruce, of Carnock, who was a son of Robert Bruce. Edward Bruce, father of Robert, was born in 1656, and was a son of Sir Robert Bruce. He was a son of Sir David Bruce, born in 1497. Sir David Bruce was a son of Sir David Bruce, who was a son of Sir Robert Bruce, born 1393. Sir Robert Bruce was a son of Sir Edward Bruce. His father, Robert Bruce, of Clackmanan, was born 1367, a son of King Robert Bruce, who was born 1334. In 1613 the custody of the Great Park at Ampthill in Bedfordshire was granted to Sir George Bruce, Margaret's father, the honor of Ampthill being vested in the crown. Under this arrangement the Nichols family for many years leased the great Ampthill Park under the Bruces, and lived at the great lodge or capitol mansion, as it was called then. It is occupied now by Lady Ampthill, one of the late Queen Victoria's ladies-in-waiting, and it is called by the villagers "the Park House." Francis Nichols is called in the pedigree of 1628, of the Middle Temple, one of the squires of the Bath. He was buried at Ampthill, about forty miles from London.

The will of his wife Margaret was dated April 20, 1651, and William Nichols, dean of Chester, and her "ancient servant," Thomas Green, *alias* Hodson, were executors, and she left everything to her son Francis. In a will found on file in the prerogative court, Canterbury, England, there is a legacy to Francis and his wife. It is the will of Sir William Craford, Knight, of Beckerings Park, Bedfordshire, dated February 24, 1634, and proved May 28, 1636: "To Margaret Bruce, wife of Francis Nicholls, £50. Francis Nicholls, Esquire, now in the Indies, £150." Their children were: 1. Edward, born before 1600; held military office in the Royalist cause, and was compelled to flee the country and never returned; died in Paris. 2. Francis, born before 1600, mentioned below. 3. Bruce, a daughter, married John Frecheville (baron), of Stavely, Derby; died in 1629. 4. Richard, was governor of New York in 1664, and returned to England in 1667. 5. William, died young.

His son, Francis Nichols, was born in England before 1600. He was the immigrant ancestor, and was among the first seventeen settlers and founders of Stratford, Connecticut, where he was living as early as 1639. He had a military training, and belonged to the Horse Guards of London, it is believed. He was a brother of Colonel Richard Nichols, the first English governor. In 1639 he was chosen by the General Court to train and exercise the men of Stratford in military discipline. He owned land in Southold, Long Island. He lived at Stratford but a short time, and finally settled in Westchester county, New York. No mention is made in the records of his wife when he came to Stratford, so he was very likely a widower. He married (second) in 1645, Anna, a daughter of Deacon Barnabas Wines, of Southold, Long Island, by

whom he had a daughter. He died in 1650. His estate was distributed among his children before his death. His widow married (second) John Elton, a wealthy planter of Southold; (third) Captain John Tooker, of Setauket, Long Island; (fourth) Colonel John Youngs, son of Rev. John Youngs, the first minister at Southold. The children who were born in England are as follows: John, Isaac, mentioned below; Caleb; a daughter, who married Richard Mills. Child by the second marriage: Anna, married Christopher Youngs, Jr., nephew of her stepfather.

His son, Isaac Nichols, was born in England, and died in 1695, at Stratford, Connecticut. He was a deputy to the General Assembly several terms. His will was dated September 28, 1694, proved November 6, 1695. He bequeathed his homestead and lands to Benjamin after the death of his wife, and states that he had given as he was able to his other children. These children are as follows: (Born at Stratford): Mary, February 2, 1648, married Rev. Israel Chauncey; Sarah, November 1, 1649, married Stephen Burritt; Josiah, January 29, 1652-53, married Margaret Nichols; Isaac, March 12, 1654, mentioned below; Jonathan, December 10, 1655, married Hannah Hawkins; Ephraim, December 15, 1657, married Esther Hawley, widow of Ebenezer; Patience, February 2, 1660; Temperance, May 17, 1662; Margery, November 30, 1663; Benjamin, February 2, 1666, removed to Derby; Elizabeth, born April 2, 1668, married, July 9, 1691, Joseph Webb.

His son, Isaac Nichols, was born March 12, 1654. He owned a house and land at Stratford. He married Mary ———, who died at Stratford in 1690. He died in 1680. Their children were: Francis, born June 3, 1676; Richard, November 26, 1678, mentioned below; Joseph, November 1, 1680.

His son, Richard Nichols, was born in Stratford, November 26, 1678, and died there September 20, 1756. He married, June 3, 1702, Comfort Sherman, who died January 11, 1726-27, a daughter of Theophilus Sherman, of Wethersfield.

His son, Theophilus Nichols, was born at Stratford, March 31, 1703, died there, April 7, 1774, buried in the old Stratford burying ground. He married, January 2, 1724, Sarah, daughter of Lieutenant Ebenezer Curtis. She died September 26, 1769.

His son, Philip Nichols, was born at Stratford, January 5, 1726, and died there, May 13, 1807. He held the office of magistrate for several years. His business was in horses and mules, exporting to the West Indies. His will was dated December 13, 1805, and proved June 9, 1807. Inventory amounted to £25,123, 4s. 9d. He was a man of great influence, and was the holder of much property in land and shares. He married (first) October 9, 1753, Mehitable Peet; (second) September 9, 1757, Mary Prince, who died May 13, 1811, aged seventy-seven. They were members of the Protestant Episcopal church. Their children were as follows: (born at Stratford, by first wife): William, March 10, 1755, mentioned below; Philip, September 11, 1756. Children by second wife (born at Stratford): Mercy, January 23, 1759; Lucy, April 6, 1761; Hannah, December 29, 1762; Mary, May 9, 1765; Richard, August 5, 1767; Sarah, August 19, 1769, married Rev. Abraham L. Clarke; Charles Theophilus, July 21, 1771; George Kneeland, December 15, 1773, died young; George Kneeland, Decemebr 26, 1776.

His son, William Nichols, was born at Stratford, March 10, 1755, and died at Stratford, July 22, 1837. He was buried in the Pequonnock Cemetery. He was a

farmer by occupation and an Episcopalian in religion. He married (first) ——— Edwards; (second) Huldah Downs, of Redding, Connecticut; children of the first wife were as follows: Sarah, married Isaac Seeley; Philip, accidentally shot and killed; Mehitable, married Asa Beardsley; Prudence, married Captain William Goodsell; Hannah, died October 2, 1855, aged sixty-seven; Anna, married Levi Lyon; Serena, married Abijah Beardsley; Betsey, married (first) George Remington, (second) ——— Penoyer. The children of the second wife were as follows: David, born 1797; William Hanford, died January 26, 1838, aged thirty-nine; Wakeman, 1801; Elam, born 1802; Stephen, mentioned below; child, who died in infancy; Philip Edwards, died September 26, 1855, aged forty-eight.

His son, Stephen Nichols, was born at Trumbull, formerly Stratford, Connecticut, September 16, 1804. His mother died when he was thirteen years old, and he had to seek a home for himself. He came to Bridgeport and lived with his sister, working for various farmers. He learned the trade of shoemaker, following it for twenty years, but eventually returned to farming. In politics he was a Whig until the party dissolved, and afterwards became a Republican. He represented Bridgeport in the Connecticut General Assembly in 1878, and was appointed to the committee on cities and boroughs. He was for many years a justice of the peace; was an assessor, and selectman of the town, and member of the common council of the city of Bridgeport. He married, March 4, 1829, Emeline, daughter of Aaron Beardsley, of Trumbull. The children born of this union were as follows: Jane E., who died young; Stephen Marcus, mentioned below.

Lieutenant Stephen Marcus Nichols, their son, was born in Bridgeport, July

10, 1838, and made that city his home during his entire life, his death occurring there July 29, 1870. He received his education at the local public schools, and upon completing his studies at these institutions engaged in a retail grocery business, opening a first class store on Maine street. In this enterprise he met with a high degree of success from the outset, but all his peaceful pursuits were cut short, as in the case of so many of his countrymen, by the outbreak of the Civil War. He enlisted in Company D, Twenty-third Connecticut Regiment Volunteer Infantry, and served for one year as first lieutenant in that body. At the completion of his term of service he returned to the north and there once more resumed the interrupted grocery business. Later, however, he formed a partnership with Henry Porter, and the two engaged in a crockery business on Wall street, Bridgeport. He continued in this line for the remainder of his life, and his association with Mr. Porter was only closed by his death, which occurred when he was but thirty-two years of age. Lieutenant Nichols was active in many other respects besides that of business, and was a well known figure in social and fraternal circles in Bridgeport. He was a member of the Free and Accepted Masons of Bridgeport, and was active in the work of that body. In politics he was a Republican, but he never took any very active part in local politics and was entirely free from ambition to hold public office.

Lieutenant Nichols was united in marriage, on Christmas Day, 1861, with Miss Julia Gorham Hall, like himself a native of Bridgeport, where she was born October 2, 1836, in the town of Trumbull, and a daughter of Alanson and Sophia Shelton (Edwards) Hall. Mrs. Nichols sur-

vives her husband, and at present makes her home at No. 727 State street, Bridgeport. She is a member of St. John's Episcopal Church, and active in its work. To Lieutenant and Mrs. Nichols two children were born as follows: Lizzie Hall, born February 12, 1863, died March 23, 1891, and married Swan Brewster, to whom she bore one child, Stephen, who died in infancy; and Wilbur Edwards, born in August, 1864, and died unmarried, March 1, 1891.

In the death of a brilliant young man such as Lieutenant Stephen Marcus Nichols, whose career seems to have barely more than entered upon the course destined for it, the community instinctively feels that it has sustained a loss; but when that career is not concerned purely with private affairs and plans, and is directed toward the benefit of his fellows, that feeling is most legitimately increased until it becomes a more personal sorrow than it is the privilege of most men to enjoy from others than their personal friends. But, indeed, it might be said that a very large proportion of his fellow citizens felt themselves in a measure the friends of Lieutenant Nichols, whose truly democratic attitude towards other men attracted all and repelled none. He was unusually easy of approach, and there was no one so mean but that his hand was held out to him in friendship and ready assistance in any trouble. This unusual amiability of manner was supplemented by a very real concern for the welfare of others less fortunate than himself, which made him the leader in many movements undertaken for the common weal, for the betterment of conditions in the city, or the promotion of social relations among the people. He was universally loved and universally mourned, and most certainly he deserved to be universally remembered.

MEIGS, Hon. Charles Edward,

Lawyer, Public Official.

Among the lawyers in Connecticut whose reputation for soundness and integrity stands high, is Charles Edward Meigs, of Waterbury, Connecticut, whose name heads this sketch.

Judge Meigs comes of old New England stock. Among some of his direct ancestors who were early settlers in this country, were: John Meigs, who was born in Dorsetshire, England, coming to this country in 1635 and landing at Weymouth, Massachusetts, and in 1655 settling in Madison, Connecticut, and from whom are descended most of the Meigs family in America; Edward Riggs, who settled in Roxbury, Massachusetts, in 1633; Henry Tomlinson, who settled in Milford, Connecticut, in 1652; Nathaniel Bacon, who settled in Middletown, Connecticut, in 1655; and the Rev. Jeremiah Peck, who in 1691 was the first ordained pastor of the Congregational church in Waterbury, Connecticut.

Judge Meigs was born on June 1, 1872, at Oxford, New Haven county, Connecticut, being the son of Charles A. and Bernice Riggs Meigs. In 1882 Judge Meigs' parents removed to Waterbury, taking him with them, and it was in the public and private schools of Waterbury that he received his preliminary education. He then matriculated at Yale University, from which institution he received the degree of Ph. B. in 1895.

After receiving his degree from Yale, Judge Meigs attended both the Yale and the Harvard Law Schools, and was admitted to the Connecticut bar in 1898. He immediately began practice in Waterbury, and in February, 1904, was appointed prosecuting attorney of the city of Waterbury. He continued in this office until March 25, 1910, at which time he

resigned in order to accept an appointment by Governor George L. Lilley to the office of deputy judge of the District Court of Waterbury. He served in this office for a term of four years, and in 1914 was reappointed by Governor Simeon E. Baldwin for a second term. He continued to serve as a judge of the District Court of Waterbury until November 15, 1916, when on account of ill health he felt obliged to resign. Upon his retirement from the bench, Judge Meigs was tendered a banquet by the members of the Waterbury Bar Association, and during the speaking incident to the occasion, Judge Meigs was referred to as "one who has by his official conduct merited the highest respect and esteem, and been in every way an honor to his profession, his city, and himself"; "a judge to whom it made no difference what ticket you voted, what shrine you worshiped at, or what was your nationality," and "a judge who gave everyone the fairest and squarest kind of a deal."

While Judge Meigs has retired from public office, he expects to continue the practice of law in a private capacity in Waterbury.

Judge Meigs is a prominent figure in the community, and is by no means one of those men who confine their activities solely to their profession. On the contrary, there are few departments of the city's life in which he does not participate. He is a member of several of the most prominent organizations in the city and State. Among these should be mentioned Harmony Lodge, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons; and the Connecticut branch of the Sons of the American Revolution. He is also a member of the Country Club of Waterbury, of the Waterbury Club, and of the Connecticut State Bar Association. In religious belief he is an Episcopalian, and attends divine service

at St. John's Church of that denomination, in Waterbury. He is a man who makes his presence in the community felt in the interest of good and his name is associated with the highest type of integrity both in his business and in the personal relations of life.

ROGERS, Gilbert,

Manufacturer, Banker, Sunday School Worker.

The Rogers family is one of the oldest in America, and is said by tradition to have descended from the martyr, John Rogers. One authority gives the origin of the name as French, and states that the original was Roger I. of Sicily and Calabria, born about 1031, in Normandy, France. The family has been traced to James Rogers, who was born in England, about 1615, parentage unknown, and came to this country in 1635. Among the manuscripts preserved in the public record office in England and printed in Drake's "Founders of New England," there is a copy of a "licens to go beyond the seas," dated April 15, 1635, and among others "to be transported to New England imbarqued in the Increase" is named "James Roger, aged 20 years."

This immigrant is generally conceded to have been the James Rogers of this sketch. He settled first in Saybrook, Connecticut, and a few years later is recorded as of Stratford. From there he went to Milford, where he joined Mr. Prudden's Congregational church in 1653. His wife had joined the same church in 1645, and some of their children were baptized there. In 1637 he was one of six men from Saybrook who under Captain John Underhill took part in the Pequot War. November 22, 1645, he was granted a home lot in Milford; in 1646 he "hath three acres or more;" in 1648 he was

granted an addition to his lot. He had dealings with New London as early as 1656; between that time and 1660 he became an inhabitant of that town, and was made freeman, March 14, 1661. Both he and his wife joined the church in New London and became prominent in church affairs. In the rate lists of the town for 1664 the amount of each man's property is given and the rate levied on it is noted. In this list John Rogers is assessed for £548, and he was evidently the largest property holder in the town. He was chosen by the townspeople to fill many important positions in church and State; deputy to the court of elections, May, 1661, and May and October, 1662; corn commissioner for New London in 1662; representative to the General Court seven times between 1662 and 1673; and with his son Samuel on the committee of fortifications for New London. He was a baker and tradesman by occupation, and for many years previous to 1666, when he retired in favor of his son Samuel, carried on by far the most extensive foreign and domestic trade of any man in New London. His real estate holdings were very large. He owned several hundred acres on Great Neck and a fine tract at Mohegan called Pamechaug farm, which was one of the first grants within the Mohegan reservation north of New London, and was made to him by Uncas in August, 1658. He owned also several house lots in the town proper in partnership with Colonel Pyncheon, of Springfield, Massachusetts, twenty-four hundred acres, east of the river. For some years previous to his death, which occurred in 1687, in New London, his home was on that portion of the Great Neck called Goshen. James Rogers was an early convert to the Seventh Day Baptist church, of which his son John was pastor, and with his wife and daughter Bathsheba was baptized in

1676. Throughout the remainder of his life he was subject to fines and imprisonment for non-conformity to the rules of the Established Church. He married Elizabeth, daughter of Samuel Rowland, of Stratford; she died about 1709.

Their fourth son, James Rogers, was born February 15, 1652, in Milford, and was baptized by Rev. John Crandall of Westerly, becoming early one of the most active members of the Rogerene church. He was a large landholder, and was often fined by the Established Church for various infractions of its rules. He was also described as a cooper and had a tannery. He died November 6, 1713, in New London. He married, November 5, 1674, Mary, daughter of Jeffrey Jordan. The Jordan family belonged to a large class known as redemptionists, who pledged their service in return for transportation to the American colonies. In the crude language of the time, "James Jordan, his wife Mary, that is, he paid her redemption fee." He often said that this was the best bargain he ever made. She died December 7, 1713. They were the parents of James Rogers, born February 2, 1676, and died July 9, 1735, in Norwalk, Connecticut. He was admitted to the church in New London, March 15, 1713, and resided on Great Neck in that town until 1726, when he removed to Norwalk. In 1708 he was admitted to the bar, in 1714 was captain of the Fourth Train Band, was deputy to the General Court sixteen times, at one session being speaker. His wife Elizabeth is said by some authorities to have been born Harris, born 1680-81, died February 28, 1713. She was the mother of James Rogers, born August 20, 1704, in New London, died before 1754, in the West Indies. He was one of the leading ship carpenters of New London, and lost his life while on a voyage. He married, March 21, 1722, Mary, daughter

of Peter Harris, born 1702-03. Their third son was Ichabod Rogers, born February 14, 1727, in New London, died there about 1767. He was a mariner, and the inventory of his estate, made 1767, placed its value at seventy pounds. He married, April 21, 1751, Ruth Shapley, born 1722, daughter of Daniel and Abigail (Pierson) Shapley. Daniel Shapley was a son of Benjamin and Mary (Pickett) Shapley, the latter a daughter of John and Ruth (Brewster) Pickett. Ruth Brewster was born October 3, 1631, daughter of Jonathan and Lucretia (Oldham) Brewster, and granddaughter of Elder William Brewster, who came in the "Mayflower," and was prominent in the Plymouth Colony. He was a son of William Brewster, who lived in Scrooby, Nottinghamshire, England, as early as 1571, in which year he was assessed in that town on goods valued at three pounds. Subsequently he was receiver of Scrooby, and bailiff of the manor house in that place belonging to the bishop. Not far from 1588 he was also made postmaster under the crown.

Ichabod (2) Rogers, son of Ichabod (1) and Ruth (Shapley) Rogers, was born 1754, in New London, and died there June 10, 1821. He was a soldier of the Revolution, serving first as a private in the company of Captain Samuel Mather, of Lyme and vicinity, according to a return made in July, 1776. He enlisted, July 18, of that year, in Captain Smith's company, Colonel Bradley's battalion of General Wadsworth's brigade, and was discharged December 28 of the same year. He was one of the little band which held Fort Trumbull at New London on the memorable sixth of September, and his house was exposed to the fire of the British force which made the attack on New London at that time. He was a farmer, a sailor, and at one time a privateer, and is said

to have been a bold and fearless servant of the colonies. He married, November 22, 1778, Mary Hall, born 1752-53, daughter of John and Susan (Hobbs) Hall, died January 28, 1828. Their eldest child was Ichabod Rogers, born April 2, 1781, in that part of New London now called Wintthrop's Neck, and died in March, 1843. He was a blacksmith, a soldier at Fort Saybrook in 1812, and joined the Congregational church at Chester, Connecticut, October 20, 1822. He married, August 23, 1801, Rhoda, daughter of William and Rhoda (Blakesley) Southworth, of Deep River, then part of Saybrook, born November 15, 1785, died April 12, 1841. Their second son, Elam Hervey Rogers, was born January 19, 1805, in the town of Middletown, Connecticut, and removed in 1849 from Saybrook to Meriden, Connecticut, where he took the management of what was known as Rogers Hotel, in which he continued until his death, March 13 1881. He married, November 16, 1826, Elizabeth Anne Tryon, born June 11, 1807, at Saybrook, died February 27, 1886, in Meriden, daughter of Jedediah and Belinda (Jones) Tryon. Both Mr. Rogers and his wife were deeply religious people of plain and simple manners, who commanded the respect and esteem of those with whom they came in contact. They had a large family of children; the eldest, George W., was somewhat active in politics, and was postmaster at Meriden under the administration of President Lincoln. Hervey, the second, lives in Meriden. Watson Brewer, a graduate of Wesleyan University, was lost at sea in 1857. Cephas B., Gilbert and Wilbur F. are also residents of Meriden. Isabella Virginia died in childhood, and a second of the same name became the wife of Egbert Young. Nathaniel Burton was a soldier of the Civil War, in Company C, Seventh Regiment Connecticut Volunteer

Infantry, under Captain Joseph Hawley, later United States Senator, and has been for many years president of the Rogers Silver Plate Company of Danbury, Connecticut, and also interested in other manufacturing industries.

Gilbert Rogers for more than seventy-eight years lived a worthy and upright life, and contributed much to the advancement of morals and the material development of his home city of Meriden. Gilbert Rogers was born July 4, 1838, in Saybrook, Connecticut, fifth son of Elam Hervey and Elizabeth A. (Tryon) Rogers. In his native town he attended the little brick school, which structure sheltered in youth many men now noted. When still a small boy his parents removed to Meriden, where he attended a private school taught by Henry D. Smith. His education was chiefly supplied, however, in the great school of experience, for he had little opportunity to advance beyond the elementary grades in any school of his time. When only fourteen years of age he began to sustain himself by working in the shop of Luther Webb, a manufacturer of pocket books. After two years in this establishment he entered the factory of the Charles Parker Company, where he learned the trade of buffer, and continued to work five years, receiving a very small salary at first, the amount being seventy-five cents a day. At the end of his service there he was receiving double this amount. In 1858 he removed to Hartford and was employed by the Hartford Silver Plate Company, later removed to Waterbury, where he entered the service of Rogers, Smith & Company. Here he became superintendent of the buffing department, and filled the place to the satisfaction of all for two years, after which he formed a partnership with Asa H. Rogers and began making plated ware on Nassau street, New York City,

producing silver plate spoons and hollow ware. This business was successful until the outbreak of the Civil War, when it was found desirable to close out. Returning to Meriden, Mr. Rogers was appointed enrolling officer by the United States government, and filled this position for a year. He then formed a connection with the Meriden Britannia Company, where he continued about a year, and in 1866 he united with his brothers in forming the firm of C. Rogers & Brothers, with which he continued to be associated until its disposal to the International Silver Company in 1902. The company was incorporated in 1899 in New Jersey, and two years later under the laws of Connecticut. Mr. Gilbert Rogers continued as treasurer of the company, and was also interested in other institutions of the city, being a director of the City Savings Bank, and was the first president of the Puritan Trust Company. He was also one of the organizers of the Walnut Grove Cemetery Association, and was a director of the Independent Thread Company. Mr. Rogers died at his home in Meriden, Monday, January 8, 1917. For many years he took a prominent part in the affairs of the First Methodist Church, was many years superintendent of its Sunday school, and served as secretary of the official board. He was often requested to accept public offices of honor and credit; served as a member of the town board of selectmen, and a member of the city council. He was a member of the building committee which erected Meriden's present beautiful town hall, and was a member of the committee of citizens to arrange a centennial celebration in 1906. In politics he was always a staunch Republican, and cast his first presidential vote for Abraham Lincoln. During the popularity of the bicycle he was active and prominent

in the State-wide movement for better roads. Mr. Rogers was active in the Masonic fraternity, affiliating with Meriden Lodge, No. 77, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons; of the Royal Arch Chapter and Council; and was a member of the Sons of the American Revolution.

He was married, February 6, 1867, to Miss Estelle Victorine Rogers, born November 23, 1845, daughter of Julius W. and Esther Elizabeth (Culver) Rogers. Esther Elizabeth Culver was a daughter of Moses and Esther (Hall) Culver, and granddaughter of Lieutenant Titus Hall, a soldier of the Revolution. Mrs. Rogers was a member of Susan Carrington Clark Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, of Meriden. She survived her husband but two days, and died January 10, 1917. Both were buried on the twelfth, in a double funeral, when Rev. Dr. Frank D. Walter, pastor of the First Methodist Church, conducted their services. In speaking of them he said: "How fortunate that these two dear souls were privileged to spend such long and happy lives together in the Master's service. They lived very happily together all these years and their love for each other was remarkable. They were one in life, one in death and are now one in eternal life. How beautiful that they never had to be separated upon earth. There was one quality in their lives which was ever prominent. They never grew old. The young people loved them and they seemed to be as young in spirit as any of them. We never think of them as old but as ever bright and active and interested in everything which would help and interest the young people. The church has lost a tower of strength in these two noble souls. Our loss is Heaven's gain."

Children: 1. Mabel Estelle, born March 23, 1871; married Frederick Arthur Wright, February 12, 1889, and

is the mother of two children: Harold Gilbert, born March 31, 1890, and Mildred Estelle, born March 21, 1892. 2. Eugene Culver, born January 8, 1876; graduated from the district and Meriden High schools; he is a young man of much ability, his energetic character and business acumen commanding the respect and esteem of those with whom he is associated. 3. Ralph Gilbert, born April 8, 1878; is a graduate of the city high school. 4. William and 5. Emerson (twins), born February 3, 1893, died in infancy.

ROBINSON, Colonel Charles L. F.,

Man of Affairs, Art Lover.

The well-rounded, finished, and broad culture which characterized more completely an age past, has been for the most part lost to the present day with its machine made automatons of specialization. Efficiency propaganda, while giving to our business life an impetus of value, has developed that side of our life at the expense of the other. It is unusual to find in a man who has attained the pinnacle of business success a breadth of culture and scope of education which entitles him to be known as a truly finished gentleman. In our devotion to industrial progress and commercial upbuilding we have overlooked that very important phase of our national life. One experiences a feeling of pleasure and delight in encountering the life story of a man whose talents and faculties had been developed to the point where he was the welcomed confrere of men in business and professional life, and in the broad fields of literature, the arts and sciences. A lover and patron of the arts, a literary man of considerable ability, a business man whose name was known throughout the length and breadth of the country, and a sportsman of national reputation, was the late Colonel Charles

L. F. Robinson, of Hartford, Connecticut. It would be difficult to find a man of more rounded life. Of distinguished birth and breeding, he was a descendant of Rev. John Robinson, leader of the Pilgrims in Leyden, Holland, and the associate of Elder William Brewster, who became the leader of the Pilgrim band in the New World.

(1) Rev. John Robinson, progenitor of the family, was born in England in 1575. Research has failed to reveal anything of his early life, and has failed to definitely establish whether or not he attended Cambridge University. He was the son of John Robinson, of Sturton le Steeple, Nottinghamshire, England, whose will, dated May 14, 1613, was probated August 19, 1614. His mother, Ann Robinson, died some time prior to January 16, 1616, when her will was probated. Genealogists incline to the opinion that John Robinson matriculated at Corpus Christi College, Cambridge University, England, in 1592, and became a fellow in 1598. After graduation from college he was ordained a minister in the Church of England, but was suspended by the Bishop of Norwich for the omission of some ceremony or the disuse of some prescribed vestments. He therefore resigned his fellowship in 1604, and severed his connection with the Established Church, shortly afterward becoming an assistant to Rev. Mr. Clyfton, pastor of a Separatist church which met at the home of William Brewster, a gentleman of fortune and education near Scrooby in Nottinghamshire, England, who was subsequently ruling elder of the church at Plymouth, Massachusetts. Persecution by civil and religious authorities becoming unbearable in the mother country, Mr. Clyfton removed with several of his church to Holland in 1606, and John Robinson became pastor of those who remained at home. In 1608,



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in charge of the remaining members of the church, he went to Amsterdam, there joining those who had preceded him in exile. Finding dissension rife among them, he removed with a small band to Leyden, in 1609, where they elected him their pastor, and William Brewster, their ruling elder. Rev. John Robinson became a member of the university at Leyden. The community of English Pilgrims there grew from one to three hundred, and in January, 1611, Mr. Robinson and three others purchased for eight thousand guilders a house, "by the belfry," of which they took possession in May of the following year. As early as 1617 emigration to America was considered, and in 1620 the younger and physically stronger portion of the Leyden church departed for New England under the guidance of Elder William Brewster. Rev. John Robinson remained at Leyden at the head of the older and feeble members, with the intention, however, of joining those in America eventually. Disappointed in his hope, he died at Leyden, March 1, 1625, aged fifty years. On March 4th he was buried in the churchyard of the Cathedral of St. Peter's, in the presence of the university magistrates, scholars, and gentry of the city. Rev. John Robinson married Bridget White, daughter of Alexander and Ellenore White, of Sturton, February 15, 1603-04; the record of their marriage is found in volume xiii, page 99, of the parish register of Treasley, Nottinghamshire, England, a town thirty-five miles from Scrooby.

(II) Isaac Robinson, son of Rev. John and Bridget (White) Robinson, was born in 1610, and is first of mention in the Plymouth Colony in 1630. He resided at Plymouth, Duxbury, and Barnstable. In 1659 he was disfranchised for protesting against the unfairness of the anti-Quaker

laws. He was twice married, Peter, next in line of descent, being the son of his second wife. Isaac Robinson died in 1704.

(III) Peter Robinson, son of Isaac Robinson, was the first of the family to remove to Connecticut. He inherited his father's real estate, and dwelt for a period at Tisbury, removing to Norwich, Connecticut, in 1722-23. He finally settled in Windham, where he died in 1740. He married Experience, daughter of John Manter, of Tisbury, Martha's Vineyard.

(IV) Peter (2) Robinson, son of Peter (1) and Experience (Manter) Robinson, was born in 1698. He married, June 20, 1725, Ruth Fuller, daughter of Samuel and Elizabeth (Thacher) Fuller, of Mansfield, Connecticut. His home was in Windham, Scotland Society, Connecticut, where he died March 22, 1785, aged eighty-eight years.

(V) Jacob Robinson, son of Peter (2) and Ruth (Fuller) Robinson, was born August 14, 1734, and died in 1800. He married, November 4, 1756, Anna Tracy, born April 1, 1733.

(VI) Vine Robinson, son of Jacob and Anna (Tracy) Robinson, was born July 25, 1767, and died January 18, 1843; he married Dorcas Chapman, daughter of Elijah and Sarah (Steele) Chapman, of Tolland, Connecticut.

(VII) Francis Robinson, son of Vine and Dorcas (Chapman) Robinson, was born August 19, 1814. He was a graduate of Yale University, class of 1837, and after completing his college course went to Mobile, Alabama, where he taught school until the outbreak of hostilities in the Civil War. He then returned north and became associated with Simeon Draper, cotton agent of the port of New York. At the close of the war he became the senior partner in the firm of Robinson & Hayden, coal dealers, a

firm which to the present day maintains its prestige in the business world. Mr. Robinson achieved a large degree of prominence in the business world. He married, May 8, 1839, Anne LeTourette De Groot, a member of a prominent New Jersey family of Dutch origin. Francis Robinson died September 23, 1885, and his wife on January 6, 1890.

(VIII) Frank Tracy Robinson, son of Francis and Anne LeTourette (De Groot) Robinson, was born August 11, 1847. He received his education at the old Newport Naval Academy, and served in the Union army during the Civil War, doing blockade duty. He held the rank of lieutenant. After the war he became associated in business with his father in New York City. He eventually succeeded Mr. Robinson, Sr., as a member of the firm of Robinson & Hayden, and as a director of the Maryland Coal Company. He was a noted yachtsman, and the owner of several water craft well known in the waters around New York. Frank Tracy Robinson married, February 20, 1873, Ida May Frost, daughter of Charles Leonard and Caroline Augusta (Bailey) Frost. He died October 31, 1898.

(IX) Colonel Charles Leonard Frost Robinson, son of Frank Tracy and Ida May (Frost) Robinson, was born July 9, 1874, in the town of Sayville, Long Island. He was prepared for college at the Halsey School of New York City, and matriculated at the Sheffield Scientific School of Yale University, where he was graduated with the class of 1895. Immediately after completing his education he became associated with the firm of Robinson & Hayden, of which his father was senior partner, and until the year 1898, when his father died, continued actively engaged in business life. In 1898, however, he retired from business, and for several years travelled extensively

in Europe and on the American continent. Visiting practically every city of importance in Europe, he studied the art of its great art centres, the traditions and history of its medieval strongholds, with the devotion of the student and connoisseur, giving a period of several years of his life solely to the pursuit of culture and the study of those great subjects in which he was keenly interested.

Returning to the United States and to his home in Newport, Rhode Island, he again took up his business career. He took an active interest in political and public life in Newport, and served frequently as a delegate to conventions, and on the board of fire commissioners. He also served in the Newport Artillery Company, in which he rose to the rank of colonel. He was interested in the naval training station at Newport, and with Edward J. Berwind presented to the station a silver cup in the drill competition held in 1914. Shortly after returning to business life, Mr. Robinson became connected with the Colt Patent Fire Arms Manufacturing Company of Hartford, Connecticut. He was a man of considerable business talent, an able executive, of constructive and progressive policies, and in 1909 he was elected to the office of vice-president of the vast concern. A year later he became its president, which office he held until the time of his death. He was a figure of prominence in the world of finance and industry, and a controlling factor in several of the largest organizations of the country. Colonel Robinson was a director of the Travellers Insurance Company, The Rhode Island Trust Company, the Fidelity Trust Company, the Phoenix National Bank, the Connecticut Trust & Safe Deposit Company, the Hartford Fire Insurance Company, the Shore Line Electric Railroad Company, the American Hardware Corporation of

New Britain, and the Standard Wrench Company of Providence. He was active in the Masonic order in Connecticut, and was a member of Washington Commandery, Knights Templar, of Hartford; the Connecticut Consistory, and Sphinx Temple, Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. He was a member and vestryman of the Church of the Good Shepherd of Hartford, and with his family worshipped there for many years.

Colonel Robinson found rare enjoyment and relaxation in the world of sport, and he was an enthusiastic yachtsman of international reputation. He had cruised in waters all over the globe, and in 1903 published a narrative of his experiences entitled, "Thirty Thousand Miles in the Wanderer." He was a member of the New York Yacht Club, the Royal Thames Yacht Club of England, the Imperial Yacht Club of Germany, and the Royal Yacht Club of Belgium. From 1900 to 1903 he was a member of the America's cup committee, a well known figure in sporting circles, and a keen amateur of the great out-of-doors. He watched and aided with keen interest the development of the crews of Yale University, many of whom were his guests on his yachts. A few months prior to his death he donated a new headquarters for the Yale crew, and at different times made other gifts to them, among which was a racing shell. He spent several months of each year cruising in the waters of the Atlantic, and was fond of fishing off the coast of Florida and Cuba. A well known figure in social and club life, he belonged to the following organizations: The Farmington Country Club, the Dauntless Club of Essex, the Hartford Club, the Hartford Golf Club, the Army and Navy Club, the Metropolitan Club of Washington, D. C., and the Knickerbocker, Union and Brook clubs of New York City.

Colonel Robinson was a man of vigorous intellectual endowment, and his interests in life were many and varied. His literary tastes sincere, and highly developed, as is evidenced by the unusually fine library which he collected from all quarters of the globe. He had a deep interest in American history and traditions, and a portion of his library was devoted exclusively to collection of manuscripts and rare data of this type. F. B. Gay, of the Watkinson Library, of Hartford, an eminent authority on books, said of him: "Many of the people who knew the late Colonel C. L. F. Robinson as a famous yachtsman, or as actively connected with numerous business enterprises and companies, or as an entertaining and lavish host, will be surprised to learn that there was another and very different side to his likings and activities. In his beautiful house on Prespect avenue he had gathered probably the finest private library in Connecticut. Beginning with the books 'that every gentleman of taste must have,' in later years he had left the field of French illustrated works, editions de luxe, etc., and gone very extensively into that much rarer field for the true collector—early Americana. And what a pleasure he took, apparently, showing the treasures partially hidden behind those library doors. Sitting in a large easy chair, surrounded with early American pictures and prints, with that cast and wonderful view from his library windows, stretching away to Mt. Tom on the north and the Bolton Hills on the eastern limit, with the nearer Talcott range on the west, the colonel would show a volume, or a hundred volumes that would make the true book lover gasp in astonishment. Manuscripts of the highest rarity relating to American history; books in magnificent bindings, on the same subject; speci-

mens of the great painters and historic periods of the art preservative—and then what the man knew about them! The sweet, fine, appreciative way he handled them, gloated over their immaculate condition and bibliopegic splendors; their 'points' of historic, literary or pictorial interest. Oh! he was an amateur on that side well worth knowing."

Colonel Charles L. F. Robinson married, June 30, 1896, Elizabeth Hart Jarvis Beach, a daughter of Cyprian Nichols Beach, of Hartford, Connecticut. Mrs. Robinson survives her husband, and resides in Hartford. She is a woman of culture and attainment, and is active in social life in Hartford, and Newport, Rhode Island. Colonel and Mrs. Robinson were the parents of the following children: 1. Caldwell Colt, born April 17, 1897. 2. Elizabeth Alden, born November 30, 1900. 3. Hettie Hart, twin of Elizabeth Alden, died December 1, 1900. 4. Francis, born May 19, 1903.

Colonel Robinson died on board his yacht, the "Savarona" on Wednesday, July 5, 1916, at Woods Hole, Massachusetts. His death came as a shock and grief to a host of personal friends, and the business and financial world of New England. A man's man, of magnetic personality, the broad human understanding and sympathy which endears itself to men in every walk of life, and a sense of honor which recalled the days of chivalry, he had formed friendships and attachments among men of all types and in all conditions of life. He had aided scores of men in the struggle upward toward success, and possessed the faculty of putting himself on a footing of equality with the lowly and with those high in the walks of life. He had met and knew personally His Majesty, the present emperor of Germany, and had several of his photographs bearing his autographs. Samuel Hart, D.

D., D. C. L., dean of the Berkeley Divinity School, and president of the Connecticut Historical Society, said of Colonel Robinson: "The vigor of his nature, and of his plans for life and the earnestness with which he was carrying them out, added to the strength of body which had endured the test of a serious accident, seemed to foreshow a continuance of the success to which he had, while still comparatively a young man, attained. As president of a great manufacturing company, he had carried it even beyond the prosperity of its early years, and had proved its adaptability to new opportunities; as a citizen, he was taking an important place in the responsibilities of the community in which he lived; and he was making his beautiful new home a treasure house of carefully chosen works of literature and art, bearing on the departments of history and on the progress of the handiwork in which he found special delight. His business relations, as well as his happy marriage to one who carried on the memories of his beneficent personality, destined him to an important place in the life of Hartford; and that place he was filling to the benefit of the city, and, we cannot but believe, to the furtherance of his own best desires."

WHITE, Edward Luther,

Successful Business Man.

Pride of ancestry is surely one of the most justifiable weaknesses of humanity. To be able to trace an uninterrupted and long line of vigorous ancestors, who, through each generation have been notable enough to have their deeds recorded and lives remembered, and who have left as heritages to their descendants honorable names and inherited virtues, is an intense and lasting satisfaction to those so favored, and the members of

the White family herein recorded are among the chosen few.

(I) Robert White, the first known ancestor of the line of the family traced in this review, was a native of England, a yeoman of Messing, County Essex, England, and settled at Shelford, where he spent the remainder of his days, his remains interred in the cemetery there, June 17, 1617. He married, at Shelford, June 24, 1585, Bridget Algar, baptized March 11, 1562, daughter of William Algar, the elder. Children, all baptized at Shelford: Mary, Elizabeth, Sarah, Marie, Bridget, Anna, Nathaniel, John, of whom further; Daniel.

(II) Elder John White, son of Robert and Bridget (Algar) White, was born in England, and died in Hartford, Connecticut, between the dates December 17, 1683, and January 23, 1684, the date of his will and the date of the inventory of his estate respectively. He came to this country with Elder William Goodwin in the ship "Lyon," arriving at Boston, Massachusetts, September 16, 1632, and settled at Cambridge, his home lot on Cow-Yard Row, the site now occupied by Gore Hall of Harvard University. He was admitted a freeman March 4, 1633; a townsman, 1635; and in that year sold his property there and removed to Hartford, Connecticut, with the Hooker company, his place of residence being on the east side of what is now Governor street. He served as selectman in 1642, 1646, 1651, 1656; was granted land in Middletown in 1653, but did not settle there; in 1659 was among the founders of the town of Hadley, Massachusetts, and held numerous offices there, and in 1670 he returned to Hartford, Connecticut, and became an elder of the South Church. He married, in England, December 26, 1622, Mary Levit, who bore him the following named children: Mary, Nathaniel, of whom further; John, Daniel, Sarah, Jacob.

(III) Nathaniel White, son of Elder John and Mary (Levit) White, was born in England about 1629, and was brought to this country by his parents in early childhood. In 1650 he settled in Middletown, where he was one of the prominent men of the town; was deputy to the General Court in 1659, was elected to that office eighty-five times, his last term being in 1710; he was appointed a magistrate and commissioner in 1669; he served as captain of the train band; was prominent in the organization of the church in 1668; took an active interest in educational affairs, and in his will, made August 16, 1711, he gave one-fourth of his share in the common land to the "schools already agreed upon in the town of Middletown, forever." On January 6, 1702, when Cromwell's first schoolhouse was opened, it was named "The Nathaniel White Public School." Mr. White married (first) Elizabeth ——, born about 1625, died 1690. He married (second) Martha (Coit) Mould, born about 1644, died April 14, 1730, daughter of John and Mary (Jenners) Coit, and widow of Hugh Mould. Children of first wife: Nathaniel, born July 7, 1652; Elizabeth, March 7, 1655; John, April 9, 1657; Mary, April 7, 1659; Daniel, February 23, 1662; Jacob, of whom further; Joseph, February 20, 1667.

(IV) Jacob White, son of Nathaniel and Elizabeth White, was born at Middletown, Connecticut, May 10, 1665, and continued to reside in his native town. He married (first) February 4, 1692, Deborah Shepard, born 1670, died February 8, 1721. He married (second) December 16, 1729, Rebecca (Willett) Ranney, widow of Thomas Ranney. He had ten children, among whom were: Deborah, born February 26, 1694; Hannah, March 28, 1699; Thomas, August 14, 1701; Joel, October 20, 1710; John, of whom further.

(V) John (2) White, son of Jacob and

Deborah (Shepard) White, was born in Middletown, Connecticut, October 19, 1712, and died in the same town, February 9, 1801. He inherited the homestead. He married, October 31, 1736, Elizabeth, born in Wethersfield, December 22, 1713, died November 17, 1800, daughter of Samuel and Mehitable (Cadwell) Boardman. Among their children were: Jacob, of whom further; Sarah, born January 16, 1743.

(VI) Jacob (2) White, son of John (2) and Elizabeth (Boardman) White, was born in Middletown, Connecticut, November 7, 1737, and resided there throughout his entire lifetime. He served during the Revolution as a lieutenant on a privateer. He married, November 25, 1760, Lucy, born July 16, 1741, died August 20, 1812, daughter of Captain Joseph Savage. Children: John, of whom further; Jacob, baptized April 7, 1771; Thomas, June 10, 1773; Lemuel, December 30, 1776.

(VII) John (3) White, son of Jacob (2) and Lucy (Savage) White, was born in Middletown, Connecticut, 1766, was a sea captain by profession, and was drowned at sea, March 19, 1799. He married, March 31, 1789, Ruth Ranney, who died December 25, 1862, at the advanced age of ninety-two years and ten months, having lived a widow for sixty-three years. Children: John, born June 26, 1790; Jacob, of whom further; Alma, July 18, 1797; Luther, January 11, 1799.

(VIII) Jacob (3) White, son of John (3) and Ruth (Ranney) White, was born in Upper Houses, Connecticut, April 27, 1792. He learned the trade of tanner, and in 1819 removed to Sandisfield, Massachusetts, where he conducted an extensive tannery for twelve years, at the expiration of which time he returned to Upper Houses and became the owner of the famous Ranney house built for James

Ranney by his father, Ebenezer Ranney, on the north quarter of the old Ranney homestead, and resided thereon during the remainder of his days. He married, November 22, 1815, Susan, born March 28, 1796, at Upper Houses, daughter of Captain William and Abigail (Eells) Sage, the latter named a daughter of John Eells and widow of William White. Their children were: William Sage, born July 22, 1816; Henry S., February 12, 1818; Luther Chapin, December 25, 1821; Harriet M., October 3, 1825; Jacob Watson, of whom further; Abigail Eells, October 23, 1831; Orrin Sage, August 10, 1834; Jane Augusta, December 27, 1837. Jacob (3) White died January 13, 1849, and his widow married (second) James Goodrich, and died at Cromwell, February 2, 1869.

(IX) Jacob Watson White, son of Jacob (3) and Susan (Sage) White, was born at Sandisfield, Massachusetts, September 19, 1827. He resided for a number of years in Cromwell, Connecticut, from whence he removed to Waterbury, same State, in 1850, and there established the White & Wells Company, one of the leading industries of that town, in the management of which he was highly successful. He took a keen interest in municipal affairs, and was one of the original members of the Second Congregational Church of Waterbury, of which his first wife was also a member. He married (first) at Hartford, Connecticut, September 19, 1850, Anna Eliza Welles, born in Hartford, May 7, 1828, daughter of Chauncey and Hannah (King) Welles, and a lineal descendant of Governor Thomas Welles, of Connecticut. She died April 29, 1862. He married (second) September 10, 1863, in Waterbury, Connecticut, Nancy Maria (Welles) Moses, widow of Richard Moses, also a lineal descendant of Governor Thomas Welles. She died April

20, 1895, having survived her husband many years, his death occurring in Waterbury, July 5, 1865. Children of first wife: Chauncey Welles, born May 12, 1852, died December 11, 1852; Edward Luther, of whom further; Chauncey Howard, born March 24, 1856, died in 1901 in Waterbury; educated at Williston Seminary, and was vice-president of White & Wells Company; married, May, 1901, Jennie Bullon Gates; Anna Sophia, born September 20, 1858, a teacher in St. Margaret's School, Waterbury; Mary Welles, born May 2, 1861, a graduate of St. Margaret's School, class of 1880, member of Melicent Porter Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, a resident of Waterbury.

(X) Edward Luther White, son of Jacob Watson and Anna Eliza (Welles) White, was born in Waterbury, Connecticut, December 12, 1853. He prepared for Yale at Williston Seminary, and graduated from the Sheffield Scientific School of Yale in the class of 1875. He entered the employ of the White & Wells Company, and in due course of time was appointed manager of their business in Bridgeport, Connecticut, and in 1886, upon the death of Captain Welles, he returned to Waterbury and became manager of the business in its various departments, a position which he held until January, 1892, when he was appointed secretary of the Waterbury Watch Company, but did not serve long in that capacity, as his death occurred August 5, 1893, and he was succeeded by Arthur O. Jennings, who was filling the position of general manager. He was a member of Delta Psi, Yale chapter; Independent Order of Odd Fellows; Free and Accepted Masons; Knights Templar, and was an attendant of St. John's Episcopal Church in Waterbury, of which his widow is a member. He was a man of honor and integrity, con-

scientious and faithful in the discharge of every obligation, and his example is well worthy of emulation. He married, January, 1877, Laura Virginia Ogden, born in New York City, November 26, 1851, daughter of Judge James Lawrence Ogden, of Jersey City, New Jersey. She survives her husband and resides in Waterbury. She is a member of the Waterbury Womans Club. Children: 1. Ogden Watson, born September 10, 1877; graduate of Yale University, class of 1901; connected with the New Haven "Register;" member of the Graduates Club, New Haven. 2. Howard Sage, born April 10, 1880; graduate of Yale University, class of 1902; connected with the Homer D. Bronson Company, Beacon Falls; member of the Alpha Delta Phi, Yale chapter. 3. Lucien Shepard, born July 10, 1883, died February 5, 1884. 4. Edward Luther, of whom further.

(XI) Edward Luther (2) White, son of Edward Luther (1) and Laura Virginia (Ogden) White, was born in Bridgeport, Connecticut, April 9, 1886. He removed with his parents from Bridgeport to Waterbury, in 1892, when but six years of age, and the greater part of his youthful associations are with the latter named city. He attended the public schools of Waterbury, graduating from the grammar grade in 1899, then entered the Taft School at Watertown, where he prepared for college, and in 1905 matriculated at Yale University and there took the academic course, establishing for himself an excellent record for scholarship. He graduated with the class of 1909, and in the following year secured a position with Holmes & Bull, of Waterbury, remaining with this firm until 1911. During the years 1912-13 he was engaged on his own account with a brokerage business, in which he was highly successful, but in the

latter year he accepted an excellent offer with the Waterbury Clock Company, in the employ of which he remained until the autumn of 1914, when he formed his present association with the Ralph N. Blakeslee Company, which is engaged in general teaming, storage, blocksmithing, wagon-making and repairing, and wagon and automobile painting, and conducts a large business in these several lines. Mr. White became the president and treasurer of the concern and holds those offices at the present time (1916). Under his capable management the business of the company is rapidly increasing and it requires no gift of prophecy to foretell a brilliant future for him.

In addition to his business activities, Mr. White takes a prominent part in many departments of the life of his home city. He is a conspicuous figure in the social and fraternal circles thereof, a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks and of the Country Club of Waterbury. He is also a very prominent Mason, holding membership in the lodge, chapter, council, commandery and shrine, attaining the thirty-second degree in that ancient order. For six years he was affiliated with the State Militia, enlisting first in the Naval Division of New Haven and later in Company H, of the Second Regiment, Connecticut National Guard. To Mr. White is due the honor of having started the Boy Scout movement in Waterbury, where it has grown to be a very important factor in the training of the city's youth. He is a member of St. John's Episcopal Church in Waterbury.

Mr. White married in Springfield, Massachusetts, March 24, 1913, Phoebe Germaine Farrell, a native of Bridgeport, daughter of Christopher Farrell, of that city. Mr. and Mrs. White are the parents of one son, Edward Luther (3rd), born November 25, 1913.

LINES, Henry Wales,

**Building Contractor, Public Servant,
Public-spirited Citizen.**

Mr. Lines traces his descent from a multitude of sturdy old New England ancestors, and has exemplified in his overcoming of obstacles and his remarkable career qualities inherited from such ancestors. He is a descendant of Elder William Brewster, of the Mayflower Colony; Rev. Thomas Hooker, founder of the Connecticut Colony; John Hopkins, of Hartford; Captain Nathaniel White, one of the first settlers of Middletown; John Coit, an original settler of New London; Hon. Benjamin Fenn, of Milford, deputy governor of Connecticut; Rev. Timothy Stephens, first Congregational minister in Glastonbury, Connecticut; and Captain Samuel Newton, who commanded a company in King Philip's War. Several of his forebears were active and efficient in the Revolutionary War.

The ancestor of the Lines family in this country was Ralph Lines, who was probably a son of John Lyne, of Badby, Northamptonshire, England. Ralph Lines was a resident of New Haven, Connecticut, in 1643, and in the next year was admitted a free burgess. He was one of two who built the first houses within the limits of the present town of Woodbridge, formerly that part of New Haven known as Amity. He aided in the concealment and care of Goffe and Whalley, the regicides, in 1661-62. Ralph Lines died September 7, 1689, and his estate was valued at £242 a goodly sum in that day. His eldest child, Samuel Lines, was born April, 1649, and baptized, an adult, August 28, 1687. He lived in Woodbridge, and married, in November, 1674, Mary, daughter of John and Ellen (Harrison) Thompson, and five of their children were baptized September 25, 1687. Samuel Lines was a

very substantial citizen, as shown by the inventory of his estate made June 8, 1692, amounting to £400. After his death his widow married (second) John Hitchcock, and (third) Samuel Clark. The third son of Samuel Lines, Ebenezer Lines, was born August 18, 1684. He lived in Woodbridge, where his will was dated January 3, 1741. He married, July 30, 1713, Rebecca, daughter of Nathaniel and Sarah (Dickerman) Sperry, born March 28, 1690. Captain John Lines, their third son, was born March 13, 1720, in Woodbridge, in which town he lived. There he married, March 29, 1743, Deborah, daughter of Abraham and Deborah (Thomas) Hotchkiss. Their fourth son, Eber Lines, was born about 1755, and lived in Bethany, Connecticut, where he died February 20, 1844. He married Hannah Welton, and their eldest child was Calvin Lines, born January 8, 1780. He married, October 13, 1808, Sally Newton Booth, daughter of Walter Booth, a soldier of the Revolution from Woodbridge, in Captain Peck's company, Colonel Douglas' regiment, Fifth Battalion of Wadsworth's brigade. He participated in the battles of Long Island, White Plains and Kips Bay, and later, in Colonel Samuel B. Webb's regiment, took part in the battles of Rhode Island, and Springfield, New Jersey. His period of service covered six years. Henry Willis Lines, son of Calvin and Sally Newton (Booth) Lines, was born December 5, 1812, in Bethany, and died January 30, 1863. He married, June 2, 1835, Harriet Bunnell, who died February 24, 1898, granddaughter of Enos Bunnell, a Revolutionary soldier from Cheshire, Connecticut, who enlisted in 1775 under Captain James Arnold, Colonel David Worcester, in the Ninth Company of the First Regiment. He participated in the capture of St. Johns and the siege of Montreal. In 1776 he was in

Colonel Stephen R. Bradley's regiment, and in July, 1779, responded to an alarm at New Haven. Another Revolutionary ancestor of Mr. Lines was Elisha Stephens, who enlisted from Glastonbury, Connecticut, in Captain Jonathan Hale's company, Colonel Erastus Wolcott's regiment, and served during the siege of Boston in 1776. In the next year he was a member of Captain Clark's company, Colonel Jeduthan Baldwin's regiment of artificers, and subsequently wintered at Valley Forge, and took part in the battles of Brandywine, Germantown, Monmouth, Camden, and the siege of Yorktown, being present at the surrender of Cornwallis, his service covering a period of seven years. He was one of seven brothers, all of whom were in military service of the colonies. Sally Newton Booth, Mr. Lines' grandmother, was a granddaughter of Lieutenant Samuel Newton, of Woodbridge, Connecticut, a member of the Tenth Company, Second Regiment of Connecticut, in 1776, served at the battle of Long Island, and in the following year was attached to Captain Samuel Camp's company, Colonel Noadiah Hooker's regiment.

Henry Wales Lines, son of Henry Willis and Harriet (Bunnell) Lines, was born June 3, 1838, at Naugatuck, and has lived through nearly eighty years of strenuous life, winning the respect and esteem of his contemporaries and neighbors. As a youth he attended the public schools of his native town, and graduated as valedictorian of his class in the Naugatuck High School. He very early became a teacher, and taught two winter terms in Prospect, Connecticut, and one in Naugatuck. He served an apprenticeship to the mason's trade at Naugatuck and New Haven, and in August, 1862, went to Meriden, same State, where he has continued to reside to the present

time. He came to Meriden to fill a two weeks' contract at his trade, and decided to make that place his home. Previous to May 23, 1864, he was employed by George Bassett, and on the date named formed a partnership with his uncle, Charles Perkins, under the firm name of Perkins & Lines, engaged in mason contracting and dealing in building material. The members of the firm were men of energy and character, and they rapidly built up a prosperous business. In 1878 Mr. Perkins retired from the firm, and Mr. H. E. Fairchild became a member, under the style of H. Wales Lines & Company. In 1888 the business was incorporated as a joint stock company under the title of the H. Wales Lines Company, of which Mr. Lines has continued to be president and treasurer to the present time. One who travels about New England cities with his eyes open will see ample evidence that this concern transacts a very large business. It ranks among the foremost in its line of business in New England, and has erected a large number of factories, business buildings, churches and elaborate dwelling houses of Meriden, as well as similar buildings in various other cities. From the beginning the establishment has dealt in building material, wholesale and retail, and its mercantile department has grown to great importance. It occupies a very desirable location on State street, with four hundred feet of railroad trackage. The main storehouse is one hundred and fifty feet long, forty feet in width, and two stories high. The office is a model of convenience. A large stock of lumber, cast iron, metal lath, steel, supplies for concrete work, Portland cement, lime, granite, marble, bluestone, and every sort of material employed in the building trade is always on hand, ready to serve the multitude of the company's customers. Many carloads of sewer and

drain pipe are kept on hand. Many of the important buildings in this and other States were erected by this concern, including churches, manufacturing plants, schools, hotels and public institutions.

Mr. Lines has reason to be gratified with his success in life, and may point with pride to an unbroken record of more than forty-five years when the weekly payroll has never been postponed, and no lawsuits have ever been encountered. With the policy of just dealing and the fulfilment of every contract, a high reputation has been established, and patrons are always satisfied. Mr. Lines has been very active as a public-spirited citizen, and has done much to advance the interests and growth of his home city. He is a director of the C. F. Monroe Company, of Meriden; of the Chapin-Stephens Company, of Pine Meadow, Connecticut; treasurer and director of the New Haven Investment Company; president of the Pacific Real Estate Company; president of the Meriden Machine Tool Company; vice-president of the Meriden Savings Bank, and has been from time to time interested in various other industries and enterprises. He has had a notable public career. He served two terms as a member of the board of education and two terms in the common council of the city of Meriden, 1868-69. In 1872 he was elected a member of the House of Representatives of the General Assembly of Connecticut, and served on the committee on railroads. He was nominated for mayor of Meriden in 1876, and was the first mayor elected under party alignments, having a majority of 161. He was reelected next term with a majority of 318, and for a third term with a majority of 566. He declined a unanimous nomination at the end of his third term. During his first term the common council was evenly divided polit-

ically, while during his last term it was unanimously Republican. At the beginning of his administration, offices of various municipal departments were scattered in six different locations, and before the close of his administration all except the police department were concentrated under the roof of the town hall. Under his administration the fire alarm system was introduced. He found recorded only surveys of improvements on two streets, and he placed on record the surveys of nearly all the streets of the city. During his first year the revenue of the water department scarcely sufficed to pay the interest on the water bonds. A new main was laid from Merimere to the center of the city; the meter system was introduced; and the management of the department placed under one responsible and capable commissioner. Consumption of water was diminished by reducing waste, revenues were increased and at the close of his third term a sinking fund was established to enable the department to set aside funds out of its earnings to pay the water bonds. During his first term the city was involved in old lawsuits, more than a score being pending, but at the end of his term every lawsuit had been settled and the legal expenses reduced to a minimum. Two new houses for the fire department were built while he was mayor, the equipment improved, and efficiency increased. Economy was introduced in the management of every city department, the efficiency increased, and the expenses reduced. The first year that the city had been managed within its income and the city debt reduced was the first year of his administration, and his first annual report gave to the citizens of Meriden the first debt statement and first table of appropriations, expenditures and unexpended balances. The rate of tax during his first term was eight and one-

half mills, and the city debt was reduced that year \$6,519. The tax rate was eight mills, and the debt reduced \$17,537 the second year. The tax rate was seven and a half mills, and the debt was reduced \$24,954 in the third year. Under his administration a complete revision of the city charter was made and a thorough reformation in the methods of the departments. The system of keeping accounts that he introduced has been continued to the present time. Not only was due regard paid to economy and reforms in methods of doing city business, but very creditable public improvements were made.

In 1879 Mr. Lines was elected from the Sixth Senatorial District to the State Senate by a majority of 491, and served in that body two sessions. He was chairman of the committees on cities and boroughs, and of capitol furnishings, buildings and grounds, and of contested elections. During the three terms he served in the house and senate, every Meriden matter that he presented was passed without change or amendment. He never lost a committee report when he was chairman, and never had one amended except upon his own motion. During his term as senator, Hon. O. H. Platt was first elected to the United States Senate. In 1888 Mr. Lines was the Republican candidate for Congress from the Second District, and was defeated by some seven or eight hundred, the Democratic presidential ticket carrying the same district by 2,500 plurality, and the Democratic gubernatorial candidate by 3,200. In 1902 Mr. Lines was a delegate to the Constitutional Convention, receiving a majority of 690, and was twice appointed a member of special committees to secure an agreement on the representation question. Mr. Lines was a member of the commission to remodel and improve the State Capitol

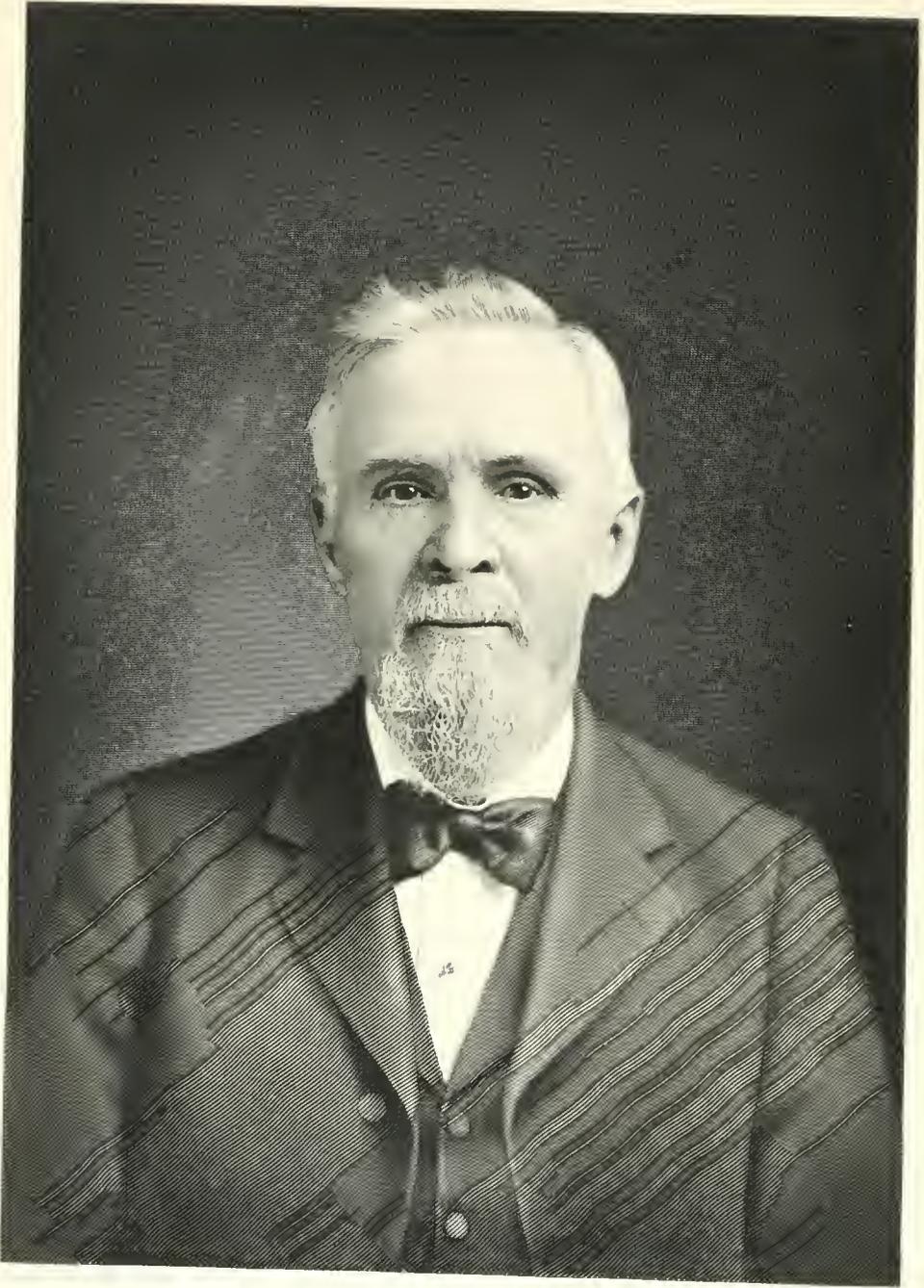
and to build a State Library, Memorial Hall and Supreme Court building. He was a member of the Fort Griswold Tract Commission in charge of the old Fort Griswold Battle Ground at Groton Heights, and was chairman of the Senator O. H. Platt Memorial Commission.

No citizen has taken a keener interest in the welfare and improvement of the city. In March, 1871, at a meeting of the citizens of Meriden held in the old town hall, he recommended a plan of action which, being followed, secured to the business of Meriden its first general and considerable reduction of freight rates and improvement in the delivery of manufactured goods at destination. He was one of those who after several defeats in town meeting finally secured the passage of a vote to establish a high school in Meriden and an appropriation for the purpose. He was chairman of the Town Hall building committee, chosen March 25, 1904. The building was erected at a cost of over \$200,000, and is a substantial fire-proof structure, an ornament to the city.

Mr. Lines has been active in charitable work. In August, 1878, when a tornado devastated Wallingford, Mayor Lines called the first public meeting held in the State to raise relief funds for sufferers, was appointed chairman of a committee that secured more than \$2,000, and sent it to Warden Charles D. Yale for relief work. During the famine in Ireland, Mr. Lines was one of the speakers at a meeting held in the old town hall, February 9, 1880, and in response to his appeal a large sum was then and there raised for the needy and unfortunate Irish people. He was for two years in succession chairman of the committee that raised a goodly subscription for the relief of fever-stricken Memphis, Tennessee. He has always been a staunch friend of Civil War veterans, and keenly appreciates the numer-

ous votes of thanks that the Grand Army Post has had occasion to send to him for favors done both in private and public life. Mr. Lines is a member of the Young Men's Republican Club, of New Haven; of the Home, Colonial, and Highland Country clubs of Meriden; the Mayflower Society of Connecticut; the Connecticut Historical Society; the New Haven Colony Historical Society; life member of the New London County Historical Society; the Society for the Preservation of New England Antiquities; one of the board of managers of the Connecticut Society, Sons of the American Revolution, and president of Captain John Couch branch, of Meriden; director of the Meriden Board of Trade and member of the Mayor's Association of Connecticut. He belongs also to Pilgrim Council, Royal Arcanum; Wilson Lodge, Knights of Honor; of Meriden Lodge, No. 77, Free and Accepted Masons, of which he was worshipful master in 1872; Meriden Chapter, Order of the Eastern Star; Keystone Chapter, No. 27, Royal Arch Masons; Hamilton Council, Royal and Select Masters; St. Elmo Commandery, No. 9, Knights Templar, of Meriden, of which he was eminent commander in 1869-70-73-74-75-88, and of which he has been treasurer since 1879. He belongs to Mecca Temple, Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, New York City. He received his thirty-third and highest Masonic degree, September 19, 1893, at Chicago, Illinois, becoming a member of the Supreme Council, Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite, the highest governing body of the Northern Masonic Jurisdiction. He is also a member of the Royal Order of Scotland; honorary member of Harmony Lodge, No. 42, Free Masons, of Waterbury, Connecticut; chairman of the board of visitors of the Connecticut Masonic Home at Wallingford. In 1877-78 he was

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1895



Amos Whitney

grand commander of the Grand Commandery, Knights Templar, of Connecticut, and for a number of years has been grand treasurer of the Grand Encampment, Knights Templar, of the United States. His first election was in 1886, and all subsequent elections have been by unanimous vote. He is a member of Pacific Lodge of Odd Fellows, and is president of the Pacific Real Estate Company, which owns the Odd Fellows Temple, Meriden. His Masonic biography says of him: "In all these organizations he has shown the qualities that adorn his individuality. Possessed of a well-balanced mind and of a tenacious purpose, he has exercised an influence upon his associates, and in many things of enterprise and larger undertaking he has made good proof of his capabilities as a prudent adviser and a wise and courageous leader. He is a man possessed of strong convictions and of generous and gentle sentiments as well; large minded and tolerant, his heart responds to the truths and principles fundamental in Masonic teaching and whose life is held to loving service in the ways of righteousness and true benevolence."

We quote the following from "A Century of Meriden:" "His opinion and judgment upon any matter are slowly formed and firmly held. Precise in speech, accurate in method, and of a commanding personality, his mental strength and his large grasp upon affairs have always made him a dominating force in any company. He was never known to use illiberal language towards an enemy nor to abandon a friend. He is a forceful public speaker, of the deliberative type, carefully weighing every word, seeking always to be correct in what he states rather than to please." In politics he is a Republican, and though he has had many honorable offices he has never

been self-seeking. He has always been ready and active in supporting his party and the cause of good government. In 1879 he was chairman of the organization which conducted the campaign when the Hon. O. H. Platt was elected United States Senator, and in 1902 he conceived the idea and directed the campaign which resulted in the nomination of Hon. Abiram Chamberlain for governor, and he made the nominating speech for him in the State Convention.

He married, June 23, 1861, Sarah Congdon Munger, daughter of Rev. Washington and Louisa (Nichols) Munger, of Waterford, Connecticut. She is a member of Susan Carrington Clarke Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, and was for eleven years vice-regent, two years regent. Children: 1. Harriet L., married Robert L. Peck, of Kensington, Connecticut; children: Norman V., Frederick Lines, and Amy L. 2. Henry W., died in infancy. 3. Sarah L., married Frank L. Hamilton, of Meriden; children: Mande Lines and Lorenzo. 4. Clara B., married Roger B. De Bussy, of Mount Vernon, New York; children: Beatrice, Wales Lines and Roger B., Jr., who died April 12, 1901. 5. Ellie M., married Frank M. Chapin, of Pine Meadow, Connecticut; she is grand worthy matron of the Grand Chapter, Order of the Eastern Star of Connecticut, and associate grand conductress of the General Grand Chapter, Order of the Eastern Star of United States of America; child: Catharine Lines.

WHITNEY, Amos,

Man of Affairs.

Among the many pioneer New England families who have contributed much to the industrial development of the United States, none has been more conspicuous

than the Whitney family. A single accomplishment of this family has revolutionized the cotton production of the nation by the invention of Eli Whitney's cotton gin. Various descendants have been conspicuous in inventive and manufacturing lines.

The subject of this sketch is among the best known citizens of Hartford, and no man of his time has contributed more to the industrial prosperity of the State than he. From an humble apprentice he rose to be president of one of the largest manufacturing establishments of New England. This progress is not due to a lucky chain of circumstances, but to his own keenness, ability and untiring application. From a long line of worthy and industrious sires he has inherited traits which have made the New Englander foremost in every community where he may have cast his lot.

Many members of this family have attained distinction in various walks of life. Among these may be mentioned William Dwight Whitney, an eminent philologist, who became Professor of Sanscrit at Yale; and Joseph Dwight Whitney, a geologist of the first rank, who became head of the State Geological Survey of California.

The name is of remote English antiquity, founded by Eustace, living in 1086, and styled de Whitney, from the lordship of Whitney, which he owned. The present form of the name has been established about four centuries, and the American Whitneys are descended from many families whose names are most familiar in English history. Before the day of surnames for individuals, the land owners were known as Eustace, Baldwin or Robert, usually coupled with the name of the estate which they possessed. Thus we have Robert of Whitney, who dwelt in the present parish of Whitney, situated

in the county of Hereford, upon the extreme western border of England, adjoining Wales. The name of the place appears in Domesday Book, 1086. The parish of Whitney is traversed by the river Wye, from which it takes the name Whitney-on-the-Wye. The literal signification of the name is white water. Various other names are derived from its foundation, such as Whitbourn, signifying white brook, Whitchurch and Whiton. From Sir Robert of Whitney is traced the descent of John Whitney, one of the founders of Watertown, Massachusetts. The line from Sir Robert (1) of Whitney, living in 1242, passed to another Robert (2) of Whitney, and then by Sir Eustace (3) of Whitney to Sir Eustace (4) of Whitney, Sir Robert (5), Sir Eustace (6) de Whitney, knight, Robert (7) of Whitney, James (8) of Whitney, Robert (9) of Icond, Sir Robert (10) of Whitney, knight, Robert (11) of Whitney, esquire, Thomas (12) of Westminster, England, gentleman, to John Whitney. Sir Randolph de Whitney, who accompanied Richard Coeur de Lion to the Holy Land, distinguished himself by a single-handed combat with three Saracens, one of them the brother of Saladin, in which he was victorious through the coöperation of a Spanish bull. From this episode dates the adoption of the bull's head as the crest of the Whitney coat-of-arms.

Arms: Azure, a cross chequy or and gules. Crest: A bull's head coupé sable, armed argent, the points gules. Motto: *Magnanimitèr Crucem Sustine.*

(1) John Whitney, above mentioned, was the third son of Thomas Whitney, gentleman, and dwelt for several years in the parish of Isleworth, near London, England. He was baptized in the parish church of Saint Margaret, July 20, 1592. Accompanied by his wife Elinor and sev-

eral sons, he emigrated from London, England, in 1635, and settled in Watertown, Massachusetts, where he was a highly respected citizen and shared with the schoolmaster and the minister the then highly esteemed title of "Mr." He served the town of Watertown as town clerk, selectman and constable for many years, being the first man to fill the former named office. He was the owner of extensive lots of land, on one of which he resided. He was the first of the name in America, and the ancestor of a great majority of the Whitneys now living in this country. Died at Watertown, June 7, 1673, aged eighty-four years.

Married (first) Elinor ———, who died at Watertown, May 11, 1659, aged fifty-four years. Married (second), September 29, 1659, Judith Clement, who died before her husband.

(II) Jonathan Whitney, son of John Whitney, was born in England, and became a resident of Sherburne, Massachusetts, in 1679. He left a will dated January 12, 1702. Died in Sherburne, Massachusetts, 1702. Married, in Watertown, October 30, 1656, Lydia, daughter of Lewis and Anna Jones, of Watertown.

(III) Jonathan Whitney, son of Jonathan and Lydia (Jones) Whitney, was born October 20, 1658. He served in King Philip's War, 1676; built a house in Sherburne in 1691, but soon afterwards returned to Watertown, and later resided in the towns of Sudbury and Concord. His will, dated March 14, was proved March 18, 1735. Died in Concord, March 17, 1735. Married Sarah, daughter of Shadrach and Elizabeth (Treadway) Hapgood, of Sudbury.

(IV) Daniel Whitney, son of Jonathan and Sarah (Hapgood) Whitney, was born September 12, 1710, in Concord, and resided for the greater part of his life in the north precinct of Shrewsbury, now the

town of Boylston. Died at Boylston, October 18, 1779. Married, at Shrewsbury, March 8, 1739, Thankful, daughter of Elnathan and Mercy (Rice) Allen.

(V) Lieutenant Levi Whitney, eldest child of Daniel and Thankful (Allen) Whitney, was born December 5, 1739, in Shrewsbury, and resided in the towns of Townsend and Shrewsbury. He was a member of Captain James Prescott's company, Colonel William Prescott's regiment, which marched on the alarm of April 19, 1775, to Cambridge; first lieutenant of Captain Henry Farwell's company, Colonel William Prescott's regiment, at the battle of Bunker Hill, June 17, 1775; served throughout the Revolutionary War as an officer in the commissary department. He was a manufacturer of agricultural tools by occupation, and a man of much mechanical ingenuity; was selectman of Townsend in 1777; held a number of public offices in Watertown, and was a man of high standing in the community. Died at Townsend, January 8, 1809. Married (first) December 19, 1764, Rebecca, daughter of Deacon Samuel Clark, of Townsend. Married (second) November 13, 1780, Lydia (Randall) Price, of Townsend, widow of Major Henry Price, first deputy grand master of Masons in America.

(VI) Aaron Whitney, second son of Lieutenant Levi and Rebecca (Clark) Whitney, was born 1772, in Townsend, was a blacksmith by trade, and in 1812 was postmaster at Amherst, Massachusetts. In 1815 his shop was burned, and he removed to Calais, Maine. Died February 16, 1845. Married (first) March 16, 1797, Phebe Dunklee, born December 20, 1778, died January 31, 1800. Married (second) Olive Lund, born in August, 1779, died January, 1867.

(VII) Aaron Whitney, fourth son of Aaron Whitney, and child of his second

wife, Olive (Lund) Whitney, was born December 15, 1801, at Amherst, Massachusetts. Died January, 1866. Married, at Biddeford, Maine, Rebecca Perkins, born in March, 1809.

(VIII) Amos Whitney, eldest son of Aaron and Rebecca (Perkins) Whitney, was born October 8, 1832, at Biddeford, Maine. He was educated in the common schools of Biddeford and Saccarappa, Maine, and Exeter, New Hampshire, his parents removing first to Saccarappa, then to Exeter, and lastly to Lawrence, Massachusetts. In the latter town he was apprenticed when thirteen years old to learn the trade of machinist with the Essex Machine Company. The shop in which he worked was a very large one for those days, and was devoted to the making of cotton machinery, locomotives and machinists' tools. During his apprenticeship of three years and one year as a journeyman he served at the latter work. At the end of the fourth year he followed his father to Colt's pistol factory at Hartford, Connecticut, where both worked as machinists; this was in September, 1850. It may be noted here that among the Whitneys for generations there had been many skilled mechanics. Aaron Whitney was an expert locksmith and machinist, and the son no doubt inherited from him his mechanical taste and his pronounced skill. Eli Whitney, of cotton-gin fame, was a descendant of the same remote ancestor as Amos Whitney.

In the course of time, Amos Whitney became a contractor in the plant of the Phoenix Iron Works of Hartford, in which he was intimately associated with a former shopmate in the pistol factory, Francis A. Pratt. The latter became superintendent of the Phoenix Works in 1854, and his friend, Amos Whitney, was thus induced to join the corps of that establishment. As early as 1860, Messrs.

Pratt and Whitney rented manufacturing space in Hartford, where they began doing work on their own account, in the manufacture of a "spooler" for the Willimantic Linen Company, which controlled the Conant patent for winding thread. This was the beginning of the great Pratt & Whitney Company, which is now known around the world wherever there is occasion for the use of machinery.

Within a short time after this beginning they were burned out, but in March, 1860, they again resumed business in a building in the rear of the Hartford "Times" office. The rapid growth of their business led them to extend their space until all available in that building was occupied. In the meantime they continued their association with the Phoenix Iron Works until 1864. In 1863 Monroe Stannard, of New Britain, became a partner in their enterprise, to which each of the three contributed twelve hundred dollars. This association remained unbroken until 1900. Mr. Stannard assumed charge of the operation of the shop, but the steady growth of the enterprise compelled Messrs. Pratt and Whitney to resign their positions with the Phoenix Iron Works and devote their entire time to their own business. The first building on the site of their present enormous plant was erected in 1865, and others were rapidly added. In 1910 the establishment occupied thirteen acres of floor room, equipped with the most modern appliances for the comfort of the employees, for the convenient and economical prosecution of the work, and for protection against fires. The ground occupied lies on both sides of the Park river, with the New York, New Haven & Hartford railroad traversing the grounds, and affording the greatest convenience for railway shipment. A milling machine designed by Mr. Pratt was among their

early products, and down to 1910 more than 9,500 of these machines had been completed and distributed to all parts of the world. The practical utility and simplicity of this machine is shown by the fact that its design remained unchanged for more than forty years. The firm also produced machine tools, including lathes, planers, shapers, milling machines, drilling machines, boring machines, automatic hand screw machines, profiling machines, etc. As new industries presented themselves, the Pratt & Whitney Company developed machinery desirable for the new conditions, and therefore had much to do with the development of sewing machines, harvesting machinery, electrical apparatus, bicycles and automobiles, and they conducted a large business in supplying manufacturers throughout this and many foreign countries with their products. There are many concerns in the United States and other countries making high-grade machinery, but for many years the Pratt & Whitney Company stood among the highest in regard to the quality of machinery for a large variety of purposes. The company has made original models of guns, sewing machines, and typesetters, and has made complete plants for their production.

In 1866, Messrs. Roswell F. Blodgett and Seth W. Bishop were admitted to equal interest with the other members of the firm, and during the four years from 1862 to 1866 the net assets of the establishment increased from \$3,600 to \$75,000, and in the succeeding three years a clear profit of \$100,000 was earned and invested in the development and extension of the business. In 1869 the Pratt & Whitney Company was incorporated, with a capital of \$350,000, which was increased four years later by a stock dividend to \$400,000. Another two years sufficed to increase the capital to half a million dollars,

all this upon a cash investment of \$150,000. The remainder of the capital was provided by the earnings of the business. In 1893, under a reorganization, the capital was made two and three-quarter millions of dollars, of which one million was in common stock, and the balance preferred stock. This was subsequently increased to two million dollars each of preferred and common, and in 1893 the establishment employed over eight hundred hands, making a larger variety of machines than any other concern in the world. The production for the single year of 1893 was over one million, one hundred thousand, and in 1910 the capacity was double this amount.

Shortly after the Civil War, this establishment supplied tools to Ludwig Loew & Company, manufacturers of sewing machines in Berlin, Germany, and through this the German government learned of the Pratt & Whitney Company. After considerable telegraphic and other correspondence, Mr. Pratt made a trip to Berlin in 1870, and returned with orders from the German government for gun machinery, to the value of \$350,000. The result of this trip amounted to over fourteen hundred thousand dollars worth of business for the Pratt & Whitney Company, and when the work was finished the firm received a letter from the German government saying that the work was entirely satisfactory, and that they (the Pratt & Whitney Company) had done even more than they had agreed to do. This was the beginning of a very large and profitable foreign business which has continued to the present time. In 1879 it employed William A. Rogers, Professor of Astronomy at Harvard College, and George M. Bond, a graduate of Stevens Institute of Technology, to conduct experiments with a view to the construction of an apparatus for exact and

uniform measurement. The experiments lasted three years. Professor Rogers obtained reliable transfers of the yard and meter in London and Paris, and in cooperation with the United States Coast Survey conducted most minute and exhaustive comparisons between the standard bars prepared by him and the standard "yard" known as bronze No. 11. As a result the company developed an absolutely reliable set of standards, and rescued mechanical science and industry from a vast amount of inconvenience. These experiments cost the company much money, without the prospect of any immediate return. In 1888 Pratt & Whitney were selected by the Hotchkiss Ordnance Company, contractors for the United States Navy Department, to make the Hotchkiss revolving cannon and three and six-pound rapid-fire guns, designed for our government by B. B. Hotchkiss on the principle applied to shoulder arms by Christian Sharps.

Mr. Whitney continued as superintendent of the plant until 1898, and from 1893 to 1898 was also vice-president of the company. In March, 1898, he was elected president, and continued in that office until 1902, when an arrangement was effected whereby the business was controlled by the Niles-Bement-Pond Company, and at that time Mr. Whitney retired from active service, but continued to serve on the board of directors and is still serving in this capacity. Prior to 1893 Mr. Whitney had never had more than three or four days' vacation in a year. Throughout his business career, Mr. Whitney kept in close contact with his foreman and employees, and by his policy the Pratt & Whitney Company became one of the most successful mechanical colleges or institutions on record. Apprentices by the hundred were educated first and last at the company, and for many years they constantly had

names on the waiting list. Special attention was given to the boys, and apprentices, and workmen of the company were later found at the head of important institutions throughout the United States, as well as in some foreign countries.

Mr. Whitney is secretary and treasurer of the Whitney Manufacturing Company, a corporation organized by his son, in whose organization he participated in 1896, and of which his son, Clarence E. Whitney, is now president and general manager. He is also president and director of the Gray Pay Station Telephone Company, of the Pratt & Whitney Company, and the Hartford Faience Company. From boyhood he has been a hard worker, noted for his close attention to business. He was always found at the factory at seven a. m., and expected nothing from his men that he was not willing himself to perform. He early established a reputation for fairness in dealing with his employees, and has ever been particularly careful to carry out both the spirit and letter of every promise made. His instincts are naturally kind and generous, and no worthy cause has ever sought his aid in vain. His business career illustrates the fundamental principles of true life. Permanent success does not grow out of mere activity, perseverance and judicious action, but personal virtue, combined with these. Its substantial foundation is the eternal principle of rectitude. As a citizen he is universally esteemed, always sustaining the character of a true man, and he fulfills to the letter every trust committed to him. Public-spirited to the highest degree, he is ever forward in encouraging enterprises which can in any way advance the interest of his adopted city. Mr. Whitney can now look backward over an active business career covering the total span of life as allotted by the Psalmist, during which he has achieved far more than ordinary success.

In the retrospect there is little to regret and much that entitles him to the highest praise, and now at an age when most men would have relinquished the cares and burdens of business, he is yet performing a valuable service in the business world, setting an example of industry worthy of emulation by all. Mr. Whitney has always been a staunch supporter of the Republican party, but has always refused to be a candidate for political honors, feeling that he could best serve his fellow-men by contributing to industrial progress and activity, also prosperity. The broad character of his mind and his faith in the divine power and love is indicated by the religious faith, Universalism.

Married, at Hartford, Connecticut, September 8, 1856, Laura Johnson, born November 9, 1837, daughter of John and Sally (Cheney) Johnson, and a descendant of John Johnson, who came over with Winthrop, settled at Roxbury, Massachusetts, and was constable of that town and surveyor of all the arms of the colony. Issue: 1. Nellie Hortense Whitney, born October 5, 1860, died June 8, 1865. 2. Nettie Louise Whitney, born November 8, 1865. 3. Clarence Edgar Whitney, born November 26, 1869; studied at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, later passed through a similar training in the shop and office of the Pratt & Whitney Company; married, April 25, 1900, Nellie Hurlburt; issue: i. Dorothy Goodwin Whitney, born February 6, 1901; ii. Laura Cheney Whitney, born August 6, 1902; iii. Winthrop Hurlburt Whitney, born April 15, 1904.

HUNGERFORD, Frank L.,

Man of Enterprise and Character.

Frank Louis Hungerford, son of John Hungerford, one of the substantial manu-

facturers of Connecticut, was born at Torrington, November 6, 1843. He attended the public schools and by private study fitted for college. After two years in the University of Vermont, he accepted an opportunity to study law in the office of Senator George F. Edmunds, at Burlington, Vermont. He was admitted to the bar in 1865, and could have remained in Burlington in charge of Senator Edmund's practice, but he preferred to return to Connecticut, and he opened his office in his native town in 1866. He was successful from the first, and soon afterward was elected judge of probate. In 1869 he removed to New Britain, Connecticut, to become the partner of Hon. Charles E. Mitchell, afterward Commissioner of Patents of the United States, under the firm name of Mitchell & Hungerford. Some twenty years later John P. Bartlett was admitted to the firm and the name changed to Mitchell, Hungerford & Bartlett. His firm occupied a position of prominence among the lawyers of the State for a generation, and Judge Hungerford was one of the foremost attorneys of the county. He was city attorney of New Britain and corporation counsel, and his influence and wisdom contributed substantially to the development of the thriving city in which he lived. He was a director of the Russell & Erwin Manufacturing Company, the Stanley Rule & Level Company, the New Britain National Bank, the Burrill Savings Bank and the New Britain Institute. He was an active and prominent member of the First Church of Christ, and was elected deacon in 1874. He was one of the mainstays of the Young Men's Christian Association, and from 1889 to 1901, a period of twelve years was its president. In 1897 Judge Hungerford's law firm was dissolved and he became the head of the firm of Hungerford, Hyde, Joslyn & Gil-

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man of Hartford and continued in this relation until his death. This firm ranks among the best known and most successful in the State. In politics he was a Republican, but he declined public office in later years, though his advice was often sought in shaping useful legislation, and his influence was acknowledged by the leaders of his party. He received from the University of Vermont the honorary degree of Master of Arts in recognition of his achievements in law and public life.

Frank Louis Hungerford married, December 21, 1869, Sarah A., born, New Britain, July 6, 1841, daughter of William A. Churchill. Children: William Churchill; Florence, died aged six years; Belle, died aged two years; Frank Mills, died aged fourteen years.

From the eulogy of Charles Elliott Mitchell, formerly his partner, at a special meeting of the Hartford County Bar, held in the Superior Court room at Hartford, June 25, 1909, we quote:

From the first he exhibited great aptitude for all forms of legal business, especially those which brought into requisition the exercise of sound judgment and the faculty of presenting causes in such a way as to be thoroughly understood by men of common sense. Early in the development of the partnership life, my attention was diverted in the direction of patent litigation, and a mutual arrangement was made which caused the major portion of the general law business to devolve upon Mr. Hungerford, while his partner devoted himself largely to causes involving the law of patents. This division of labor proved a happy one, and was maintained for the most part during the whole life of the partnership of nearly thirty years. Mr. Hungerford served as judge of probate first in Torrington and afterwards in New Britain, acquitting himself in those positions with his customary judgment and integrity. In 1897 he became the senior partner of the firm of Hungerford, Hyde, Joslyn & Gilman in this city. As the head of the firm he met all the demands of a large business, keeping him closely confined to his law practice, acquiring a great reputation as a trial lawyer and never seeking or accepting office, excepting where the legal function was the

dominant one. * * * He drew to himself the respect of all by the influence which he unconsciously exerted, and this respect increased as the sphere of his influence broadened from year to year. He became the corporation counsel of the city of New Britain at a time of rapid change in the growth and needs of the rising young city. The city grew with the rapidity of a western township. The old charter, which had served its day, had become an outworn garment. The town and city governments were to be amalgamated. The sewer problem presented unending perplexities. The public water system called for enlargement and an increased supply. In all directions, change and growth presented problems which called for commanding ability and a legal leader. Mr. Hungerford was corporation counsel during nearly the whole of this period of development. His advice was followed without misgiving; such was the public confidence in his legal knowledge, his wisdom and probity and personal disinterestedness, that practically all of his decisions and directions were accepted as decisive by political opponents as well as political adherents. If any exception existed, it was so rare as to prove the rule. It rarely happens that public confidence is so completely centered in any one legal adviser as it was in Mr. Hungerford. All believed that he had the learning and wisdom called for by all the complexities and problems of the city and its government, and no one for a moment entertained a thought that he could be diverted from his devotion to the public good. The present public-spirited mayor of New Britain placed a very high value upon his services, and mourns his death as an almost irreparable loss to the city and community; and the same feeling finds expression upon every tongue. * * * But during the past winter the demands of the city have been specially exacting. After strenuous days at Hartford he gave the still more strenuous evenings to the requirements of New Britain. Alas, that it should have been necessary, but a necessity within him compelled him to do his duty. * * * I rejoice in the fact that Mr. Hungerford's name has become permanently a part of the city's history, and that while the city lives his well-earned reputation will not die.

* * * The desire to master legal science was as native to Frank Hungerford as his vital breath. He was not content to scratch the surface of decisions. He searched for the law at the fountains; he laboriously delved for legal principles in mines that yield their treasures only to unremitting toil. He delighted in the mastery of legal problems. Except in a sudden exigency, it was impossible



David N. Camp

that he should come into a case without preparation. And how he did enjoy a lawsuit! He would establish peace between litigants if it were possible, but when a real controversy was on, he delighted in the labor of preparation, he delighted in the give-and-take of the contest, and he delighted in the sensation of a hard-won victory. Any man who entrusted his cause to Frank Hungerford had no reason to fear that he was working primarily to secure a fee.

* * * Just, sincere and affectionate in the very roots of his nature, his life could not avoid exhibiting, unconsciously, of course, the exalted character of the sweet soul of Frank Hungerford. I never knew him give utterance to an impure word or an impure sentiment. Dishonesty was not conceivable of him. There was never a written contract between us and we never had a difference. When the lawyer said he would give a great sum of money for Hungerford's face as a means of prevailing in the presence of a jury, he forgot that the face which he coveted simply reflected the sincerity of character which was the secret of its prevailing power. Nor should any one associate his purity of character with any supposed weakness in any direction. Mr. Hungerford was a full, strong man, a lover of life and of the good things of life, which he was not accustomed to reject as they came along. He was a lover of fine horses, as his stables witnessed. He loved an intelligent dog and an unflawed diamond. He loved the broad horns of the farmyard, and a day by the brookside with his trout rod in the cherished intervals of an exacting business supplied him not only with sorely needed rest, but with almost unutterable joy.

It remains to be added that Mr. Hungerford had one quality which, whether a felicity or a failing, undoubtedly stood in the way of political preferment, if indeed he ever desired political preferment. His nature was so ingrainedly truthful and sincere that he could not stoop to the insincerities which sometimes characterize the professional politician. His reticence was remarkable and increased with his years, but his infrequent words were like the scarcest of metals—all gold throughout.

* * * He believed in the truth of the saying, "In my Father's house are many mansions," and he ordered his life in complete subordination to that belief. He was made a deacon in the Congregational Church thirty-three years ago. He was a student of the Bible from earliest youth. At the time of his death he was the head of a Bible class of nearly sixty adult, thinking men. On Thursday evenings he was a teacher of the

Sunday school teachers. He was for a dozen years president of the Young Men's Christian Association, and he lived his life, year in and year out, as ever "in his great taskmaster's eye." Such a man could not be indifferent to man's infirmities, and accordingly he was at the time of his death president of the New Britain Hospital, giving the time which he could ill spare to the sweet charities which flourish in such institutions.

* * * What were the sources of his unquestioned strength, both before the court and the jury. If I should try to state them, I should specify the love of law as a science felt in his youth and the controlling element in all his efforts; capacity for thorough preparation never omitted when preparation was possible; loyalty to truth and conscience which made him more than ready to settle doubtful cases; profound knowledge of legal principles and a capacity for clear statement, seldom excelled, which made the development of each proposition an aid to a clear understanding of those which still remained to be unfolded in the natural order of thought, and perhaps I should add also that joy of the contest which marks the born advocate. And attending these qualities all along the line was the faculty of sound judgment, more rare, I sometimes think, than genius itself, a faculty which, as by intuition, separates the immaterial from the important, and laying due stress upon the latter relegates the former precipitately to the rear.

CAMP, David Nelson,

Educator, Lecturer, Author.

One approaches the task of reviewing the life of David Nelson Camp with a feeling of reverence, for it is a life extended far beyond even extreme limits; it is a life that has been one of blessing to the countless thousands whom he has influenced as educator, lecturer, author and Christian worker. While his period of effort has passed, and his years, ninety-seven, have taken their toll, his memory is still a vital force in his community, where he is revered as a man whose life was spent in the service of his fellowmen. His life covered nearly a century of the world's most wonderful progress. He was a young man when he witnessed the beginning of the practical application of

steam, and the application of electricity in all its phases took place during his lifetime, these two forces changing the face of the earth, multiplying its wealth a thousand fold, changing the customs and habits of all peoples, altering the standard of living, and adding more to the physical comfort and material well being of the human race than all that had preceded their introduction. He saw the entire development of the free public school system and the growth of great moral forces, contributing to both the greater part of his own life. But there is nothing he witnessed so wonderful to the present generation as his own pure, unselfish life.

He traced his ancestry to Nicholas Camp, who was born before 1630, in England, son of John and Mary Camp, and came from Nasing, County Essex, to this country, in 1638. He was at Watertown, Massachusetts, for a time, then at Wethersfield, Connecticut, and in 1639 appears at Guilford, Connecticut. As early as 1646 he had a house lot of six acres, one right and two parcels, in Milford, Connecticut; his name is on the list of free planters of Milford dated November 20, 1639, and he joined the Milford church, November 2, 1643. His first wife Sarah, died September 6, 1645, and was the first adult buried in Milford. He married (second) the widow of John Tilly, of Windsor. In 1670-71-72 his son, Nicholas Camp, born 1630, was representative; was taxed on one hundred and ninety-nine pounds of property at Milford; conducted a store at the "West End;" was accepted an inhabitant of Derby in May, 1673, and died at Milford, June 10, 1706. He married, July 14, 1652, Katherine Thompson, widow of Anthony Thompson. Joseph Camp, third son of Nicholas (2) and Katherine Camp, was born December 15, 1657, in Milford,

graduated from Harvard College in 1677, and died May 20, 1750, in Milford. He married Hannah Rogers, born 1664, died January 9, 1740, daughter of Eleazer Rogers, who was a freeman at Milford in 1669. The eldest son of Joseph and Hannah (Rogers) Camp was Nathan Camp, born 1690, died February 27, 1767. He was an early settler in Durham, Connecticut, which town he represented in the General Assembly fifteen years. He married, January 1, 1717, Rhoda Parsons, born 1694, in Northampton, Massachusetts, died July 1, 1767, in Durham, daughter of Samuel and Rhoda (Taylor) Parsons, of Northampton, and late in life of Durham. Their third son, Elah Camp, born May 20, baptized May 29, 1729, died October 17, 1787, in Durham. He married, May 14, 1760, Phebe Baldwin, baptized October 1, 1732, in Milford, daughter of Ezra and Ruth Baldwin, of that town, later of Durham. Elah Camp and his wife were members of the Durham church in 1804. Their eldest son, Nathan Ozias Camp, was born February 10, 1763, in Durham, and married, May 16, 1787, Phebe Spencer. Their second son, Elah Camp, born July 22, 1792, at Durham, was a farmer there until 1844, when he removed to Meriden, Connecticut, where he continued work as a farmer. He bought the General Booth farm and resided there until his death, December 25, 1868. In early life he was a school teacher; was justice of the peace, and deacon of the Congregational church. He married Orit Lee, a direct descendant of Governor Theophilus Eaton, the first governor of the New Haven Colony. Her father, Eber Lee, was a soldier of the Revolution, and was at Greenwich at the time when General Israel Putnam made his famous descent of a steep hill, escaping the clutches of his British pursuers. Elah Camp was a soldier of the War of

1812, serving in a New Haven regiment from Durham. The arms of the Camp family in England are: Sable, a chevron, between three griffins' heads, erased. Crest: A griffin's head erased, ducally gorged and holding in the mouth a branch of laurel, all proper. Recent searches have discovered new material pertaining to the English ancestry of the family which may be found in connection with the biography of John Spencer Camp in this work.

David Nelson Camp, son of Elah and Orit (Lee) Camp, was born October 3, 1820, on the home farm in Durham, Connecticut, and there spent his youth. His mother, a deeply religious woman, carefully trained him in the ways of righteousness, her dearest wish being that her eldest son should become a missionary. Her teachings and influence were strong factors in his early life, and her wish was realized, although his missionary work was not of the exact kind she hoped it would be. But he was a true missionary nevertheless. He was not a robust youth, in fact was quite delicate. He attended public schools, studied under private tuition, and pursued courses of study at Durham Academy, Meriden Academy and Hartford grammar school. A severe illness, nearly depriving him of eyesight, effectually prevented his pursuing a regular course at college, but he continued under private tutors, and attained the degree of Master of Arts, conferred by Yale College in 1853. He chose pedagogy as a profession, and from 1838 until 1850 taught in the public schools of North Guilford, Branford, North Branford and Meriden, and in Meriden Institute. In 1850 he was appointed instructor of mathematics, moral and natural philosophy and geography, in the Connecticut State Normal School, established in that year. In 1855 he was appointed assistant principal, and in 1857 was made

principal. From 1857 until 1866 he was principal of the State Normal School, professor of English language and literature, mental philosophy, theory and practice of teaching, also State superintendent of public instruction. Those were years of excessive labor, and resulted in a lowered physical condition, which compelled him to resign his post. He spent the summer and autumn of 1866 in foreign travel, returning in time to assist in reopening and reorganizing St. John's College at Annapolis, Maryland, having been elected to a chair at that institution while he was abroad. He was professor of geography, history and mental philosophy at St. John's, 1866-67, under President Henry Barnard, LL. D., but his father's death, in 1868, compelled his resignation, that he might return home and settle the estate. From 1870 until 1880 he taught in New Britain Seminary as his health permitted, but after 1880 his pursuits were literary and commercial. When the National Bureau of Education was established at Washington, Professor Camp was invited by Dr. Barnard, commissioner, to assist in the work. During the course of his life as an educator he delivered more than four hundred lectures on educational and other subjects, before teachers, institutes and religious and scientific bodies. He was secretary and president of the Connecticut Teachers Association; secretary of the National Education Association; president, vice-president and again president of the New Britain Institute, and for over half a century chairman of its library committee. In connection with his educational work he wrote and published a number of text books, including a series of four geographies (1860-65), "Primary," "Intermediate" and "Higher." He was also the author of the "Globe Manual" (1864), "American Year Book" (1869), "History of New Britain, Farmington and

Berlin," and other works, and contributed largely to the columns of the educational and religious journals.

With the closing of the work as an educator, in 1880, Professor Camp began a connection with the business life of New Britain. He was elected president of the Skinner Chuck Company in 1887; was also president of the Adkins Printing Company; director of the New Britain National Bank after 1874, and vice-president after 1883. While the foregoing covers his career as educator and business man, there remains a very important part of the life work of Professor Camp—his public service and religious activities. A Republican in politics, he ever took a deep interest in civic affairs, serving as councilman of New Britain in 1871; alderman, 1872-76; mayor, 1877-79; member of the General Assembly, 1879, and chairman of its committee on education. He was a member of the Congregational church from boyhood, and an active worker in church, missionary, Bible and temperance societies. He was a director of the Congregational Missionary Society of Connecticut from 1875; was auditor, 1882-97; president from 1900; auditor of the National Council of Congregational Churches thirty-one years, from 1883; for ten years was president of the Connecticut Temperance Society; member of the American Board of Foreign Missions, the American Missionary Society, the American Bible Society, Congregational Home Missionary Society, Connecticut Humane Society, Connecticut Bible Society, Connecticut Congregational Club; founder and first president of the Central Congregational Club. He was an authority on local history and genealogy, and for many years was a member of the Connecticut Historical Society. Add to all this the kindest, most friendly personal interest in everybody and in everything good and

helpful, and you have then a fair conception of this courteous, Christian gentleman of culture, refinement and devotion—New Britain's "Grand Old Man."

The following appreciation of the character of Professor Camp was adopted by the South Church in 1910, and the sentiments then expressed are again voiced:

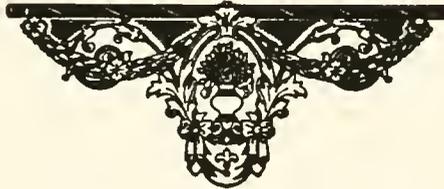
There are some private festivals that rise to the dignity of public occasions. Surely this may be said of the birthday of David N. Camp, of our own church and city, who reaches to-morrow the completion of his ninetieth year of age. A citizen serving his community in many public ways and with unflinching fidelity, a business man of penetrating judgment and sterling honesty, a teacher who has perpetuated his influence in the grateful memories of many pupils, a speaker and writer whose words always wed a true humanity with chasteness and dignity of style, a philanthropist giving time and energy and money to good works both in his own community and abroad, a church member whose conscientious devotion to all the interests of Christ's kingdom has been an asset which any church might well covet, and above all a Christian gentleman revered wherever his work has been done and loved wherever he is known—that is David N. Camp, our friend and saint.

Inasmuch as he has been since 1854 a member of this church, and for nearly a full half century has sat as a deacon on its official board, his happiness to-morrow deserves a congratulatory word from the church he has so nobly served. "Old age," declared a French philosopher, "carries its own lamp." Our friend, living still, with unabated zeal and unquenched enthusiasm notably exemplifies the truth of the saying. And always the lamp which he carried is shedding its light upon others. In the picturesque words of Scripture he is still bringing forth fruit in old age; he is full of sap and green—and his fruit is the fruit of the spirit, love, joy, peace. Accordingly the South Church of New Britain herewith by formal vote extends its deepest good wishes and heartiest congratulations to Deacon David N. Camp on the attainment of his ninetieth anniversary, and grateful for the beauty of his character and for his varied and continuous gifts to it and to the church at large it prays God that divine blessing, rich and lasting, may attend our senior saint through the further years of his pilgrimage; and not less earnestly does it pray that it may be consecrated to a worthy following of the lustrous example set forth in the life of our friend and fellow citizen.

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Professor Camp married, June 25, 1844, Sarah Adeline Howe, born February 24, 1820, died August 18, 1883, daughter of Augustus Howe, of an old Durham family. Children: Ellen R., born March 6, 1846, died March 13, 1900; Emma Jane, born July 1, 1854, married, June 2, 1875, Daniel O. Rogers, the mother of ten children: Emma Gertrude, a missionary to Turkey about ten years, returned to the United States in 1915; David Camp, professor of Sociology and Philosophy of Smith College, married Gladys Gage,

child: David Camp Rogers, Jr.; John Leete, died at the age of twenty-five years, married Florence H. Falcott; Daniel Miner, clergyman and missionary, killed at the massacre at Adana, Turkey, April 15, 1909, married Mary T. Christie, leaving a son, Daniel Miner Rogers; Noah Walter, died young; Mary Ellen; Paul Knapp, married Grita W. Clark, children: Paul Knapp Rogers, Jr., and Marjorie Rogers; Elizabeth Sarah; James Pratt, a graduate of Williams College; Philip Howe, junior in Williams College.



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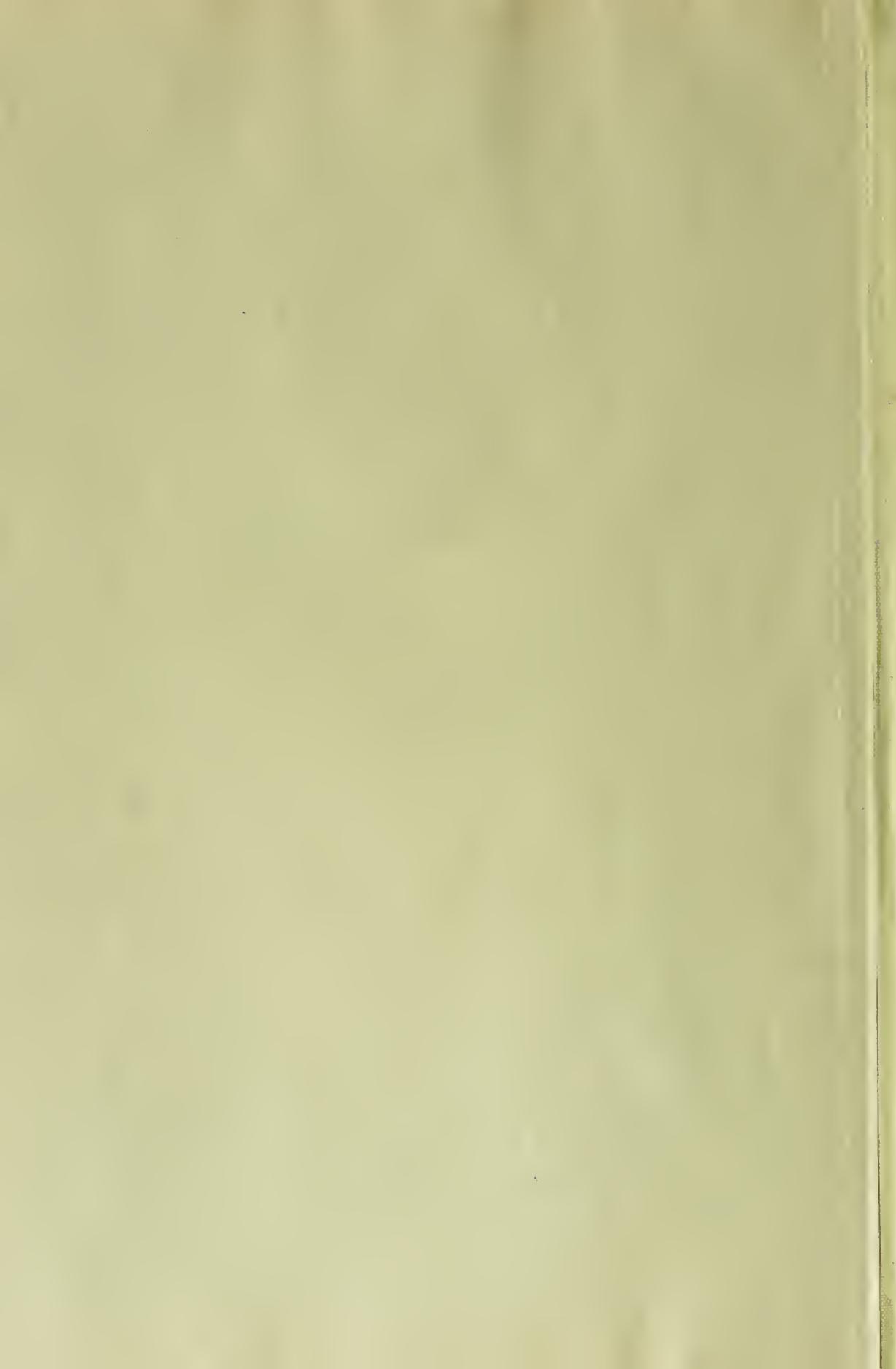
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