



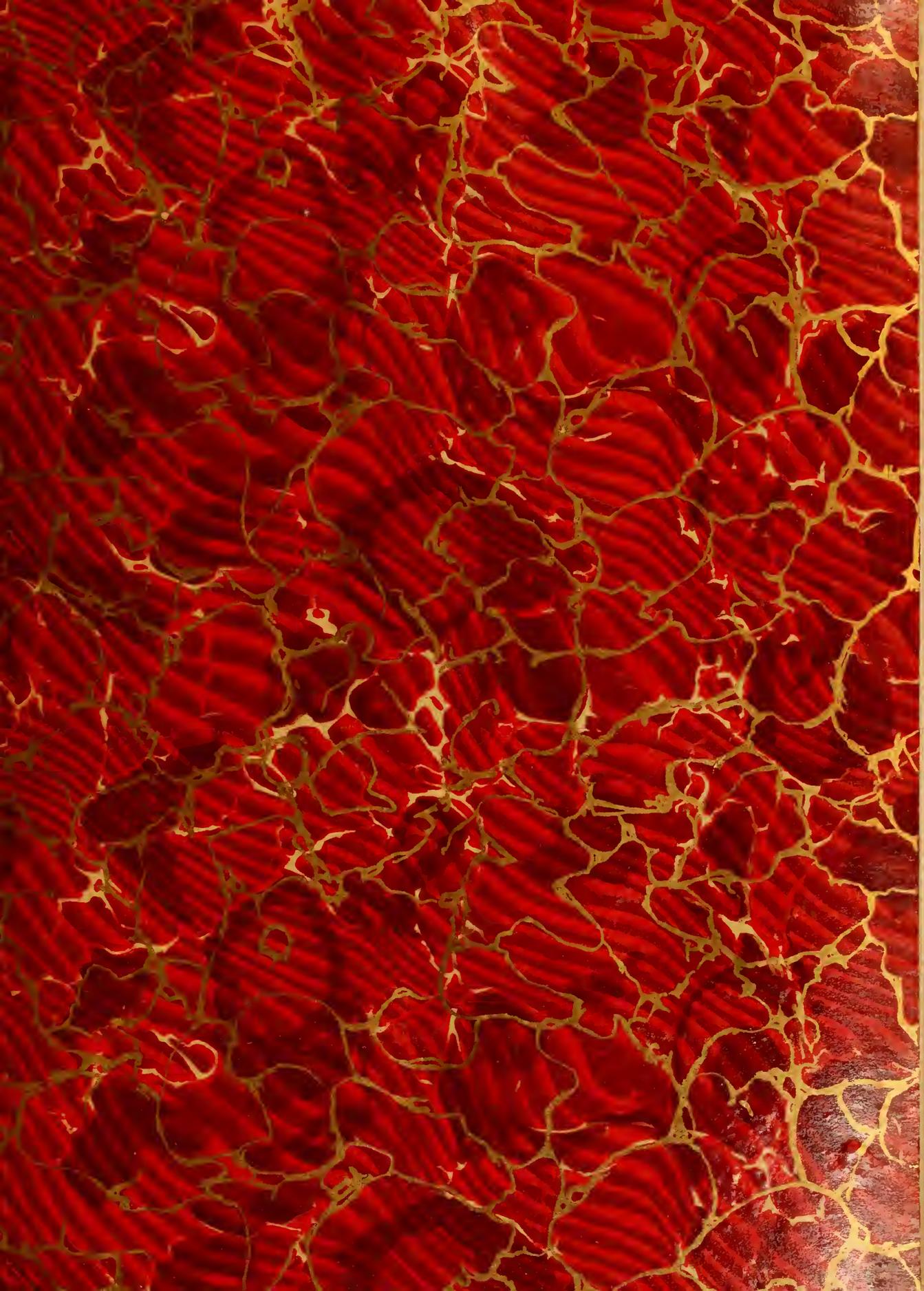


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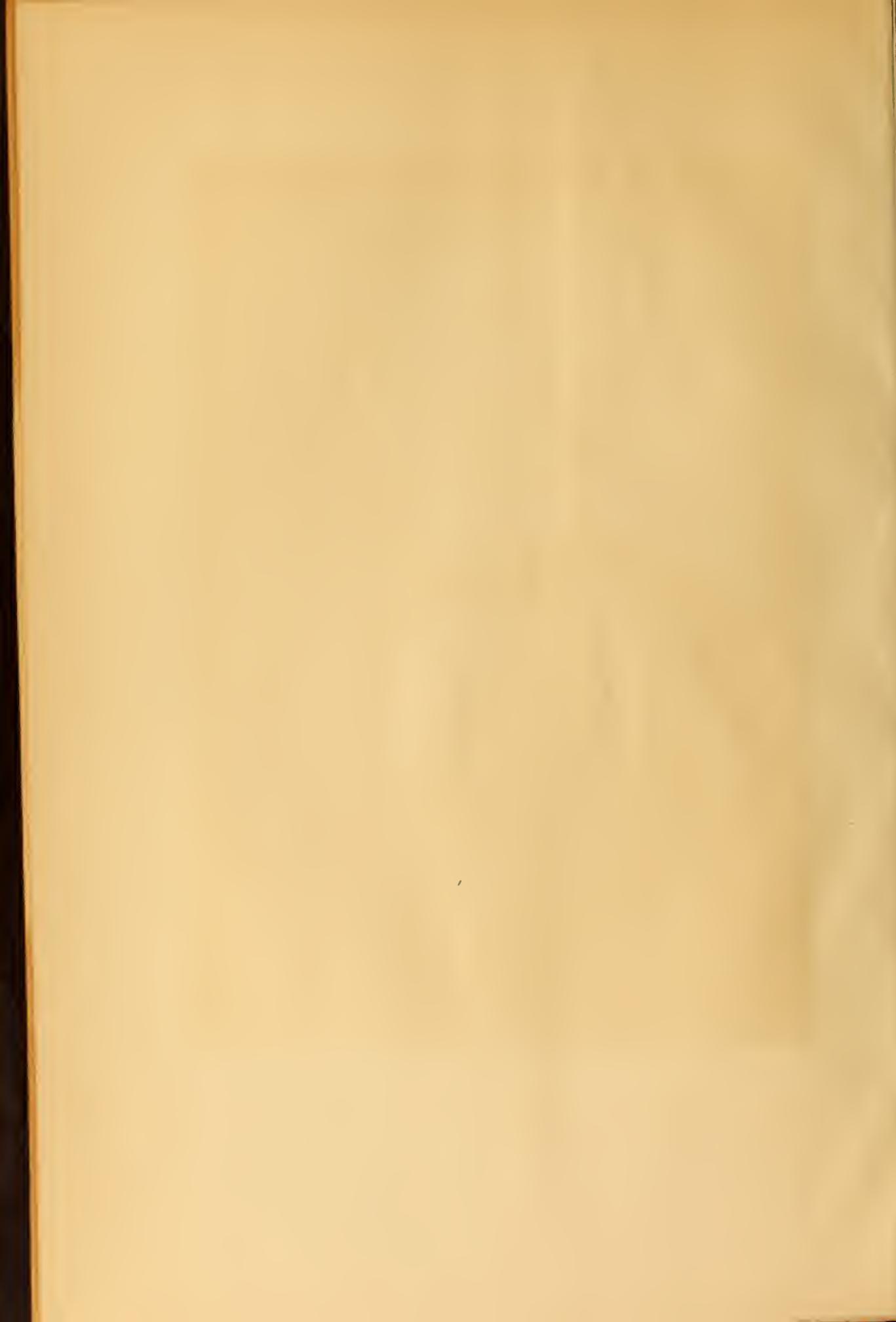








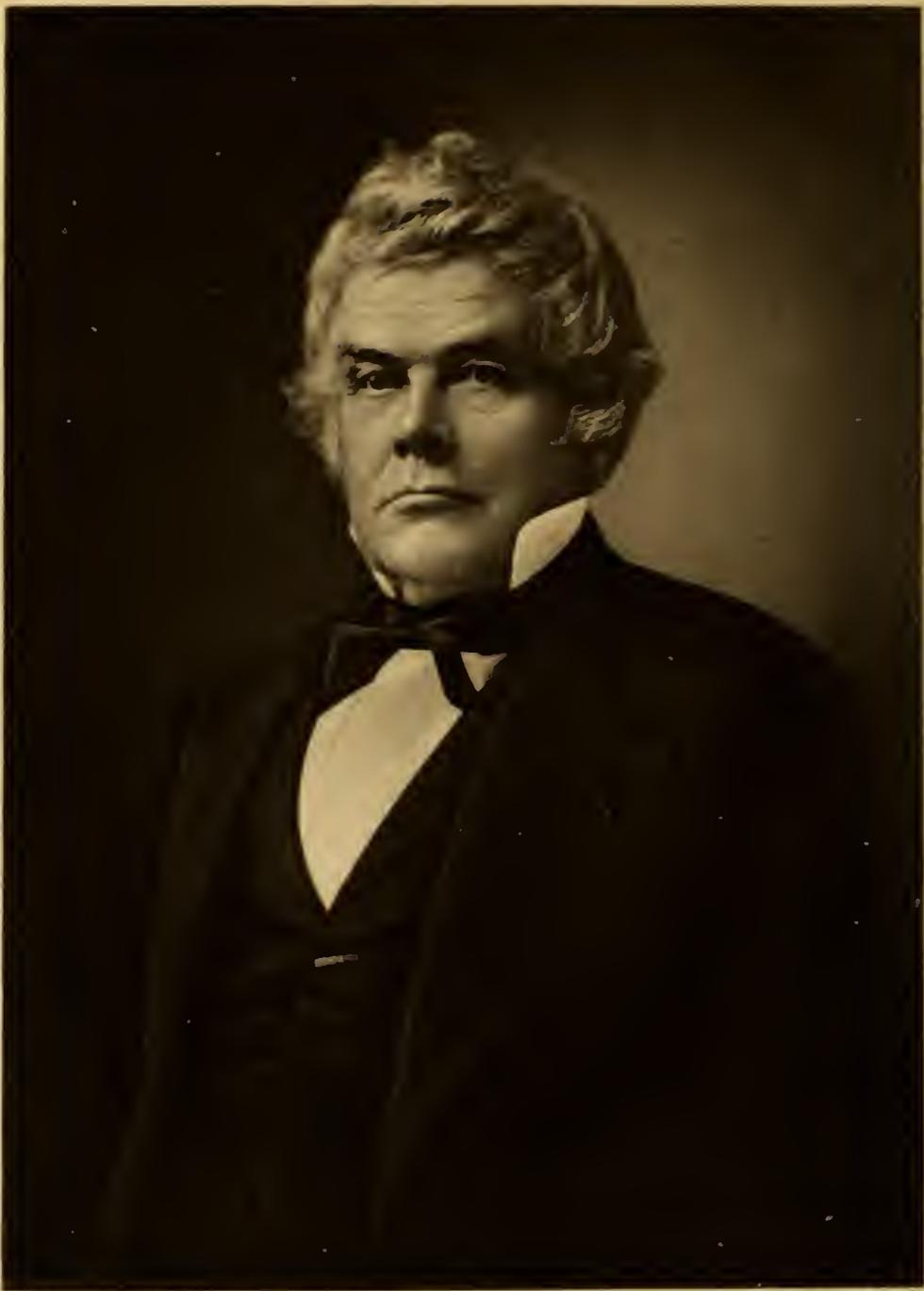






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*Eli Horton*

ENCYCLOPEDIA  
—OF—  
CONNECTICUT BIOGRAPHY  
GENEALOGICAL—MEMORIAL  
REPRESENTATIVE CITIZENS

Compiled with assistance of the following

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

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THE AMERICAN HISTORICAL SOCIETY  
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## Foreword

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

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

SAMUEL HART.

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BIOGRAPHICAL

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# ENCYCLOPEDIA OF BIOGRAPHY

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LOOMIS, Dwight, LL. D.,

**Educator, Jurist, Author.**

There are certain men whose lives, because of some quality of distinction or union of such qualities, seem to stand out among those of their fellows, distinct and separate, like a musical tone among many sounds, not because of its loudness, but because the human ear naturally discriminates in favor of something quite perfect and satisfying in itself. Of such clear-cut quality, of such distinct and distinguished individuality, was the life and personality of the Hon. Dwight Loomis, LL.D., late Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of Connecticut, in whose death, September 17, 1903, the bench and bar lost one of their brightest ornaments, and the community a public-spirited citizen and a just judge.

Judge Loomis was a member of one of the oldest and most highly respected families in the State, the founder of which in this country was one Joseph Loomis, a woolen draper of Braintree in the County of Essex, England, from which he sailed for the American colonies in 1638, and in the same year became one of the first settlers of Windsor, Connecticut. There and in other parts of the State his descendants have continued to live down to the present time, taking an active and distinguished part in the affairs of the community and always maintaining a well-deserved position of prominence. The father of Judge Loomis was Captain Elam Loomis, a successful farmer of Columbia, Tolland county, of whose marriage with Mary Pinneo, a lady of French descent, Dwight Loomis was the fourth child.

Dwight Loomis was born at Columbia, on the old Tolland county farm, and there passed the years of his childhood, gaining his general education at the local public schools and the academies at Monson and Amherst, Massachusetts. These advantages the youth supplemented with much independent reading and study, and with association with such friends as he knew would be able to impart knowledge and culture to him. One of the sources that he repaired to in this quest was a debating society which existed in Columbia during his youth, at which all manner of subjects were discussed, and of which the young man was a very active member. Indeed, it was in connection with the debates in which he participated at this time that he received the first training in addressing public gatherings, of which he later achieved such mastery. Even at this early age he had acquired the art of interesting and inspiring others with his ideas and feelings, and of this faculty he was able to avail himself most appropriately in the first work which he took up upon leaving school. This was teaching, in which he was extremely successful, making for himself a very considerable reputation as an instructor. He had determined in the meantime, however, to take up the law as a profession, and after a few years spent in teaching he entered the office of the Hon. John H. Brockway, at Ellington, Connecticut. This was in 1844, and after remaining for some time with his learned preceptor, he matriculated at the Yale Law School, from which he was graduated with the class of 1847.

The town of Rockville was at that time without a lawyer, and Mr. Brockway, who was one of the leaders of the bar in

## ENCYCLOPEDIA OF BIOGRAPHY

Tolland county, proposed to his former pupil that he should become associated with him as a partner and represent the firm in that town. This proposition Mr. Loomis assented to, and upon his admission to the bar at once made his home there. His character was one that quickly inspired confidence, positive and self-confident, yet without any of that aggressiveness which inspires envy and animosity, so that he was quickly a well-known figure in the community, with a growing practice and reputation. Nor did he disappoint the expectations of his friends. He had been a hard student and knew his subject well, and this combined with a great love for it and many natural qualifications, brought him remarkable success in his cases.

It was but four years after his advent in that locality when his fellow-townsmen, realizing that he was one of the rising young men, made him their candidate for the State Assembly, his election duly following in the same year, 1851. Notwithstanding his youth, he quickly gained a position of prominence in this body and established a reputation, remarkable in one so young, as a brilliant debater and wise legislator. His faithful championship of the interests of the State in general and his home community in particular, irrespective of partisan considerations, increased his popularity greatly, and confirmed the impression of him as a man whom they could trust. His career, however, had fallen upon troublous times, and the intense feeling and violent agitation incident to the slave question and preceding the birth of the Republican party were already in evidence. With the latter momentous event Mr. Loomis was concerned, having been the choice of his region as State Representative to the National Convention held in Philadelphia in 1856, at which the Republican party

was founded. The following year he was elected to the State Senate from the Twenty-first District, and during his term in that body was chosen chairman of the judiciary committee, a position of the greatest responsibility and calling for legal attainments of a high order. In 1859 he was elected to the Thirty-sixth Congress from the First Congressional District of Connecticut. This was under the circumstances a remarkable achievement, as the district, considered doubtful at best by the party, was rendered still further so by the entrance of a disappointed aspirant for the Republican nomination, as an independent. In spite of this serious handicap, Mr. Loomis was elected, and again elected to the Thirty-seventh Congress, after a unanimous re-nomination. His record during his term as Congressman was a splendid one; attending so strictly to his duties that he seldom ever missed a vote, he was a shining example to his confrères, and reaped the fruit of their very unanimous approval and honor. He was chosen chairman of the committee on expenditures in the Treasury Department, a heavy responsibility, and he was also a member of the committee on elections.

It was not so much from the point of view of the formal observation of his duties and obligations, however, that honor is due Mr. Loomis, as because of the courageous attitude he assumed in the face of the appalling responsibilities of those ominous days. The close of Buchanan's administration and the opening of Lincoln's witnessed the rapid development of that controversy which came to a head with the outbreak of the terrible war which was to last so long and drain the nation of so much wealth and so many valuable lives, and for those in whose hands lay the shaping of events the burden was indeed a heavy one. Fortunate,

indeed, was the nation that among those who helped to guide the Ship of State in those days were so many brave men who faced the emergency squarely and did not hesitate to follow the course they believed in—not rashly, but calmly and with a complete appreciation of the consequences involved. Among these men Mr. Loomis was a leader. None saw more clearly than he the perils and horrors that were to come, yet he saw also that the future of the nation depended on keeping a bold face and showing no vacillation, and he and all of his mind united to uphold the hands of the great President in his efforts to preserve intact the Union.

In the spring of 1864 Mr. Loomis was elected judge of the Superior Court of Connecticut for a term of eight years, and in 1872 was reelected. He did not serve out his second term, however, as the resignation of Judge Phelps, of the Supreme Court, left a vacancy in that august tribunal which Judge Loomis was chosen to fill. The account of this appointment is one which illustrates very vividly the profound respect and admiration in which Judge Loomis was held in the community, and is briefly as follows: Judge Phelps, whose resignation left the Supreme Court short one member, was a Democrat, and the only one of his fellows of that political belief. The Governor and the legislative majority, were, however, Democratic, and the choice of Judge Loomis would mean that the Supreme Court would become unanimously Republican through the act of a Democratic Legislature. Yet, without regard for partisan considerations, the choice was made and the Judge was raised to the highest bench in the State. In after years Judge Loomis used to refer to this election as the greatest compliment he had ever received and the most satisfactory episode in his political career, and to the action

of the Democratic Legislature as one of the most disinterested and honorable actions of the kind with which he was familiar. Judge Loomis was reelected to his high office and held it steadily until he reached the age prescribed by law for the retirement of judges, when the General Assembly appointed him a State referee.

In 1892 he removed to Hartford, in which city he made his home for the remainder of his life, a life that remained active in the public service until the very end. As State referee he arbitrated some important disputes including that between the State, Yale University and Storrs's Agricultural School. His latter years were also rendered busy by his collaboration with J. Gilbert Calhoun, of Hartford, in the writing of the important work, entitled "The Judicial and Civil History of Connecticut." In 1896, a year after the publication of this work, Yale University conferred upon him the degree of Doctor of Laws, and for some time he acted as a lecturer at the law school of the university. He continued in harness to the very last, and it was on his return from a hearing at Torrington, Connecticut, in his capacity as State referee, that his death resulted from a sudden stroke.

Judge Loomis married, November 26, 1848, Mary E. Bill, a daughter of Josiah Bissell Bill, of Rockville, and a sister of Judge Benezet Hough Bill, of that place. Mrs. Loomis was born February 14, 1822, in Susquehanna county, Pennsylvania, and died June 1, 1864. On May 28, 1866, he married (second) Jennie E. Kendall, of Beloit, Wisconsin, but a native of Connecticut, a daughter of Elisha Hubbard and Mary (Holcomb) Kendall, of that place. She was born July 10, 1841, and died March 6, 1876. To them was born a daughter, Jennie Grace Loomis, now Mrs. D. W. Williams.

## ENCYCLOPEDIA OF BIOGRAPHY

No mere record of events can give an adequate impression of the feeling in which Judge Loomis was held in the communities where he had made his home and, indeed, throughout the State which he so long and faithfully served. Perhaps nothing can fully convey a sense of it, yet it would seem that if anything could, it would be those testimonials which poured in at the time of his death, in which, from full hearts, his friends and associates spoke their veneration and love. The closing pages of this sketch cannot be better employed therefore than in quoting some of the more important of these. The judges of the Supreme Court of Connecticut passed resolutions upon the occasion of his death which, after a brief resumé of his career, closed as follows:

Judge Loomis was a God-fearing man of the antique type, one who ever lived as in the Great Taskmaster's eye. He honored every office he was called upon to fill, he never betrayed a trust, or consciously neglected a duty, and never was found wanting. He was a trusted counsellor, a wise law-giver, an ideal judge, a patriotic citizen, a Christian gentleman, a man tried and found true in every relation of life. His reported opinions are models of their kind, and easily take rank with the best in our reports. In them the facts are found fairly and clearly stated, and reasoning is clear-cut, logical, convincing, and in reaching the conclusion no real difficulty in the case is evaded, nor any fair objection left unanswered. His character and ability won for him the love and esteem of his associates on the bench, and his uprightness, his kindly nature, his unflinching courtesy, and the combined dignity and simplicity of the man, won for him the respect and confidence of the bar, and of the people. He was the best of the predecessors in office of the present members of this court, and they, mindful of the worth of the man, of his distinguished services to the State and Nation, take this occasion to pay this tribute to his memory.

Similar resolutions were passed by the City Council, the Hartford Life Insurance Company, the George Maxwell Library

Association, the Loomis Institute, and many other important societies and organizations with which Judge Loomis was in some way connected. Those of the Loomis Institute ran in part as follows:

In the fullness of years, and of honors that were accorded to him in recognition of his true worth, of a lineage that has given the community, the State, and the Nation, from the colonial days, men of strength and power, statesmen, jurists, soldiers, scientists and men of affairs, and bearing in the seventh generation the family name of one of the pioneers in the settlement of Windsor, the ancestor of the founders of this Institute, whose purpose is to provide for those in need a free and gratuitous education, and the means to advancement in useful knowledge, we count ourselves most fortunate in the choice of the Hon. Dwight Loomis as its president three years ago, in his acceptance of that office, and in its administration. \* \* \* A sound lawyer, a learned judge, a true patriot, a loyal friend, courteous always, and considerate of others' opinions, steadfast in his own convictions and in his reasons for them, with a firm hold on the confidence and regard of all who knew him, Judge Loomis leaves to them a legacy of honor in all things, and to us, his associates in this philanthropic trust, an abiding memory of his services to this Institute, in his wise counsel, and his deep personal interest in the conduct of its affairs.

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### BARNUM, William Henry,

#### National Legislator.

William Henry Barnum, United States Senator and a Representative from the State of Connecticut, was born at Boston Corners, Columbia county, New York, on September 17, 1818. He was a son of Milo and Laura (Tibbetts) Barnum. He received his education in the local public schools, and after completing a common school education, at the age of eighteen years he devoted his interest to mercantile pursuits in satisfaction of his youthful aspirations and tendencies. He began his commercial career by apprenticeship to the iron founders' trade, and subse-

## ENCYCLOPEDIA OF BIOGRAPHY

quently engaged in the manufacture of iron. For a period of many years he conducted an iron foundry at Lime Rock, Connecticut, where he was engaged in the smelting of the ore and the manufacture of car wheels.

Though the success of his career may be traced through the favorable issue of his business in the manufacture of iron, still greater than his business enterprise was the course of his life invested in public service. Time and time again he was called upon to fill public offices, for his many fellows who elected him could foresee and appreciate the meritable and the unselfishly disinterested service in which he would represent them politically. Mr. Barnum served as a member of the Connecticut State Legislature for the term 1851-1852, and served also as a delegate to the Union National Convention in Philadelphia in 1864. He was elected in 1867 as a Democratic Representative to the Fortieth Congress, where he acted on the committee on roads and canals, and that on manufactures. Being reelected to the Forty-first, Forty-second, Forty-third and Forty-fourth Congresses, respectively, he served on many important committees until May, 1876, when he resigned his seat in Congress, and was then elected to the United States Senate to fill the vacancy there created by the death of Orris S. Ferry. He took his seat May 22, 1876, and served in the Senate for about three years, completing his office on March 3, 1879. But the services to his Democratic fellow-citizens of Connecticut did not end with the termination of his term in the Senate, for he was made a delegate in the Democratic National Conventions of 1868, 1872, 1876, 1880 and 1884. His last office was that of chairman of the Democratic national executive committee, 1880-1884, which completed his public career of almost thirty-three years' continuous

occupancy of public office. Mr. Barnum died at Lime Rock, Connecticut, April 30, 1889.

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### INGRAHAM FAMILY,

#### Manufacturers.

The first record of the Ingraham family in this country is of Henry Ingraham, who died April 28, 1719, in Boston, aged seventy-two years. He married Lydia Lowse, born March 10, 1655, in Boston, who died many years before her husband. Administration was granted on an estate of Henry Ingraham, a cooper, May 25, 1719, according to the probate records of Suffolk.

(II) Joseph Ingraham, son of Henry Ingraham, was born April 30, 1689, in Boston, and baptized August 21, 1689, in the First Church. He married, September 3, 1713, in Boston, Mary MacFarland, removed to Connecticut, settled in Windham, afterwards in Lebanon. Joseph Ingraham and Mary, his wife, were admitted to full communion, January 7, 1735, from Windham First Church. (Lebanon Church Record).

(III) Nathaniel Ingraham, son of Joseph Ingraham, was born in Bellingham, Massachusetts, February 23, 1720-21, died in Hebron, Connecticut, in 1793. He married, September 25-26, 1743, Sarah Pitts, born July 7, 1727, died August 8, 1765. Distribution of the estate of Nathaniel Ingraham, late of Hebron, deceased, September 20, 1793, to Nathaniel Ingraham, eldest son; to Ebenezer Ingraham, second son; to Joseph Ingraham, third son; to Elkanah Ingraham, fourth son; to John Ingraham, fifth son; to Sarah, wife of Zachrus Spencer, only daughter. (Columbia Probate Records) I, 202.

(IV) Joseph (2) Ingraham, son of Nathaniel Ingraham, was born June 19, 1753,

## ENCYCLOPEDIA OF BIOGRAPHY

in Hebron, Connecticut, and died in 1832 in Marlborough. He married, November 24, 1773, Betty Taylor, born December 30, 1752, died February 27, 1832, in Marlborough.

(V) Joseph (3) Ingraham, son of Joseph (2) and Betty (Taylor) Ingraham, was born July 8, 1776, in Westchester, Connecticut. He married, December 28, 1803, Eunice Carrier, who was born March 17, 1774. Joseph Carrier was appointed administrator on the estate of Joseph Ingraham, late of Marlborough, deceased, June 30, 1832. Distribution to Joseph Ingraham, son, and to Betsey Ingraham, Polly Norton, Esther Root, and Jerusha Root, daughters. (Colchester Probate Records, X. 245).

(VI) Elias Ingraham, son of Joseph (3) and Eunice (Carrier) Ingraham, was born in Marlborough, Connecticut, November 1, 1805, and died in Bristol, Connecticut, August 16, 1885. In his youth he became interested in cabinet-making. Being of an ingenious turn of mind and possessing more than ordinary artistic ability, he turned his attention principally to designing and building clock cases of various styles and sizes. This was at a time when clock making was getting a start as an industry. Machine-made brass movements were supplementing the cruder and often less reliable hand-made wooden movements. In 1827 Elias Ingraham established a modest business, taking contracts for fine clock cases. He supplied the movement manufacturers alone for a time, but soon the demand increased so rapidly that he increased his business accordingly, and hired a few helpers. In 1835 his business had become large enough to warrant the purchase of a shop with water-power privilege, and he began manufacturing clock cases in greater numbers from designs furnished to him. For eight years he made clock

cases under his own name, then in 1843 he admitted Elisha C. Brewster to a partnership, the business being continued under the firm name of Brewster & Ingraham until 1848, when the business passed to E. & A. Ingraham, who conducted it until 1855, when the plant was swept away by fire. In 1857 Elias Ingraham rented a shop which is now occupied by the Turner Heater Company, and in 1859 received his son Edward to a partnership. They continued the business under this form until 1881; and with the continued and rapid increase in the popular demand for clocks they made movements as well as the cases which had at first been the sole product. In 1881 the business was incorporated as the E. Ingraham Company, the stockholders being the founder, Elias Ingraham, who was president; his son Edward, and the latter's three sons, Walter A., William S., and Irving E. Ingraham. Elias Ingraham died August 16, 1885, and was succeeded in the presidency by Edward Ingraham, who was the executive head of the E. Ingraham Company until his own death, August 16, 1892.

Elias Ingraham married Julia Sparks, of Glastonbury, Connecticut, born in 1806, who survived him by more than ten years, and died in Bristol, January 11, 1894.

(VII) Edward Ingraham, son of Elias and Julia (Sparks) Ingraham, was born in Bristol, April 10, 1830, and died in the city of his birth, August 16, 1892. He grew up in the traditions of clock making, and early showed an interest in his father's work. As a child he was greatly beloved by those who were associated with his father, and when he became actively interested in the business was held in the highest regard. He entered the factory and made himself familiar with all the details of the manufacture of clocks. As time passed, his father turned over to him



The American Photographic Company

San Francisco, California

Elias Ingraham







Edward Ingraham

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more and more responsibility, and they worked side by side to make the name of Ingraham significant of all that goes to place industry on stable and enduring foundations. Edward Ingraham was a quiet, unassuming man, not only just and fair, but cordially friendly toward those in his employ. He was a man of refined tastes, possessing a receptive mind and an excellent memory, making association with him a delight as well as a privilege. He never seemed to be aware that his position in life was above that of any other upright, self-respecting citizen. He was a man, and moved among men as one of them, whatever their nationality or creed. The public interest was ever close to his heart. He welcomed and warmly supported every movement which promised to forward the public welfare, and although never seeking preferment of any kind served his town and State when called upon to do so. He represented Bristol in the State Legislature in 1870. He was keenly interested in the educational matters of the town, and was a member of the Board of School Visitors. He also served on the Board of Selectmen and Fire Commissioners.

Mr. Ingraham married Jane Eliza Beach, of Milford, and they were the parents of four sons and two daughters. The two eldest sons, Walter Andrew and William S., receive extended mention below.

(VIII) Walter Andrew Ingraham, eldest son of Edward and Jane Eliza (Beach) Ingraham, was born March 23, 1855, in Bristol, Connecticut, and his education was received in the schools of his native town and the academy at Cheshire. At an early age he became associated with the E. Ingraham Company and succeeded his father as president. He married, July 24, 1878, Amelia Fenn, of Plymouth, Massachusetts, born July 28, 1855, and they were the parents of the following children: 1. E. Morton, born February 5,

1880, married, February 9, 1910, Emma Kempe, of Bermuda, born August 22, 1881, and their children are: Clarence Morton, born September 12, 1911, Richard Kenneth, May 17, 1914, Elinor Jane, March 12, 1916. 2. Chester Euclid, born August 27, 1881; married, October 16, 1904, Edith May Wedmore, born November 30, 1883, and their children are: Catharine Amelia, born August 24, 1905, Norman Kingsbury, November 23, 1906, Charlotte Wedmore, February 28, 1908, Stanley Howard, May 25, 1910, Chester E., Jr., October 24, 1914. 3. Irving Ivan, born January 20, 1888; married in New York City, December 1, 1916, Agnes Milligan, born in Clifton, New Jersey, August 3, 1894, and they are the parents of a daughter, Anna Stewart, born October 9, 1917. 4. Harold Irving, born November 12, 1894; married, December 8, 1915, Olive Judd, of New Britain, born October 15, 1893, and their son, Harold I., was born August 2, 1917.

(VIII) William Shurtleff Ingraham, second son of Edward and Jane Eliza (Beach) Ingraham, was born in Bristol, Connecticut, April 25, 1857. He early entered the clock manufacturing business of the E. Ingraham Company. After his father's death, he was elected secretary-treasurer, and has since held that office continuously. Mr. Ingraham married, October 11, 1881, Grace Ella Seymour, born in Bristol, August 13, 1856, and they are the parents of three children, all born in Bristol, namely: 1. Faith, wife of Morton C. Treadway, and the mother of Morton C., Jr., born May 20, 1915; William I., February 7, 1917; Jean, May 28, 1918, and Lucy Townsend, May 23, 1919. 2. Edward, married Alice Patti Pease, of Rutland, Vermont, September 21, 1918, and in October following was inducted into the army. 3. Dudley Seymour, enlisted in the Regular army, July, 1917, and served until the end of the war.

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**BELDING, Alvah Norton,**

**Manufacturer.**

A man of real worth, a leader in his community and industry, Alvah Norton Belding is the character of man who exemplifies the spirit of his sturdy, Puritan ancestors. He has been dominated throughout his life by the resolution to achieve success through work. Beginning at the lowest rung of the ladder, he has gained the topmost, and is rounding out his life of useful achievement as a working example, worthy of emulation by every young man. Were his life to be lived over again, few things would be found which could have been done more painstakingly or with more thought as to the outcome. He is essentially an American gentleman in all that the term implies.

The following excerpt is taken from a letter written by William Paley Baildon, F. S. A., member of the Council of the Archaeological Society of Yorkshire, England, and concerns the origin of the Belden family: There is only one family of Baildon. All persons bearing that name by inheritance must have sprung from the Yorkshire Manor of that name. Richard Bayldon, son of Sir Francis of Kippax, baptized May 26, 1591, was the only Richard so far as I know who had money to spend in the purchase of lands as Richard of Wethersfield. The family seat of the Bayldon family (as the English family from which the American Beldens sprung spell the name) was the Manor House of Baildon, in Kippax, Yorkshire, England, and the family was one of great antiquity, worth and importance. The pedigree of the Baildons of Kippax Manor extends from the fifteenth century, as follows:

(I) Walter Baildon, founder of the family.

(II) John Baildon, son and heir of Walter Baildon, died December 22, 1526.

(III) George Baildon, son of John Baildon, was born in 1520. He is mentioned in the records of Methby in 1567, and is recorded in Hardwick in 1574. He was buried at Kippax in Yorkshire in 1588.

(IV) Sir Francis Baildon, son of George Baildon, was born at Kippax in 1560, and upon the death of his father in 1588, became the Reeve of Kippax, in the same year. He was knighted, July 23, 1603. The coat-of-arms of the family is as follows:

*Arms*—Argent, a fesse between three fleurs-de-lis, sable.

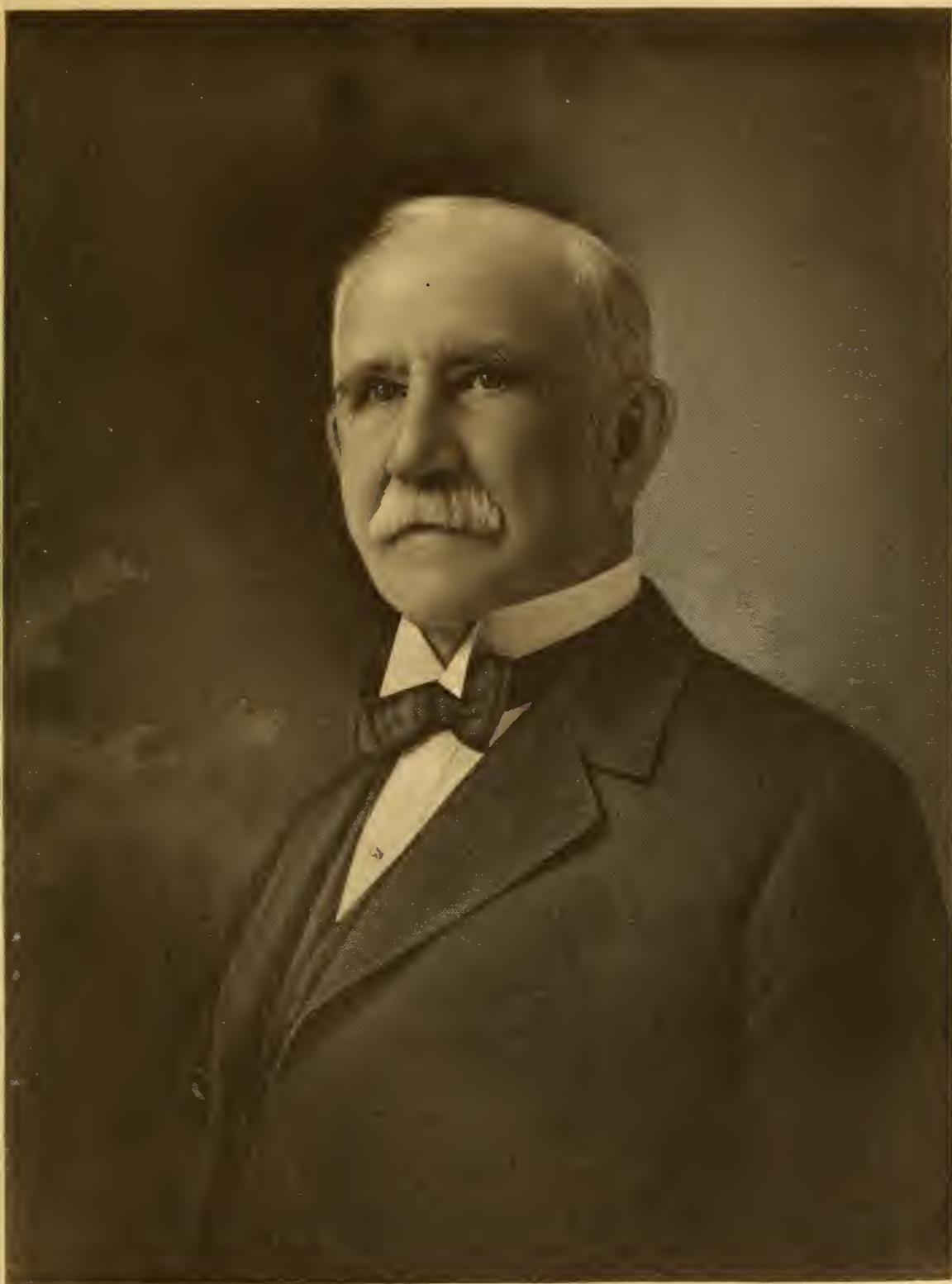
*Motto*—*Deo Duce* (God my Leader).

Sir Francis Baildon married (second) Margaret, daughter of Richard Goodrich, of Ribston.

(V) Richard Baildon, son of Sir Francis Baildon, was born at Kippax, and baptized there, May 26, 1591. The American family has since the generation following its establishment spelled the name Belden and Belding; the latter is the spelling adhered to by the family herein traced. Richard Belding came to America in 1635, and was an early settler of Wethersfield, Connecticut. He was granted land in New London, Connecticut, in 1650, and died at Wethersfield, five years later. He was granted land in the latter town and subsequently purchased land, becoming the proprietor of eight pieces. His house was built on a parcel of three acres on the road three and one-half miles south of Hartford, and this was held by his descendants until 1742, when it was sold. He married in England.

(VI) William Belding, son of Richard Belding, was born about 1622. He came with his father to Wethersfield, and died there March 27, 1655. The inventory of his estate amounted to £142 6s. 8d.

(VII) Daniel Belding, second son of William Belding, was born November 20,



Alvah Norton Belding







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1642, in Wethersfield, and died August 14, 1732, at Greenfield, Massachusetts. In 1671 he removed from Hartford to Hatfield, Massachusetts, and thence to Deerfield, about 1686. He was among the severest sufferers by the Indian massacre at Deerfield in 1696, when three of his children and his wife were slain, and two were carried off as prisoners. He was the father of fourteen children, all borne by his first wife. She was Elizabeth, daughter of Nathaniel and Elizabeth (Smith) Foote, of Wethersfield.

(VIII) Samuel Belding, fifth son of Daniel and Elizabeth (Foote) Belding, was born April 10, 1687, in Deerfield. He was a child of nine years at the time of the Indian massacre, and was left for dead by the Indians, with a hatchet embedded so deeply in his skull that portions of his brain oozed from the wounds. He recovered and lived to be of great age, dying December 14, 1750. He married (second) Elizabeth Ingraham.

(IX) Samuel (2) Belding, eldest child of Samuel (1) Belding, was born April 1, 1729, in Deerfield, and was among the pioneer settlers of Ashfield, Massachusetts. He was elected the first town clerk at the meeting held in 1765. In addition to farming he engaged in the manufacture of warps, and was a leading man of affairs in the town. He married, June 28, 1753, Mary Mitchell, and they were the parents of eleven children.

(X) John Belding, second son of Samuel (2) Belding, was born in 1756, at Deerfield, and died in Ashfield, in 1839, where he lived on the paternal homestead, as a successful farmer. He served in the Revolutionary War from the town of Deerfield, 1776-77. On July 15, 1784, he married Priscilla Waite, and of their eight children Hiram was the youngest.

(XI) Hiram Belding, son of John Belding, was born in 1802, on the old home-

stead in Ashfield, and quite early in life began teaching school, continuing in this occupation for several years. His sons were among his pupils. Not being of a very robust constitution, his scope of occupations was limited, but he was a man of much ingenuity and enterprising spirit. Early in manhood he engaged in merchandising, operating a store from which he sent out many salesmen with good lines of Yankee notions. The store was located in the settlement known in early days as Beldingville, in Ashfield. In 1855 he removed with his family to Otisco, near Patterson's Mills, Michigan, where a brother and also a sister of Mrs. Belding had previously located. The region was then sparsely settled and void of much improvement. The journey was made by rail to Kalamazoo, from whence they took the stage to Grand Rapids, and thence were compelled to journey twenty-eight miles to the land where their relatives were living. There, Hiram Belding purchased seventy-two acres of unimproved land in which he invested all his capital. With the aid of his two sons the land was cleared of timber and developed into a farm. After some years Hiram Belding opened a store at what is now Belding, then Patterson's Mills, and continued a mercantile business there for the remainder of his active life, which ended in 1866 when he attained the age of sixty-four years. Mr. Belding was a staunch Republican, and though deeply interested in and thoroughly informed upon matters of public interest, he steadfastly refused to accept any office. Both he and his wife were consistent Baptists. Mrs. Belding was actively instrumental in the organization of the Baptist church in Belding, Mr. Belding having died previously.

Mr. Belding married Mary Wilson, a native of Shelburne, Massachusetts. Her

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father died when she was very young, and her mother became the second wife of Deacon Dimick Ellis, of Ashfield, and later of Belding, Michigan. Mrs. Belding lived to see her sons become successful and prominent business men. The family life was an ideal one, the sons being raised to obedience by a gentle, loving mother, whom they revered and thus were formed characters which have made them leaders among men, the family becoming especially noted in the silk manufacturing industry of this country. Hiram Belding and his wife, Mary (Wilson) Belding, were the parents of eight children, two of whom died in infancy. Those who grew to maturity are: David W., died in Cincinnati; Milo M., was in charge of the financial affairs of the company, died in New York City in 1917; Hiram H., was in charge of the sales department, died in 1890 in Chicago; Alvah Norton, of extended mention; Mary Jane, married Jerome B. Vincent, died in 1872 in Belding, Michigan; Frank, died unmarried, aged forty-two years.

(XII) Alvah Norton Belding, son of Hiram and Mary (Wilson) Belding, is the only surviving member of this family. In looking backward over the two hundred years or more of family history, Mr. Belding can justifiably feel a strong pride in having inherited from worthy forebears many attributes and qualities which have aided him in attaining success. As a boy he worked on his father's farm, and made his first money when twelve years of age, working out for four days at twelve and one-half cents per day. This was in employment where the boy did two-thirds as much work as any man. At the age of sixteen he traveled for one summer for W. M. Root as a jewelry salesman. The following year he removed to Michigan with his parents, sister and a younger brother, to the town of Otisco,

the nearest railway station being eighty miles away. At that period the country was new, and the family lived in the house with his uncle, Lewis Ellis, until Mr. Belding, Sr., purchased a farm of seventy-two acres, where the city of Belding is now located. During the first summer in Michigan they planted twenty acres of corn on shares. At this time a Mr. Patterson was building a saw mill, and Alvah N. Belding worked on the building of the dam for eighty-seven cents per day and dinner. The following year he assisted in the clearing of eighteen acres of land they had purchased, cutting the timber and brush, all of which was burned on the land. He aided in plowing the land with a large plow drawn by six yoke of oxen. After the wheat was sowed, it was necessary to protect it from the ravages of wild pigeons, and at times over five hundred of them were trapped. These pigeons were kept in a corn crib to be eaten when wanted. Finding the income from farming insufficient, A. N. Belding ordered a consignment of silk thread and needles, which bill amounted to \$145. He took his brother into partnership with him and this was divided equally, their cash capital amounting to \$3.15.

With this stock Mr. Belding started out, and the first night of his journey stopped at a hotel in Saranac, paying his bill in silk. His fertile mind soon evolved the idea of a co-partnership with his brother, and then and there the partnership of Belding Brothers was formed. The trip of Mr. Belding took him through the southern part of Michigan, and at first their sales were made principally to private houses, but gradually they sold wholesale to the stores. The business had increased to such an extent that the Belding Brothers wished to enlarge their business and hired two young men,

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Uberto Cady and Lorenzo Demory, each of the brothers taking one with him. Mr. Belding traveled through Indiana, Illinois and Wisconsin, making a trip of eight months' duration. After this he returned home, and purchased a horse and wagon and made trips through the country selling goods only to the merchants, and delivering the same from the large trunks he carried. His progressive nature found this means of travel too slow, and after the expiration of a year he abandoned it, sold the teams and traveled by railroad, carrying the trunks as baggage filled with silk. In 1863 the business had increased sufficiently to make it profitable to open a store in Chicago. A location was secured at No. 54 Lake street, at a rental of \$300 a year. A few months later Mr. E. K. Rose, of Rockville, Connecticut, was admitted to the firm which adopted the name of Belding Brothers & Company. The small mill at Rockville was operated under the firm name of E. K. Rose & Company. About a year after the Chicago store was opened, one was opened at No. 321 Broadway, New York City, with Milo M. Belding in charge, and there he made his home. In the next year a store was opened in Cincinnati, under the managership of D. W. Belding. The mill at Rockville having proved unsuccessful, the company was dissolved, Mr. Rose taking the assets of the mill, dividing the liabilities, and after that time made silk for the Belding Brothers. Mr. Rose failed in his undertaking and for two years the mill was unoccupied. It became very essential that something be done towards supplying the goods, consequently Mr. A. N. Belding was delegated to secure a location for the mill. He rented the lower floor of the Leeds Brick Mill at Rockville, equipped it with some machinery and installed a Mr. Conant as superintendent. Mr. Conant only remained four months

and his place was taken by a Mr. Hill. In the meanwhile, however, Mr. Belding had been applying himself to the study of the manufacture of silk, and had acquired a useful knowledge on this subject, with the result that he instituted a rule that a record of each employee's work must be kept daily. This served a twofold purpose. It materially decreased the cost of manufacture, and the responsibility thus placed upon each one gave the individual a keener interest in the success of the enterprise. A similar record has always been kept. This is but one of the instances proving the superior business acumen of Mr. Belding which has been a chief factor in the success he has attained in the manufacturing industry. Mr. Belding purchased the mill formerly occupied by Mr. Rose, and moved the machinery from the Leeds Mill into it. Since the purchase of the mill three additions have been made to it, and another mill built across the street, which is used as a shipping room.

When the Belding Brothers first commenced the manufacture of silk, all American made silk was put up and sold under Italian names, and they were the first to use an American label by putting their own name on the goods they manufactured. The trade was at first reluctant to accept it, but soon learned that the name was a guarantee for the silk. After the Rockville mills were running in good shape, the firm purchased the Arms & Bardwell Pocketbook Company's Mills at Northampton, Massachusetts, and to this factory they added a story and built more new mills. After fifty years given to the successful management of the manufacturing and building interests of the concern, Mr. Belding turned the duties over to his son, Frederick Norton Belding, with full confidence he was placing them in capable hands. Their next loca-

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tion was in Montreal, Canada, where they established mills, and in 1882 Alvah N. Belding went to San Francisco, California, where he purchased the California Silk Company, and built a mill at Petaluma, that State, establishing a branch of the business there. In 1886 they built a mill at Belding, Michigan, calling it the Richardson Silk Company, using it as a competitor. They took Mr. Washburn, an overseer in the Rockville Mill, to Belding to take care of the manufacturing end of the business there, and Mr. Richardson from the Cincinnati store was in charge of the selling end of the product. In 1890 they built still another mill at Belding, and placed Mr. Howard there as manager. The third mill was built in 1901, and in 1909 still another was erected, making a total of four large silk mills in that prosperous city. In addition to the mills, they built fifty or sixty houses of modern style and in most cases these were sold to their employees on easy payment plans. Two boarding houses of a high class character were also built, namely, the Ashfield and the Belrockton. These homes for the young women are very comfortably furnished, provided with hot and cold water, bath rooms, beautiful parlors furnished with pianos, and libraries supplied with the daily papers and magazines tend to occupy their leisure. There are also tennis and croquet grounds and a gymnasium at their service. Matrons in charge of the houses look after the young women's welfare, and these thoughtful acts result in a higher and more intelligent class of help, and as naturally follows superior workmanship and more perfect products. Further purchases included the Hackenburg Silk Mill of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and the Winsted Silk Mill at Winsted, Connecticut. All the buildings and manufacturing part of the business has been under the

capable management and direction of Alvah N. Belding. By virtue of his executive ability, tact and good judgment, he has been eminently successful.

For over half a century Mr. Belding has been a resident of the city of Rockville, and has never once slackened his interest in the industrial interests and welfare of that city. He is one of the most valued and respected citizens. In addition to the demands made upon his time by his own business, he has often been called upon to aid in the management of other enterprises with his counsel and judgment. He is president of the Belding Land & Improvement Association; vice-president of the Belding Savings Bank; director of the Spencer Electric Light & Power Company, all of which are Michigan corporations. Since its organization he has been secretary of Belding Brothers & Company. Mr. Belding is one of the incorporators and a director of the People's Savings Bank of Rockville. He has also served as a director of the Rockville National Bank; the American Mills Company; the James J. Regan Manufacturing company; the Rockville Water & Aqueduct Company; Belding, Paul & Company of Montreal; Carlson, Courier Company of San Francisco; Kansas City, Mexico & Orient Railroad, which named a town on its line in his honor. Mr. Belding is also a member of the board of trustees of the Prescott Hospital of Rockville.

In 1881 Mr. Belding represented his town in the State Legislature at Hartford, having been elected by the largest majority ever given a Representative, sufficient of the esteem in which he is held. During that session he applied for a charter incorporating Belding Brothers & Company, without changing the name by prefixing the word "The." It was strongly opposed, but was carried, the

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company being incorporated, July 1, 1882, with a capital of \$500,000. In October, 1900, Belding Brothers donated to the city of Belding a tract of land for park purposes. They also made a standing offer to duplicate any sum donated for beautifying the city.

At the time of the building of the Pere Marquette Railroad, it was surveyed to avoid Belding. Learning of the survey, the Beldings offered the railroad company a substantial amount to change its route so as to pass through the town. Finding it too late, they made a canvass of the neighborhood, and raised sufficient money to build a branch from Kiddville. They secured a charter, elected H. H. Belding president, and built the railroad, equipping it with street cars drawn by horses, and operated it in connection with all trains on the main line. It was later taken over by the Pere Marquette Railroad, and they ran their trains into Belding and backed out to the main line again. When the road was built from Saginaw to Grand Rapids, this branch became part of its main line.

Mr. Belding recently donated to the city a library as a memorial to his parents, known as the Alvah N. Belding Library. The cornerstone was laid July 12, 1917, and Mr. Belding motored from his home in Rockville, Connecticut, to Belding, Michigan, to be present at this ceremony, and he addressed the throng assembled, which has been estimated at five thousand. The building is one of the handsomest, most substantial and finely equipped in the Middle West, constructed of cut Bedford stone with interior accessories of marble and granite. It contains two reading rooms, a reference room, a commodious librarian's office, all on the ground floor. In the basement is an assembly room, ladies' club room, work room, and modern heating and lighting

plant. It was dedicated on May 14, 1918, with appropriate ceremonies and presented to the city of Belding. In 1895 Mr. Belding built one of the finest residences in the State at Rockville, Connecticut, called "Castle Sunset," where he resides. The marble was taken from the quarry of which the company is the owner. He also has a beautiful farm at Ellington, Connecticut, where he keeps a large herd of registered Jerseys.

Mr. Belding married, January 6, 1870, Lizzie Smith Merrick, born in Orange, Massachusetts, May 12, 1849, daughter of Henry and Elizabeth F. (Snow) Merrick, and reared in Shelburne Falls, Massachusetts. She was a member of the Sabra Trumbull Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, the National Society of New England Women, the Mayflower Society of Boston, and vice-president of the Connecticut Branch of the International Sunshine Society of New York. She passed away, after a brief illness, May 29, 1916. Mr. and Mrs. Belding were the parents of the following children: 1. Florence May, a graduate of Miss Brown's Finishing School of New York; wife of Henry Nuckols, president of the Valvoline Oil Company, residing at Pelham Manor, New York. 2. Earl Henry, who died in infancy. 3. Frederick Norton, a graduate of Princeton University in the class of 1910, now vice-president and assistant secretary of Belding Brothers Company, taking an active part in its management, and directing the manufacturing end of the business.

Some men when they reach a certain age in life are satisfied to rest upon their laurels, but it is different with Mr. Belding. He dwells not upon the past, but concentrates his attention upon the present and the future. His life has abounded in activities and his undertakings have been successful. Some amount of credit

for his achievements and his physical well being may be attributed to the fact that Mr. Belding is a total abstainer; he has never drank a glass of liquor, and since he was seventeen years of age he has never used tobacco in any form. The city of Rockville and the State are richer because of his good citizenship.

## MAXWELL FAMILY,

### **Ancestral History.**

The Maxwell family in its Scottish and Irish connections of early centuries has come prominently into history. Originating in Scotland, branches of the family were of the upper social order even before the thirteenth century, and in the succeeding centuries of Scottish and English activity gained many titles of nobility including two earldoms, four baronies, and five baronetcies. One branch, in the reign of King James I, of England, crossed to Ireland and located in the north of that island on land of which the Irish Catholics had been dispossessed by order of the King. Record shows that James Maxwell was of the precinct of Liffer, County Donegal, Ulster, in 1616; also that a James Maxwell, with others of Scottish birth, was ordered by the King's Commissioners to remove from Ulster in 1653. The order affected another Maxwell also, Captain Colin Maxwell, who at that time was of the staff of Lord Clanboy. Another prominent scion of the Irish branches of the house was Lieutenant-Colonel George Maxwell. He, with other Protestant officers, signed an agreement at Londonderry, Ireland, March 1, 1788-89, "to oppose the Irish enemy." Regarding the American generations, it is on record that the first generation of the line to which the Maxwells of Rockville, Connecticut, belong was headed by Hugh Maxwell.

Hugh Maxwell, progenitor in America, was born in Minterburn, County Tyrone, Ulster, Ireland, in 1700. The "Brown History of Bedford, Massachusetts," states that he "left his country because of religious persecution and settled in Bedford in 1732." That would be about three years after the town of Bedford, Massachusetts, was founded. It is possible that he sailed from Belfast, Ireland, alone in that year, and that his wife and children joined him in America at a later date, but it is more than probable that he was accompanied to America by his wife and child, or children, in which case he could not have sailed until the summer of 1733, for an apparently authentic record states that his son, Hugh (2), was born in Minterburn, Ireland, on April 27, 1733. The "History of Bedford" states that the farm of five hundred acres lately owned by John Butterfield "included that upon which Hugh Maxwell settled," about the time of the incorporation of the town, adding that the famous warriors, Hugh and Thompson Maxwell (sons), were born on this estate, but the statement is contradicted in another chapter of the same work, at least in so far as it refers to Hugh (2). Hugh (1) Maxwell seems also to have at one time had residence in Heath, Massachusetts, for his name is shown in the vital records of that town. He died March 19, 1759, aged fifty-nine years, his death coming suddenly "by a fall from his horse." He was buried in Bedford, his tombstone bearing the following epitaph:

My body turned into dust:  
My dust it shall arise,  
In insurrection of the Just,  
To sound Jehovah's praise.

His widow, née Sarah Corbett, died in 1769.

Hugh (2) Maxwell, son of Hugh (1)





*Geo. Maynard*

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and Sarah (Corbett) Maxwell, was born on April 27, 1733, probably in Minterburn, County Tyrone, Ulster, Ireland. One historian gives Bedford, Massachusetts, as the birthplace of Hugh (2) Maxwell, but his gravestone in Bedford substantiated his Irish birth, and his death at sea on October 14, 1799. He married Bridget Munroe, of Lexington, in 1759, and both joined the Bedford church in full communion in 1761, their daughter, Hannah, being baptized at the same time. Hugh and his brother, Thompson, were probably the most prominent Maxwells of American record; both were prominent in the Revolution; Hugh saw considerable service under General Washington, and rose to the rank of lieutenant-colonel. He was in action at Lake George and Fort William Henry, when Montcalm besieged it; was in command of a company of Bedford minute-men who took part in the battle of Bunker Hill, and was one of the original thirteen men of the Massachusetts Society of the Cincinnati. According to the journal of Thompson Maxwell which is quoted extensively in the "History of Bedford," regarding the part Bedford men took in the historic battle of Bunker Hill, Hugh Maxwell was senior captain in Colonel Prescott's regiment, and acting on orders from Colonel Prescott, laid out the ground on the hill for intrenchment, his brother, Thompson, following him with stakes, a day or so before the battle. He was a manly man, and withal, a sincere Christian. An excerpt from his journal reads: "My parents early taught me the principles of liberty and religion which have supported me through many difficulties and hardships."

Sylvester Maxwell, son of Hugh (2) and Bridget (Munroe) Maxwell, was born in Heath, Massachusetts, in 1775, and died in December, 1858. He gradu-

ated from Yale College in 1797, and subsequently practiced law in Charlemont, Massachusetts. He married Tirzah Taylor, of Buckland, and they were the parents of four sons and four daughters. Of these, George Maxwell, as well as his sons, William and Francis T. Maxwell, receive extended mention on following sketches.

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### MAXWELL, George,

**Merchant, Public Official.**

It rarely falls to the lot of a man to achieve a high degree of material success, and at the same time win and hold during a long life time the universal esteem and affection of all who come to know him. Indomitable will, aggressiveness and the shrewdness that win leadership in the business world are seldom combined in one individual with gentleness of spirit and that unflinching consideration for rights and feelings of others, that high idealism that marks the consistent, practical Christian. But such a man was the late George Maxwell. He was an exception to the principle expressed in the proverb: "A prophet is not without honor save in his own country." The better and more intimately George Maxwell was known, the more highly he was respected and beloved.

It is seldom that the death of a citizen inspires such a demonstration as took place on the occasion of Mr. Maxwell's funeral, from the newspaper account of which the following is quoted:

The funeral of George Maxwell, this city's most prominent citizen, who was honored and respected by the whole population, was made the occasion of a demonstration beyond anything of the kind ever witnessed in the city. To the population of the city were added thousands who came from the surrounding country and from different cities, all with the one idea of paying their last respects to the honored and beloved friend. It was a cos-

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mopolitan assemblage. In the church stood side by side, the millionaire and the mill hand; the business man and the farmer; the fashionably attired society lady and the serving maid. All met with one purpose, to honor the memory of the dead.

George Maxwell was the scion of a long line of sturdy Scotch-Irish ancestry, such as has contributed so many notable captains of industry to this country. More details of the Maxwell ancestry will be found on preceding pages of this work.

George Maxwell was born July 30, 1817, in Charlemont, Massachusetts, and died April 2, 1891, at Rockville, Connecticut. He made the most of the educational opportunities afforded by the public schools of his native town. His father was a lawyer, and while young Maxwell did not take up his father's profession, his work and appointments were for many years closely allied with it. He was naturally methodical and accurate, with a keenness of mind and saneness of judgment that manifested themselves at an early age.

In 1843, Mr. Maxwell removed to Rockville, Connecticut, where he engaged in business as a general merchant for four years. Attracted by the possibilities of the woolen manufacturing industry, he then became identified with the New England Company. After ten years he transferred his relations to the Hockanum Company, at first as treasurer and later he was elected president. On the reorganization of the New England Company, he was made its president, and speedily became an influential factor in the leading enterprises of Rockville in an official capacity. He set for himself the highest standards whether in matters pertaining to his personal relationships or in the production of material things. As a result of his constant vigilance and efforts

he made the name, Hockanum, recognized from coast to coast as the synonym of the highest achievement in the manufacture of woolens, and as an established standard of excellence. Tailors and clothing dealers everywhere felt that in referring to the quality of a fabric, it was necessary only to say: "It is a Hockanum worsted."

Mr. Maxwell was treasurer of the Springville Company; president of the Rockville National Bank; president of the Rockville Gaslight Company; president of the Rockville Railway Company; treasurer of the Rockville Water Power Company; president of the Rockville Aqueduct Company, and a director of numerous other enterprises, including: The Society for Savings of Hartford; the Hartford Trust Company; the Hartford Automatic Machine Screw Company; and the National Fire Insurance Company, of that city. His interests were broad and varied, nor were they confined to the world of business and finance. He recognized that every citizen owes a certain obligation to the public, proportioned to his ability to render effective service to society. Therefore, he did not shrink from the responsibilities and exactions of political life when called upon to serve in public office. He served as a member of the State Legislature, in 1871, and in the State Senate the following year.

The town of Vernon was among the earliest in the State to establish a public library. Among the incorporators of the Vernon Union Library Company in 1811, was the late George Kellogg, the father of Mrs. George Maxwell. He was also the first to project the idea of a public library for Rockville. One who knew him well said:

He was strongly impressed with the feeling that institutions of an educational and moral

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character should keep pace with the growth of the town, and with the advancement of material wealth. Circumstances, however, prevented him from carrying out his own high ideals in this regard, and the present institution (library) is in the consummation of his thought and purpose as accomplished by the late George Maxwell and his family.

Mr. Maxwell not only left a legacy which enabled this enterprise to be placed upon a substantial basis, but he gave to the subject in his lifetime careful and earnest thought. The same strong purpose and constant endeavor which marked him as a business man, marked him also as a philanthropist. He loved the church, the school, and the library, and became their munificent patron. Into their institutions he put his money, but better than all he put into them, himself; and they at this hour bear the impress of his personality, of his character, and of his example. He was sincere and generous in many enterprises which took him into fields remote from his domestic labors, he loved Rockville and all her institutions with a sincere and fond expression. He was successful in life from every point of view, but he realized the obligations which came with success. He was a busy man, but he always found time to discharge his personal obligations and he so built up his record in this community that his reputation and example are scarcely less potent to-day than they were when he was living and moving among us.

Mr. Maxwell did not live to see his ideas concerning a public library for Rockville materialized, but his family have erected the George Maxwell Memorial Library, a marble structure of classic design, the equal of which is possessed by few cities the size of Rockville. The library building in both exterior and interior design and decoration is striking in its artistic beauty, while its appointments include every modern appliance. It has a capacity for about forty thousand volumes, including accommodation for something like eight thousand volumes on the open shelves of the reference room. The building includes a lecture room with a seating capacity of about ninety. The library as it stands to-day represents an expenditure of about one hundred fifty

thousand dollars. It was presented to the city of Rockville on June 29, 1904.

On November 3, 1846, George Maxwell married Harriet Kellogg, born in 1824, died January 24, 1913, daughter of George Kellogg, of Rockville. Of their children, the following named are living: Francis Taylor; J. Alice; William; and Robert Maxwell.

It is impossible with mere words to do justice to the character, personality and achievement of a man like George Maxwell. The following quotations from personal friends and business associates will serve to indicate the position he held in the confidence and affection of his contemporaries.

Tribute of the National Association of Wool Manufacturers:

The members of the National Association of Wool Manufacturers have learned with profound sorrow of the death of their associate, Hon. George Maxwell, the president of the Hockanum Company, president of the New England Company, and treasurer of the Springville Company, for many years a faithful and useful member of the Executive Committee of the association and a regular attendant upon its meetings. In Mr. Maxwell's death, the National Association sustains a loss which is shared by the community in which he lived, by the State which he served, and by the industry which he honored. A man of gentle and genial disposition, he was beloved by neighbors and employees who found in him a trusty friend, large hearted and high minded. As a citizen he served in public stations with the probity and fidelity that distinguished him in private life. As a manufacturer, he achieved success so eminent and so deserved that the American woolen industry owes much of its present high estate to him. We extend the deepest sympathy to his family and direct that this tribute to his memory be entered upon the records of the Association.

The following is quoted from an editorial in the "American Wool, Cotton and Financial Reporter:"

As president of the Hockanum Company, his marked ability as a manufacturer made the names of these mills known throughout the country. Mr.

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Maxwell was dearly beloved by those who came in close contact with him. By nature, genial, large hearted, frank and cordial, he had those qualities which drew men to him and won their admiration and love. His generosity was unbounded, and the many charitable organizations with which he was connected could rely upon him in full assurance that his pocket would respond to his professions. His charity was of that quiet and unostentatious kind that gives not for the sake of reward or for fame. He was a man of no false pretensions, his life being true to itself, whether in the surroundings of his immediate home or in the struggles and contentions of business. His faith in men was that of a child, and his intimate associates can recall instances where the sorrow in having his faith broken was a heavy burden to him.

The following resolution was entered upon the records of the National Fire Insurance Company:

Mr. Maxwell was a man of well balanced judgment, wide experience, and practical sense. He was by nature well fitted to conduct great enterprises, as he possessed admirable executive ability, and had complete control of all the forces which made up his character. He was always ready to take his share of the responsibility connected with any important step in business. He rendered valuable service to this corporation, and we, his associates, herewith record our appreciation of his sterling qualities, and our lament for the loss of one who by his unostentatious manner and kindly bearing commanded our respect and won our friendship.

One who knew him well, said:

He had developed a broad and noble manhood. Every year he has been growing in value and importance to our community. Everything pertaining to man was of exceeding interest to him. He put his large sympathies and assistance into all our needs. All classes were more and more feeling that he was brother, friend and father. It was genuine regard he felt in us. He personally shared and lightened all burdens he knew of. He esteemed it a favor to himself to be permitted to do for others \* \* \*.

He won and kept the esteem and friendship of the men who worked for him. He was interested in them as men. There was no gulf between employer and employee, as far as he was concerned. He had that greatness of soul which manifested

itself in large, strong and tender sympathy. His elevation of mind, his breadth and genuine manhood were shown in that his success did not take him out of the circle of those left behind in the struggles of business, or who were below him in the social scale. If anything, it bound him faster to them. He never forgot friends, neighbors, workmen.

The Board of Councilmen of Rockville adopted the following:

*Resolved:*—That this City Government as a body express its deep sorrow at the heavy loss sustained by this city in the death of so estimable a citizen, one in whose heart always reposed a deep and unselfish interest in the welfare and progress of this city and town. We recognize in this public manner a just appreciation of one who has always been foremost in the development and material prosperity of Rockville, and to whom is due, perhaps more than to any one citizen, its marvelous and uniform prosperity. This progressive spirit which animated Mr. Maxwell was also exhibited in this connection, modest and unassuming as it was, just as strongly in the affairs of the State and of the Nation.

Of the practical character of Mr. Maxwell's Christianity, one who has already been quoted, said:

He was preëminently a faithful and devoted Christian. Religion was not a creed, and a profession, it was a life. The spiritual interpenetrated and glorified all the natural planes of his activities. He mixed it up wisely in his business, so that young business men have said of him,—he is the only rich man they had met who was interested enough in religion to personally invite them, though strangers, to the prayer meetings of the church \* \* \*. He never failed to do more than his brethern in all departments of our work. In the Sunday School the teacher's meetings, the prayer room, the social life of the church, in all kinds of committee rooms in consultations, plans and study, in offerings of time, talent, money, who of us can equal him?

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**MAXWELL, Francis Taylor,**

**Manufacturer, Financier.**

Francis T. Maxwell, of Rockville, Connecticut, is widely known throughout that



J. L. Maxwell



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State, and by his public work in the legislative and political spheres has gained recognition as one of its representative men. His administration of important manufacturing interests, chiefly the large woolen mills of Rockville, marks him as a business man of much ability, and the executive offices to which he has been elected in many of the leading insurance companies of the State make obvious the esteem in which he is held as an executive. Likewise do the many other public trusts vested in him, especially the presidency of the Rockville National Bank, indicate that confidence in his rectitude and honor is universal throughout his home district, and in the city of Hartford, capital of the State.

Mr. Maxwell was born January 4, 1861, the son of George and Harriet (Kellogg) Maxwell, and in the fifth American generation of descent from Hugh Maxwell, the progenitor.

Francis T. Maxwell attended the public schools of Rockville, and eventually progressed to the Rockville High School, from which he was graduated in the class of 1880. Soon thereafter, he entered seriously into business in association with his father, and through close attention to his work, his ability was soon recognized and he became subsequently, bookkeeper, secretary, treasurer, and finally president of the Hockanum Mills Corporation.

Mr. Maxwell is one of the leading employers of labor in Rockville, and has important interests in many industries in that and other manufacturing centres. A tried and true financier, Mr. Maxwell has the ability to direct and advise, and possesses the confidence of all. Other business responsibilities of Mr. Maxwell include: President of the Rockville National Bank, to which office he was elected June 24, 1915, as successor to the late Frank Grant; director of the Rockville

Mutual Fire Insurance Company; president of the Rockville Public Library; director of the Rockville Water and Aqueduct Company; trustee of the Hartford Trust Company; director of the National Fire Insurance Company; director of the Travelers' Insurance Company, of the First National Bank, the Hartford Steam Boiler and Inspection Company, the Capewell Horsenail Company, and Connecticut River Company of Hartford; director of the Hanover National Bank of New York City; the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad Company; the New York, Ontario & Western Railroad, and the New England Steamship Company.

Mr. Maxwell has been a factor in State politics for many years; he was appointed colonel on the staff of Governor Morgan B. Bulkeley, April 22, 1892, and accompanied the governor and his party to the World's Fair in Chicago in 1893; was a member of the Rockville Common Council from the Fourth Ward in 1896; was elected to the State Legislature in 1898 by the voters of Rockville and was chairman on insurance in the State House of Representatives in 1899; in 1901, he was elected State Senator to represent his home district, and during his Senatorial term was chairman of the Committee on Education. He was a delegate to the Republican National Convention in 1900, 1904, and 1916, and was presidential elector in 1904.

Mr. Maxwell is of artistic temperament, and is associated with many organizations, American and foreign, of that character. He is a member of the Metropolitan Art Museum, of New York City, and the Royal Society of Arts, of London, England. By reason of his distinguished ancestry, he comes naturally into membership of many patriotic societies, including the Sons of the American Revolution, and the Society of Colonial Wars.

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He has nobly upheld the principles for which his ancestors fought, in his splendid work in the Liberty Loan campaigns, giving liberally of his time and finances to further this work. He has been aided by Mrs. Maxwell, who has been chairman of the women's branch and in entire charge of that department in the city of Rockville. Mr. Maxwell also holds membership in the following: The Connecticut Historical Society; American Geographical Society, and the National Wool Manufacturers' Association. Socially, he is a member of the Hartford Club, the Union League Club of New York, and the Metropolitan Club of New York. He is an attendant of the Union Congregational Church.

Mr. Maxwell married, November 17, 1896, Florence Russell Parsons, daughter of P. F. Parsons, of Providence, Rhode Island. They are the parents of three daughters: Helen, born April 19, 1898; Priscilla, April 13, 1899; Harriett Kellogg, born February 26, 1903.

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### MAXWELL, William,

#### **Woolen Manufacturer.**

William Maxwell, of Rockville, who holds a prominent position among the leading woolen manufacturers of Connecticut and New England, was born in Rockville, Connecticut, on December 7, 1862, a child of George and Harriet (Kellogg) Maxwell. In the maternal line he is a descendant from the Kelloggs of Norwalk, Wethersfield and Vernon, Connecticut, which family's connection with the State dates back to the seventeenth century. He received primary instruction in the public schools of his native place, and intermediate tuition in the Rockville High School, from which he was graduated in the class of 1881. Soon thereafter he matriculated at Yale University, and

was graduated in the class of 1885 with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. During his collegiate years, he came into prominence as an athlete; was a member of the Mott Haven Athletic Team, and made several good records in cycling. While at Yale, he joined the fraternity Psi Upsilon, and after graduating went West for a time, spending several months in North Dakota.

Soon, however, William Maxwell returned to Connecticut, and entered actively into industrial affairs, engaging with his father in the manufacture of woollens. When corporate powers were obtained for one of his father's companies, the Springville Manufacturing Company, he became secretary and assistant treasurer, succeeding his father to the trusteeship soon after the latter's death in 1891. The executive responsibility he has carried ever since; and he has also had directorial connection with the other manufacturing interests of the family, viz.: The Hockanum Company, his executive capacity with which is that of president; the Hockanum Mills Company, of which he is treasurer; the American Mills Company, of which he is treasurer; the New England Company, of which he is director. In directing the affairs of these companies, William Maxwell and his brother are following the example of their illustrious father in maintaining the prestige of Hockanum worsteds as the highest standard of excellence. He is also a director of the Rockville National Bank, the Minterburn Mills Company, the Rockville Building and Loan Association, the Rockville Water and Aqueduct Company, the Rockville Mutual Fire Insurance Company, and the Connecticut Trust & Safe Deposit Company of Hartford. Mr. Maxwell is president of the Savings Bank of Rockville, and has taken active interest in the public affairs of that district and

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town. He has been city assessor; has been a member of the Rockville high school committee since 1890; secretary of the Hartford Public Library; and clerk of the Ecclesiastical Society of Union Congregational Church at Rockville, of which church he is a member.

Politically, Mr. Maxwell is a Republican, but since he returned from his western trip, taken shortly after his graduation from Yale, his time has been devoted almost wholly to business. Socially, he is affiliated with many of the principal Connecticut organizations, including the Hartford, and the Hartford Golf Clubs; he is also a member of the Springfield Country Club, the University Club of New York City, the Automobile Club of America, and the Country Club of Farmington. He is also eligible to membership of the Connecticut Society of the Sons of the American Revolution, by reason of the military services of more than one of his ancestors, and directly through Colonel Hugh Maxwell, who saw service at Lake George and Fort William Henry, when Montcalm besieged it and who was lieutenant of a company of minute-men who took part in the battle of Bunker Hill, and who also was one of the original thirteen men of the Massachusetts Society of the Cincinnati.

Mr. William Maxwell is unmarried, and for the greater part of his life lived with his mother, Harriet (Kellogg) Maxwell, who was for many decades an earnest church worker. She died, January 24, 1913.

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### HAMMOND FAMILY,

#### **Ancestral History.**

The immigrant ancestor of the Hammond family in America was Thomas Hammond, who was baptized in Melford county, Suffolk, England, with his twin

brother, John, September 3, 1603. This Thomas was a first cousin of William Hammond, who was early in Watertown. The parents of Thomas Hammond were William and Mary Hammond, of Melford county. He was a grandson of John and Agnes Hammond, of Lavenham. He married at the latter place, November 12, 1623, Elizabeth Cason, born before 1604, in Great Welnethan, five miles north of Lavenham, daughter of Robert and Prudence (Hammond) Casons. Thomas Hammond was a first settler of Hingham, where he received a grant of land in 1636. He took the freeman's oath, March 9, 1636, and served on the grand jury, in 1637. He was a wealthy and prominent man in the town, and died in 1675.

Thomas Hammond, his son, born about 1630, in England, died, October 20, 1678, in Newton, Massachusetts, of smallpox. He married, December 17, 1662, Elizabeth Stedman, who died in 1715, at Newton. Thomas Hammond inherited a farm from his father and during his life was engaged in tilling its acres.

He was the father of Isaac Hammond who was born December 20, 1668, at Newton, and died there, January 1, 1715. He married, December 7, 1692, Ann Kenrick, born July 3, 1672, died in 1719, daughter of Elijah and Hannah (Jackson) Kenrick, of Newton. Isaac Hammond also was a farmer during his life time.

Elijah Hammond, son of Isaac and Ann (Kenrick) Hammond, born October 7, 1711, in Newton, died May 3, 1800, in Bolton, Connecticut. He removed to Connecticut previous to 1730, being admitted a freeman at Norwich, that State, in the same year. It is probable that he settled in Bolton about the time of his marriage, in 1732, where he purchased large tracts of land and became one of the most prominent men in business and public affairs.

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Elijah Hammond was most public-spirited. He freely gave of his time and money in furthering any movement for the general welfare. He built the church at Bolton Hill, and in several ways performed many good deeds. A deed given by him in the thirteenth year of the reign of King George II., 1740, is now in the possession of one of his descendants, residing in Cleveland, Ohio. He married (first) October 13, 1732, Mary Kingsbury, born in 1712, died December 16, 1776, daughter of Nathaniel and Hannah (Denison) Kingsbury, of Coventry, Connecticut.

Nathaniel Hammond, their son, was born September 10, 1733, in Bolton, where he died December 10, 1817. He inherited from his father lands in Bolton, and also imbibed to a large degree those qualities which had made him one of the most beloved citizens of Bolton. He engaged in agricultural pursuits on a large scale. The East Hartford land records show that he was a mill owner in Orford Parish, now Manchester, Connecticut. During the Revolution, Nathaniel Hammond performed many services for the families of the soldiers. He was one of the most active patriots, and was a leading member of the town committee for supplying provisions to the families of the soldiers. He was a zealous member of the church and all of his sixteen children were united with the church before his death. It was said that he left each of his sons a farm. His old homestead in Bolton, is now a part of the Williams estate. Both of his wives were members of old and influential families. He married (first) in 1760, Dorothy Tucker, born in 1740, died December 21, 1775. They were the parents of Elijah Hammond, born December 8, 1764, in Bolton, died October 4, 1836, in Vernon. He was engaged in farming throughout his lifetime in the towns of

Vernon and Bolton. He married, October 4, 1787, Martha Strong, born October 4, 1767, died November 26, 1835, daughter of Judah and Martha (Alvord) Strong, of Bolton, step-daughter of Professor George Colton.

Allen Hammond, their son, was born July 28, 1801, in Vernon, and died December 29, 1864, in Rockville. Allen Hammond was one of the most useful and influential citizens in his day in the town of Rockville. He will long be remembered there for his many good deeds and for his active works and charities. He was actively identified with all of the important institutions of that place and was ever ready to lend a helping hand to the needy. He came to Rockville as a young man and started in the manufacture of woolens. In this he was associated with the Kelloggs and their mill was one of the first established in that part of the State. Prior to 1850, in company with George Kellogg, Mr. Hammond purchased some five hundred books for the use and benefit of the employees of the New England Mill (Messrs. Hammond and Kellogg were at that time managing owners of the mill). A. Park Hammond was one of the incorporators of the Rockville Public Library in 1893. He married, October 29, 1826, Orra, daughter of John Park, and a descendant of a prominent Canterbury family. They were the parents of Allen Park Hammond, whose sketch follows.

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### HAMMOND, A. Park,

#### **Manufacturer.**

A. Park Hammond was one of those early woolen manufacturers who brought fame to Rockville by the excellence and reliability of their product and who had a prominent part in nurturing the industry when it was a mere infant in comparison



*A. Paul Hammond*



## ENCYCLOPEDIA OF BIOGRAPHY

with its gigantic proportions of the present time. There were no specialists when Mr. Hammond began his career; the head of each concern had to be acquainted with every detail of the business from going West to purchase his wool, through all the processes of manufacture, to the finished product. Before he had reached his teens he entered the employ of the New England Mill Company of which his father was the agent, and there laid the foundation of his successful career. Being apt and intelligent he early gained a ready grasp of the numerous details of the business which gave him that practical knowledge, in those days indispensable to the head of such a manufacturing concern.

He was born June 24, 1835, in Vernon, Connecticut, son of Allen Hammond. The genealogy of this branch of the family is extensively covered elsewhere in this work. (See Hammond, Allen and George Bissell).

The elementary education of A. Park Hammond was gained at the district school, at the famous Edward Hall private school in Ellington, and at the polytechnic School, at Troy, New York. He then reëntered the mill where he rose rapidly from one position to another until he was made superintendent of the plant, a position which he filled with great efficiency for many years. This, too, was but a stepping stone to higher things, for when his father died in 1864 the mantle of responsibility fell on able and competent shoulders, and he was made agent and treasurer.

Having learned the business thoroughly, knowing woolen clothmaking from the raw material to the finished product, Mr. Hammond was often sent West to purchase wool. On one of these trips he bought a farm at Dunlap, Iowa. He went to reside on the farm in 1874, re-

mained there four years, but not realizing his hopes in this venture, he returned to Rockville and took a position with the old Hartford, Providence & Fishkill Railroad. When he had been with that company a year, the New England Company was reorganized and he became its treasurer, which position he continued to fill with signal ability for many years. When this company was absorbed by the Hockanum Mills Company, Mr. Hammond became assistant treasurer of the new company, but before he could actually assume the duties of the position, and after a period of fifteen months during which his health continued to fail, he passed away on March 12, 1911.

Public-spirited and greatly interested in whatever would prove of benefit to the town, Mr. Hammond gave liberally of his time and means to their advancement. One important project that had been started by his father and which he put through to completion was the raising of the Snipsic Lake dam.

Mr. Hammond was a member of the old Second Congregational Church, and later of the present Union Congregational Church, giving generously to its support and likewise to its benevolences. Being intensely practical, he was a man who believed in carrying his religion into his daily life. He had a broad and ready sympathy for his fellow man, knowing human frailties and making due allowance therefor. If they were worthy, appeals were never made to him in vain. Always considerate of others, no employer was ever more genuinely beloved by his employees than he, and his death brought sorrow to many hearts. He was unostentatious and disliked display of any kind. A man of high ideals, upright, honest, imbued with the spirit of fairness, he was absolutely just. Domestic in his tastes, devoted to his home, he left a rec-

## ENCYCLOPEDIA OF BIOGRAPHY

ord and influence that time will not efface or abate.

Mr. Hammond was very influential in public affairs and was active in many enterprises so necessary for the development of Rockville. He early recognized the need of an efficient fire fighting organization, and he was instrumental in organizing the old Hockanum Fire Company, being a charter member and its foreman for many years. He was interested in military matters and was captain of the local company of State militia. This was prior to the Civil War and when Company D, Fourteenth Regiment, Connecticut Volunteers, was formed, he led them in battle as their captain. This came about in a peculiar way. Mr. Hammond was at Hartford with the company the day the Fourteenth Regiment left by boat for Washington. Their captain, the late Thomas F. Burpee, was promoted to be major of the Twenty-first Regiment. This left Company D without a captain and the members of the company were greatly discouraged and disheartened. They urged Mr. Hammond to take the position of captain, and he was eager to comply with the request, but had no commission. Governor Buckingham told him to go ahead and his commission would be forwarded to him from Washington. When he arrived there his regiment had already left for the front and Captain Hammond hastened to rejoin them, which he did at South Mountain below Harper's Ferry and Antietam. They arrived just in time to enter the battle of Antietam, in which Captain Hammond led his company. He suffered sunstroke while on the march, and the hardships of the campaign brought on other physical ailments from which Captain Hammond never fully recovered. He always took great interest in his fellow veterans and showed his love for them in many ways. He was honored

with the office of treasurer of the Society of the Fourteenth Connecticut for many years, continuing in this relationship until his death. He was largely identified with Rockville institutions in connection with which he filled many offices with marked fidelity. He was president of the Rockville National Bank; president of the Rockville Water and Aqueduct Company, and president of the Rockville Building and Loan Association, and was also president of the Rockville Fire Association. He served for years as treasurer of the Rockville Railroad Company. He was a member of the Army and Navy Club; Burpee Post, Grand Army of the Republic, of which he was a past commander. He took a great interest in Masonry and was past master of Fayette Lodge, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, of Rockville; Washington Commandery, Knights Templar, and Sphinx Temple, of Hartford. He was a strong protectionist in politics, and was elected by the Republican party to a seat in the State Legislature in 1869. He served on important committees with credit to himself and to the satisfaction of his constituents. He was a member of the Rockville board of aldermen in 1895 and 1896.

On December 7, 1859, Mr. Hammond married Lois Cone, daughter of George Cone and Elizabeth (White) Bissell. Three children were born of this union: Allen, whose sketch follows; George Bissell, whose sketch follows; and John Park, who died in infancy. Mrs. Hammond died in 1872, and our subject married for his second wife, Augusta Sophia Bissell.

George Cone Bissell, born July 20, 1792, died December 15, 1882, at Coventry, married, June 12, 1821, Elizabeth White, born January 27, 1800, died May 16, 1867, daughter of Thomas White, of South Hadley, Massachusetts. George

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Bissell, father of George Cone Bissell, was born August 6, 1763, in Bolton, and died November 5, 1838, in Coventry. He married, March 29, 1791, Lois, born July 17, 1769, at Bolton, died in Coventry, daughter of Jared and Christiana (Loomis) Cone, and a direct descendant of the immigrant, Daniel Cone. Their granddaughter, Lois Cone Bissell, became the wife of Allen Park Hammond, as above noted.

Allen Park Hammond possessed noble characteristics. He believed in the gospel of good cheer and was always in good spirits, ready with a cheerful greeting. He was very hospitable and a genial host. Strong in his convictions, frank and outspoken, without giving offence, he was fearless in his advocacy of what he believed to be right. His ripe experience in the woolen industry and his sound judgment made his opinion sought and valued by others in his line of business. He was a gentleman of the old school whose splendid character and achievements set before the present and coming generations a shining example of the way to make life a genuine success.

### **HAMMOND, Allen,**

#### **Retired.**

The sterling qualities of his forefathers have been imbibed to a large degree by Allen Hammond, who in his career has nobly upheld an honored name. He was born, November 9, 1860, in the city of Rockville, the son of A. Park and Lois Cone (Bissell) Hammond.

His education was obtained in the local schools of Rockville and at an early age he went to work in his father's mill. Having a natural tendency for mechanics, Mr. Hammond soon found this work unsuited to him and came to Hartford, where he entered the employ of Dwight Slate, a well-known inventor of that time. Mr.

Slate had invented a device for turning tapers on lathes, and other special machinery. During the years that followed Mr. Hammond gained valuable experience in the mechanical line and was variously employed until he became identified with the Pope Manufacturing Company, of Hartford. There his skill was rapidly recognized and he rose to a position that was equivalent to consulting expert in their mechanical department. Mr. Hammond remained with the Pope Company until they were succeeded by the Columbia and Electric Vehicle Company, and for a time he was in the employ of their successors. After resigning from this position, he retired from active business life and the ensuing years were spent in wide and varied travels.

The great out-of-doors always held a strong attraction for him, and when the opportunity afforded itself for leisure he was quick to take advantage of the chance to indulge in his favorite recreation. Mr. Hammond has visited all of the important cities and places in his own country, being a believer that one should know their own land thoroughly before seeking the sights of others. He has traveled extensively throughout Europe, Central and South America, West Indies, and Hawaiian Islands. His retentive memory and natural conversational gifts make it a real pleasure to listen to his accounts of some experiences encountered. His keen love of nature cause him to appreciate fully the beauties of natural scenery.

Socially Mr. Hammond is a member of the Hartford Golf Club, and is an ardent devotee of the game of golf. He is also an active member of the Hartford Gun Club. Although he has retired from active business cares, he is alert and interested in all current matters and holds a place on the directorate of the Rockville Building and Loan Association.

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**HAMMOND, George Bissell,**

**Manufacturer.**

A scion of an old and distinguished Colonial family, whose members have long been found actively identified with the industrial life of the city of Rockville, and vicinity, George Bissell Hammond has performed his just share in upholding the principles of business founded by his ancestors.

Mr. Hammond was born April 4, 1862, in Rockville, Connecticut, son of A. Park and Lois (Bissell) Hammond. His education was received in the public schools of his native town of Rockville and after finishing their courses he became a clerk in a general store where he remained for about three years. He then received an offer from the Belding Brothers Company, silk manufacturers, as a salesman in Boston, Massachusetts. Realizing the opportunity that such a position would afford him, Mr. Hammond accepted their offer and for a time was located in the latter city. Desiring to learn the more practical end of the business, he returned to his home in Rockville and entered the employ of the Hockanum Mill Company. Until 1888 he was thus employed and in the latter year took a position in the office of the New England Mill Company, first in a humble capacity, rising to book-keeper, and eventually was rewarded by becoming assistant to his father, A. Park Hammond, who was treasurer. Upon the death of his father, our subject was made paymaster, and this position he holds to the present time. He discharges the duties incumbent upon that position in a manner that brings satisfaction to the officials of the company, and he is held in high respect by his associates in business. Mr. Hammond is possessed of business acumen, and his counsel is well regarded. He is a director of the Hocka-

num Mills Company; the Rockville National Bank, and the Rockville Water and Aqueduct Company.

He married, September 25, 1889, Minnie E. McLean, daughter of Martha McLean, of Rockville, and they are the parents of three children: Orra Park, born July 21, 1890, married Milton Delos Pomeroy, of Holyoke, and they have one daughter, Elizabeth Hammond; Lois Cone, born August 10, 1892; and Sara Millsop, born March 31, 1894. Mr. and Mrs. Hammond attend the Union Congregational Church of Rockville. Mr. Hammond held the office of treasurer of the church for many years, and also was deacon for a long time. He takes great interest in the work of the Sunday school and has served as its treasurer.

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**HAMMOND, Rev. Edward Payson,**

**Clergyman.**

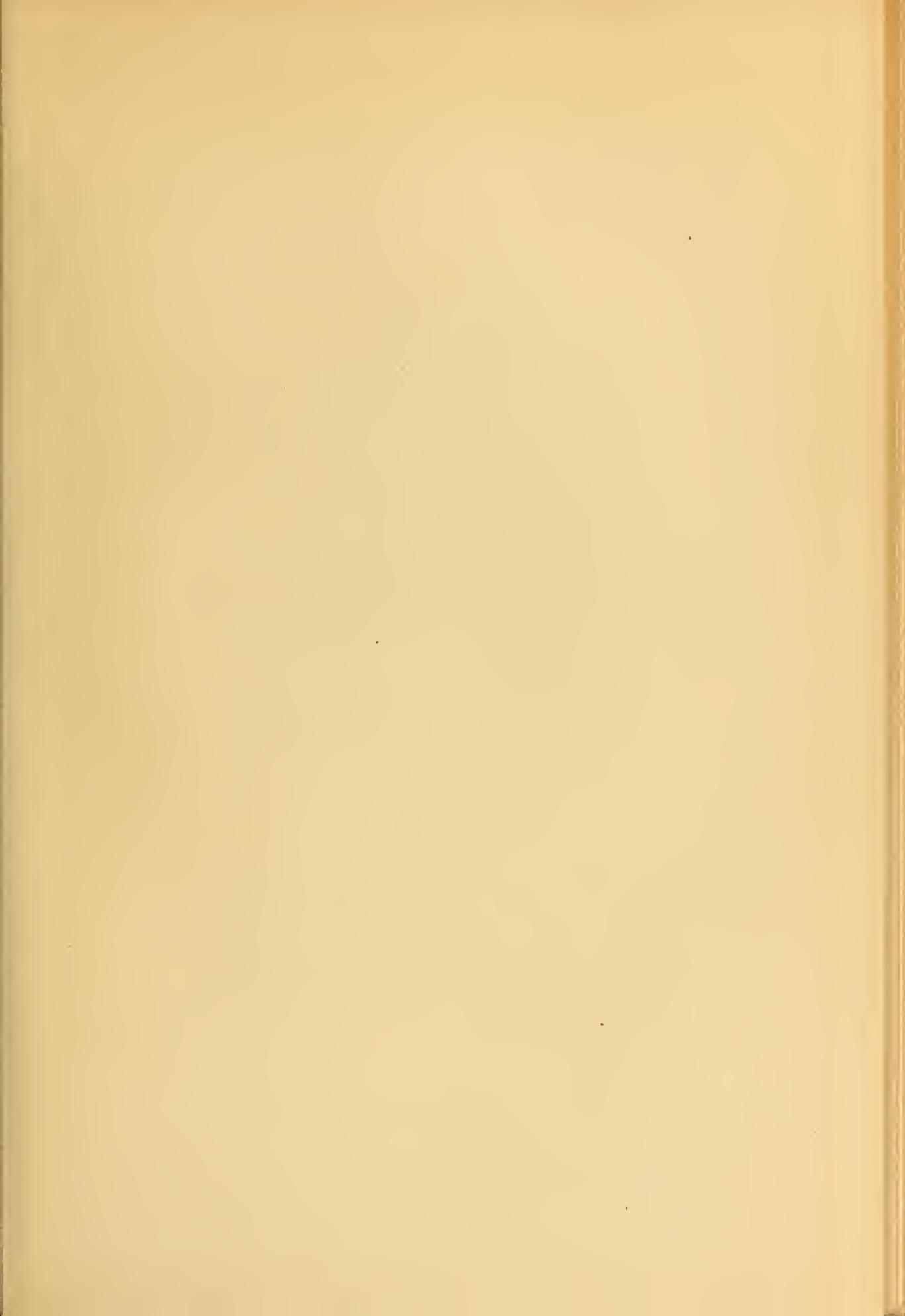
From the very earliest settlement made in New England, the family of Hammond has been a prominent and distinguished one. The characteristics which were shown in the early generations have been transmitted down through the line and the record of the family is a long and honorable one. Its members have been men of honor and high moral character; independent in thought and action; industrious, shrewd and energetic; patriotic and brave at all times; and men of prominence, leaders amongst their fellows in the communities where they have dwelt.

A worthy descendant of these sturdy ancestors, who added further honor and lustre to the name, was Edward Payson Hammond, born September 1, 1831, in Ellington, Tolland county, Connecticut, the son of Elijah and Esther (Griswold) Hammond. Paternally, he is descended from the immigrant, Thomas Hammond,



*George B Hammond.*







*Adversus in Jesus*  
*E. P. Hammond*

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who located at Hingham, Massachusetts, in 1635, and maternally, he is descended from George Griswold, of Kenilworth, Warwickshire, England, an early settler of the Connecticut Colony and from whom is also descended the Governors, Matthew and Roger Griswold, who held office in 1784 and 1811, respectively.

When he was about seven years of age his parents removed to Vernon, Connecticut, and the preparatory education of Rev. Mr. Hammond was obtained in that town, where he prepared for entrance to Williams College, from which he was graduated in 1858. The evangelistic spirit of Mr. Hammond was evidenced even at this early age, and with other students he was very active in his efforts to convert and save souls. Following his graduation he was a student for a time at the Union Theological Seminary of New York. In 1859 he made a trip abroad with the intention of remaining a few months. Through that destiny which rules over us all, he was directed to the Free Church College of Edinburgh, Scotland, and he continued his studies in that institution. His religious spirit had developed to an amazing degree, and Dr. L. W. Alexander sent him to Musselburgh to convert the people of that place, saying that "if he succeeded in saving that congregation, he would succeed anywhere." His success was marvelous and he introduced to the people there American melodies and inquiry meetings, and through his tireless efforts to succeed in his work he attracted the attention of such men as the Rev. William Arnot, D. D., and Rev. Horatius Boner, D. D.

For two years Rev. Mr. Hammond remained abroad, during which time he made extensive tours and addressed large multitudes, carrying his work even into Italy, where through the aid of an interpreter, he held large and successful

meetings. At the end of the two years he returned to America and took up his calling in Boston, Massachusetts, where his fame had already preceded him, as also it had to cities in other States, and he was besieged with invitations from Portland, Maine, and other important New England points. A great amount of good was accomplished by him at Lewiston, Maine, the influence of which extended to Bowdoin College. In 1862, he visited Montreal, Canada, and met with his usual warmhearted welcome, holding meetings and giving addresses where there were as many as three thousand attentive and gratified listeners. The following year, Mr. Hammond was ordained an evangelist by the Presbytery of New York and until his death continued his association with that body. From the time of his ordination he carried on his work with a zeal and enthusiasm which resulted in the conversion of a great number, and not only in their conversion, but through their efforts, others, friends, and so forth, were also brought to see the light. He extended his travels into the western cities, and in 1864 was rewarded in his efforts by obtaining about fifteen hundred converts, the greatest revival St. Louis, Missouri, had ever known. An idea of the effectiveness of the preaching of Mr. Hammond can be gained from the fact that during just one week spent in Girard, Pennsylvania, he succeeded in doubling the church attendance of that place.

He made his second trip abroad in 1866, accompanied by his wife, and revisited the scenes of his early struggles in Scotland, and amongst many other interesting places visited Palestine. In 1869, again returning to his native land, and until 1900, Mr. Hammond traveled from coast to coast and throughout the entire United States, doing his good work and endear-

ing himself to hundreds of thousands to whom he was the means of bringing comfort, joy and peace. On his third trip to Europe, Mr. Hammond held large meetings in Norway and Sweden, and was honored by an invitation from Queen Sophia to visit her at the Royal Palace. And so throughout the years the good work went on, the extent and blessedness of which will be revealed by eternity alone.

Numerous books and tracts were written by Mr. Hammond and they were extensively published both here and abroad, being translated into the foreign languages. A judicious distribution of these through his audiences was a valuable auxiliary to his work. In 1900, he visited the city of Charleston, South Carolina, and the following extracts are from a local newspaper of that place:

\* \* \* He is eminently successful in picturing before his audiences whatever scene he is trying to impress on their minds. The attention of children therefore never flags. He gives them a reason for the hope that he would have them entertain. Buoyant, almost boyish, with a certain physical exuberance, with a fine commingling of joyfulness and seriousness, he commends his religion as something that will give relish to this life as well as blessedness to the next. He brings a dash of Christian sunlight and a breath of free Christian courage and hope with every sermon. \* \* \*

His wonderful personality, combined with his ability to grasp quickly and understand, were important factors in his remarkable success. Possessed of a wonderful physique and superior mental endowments, he made a most favorable impression on those with whom he came in contact, and his friends and well wishers were numberless, gained throughout the long years of service. There was perhaps no man of his calling who enjoyed the high esteem in which he was held for his high personal traits, both at home and abroad. The death of Mr. Hammond occurred August 14, 1910.

On May 24, 1866, Mr. Hammond was married at Towanda, Pennsylvania, to Miss Eliza Overton, daughter of Edward and Eliza (Clymer) Overton, of that town. Edward Overton, father of Mrs. Hammond, was a native of Clithero, Lancashire, England, born December 30, 1795. He received a very liberal education and became a successful lawyer. He studied under the preceptorship of his uncle, Giles Bleasdale, who was a very noted member of the legal profession in his day in England. On coming to America, Edward Overton settled first at Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania, where he was admitted to practice at the Court of Common Pleas of the State, although he had not yet attained his majority. This was a tribute to his remarkable knowledge of the subject of law. At the age of twenty-five years he engaged in the practice of his profession at Towanda, that State, and continued actively there until his death. For over half a century he was one of the most prominent and distinguished members of that bar, and at his death was its oldest member. He was admitted to the Supreme Court and was in the foremost ranks. He was generous to a fault, and possessed a high degree of uprightness and moral character which acquired for him the esteem and respect of all his fellow citizens. He was married, in 1818, to Eliza, a daughter of Henry Clymer, and granddaughter of George Clymer, a signer of the Declaration of Independence. The following is from the family manuscript of Smith's "Lloyd and Carpenter Lineage:"

George Clymer, signer of the Declaration of Independence, was one of the men who made the success of the Revolution possible, without the display which made many more men more prominent. From the first shot fired at Bunker Hill to the final adoption of the Constitution, he was indefatigable in his efforts for his country's good. Unlike many men who gained fame in





*Chas. Holt*

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these times, Clymer was a man of wealth, with a prominent social position and with nothing to gain by Revolution save the glory of his country's independence. He did not urge the war and earnestly hoped for a peaceful adjustment of the differences, but once it commenced he eagerly sought means of aiding the struggle to victory, and at one time pledged his entire fortune to the support of the army. Clymer was prominent in the convention called to adopt the Constitution and sat in the first Congress. He once said his guiding political text was: "A representative of the people should think for his constituents, and not with his constituents." He was the founder and first president of the Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts, and a director and large investor in the Bank of the United States. He married Elizabeth, daughter of Reese Meredith. George Clymer died January 23, 1813. Reese Meredith, father of Mrs. Clymer, gave five thousand pounds in the winter of 1777-78 to feed and clothe the perishing and starving soldiers at Valley Forge. He was the first person to introduce General (at that time Colonel) Washington into Philadelphia society. Henry Clymer was the son of George and Elizabeth (Meredith) Clymer, and their daughter, Eliza Clymer, was the mother of Miss Eliza Hammond, as above noted.

Mrs. Hammond is a most charming and graceful woman. She was a true helpmeet to her distinguished husband, and in his book "The Reaper and the Harvest," is found frequent allusion to her assistance.

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### HOLT, Charles,

**Manufacturer, Inventor.**

All students of United States history and sociology recognize the profound and beneficent influence exerted by the old families of New England upon our national ideals and institutions. The Holt family, tracing back to Colonial days, has supplied its full quota of sturdy, upright, public-spirited citizens who have contributed to the moral and material advancement of their State and Nation.

The late Charles Holt was a worthy representative of his family, and his personal character and achievements en-

hanced the prestige of an honored name. The family bearing this name derives its cognomen from a holt or grove at or near which a remote ancestor dwelt. The American ancestor of the family was a pioneer settler in two towns, and prominent in the communities where he lived.

(I) This ancestor, Nicholas Holt, was born in England about 1602. He was a resident of Ramsey, a small town in Southern England, and was a tanner by trade. He sailed, April 6, 1635, from Southampton, on the ship "James of London" for America, bringing with him his wife and child. He landed at Boston, Massachusetts, in the June following, and settled at Newbury, Essex county, Massachusetts. He remained there for ten years, and then removed to Andover, where his name appears sixth on a list of householders. He was one of the ten male members at the ordination of the first pastor, October 24, 1645, and he died January 30, 1685. A few years previous to coming to this country he married, in England, Elizabeth, whose maiden name is not known. She died November 9, 1656, in Andover.

(II) Nicholas (2) Holt, son of Nicholas (1) and Elizabeth Holt, was born in 1647 in Andover, Massachusetts, where he died October 8, 1715. He married, January 8, 1679, Mary, who was probably a daughter of Robert Russell. Nicholas Holt received one-third of the farm owned by his father, and on this he made his home. His wife died April 1, 1717.

(III) Abiel Holt, son of Nicholas (2) and Mary (Russell) Holt, was born June 28, 1698, in Andover, died October 10, 1772, in Windham, Connecticut. He was the eighth child of eleven children. In 1718 he removed to Windham, where he and his wife were among the earliest members of the church. In 1744 he was living in Willington, Connecticut, and

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owned a farm of four hundred and thirty-five acres. He married, February 12, 1721, Hannah, daughter of Timothy and Hannah (Graves) Abbott. She was born October 19, 1695, and died February 11, 1751.

(IV) Caleb Holt, son of Abiel and Hannah (Abbott) Holt, was one of ten children, born March 6, 1729, in Windham, died December 2, 1815. He married, January 29, 1755, Mary Merrick, and she died June 4, 1790. Caleb Holt was an early settler of the town of Willington, and was a delegate to the State Convention called to ratify the United States Constitution.

(V) Caleb (2) Holt, son of Caleb (1) and Mary (Merrick) Holt, was born April 25, 1756, and died September 8, 1826. He married, January 8, 1783, Sarah Goodale and they were the parents of five children.

(VI) Horace Holt, son of Caleb (2) and Sarah (Goodale) Holt, was born August 29, 1784, and died January 30, 1863. He was engaged in the business of tanner and shoemaker. He married Polly Holt.

(VII) Charles Holt, son of Horace and Polly (Holt) Holt, was born August 3, 1829, in Willington, and died at Stafford Springs, January 27, 1892. He received such training as the district schools of his day afforded, and he made the most of his opportunities. In the spring of 1845 he attended the select school of Edward McLean for one term. When he was yet a small lad the family settled on a small farm, and as the father's health was frail, the burden of carrying on the farm devolved largely upon the children, especially the elder son, Henry. Charles did not show much aptitude or liking for farming, and so when he was about thirteen he went to live with his mother's youngest brother, James Holt, who re-

sided near Robert Sharp's mills. James Holt was a wagon builder and had the reputation of being one of the best mechanics Willington ever had. The thread making industry was just developing about this time, and the demand for spools became so great that James Holt abandoned his wagon making for the manufacture of spools, and it was in that business that young Charles Holt got his first experience in mechanical work. Not long after this he was apprenticed at the trade of cabinet maker. He soon showed more skill in his work than his master possessed, and after about two years he resumed business relations with his uncle, James Holt. In 1846 he began to learn the machinist trade in Stafford Hollow at the shop of Moses Harvey. After completing his apprenticeship there, and desiring to broaden his practical knowledge of the trade, he went to Middletown, Connecticut, and worked in a pistol factory. He engaged to drill pistol barrels at a stated price per inch. He soon perfected improved tools that enabled him to earn from two to three times the income usually derived from such work. It is significant of the psychology of those days to know that this innovation did not please his employer, and after a few months Mr. Holt returned to Stafford, where he became part owner of the shop where he had learned his trade, and married the daughter of Elijah Fairman.

In 1858 he was called to fill the position of superintendent of the mill at Hydeville, his father-in-law, Elijah Fairman, being at that time the agent. In this connection it is interesting to note that the patent office records show a patent issued to Elijah Fairman as long ago as 1837 for some weaving appliance. The company and the plant passed through many vicissitudes. In 1860 it was destroyed by fire.

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So quickly was a new mill erected that the name Phoenix was suggested and adopted as the name of the new mill. The business also passed through financial disaster, and when the business was re-organized in 1868, under the name of the Phoenix Woolen Company, Mr. Holt, who was a large stockholder in the new concern, took the position of agent. Under his able administration the business grew and prospered. Mr. Holt slowly acquired increased financial interest in the company until he became, in 1880, the sole owner of the business and continued to conduct it until 1887, when he retired from a long and arduous business career, at which time he sold the plant to the late E. C. Pinney and Christopher Allen, hoping to enjoy a well-earned leisure in which he might indulge a hitherto unsatisfied appetite for literature and other pleasures which the exactings of business had denied him. He indulged in travel, but these pleasures were soon interrupted by failing health which progressed for four years until the end came, January 27, 1892. Soon after his retirement he erected on East Main street, Stafford Springs, one of the most beautiful residences in the town, which was furnished and equipped with everything that makes for comfort and convenience in both exterior and interior design, decorations and furnishings, and the home is in harmony with what are recognized as the best standards of good taste.

Mr. Holt's business interests were many and varied. He was vice-president of the Stafford Springs Savings Bank at the time of his death, having previously, on account of ill health, resigned from the office of president, which he had filled efficiently for many years. He was a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows in Stafford Hollow.

Mr. Holt married (first) Julia A., daughter of Elijah and Cynthia (Harvey) Fairman. From this union two children were born: Celia, who resides in Stafford Springs; Charles F., who died in infancy. Mrs. Holt died May 10, 1862. Mr. Holt married (second) Joanna, daughter of A. C. Burleigh. She died October 5, 1904.

Mr. Holt was noted from boyhood for his natural modest and retiring disposition, and therefore the allurements of public life made no impression. He was public-spirited, however, and believed that it was the duty of every citizen to serve his community in every way within his power. When he was sent to the State Legislature he gave the same earnest, painstaking attention to the duties of that office that he gave to his private affairs. He was a man of great sincerity, forceful and determined, and he allowed no obstacle to bar his progress in the accomplishment of his well-laid plans and purposes. So firmly established were his high ideals of right and honor that no consideration could influence his action. He was discriminating and sane in his judgment and counsel. He was a quiet, unostentatious man of most courteous mien, kindly in manner, and he won the affection of all who were privileged to know him. He was an active member of the Universalist church, believing that Christianity is more a matter of practice than of dogma, and he daily exemplified the teachings of Christ and gave liberally of his time and means to the work of the church and to the furtherance of every movement that promised to enhance the common good. His many admirable qualities were ably summed up by a friend who said of him: "One of the truest men I ever knew."

**FOX, Charles,**

**Manufacturer.**

Charles Fox, one of the leading manufacturers of Eastern Connecticut, was born June 7, 1827, and died December 26, 1891. He was a son of William Bradley and Eliza (Ingalls) Fox, and a descendant of Thomas Fox. The latter came from England about 1635, and was a prominent citizen of Cambridge, Massachusetts. He married in 1644, Rebecca French and she died in 1647. Thomas Fox died in 1658.

The origin of the name of Fox is very interesting. In the early days a custom was established which accounts for the origin of many of the names now in vogue. The tradespeople and innkeepers of this time had large signs hung outside their shops and inns depicting an animal of some kind as their trade mark, and in order to make the association between trade mark and name closer they often adopted the name of the animal portrayed on their sign; this accounts for many of the surnames now in use that are derived from the animal kingdom. The name, Fox, undoubtedly originated in this way.

William Bradley Fox, the father of Charles Fox, was born in 1795, in Scotland, Connecticut, and died in 1860, in Worcester, Massachusetts. He married in 1819, Eliza Ingalls, and they were the parents of ten children. During his residence in Worcester, Mr. Fox was in the woolen manufacturing business, a member of the firm of Fox & Rice.

The education of Charles Fox was obtained in the Worcester schools, where he spent his youth, and the Hampton schools, and at an early age he became interested in manufacturing interests. Mr. Fox removed to Stafford Springs, Tolland county, and there was established a business for the manufacturing of woolens

that was one of the most important industries of that time. In 1851, Mr. Fox was at the head of the business, the Charles Fox Company, and subsequently he became the sole owner. He attained an enviable position in the business world for integrity and honesty. In conjunction with his financial success he did not lose sight of the many obligations which this very success incurred, and always responded generously to worthy charities, or business associates who temporarily needed his aid. He enjoyed the reputation of always having the interests of his employees at heart, invariably continuing their pay if illness caused their absence from work. He was a man of great energy and force of character. The location of his factory was called Fox Village, which was named in his honor. He was always deeply interested in educational matters, and established a successful school in Stafford which he maintained entirely at his personal expense.

Mr. Fox married, December 25, 1856, Jeanette Hyde, daughter of Alvan and Sarah (Pinney) Hyde. The ancestry of Mrs. Fox is extensively given elsewhere in this work. (See Hyde, William W.).

Mrs. Fox is a woman of rare sympathy and culture, and greatly interested in giving generously to worthy charities. The married life of Mr. and Mrs. Fox was beautiful in their devotion to each other and the complete harmony of their many outside interests. Their home long enjoyed being the social center of Stafford.

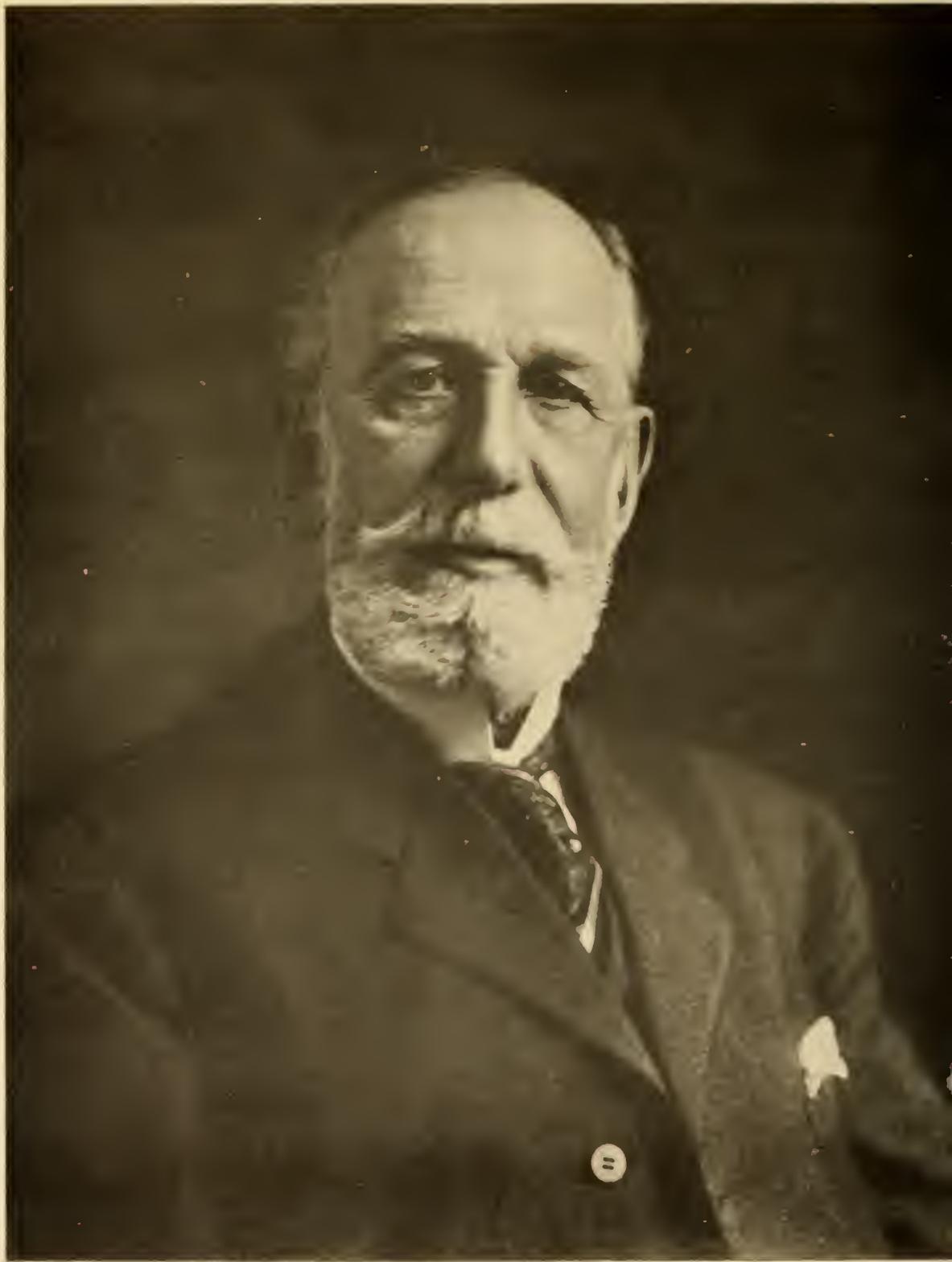
Mr. Fox died in Stafford on December 26, 1891, just after the thirty-fifth anniversary of his marriage. His death was deeply regretted by a large circle of social and business friends, and others who had been subjects of his kindness and material help.



Chas. F. ...







*Henry L. Binner*

**BUNCE, Henry Lee,**

**Financier.**

The Bunce family has been identified with the history of Connecticut since Colonial days. Members of the family have distinguished themselves as patriots, as faithful and efficient public officials, and as leading business men and financiers. To the latter class belonged Henry Lee Bunce, long president of the United States Bank of Hartford, who maintained the high prestige of the family name through a long career. Thomas Bunce, the progenitor of the family, was born in England. He is named as one of the proprietors of the town of Hartford, in 1639, and his house lot was near the site of the present capitol. In 1671 the General Court granted him sixty acres of land in recognition of his services in the Pequot War, and in the following year he was given fifty acres in addition to the first grant. In 1646 and 1670, he was chimney viewer; constable in 1648; juror in 1649; townsman in 1653-61-65; rate and list maker in 1669-71-72-73. In September, 1672, he was released from the obligation of military duty, being at that time sixty years of age. In 1670 he and his wife were members of the South Church. He died prior to August, 1682, and his widow died January, 1693-94. She was Susannah, eldest daughter of Captain Thomas and Susan Bull, of Hartford.

Their son, John Bunce, was born about 1650, and inherited the homestead in Hartford, forty acres near Wethersfield line, and other lands. He married Mary Barnard, born about 1650, third daughter of Bartholomew and Sarah (Birchard), of Hartford. In 1686 John Bunce and his wife became members of the South Church. He served as townsman in 1701-11-15, died about 1734, and his estate was inventoried at £538, 6s. and 8d.

Their oldest child, John Bunce, was born in Hartford about 1690, and married Abigail Sanford, born October 11, 1692, youngest child of Zachary and Sarah (Willet) Sanford, of Hartford. His death occurred in 1743.

Their eldest child, John Bunce, was born about 1718. He married Ann, daughter of Joseph Bunce, of Hartford, who died in 1750.

Their eldest child, John Bunce, was born in 1750, and died in January, 1794. He married Susannah, daughter of Captain Nathaniel and Abigail (Jones) Kilbourne. They were the parents of two children: Russell, of further mention, and Nathaniel.

Russell Bunce was born October 10, 1776, in Hartford, and became prominent in his native town, where he died April 20, 1846. He was a prosperous merchant; from 1821 to 1846 a deacon of the Center Congregational Church. He married, April 21, 1799, at Hartford, Lucinda Marvin, born September 23, 1773, at Lyme, Connecticut, youngest child of Ensign Zechariah and Anna (Lee) Marvin; died September 19, 1819, at Hartford.

Ensign Zechariah Marvin, father of Lucinda Marvin, was a descendant of Reinold Marvin, of Ramsey, born as early as 1514, died before October 14, 1651. His widow, Johan, survived him.

Their son, Edward Marvin, was born at Ramsey, England, or Wrabness, about 1550. He inherited the homestead and numerous other lands. He died November 13 or 14, 1615. The christian name of his wife was Margaret, who survived him, and was buried at St. Mary's Church, May 28, 1633.

Their son, Reinold Marvin, was baptised October 25, 1594, in St. Mary's Church, Great Bentley, County Essex, England. He was in Hartford in 1638, and was undoubtedly accompanied by his

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wife and children. He removed to Farmington about 1640, and was a first proprietor of that town. He later removed to Saybrook, Connecticut, and was made a freeman there May 20, 1658. His will was probated July 9, 1663, and his wife, Mary, died about 1681, in Lyme.

Lieutenant Reinold Marvin, son of Reinold and Mary Marvin, was born in England and baptised in St. Mary's Church, in 1631, died in Lyme, Connecticut, August 4, 1676. He accompanied his father to New England, and was admitted a freeman at Saybrook, May 30, 1658. He was a large land holder in Lyme and Saybrook, and was prominent in the town's affairs. He served as selectman, constable and lieutenant of the train band. He married Sarah Clark, baptized February 18, 1643-44, in Milford, Connecticut, died February 1, 1716, daughter of George, Jr. and Sarah Clark.

Their son, Deacon Samuel Marvin, was born in Lyme, in 1671, and there died May 15, 1743; was buried in the Duck River Burying Ground. He held many important offices, and was town treasurer almost consecutively from 1725 to 1738. He married, May 5, 1699, Susannah, daughter of Henry and Mary Graham, of Hartford.

Their second son, Deacon Zachariah Marvin, born in Lyme, December 27, 1701, died there September 12, 1792. He held the office of treasurer for many years, from 1742, and was chosen deacon of the church in January, 1741. He married, March 29, 1732, Abigail Lord, born 1708, daughter of Thomas and Mary (Lee) Lord.

Their second son, Ensign Zachariah Marvin, born August 11, 1735, in Lyme, was confirmed in March, 1760, Ensign of the 10th Company, Fourth Regiment. He married, July 23, 1761, Anna Lee, born February 18, 1740, daughter of John and Eunice (Lee) Lee. He represented the

town of Lyme for many years, and was prominent in New London county. Their youngest daughter, Lucinda Marvin, became the wife of Russell Bunce, as above related.

John Lee Bunce, the second child of Russell and Lucinda (Marvin) Bunce, was born in Hartford, July 1, 1802, and died there, April 10, 1878. He entered the Phoenix National Bank as youngest clerk in 1820, being then only eighteen years of age, and later was promoted to the position of teller. In the autumn of 1823, he left the bank to become cashier of the Grafton County National Bank, in Haverhill, New Hampshire, and remained there until 1857, when he returned to Hartford to accept the position of cashier of the Phoenix Bank. He occupied that position until the resignation of George Beach, in 1860, and succeeded the latter as President, holding this office from 1860 to 1878. He married (second) June 6, 1838, Louise Merrill, born December 30, 18—, died August 20, 18—, daughter of Benjamin Merrill, of Haverhill, New Hampshire. Mr. and Mrs. Bunce were the parents of five children: 1. Charles H. 2. Edward M. 3. Henry Lee, of further mention. 4. Frederick L., born May 4, 1847, died November 2, 1915. 5. Alice, who died December 24, 1915.

John Lee Bunce was fond of outdoor sports, especially baseball, a taste shared by his sons, and in his later years attendance on the games was his principle recreation. He stuck closely to his business during the last twenty years of his life, not taking a regular vacation. He was always deeply interested in politics, and was first a Whig and then an enthusiastic Republican, and considered it a citizen's duty to attend caucuses. His moral and physical courage was undoubted. He never hesitated to attack a wrong or to avow an opinion, especially if it seemed unpopular to do so. He was impatient

of disguise or humbug. He was a member of the old North Church, under Dr. Bushnell.

Henry Lee Bunce, son of John Lee and Louise (Merrill) Bunce, was born in Hartford, May 4, 1847, and died there June 28, 1918, at the age of seventy-one years. His education was received in the West Middle and Hartford High Schools. On the first day of October, 1864, he entered the employ of the George P. Bissell Company, bankers, where he remained for about eight years. His next position was with the banking house which preceded the United States Bank, later the United States Trust Company. Mr. Bunce held the office of treasurer of this company, and when the name was changed to the United States Bank he had won a foremost place for himself in banking circles. In 1894, upon the decease of Thomas O. Enders, he succeeded to the presidency, which office he held until his death, in 1918. Mr. Bunce had many friends among the business men of Hartford, and was held in high respect. He was a Republican in politics, and in 1879 served as councilman for three years, having received the highest vote on that ticket in his ward.

Mr. Bunce married Elizabeth Walton, born May 13, 1847, died April 28, 1911, daughter of James R. Craig, of Schenectady, New York. They were the parents of three children: Walton Craig, born October 9, 1877, resides in Rochester, New York; Grace Walton, born March 28, 1880, became the wife of Lewis I. Atwood, of Hartford, Connecticut; Henry Lee, born October 25, 1886, a resident of Philadelphia.

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**MERRIAM, Horace Robbins,**

**Retired Merchant.**

The name of Merriman is found in England as early as 1295 when it was

spelled Meriham. It was in Kent in 1372, at Boughton Monchelsea from 1378 to 1634; is found in 1500 at Canterbury, and though the family was numerous in past ages in England, is now almost extinct in that country. The various spellings in England include Meryham, Merimere. In this country where the descendants are still numerous, it is frequently rendered Merryman in early records.

William Meriham, a clothier, was established in business at Tewdly, not far from Tunbridge Wells, in Kent, England, and late in life lived at Hadlow, four miles northeast of Tunbridge. Records at Tewdly show he was in business there from 1598 to 1621. In 1614 he was in possession of one messuage, one orchard, two acres of arable land, one acre of meadow land and one acre of pasture at Seven Oaks, in Kent. In the same year he sold this property. He also had lands at Goudhurst and Yalding, in Kent. His will made September 8, was proved November 27, 1635, and provides well for his wife, Sara, and his children.

Joseph Meriham, probably his eldest son, as he is named first in the will, was born about 1600, and received by his father's will all lands and tenements in Yalding. He was a clothier and possessed of good business ability and some means. In association with others, he chartered the ship "Castle," of London, on which he took passage with a considerable company and a cargo of freight, and arrived in the harbor of Charlestown, Massachusetts, in July, 1638. He settled in Concord, Massachusetts, where he was a planter; was admitted to the church, and made freeman of Massachusetts Bay Colony March 14, 1639. He lived less than two years after, and died January 1, 1641. He married Sara, daughter of John and Frances (Jefferie) Goldstone.

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After his death she married Lieutenant Joseph Wheeler, of Concord.

William Merriam, their eldest son, was born about 1624, in England, was admitted to the church in Concord, and made freeman May 2, 1649. In 1655 he owned a lot in Hampton, New Hampshire, but was then residing at Lynn, Massachusetts. There he married Elizabeth Breed, probably born in England, daughter of Alan Breed, who was born in 1601, came to Salem in 1630, and settled soon after at Lynn. He resided in the north end of Lynn, in the section still known as "Breed's End." After the marriage of his daughter to William Merriman, he gave them two hundred and thirty acres of land in the northern part of Lynn, now Saugas. William Merriam was a trooper in King Philip's War, in 1676, died in 1689, and was buried May 22, of that year, leaving an estate appraised at £316, 17s.

John Merriam, his youngest child, was born April 25, 1671, in Lynn; was employed by the town, in 1713, to teach a grammar school, in which instruction in Latin was given, indicating that he was a man of superior education. In 1716 he sold out his lands there and removed to Wallingford, Connecticut, where he purchased, November 3, of that year, for £305, three hundred acres of land. This was in the wilderness in the section known as "Pilgrims Harbor," in what is now the town of Meriden. He died there, November 11, 1754. He married, May 23, 1694, Rebecca Sharpe, daughter of Nathaniel and Rebecca (Marshall) Sharpe, probably a granddaughter of Nathaniel Sharpe, of Salem, whose son, Nathaniel, was born in 1644. She was received in the Meriden Congregational Church September 27, 1730, and died April 30, 1751.

John Merriam, second son of John and

Rebecca (Sharpe) Merriam, was born October 26, 1697, in Lynn, made his home in Meriden, and died May 26, 1772. He was married in Lynn, November 22, 1732, to Mary Burrage, of that town, born March 3, 1700, daughter of Thomas and Elizabeth (Breed) Burrage.

Rev. Burrage Merriam, youngest child of John and Mary (Burrage) Merriam, was born October 27, 1739, in Meriden, graduated at Yale College in 1762, and was received in the church at Meriden June 25, 1763. In 1765, he was ordained as second pastor of the church in Stepney Parish, in Wethersfield, now town of Rocky Hill, and died there November 30, 1776, in the twelfth year of his ministry. He married, September 12, 1765, Hannah Rice, born March 25, 1745, in Wallingford, daughter of Evan and Rachel (Parker) Rice, who married (second) a Mr. Sheldon, and died January 29, 1816, in her seventy-second year.

Their elder son, Asahel Merriam, was born October 27, 1771, and died at Rocky Hill, June 18, 1808. He married, October 1, 1795, Hannah Robbins, born February 23, 1773, died August 1, 1845, the eldest daughter of Captain Waite Robbins, and granddaughter of Esquire John Robbins. Captain Waite Robbins was born April 1, 1744; was among the most highly esteemed citizens of Wethersfield, and died May 15, 1826. He married Hannah, daughter of Captain Jonathan and Sarah (Welles) Robbins, a remote relative, granddaughter of Captain Joshua Robbins, who was a son of "Gentleman" John Robbins, further mentioned below.

Edmond Merriam, youngest child of Asahel and Hannah (Robbins) Merriam, was born April 12, 1807, and baptized July 5, 1817, in Stepney, and died February 28, 1846, at Goldsboro, North Carolina. He was actively engaged in the manufacture of carriages and wagons, as-

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sociated with a partner under the firm name of Neff & Merriam. They operated factories in Rocky Hill and Goldsboro, North Carolina, where he died at the early age of thirty-nine years. He married, March 27, 1834, Caroline T. Robbins, who was born March 25, 1813, and died November 7, 1885, seventh daughter of Frederick and Mehitable (Wolcott) Robbins.

Horace Robbins Merriam, son of Edmond and Caroline T. (Robbins) Merriam, was born June 2, 1843, in Rocky Hill, in the old Merriam homestead, on what is now known as Washington street. His education was received in the local public schools and in semi-private schools, usually conducted by the local pastor. After leaving school he went to Hartford and was employed a few years by various merchants in that city, after which, at the age of twenty years, he went to New York City and was employed in the wholesale boot and shoe trade, and there continued for a period of eleven years. Returning then to his native town, he became local station agent of what is now the N. Y., N. H. & H. R. Railroad Company, and held this position ten years.

He then engaged in a general merchandise business at Rocky Hill, which he conducted for a period of over thirty years and sold out about 1910. This business he established on a sound and successful basis, and it is still continued by the purchaser. On his retirement from the store he practically retired from active business, although he has since been largely engaged in the public service. Believing in the principles enunciated by the Republican party, he has been among its most active supporters, and has served as Justice of the Peace, and as chairman of the Board of Assessors for five years. A man of sincere religion, he has always been active in the

affairs of the local Congregational church, of which for twenty-one years he has been deacon, eighteen years superintendent of the Sunday school, and long a member of the board of trustees. Mr. Merriam has always taken a warm interest in the Young Men's Christian Association, of Hartford, and has continued membership therein for many years.

In 1872 Mr. Merriam married Mary Jane Arnold, daughter of J. S. Arnold, of New Haven, Connecticut, and to them came five children: Edmond Arnold, born November 17, 1873; Amy Robbins, born May 27, 1877; George, born August 14, 1880; Sarah Dimmock, born April 4, 1884; Caroline Walkley, born August 26, 1889. The eldest son married Sarah Perkins, of Hartford; the second daughter is the wife of T. B. Griswold, of Rocky Hill; and the youngest daughter married Willett Sherwood, of Richwood, New Jersey.

(The Robbins Line).

Caroline T. (Robbins) Merriam was descended from one of the first families of Wethersfield. The surname is very old, and frequently found in England, derived from the personal name "Robin," identical in meaning with Robinson. There have been many prominent men in both England and America who have borne the name. The progenitor was John Robbins, who lived at Hedingworth, Leicestershire, England, where his ancestors had lived for many generations before him. He was a large land holder, and died at Hedingworth, August 12, 1680, about ninety-years of age. His wife, Hester, survived him seventeen years, and was buried August 7, 1697. One of their sons, known as "Gentleman John" Robbins, born at Hedingworth, settled in Wethersfield, Connecticut, as early as 1638, was a man of means and high social standing. His grant of land

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in Wethersfield was made October 10, 1638, and he received several other grants, was selectman in 1652, deputy to the General Court in 1653-56-57-59, and died June 27, 1660. His estate was valued at £579, 19s. and 4d. He married, in September, 1639, Mary, sister of Governor Thomas Welles.

John (3) Robbins, son of "Gentleman John" Robbins, was born April 29, 1649, in Wethersfield, and resided on the east side of Broad street, where he died July 10, 1689, leaving an estate valued at £277, 13s. and 6d. He represented Wethersfield in the State Legislature, in May, 1687. He married, April 24, 1675, Mary Boardman, who was born February 4, 1644, daughter of Samuel and Mary (Betts) Boardman. After John Robbins' death, she married a Mr. Dennison, of Roxbury, whom she survived, and died May 19, 1721, in Wethersfield. Her estate was valued at £376, 5s. and 4d.

Their youngest child, Richard Robbins, born June 8, 1687, owned lands in Stepney Parish, also in Glastonbury and Colchester. He built a mansion in Stepney, one-half mile north of the church, in which three generations of his descendants were born, and died February 7, 1739, leaving an estate valued at £4,567, 10s. and 8d. He married, January 11, 1711, Martha Curtis, born January 17, 1691, died August 21, 1753, daughter of Sergeant John and Elizabeth (Wright) Curtis.

Their second son, John Robbins, born January 5, 1716, was the most distinguished member of the family, who lived in Wethersfield. He was a very industrious man and considered any form of amusement a waste of time and menace to good morals. A strict Puritan, he spared not the rod, and brought up his children to habits of industry and thrift. In 1782-3 he represented the town in the

State Legislature, again in 1785, and again in 1788-9. In this body he exercised great influence, was a fluent speaker, outspoken for justice and honesty in both public and private life. In 1767 he built a large brick house, since occupied by his descendants at Rocky Hill, one of the finest mansions in the State. There for many years he kept an inn, and died May 3, 1798. His will provided for the manumission of two negro slaves when they arrived at the age of twenty-five years. He was considered the wealthiest man in the State, and left large sums in cash to various descendants. He married, January 13, 1737, Martha Williams, born March 29, 1716, in Wethersfield, died June 10, 1770, daughter of Captain Jacob and Martha (Belding) Williams. Her mother died at her birth.

Their sixth son, Frederick Robbins, born September 12, 1756, was one of the most industrious and useful citizens of Wethersfield, served long in the Revolution, and died November 1, 1821. He was orderly sergeant in Captain Chester's famous Wethersfield Company, of the Revolutionary Army, participated in the battles of Bunker Hill and the Siege of Boston; in 1776, was in the Battles of Long Island and White Plains, and returned to his home in Wethersfield at the expiration of his enlistment, in 1778. He was not contented, however, to remain inactive, but fitted out a privateer, of which he was a member of the crew, under Captain Jabez Riley, of Wethersfield. On its first voyage it was compelled to come to anchor in a thick fog, and when the air cleared, found itself alongside a British frigate, by which it was captured, and Frederick Robbins was for some time a prisoner on the famous Jersey Prison Ship, in New York harbor. In time he was exchanged and returned





*Curtis M Geer.*

to the farm in Wethersfield, where he pursued agriculture on a large scale. For many years he was first selectman of the town and was also representative in the Legislature. He was a man of tall and erect figure, fine presence, with military bearing and lived in fine style for the times. His first residence was in Stepney, in the homestead of his grandfather, Richard Robbins, and he later inherited the brick house built by his father, in which he lived. He married, January 13, 1811, his third wife, Abigail (Grimes) Griswold, perhaps a daughter of Josiah and Abigail Grimes, born about 1771.

Caroline T. Robbins, seventh daughter of Frederick Robbins, was born March 25, baptized July 27, 1813, and became the wife of Edmond Merriam, of Rocky Hill.

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**GEER, Curtis Manning, Rev.,**

**Educator.**

Holding a high and honored place as a writer and scholar in religious circles, Rev. Curtis M. Geer was born in Lyme, Connecticut, August 11, 1864, son of John Avery and Lucretia (Rogers) Geer. On both sides of his ancestry he descends from prominent old Colonial families. The paternal ancestor, George Geer, was a settler in New London, in 1651, and on the maternal side was James Rogers, who settled in New London as early as 1660. John Avery Geer, his father, was well known in mechanical lines, and was the inventor of numerous labor-saving devices.

The early boyhood of Mr. Geer was passed in the village of Mordus, where he attended school. When he was fourteen years old the family moved to Colchester, where he prepared for college at the famous Bacon Academy. He entered Williams College, graduating in 1887

with the baccalaureate degree. Previous to his graduation from college, Mr. Geer had decided on a ministerial career and for that purpose entered the Hartford Theological Seminary, graduating in 1890. That same year he was ordained to the ministry and installed pastor of the First Congregational Church at East Windsor, Connecticut. During this period Rev. Mr. Geer continued his studies in history and economics at the seminary, and in the fall of 1892 was awarded a fellowship entitling him to a two years' course of studies at the University of Leipzig, Germany. On his completion of these studies he received the degrees of M. A. and Ph. D. Following his return to Hartford, he became a lecturer at the School of Sociology in that city. The next year he was pastor of the First Congregational Church at Danvers, Massachusetts, where he remained two years. In 1897 he was appointed to the faculty of Bates College, Lewiston, Maine, as Professor of History and Economics. While engaged in this work he was also superintendent of the Pine Street Congregational Sunday school and president of the Young Men's Christian Association of Lewiston. In many other ways he was active in the civic and church affairs of the city; served as trustee of the Lewiston Social Settlement, and frequently lectured to the citizens on subjects of vital interest to them. He remained in Lewiston until 1901, and in that year his *Alma Mater* called upon his services as Professor of Church History in the Seminary and for seventeen years the Rev. Mr. Geer has held this chair, performing his work in a most commendable manner, and is one of the efficient and valued instructors of that well-known institution. A Republican in political belief, he has always been foremost in furthering those movements tended to enhance the general welfare,

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although not a seeker in any way for political preferment. Rev. Mr. Geer is a writer of ability, and has written and published several works, notable amongst them being "The Louisiana Purchase and Westward Movement."

Rev. Mr. Geer married, in September, 1890, Mary Louise Gillett, and they are the parents of three children.

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**NILAN, John Joseph,**

**Seventh Bishop of Hartford.**

This beloved and esteemed church dignitary was born August 1, 1855, in Newburyport, Massachusetts, son of Patrick and Mary (McCoy) Nilan.

As a boy he was inclined to study, and his parents early decided to consecrate his life to the service of the church, a decision in which he gladly joined. He graduated from the grammar and high schools of his native town, and in 1870 entered St. Raphael's Nicolet School, Quebec, for a classical course and to secure a thorough training in French. He entered the Seminary of St. Joseph's at Troy, New York, September 8, 1874, where he was under the instruction of the same teachers who had trained his predecessor, Bishop Tierney. He is described by one who knew him well as "distinguished for piety, studious habits, always in good humor, entirely devoid of levity, and equally free from ponderosity. He was an optimist, not too serious, the friend of everybody." In December, 1878, he was ordained to the priesthood in Troy and celebrated his first Mass on Christmas Day of that year in the Church of the Immaculate Conception in his native town. For twelve years he labored as a curate in the towns of South Framingham, Abington, and St. James's Parish, Harrison avenue, Boston, which is often called the "Mother of

Bishops." While a curate he was appointed to the Board of Clerical Examiners, and in 1892 succeeded the Rev. John Brady as rector of St. Joseph's Church at Amesbury, Massachusetts, but a few miles from his native place. He performed his many duties in a most faithful manner, and enjoyed the reputation of being the "most priestly priest in the diocese." He was the real father of his flock, endearing himself to all who came within his influence, popular with all classes and sects, an ornament to the cloth and a citizen of high resolves and worthy achievements. His remarkable mental powers, his faithfulness, piety and diligence earned for him the grateful appreciation of the church. After his fruitful labors of eighteen years in Amesbury, he was called to higher service in the church and was appointed Bishop of Hartford, February 16, 1910; he was consecrated to that holy office, April 28, 1910. The diocese includes an area of one hundred miles in length by fifty in width, including a population of about one million souls. This diocese was erected by the Holy See in September, 1843, and six years later embraced about four thousand eight hundred and seventeen souls. At the consecration of Bishop Nilan all the Bishops of New England were present, and the ceremonies were attended by a vast concourse of people from Hartford and vicinity. The organist who presided was Gaston M. Dethier, a musician of international reputation.

Bishop Nilan brought to his extended field of labor a scholarship supplemented by valuable experiences, and he has continued to the present time those labors for the welfare of mankind which are especially incumbent upon one in his position and which are so welcome to one of his character and disposition.





*Lucius W. Bartlett.*

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**BARTLETT, Lucius Warren,**

**Retired Business Man.**

Lucius Warren Bartlett, for eight years the factory manager of the Rowe Calk Company of Hartford, was born in Cummington, Massachusetts, April 3, 1841.

The Bartlett family in New England descended from Adam Bartelot. This Adam Bartelot was an esquire in the retinue of Brian, a knight, and he came from France to England with William the Conqueror in 1066. He fought in the battle of Hastings and was granted land.

The emigrant ancestor was Robert Bartlett, who came in the ship "Ann," in 1623 to Plymouth. He was given a grant of land on the Eel river there, and was a cooper by occupation. In 1633 he was made a freeman, and served several times on the Grand Jury, and as surveyor of highways. His death occurred in 1676, at the age of seventy-three years. In 1628 he married Mary Warren, a daughter of Richard Warren. This Richard Warren came over in the "Mayflower," but his family did not come until later, in 1623, when they came in the ship "Ann" and were fellow passengers of Robert Bartlett.

Joseph Bartlett, son of Robert and Mary (Warren) Bartlett, was born in Plymouth, in 1639, and died February 13, 1711. After his marriage to Hannah Pope, he removed to Manomet Ponds, where he built a house and settled for the remainder of his life.

Benjamin Bartlett, son of Joseph and Hannah (Pope) Bartlett, was born in Plymouth. He married Sarah Barnes, who was born in Plymouth in 1680.

Benjamin Bartlett, Jr., son of Benjamin and Sarah (Barnes) Bartlett, was born in Plymouth, January 23, 1707, and removed from there to Duxbury, Massachusetts. He served in the Revolution-

ary War, as a private in the Regiment of Colonel Benjamin Gill, which marched to fortify Dorchester Heights, March 4, 1776. He died April 11, 1786, in Stoughton, Massachusetts. His wife, Hannah (Stevens) Bartlett, was born April 11, 1707, and died in Stoughton, December 18, 1799.

Edward Bartlett, son of Benjamin and Hannah (Stephens) Bartlett, was born in Duxbury, February 18, 1744. Like his father, he served in the Revolution, as a private in the regiment of Colonel Lemuel Robinson; he was a minute-man. This regiment marched on alarm of April 19, 1775. He was also a private in Colonel Benjamin Gill's regiment, and marched to Squantum when the British fleet had left Boston harbor. He married for his second wife, Zilpha Cole, and removed with his family in 1795 to Cummington, Massachusetts, and there he died August 4, 1815.

Ephraim Bartlett, son of Edward and Zilpha (Cole) Bartlett, was born in Stoughton, May 2, 1791, and died February 17, 1840. He married Elizabeth Tilson, who was born in Halifax, December 20, 1784. She was a descendant of Edmund Tilson and his wife, Joane, who were first recorded September 3, 1638, in Plymouth, as "applicants for land to the court of Woebourne Plaine;" they were granted five acres in October of that same year. Edmund Tilson served on the jury numerous times, and was a land owner on the North river. His death occurred in Plymouth, in November, 1660. Their son, Ephraim Tilson, was born between 1635 and 1637, and married Elizabeth Hoskins, daughter of William Hoskins, who was born in 1646. Ephraim Tilson, Jr., son of Ephraim and Elizabeth (Hoskins) Tilson, was born about 1667, and married, January 28, 1691, Elizabeth Waterman, of Plymouth. She was born

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July 16, 1669, the daughter of Deacon John and Ann (Sturtevant) Waterman. Their son was John Tilson, who was born November 19, 1692, and married, January 6, 1712-13, Joanna Dunbar. She was born April 3, 1692, in Hingham, Massachusetts, the daughter of Joseph and Christian (Garnet) Dunbar. Their son, Ephraim Tilson, was born November 21, 1728, and died March 27, 1808. On Christmas Day, 1752, he married Mercy Sears, of Halifax; she was born in 1736, and died January 6, 1807. Their son, Ephraim Tilson, was born May 23, 1760, and died June 30, 1833. He married, December 16, 1782, Fear Waterman, of Halifax, and she died December 10, 1823. Their daughter was Elizabeth Tilson, who became the wife of Ephraim Bartlett, as previously noted.

Ephraim Tilson Bartlett, son of Ephraim and Elizabeth (Tilson) Bartlett, was born in Cummington, August 13, 1813, and lived in Cummington, where he followed agriculture. He died there December 16, 1857. He was one of the original "free soil" men, voting in 1840, and who had become a Garrison Abolitionist, as the term was then known. He is known to have sheltered the fugitive slave in more than one instance. On June 1, 1837, he married Salome Tower, who was born October 9, 1817. She was a descendant of John Tower, baptized May 17, 1609, the son of Robert and Dorothy (Damon) Tower, and he died in Hingham, February 13, 1701. In 1638 he married Margaret S. Brook, who was born in England, daughter of Richard Brook; she died May 15, 1700. Their son, Benjamin Tower, was baptized November 5, 1654, and died in Hingham, March 24, 1721. In 1680 he married Deborah Garnet, daughter of John and Mary Garnet, born in Hingham, July 5, 1657, and died in 1728. Their son, Thomas Tower, was born June 27, 1693,

and died July 12, 1768. He married, in Weymouth, March 6, 1717, Elizabeth Woodward, and she died April 13, 1740. Nathaniel Tower, son of Thomas and Elizabeth (Woodward) Tower, was born March 13, 1718, and died in Hingham, September 6, 1767. Their son, Nathaniel Tower, Jr., was born October 7, 1744, and served in the Revolutionary War in Colonel Brooke's regiment, 1777-78, at Cambridge. He also served in Hingham under Captain James Lincoln. His death occurred in Cummington, April 9, 1810. On October 18, 1770, he married Leah Tower, born November 14, 1747, in Hingham, daughter of Peter and Deborah (Stowell) Tower, and she died January 23, 1847. Their son, Warren Tower, was born in Cummington, July 9, 1789, and died in Cummington, May 26, 1834. He married in Cummington, Rhoda Tower, April 1, 1817. She was born November 26, 1795, daughter of Stephen and Anna (Bowker) Tower, and she died August 2, 1833, in Cummington. They were the parents of Salome Tower, who became the wife of Ephraim T. Bartlett, as previously noted, and were the parents of eight children.

Lucius Warren Bartlett, the third child and only son of Ephraim Tilson and Salome (Tower) Bartlett, was born in Cummington, Massachusetts, April 3, 1841. This was the home town of the poet, William Cullen Bryant. Mr. Bartlett's early education was received from the public schools of his native town, and afterwards in private instruction from an aunt, who had been preceptress of the Westfield Academy. At the age of sixteen years, his father died and it then became necessary for Lucius W. Bartlett to take care of the small farm. He began to teach in the district schools when eighteen years old, and taught in the towns of Hinsdale, Worthington and others. In

1860 he went to New York City to enter the employ of Cutter & Tower, stationers, and remained in this position for a year. At this time, owing to ill health, he returned to Cummington and worked on his farm until it was sold. While in New York, Mr. Bartlett saw the steamer that had been sent to reinforce Fort Sumter, and which had a cannon ball mark in the side of the ship. Mr. Bartlett also enjoyed the distinction of hearing the Cooper Institute address of Abraham Lincoln. After this, in 1866, he was in the employ of the Nonotuck Silk Company. The next year, 1867, Mr. Bartlett came to Hartford and entered the Bryant & Stratton Business College as a student. He received his diploma in three months, and afterwards was engaged by the faculty as a teacher of mathematics in the school, this subject being one on which he was especially brilliant. With the idea of making it a profession, Mr. Bartlett took up the study of bookkeeping and expert accountancy in the school. For about forty years he followed this work and was employed by several Hartford firms. In 1895 he was made superintendent of the Street Sprinkling Company of Hartford, a position which he remained in for three years. For the next nine years he was clerk and bookkeeper of the Connecticut State Prison at Wethersfield. In 1907 Mr. Bartlett resigned as clerk at the State Prison to accept a position with the Rowe Calk Company of Hartford as factory manager. On April 15, 1915, Mr. Bartlett resigned from the service of the Rowe Calk Company and retired from active business. In 1912 he built a house in Windsor, six miles north of Hartford, and removed there, where he now resides.

In 1884 Mr. Bartlett joined the Prohibition party, and has been an earnest advocate of the same ever since. He has always taken a deep interest in politics, and

previous to his affiliation with the Prohibition party had been an active Republican, and served on the committee of the Seventh Ward in Hartford. He has also served as treasurer and member of the executive committee of the Prohibition party of the State of Connecticut. He has also been chairman of the town committee on Prohibition, and president of the Hartford Prohibition Club for fifteen years. He is a member of the Connecticut Lodge, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and for eight years was vice-president of the Odd Fellows Hall Association. He is also a member of the Odd Fellows Veteran Association, and for twenty years chairman of the board of trustees of the Odd Fellows. For thirty-five years he has been a member of the Putnam Phalanx of Hartford, and was the organizer of the Veteran Corps. At the time of the disbandment of the latter, Mr. Bartlett was its captain. He has compiled a history covering forty years of its existence, from the time of its organization, August 25, 1858, to February 22, 1898, and this history was presented by him to the Phalanx, February 22, 1898. Mr. Bartlett is broadminded and liberal in his church views, and is now a member of the Unitarian Society of Hartford. As a former biographer has stated, Mr. Bartlett is a man with the courage of his convictions and a close follower of duty.

Mr. Bartlett married (first), May 11, 1871, Mary Munroe Chalmers, of Thompsonville, a daughter of William and Ann (Munroe) Chalmers. They emigrated from Scotland to Thompsonville in 1839, and Mary Munroe was born in the latter village in the town of Enfield, September 23, 1845. They had the following children: 1. Anna Elizabeth, born April 26, 1872; is now chief clerk at the state bank commissioner's office in the State Capitol of Hartford. 2. Warren Tower, born July

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9, 1874; entered the employ of the Hartford Trust Company, of Hartford, on his graduation from High School in 1891, having served in all the grades, ten years as paying teller, and is now assistant-secretary of the company. 3. Mary Alice, born November 2, 1876; the wife of Frederick H. Forbes, a clerk in the office of the Connecticut General Life Insurance Company of Hartford; they have three children: Barbara Hyde, George Bartlett and Warren Peck. 4. Arthur Lucius, born October 30, 1878; married Leota Gray, of Springfield, Massachusetts. 5. George Chalmers, born September 1, 1883; died in infancy. 6. Helen Louise, born April 6, 1887; is a demonstrator in California for electric cooking utensils. Mrs. Mary M. (Chalmers) Bartlett died April 15, 1900, and Mr. Bartlett married (second) Mrs. Zilpha Jane (Bartlett) Crosier, in 1902.

Sometime previous to the publication of the Tower Genealogy in 1891, a representative of Charlemagne Tower came to Cummington, Massachusetts. He was there several weeks collecting data for the Tower Genealogy. At this time Mr. Bartlett became interested to know who his Bartlett ancestors were. In the family Bible of Stephen and Milly (Bartlett) Tower was this record: Benjamin Bartlett, died April 23, 1786, age 77. Hannah Bartlett, died December 17, 1799, age 86. These were the parents of Edward Bartlett (5), who removed with his family from Stoughton, Massachusetts, to Cummington in 1795. Beyond this record none of the descendants there could give him any information. In 1905 a notice came into his hands from Mercer V. Tilson, of South Hanson, Massachusetts, that the Tilson Genealogy was ready for publication and asking for a subscription for the book. Correspondence followed, and with this clue from the Tower Bible Mr. Tilson traced Mr. Bartlett's line back

to Robert Bartlett (1), who arrived in Plymouth on the ship "Ann," in 1623.

In making this canvass, Mr. Bartlett met a number of people in Stoughton, Brockton, Whitman and Middleboro, whose acquaintance he did not wish to summarily drop. It was suggested that a place be secured in Brockton where these friends could be invited for a day, have a dinner and social visit together. Mr. Bartlett prepared a circular and mailed it to all Bartletts whose name and address could be obtained. In the Young Men's Christian Association in the city of Brockton, on August 13, 1908, the meeting was held. The number and attendance and the interest manifested was such it was decided to form an organization. The Society of the Descendants of Robert Bartlett (1) of Plymouth was organized at this meeting by the choosing of officers. Lucius Warren Bartlett, of Hartford, Connecticut, was chosen president and held that office continuously until the Annual Meeting and Reunion held in Boston in 1916, when he declined a re-election and accepted the office of historian made vacant by the resignation of Mrs. Marian Longfellow, and at the age of seventy-seven, finds use for all of his time in genealogical work.

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### DEWEY, Alburton Alonzo,

#### Physician.

A noteworthy figure of the medical profession who is engaged in active and successful practice in Bristol, Connecticut, where he is valued by every one both as a man and a physician, Alburton Alonzo Dewey was born November 17, 1874, in Boonville, Oneida county, New York, the son of Alonzo Alexander and Maria (Capron) Dewey.

The Dewey family is of English origin, and the first ancestor of the family in

America was Thomas Dewey, who came from Sandwich, Kent, England, in the fleet of Governor John Winthrop. He was an early settler at Windsor, Connecticut, where he married, March 22, 1639, Frances Clark, widow of Joseph Clark, of that town. She was the mother of Thomas Dewey, born February 16, 1640, at Windsor, died April 27, 1690, at Westfield, Massachusetts. He was a miller and farmer by occupation. He removed to Northampton, Massachusetts, where he was granted a homelot, November 12, 1662, of four acres, upon the condition that he would cultivate and improve it, and possess it for three years. Later, he removed to Waranoak, which at that time was part of Springfield, and there he is mentioned third in a list of twenty grantees of land, July 6, 1666. He held many town offices, among them being that of fence viewer in 1677; representative to Boston, 1677 and 1679; selectman, 1677 and 1686; licensed by the court to keep a public house of entertainment, September 26, 1676; took the freeman's oath, September 28, 1680; appointed cornet of the Hampshire County Troop at the General Court, July 8, 1685; joined the church, May 9, 1680. He married, June 1, 1663, at Dorchester, Massachusetts, Constant Hawes, born July 17, 1642, died April 26, 1703, according to the town records, but the inscription on her tombstone gives the date, April 27, 1702, as her death. She was a daughter of Richard and Ann Hawes.

Adijah Dewey, son of Thomas and Constant (Hawes) Dewey, was born March 5, 1666, in Northampton, died March 24, 1742. He was in high standing in the community, an influential man. He was surveyor of the bridge at Millbrook in 1691, and county surveyor in 1693. In 1697 he was constable; tithingman in 1702; commanded the South Company of

Militia, Old Hampshire county; selectman in 1730 and 1740. He married, in 1688, Sarah Root, born September 27, 1670, in Westfield, daughter of John and Mary (Ashley) Root. Adijah Dewey joined the church April 20, 1729.

Adijah (2) Dewey, son of Adijah (1) and Sarah (Root) Dewey, was born September 30, 1693, in Westfield, died there January 31, 1753. He was a saddler by trade; he joined the church December 1, 1745, and his will was dated January 9, 1753. He married, January 11, 1733, Mercy Ashley, born March 21, 1695, in Westfield, daughter of David and Mary (Dewey) Ashley.

Medad Dewey, son of Adijah (2) and Mercy (Ashley) Dewey, born November 18, 1736, at Westfield, died there December 31, 1760. He followed agriculture, and joined the Westfield church with his wife, February 27, 1759. He married, December 8, 1757, Elizabeth Noble, born February 2, 1738, died March 7, 1803, daughter of Thomas and Sarah (Root) Noble.

Medad (2) Dewey, son of Medad (1) and Elizabeth (Noble) Dewey, was born December 20, 1760, in Westfield, died April 15, 1849, at Leyden. He was a farmer in Westfield, and removed in 1800, with his family and household goods on an ox sled, to Leyden. He followed the trail of the Mohawk Valley, and the trip consumed two weeks' time. Medad (2) Dewey was a private in Captain Preserved Leonard's Company, Colonel Elisha Porter's Regiment, from July 28 to September 2, 1779; he served at New London in the Hampshire County Regiment. He married, September 25, 1788, Tryphena Roberts, born in 1769, died January, 1839.

Harvey Dewey, son of Medad (2) and Tryphena (Roberts) Dewey, was born February 17, 1795, at Westfield, died at

Leyden, New York, July 17, 1876. He was a prominent and useful man, and served as assessor of Leyden, Lewis county, New York, for several years. He was a deacon of the Boonville Baptist Church there, and served in the War of 1812. About 1820 he married Jerusha Jenks, born June 27, 1803, at Leyden, died there June 14, 1873, daughter of Joel and Lucy (Holbrook) Jenks.

Alonzo Alexander Dewey, son of Harvey and Jerusha (Jenks) Dewey, was born August 16, 1827, in Leyden, where he was engaged in farming, and for many years served as tax collector. Mr. Dewey was an unusually well preserved man, and at the time of his ninetieth birthday was active and attending to his affairs in his usual energetic manner. He was one of the most highly esteemed citizens of Leyden, where the greater part of his life was spent. He married (first) December 19, 1849, Maria Capron, born June 17, 1830, in Boonville, died June 3, 1881, in Port Leyden, New York, daughter of Oliver and Henrietta (Welsh) Capron. Mr. Dewey married (second) September 8, 1883, Sarah (Jenks) Harvey, born September 8, 1830, in Leyden, the widow of Lansing Harvey, and daughter of Holbrook and Loisana (Norton) Jenks. By his first wife, Mr. Dewey was the father of the following children: 1. Henrietta Arline, born May 29, 1851; married, January 31, 1884, H. M. Wheelock. 2. Hattie Samantha, born August 27, 1854, married August 7, 1877, F. L. Guillaume. 3. Jessie Angeline, born May 10, 1858, married October 17, 1877, George F. Griffith. 4. Bouton Conklin, born July 7, 1866. 5. Alburton Alonzo, of further mention.

Alburton Alonzo Dewey, son of Alonzo Alexander and Maria (Capron) Dewey, attended the public schools of his native town, and after graduating from the high school became a student at a medical col-

lege in Cincinnati, Ohio, from which he was graduated in 1906. Subsequently, Dr. Dewey was located in South Bend, Indiana, for three years, as physician of the Oliver Hotel in that city. In 1908 he came to Bristol, Connecticut, and has since been located in that town, where through his ability as a physician, and his personal worth, he has succeeded in building up a large clientele, enjoying the respect and esteem of all the citizens, professionally and otherwise. Dr. Dewey is a member of the various medical associations, and fraternally, he affiliates with the Masonic order.

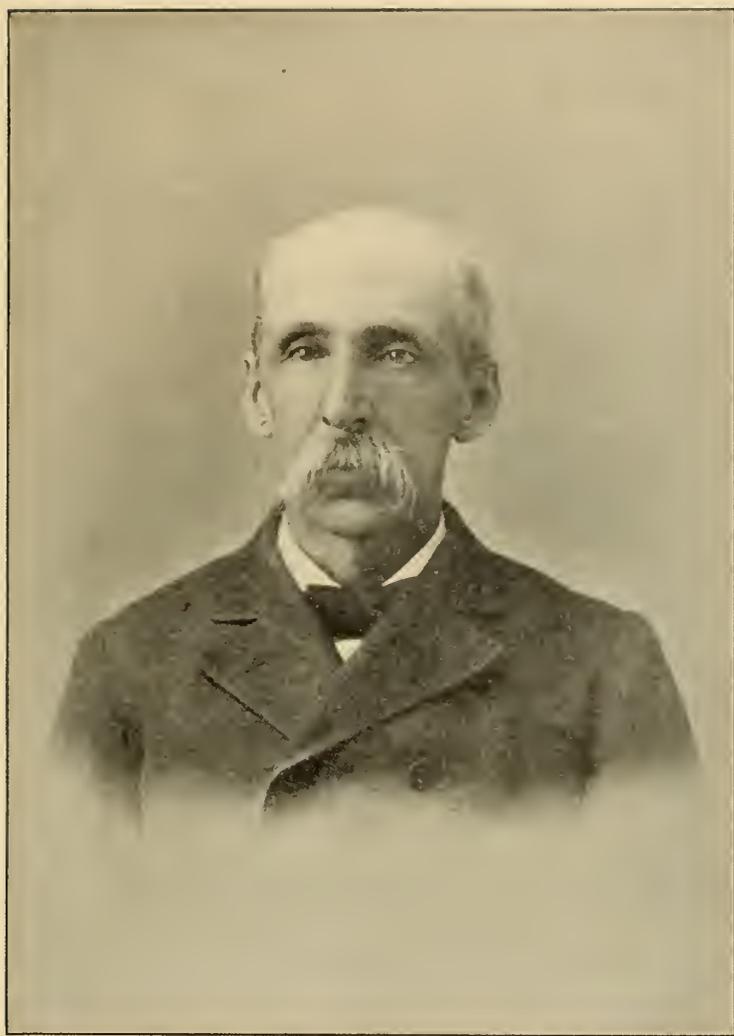
Dr. Dewey married, October 31, 1894, Alys Maie Hamblin, daughter of the Rev. Milton Hamblin, of Syracuse, New York, and they are the parents of the following children: Dorothy Arline, born July 12, 1911; Alburton A., Jr., March 21, 1915.

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**THOMPSON, Hiram Cook,**  
**Manufacturer.**

For many years Hiram C. Thompson was one of the most representative men and highly esteemed citizens of the city of Bristol, Connecticut. Mr. Thompson was born there October 25, 1830, and died June 29, 1907. He had been a life-long resident of that city, and his death marked the passing of a true friend and loyal citizen.

Asa Thompson, his father, was born April 1, 1792, in Cheshire, where he received a common school education. Before he was twenty-one years of age he was located in Pennsylvania selling japanned ware, and subsequently traveled through Maryland and Virginia as a clock salesman. On his return to Connecticut, he engaged in the lumber business at what is now the village of Plainville, then called Bristol Basin. In 1836 he disposed of his interests to engage in



*W. L. Thompson*



carriage manufacturing, which the panic of 1837 made unprofitable. He again manufactured clocks and screws until his retirement from active life in 1846. Asa Thompson was an ardent Whig; held the office of selectman and was a grand juror; also a member of the Congregational church. He married Emily Roberts, born October 6, 1796, died August 25, 1881, daughter of Jabez and Charlotte (Wood) Roberts. Mrs. Thompson was a descendant of a family long prominent in Bristol. The name was originally spelled Robbards, and Jabez Robbards or Roberts, born March 5, 1725, died August 27, 1780. He was for many years engaged in business as a tanner and shoemaker. He married Abigail Stone, and was the father of Jabez Roberts, born December 29, 1759, died February 20, 1833, who married Charlotte Wood. Their youngest child, Emily Roberts, became the wife of Asa Thompson, as above mentioned.

Asa Thompson was a son of Asa Thompson, Sr., who was a native of Cheshire. He was a soldier of the Revolutionary War. After the close of the war he went to sea and was captain of a vessel. He died about 1800 of yellow fever aboard a ship stationed at New York City. He married Sarah, daughter of Captain Ephraim Cook.

The early education of Hiram C. Thompson, grandson of the foregoing, and more particularly the subject of this memoir, was received in the district schools of his native town and at the Bristol Academy. At the early age of thirteen years he began to work, and worked for eleven hours a day, receiving two dollars per week. The sturdy characteristics of his ancestors were imbibed to a large degree by Mr. Thompson, and he applied himself diligently to the mastering of his trade of clockmaker even to the

smallest details. He entered the employ of Noah Pomeroy, in January, 1862, and through his thrifty and prudent qualities was in a position to purchase the business of his employer in November, 1878. From a very small and humble beginning his business grew and flourished, and Mr. Thompson was rated among the most prominent manufacturers of the State. The growth and expansion steadily continued until in 1906 it became necessary to build larger and more commodious quarters. The present factory was started in 1906, but Mr. Thompson's death, soon after, unfortunately prevented him from seeing the realization of his hopes.

In spite of the demands upon his time by his business interests, Mr. Thompson took a keen and active interest in civic matters. He was greatly interested in the welfare of the Young Men's Christian Association, and continuously held office in that institution. He was a Republican in politics, and member of the first committee from Bristol. He joined the Congregational church in 1849, and throughout his life was a valued member and as he was benefited with this world's goods gave freely to the needs and charities necessary to its general welfare. He was a director of the National Water Wheel Company for many years.

Mr. Thompson married, March 26, 1873, Mrs. Julia B. Gray, widow of Horace Gray, and daughter of Cyrus and Hannah (Brown) Perry. Cyrus Perry was a native of Cornwall, long engaged in the stone mason business. He came to Bristol in his later life. His wife, Hannah (Brown) Perry, was a daughter of Levi Brown, of Terryville, Connecticut, and they were the parents of four daughters. The second of these, Julia B., became the wife of Hiram C. Thompson, as stated above.

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**ROBBINS, Thomas Williams,**

**Agriculturist.**

Mr. Robbins represented one of the oldest families in the State and in Wethersfield. The surname is very old and frequently found in England and derived from the personal name "Robin," and identical in meaning with Robinson. Many prominent men in both England and America have borne the name. The progenitor of the family herein considered was John Robbins, who lived at Hedingworth, Leicestershire, England, where his ancestors had lived for many generations before him. He was a large land holder, and died at Hedingworth, August 12, 1680, about ninety years of age. His wife, Hester, survived him seventeen years and was buried August 7, 1697.

One of their sons, known as "Gentleman John" Robbins, born at Hedingworth, settled in Wethersfield, Connecticut, as early as 1638, was a man of means and high social standing. His first grant of land in Wethersfield was made October 10, 1638, and he received several other grants, was selectman in 1652, deputy to the General Court in 1653, 1656-57, 1659, and died June 27, 1660. His estate was valued at £579, 19s., 4d. He married, in September, 1639, Mary, sister or daughter of Governor Thomas Welles.

John Robbins, son of "Gentleman John" Robbins, born April 29, 1649, lived in Wethersfield, and was the father of Samuel, of whom further.

Samuel Robbins, born June 7, 1680, was a large owner of land in Wethersfield, and died before 1753. He married, February 5, 1713, Lucy Wolcott, born October 16, 1688, died November 5, 1753, daughter of Samuel and Judith (Appleton) Wolcott. Judith Appleton, born 1652-53, died February 19, 1741, was a daughter of Samuel (2) and Hannah (Paine) Appleton, of

Ipswich, Massachusetts, granddaughter of Samuel and Mary (Everard) Appleton, great-granddaughter of Thomas Appleton, of Little Waldingfield, County Sussex, England. Her father is described in the records as the "Worshipful Mr. Samuel Appleton."

Their second son was Josiah Robbins, born December 17, 1724, lived in Wethersfield, and died July 27, 1794, leaving an estate valued at £1768. He married, December 21, 1749, Judith Wells, born March 4, 1731, died May 1, 1771, daughter of Captain Robert and Sarah (Wolcott) Wells.

Their third son, Robert Robbins, was born September 6, 1765, in Wethersfield, where he lived, and died November 29, 1827. He married, November 19, 1789, Mary Wells, probably the Mary Wells born July 25, 1767, daughter of Solomon and Sarah (Wells) Wells. She died January 2, 1791.

Their son, Robert Robbins, born 1802 in Wethersfield, died there March 29, 1852. He married, February 28, 1823, Mary Williams, who was born June 12, 1803, in Wethersfield, died January 16, 1847, daughter of Elisha and Sarah (Newsome) Williams, and descendant of a very ancient family.

Thomas Williams Robbins, eldest child of Robert and Mary (Williams) Robbins, was born May 20, 1824, in Wethersfield, baptized on November 3 following, and died December 31, 1911. He grew up in Wethersfield, receiving such educational training as the public schools afforded, was a man of intelligent observation, and became well-informed in his day. Through most of his life he engaged in agriculture upon the parental homestead, on Wolcott Hill. For a period of fourteen years, from 1862 to 1876, he was superintendent of a large braid factory in Providence, Rhode Island. He was an

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active member of the Congregational church of Wethersfield, gifted with musical talent, and for a quarter of a century leader of the church choir. He had been only a few years a voter when public issues caused the organization of the Republican party, and until his death he was a loyal supporter of its principles. He was a member of the Sons of the Revolution, and was universally esteemed and respected for his high character and useful citizenship.

He married, May 25, 1859, Julia Mason Cummings, daughter of William and Hulda Dennison (Dyer) Cummings, of Windham, Connecticut, born January 21, 1832, died April 18, 1915, granddaughter of Colonel Eliphalet Dyer, of the Revolutionary army. On May 25, 1909, they celebrated the fiftieth anniversary of their marriage, at their home on Marsh street, Wethersfield, and received the congratulations of many friends and relatives who participated in the event. They had children as follows: 1. Eliphalet Dyer, born January 24, 1861, married, November 28, 1894, Emma Louise Avery, who was born July 22, 1872, in Vernon, daughter of Wolcott and Emmeline Amelia (Sadd) Avery. 2. Ellen Maria, born February 7, 1863. 3. Robert Williams, born July 3, 1865, in Pawtucket, Rhode Island, for thirty-five years with the Phoenix Mutual Life Insurance Company of Hartford, died February 20, 1913; married, July 14, 1900, Fanny Maude Clark, daughter of Deacon Samuel and Rhoda (Wadsworth) Clark. They were the parents of two children: Robert Clark, born August 26, 1901, and Samuel William, born 1904. 4. Allen Lindsay, born November 23, 1873.

(The Williams Line).

The Williams family is of great antiquity in England and Wales, the name derived from the ancient personal name

William. Like many other possessive names it arose from the Welsh custom of adding to a man's name the name of his father in the possessive form, as William John's, from which quickly came Jones, David Richard's, Thomas David's (Davie's Davis), and kindred forms. Sir Robert Williams, ninth baronet of the house of Williams of Penryn, was a lineal descendant of Marchudes of Cyan, Lord of Aberglen in Denbighshire, of one of the fifteen tribes of North Wales that lived in the time of Roderick the Great, King of the Britons, about A. D. 849. The seat of the family was in Flint, Wales, and in Lincolnshire, England. Oliver Cromwell, the Protector, was a Williams by right of descent, and was related to Richard Williams, who settled in Taunton, Massachusetts.

Stephen and Mary (Cook) Williams resided in England, whence their son came to America, and among the descendants was the founder of Williams College.

Robert Williams, son of Stephen and Mary (Cook) Williams, was born in 1598, baptized at Great Yarmouth, England, and was in Roxbury, Massachusetts, as early as 1637, in which year his wife, Elizabeth (Stratton) Williams, was admitted to the church. He must have been a member of the church when admitted a freeman, May 2, 1638, church membership being an imperative qualification.

His second son, Isaac Williams, born September 1, 1638, in Roxbury, settled in Newton, Massachusetts, which town he represented several years in the General Court, and was captain of a troop of horse. He married Martha Park. Their second son, William Williams, was born February 2, 1665, in Newtown. He graduated at Harvard College in 1683, and attained great distinction as a clergyman. In 1685, he was settled as minister at

Hatfield, Massachusetts, where he continued active until his death about 1746. Several of his sermons have been published, and he was described by Jonathan Edwards in his funeral address as: "A person of unnatural common abilities, and distinguished learning, a great divine, of very comprehensive knowledge, and of a solid, accurate judgment; judiciousness and vision were eminently his character. He was one of eminent gifts, qualifying himself for all parts of the work of the ministry, and there followed a savor of holiness in the exercise of those gifts in public and private. In his public ministry, he mainly insisted on the most weighty and important things in religion."

He married Elizabeth Cotton, born April 13, 1665, in Hampton, New Hampshire, granddaughter of Rev. John Cotton, one of the most distinguished American ministers of New England. He was born December 4, 1585, in Derby, England, son of Rowland Cotton; entered Cambridge at the age of fourteen years, and received his Master's degree in 1606. He preached at Boston, England, twenty-one years, beginning 1612. In 1633, he sailed from England in the ship "Griffin" with several of his parishioners, and arrived at Boston, Massachusetts, September 4, of that year, with his wife Sarah. He was admitted to the Boston Church on the following Sunday, and was ordained teacher of the church, October 10, 1633, serving until his death, December 23, 1652. His eldest child, Rev. Seaborn Cotton, was born August 12, 1633, at sea, on the voyage of his parents, and graduated at Harvard College in 1651. In 1658 he was ordained pastor of the church at Hampton, New Hampshire, and continued in that office until his death, April 26, 1686. He married, June 15, 1654, Dorothy, daughter of Simon Bradstreet,

afterward Governor of Massachusetts. Simon Bradstreet was born in March, 1603, at Harbling, Lincolnshire, England, son of Simon Bradstreet, a clergyman. The future Governor received the degree of A. B., at Cambridge University, when seventeen years old, and in 1624, his Master's degree. In 1630, he came in Governor Winthrop's fleet, and settled at Cambridge. He was forty-eight years assistant to the Governor, secretary of the Colony from 1630 to 1636, Deputy-Governor from 1673 to 1678, Governor from 1679 to 1686, and from 1689 to 1692. He died March 27, 1697. He was married, about 1628, to Ann, daughter of Governor Thomas Dudley, a woman of considerable poetical ability, who died September 16, 1672. Her second child, Dorothy, born about 1633, became the wife of Rev. Seaborn Cotton, and the mother of Elizabeth Cotton who married Rev. William Williams, as previously noted.

Their second son, Rector Elisha Williams, was born August 26, 1694, in Hatfield, Massachusetts, was a very precocious youth, and was admitted to the Sophomore class at Harvard University, at the age of fourteen years. In 1711, he received the degree of A. B., and three years later that of A. M. He studied divinity under the tutelage of his gifted father, but subsequently diverted his attention to the study of law. He located in Wethersfield, and served for one season as chaplain to the fishermen at Canso. Returning to Wethersfield, he continued his law studies, represented that town for several years in the State Assembly, of which he was for some time clerk. In 1717, he was persuaded to undertake the teaching of students, which he carried forward with success. In 1721, he was ordained pastor of the church at Newington, Connecticut, formerly a part of Wethersfield, and in 1726 was elected rector of

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Yale College. From this association he derived the title of Rector Williams, by which he was universally known thereafter. Ill health compelled his resignation of this position, and in 1739 he returned to Wethersfield, where he was again called into public life as representative of the town, and was also made a judge of the Superior Court. He was chaplain of a Connecticut Regiment which proceeded against Louisburg, in Nova Scotia, and after the capture of that place returned to Wethersfield. Soon after, a regiment was organized to proceed against Canada, and Mr. Williams was made its chaplain. After rendezvous for some time at New London, the regiment was disbanded without going into service. Its members tried in vain to secure compensation for the time spent in camp at New London, and at last sent Chaplain Williams, who now held the rank of colonel, to England, to present the case. There he experienced many disappointments and delays, although he was handsomely entertained by many prominent people, and his return voyage was accomplished with the opposition of many conditions. He left England in 1751, and did not reach New London until April, 1752. He died at Wethersfield, July 24, 1755. He married there, February 23, 1714, Eunice Chester, born November 22, 1695, died, May 31, 1750, eldest child of Thomas and Mary (Treat) Chester, of Wethersfield.

Elisha W. Williams, eldest son of Elisha and Eunice (Chester) Williams, was born January 31, 1718, baptized February 2, following, and graduated at Yale in 1735. His home was in Wethersfield, where he was deacon of the church, and he represented the town in many sessions of the Legislature from 1751 to 1777. He was a colonel of militia during the Revolution, was appointed by the General Assembly as a committee to sign and

issue bills of credit (Continental money). He died May 29, 1784, leaving an estate valued at about £3,000. He married, August 24, 1749, his second cousin, Mehitable Burnham, born December 15, 1720, died August 8, 1809, daughter of Nathaniel and Mehitable (Chester) Burnham.

Elisha Williams, third son of Elisha W. and Mehitable (Burnham) Williams, was born May 6, 1759, baptized one week later in Wethersfield, where he passed his life engaged in agriculture, and died May 8, 1847. He married, October 25, 1787, Sarah Newsome, baptized June 9, 1765, died September 25, 1811, daughter of Captain Thomas and Sarah (Dix) Newsome, the former a native of England. The latter, Sarah Dix, was a daughter of Samuel and Mary (Williams) Dix, descended from Edward Dix, who came from England to Watertown, Massachusetts, in 1630, and was the father of Leonard Dix, who settled in Wethersfield. He had a son, John Dix, father of John Dix, whose son, Samuel Dix, was born February 7, 1711, in Wethersfield, and married, February 7, 1740, Mary Williams, great-granddaughter of Matthew Williams, who came early to Watertown, and was in Wethersfield before 1645. His wife, Susanna, was of English birth, supposed to be a sister of James Cole, early in Wethersfield and Hartford. Their son, Amos Williams, and his wife, Elizabeth, were the parents of Samuel Williams, who married Mary Stebbins, and was the father of Mary Williams, born March 7, 1709, died February 1, 1779, wife of Samuel Dix, and mother of Sarah Dix, wife of Captain Thomas Newsome, and mother of Sarah Newsome, wife of Elisha Williams. The latter's third daughter, Mary Williams, born September 5, 1802, baptized the same day at Wethersfield, married, February 28, 1823, Robert Robbins, as previously noted.

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### ROBBINS, Henry Martyn,

#### **Benevolent and Public-Spirited Citizen.**

Mr. Robbins inherited from several of the oldest Connecticut families the blood which made him an energetic and useful citizen. In the paternal line he represents one of the oldest families in Wethersfield.

Captain Joshua Robbins, second son of John Robbins (q. v.), was born March 1, 1678, was captain of the militia in Wethersfield, where he died about 1763, leaving an estate valued at £1854, 16s., 7d. He married, February 10, 1704, Abigail Warner, born January 24, 1685, daughter of Deacon William and Hannah (Robbins) Warner, the latter a daughter of "Gentleman John" Robbins.

Ensign Thomas Robbins, eldest child of Captain Joshua and Abigail (Warner) Robbins, was born May 1, 1706, and settled in Newington parish, where he died September 16, 1754, before his father. His estate was valued at about £3,000. He married, September 5, 1741, Prudence Welles, born February 12, 1713, baptized three days later, died August 29, 1764, daughter of Joseph and Hannah (Robbins) Welles, the last named a daughter of Captain Joshua Robbins, who was the youngest son of "Gentleman John" Robbins.

Unni Robbins, eldest child of Ensign Thomas and Prudence (Welles) Robbins, was born February 9, 1743, in Wethersfield, and inherited a farm in Newington bequeathed by his grandfather, Captain Joshua Robbins. Here he lived until his death, June 18, 1811. He married, February 14, 1765, Mary Kellogg, born April 18, 1743, died January 22, 1816, daughter of Captain Martin (3) and Mary (Boardman) Kellogg.

Unni (2) Robbins, eldest child of Unni (1) and Mary (Kellogg) Robbins, was born November 28, 1765, baptized Decem-

ber 1, following, and lived in Newington, engaged in agriculture, where he died July 3, 1818. He married, November 4, 1791, Lucy Lowrey, born July 26, 1771, died January 13, 1832, daughter of David and Lucy (Cole) Lowrey, of Newington. Their second son, Unni (3) Robbins, second son of Unni (2) and Lucy (Lowrey) Robbins, born March 23, 1799, resided in Newington, where he was a farmer, and died October 8, 1869. He married, April 14, 1826, Sarah Dunham, of Berlin, Connecticut.

Henry Martyn Robbins, only son of Unni (3) and Sarah (Dunham) Robbins, was born August 10, 1839, in the house where he lived through life, and was baptized October 17, following. The house was originally the Stanley homestead and passed into the hands of the Robbins family some generations since. Henry Martyn Robbins was educated in the local public schools, and in Cheshire, Connecticut, and Harlem, New York. From an early age he was active in assisting his father in the management of the homestead farm. He remained at home until twenty-five years of age, when he became associated with the furniture business of Robbins & Winship, later becoming known as the Robbins Brothers. After the death of his father, he returned to the paternal homestead in Newington, and engaged extensively in the cultivation of tobacco with other agricultural products. He became one of the largest land owners in Newington, and was among the most public-spirited citizens of the town. A man of enthusiastic nature, he was also guided by sound judgment and was enabled to render great service to the community. For over fourteen years he served the town as selectman, and in 1876-77 was its representative in the State Legislature. Politically, he was a Democrat, and was every ready to give time

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and means for the advancement of the community. He gave more than two miles of the right of way to the electric railroad between Hartford and New Britain, and was otherwise active in securing the location of the line through Newington. He also donated to the town a plot of land on which to build a public library, but this was not accepted. At his death he bequeathed one thousand dollars to the Home for Crippled Children in Newington, and five thousand dollars to the Congregational Society of Newington, and made other liberal public bequests. He was a member of the Congregational church, and was among the most loved and respected citizens of his time in Newington.

Mr. Robbins married, May 19, 1875, Sarah Frances Kellogg, born October 4, 1851, in Sunbury, North Carolina, daughter of Martin and Patience (Gordon) Kellogg. Her mother was a daughter of John Copeland and Mary (Wootten) Gordon, representatives of old and prominent families of North Carolina.

(The Kellogg Line).

The Kellogg family was one of the earliest in Wethersfield, descended from Phillipe Kellogg, of Bocking, County Essex, England, a parish adjoining Braintree. The surname Kellogg, found in England early in the sixteenth century, is a place name, derived from two Gaelic words meaning lake and cemetery. In January, 1525, Nicholas Kellogg was taxed in Debden, County Essex, and at the same time William Kellogg was also on the tax list. The name is found with a multitude of spellings, using both K and C as the initial, and many families of the name were found in Great Leigh and Braintree, Essex.

Nicholas Kellogg, above mentioned, born about 1488, was buried in Debden,

May 17, 1558. His wife, Florence, daughter of William Hall, was buried there, November 8, 1571. Their son Thomas, who lived in Debden, was probably the ancestor of the American immigrant.

Phillipe Kellogg was in Bocking, Essex, England, where his son, Thomas, was baptized, September 15, 1583. He was later in Great Leigh, where a child was buried in 1611.

His son, Martin Kellogg, baptized November 23, 1595, in Great Leigh, was a weaver and cloth worker, living in that parish, and in Braintree. He married, at St. Michael's, Bishop's Stortford, County Hertfordshire, September 24, 1621, Prudence Bird, whom he survived.

They were the parents of Lieutenant Joseph Kellogg, who was baptized April 1, 1626, at Great Leigh, and settled in Farmington, Connecticut, where he was living in 1651. He sold his home lot in 1655, removed about two years later to Boston, and in 1659 purchased a dwelling house on the street leading to Roxbury. The lot is now occupied by the "Advertiser" building on Washington street, Boston. His purchase price was seven hundred dollars. He sold this property in 1668, and removed to Hadley, Massachusetts, where he made an agreement with the town in that year to keep a ferry to Northampton. He built his house on a lot which had been reserved by the town for a ferry lot, and was given leave to entertain travelers. In 1677 the town voted him forty pounds for ferryage for soldiers and the loss of his team which had been impressed for the Colonial service. His son, John, and grandson, John, continued to keep the ferry until 1758. For many years Joseph Kellogg was a selectman of Hadley, and he served on various important committees, was a sergeant of the Military Company in 1663, ensign, 1678, and lieutenant from October

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of that year until 1692. As sergeant, he was in command of the Hadley Troop at the famous Turner's Falls fight, May 18, 1675. His wife, Joanna, who probably accompanied him from England, died in Hadley, September 14, 1666.

Their fourth son, Martin Kellogg, was born November 22, 1658, in Boston, and lived in Deerfield, Massachusetts, where he was one of the victims of the Indian massacre during Queen Anne's War. Over forty of the inhabitants were killed, and one hundred and twelve of both sexes and all ages were carried into captivity by the Indians, including Martin Kellogg, and four of his children. His wife took refuge in the cellar where she concealed her infant son and hid herself under a tub. The cries of the infant attracted the attention of the Indians, who quickly dispatched it, and sat down upon the tub under which the agonized mother was lying, to regale themselves on food found in the cellar. After the departure of the Indians, she ran two miles through the deep snow, with bare feet, to the house used as a fort, the only building in the town not captured by the Indians. Martin Kellogg was one of the fifty-seven survivors who were redeemed from captivity and returned to Deerfield. He married, December 10, 1684, Anne Hinsdale, born February 22, 1667, died July 19, 1689, daughter of Samuel and Mehitable (Johnson) Hinsdale, of Hadley, Massachusetts. Martin (2) Kellogg, eldest child of Martin and Anne (Hinsdale) Kellogg, was born October 26, 1686, in Deerfield, and was among the captives taken to Canada. After his redemption, he became a famous Indian fighter, noted for his intrepidity and sagacity. He was twice captured by the Indians and suffered great hardships, but afterward became very useful as Indian agent and interpreter to the Six Nations. The Massachusetts Colony

voted him on two occasions sums which amounted to £35 to reimburse him for losses and hardships endured in the service of the Colony. He died November 13, 1753, in Newington. He married, January 13, 1716, in Wethersfield, Dorothy Chester, of that town, born September 5, 1692, died September 26, 1754, daughter of Stephen and Jemima (Treat) Chester.

Their eldest son, Martin (3) Kellogg, was born August 2, 1718, in Wethersfield, where he was captain of the militia, a wealthy and influential citizen, and died December 7, 1791. He married, July 1, 1742, Mary Boardman, born September 19, 1719, died April 8, 1803, daughter of Lieutenant Richard and Sarah (Camp) Boardman. Their eldest child, Mary Kellogg, born April 18, 1743, was married February 14, 1765, to Unni Robbins, as above related. Martin (4) Kellogg, eldest son of Martin (3) and Mary (Boardman) Kellogg, was born July 18, 1746, baptized November 9, following, in Wethersfield, where he died August 19, 1828. He married, February 4, 1773, Hannah Robbins, born March 10, 1751, died November 13, 1827, daughter of Thomas and Prudence (Welles) Robbins, mentioned above.

General Martin (5) Kellogg, eldest son of Martin (4) and Hannah (Robbins) Kellogg, was born July 24, 1781, baptized August 26, following, lived in Newington parish, and died November 23, 1868. He married, September 26, 1808, his cousin, Mary Welles, born February 13, 1789, baptized April 15, following, died April 4, 1865, daughter of General Roger and Jemima (Kellogg) Welles, the last named a daughter of Martin (3) and Mary (Boardman) Kellogg. General Roger Welles, son of Colonel Solomon and Sarah (Welles) Welles, was born December 29, 1753, baptized January 6, following, and graduated at Yale in 1775. He taught





*Chas. H. Webster*

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school in Windsor, entered the Revolution as second lieutenant in Captain Ball's company, Colonel S. B. Webb's independent Continental regiment, January 1, 1777. He served under various commanders as related at length elsewhere (see Roger Welles) to the end of the war, and after peace came was very active in the State militia, rising to the rank of brigadier-general, which position he held at his death, May 27, 1795. He married, March 27, 1785, Jemima Kellogg, born August 23, 1757, baptized September 4, following, died April 19, 1829, after a widowhood of thirty-four years. Her daughter, Mary Welles, born February 13, 1789, became the wife of General Martin (5) Kellogg.

Governor Roger Welles was descended from Governor Thomas Welles through his son, John, and grandson, Robert Welles. Captain Gideon Welles, son of Robert Welles, born about 1686, held many civil and military offices in Wethersfield, and married, November 30, 1716, Hannah Chester, who was born May 15, 1696, died April 24, 1749, daughter of Major John and Hannah (Talcott) Chester, and, like her husband, a great-grandchild of Governor Thomas Welles. Their second son, Colonel Solomon Welles, born October 6, 1721, graduated from Yale in 1739, served many years as justice of the peace, and was lieutenant of the local militia. In 1774 he built a house which is still standing north of the penitentiary on Governor Welles original home lot, where he died September 28, 1802. He married, January 16, 1745, Sarah Welles, of Glastonbury, born March 27, 1727, died February 14, 1814, daughter of Thomas and Martha (Pitkin) Welles. Her father was a very prominent and useful citizen, known as "Worshipful Thomas Welles," and spent all his life in the public service. He was a son of Samuel and Martha (Rice) Welles, grandson of Captain Samuel

Welles, who was a son of Governor Thomas Welles.

Martin (6) Kellogg, eldest child of Martin (5) and Mary (Welles) Kellogg, was born November 9, 1811, baptized July 2, following, in Newington, and was educated at Yale College. After leaving college, he removed to North Carolina, where he established a boys' school, and continued until the illness which caused his death. This occurred in Hartford, September 9, 1879, and he was buried in Newington. He married Patience Gordon, who was born 1817, in North Carolina, and died there, September 12, 1869, ten years before her husband. They were the parents of Sarah Frances Kellogg, wife of Henry M. Robbins, above mentioned. She resides on the Robbins homestead in Newington, formerly the Stanley homestead.

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### WEBSTER, Charles McCloud,

**Insurance Actuary.**

For two generations the name of Webster has been prominently and actively identified with the large insurance interests of the city of Hartford, Connecticut, where Charles McCloud Webster, the present representative of this distinguished name, was born August 6, 1847, son of Charles Townsend and Margaret (Pease) Webster.

The Webster family is a very ancient one and was founded in America by Governor John Webster, who came from Warwickshire, England, to the Massachusetts Bay Colony about 1630 to 1633. He was an original settler of Hartford, Connecticut, and a man of unusual executive ability, holding an esteemed and honored place among his fellow-citizens. He was magistrate of the Hartford Colony from 1639 to 1659; Deputy Governor in 1655, and Governor in 1656. He was one of the

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fifty-nine persons who signed the petition to remove to Hadley, Massachusetts, and there he died April 5, 1661. His noted descendant, Noah Webster, placed a quaint and simple monument to this worthy ancestor in 1818 upon the grave at Hadley. The baptismal name of Governor John Webster's wife was Agnes, and they were the parents of Lieutenant Robert Webster, born in 1627, died May 31, 1676. He settled in Middletown, later removing to Middletown Upper Houses, now Cromwell, Connecticut, and was representative from 1653 to 1655, and served as recorder in 1652. He married, in 1652, Susannah Treat, daughter of Richard and Joanna Treat, of Wethersfield.

She was the mother of Deacon Jonathan Webster, born January 9, 1656, died in 1735 at Middletown, Connecticut. He married, May 11, 1681, Dorcas Hopkins, who died in 1695, daughter of Stephen and Dorcas Hopkins, granddaughter of John and Jane Hopkins, first settlers of Hartford, and granddaughter of John Bronson, an early settler of Farmington, Connecticut. Deacon Jonathan Webster and his wife Dorcas were admitted to the Second Church in Hartford, March 17, 1695.

Their son, Captain Stephen Webster, born January 1, 1693, died in 1724. He married (first) June 6, 1717, Mary, daughter of John and Mary (Olcott) Burnham, baptized December 19, 1690.

She was the mother of Isaac Webster, born June 15, 1718, died September 19, 1801. He was admitted to the church in 1770, and his wife in 1741. She was Amy White, and they were married, November 11, 1739, and afterwards settled in West Hartford, Connecticut, where she died June 23, 1807.

Their son, Stephen Webster, baptized July 31, 1743, died in either April or September, 1819, was a resident of West

Hartford, where he was a farmer. He married (first) May 9, 1765, Ann McCloud, who died March 10, 1805. She was believed to have been of Scotch origin from Aberdeen, Scotland, and tradition states that she was born on the voyage over to America. Stephen Webster and his wife were admitted to the church at West Hartford, in 1787.

McCloud Webster, son of Stephen and Ann (McCloud) Webster, was born November 2, 1783, in Hartford, where he died October 24, 1857. Throughout his entire life he was engaged in the pottery business, and was widely known as "Mack" Webster. He married (first) Lucina Townsend, born November 12, 1789, died in December, 1843, daughter of David and Hannah Townsend, of Bolton, Connecticut.

They were the parents of Charles Townsend Webster, born October 6, 1810, died May 8, 1878, in Hartford. Early in life he was associated with his father in the pottery business, but became interested in insurance business and was the first president of the Orient Insurance Company of Hartford, Connecticut. Mr. Webster was also associated in a similar capacity with the Charter Oak Insurance Company of Hartford. He married (second) at Springfield, Massachusetts, Margaret Pease, daughter of Joseph and Bethiah (Chapin) Pease. Mrs. Webster died August 29, 1890. They were the parents of

Charles McCloud Webster, whose elementary education was received in the public and high schools of Hartford, his native town. After completing his schooling, Mr. Webster early became associated with his father in the insurance business, which he has followed throughout his entire business life. The present firm of Webster & Company, of which he is head, was founded in 1869, and ranks among the

leading business institutions of Hartford, and Mr. Webster holds a high and respected place among its business men. Mr. Webster is a member of the Second Ecclesiastical Society of Hartford, and is a staunch supporter of Republican principles. He is a very enthusiastic fisherman, is a member of the Connecticut Fish & Game Association, and delights particularly in casting for trout. Fraternally he is affiliated with Lafayette Lodge, No. 100, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons; Pythagoras Chapter, No. 17, Royal Arch Masons; Washington Commandery, No. 1, Knights Templar; Wolcott Council, No. 1, Royal and Select Masters; Connecticut Consistory, Sublime Princes of the Royal Secret; and Sphinx Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. He is also a member of Hartford Lodge, No. 19, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks.

Mr. Webster married (first) June 8, 1870, Clara Wells Hay, and they were the parents of three children: 1. Georgia Hay, born March 18, 1871, wife of Jay Cooper, resides at Congress Park, Illinois. 2. Charles Townsend, born March 18, 1873, married Margaret May Connett, and is a resident of Pasadena, California. 3. Julia C., wife of Henry A. Allen, of Chicago, Illinois. Mr. Webster married (second) September 13, 1882, Lucy Ely Fox, born October 8, 1852, died March 20, 1910, daughter of Henry and Harriet Leonard (Hale) Fox, of Deep River, Connecticut. By this marriage Mr. Webster was the father of two sons and two daughters: 4. Raymond Wing, born May 26, 1884, now associated with his father in business. 5. Harold McCloud, born June 11, 1886, now serving with the Young Men's Christian Association in France. 6. Zulette Hale, born June 18, 1888, died at the age of twelve years. 7. Florence Pease, born June 6, 1892, mar-

ried Bradford W. Leete, of Longmeadow, Massachusetts. Mr. Webster married (third) Madeline Blanche Rogers, born in Bloomfield, Connecticut, May 28, 1856, daughter of William Henry and Helen M. (Brant) Rogers.

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**CLARK, Benjamin Warner,**  
**Tobacco Grower.**

Benjamin Warner Clark, one of the largest and most successful tobacco growers of the Windsor section, was born March 11, 1862, in Granville, Massachusetts. He is descended from a family in which there have been many bearing the name of Clark who have achieved fame and success in several walks of life. The origin of the name itself is of great antiquity. It was written Clarke, Clerk, Clerke and Clearke. Formerly any person who could read and write was given the name, and it came to be the surname of learned persons generally, but particularly of officers of ecclesiastical courts and parish churches who were entrusted with recording and preserving the records. In medieval days, the name was one to be respected, hence it is of frequent use in Domesday Book, either written in one of the various spellings given above or Clericus, "clerk or clergyman," "one of the clerical order." In the early settlement of New England by the English Puritans, 1625 to 1640, we find men of the name who became founders of large and distinguished families, not only in the New England colonies but in Virginia, Maryland and New York, the name in the southern section of the United States generally adopting the spelling with a final "e." The most numerous of the Christian names appear to have been William, with John, Thomas and Samuel in abundant evidence. Irish emigrants to America have added to the name either from

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Scotch-Irish or from the families of O'Clery or O'Clersach, not only common but distinguished names in the Emerald Isle, and literally indicating "the son of the cleric."

Four brothers from Bedfordshire, England, came to New England in the first quarter of the seventeenth century, named John, Joseph, Thomas and Carew Clark. John Clark was a founder of Rhode Island with Roger Williams, and the founder of the Baptist church in Newport, 1638, and has numerous descendants. Thomas Clark (1593-1697), a carpenter in Plymouth Colony, 1623, and Susannah (Ring) Clark, his wife, have among their illustrious descendants Alvan Clark (1804-1887), of telescope fame, and his son, Alvan Graham Clark (1832-1897), the lens maker of Cambridge, Massachusetts; Alonzo Howard Clark, born 1850, the scientist; George Bassett Clark (1827-1891), the mechanic; James Freeman Clark (1810-1888), the clergyman, author and anti-slavery advocate; Samuel F. Clarke (1851), the naturalist. Nathaniel Clarke, of Newbury, 1642, and Elizabeth (Somerby) Clarke, his wife, have among their descendants Thomas March Clarke (1812-1903), second Bishop of Rhode Island; Rufus Wheelwright Clark (1813-1886), Yale, 1838, clergyman and author; Samuel Adams Clark (1822-1879), clergyman. William Clark, 1609-1690, is the progenitor of the Clarks of Western Massachusetts and Connecticut, and has numerous descendants in the far west. Among the more distinguished descendants we may name General Emmons Clark (1827-1905), commander of the Seventh Regiment National Guard, N. Y. S. M. 1864-1889; Edson Luman Clark, clergyman and author; Ezra Clark (1883-1896), representative in the thirty-fourth and thirty-fifth congresses, and president of the Hartford Water Board; Governor

Myron H. Clark (1806-1892), the Governor of New York in 1854.

Benjamin Warner Clark was born in Granville, Massachusetts, March 11, 1862, the son of Benjamin and Betsie (Whiting) Clark. Benjamin Clark, his father, was born in September, 1805, in the town of Stonington, Connecticut, and died December 7, 1889. When about eighteen years of age he went to Hartland, Connecticut, and later removed to Granville, Massachusetts. In the latter place he purchased a large tract of timber land and engaged in the saw-mill business. Towards the latter part of his life, he also tilled a small farm. On February 1, 1858, he married Betsie Whiting, born May 28, 1818, in Milford, Connecticut, and died March 28, 1912. She was the daughter of John and Mary (Warner) Whiting, of Hamden, Connecticut, and granddaughter of John Whiting, of Milford, who was born November 6, 1762. The father of the latter was Elisha Whiting, and he married Esther Hespín, the daughter of Dr. John Hespín, who came from Rochefort, France, to Milford, Connecticut. The father of Mrs. Clark, John Whiting, was a soldier in the Revolution, and a member of a Connecticut Line Regiment. He served as a coast guard at Stratford, Connecticut, in 1778, and appears among the list of pensioners in Hartford county, act of 1832. He died May 28, 1835. Mr. and Mrs. Clark were the parents of three children: Adelbert A., born July 30, 1859; Benjamin Warner, of further mention; Fred B., born May 1, 1864.

In his youth, Benjamin Warner Clark attended the public schools of Hartland, and when but eight years of age he drove one of his father's teams from Hartland, Connecticut, to Granville, Massachusetts, his father at that time being engaged in the lumber business. He engaged in





*E. S. Cowles*

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farming when twenty years of age, and purchased a farm in Granville; in 1906 he built a saw mill and in addition to his farm work was engaged in the lumber business. He continued the latter until 1916, when it was sold, and since that time Mr. Clark has devoted his entire time to the growing of tobacco on his Windsor farm, which he purchased in 1911. He is at this time among the largest individual growers of tobacco in the vicinity, and raises both shade grown and Havana seed tobacco. In 1917 he had approximately forty-two acres under cloth, and twenty-seven acres of Havana tobacco. Mr. Clark is affiliated with the Republican party in politics, and although keenly interested in the affairs of the party, local and national, he has never sought public office.

On August 12, 1879, Mr. Clark married Mary E. Winchell, the daughter of Morton and Eliza (Smith) Winchell, of Granville, Massachusetts, and they were the parents of eleven children, all of whom are living at this time (1917): 1. Bertha M., born March 13, 1880; married Arthur N. Clapp, a tobacco grower of Windsor, and they have three children: Ruth M., born January 29, 1900; Fred C., October 5, 1902, and Arthur N., Jr., July 12, 1904. 2. Annie W., born August 2, 1881; married Wallace F. Parelee, a building contractor of Windsor; she is the mother of two children: Earl, born September 13, 1905, and Doris, January 30, 1907. 3. Harry M., born May 15, 1883; married Maida Smith, of Collinsville, Connecticut; he resides in Hartford, where he is special agent of the General Life Insurance Company. 4. Arthur A., born February 10, 1885; is a tobacco grower of Windsor, in business with his father; he married Laura Thrall, and they have one child, Helen Eliza, born March 16, 1917. 5. Ella W., born February 4, 1887;

married Howard C. Thrall, a tobacco grower of Windsor, and they have two children: Mary Helen, born July 25, 1911, and Howard Clark, born August 13, 1915. 6. Mamie L., born August 22, 1889; married Oliver J. Thrall, a tobacco grower of Windsor, and have two children: Joseph B., born January 31, 1910, and Hazel May, born October 4, 1915. 7. Benjamin W., Jr., born March 19, 1891; married Louie Groffman, of Windsor. 8. Raymond B., born April 5, 1893; is a carpenter, unmarried, in the government service in Motor Truck Company, No. 473, at Fort Johnston, Florida. 9. Joseph B., born September 13, 1897, resides at home. 10. Mildred E., born March 4, 1900; resides at home. 11. Hazel M., born November 20, 1902; resides at home.

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### COWLES, Edwin Stephen,

**Insurance Actuary.**

One of the many able representatives of the ancient Cowles family of Connecticut, Edwin S. Cowles, takes a leading position in business circles of Hartford. Elsewhere in this work (see Cowles, William S.) will be found extended description of the early generations of the Cowles family.

John Cowles, founder of the family, was the father of Samuel Cowles, whose second son, Timothy Cowles, was born November 4, 1666, in Farmington. After his marriage he settled in East Hartford, Connecticut, where he owned a lot extending three miles in length east of the Connecticut river. His home was on the east side of Main street south of Gilman's brook, where he was located as early as 1700, and died August 30, 1736. In 1701 he was collector of the Third Ecclesiastical Society of Hartford, and in 1718 was a deacon of that church. He married, in 1689, Hannah Pitkin, born

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1666-67, died before March 31, 1728, daughter of Hon. William and Hannah (Goodwin) Pitkin, of East Hartford. The latter was a daughter of Ozias Goodwin, who receives mention elsewhere as does also William Pitkin.

Joseph Cowles, second son of Timothy Cowles, born January 13, 1695, in East Hartford, lived in that town, where he died February 20, 1775, over eighty years of age. In 1728 he was collector of the Ecclesiastical Society of East Hartford, and owned lands there and in New Hartford. He married Mary Goodwin, baptized January 18, 1702, died after August 14, 1770, daughter of Deacon John Goodwin, whose mother Sarah, wife of Nathaniel Goodwin, was a daughter of John Cowles, founder of the Cowles family. Abijah Cowles, fourth son of Joseph Cowles, born August 10, 1734, in East Hartford, inherited the homestead on which he lived, and died December 10, 1782. He married, March 16, 1763, Martha Smith, born October 10, 1739, died April 4, 1814, supposed to have been a native of Middletown, Connecticut. She received from her son Stephen in 1806 a deed of land in Marshfield, Vermont, where she had located with her children previous to that date. Her eldest son, Stephen Cowles, born in 1765, in East Hartford, baptized there September 22, of that year, was a resident of Marshfield, Vermont, as early as 1800, when he took the freeman's oath there. In the following year he purchased land, but was driven away by the Indians during the War of 1812. He removed to Manchester, Connecticut, and about 1834 to Hilliardville, Hartford county, where he found employment in the woolen mills. He died May 30, 1847, in his eighty-second year. He married Patty Reed, and they were the parents of a large family of children. The eldest son, Ste-

phen Cowles, born November 27, 1796, in East Hartford, lived in Suffield, Connecticut, where he was justice of the peace, was administrator of his father's estate, and died August 26, 1878. He married, October 1, 1820, Thankful Hatheway, born December 16, 1799, died May 1, 1874, daughter of Elijah and Thankful (King) Hatheway, of Suffield.

Their third son, Major Frank Cowles, born April 27, 1835, in Suffield, Connecticut, received his education at the public schools and the Connecticut Literary Institute. On the day which completed his seventeenth year he entered a country store in Windsor as a clerk, his compensation to consist of thirty-five dollars for the first year, forty dollars the second year, forty-five dollars the third, and fifty dollars the fourth. He made himself so useful, however, that his pay was made seventy-five dollars in the second year, and in the third year he was made a partner, receiving one-fifth of the profits, the firm being known as Loomis & Spencer. He was subsequently a clerk for L. A. Brown with whom he continued two years as head clerk. He then engaged in business on his own account in partnership with John S. Pomeroy, under the name of Cowles & Pomeroy, and they purchased Mr. Brown's business. After one year Mr. Cowles bought out his partner and admitted as partner, his cousin, the firm becoming F. & A. F. Cowles. For some years they continued to do a profitable business but were broken up through their kindness in giving credit to the newly organized sewing machine company. Subsequently Mr. Cowles was a clerk for Stockwell & Strong. In 1863 he removed to Hartford and became bookkeeper for J. Danforth & Company. In 1867 J. G. Lane became a partner, and in 1868 Mr. Cowles was admitted a partner, securing one-fourth of the profits. He

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continued with this concern for fifty years, serving forty-five years as a clerk and traveling salesman. Mr. Danforth died in 1875 and Mr. Lane in 1908, after which the business was incorporated under the name of J. G. Lane Company, with which Mr. Cowles continued as president until his retirement in 1913. He was the promoter and organizer of the Connecticut Travelers' Association in 1878; was its president five years, and in January, 1880, received from the association a very handsome gold-headed cane as a token of its esteem. Mr. Cowles was reared in the Baptist faith, and married a Universalist. They compromised their religious difference by attendance at the Congregationalist church, in Hartford.

Mr. Cowles became a member of St. John's Lodge, No. 4, Ancient Free & Accepted Masons in 1867. Politically he has always been a Democrat, but has taken no part in the management of public affairs. In 1868 he became a member of the Governor's Foot Guard, continuing eight years, and in 1876 became a member of the Governor's Horse Guards. From 1881 to 1886 he was captain, and from 1886 to 1891 was major of this organization. He is a member of the Connecticut Society, Sons of the American Revolution. He married, October 29, 1857, Emeline Narcissa Stebbins, born September 23, 1836, died in 1906, daughter of Edwin Cooley and Angeline Hannah (Holcombe) Stebbins of Windsor, Connecticut.

Edwin Stephen Cowles, son of Major Frank and Emeline N. (Stebbins) Cowles, was born November 5, 1865. He received his education in the public schools of Hartford and at the high school, after which he started upon his business career with the Connecticut Trust & Safe Deposit Company. He remained there from

1881 to 1892. In the latter year he entered the insurance field in partnership with Charles E. Bayliss, under the firm name of Bayliss & Cowles, and subsequently was in partnership with Fred D. Rathbun. Since the dissolving of the latter firm in 1894, Mr. Cowles has continued in business independently and has met with signal success. He was appointed in December, 1892, to the management of the Hartford branch of the Great-American Insurance Company of New York, and was appointed general agent for Connecticut by the board of the Fidelity & Deposit Company of Maryland in May, 1893. On December 30, 1892, he was elected to the Board of Fire Underwriters, also elected vice-president, January 14, 1908, and president, January 14, 1913, holding the latter office until January 12, 1915. November 17, 1910, he was elected president of the Connecticut Association of Local Fire Agents for the term of one year. Mr. Cowles has also held the office of vice-president of the National Association of Insurance Agents, and organized and was chairman of the New England Conference. He is widely recognized as an authority on all matters pertaining to insurance.

By virtue of his ancestry Mr. Cowles is a member of the Jeremiah Wadsworth Branch, Connecticut Society, Sons of the American Revolution; and is a member of the Hartford Club, and Hartford Golf Club. He is a Republican in politics. Mr. Cowles married, January 18, 1893, Ella Crowell Harrington, and they are the parents of two children: Dorothy Harrington (Mrs. Raymond B. Searle), born October 29, 1893, and Edwin Stephen, Jr., born September 4, 1897. Both his son and son-in-law are connected with the United States Naval Reserve Force for the term of the war.

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**BELDEN, Joshua,**

**Agriculturist.**

For many years the name of Belden has been prominent in Newington and immediate vicinity. The first member of the family to settle in Wethersfield, Richard Belden, is supposed to have been a son of Sir Francis Baylden, of Kippax, County Yorkshire, England, and to have been baptized May 26, 1591. When he came to Wethersfield he was about forty-eight years of age, and died in 1655. In his will he left considerable real estate to his children. In 1646 he was appointed a town-cowkeeper or herder, whose duties were to look after the cattle of the settlers that were grazing in the public pastures.

His son, John Belden, born about 1631, was made a freeman in 1657. He enlisted as a trooper under Captain John Mason 1657-8, and was very active in town affairs. He married, in 1657, Lydia Standish, daughter of Thomas and Susannah Standish.

Their son, Deacon Jonathan Belden, born in 1660, died July 6, 1734; married Mary Wright, daughter of Thomas and Elizabeth Wright, December 10, 1685. She died September 8, 1741.

Their son, Silas Belden, born in 1691, was employed in public business, and highly respected in the community. He shared in the first land division in the town of Caanan, died in the Fall of 1741; married, November 30, 1716, Abigail Robbins, daughter of Captain Joshua and Elizabeth (Butler) Robbins, died February 16, 1783.

Their son, Rev. Joshua Belden, born July 19, 1724, graduated from Yale College in 1743. He received his license from the Hartford Consociation to preach the gospel on October 1, 1745; ordained at Newington, November 11, 1747. This ancestor was the one who changed the

spelling of the name from Belding to the present spelling. He married, November 30, 1749, Anne, daughter of Lieutenant Ebenezer Belding, died October 29, 1773.

Their son, Dr. Joshua Belden, born March 29, 1768, graduated from Yale College in 1778 or 1781; became a physician, and settled in Newington where he died June 6, 1806. He married, January 9, 1797, Dorothy Whittlesey, born March 18, 1770, daughter of Lieutenant Lemuel and Hannah (Wells) Whittlesey, died September 10, 1846.

Their son, John Mason Belden, born August 26, 1806, settled in Newington on his grandfather's homestead, north of Newington Center, as a farmer; was elected representative to the General Assembly, and was a tax assessor. In 1834 he built a spacious residence in which he lived until his death. He was for some time the treasurer of the Newington Congregational Church, and otherwise prominent in the town; died September 7, 1876. One June 14, 1838, he married Mary Elizabeth Hale, born March 16, 1812, died February 3, 1888, daughter of Nathan Whiting and Memima (Kellogg) Hale, of Glastonbury, of whom further. Five of the six children of John Mason and Mary E. (Hale) Belden grew to maturity. They were: Mary Elizabeth, died in Newington; Cornelia Hale, died in Newington; Agnes Whittlesey, resides on the homestead; Joshua, mentioned below; Julia Mason, living on the homestead.

Joshua Belden, son of John Mason and Mary E. (Hale) Belden, was born December 14, 1848, baptized April 1, 1849, at Newington, Connecticut, was educated in the public schools and the Hartford High School. After leaving school he took up farming on the old homestead, which profession he has followed ever since. Mr. Belden is affiliated with the Republican party, and served as town

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clerk for four years, and in the capacity of town treasurer and assessor. He was elected to the General Assembly, 1909-10. Mr. Belden is active in church work, having served as superintendent of the Sunday school since 1880, and was treasurer of the Ecclesiastical Society for several years. Mr. Belden is a member and treasurer of the Grain Club, an organization composed of the farmers in the surrounding towns for the purchase of grain and feed. He married, May 29, 1879, Frances Hatheway Whittlesey, born December 7, 1852, died February 8, 1908, a descendant of John Whittlesey, born July 4, 1623, in Cambridgeshire, England. His father, John Whittlesey, was born in 1593, married Lydia Terry.

John (2) Whittlesey came to America with the Lords Say and Brooke Company in 1635, was a representative to the General Assembly from Saybrook in 1644 and 1685; appointed collector of ministers' rates, 1678; townsman, 1697; died April 15, 1704. He married, at Saybrook, June 20, 1664, Ruth Dudley, daughter of William and Jane (Lutman) Dudley, born April 20, 1645, in Guilford, died September 27, 1714.

Their son, Eliphalet Whittlesey, was born July 24, 1679, at Saybrook; his name appears on the list of Newington church members in 1747, died September 4, 1757. He married, December 1, 1702, Mary Pratt, born May 24, 1677, at Saybrook, died March 22, 1758.

Their son, Eliphalet (2) Whittlesey, born May 10, 1714, in Newington, was a prosperous farmer, prominent in church and civic affairs. He was an officer in the Colonial Wars, and his farm was noted for being one of the best in the vicinity. In 1761 he removed to Washington, Connecticut, and the same year united with the church, and was chosen deacon. In May, 1775, he was elected member of the

General Assembly from Kent, Connecticut; also at a special session held in Hartford, by order of the Governor. He died July 12, 1786, in Washington; married, December 16, 1736, Dorothy Kellogg, born December 24, 1716, daughter of Martin Kellogg, of Newington, died in Washington, April 14, 1772.

Their son, Lemuel Whittlesey, born in Newington, May 16, 1740, took part in the Colonial Wars, died August 30, 1823. He married, November 15, 1764, Hannah Wells, born April 22, 1742, daughter of Robert Wells, died April 3, 1810. Their daughter, Dorothy, became the wife of Dr. Joshua Belden, as above noted.

Their son, Roger Whittlesey, born December 9, 1767, graduate of Yale; was a justice of the peace and an able lawyer, died October 5, 1844. He married (second) November 26, 1818, Anne Hatheway, born January 16, 1780, died February 4, 1840.

Their son, Francis Dwight Whittlesey, born March 12, 1821, in Southington, married, November 11, 1846, Laura Barnes, born May 10, 1827, daughter of Julius S. and Laura (Lewis) Barnes, died October 9, 1886. Their daughter, Frances H. Whittlesey, married Joshua Belden, as previously mentioned, and they are the parents of four children: Joshua H., born December 1, 1880, married Mary Elizabeth Cobb, of Lebanon, Illinois, in 1912; Charles, born April 24, 1883, married Gertrude Stoddard, of Newington, has one child; Dwight, born January 18, 1885, died in childhood; Harold E., born May 1, 1887, died young.

(The Hale Line).

There have been in New England three large families by the name of Hale, coming from the three counties of Kent, Hartford, and Gloucester, in England. The Hales of Glastonbury are descended from

two brothers, Thomas and Samuel, who came to Connecticut at an early date. Samuel Hale was at Hartford in 1637, and received "the lot" for services in the Pequot War. In 1639 he owned land in Hartford on the east side of the river, but in 1643 was a resident of Wethersfield. In 1655 he resided in Norwalk, and although he returned to Wethersfield, in 1660, he did not sell all his property in Norwalk before 1669. While residing in Norwalk he represented that town in the General Court in 1656-57 and 1660. After his return to Wethersfield he hired the "Governor Welles' estate" from the "overseers" which appears to have been on the east side of the river according to testimony in a case for damage from want of repairs, tried in 1671. It may serve to throw light upon the inconveniences of those days to mention that this house had no stairs leading into the chamber, the second story being reached by means of a ladder. Samuel Hale died in 1693. His wife's name was Mary, and they had eight children.

Their eldest son, Lieutenant Samuel Hale, born in 1645, died November 18, 1711. He was one of the prominent men of Glastonbury in his day, serving as justice of the peace, and as deputy to the General Court from 1695 to 1706. In the Colonial records the following appears: "This court confirms Sergeant Samuel Welles Captain of the train band in the town of Glastonbury: Sergeant Samuel Hale, lieutenant and to be commissioned accordingly." Lieutenant Samuel Hale was married (first) in 1679 to Ruth, daughter of Thomas Edwards. She died December 26, 1682. He married (second) in 1695, Mary, daughter of Samuel and Elizabeth (Hollister) Welles, born November 23, 1666, in Wethersfield, died February 19, 1715. Their eldest son, Captain Jonathan Hale, born August 21, 1696, in Glas-

tonbury, died there July 2, 1772. He married, November 28, 1717, Sarah Talcott, born October 30, 1699, died January 15, 1743, daughter of Deacon Benjamin and Sarah (Hollister) Talcott, descendant of an ancient English family.

Their eldest son, Captain Jonathan (2) Hale, born February 1, 1721, in Glastonbury, died between February 8, 1773, and December 25, 1776. He married, January 18, 1744, Elizabeth Welles, born November 15, 1722, in Glastonbury, daughter of Colonel Thomas and Martha (Pitkin) Welles, a descendant of Governor Thomas Welles, who was one of the most active and valuable citizens in the pioneer colony on the Connecticut river.

Their second son, Colonel Elisha Hale, was born about 1749, in Glastonbury. He married, May 18, 1782, Elizabeth Mary Whitney, born June 6, 1751, daughter of Colonel Nathan and Mary (Saltonstall) Whitney, of New Haven. They were the parents of Nathan Whiting Hale, father of Mary Elizabeth Hale, who became the wife of John Mason Belden, as above noted.

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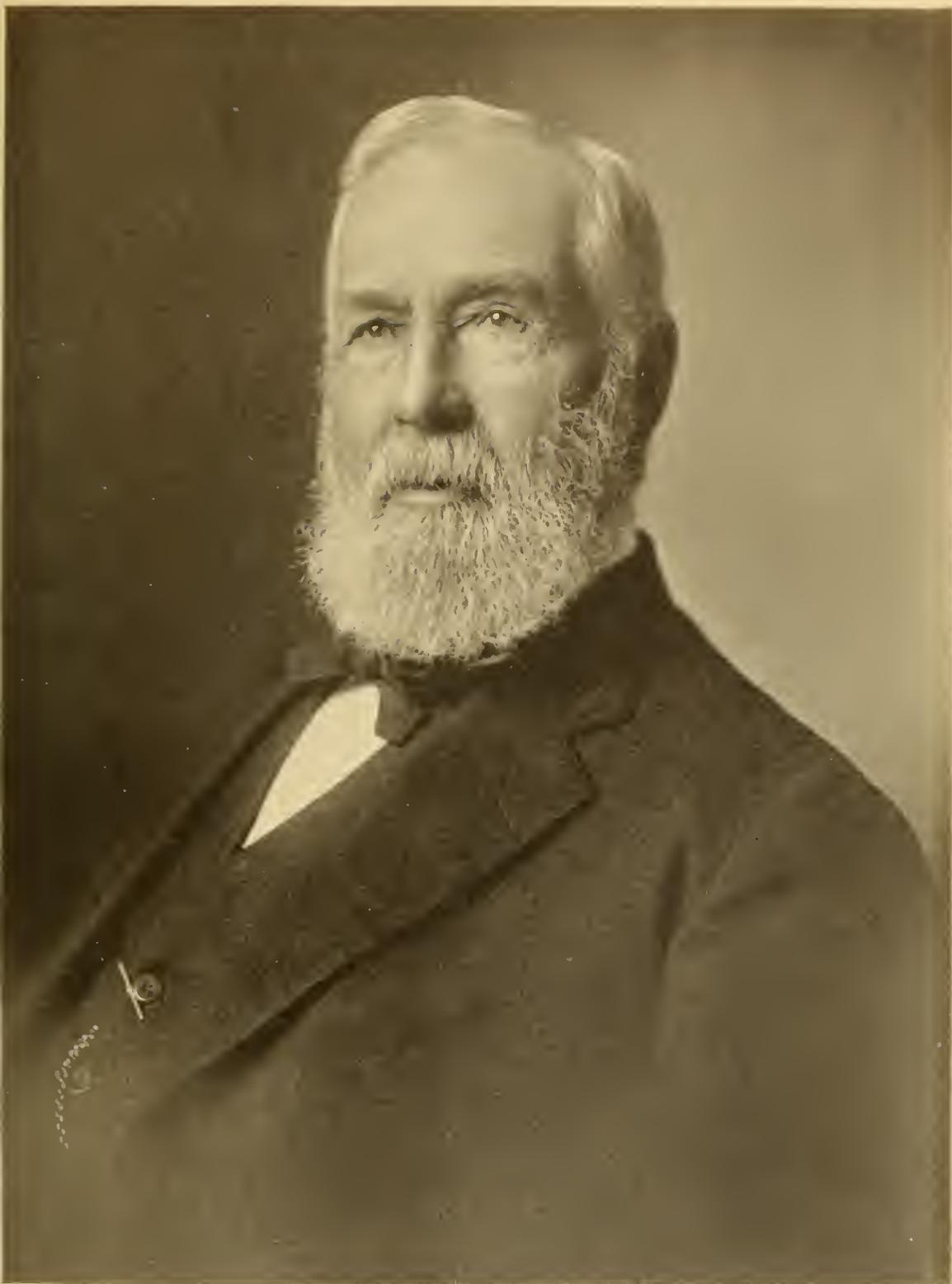
**WOLCOTT, Robert Robbins,**  
**Agriculturist.**

Robert Robbins Wolcott resides on Wolcott Hill, in Wethersfield, where his ancestors located nearly three hundred years ago. The name is identical with Walcott, and both forms abound in different localities in England. The coat-of-arms which was engraved on the silver of Governor Roger Wolcott, of Connecticut, is:

*Arms*—Argent a chevron between three chess rooks ermine.

*Crest*—A bull's head erased argent or, ducally gorged lined and ringed of the last.

*Motto*—Nullius Addictus Jurare Verba Magistris. (Accustomed to swear in the words of no master; or, taking nothing on trust).



*R. R. Mott*



John Wolcott lived and died in Tolland, Somersetshire, England, and was the father of John Wolcott, who lived at the same place, and died March 2, 1618. The family was numerously represented in the vicinity. William and Thomas Wolcott were in Tolland as early as 1526, but no records have been found to show their connection with John Wolcott, first above mentioned.

Henry Wolcott, son of John (2) Wolcott, was baptized December 6, 1578, in Lidiard, England, and was part of the first company which came to Dorchester, Massachusetts, in the ship, "Mary and John," which landed at Nantasket, May 30, 1630. He was one of the original settlers and proprietors of Dorchester, served as selectman and in other important positions, removed with his neighbors to Windsor, Connecticut, in 1636; was a member of the first General Assembly of the colony in 1637. In 1643 he was elected to the House of Magistrates, of Connecticut, and continued to serve in that office until his death. His home in Windsor was at the south end of the town, south of the Farmington river on the tract called the "Island." Here he died May 30, 1655. At that time he still owned a considerable estate in England, which rented at £60 per annum. Before leaving his native land he sold an estate worth £8,000 in order to join the Puritans, in the Massachusetts Colony. He is described by his contemporaries as a "man of fine estate and superior abilities." He married, January 19, 1606, in England, Elizabeth Saunders, born in 1582, baptized December 20, 1584, died at Windsor, July 5, 1655, daughter of Thomas Saunders.

His son, Henry (2) Wolcott, baptized January 21, 1611, was a member of the Dorchester Church, and was made freeman by the General Court of Massachu-

setts, April 1, 1634, removed to Windsor in 1636, and owned lands there. He married, November 18, 1641, Sarah Newberry, daughter of Thomas and Jane Newberry, of Windsor. She died July 16, 1684. He owned lands in Wethersfield, but did not reside there.

Samuel Wolcott, son of Henry (2) Wolcott, was born in 1656, was a merchant in Windsor, and removed to Wethersfield, settling on what is known as Wolcott Hill, and where his descendants still reside. He represented the town in the General Court in 1685, and died June 14, 1695. He married, March 6, 1678, Judith Appleton, born 1652-3, died February 19, 1741, daughter of Samuel (2) and Hannah (Paine) Appleton, of Ipswich, Massachusetts, granddaughter of Samuel and Mary (Everard) Appleton, great-granddaughter of Thomas Appleton, of Little Waldingfield, County Sussex, England. Her father is described in the records as the "Worshipful Mr. Samuel Appleton."

Their eldest child, Samuel (2) Wolcott, born April 11, 1679, was sixteen years of age when his father died and upon him rested the responsibility of caring for the family. He developed great self-reliance and industry, became a successful importing merchant, prominent in military affairs, and died September 15, 1734, leaving an estate valued at £5,097, 2s. and 10d. He married, December 27, 1706, Abigail Collins, born July 31, 1681, died February 6, 1758, daughter of Rev. Nathaniel and Mary (Whiting) Collins, of Middletown, Connecticut.

Their third son, Deacon Elisha Wolcott, was born December 26, 1717, lived in Wethersfield, and died October 13, 1793. He married, January 28, 1746, Sarah Nott, born March 12, 1727, died March 12, 1800, daughter of Captain Gershom and Sarah (Waterhouse) Nott.

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Their second son, Elisha Wolcott, was born October 2, 1755, died January 17, 1827. He married, January 19, 1775, Mary Wells, born February 4, 1756, died October 6, 1828, daughter of Joseph and Mary (Robbins) Wells. (For ancestry, see Robbins, Thomas W.)

Their third son, Elisha (2) Wolcott, born April 1, 1787, lived in Wethersfield, where he died March 28, 1862. He was an independent farmer, and was esteemed as a citizen. He married, December 24, 1811, Mary Wells Robbins, born December 4, 1790, died February 14, 1878, daughter of Robert and Mary (Wells) Robbins, a descendant of another early Connecticut family. The name Robbins is derived from the personal name "Robin," and is identical with Robinson in meaning. Many prominent men in both England and America have borne the name. The progenitor of the family herein considered was John Robbins, who lived at Heddingworth, Leicestershire, England, where his ancestors had lived for many generations before him. He was a large land holder, and died at Heddingworth, August 12, 1680, about ninety years of age. His wife, Hester, survived him seventeen years and was buried August 7, 1697.

One of their sons, known as "Gentleman John Robbins," born at Heddingworth, settled in Wethersfield, Connecticut, as early as 1638, was a man of means and high social standing. His grant of land in Wethersfield was made October 10, 1638, and he received several other grants, was selectman in 1652, deputy to the General Court in 1653-56-57-59, and died June 27, 1660. His estate was valued at £579, 19s. and 4d. He married, in September, 1639, Mary, sister of Governor Thomas Welles.

John, son of "Gentleman John" Robbins, born April 29, 1649, lived in Weth-

ersfield, and was the father of Samuel, of whom further.

Samuel Robbins was born June 7, 1680. He was a large owner of land in Wethersfield, and died before 1753. He married, February 5, 1713, Lucy Wolcott, born October 16, 1688, died November 5, 1753, daughter of Samuel and Judith (Apleton) Wolcott, previously mentioned.

Their second son, Josiah Robbins, was born December 17, 1724, lived in Wethersfield, and died June 27, 1794, leaving an estate valued at £1768. He married, December 21, 1749, Judith Wells, born March 4, 1731, died May 1, 1771, daughter of Captain Robert and Sarah (Wolcott) Wells.

Their third son, Robert Robbins, was born September 6, 1765, in Wethersfield, where he lived, and died November 29, 1827. He married, November 19, 1789, Mary Wells, probably the Mary Wells born July 25, 1767, daughter of Solomon and Sarah (Wells) Wells. She died January 2, 1791.

Their eldest child, Mary Wells Robbins, born December 4, 1790, became the wife of Elisha Wolcott, as previously noted.

Robert Robbins Wolcott, son of Elisha and Mary W. (Robbins) Wolcott, was born January 4, 1827, on Wolcott Hill in the house which is now owned and occupied by his nephew, Elisha R. Wolcott. His grandfather lived in the house next on the north which was the oldest and finest of the many Wolcott homes on the Hill, and which had in its parlor the Wolcott coat-of-arms painted over the mantel-piece. Into this house he was carried as an infant to be shown to his grandfather who died two weeks after the birth of his grandson.

At three years of age he was sent to a private school kept in the old wooden vestry north of the Congregational church.

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Miss Julia Butler was the teacher. He walked the long mile in charge of his sister Elizabeth, four years his senior. When a few years older he attended school at Broad street, taught by his oldest sister, Mary. He remembers that at six years of age he was taken by his father to Hartford to see President Andrew Jackson, who (June 17, 1833) rode in a carriage through Main street, bowing right and left to the assembled crowds.

Few now living have seen such changes as have taken place during Mr. Wolcott's life-time. In his boyhood each family was almost independent of the outside world. There was no railroad, no telegraph, very little use of coal or of steam power, and only small beginnings of manufacturing using waterpower in small shops scattered up and down the streams of Connecticut. This was the period of spinning flax and wool in the home, where the linen and woolen cloth was made into the family clothing by the visiting tailor. The shoemaker also worked in the homes of his patrons. The family supplies of beef, pork, lard and candles were all raised on the farm and prepared for use in the kitchen, a busy place the year round. The children from earliest years were accustomed to help in all the work of house and farm, and the boys as they grew older attended school, chiefly in the winter terms. Such were the surroundings of Mr. Wolcott's early life.

After passing through the public schools and academy, of Wethersfield, he attended the Hopkins Grammar School of Hartford, from which he was graduated. At the age of nineteen he began teaching, serving five terms in the district schools of his native town, and one term each in Enfield, Berlin and Rocky Hill. Mr. Wolcott had a natural aptitude for mathematics and was regarded as an ex-

ceptionally capable teacher. During these eight years he also was his father's main dependence in conducting his farm of over one hundred acres, his two older brothers having left home. During the heavy work of summer he was the leader of the hired men, and whether in mowing or hoeing he could set a pace hard to follow. He was tall and muscular, and weighed 183 pounds at twenty-one years of age.

In early life he was a Whig in politics, and was among the original voters of the Republican party, with which he has been identified down to the present time. He never sought to hold office, though always keenly interested in public affairs. He served as assessor and member of the Board of Relief, and represented the town in the Legislature in 1868. Mr. Wolcott is a member of the Congregational church, of Wethersfield, and a charter member of the Grange. He married, April 28, 1858, Harriet Bliss (Sexton) Lord, of Hartford. They were the parents of two children: Alice, the elder, was born March 10, 1859, and became the wife of Wilbur H. Squire, of Meriden, Connecticut; Mary W., the second daughter, born October 23, 1860, married the Rev. John Barstow, of Norfolk, Connecticut.

Mr. Wolcott has always been a lover of good literature, and able to quote at length from Shakespeare and other favorite authors. He has been a careful reader of the news of the day, and has kept himself informed on matters of State and National legislation. He has also kept in touch with the best agricultural papers. Ready to test any new methods and machines which in his judgment would increase the value of his farm and its products, he is widely known as a progressive and successful farmer. He is

still found busy about his home, with clear memory and sound physique, though over ninety-one years of age. The accompanying portrait was made from photograph taken in April, 1918.

**ROBBINS, Benjamin Bissell,**

**Physician, Philanthropist.**

In Natal, a colonial possession of Great Britain, on the southeast coast of Africa adjoining Cape Colony, on the southwest the Orange river, and the Transvaal Colonies on the northwest, Dr. Benjamin B. Robbins was born, his birthplace a log cabin built by his missionary father about two hundred miles from a civilized community. There he was taught many lessons by his parents, lessons not found in books, although his education was carefully provided for, but the great lessons of self-denial, sacrifice, and self-reliance were instilled. Came the time when his mental needs demanded advanced schools, and he was sent to the United States, where he has developed into the skillful physician and surgeon, the lessons of "the Bush" bearing fruit in the self-sacrificing life of a medical practitioner. Since 1894 he has been located in successful practice in Bristol, Connecticut. He is a son of Rev. Elijah Robbins, a missionary sent to South Africa by the American Board of Foreign Missions.

The name Robbins, prior to the year 1600, was spelled Ro-Bynes, then became Robins, and finally Robbins. The American ancestor, John Robbins, came from England in 1638, married Mary A., sister of Thomas Welles, governor of the Connecticut Colony, and settled there. From John and Mary Robbins sprang Benjamin Robbins, grandfather of Dr. Benjamin Bissell Robbins.

Benjamin Robbins was born in Thomp-

son, Connecticut, July 11, 1796, and died in Ashford, Connecticut, October 26, 1877. After his marriage he resided for a time in Thompson, then moved to Ashford. He married, June 1, 1826, Clarissa Stockbridge Whitman, born in Pembroke, Massachusetts, August 8, 1799, died February 26, 1877, daughter of Elijah and Mercy (Randall) Whitman. Elijah Whitman was a son of Nicholas, son of Nicholas, son of Thomas, son of John Whitman, who came to New England from England prior to December, 1638, and settled first at Weymouth. Benjamin and Clarissa Stockbridge (Whitman) Robbins were the parents of twelve children: 1. Louise, married Harrison Royce. 2. Rev. Elijah, of further mention. 3. Elvira, married Joseph Franklin Dawley. 4. Sarah P., who never married; she came to Bristol to live with her nephew, Dr. B. B. Robbins, October 24, 1906; was an invalid and almost never went away from home; died of diseases incident to advanced age, October 14, 1918. 5. Lucy, died aged eighteen years. 6. Stephen, a bachelor, whose life was passed at the homestead with his sister; he served three years and nine months in the Union army; he came to live with his nephew, Dr. Robbins, at same time Sarah P. came; died November 19, 1915; he was a member of Gilbert W. Thompson Post, Grand Army of the Republic, of Bristol; he was a deacon of the Ashford Baptist Church. 7. Benjamin Monroe, married Mary Whiton, and resides in East Woodstock. 8. Sophonia, married Joseph Franklin Dawley, her brother-in-law. 9. Abbie, married William Chism. 10. Clarissa, died unmarried, November 21, 1869. 11. Henry E., married Mary Webster, and moved to Liberty Hill, Lebanon, Connecticut. 12. Martha, died unmarried, October 4, 1863, aged twenty-two years.

Rev. Elijah Robbins, eldest son and

second child of Benjamin and Clarissa Stockbridge (Whitman) Robbins, was born at Thompson, Connecticut, March 12, 1828, died 1889, in Natal, South Africa. He was a graduate of Yale College, A. B., 1856; East Windsor Theological Seminary, 1859; ordained a minister of the Congregational church, 1859; and on September 29, 1859, sailed for South Africa as a missionary sent out by the American Board of Connecticut Foreign Missions. Upon his arrival in South Africa he went two hundred miles into the Zulu country, making his headquarters at Monzumbi, Zulu Mission. There he labored and wrought in his Master's cause until 1889. He translated the Bible in Zulu language; he was president of Theological Seminary at Adams, South Africa. Had but one furlough (1872); worked continuously and simply wore out in the cause he loved. As there was no medical help within two hundred miles, he had to act as doctor and surgeon as well as spiritual adviser.

Before sailing for Africa, Rev. Elijah Robbins married, August 17, 1859, Addie Bissell, of Rockville, Connecticut, who accompanied him to South Africa and shared the burdens, discouragements, perils and rewards of a missionary's life. She died at Adams, in 1889. Rev. and Mrs. Robbins were the parents of three children, all born in South Africa, far from civilization: 1. Addie, born October, 1860, died April 17, 1869. 2. Whitman Cone, born February 7, 1865, returned to the United States for a professional education, was graduated D. D. S., Philadelphia Dental College, February 26, 1886, and at once sailed for South Africa, where he engaged in the practice of his profession in Durban, where he is yet located; he married, June 17, 1886, Alice M., daughter of Rev. C. C. Baldwin,

of the Foochow (China) Mission. 3. Benjamin Bissell, of further mention.

Benjamin Bissell Robbins was born in Natal, South Africa, February 8, 1870. His education, began at home, was continued in the United States, in the public school of Auburndale, Massachusetts, where he spent five years; also two years in Monson Academy, Massachusetts. He then returned to South Africa and for three years studied dentistry under his brother, Whitman C. Robbins, D. D. S., practising in Durban. This work was not congenial and he came again to the United States, entered Monson Academy, and from there entered New York University, medical department, whence he was graduated M. D., class of 1894. His vacations had been spent at the old Robbins homestead in Warrenville, Connecticut, and there he learned a great deal about farming and the care of stock. After graduation he practised at Warrenville for a few months, serving also as health officer of the town of Ashford. After a few months spent in that small place, he located in Bristol and opened an office in the Masonic Temple, also maintaining an office at Terryville. Gradually he built up a large practice in these and surrounding towns, making a specialty of surgery and obstetrics. In 1912 he added as a side line the Bristol Trucking Company, starting in a small way, but from that modest start has grown a good substantial trucking and teaming business. In 1914 Rockwell Park, Bristol, was started and the Bristol Trucking Company was awarded the contract to create from a wild piece of land a place of beauty such as a modern park should be. The company built several miles of roads and walks in and around the park, and although fine trees by the wholesale had to be sacrificed to give room for all the needed improvements, one of the prettiest

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parks in Connecticut resulted. Other large contracts have been executed by the Bristol Trucking Company, notably a private park for A. F. Rockwell, and Kings Terrace streets, a tract opened and built up by the Bristol Brass Company.

Dr. Robbins served as a member of Draft Board No. 2 for Hartford county, appointed by President Wilson, March 5, 1918. He served first in Farmington and later had an office in Plainville. He is a member of medical societies of the district; Franklin Lodge, No. 56, Free and Accepted Masons; Stephens Terry Lodge, No. 59, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, of which he is a past noble grand; E. L. Dunbar Encampment, No. 32, Independent Order of Odd Fellows; Magnolia Rebekah Lodge, No. 41, and a member of Rebekah State Assembly; Etham Lodge, No. 9, Knights of Pythias; Bristol Grange, No. 116, Patrons of Husbandry; Central Pomona Grange, No. 1, also is a member of the Connecticut State and the National Grange, Patrons of Husbandry; the Bristol Club; and of the First Congregational Church. He is a man of very wide acquaintance and wherever known is loved and esteemed.

Dr. Robbins married, at Bristol, Connecticut, in Trinity Protestant Episcopal Church, Rev. Clarence Bull, of Plainville Episcopal Church, officiating, August 15, 1900, Edna May Woodward, only child of Dr. Edward Prindle Woodward and his third wife, Mary Ann (Atwood) Woodward, daughter of Burr B. Atwood, of Woodbury, Connecticut. Mary Ann (Atwood) Woodward died June 24, 1888, aged forty-six years. The five children of Dr. Benjamin B. and Edna May (Atwood) Robbins are all adopted, the eldest two in 1906, after being left motherless, the last three being left orphans in October, 1918, through the ravages of influenza which took away

their mother. Dr. and Mrs. Robbins adopted these children legally and gave them a parents' love and care as nearly as humanly possible. Edward Bissell Robbins, born August 3, 1898, is now a private of the first class in the Second United States Cavalry, Sanitary Detachment Medical Department; he enlisted, July 27, 1917, being then eighteen years of age; he trained at Fort Slocum, New York, then was sent to Fort Ethan Allen, Vermont; thence to embarkation camp and overseas, and is now with the American Expeditionary Forces in France. Marguerita Robbins, born August 20, 1901, is a graduate of South Side Grammar School, now a student in Bristol High School; she is a member of the First Congregational Church and Sunday school, her record in the latter showing eight years of perfect attendance. She is also a Camp Fire girl, and is "doing her bit" by giving Saturday afternoons to the sale of War Saving Stamps; when through high school she will study for a graduate nurse's degree. Raymond Whitman Robbins, born June 26, 1912. Roger Cone Robbins, born May 14, 1914. Mary Anna Robbins, born December 4, 1916.

Dr. Edward Prindle Woodward was one of the oldest and best known physicians of Hartford county, and was the grandson of Dr. Reuben Sherman Woodward, and son of a physician, Dr. Asa Curtis Woodward, one of the most successful physicians of his day. Dr. Asa C. Woodward was born in Watertown, June 20, 1812, died May 30, 1882, and is buried in Bethany, Connecticut. He married Amanda Warner, born June 14, 1812, in Plymouth, Connecticut, died December 29, 1889, daughter of Eliel Warner, a farmer.

Dr. Edward Prindle Woodward was born in Litchfield Connecticut, February

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5, 1837, died at the home of his son-in-law, Dr. Benjamin B. Robbins, in Bristol, Connecticut, March 19, 1904. He began medical study at Boston University of Medicine, later entered Yale Medical School, whence he was graduated M. D., class of 1860. He began practice in Cheshire, but two years later removed to Bethany, where he remained until April 1, 1868. He then located in Bristol, where he became a recognized head of his profession. He practised until the year 1900, when a shock compelled him to relinquish his large practice. He recovered from that attack and was frequently out driving with Dr. Robbins; he spent six months at the old homestead in Bethany, and then returned to Bristol and died at the home of Dr. Robbins. He was the first warden of the borough of Bristol, and all his life an ardent Democrat. He was a member of Franklin Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons; Bristol Chapter, Royal Arch Masons; Washington Commandery, Knights Templar, of Hartford; Sphinx Temple, Hartford Nobles of the Mystic Shrine; Phoenix Lodge, Independent Order of Odd Fellows. When he was laid at rest the beautiful burial service of the Masonic order was held over him, Franklin Lodge being in charge. Many of his brethren of the order from other cities and towns were present, and the veteran physician was honored in death as he had always been in life. Dr. Woodward married (first) Eliza Sperry, who died July 4, 1864, leaving two children. He married (second) Antoinette Bassett, who only survived her wedding day six months. He married (third) Mary Ann Atwood, mother of Mrs. Edna May (Woodward) Robbins. He married (fourth) Mrs. Henrietta Frances (Clark) Ellis, widow of William H. Ellis, of Middlebury, Vermont.

### KENEALY, Michael,

#### Attorney, Prominent Public Official.

Eminent in the law, a leader in his party, and a citizen tried and true, Michael Kenealy rose to a high place in public esteem, and but for a severe illness which incapacitated him for several months would have been chosen to grace the bench of the Connecticut Superior Court. He was, however, for many years, prominent in the public eye, and achieved an importance in the estimation of his fellow-citizens not circumscribed by the limits of any office he held. He was a man of genius and character, learned in the law, and skillful in its application, devoted to a client's interest, genial and friendly, in short, a man to be admired, trusted and loved. He was a son of John Kenealy, born in Waterford, Ireland, who came to the United States and settled at Stamford, Connecticut, where for many years he was engaged in business as a merchant. He married Johanna Fitzgerald, and they were the parents of two sons: Michael, of further mention; and James, deceased; also a daughter, Mary, wife of Joseph F. O'Brien, of Stamford.

Michael Kenealy was born in Stamford, Connecticut, in 1854, died January 16, 1916. He attended the local schools, and even in youth was marked for his studious habits. After completing his studies he was a clerk in his father's store for a time, but he was ambitious and began the study of law privately. In 1873 he became a student with the law firm, Olmstead & Scofield, Mr. Olmstead then being State attorney for Fairfield county, and the firm a leading one. There the young man acquired not only a knowledge of law as laid down by the authorities, but also a wide understanding of the rules of practice, compiling of evidence, and preparation of cases. There, too, he laid the be-

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ginnings of his very wide acquaintance, which in later years was to mark him as one of the best-known men in the State. In 1876 he passed all required examination tests and was admitted to the bar, and three years later the firm, Olmstead & Scofield, was dissolved, Mr. Kenealy remaining in association with Mr. Scofield until 1893. In that year the young man established his own private practice in Stamford. He was already well acquainted, and upon starting alone, clients multiplied rapidly, and his success as a practitioner was quickly assured. He continued in practice alone until 1902, when he admitted John J. Keating, a young lawyer, to an association with him, and later made him a partner, they practising together until he was elected as probate judge in 1912.

In September, 1904, Mr. Kenealy formed an association with Senator Frank B. Brandegee, an active member of the law firm, Brandegee, Kenealy, Brennan & Whittlesey, Mr. Kenealy dividing his time between New London and Stamford, his choice of the partnership work being the presentation and trial of the court cases. He then became a member of the newly-created firm, Fessenden & Kenealy, henceforth acting solely as consulting counsel. He was connected with many important cases, and was very highly-rated as an able advocate and counsel. As counsel in the New Haven conspiracy case against the directors of the road he delved deep into the merits of that controversy, and on the day of his strong argument in behalf of his client, Edward D. Robbins, one of the defendant directors, his zeal and effort so far outran his physical strength that he collapsed in the court room and was in a critical condition even on the day when he summed up before the jury. He was made prosecuting attorney for the Borough Court of

Stamford at the time it was first created, and for several years was prosecuting attorney of Fairfield County Court of Common Pleas, a position he resigned upon becoming a member of the New London law firm, Brandegee, Kenealy, Brennan & Whittlesey. His career at the bar was exceedingly honorable and successful, his reputation for clear, logical, eloquent presentation of cases to court and jury being very high.

Mr. Kenealy's political and legislative career was one of deep interest and value. As a young man he supported the principle of the Democratic party, and even as a novice in politics his intelligence, sound judgment, and tact in dealing with men, his ready eloquence in both dress and debate, marking him as a natural leader. When James G. Blaine became the candidate of the Republican party in 1884, Mr. Kenealy openly supported him, although it involved much self-sacrifice and a sundering of former political friendships and advantages. But he was credited with honesty of purpose, and none could deny his sincere belief that he was doing the right thing in following his convictions. His change retarded his advancement in politics for a time, and it was several years before he attained that prominence which gave rank with the leading Republicans of his State. But that time did come, and he was one of the men who gave strength to his party. His legislative career was a notable one. He first sat in the Connecticut House of Representatives in 1897, and in 1899 was reëlected. During his latter term he was the Republican floor leader and chairman of the Judiciary Committee. In 1901 he was again elected, and in that year was chosen Speaker of the House. In 1903 he was elected State Senator, and in that body he also rose to leadership. In 1905 he was again elected a member of the





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House. In that year Samuel Fessenden was a candidate for United States Senator from Connecticut, and Mr. Kenealy was in charge of his candidacy as chief lieutenant. At the Republican State Convention of 1904, Mr. Kenealy was chosen chairman of the State Central Committee, a post he ably filled for eight years. He waged an aggressive campaign that year, and so clear was his vision and so accurate his information that he was able to closely predict the majority Connecticut gave in the November election. As State chairman he attended many conventions and councils of party leaders of national importance, and enjoyed the friendship of both Presidents Roosevelt and Taft. He retired from leadership in 1912. He was an ardent supporter of Senator Brandegee, and it was an open secret that to Mr. Kenealy a large share of the credit of his election was due. He also favored the nomination of George L. Lilley for governor in 1908, although he was upon friendly terms with Everett J. Lake, his opponent. His position was a difficult one, and required the exercise of all the tact for which he was famed. But his success as a political leader was largely due to his ability to so read human nature, and harmonize such discordant conditions, and keep pace within the party. He would go to any reasonable length to settle factional differences, and was usually successful in his efforts. In the presidential campaign of 1912, Mr. Kenealy made many speeches in behalf of Mr. Taft, but he clearly foresaw Republican defeat, knowing that "a house divided against itself must surely fall." But he campaigned with his usual vigor and did his best to stem the tide. During the senatorial campaign of 1914 he valiantly supported the claims of Senator Brandegee, and during the legislative ses-

sion of 1915 he attended numerous hearings, and was frequently at the capitol.

In Stamford he was a recognized party leader, and a general favorite in the Suburban Club and the many other organizations, professional, political, fraternal and social, to which he belonged in Stamford, and in other cities. He was a member of the Knights of Columbus, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, Thames Club of New London, Algonquin Club of Bridgeport, New York Republican Club, Hartford Club, Stamford Yacht Club, and the Metabetchowan Fishing and Game Club.

Mr. Kenealy married Elizabeth Fagan, who survives him, daughter of Matthew Fagan, of Hartford. Their four children are: Matthew H., prosecuting attorney of the City Court of Stamford, member of the State Legislature, and a member of the law firm of Fessenden & Kenealy; Edward, clerk of the State Senate; James, and Bessie.

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### FOSTER, Arthur Leon,

#### **Man of Enterprise.**

The first that is known about the name of Foster was about the year 1050 when Sir Richard Forrester went from Normandy over to England, accompanied by his brother-in-law, William the Conqueror, and his father Baldwin IV, whose wife was Adela, daughter of Robert, King of France. He participated in the victorious battle of Hastings.

The name was first Forrester, then Forrester, and then Foster. It signified one who had care of wild lands; one who loved the forest, a characteristic trait which has marked the bearers of the name through all the centuries that have followed. The Fosters seem to have located in the northern counties of England, and in the early centuries of English history

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participated in many a sturdy encounter with their Scottish foes. The name is mentioned in "Marmion," and in the "Lay of the Last Minstrel." During its existence the Foster family has been a hardy, persevering and progressive race, almost universally endowed with an intense, nervous energy; there have been many instances of high attainments; a bearer of the name has been, *ex-officio*, vice-president of the Republic (Hon. Lafayette S. Foster, president pro tem of the Senate during Andrew Johnson's administration); another, Hon. John W. Foster, of Indiana, was premier of President Harrison's cabinet; another, Hon. Charles Foster, of Ohio, was Secretary of the Treasury. Many have attained high positions in financial life and many have gained prominence in military affairs. The record of Major-general John G. Foster through the Mexican War and the War of the Rebellion stamped him as a soldier without fear and without reproach. Professor Bell is the reputed and accredited inventor of the telephone, but before that distinguished man had ever conceived the plan of electric transmission of the human voice, Joseph Foster, of Keene, New Hampshire, a mechanical genius, had constructed and put into actual use a telephone embodying practically the same working plan as the Bell machine. The Foster family has an authentic record covering a period of nearly one thousand years. It has furnished to the world its share of the fruits of toil; it has contributed its share to enterprise and progress. Wherever it appears in the affairs of men, it bears its crest: The iron arm holding the golden javelin poised towards the future.

Reginald Foster, the immigrant, was born in Brunton, England, about 1595, during the reign of Queen Elizabeth, a descendant of an old family of that place.

Tiring of the tyrannic rule of Charles I., he came to America and settled in Ipswich, Massachusetts, about the year 1638. He was accompanied by his wife, Judith, five sons and two daughters. He was one of the first settlers of the town of Ipswich, where he lived to an extreme old age with as much peace and happiness as was compatible with his circumstances in the settlement of a new country. He was held in high respect by his fellow-citizens and held many town offices, among them being surveyor of highways. His wife, Judith, died in October, 1664, and he died between March 5 and May 30, 1681.

Isaac Foster, son of Reginald and Judith Foster, was born in England, in 1630, coming to America with his father when a boy of eight years. He resided in Ipswich, near Topsfield, Massachusetts, and was sixty-two years of age when he died in March, 1692. He was thrice married, and the father of fourteen children. His first marriage was May 5, 1658, to Mary Jackson, who died November 27, 1677.

Jacob Foster, son of Isaac and his first wife Mary (Jackson) Foster, was born in Ipswich, February 9, 1662. As early as 1686 he removed to Topsfield, where all of his children were baptized. In 1718 he removed to Lebanon, Connecticut, where he and his second wife, Mary Edwards, were admitted to the church July 6, 1718.

John Foster, son of Jacob and Mary (Edwards) Foster, was born in Ipswich, September 11, 1702, removed to Topsfield, and later with his father to Lebanon, where he owned the covenant, December 3, 1727. About the year 1741 he moved to Deerfield, Massachusetts, and served in the French and Indian War from 1747 to 1749. He was a sergeant in Captain Samuel Child's Company, and also served in the later French War, 1754

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to 1756. He settled at Bernardston, Massachusetts, about 1757, and died in 1758, at the Burke Fort, buried in the old cemetery of that place. He married, in Lebanon, Connecticut, August 26, 1724, Hannah, daughter of Peter and Abigail (Higley) Thorp.

John (2) Foster, son of John (1) and Hannah (Thorp) Foster, was born in Deerfield, Massachusetts, in 1744. He served in the French and Indian Wars and was also in the Revolutionary War. His name appears on Major John Burke's enlistment roll, ending November 30, 1758, and he was in Captain Israel Williams's Company, stationed in Colerain, October 19, 1756, to January 23, 1757. In the years 1764 and 1769 he held the office of hog-reeve; fence viewer, 1763-64; sealer of the market, 1764; surveyor of highways, 1764 and 1766; tithing-man, 1765 and 1768; sealer of leather, 1773-77-78-79 and 1780. He died July 10, 1810. He married (first) in Deerfield, April 24, 1779, Mindwell Atherton, daughter of Oliver and Mary (Severance) Atherton, born November 4, 1766, and died about 1790.

John (3) Foster, son of John (2) and Mindwell (Atherton) Foster, was born in Deerfield, July 29, 1780, and removed at an early age to Vermont where he married and settled.

John (4) Foster, son of John (3) Foster, was born in Moretown, Vermont, where he married Ruth Rich, and they had a son, Charles A., of whom further.

Charles A. Foster, son of John (4) Foster, was born March 2, 1822. He followed the occupation of farmer, and served for many years as justice of the peace, residing in Moretown, and died in Barre, Vermont, May 22, 1896. He married, May 22, 1847, Huldah Ann Hathaway, who was born September 24, 1824, in East Montpelier, eldest child of Paul

Cook and Clarissa Harlow (Hamblin) Hathaway. They were the parents of ten children: 1. Ella H., born March 23, 1848. 2. Charles Francis, born September 15, 1849. 3. John E., born November 15, 1851. 4. Mary Jane, born May 15, 1853. 5. Julia E., born September 27, 1854. 6. Charles Fremont, born June 1, 1856. 7. Arthur Leon, of further mention. 8. Jessie J., born March 6, 1864. 9. Carrie R., born February 28, 1866. 10. Earnest H., born July 25, 1867.

Arthur Leon Foster, fourth son and seventh child of Charles A. and Huldah Ann (Hathaway) Foster, was born January 19, 1858, in Moretown, Vermont. He was reared on the paternal farm, attending the country schools until eleven years of age, after which he went to reside with an uncle, J. R. Foster, in Clinton, Massachusetts. There he attended the high school, graduating at the age of seventeen years, and immediately entered upon a business career which has proven most brilliant and profitable. His first employment was in the clothing store of the C. B. Harris Company, in Holyoke, Massachusetts, where he worked for one year, and was subsequently with J. H. Dudley Company, in Waterbury, Connecticut, as a salesman. Young Foster developed remarkable talents as a business man, and after two years with the Dudley Company he was employed by the Foster-Besse Company, of Bridgeport, Connecticut, the senior proprietor being his brother. For a short time he managed a store for a wholesale clothing house of Boston, located in Troy, New York, and in 1881 engaged in business on his own account, at Westfield, Massachusetts, having an interest in the establishment conducted by the Besse Company. Lyman W. Besse, the head of what is known as the Besse system of stores, had had a similar experience to that of Mr. Foster,

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and was employed in a store at Westfield, later at Holyoke, and began business in Bridgeport, in 1877. The concern operated by Mr. Foster in Westfield was conducted under the name of the A. L. Foster Company for three years.

On March 4, 1884, Arthur L. Foster established a store in Hartford, locating on Asylum street at the same spot where he still conducts business. His first store occupied less than one-quarter of the space now utilized, and his force consisted of three men besides himself. His roster in that store now embraces fifty-eight people, and the whole three stories of the building are occupied by the business. In 1898 he established a store in Portland, Maine, conducted by the Foster-Avery Company, and subsequently opened a store in Syracuse, New York, under the style of the Besse-Sprague Company, in which he holds a third interest, and he has a similar interest in a store at Kansas City conducted by the Besse-Avery Company. Mr. Foster is connected with twenty-two stores embraced in the Besse system, all of which, except those of Syracuse and Kansas City, are in New England. In his four stores above mentioned an annual business is conducted of more than one and one-half millions of dollars.

Mr. Foster has given but little attention to matters outside of his immense business, and while he entertains settled views on public questions, has never given any time to politics, though he is a steadfast Republican in principle. He is a director of the City Bank & Trust Company, of Hartford, and is a member of the Farmington Country Club. For many years he has been a member of the Asylum Hill Congregational Church, of Hartford. He finds much of his recreation out of doors, is fond of horses and

has owned in his time many fine specimens of this useful and noble animal. In his domestic life Mr. Foster has been especially happy, although his life has been several times saddened by visits of the grim reaper. He married, October 5, 1881, Harriet Benham, a native of Bridgeport, daughter of Junius and Elizabeth (Curtis) Benham, of that city. She died June 24, 1888, and he married (second) July 6, 1897, Josephine Wilkinson, who was born June 16, 1880, in Troy, New York, but was then residing in San Diego, California, a granddaughter of William Wilkinson, a dry goods merchant of Troy, and who resided for many years at the Coronado Hotel, San Diego. Mrs. Foster died in 1906, leaving two children: Marjorie Hathaway, born April 27, 1898, and Cedric Wilkinson, August 31, 1900. The former is now a student in Washington, D. C., and the latter in a military school at Cornwall-on-the-Hudson. Mr. Foster married (third) May 21, 1913, Margery (Gary) Wood, a widow, who died May 12, 1914. He married (fourth) December 6, 1916, Margaret (Packard) de Medina, a widow, of Baltimore, Maryland, daughter of Judge Packard, of that city. They have a daughter, Margaret Virginia, born August 6, 1917.

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### **BRACKETT, Arthur Stone,**

#### **Physician.**

Tracing his ancestry in New England to the year 1629, Dr. Brackett is of the "old stock," but in his own right, as a minister of healing, he has won the high regard of the community in which he located in the autumn of 1896. He is a descendant of Captain Richard Brackett, a hardy pioneer of Braintree, Massachusetts. Captain Brackett was one of the first of his name in New England. He

probably came with Winthrop in 1629, and certainty locates him in the Massachusetts Bay Colony in 1630. In 1629, when he came to New England, he testified that he was born in 1612. According to his tombstone, he died in March, 1690, aged eighty years, a slight discrepancy. He was among the colonists who, with Governor Winthrop at their head, organized the First Church of Boston, he being a member for twelve years prior to his removal to Braintree. He was admitted a freeman in Boston, May 25, 1636, and on November 23, 1636, became a member of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company. He was appointed keeper of the prison by the General Court November 20, 1637, and kept that post many years. Braintree was incorporated a town in 1640, Captain Richard Brackett being an incorporator and one of the early settlers, probably as early as 1641. The letter of dismissal from the First Church of Boston is dated December 5, 1641, according to some authorities; May 8, 1642, by others. He early became one of the town officials, was its first town clerk, was chosen selectman three times, and deputy to the General Court several times. He was sergeant of the Braintree train band, promoted lieutenant, and in 1654 was commissioned captain. He was engaged in the defense of the town during King Philip's War, and all his life was a leader in church, civil, and military affairs in Braintree. He was captain of the military company thirty years, finally being relieved at his own request. He was a prosperous farmer, taught school, settled estates, was licensed to marry and take depositions. He was always busy, and everything he had he earned. He is buried in the north precinct of Braintree, now Quincy, the tombstone stating that:

"HERE LYETH BURIED  
YE BODY OF  
CAPTAIN RICHARD BRACKETT  
DEACON  
Aged 80 years  
Deceased, March 5,  
1690."

The only record of his wife is this entry in the Braintree church book: "Alice, wife of our brother Richard Brackett, signed the Covenant." The date is September 8, 1635. She died in 1689, but no stone marks the place of her burial. Captain Richard Brackett bountifully provided for her in his will, but she died first. They were the parents of eight children: Hannah, married Samuel Kingsley; John, of further mention; Peter, twin with John, lived in Billerica; Rachael, married Simon Crosby; Mary, married Joseph Thompson; James, of Braintree and Boston; Sarah, married Joseph Crosby; Josiah, a deacon of the church at Chelmsford, Massachusetts.

John Brackett, son of Captain Richard Brackett, was baptized May 7, 1637, died March 18, 1687. He lived in Billerica, Massachusetts; was allotted land there in 1660, and took the freeman's oath in 1670. He married (first) September 6, 1661, Hannah French, who died May 9, 1674. He married (second) May 31, 1675, Ruth Ellice (Morse) Ellis, widow of Joseph Ellis, and daughter of John Morse, of Dedham, born in 1611, died in Boston, 1657. John Morse married Annis Chickering, who died in Dedham, September 1, 1693. Mrs. Ruth Ellice Brackett was born in Dedham, June 3, 1637, and died there September 25, 1692. By his first marriage John Brackett had children: Hannah, who married Joseph Boss; Elizabeth, married Daniel Draper; Mary, married Edwin Spaulding; Sarah, Richard, Abigail, Bathsheba, and Samuel. By

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his second wife there were four children: John, died young; Ebenezer, of whom further; John, and Esther.

Ebenezer Brackett, son of John Brackett, was born in Billerica, Massachusetts, October 19, 1677, died in Dedham, Massachusetts, December 7, 1750. His father, John Brackett, removed from Braintree to Billerica in 1660. He was the son of Ruth Ellice (Ellis) Brackett, widow of Joseph Ellis, and second wife of John Brackett. She was a daughter of John Morse, and a granddaughter of Samuel Morse, they among the earliest settlers of Dedham. After being left a widow the second time Mrs. Ruth Ellice Brackett moved to her old home in Dedham with her children, and there Ebenezer became a farmer and land owner, continuing in that quiet occupation until his death. He married, January 21, 1712, Abigail Heale, who died January 23, 1772. In February, 1728, they joined the Dedham church. They were the parents of four children: Abigail, born December 21, 1713, married William Eaton; Ebenezer, born December 21, 1716, a soldier of the Revolution, twice married; Aaron, born October 14, 1717, married Miriam Pond; Samuel, of further mention.

Samuel Brackett, son of Ebenezer Brackett, was born in Dedham, Massachusetts, September 3, 1724, where he always lived, a farmer and real estate owner. He died May 9, 1794. By his wife Elizabeth he had eight children: Samuel, died in infancy; Samuel, born April 4, 1751, a soldier of the Revolution, married Sarah Bullard; Ebenezer, born November 27, 1752, a Revolutionary soldier, married Rebecca Gay; David, born March 12, 1755, a Revolutionary soldier, married Mrs. Susannah Bird; Mary, married Isaac Woodward; William, born May 7, 1762, married Emma Lauchlen; John,

born July 17, 1764, married Abigail Tilton; Solomon, of further mention.

Solomon Brackett, son of Samuel and Elizabeth Brackett, was born October 12, 1766, in Dedham, Massachusetts, died in Framingham, Massachusetts, August 19, 1842. He settled in West Dedham, where he was a member of a military company. He was a man short in stature, somewhat stout, with regular features, wore no beard, and in his old age had snow white hair. About 1800 he moved to Framingham, Massachusetts, where, for a time, he ran a blacksmith shop, then opened a bakery which was noted for its excellent cake and gingerbread. He married Lydia Parkhurst. Children, order of birth not known: Ruby, never married; Josiah P., married Susan Edmonds, and left a son, Solomon; Tepley; Amos, a skilled veterinarian, married Almira Morse, and left issue; Eliza, married Samuel Cutting; Mary Woodward, married Gilbert Childs; David Kellogg; Lydia Kingsbury, married Elbridge G. Eaton; William, of further mention.

William Brackett, youngest son of Solomon and Lydia (Parkhurst) Brackett, was of Framingham, Massachusetts. He married Mary P. Smith. Children: Ellen Lucretia, married Reuben W. Bacon, and had issue: Elsie, Eldon, and Ernest Bacon; Frank Arthur, of further mention.

Frank Arthur Brackett, son of William and Mary P. (Smith) Brackett, was born in Framingham, Massachusetts, in 1842, and died in 1915. He was a man of education and noble Christian character. After teaching for more than twenty-five years in Provincetown, Massachusetts, Bridgeport, Connecticut, and Bristol, Connecticut, he was principal of the Northeast School of Hartford, Connecticut. He married Anna J. Stone, daughter of Sumner and Mary Stone. They were the

parents of three sons: Dr. Arthur Stone, of further mention; Dr. William W., deceased; Dr. Edward Sumner; also two daughters: Ella Northrop, married William C. Prentiss, and died in 1901, and Mary I., married Leroy A. Lippitt.

Dr. Arthur Stone Brackett, son of Frank Arthur and Anna J. (Stone) Brackett, was born at Bridgeport, Connecticut, December 27, 1869. He prepared in the high school, entered Yale University, and completed the classical course in 1892, Bachelor of Arts. He pursued medical study at Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, and was graduated Doctor of Medicine, class of 1895. He was interne for one year at the Methodist Hospital in Philadelphia, and in 1896 located in Bristol, Connecticut, where he has since been in continuous practice. He is a member of the American Medical Society, the Connecticut State Medical and Hartford County Medical associations, and is highly regarded by a large clientele. He is affiliated with Franklin Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons; is a member of the school board, serving since 1900; local food director, on behalf of the government; medical inspector on behalf of the school board; a member of the Congregational church, and in his political views, Republican.

Dr. Brackett married, November 20, 1901, Antoinette Newell, daughter of Edward E. and Piera Henderson Root Newell. Dr. and Mrs. Brackett are the parents of: Naomi, born June 29, 1903; Mary, born June 14, 1905; and Constance, born November 12, 1907.

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**MITCHELL, George Welch,**

**Man of Affairs.**

The history of the business now known as The J. R. Mitchell & Son Company is one of deep interest, covering as it does

a period of one hundred and forty-five years, during which a store was owned and conducted by members of the Mitchell family in Bristol, Connecticut. Not the least interesting character in this period of a century and a half is George Welch Mitchell, who for more than half a century was connected with the business as a boy, clerk, and partner, he but recently retiring from the company through the sale of his stock interest. The Mitchell store was founded in Bristol, in 1773, by William Mitchell, born in Scotland, August 30, 1748, who came to Connecticut, a lad of twelve years, locating first in Danbury in 1760. From Danbury he went to Killingly, thence to Bristol (then New Cambridge), in 1773, and there he became a dyer and fuller of cloth, and that was the beginning of his famed business. During its nearly a century and a half of existence the lines handled have been clothing, dry goods, and general merchandise, and its locations have been many, changing with the trend of population and growth of the town. It was moved to its present location in 1881, but there have been extensive alterations, enlargements and improvements made in the building since that year.

William Mitchell, the founder, returned to Scotland, just before the Revolution to perfect himself in his trade of dyer and fuller, and when he returned to America entered the Revolutionary army, and was engaged at the battle of White Plains. Later he was taken from the ranks, and made saltpetre, which was used in the manufacture of gunpowder. When peace came he returned to Bristol and resumed business as a general merchant, his place of business, The Old Hart Store on the North Side, and there was in business until his death, March 12, 1806. William Mitchell married, May 23, 1771, Mary Alton, born April 28, 1754, at Pomfret, Connecti-

cut, died at Bristol, Connecticut, February 23, 1823, the daughter of William A. Alton. They were the parents of nine children, his great-grandson, George W. Mitchell, being the owner of the family Bible in which William Mitchell recorded the birth of each child in his own handwriting. Children: 1. Lucy, born December 19, 1772; she married, May 3, 1790, Silas Bundy. 2. George, of further mention, grandfather of George Welch Mitchell, of Bristol. 3. Polly, born October 19, 1776, died November 20, 1795. 4. Thomas, born February 8, 1779, died February 1, 1852; married (first), in 1801, Harriet Thompson, who died September 15, 1809, aged twenty-three years, leaving issue; married (second) in 1811, Esther Humiston, who died April 18, 1814; married (third), October 17, 1814, Amanda Lee, who died October 19, 1847, leaving issue. 5. William Alton, born January 10, 1780, died September 13, 1804; he married Betsey Thompson, born September 4, 1784, died October 8, 1813, and left a son. 6. John Smith, born February 18, 1783, died August 18, 1849; he married, October 10, 1806, Sarah Shelton, born August 19, 1788, died September 15, 1864, and left five children. 7. Almira, born May 5, 1787, died April 12, 1860; she married (first) Samuel Dutton, (second) Leicester Carrington, and had issue by both. 8. Stephen, born November 29, 1789; married (first) Rosetta Talmadge, (second) Mary Ann Talmadge. 9. Samuel Augustus, born March 20, 1792, died December 18, 1868; author of Mitchell's biography; he married, in August, 1815, Rhoda Ann Fuller, and they were the parents of five children.

The line of descent of George Welch Mitchell from William Mitchell continues through George, eldest son of William and Mary (Alton) Mitchell. He was born April 19, 1774, died July 29, 1852; a man

of strong character and marked business ability. He was in the store business with his father and was its sole owner after William Mitchell's death in 1806, until 1840, when he was succeeded by his two sons, George H. and Julius R. Mitchell. George Mitchell was one of the founders of Connecticut Literary Institute at Suffield, Connecticut, was several times a member of the General Assembly, and in 1836 was elected to the State Senate from the Third District. He was one of the bulwarks of the Democratic party in that district. He was the first worshipful master of Franklin Lodge, No. 56, Free and Accepted Masons, of Bristol, and a man highly-esteemed wherever known. He was for forty years a pillar of the Bristol Baptist Church, and a man always to be relied upon to aid in every good cause. While merchandising was his chief interest, he dealt largely in real estate, and at different times was engaged in the manufacture of clocks and saws. He married (first) Hannah Matthews, who died May 8, 1808, aged thirty-two years, the mother of six children. He married (second) Almira Gridley Andrews, who died March 2, 1816, the mother of two children. He married (third) Polly Atkins, born February 28, 1785, died December 29, 1857. They were the parents of four children: Carlos Denison, born in September, 1819, died June 22, 1832; Julius R., of whom further, father of George Welch Mitchell; John Wightman, born November 1, 1824, died March 26, 1887; and Juliette, born August 21, 1827, died September 22, 1900.

Julius R. Mitchell, second son of George and Polly (Atkins) Mitchell, was born in Bristol, January 8, 1821, and died February 19, 1899, one of Bristol's most esteemed and influential citizens, as well as the oldest merchant at the time of his death. He was connected with the Mit-

chell store for sixty years. After his marriage he moved the store to the Lester Goodenough house on North street, he having his home over the store. The building of the railroad station caused a turn in the tide of population, and in 1852 the Mitchell store was moved to the south side on the corner now occupied by the Bristol Trust Company. In 1855 he moved to the corner of South and Main streets, and there conducted the business as the Bristol Trading Company, Julius R. Mitchell, secretary. He was a good advertiser, and a large yellow poster which he issued in 1858 proved he was alive to a good advertising opportunity. This poster was issued at the laying of the first Atlantic cable, and showed the British lion and the American eagle coming nearer and nearer, and underneath was an invitation to the people of Bristol to come nearer to Mitchell's store, where bargains abound. In 1866 he bought out the entire outside interest held in the Bristol Trading Company, and purchased the building at South and Main streets, of Alphonso Barnes, which he moved to the spot on Main street, just below the bridge, and now occupied by the W. H. Cleveland Bargain Store. There he opened in May, 1866, as J. R. Mitchell & Company, and admitted two new partners, Mosley H. Mitchell, his nephew, who died in 1868, and Charles G. Wightman, who retired soon after. Julius R. Mitchell then continued the business alone until 1881, when his son, George Welch Mitchell, became a partner, the firm name then becoming J. R. Mitchell & Son. Mr. Mitchell, like his father, represented Bristol three times in the General Assembly, and once in the State Senate, and was keenly alive to every opportunity to serve his district. He was a director of the Bristol Savings Bank and the Bristol Brass & Clock Company; also

president of the Bristol Manufacturing Company. He was a lifelong Democrat, and from March 6, 1836, until his death, February 19, 1899, was a devoted member of the Bristol Baptist Church. He married, January 21, 1845, Drusilla Welch, born April 23, 1825, died April 11, 1903, daughter of George Welch, and sister of Elisha N. Welch, well-known citizens of Bristol. Children: George Welch, of further mention; Helen Juliet, born March 8, 1852, died August 24, 1854; Annie Juliet, born July 11, 1856, married W. J. Isaacson, of Cincinnati, Ohio, February 18, 1892; and Julia Niles, born February 10, 1861.

George Welch Mitchell, eldest of the four children of Julius R. and Drusilla (Welch) Mitchell, was born in Bristol, November 1, 1849, and there yet resides retired from business cares. He was educated in the Bristol public schools, and at Williston Seminary, Easthampton, Massachusetts, and when young entered his father's employ as clerk, his salary \$50 annually in addition to his board, that being the customary pay for beginners in business. He continued a clerk until 1881, then was admitted a partner, the firm, J. R. Mitchell & Son, then having its beginning. The clothing department was moved to the present building in 1881, and the dry goods department not until 1883. Dry goods and clothing were both handled until 1899, then after the death of Julius R. Mitchell the dry goods department was closed out to A. J. Muzzy & Company, and the entire Mitchell store given over to the clothing stock.

An interesting item concerning the Mitchell store is the long periods of service of both owners and employees. W. T. Smith came with J. R. Mitchell in 1871, and was with the business until his death in November, 1916, forty-five years. After the death of J. R. Mitchell and in

the absence of George Welch Mitchell, Mr. Smith acted as manager. C. S. Cook, who died March, 1916, had been with the Mitchells twenty-eight years, and George A. Warner was their clerk for sixteen years, then was postmaster for eighteen years, and is now again connected with the store. John B. Churchill has also been with the house over twenty-five years, and Harry C. Russell, now local manager, was in the employ of the Mitchells eighteen years when he with his partner purchased the business, February 1, 1918. George Welch Mitchell was connected with the business for fifty-two years.

After the death of his honored father in 1899, Mr. Mitchell continued the business as J. R. Mitchell & Son until 1916, when with his sisters, Mrs. Isaacson and Julia N. Mitchell, the business was incorporated as The J. R. Mitchell & Son Company, under which name it yet operates, although J. R. Mitchell passed away nineteen years ago, and George Welch Mitchell and his sisters disposed of their interests, February 1, 1918, and Mr. Mitchell retired to the ease and comfort a continuously active business life of fifty-two years entitles him to. He early developed strong, executive, business ability, and with his own mercantile business well-organized and smoothly-running he became interested in other Bristol enterprises and corporations, notably the E. W. Welch Manufacturing Company, of which he was assistant secretary-treasurer from August, 1885, to February, 1897, when he was elected secretary-treasurer; a director since 1887 of the Bristol National Bank, and succeeded his father as a director of the Bristol Brass Company. He also served Bristol as a member of the Board of Fire Commissioners. The E. W. Welch Manufacturing Company was one of the large clock

manufacturing plants of the country. Like his honored father Mr. Mitchell has been a strong pillar of support to the Bristol Baptist Church, having been a member since May, 1871, his time, business ability, and means having been freely bestowed to further those of the Mitchell name who preceded him.

George Welch Mitchell married, October 22, 1873, Eva L. Dunbar, born November 4, 1852, daughter of Edward Lucius and Julia (Warner) Dunbar. Mrs. Mitchell is also a devoted member of the Baptist church.

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**HITCHCOCK, Arthur Cornwall,**

**Prominent Manufacturer.**

The call of business drew John A. Hitchcock back to the land of his ancestors, England, and there his son, Arthur Cornwall Hitchcock, now a prosperous manufacturer of Bristol, Connecticut, was born. The Hitchcock family in England is an ancient one, the American ancestor, Matthias, believed to have come from Wiltshire, where the name is found, back to the time of William the Conqueror, "Hitch" being the old nurse name for Richard, and "Cock" the ordinary diminutive. The American ancestor, Matthias Hitchcock, born about 1610, died November 16, 1669, came from London, England, on the barque, "Susan and Ellen," in the spring of 1635, being then twenty-five years of age. He received, in July, 1636, twenty-three acres in the Great Dividends at Watertown, Massachusetts, and in 1639 his name appears in the records of New Haven, Connecticut, where he was one of the original signers of the fundamental agreement made "on the fowerth of the month called June 1639." He was also one of the five purchasers of South End Neck, now East Haven, Connecticut, where the five dwelt after

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1651. His name is found in the "list of planters" prepared before 1641, and also in the records of 1643. On January 5, 1647, he was fined five shillings for "Wilful neglect to walk ye round when the officers called him." November 7, 1648, he was late to training but excused as body had not moved; December, 1651, by William Andrews' order, Matthias Hitchcock, with Edward Hitchcock and two others, bought land by the seaside beyond the Cove, paying the town one penny per acre for 500 acres; January 4, 1643, was fined one shilling for being late at training; March 7, 1643, was fined three shillings and four pence for disorder on his watch; November 6, 1649, was fined for refusal to watch; March 10, 1646, his seat in the meeting house was assigned him. His wife, Elizabeth, died in 1676.

John Hitchcock, son of Matthias Hitchcock, is believed to have been born in New Haven, Connecticut, about 1650. He was one of the original proprietors of Wallingford, Connecticut, that town being founded in 1670, his residence dating from 1676. He styled himself "landowner," "yeoman," and "planter," in different records, and was a surveyor, laying out Litchfield county by order of the Connecticut Legislature. The inventory of his estate showed him the owner of 183 acres, and personal property at £302. He married, January 18, 1670, Abigail Merriman, daughter of Captain Nathaniel Merriman of the New Haven County Dragoons, who served in the Pequot War, and was deputy to the General Court for several years.

Matthias (2) Hitchcock, son of John and Abigail (Merriman) Hitchcock, was born in Wallingford, May 26, 1688, his will admitted to probate in February, 1763. He married, December 27, 1710, Thankful Andrews.

Jason Hitchcock, son of Matthias (2) and Thankful (Andrews) Hitchcock, was born August 16, 1718, died April 24, 1802, or as a church record states, August 27, 1808. He married, October 23, 1754, Thankful Andrews.

Captain Ichabod Hitchcock, son of Jason and Thankful (Andrews) Hitchcock, was born in Cheshire, Connecticut, December 18, 1756, died May 16, 1820. He enlisted in church one Sunday morning in Captain James Arnold's company, Colonel David Wooster's regiment, this command being raised on the first call for troops in April and May, 1775. He was in New York; guarded stock on Long Island during the summer, and about September 28 his regiment was ordered by Congress to the Northern department under General Schuyler. He took part in the operations along Lake George and Lake Champlain, assisted in the reduction of St. John's in October, was stationed at Montreal, fought at Quebec under Benedict Arnold, and later saw service along the Hudson. Captain Ichabod Hitchcock was a selectman of Cheshire, settling the controversy between the towns of Hampden, Wallingford, and Cheshire over boundaries. He married Lydia Cook, who died November 5, 1814.

Pliny Hitchcock, son of Captain Ichabod and Lydia (Cook) Hitchcock, was born in Cheshire, June 30, 1791, died March 16, 1864. He married, September 2, 1813, Sally Bradley, whose ancestor, William Bradley, was an officer in Cromwell's Army, and came to New England in 1643 or 1644. They were the parents of John Augustus Hitchcock, of further mention, and the grandparents of Arthur Cornwall Hitchcock, also of mention in this review, one of Connecticut's oldest and most honorable families.

John Augustus Hitchcock was born in Cheshire, Connecticut, March 7, 1831, and

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died in London, England, April 14, 1912. He attended the district schools and Episcopal Academy, of Cheshire, whence he was graduated, going thence to a relative, Peter Hitchcock, chief justice of the Supreme Court of Ohio. After his return East he purchased a general store in Cheshire, and continued in business until 1865. Intimately acquainted with officers on the staff of General Sherman, he visited the South, and on his return to Connecticut he, with Edward Stevens, president of the New Haven Clock Company, took over the business of Jerome & Company, Limited, of Liverpool, England. Immediately after his marriage, May 2, 1866, to Frances Maria Rice, daughter of Hezekiah Rice of Cheshire, Connecticut, he sailed for England, on the Cunard steamship, "Africa," a sidewheel steamer of small tonnage, eighteen days being consumed on the voyage. His reception in England was far from pleasant, feeling in connection with the shutdown of cotton imports due the war still rankling in the British mind. This being the situation, business dealings required the greatest diplomacy and tact in order to disarm the prejudice against American goods. The British government was for some time the best customer, for, according to an import law, all imports undervalued in the appraiser's eye might be taken by the custom's officers on payment of ten per cent. advance over declared price, the confiscated goods being then sold at auction. The English trade not understanding the manufacture of American clocks found difficulty in keeping them in repair, and in their perplexity threw their unsold stock back on the importers. After a few such experiences the custom officials deemed the declared values equitable, and permitted their importation without further trouble. As the British and American merchants became acquainted, busi-

ness flourished, and imports of clocks from the United States increased rapidly. At this time Elgin, Waltham, and Waterbury watches, and other American goods were introduced, the English business requiring that Mr. Hitchcock make yearly visits to the United States. As one of the first American merchants in England, he was eagerly sought by later arrivals and generously he aided his countrymen with advice, time, and often with funds. He continued in England until 1904, when he retired, selling out his interests in England, and returning to the United States. He located in Springfield, Massachusetts, where he continued president of the Hitchcock Supply Company until 1910, when he sailed for England, for a short visit, but remained there with his daughter until his death, April 14, 1912. A man of wide experience in the business world, he did much to foster good feelings between the two countries, and, in spite of all inducements, he jealously guarded his American citizenship, advising his countrymen in England to do likewise. He never accepted public office but did much in his quiet way to better conditions for the employees, and in local affairs took a deep interest. He was an elder of the Presbyterian church, and was in sympathy with all forward movements.

John Augustus Hitchcock married (first) in Cheshire, Connecticut, May 2, 1866, Frances Maria Rice, who died in 1878, daughter of Hezekiah Rice of Cheshire. She was a descendant of Robert Royce, who is of record in Boston in 1631; was made a freeman in 1634, and was one of the disarmed in 1637 as a supporter of Mrs. Hutchinson in her revelation of Wheelwright. He was a constable in New London, Connecticut, in 1660, and representative in 1661. Mrs. Hitchcock's great-grandfather, Ezekiel Royce, was a

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justice of the peace, and served as a lieutenant in the French and Indian War. Her grandfather, Ezekiel Rice, was a sergeant in Captain John Conch's company, and marched on the Alarm at Lexington, April 19, 1775, and saw service later. Mr. and Mrs. Hitchcock were the parents of four children: 1. Edward Stevens, who died in Springfield, Massachusetts, in 1912; married, in Kobe, Japan, Agnes Wilkie Paton, who, since 1914, has been a Red Cross nurse in France; their only son, Cyril Augustus Hitchcock, born in Kobe, Japan, and educated in Springfield, Massachusetts, and Ithaca, New York, a subaltern in The King's Own Shropshire regiment, was killed in action at Ypres, Belgium, April 26, 1916. 2. Arthur Cornwall, of further mention. 3. Frederick Pliny, married Alice Ruth Day, of New Haven, Connecticut. 4. Emma Rice, who died in infancy. Mr. Hitchcock married (second) in 1880, Ellen Cordelia Blake, daughter of Dr. Amos S. Blake, of Waterbury, Connecticut. They were the parents of a daughter, Helen, born in 1882, married, in 1909, Ernest Hannay, of London, England.

Arthur C. Hitchcock, son of John Augustus and Frances Maria (Rice) Hitchcock, was born in the parish of Wallasey, Cheshire, England, March 22, 1871. He was a student at Wallasey Grammar School, one of the eighteen schools founded by Edward VI., early in the sixteenth century, and after graduation, therefrom, prepared for college at the Edinburgh Institution, Edinburgh, Scotland. In 1888 he came to the United States with a view to studying law, but finding he arrived too late to enter college that year, returned to England. There he tutored privately until January, 1889, when he decided to enter the employ of Jerome & Company, Limited, of Liverpool, importers and manufacturers of

American clocks, watches, etc., a company founded by Chauncey Jerome of Bristol and New Haven, Connecticut. He remained with Jerome & Company until 1893, then on July 1, of that year, sailed for New York, becoming an accountant for E. S. Wheeler & Company, of New Haven, Connecticut, jobbers of plumbers' supplies. In the summer of 1895 he transferred his services to the Waterbury Brass Company, of Waterbury, Connecticut, in turn filling most creditably the positions of accountant, credit-man, sales manager, assistant to the treasurer and to the general manager. In 1905 an opportunity was offered him, together with George W. Seeton, of securing control of the Ideal Plating Company of Boston, Massachusetts, manufacturers of bicycle accessories. That business he continued very successfully until 1909, when they moved to a newly-equipped factory in Marlboro, Massachusetts, which soon afterward was destroyed by fire, frozen mains rendering it impossible to save the building. After disposing of such of the business as remained to him after the fire, Mr. Hitchcock entered the employ of the New Departure Manufacturing Company, as assistant sales manager. In 1913 he was promoted to the position of sales manager, and in 1915 was elected a director and secretary of the company, his present position.

In 1894 Mr. Hitchcock enlisted in the New Haven Grays, and on moving to Waterbury enlisted in Company A, Second Regiment, National Guard. In 1903 he became battalion quartermaster, with the rank of second lieutenant, on the staff of Major John Q. Jilson, was later promoted to first lieutenant and adjutant, and placed upon the retired list in 1906. He is a member of the Waterbury Club, the Veteran Grays' Association, Sons of the American Revolution, Founders and

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Patriots of America, is a thirty-second degree member of the Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite in Masonry, and affiliated with several fraternal organizations.

Mr. Hitchcock married, June 30, 1916, Ruth Harriet Thayer, a graduate of Brown University, who was born at Hopkinton, New Hampshire, daughter of Rev. Herbert E. and Mary (Barney) Thayer of ancient New England family. Among those of note in the paternal family is Sarah Averill, hanged as a witch, June 2, 1692; Ralph Wheelock, the ancestor of the first two presidents of Dartmouth College; and Ebenezer Town, an officer of the Revolutionary Army. On the maternal side the list includes: John Howland, John Tillie, Francis Cooke, who came over in the Mayflower; Rev. Thomas Shepherd, a graduate of Cambridge, England, who is responsible for the locating of Harvard College at Cambridge, Massachusetts; Robert Washington, an ancestor of President Washington; Robert Hamilton, Robert Webster, and Thomas Avery, Revolutionary officers, the last named a member of Congress. Mr. and Mrs. Hitchcock are the parents of a son, John Thayer Hitchcock, born June 29, 1917.

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### HALE, Chester Kellogg,

**Tobacco Producer and Dealer.**

Perhaps it is not too much to say that no other in the United States has contributed more to the practical development of tobacco culture than the subject of this notice. He has succeeded in a northern clime in producing the finest quality of this product, and his operations have enlarged the fund of human knowledge concerning the development of this industry. Mr. Hale is dominated by the persevering nature and keen insight peculiar to the race developed in the New

England section, and has inherited from worthy ancestors qualities to make men leaders of their fellows. There have been in New England three large families of the name of Hale, coming from the three counties of Kent, Hertford and Gloucester in England. The Hale family of America has retained the coat-of-arms of the family of Kent, from which it is doubtless descended. The coat-of-arms is as follows:

*Arms*—Gules, three broad arrows feathered argent.

The men of the name have always been noted for their size and strength. The Hales of Glastonbury are descended from two brothers, Thomas and Samuel, who came to Connecticut at an early date. Samuel Hale was at Hartford in 1637, and received "the lot" for services in the Pequot War. In 1639 he owned land in Hartford on the east side of the river, but in 1643 he was a resident of Wethersfield. In 1655 he resided in Norwalk, and although he returned to Wethersfield in 1660, he did not sell all his property in Norwalk before 1669. While residing in Norwalk he represented that town in the General Court in 1656-57-60. After his return to Wethersfield he hired the Governor Welles estate from the "overseers," which appears to have been on the east side of the river, according to testimony in a case for damage from want of repairs, tried in 1671. It may serve to throw light upon the inconveniences of those days to mention that this house had no stairs leading into the chamber, the second story being reached by means of a ladder. Samuel Hale died in 1693. His wife's name was Mary, and they had eight children.

Their eldest son, Lieutenant Samuel Hale, born in 1645, died November 18, 1711. He was one of the prominent men

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of Glastonbury in his day, serving as justice of the peace, and as deputy to the General Court from 1695 to 1706. In the Colonial records the following appears: "This court confirms Sergeant Samuel Welles Captain of the train band in the town of Glastonbury, Sergeant Samuel Hale lieutenant and to be commissioned accordingly." Lieutenant Samuel Hale was married (first) in 1679, to Ruth, daughter of Thomas Edwards. She died December 26, 1682. He married (second) in 1695, Mary, daughter of Samuel and Elizabeth (Hollister) Welles, born November 23, 1666, in Wethersfield, died February 18, 1715.

Their eldest child, Captain Jonathan Hale, born August 21, 1696, in Glastonbury, died there July 2, 1772. He married November 28, 1717, Sarah Talcott, born October 30, 1699, died January 15, 1743, daughter of Deacon Benjamin and Sarah (Hollister) Talcott.

The Talcott family is of ancient English origin, bearing coat-of-arms:

*Arms*—Argent on a pale sable, three roses of the field.

*Crest*—A demi griffin erased argent, wings endorsed, collared sable, charged with three roses of the first.

*Motto*—*Virtus sola nobilitas.*

John Talcott, a descendant of the Warwickshire family, was living in Colchester, County Essex, England, before 1558. He died there, leaving a large estate. His first wife was a Welles, and was the mother of John Talcott, who died early in 1604, before his father's death. He married Anne, daughter of William Skinner, of Braintree, County Essex, England, who survived him with seven children, receiving his homestead in Braintree by will.

Their eldest son, John Talcott, born in Braintree, embarked for New England,

June 22, 1632, in the ship "Lion," and settled at Cambridge, Massachusetts, where he was admitted freeman November 6, 1632; was deputy to the General Court in 1634-5-6, and also selectman. In 1636 he sold his lands, being the fifth in magnitude in the town, and removed with Rev. Thomas Hooker, becoming one of the founders of the city of Hartford, Connecticut. In the previous year he had had a house built there on the site of the present North Baptist Church. He sat with the first court of magistrates, 1637-39; was deputy from Hartford, 1639-52; assistant, 1652-60; treasurer of the colony 1654-60; commissioner of the united colonies, 1656-58. In the records he is described as "the worshipful Mr. John Talcott." He married Dorothy, daughter of John and Alice (Carrington) Mott, of Wiston, County Suffolk, England, who died in February, 1670.

Their second son, Captain Samuel Talcott, born about 1634-5, in Cambridge, graduated at Harvard College, in 1658, lived in Wethersfield, Connecticut, where he was admitted a freeman in 1662, was commissioner 1669 to 1684, deputy to the General Court during the same years, secretary of the October session in the last year. On May 16, 1676, he was made one of a committee to "order such measures as shall be necessary to attend to in the intervals of the general court." He was lieutenant of the Wethersfield train band, appointed May 12, 1677; lieutenant of the Hartford County Troop, appointed October 14, 1679; captain, October 16, 1681. He commanded the company of dragoons sent to Deerfield at the outbreak of King William's War, 1670, and from 1683 until his death, except in 1688, served as assistant. The inventory of his estate, taken December 21, 1691, showed a value of £2181, 1s. and 6d. His will was written by himself, and though unwit-

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nessed, was accepted by the court because his hand writing was so well known. He married, November 7, 1661, Hannah, daughter of Captain Elizur and Hannah (Pynchon) Holyoke, granddaughter of William Pynchon, the founder of Springfield. She died in Wethersfield, February 7, 1678.

Their son, Deacon Benjamin Talcott, was born March 1, 1674, in Wethersfield, lived in that part of the town now Glastonbury, where he settled in 1699, and died November 17, 1727. His farm, received by will of his father, was on Main street, Glastonbury, and fortified as a garrison house. For more than two centuries it remained in possession of his descendants, and the house was torn down in 1851. He was lieutenant and captain of the train band, and left a substantial estate. He married, January 5, 1699, Sarah Hollister, born October 25, 1676, died October 15, 1715, daughter of John and Sarah (Goodrich) Hollister. She was descended from John Hollister, of the Hollister family, of Bristol, England, who settled in Wethersfield, in 1642, was freeman the next year, and died April, 1665. He married Johanna, daughter of Richard and Alice (Gaylord) Treat. They were the parents of John (2) Hollister, born 1642-44, died in Glastonbury, November 11, 1711. He married, November 20, 1667, Sarah Goodrich, daughter of William and Sarah (Marvin) Goodrich, and they were the parents of Sarah Hollister, wife of Deacon Benjamin Talcott. Sarah Talcott, daughter of Deacon Benjamin and Sarah (Hollister) Talcott, became the wife of Captain Jonathan Hale, as above noted.

Their eldest son, Jonathan Hale, was born February 1, 1721, and died between February 8, 1773, and December 25, 1776. He married, January 18, 1743, Elizabeth Welles, born November 15,

1722, in Glastonbury, daughter of Colonel Thomas and Martha (Pitkin) Welles, a descendant of Governor Thomas Welles, who was one of the most active and valuable citizens in the pioneer colony on the Connecticut river. He was born in 1598 in Essex county, England, and his property there was confiscated for political reasons. He came to America, and in 1637 was a magistrate at Hartford, where he continued twenty-two years to fill that office. In 1654, and in four other years, he was deputy to the General Court; from 1655 to 1658 was Governor of the Connecticut Colony; held other offices of trust and honor; died January 14, 1660, and was buried in Hartford. He married Elizabeth Hart, who died in 1640.

Hon. Samuel Welles, son of Governor Thomas Welles, born about 1630, in England, settled in that part of Wethersfield, which is now Glastonbury. He inherited one-third of his father's large holdings in that section, and was drowned while crossing the river, July 15, 1675. The inventory of his estate made on that day placed its value at £1100. He married Elizabeth, daughter of John and Johanna (Treat) Hollister, early residents of Wethersfield.

Captain Samuel Welles, son of Hon. Samuel Welles, born April 3, 1660, inherited his father's lands in Glastonbury, where he was one of the earliest settlers. He was surveyor for Naubuc in 1689, and died August 28, 1731. He was ancestor of Honorable Gideon Welles, Secretary of the Navy during the Civil War. He married, June 20, 1683, Ruth Rice, born September 29, 1659, in Sudbury, Massachusetts, daughter of Edmund and Mary (Brigham) Rice, granddaughter of Edmund Rice, born in 1594, and came from Barkhamstead, Hertfordshire, England, and settled in Sudbury in 1639. He was deacon of the church there and filled

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many town offices; was one of the first settlers of Marlborough, Massachusetts, where he was appointed to supervise marriages, and died in 1667. His wife, Tamazine, died in Sudbury, June 13, 1654.

Hon. Thomas Welles, third son of Captain Samuel and Ruth (Rice) Welles, was born February 14, 1693, in Glastonbury, where he made his home, and died May 14, 1767. He married, December 28, 1715, Martha Pitkin, born February 28, 1692, in East Hartford, daughter of William and Elizabeth (Stanley) Pitkin, granddaughter of William Pitkin, who came from England in 1659, and was made a freeman at Hartford, October 9, 1662. In that same year he was appointed prosecutor for the Colony; in 1664 he was appointed attorney-general by the King; represented Hartford in the General Court from 1675 to 1690. In 1676 he was treasurer of the Colony and was often a commissioner to the United Colonies; he negotiated with the Indians and Governor Fletcher of New York regarding territory, and was on a committee to establish the line between Massachusetts and Connecticut. His other public activities were large and he was also among the largest planters, owning an extensive tract on the east side of the Connecticut river, and an interest in grist and saw mills at Pitkin Falls. He laid out the main and other streets on the east side. An Episcopalian, his children were baptized in the First Congregational Church, of Hartford, and after his death, in 1694, he was buried in the churchyard of the First Church. He left a large manuscript relating to religious topics, which is still preserved. He married Hannah, only daughter of Ozias Goodwin, born in 1596. Ozias Goodwin came to Hartford with Thomas Hooker. Their son, William Pitkin, was born in 1664, a prominent citi-

zen in many ways, and judge of the court, died in 1775. He married, in 1686, Elizabeth Stanley, born October 24, 1669, died February 12, 1751, daughter of Captain Caleb and Hannah (Cowles) Stanley, granddaughter of Timothy Stanley, born in 1603, in England, and came to Hartford in 1636 with his wife, Elizabeth Bacon.

Elizabeth Welles, third daughter, of Honorable Thomas and Martha (Pitkin) Welles, was born November 15, 1722, became the wife of Jonathan Hale, as previously noted.

Their second son, Elisha Hale, born about 1749, in Glastonbury, was twice married. There is no record of his first wife, who was the mother of Ephraim Hale, born in 1769, in Glastonbury, and died there March 24, 1842. He married Betty Morley, born in 1770, in Glastonbury, died October 30, 1838; both were buried in the South Glastonbury cemetery. He was a farmer by occupation and esteemed as a citizen.

Their son, Chester Hale, was born in December, 1794, in that part of Chatham which is now Portland, and was very early thrown upon his own resources. He found employment in the Portland stone quarries, was industrious and frugal and secured a good start in life. He possessed a good physique, an extraordinary powerful grip, and much more than the ordinary intelligence. Because of his great industry he overtaxed his powers in middle life, and for several years was incapacitated for labor. After a partial recovery he suffered a relapse, which greatly prolonged the period. In the latter part of his life his strength was restored, but he was never able to carry on any great or extensive labors. He married Nancy Chapman, born in 1800, a daughter of Asael Chapman, a ship carpenter, who lost his life by falling from a

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vessel which he had built while it was being launched at Log Landing, Glastonbury. Nancy (Chapman) Hale was a true helpmeet, and during the long illness of her husband her noble and beautiful nature became apparent. She was an excellent manager, trained up her sons well, and like the women of old, "her children rise up and call her blessed." They possessed a good home in Portland, and there she died, February 20, 1881, at the age of eighty-one years, and was buried at the side of her husband in the South Glastonbury Cemetery. He died at the home of his son, Titus Hale, in Portland, February 28, 1854.

Their third son, Titus Hale, was born March 12, 1824, in what is known as the Matson Hill District, in South Glastonbury, and throughout all of his life was among the leading citizens of what is now Portland. As a boy he was accustomed to farm labor, and enjoyed few educational advantages beyond a few winter terms at the district school, and one term at the Glastonbury Academy. Beginning at the age of seventeen years he worked seven successive years in the Portland Quarry, and until his majority his wages went to the support of his parents. He married, December 22, 1846, Mary Kellogg Strong, daughter of Kellogg and Almira (House) Strong. The father was a farmer residing on the site now occupied by Mr. Hale's son, whose name begins this article, and there Titus Hale began life as manager of the farm. Here he demonstrated a keen business ability, as well as great industry, and after five years he purchased the estate then embracing seventy acres, on which he gradually made valuable improvements, and by the purchase of lands made frequent additions to the property. One of his purchases was the Bartlett farm of one hundred twenty acres, and also a wooded

tract of fifty acres. Mr. Hale continued to buy and sell real estate and was long reckoned among the most extensive land owners of his section. The farm on which he lived was among the best cultivated and managed in the town, and there he continued actively engaged until advancing years decided him to dispose of the farm, which he sold to two of his sons. For more than fifty years he lived on the homestead, and passed away honored and respected, April 1, 1904. He retained his faculties with unimpaired vigor until the end. For several years Mr. Hale was a director of the Shaler & Hale Quarry Company, and was a most public-spirited citizen. For a long period he was a member of the Portland Lyceum, which had a wide reputation as a debating club, and of which he was president a number of years. In the conduct of local affairs he was unbiased by partisanship, but in State and National issues sustained the principles of the Democratic party. He filled a large place in the community, and left to his children besides a large inheritance, what is of far greater value, a good name. His wife died July 20, 1898. The character and standing of her children testify to her excellent character as a mother. In 1896 the golden wedding of this worthy couple was celebrated in the home in which they were married, and was a notable social occasion. They were the parents of four sons, only one of whom is now living, and a daughter, Jennie Lind, born March 19, 1851, and died at the age of nineteen years.

Mrs. Hale is a descendant of one of the oldest and most respected families in New England, the Strong family. The American progenitor was Josiah Strong, born in England, in 1626. He emigrated to the colonies and became a tanner in Windsor, Connecticut, and in his day was considered a man of means. He died

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February 20, 1697. He married (second) Elizabeth Warriner, who died June 7, 1684.

Their descendant, Asahel Strong, was born June 22, 1725, and was a farmer in Colchester. He married, June 7, 1744, Betty Crouch. Their son, Adonijah Strong, was born May 21, 1749, and died May 18, 1824. He married Mary Kellogg, daughter of Daniel Kellogg, a farmer of Chatham. Their sixth son, Kellogg Strong, was born October 30, 1791, married Almira House, and they were the parents of Mary Kellogg Strong, who became the wife of Titus Hale, as previously noted.

Chester Kellogg Hale, the second son of Titus and Mary K. (Strong) Hale, was born May 13, 1853, on the paternal homestead, at Gildersleeve, and there grew to manhood under the training of his honored father. He was reared to a life of industry guided by sound principles. He did not lack in energy and ambition, and was early found most useful in the tillage of the homestead. At the Gildersleeve district school he attended the instruction of various able teachers, and subsequently attended the academy at East Greenwich, Rhode Island. His education was completed in Professor Hurlburt's school in Middletown, and on leaving school became associated with his father in the management of his somewhat complicated business interests, and very early in life established a reputation as a good business man. At the age of thirty-four years, in association with his brother Edward S. Hale, he purchased the homestead, and a year later the latter was succeeded by the youngest brother, Harry T. Hale. The two continued to manage the farm until the death of the latter, since which time Chester K. Hale has been the sole owner. He is an excellent example of the practical farmer, wise

and conservative, but progressive, a man of keen business perceptions. For many years he has been a specialist in tobacco culture and his crop is usually reckoned among the best. In time he became a dealer in leaf tobacco, which he purchased extensively for the New York market, and in association with New York dealers, and others, has very widely extended his operations. Mr. Hale has always been known as a skillful buyer, and much of the product in the Connecticut Valley passes through his hands. With other large producers he became one of the organizers of the American Sumatra Tobacco Company, which maintains offices on Main street, East Hartford, and of which he is the general manager. Many thousand acres in the Connecticut River Valley are cultivated or controlled by this concern, who are now the largest growers of leaf tobacco in the world, and a very large amount of shade grown tobacco is produced. The management of the home farm is now placed in the hands of an able superintendent, Otto Josephson, Mr. Hale's nephew, as Mr. Hale's time is entirely taken up by the American Sumatra Tobacco Company's interests. His pastures continue to feed fine cattle, and his home on the slope of the Connecticut River Valley, in Gildersleeve, is always a busy and a cheerful one. Mr. Hale has followed the precepts of his father in politics, and has been somewhat active in the social life of the community, although he has declined to accept any official station. He is a charter member of Portland Lodge, No. 35, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and an active supporter of the Congregational church, of Portland. A man of pleasing personality, he discourses intelligently on topics of general interest, and is popular in the community. He married, April 4, 1877, Lillian Myers, who was born April 27, 1858, in Lowell, a

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daughter of William and Roxanna (Lee-man) Myers. Mrs. Hale is one of the most active members of the Portland Congregational Church, a member of the Relief Corps and other social organizations. Mr. and Mrs. Hale were the parents of the following children: Harold Edward, born March 19, 1881, died at the age of five years; Chester K., born March 30, 1883, died December 27, 1898; Earl Hartwell, born August 28, 1890, a graduate of the class of 1912, Yale College; Titus Stuart, born March 10, 1895, graduate of Sheffield Scientific School, Yale College, was a member of a company engaged in the Shade Plant industry, the name of the firm being Hale Boys, until he enlisted in the Engineer Corps, United States Army, and was sent to the officers' training camp at Camp Humphries, located at Alexandria, Virginia; Chester Harry, born April 23, 1899, is a graduate of the Middletown High School, 1918, and is now engaged on the home farm.

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### DAMON, William L.,

#### **Business Man, Public Official.**

A public-spirited and energetic citizen, William L. Damon is held in high esteem in the town of New Britain, where he has made his home for a number of years. There were three immigrants early in New England bearing this name, which is found with a multitude of spellings in the early records of various Massachusetts towns. Thomas Damon, one of the three, was very early in Reading, Massachusetts, and later in Sudbury, where he died. His son, Thomas Damon, was born January 31, 1659, in Reading, and lived in that town, where he died, October 20, 1723. He married, May 15, 1683, Lucy Ann Emerson, born about 1666, daughter of Rev. Joseph Emerson, the first minis-

ter at Mendon, Massachusetts, and his wife, Elizabeth, daughter of Rev. Edward Bulkley. A part of their children are recorded in Reading. It is probable that they removed elsewhere, possibly to Redding, Connecticut, as the history of Ware, Massachusetts, states that their son came from Redding, Connecticut. This son, Dr. Edward Damon, was born in 1703-04, and lived for a short time in Brookfield, Massachusetts, whence he removed to the adjoining town of Ware, and there continued, a prominent and useful citizen until his death, March 6, 1800, at the age of ninety-six years. In 1745 he purchased two hundred and six acres of land on the north side of the town, adjoining Hardwick, and there made his home. His son, Stephen Damon, was born in February, 1757; married in November, 1785, Rhoda Thayer, born in October, 1767, and their children were: Melinda, born in September, 1786; Matilda, born in January, 1789; Bardin, born in April, 1791; Stephen, born in July, 1793; Rhoda, born in August, 1795; Jonathan Thayer, born April 9, 1798; Dexter, born in April, 1801, died in Oakland, California, December 12, 1880; Micha T., born in August, 1803; Roxanna, born in July, 1806; Diana, born in August, 1808; Cyrus, born in March, 1811. James E. Damon, a loan and real estate broker, is a son of Dexter Damon, residing in Oakland, California. His family came from Bennington, Vermont.

William L. Damon was born February 10, 1846, in Hawley, Massachusetts, son of Jonathan Thayer and Martha (Gray) Damon. Jonathan T. Damon was born April 9, 1798, in East Hawley, son of Stephen and Rhoda (Thayer) Damon. He was a prominent and influential citizen of that place throughout his entire life, and was a very successful farmer there. He married Martha Gray, a native

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of Ware, Massachusetts; she was born February 12, 1803, and their children were: 1. Moses G., born August 21, 1828. 2. Cyrus, born January 9, 1830. 3. Jonathan T., Jr., born March 30, 1832. 4. Stephen W., born May 7, 1834. 5. Charles P., born September 27, 1836. 6. Henry C., born November 9, 1838, was a veteran of the Civil War, member of Company E, Fifty-second Massachusetts Regiment. 7. Martha A., born December 14, 1840. 8. Homer F., born May 17, 1843, was a veteran of the Civil War, member of Company E, Fifty-second Massachusetts Regiment. 9. William L., of further mention.

William L. Damon was educated in the schools of Hawley, and subsequently was employed in a factory at Northampton, where he remained until 1868. He removed to New Britain, where he became associated with Thomas B. Wilcox in the coal and lumber business, an undertaking which proved highly successful. Upon the death of Mr. Wilcox, Mr. Damon assumed the entire management and control of the business, and the name was changed to the W. L. Damon Company, and this company has achieved a high reputation in business circles for their integrity and upright business dealing. As is fitting to one of Mr. Damon's ability, he has served in many public capacities in matters pertaining to the general welfare. For eight years he was a member of the Board of Public Works, and during this time was most helpful in a variety of ways. Mr. Damon was an incorporator of the Buritt Savings Bank of New Britain, and now serves that institution as vice-president and director. Mr. Damon has been a member of the First Baptist Church since 1869; he was chairman of the finance committee for a number of years and is still on the board. His children are also members of this church,

and up to the time of her death Mrs. Damon was a member and regular attendant and took great interest in church affairs. Fraternally, Mr. Damon affiliates with Giddings Chapter, No. 25, Royal Arch Masons; Doric Council, No. 24, Royal and Select Masters; Centennial Lodge, No. 118, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons; also Lodge No. 957, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, and he is a member of the United American Mechanics' Association.

Mr. Damon married, September 23, 1874, Fannie C. Wilcox daughter of Thomas B. Wilcox, of New Britain. Mrs. Damon died November 16, 1892. They were the parents of two children: 1. Harold Wilcox, of further mention. 2. Nina M., born July 10, 1887, is the wife of Dr. Clifford W. Vivian, of New Britain and they have two children: Elizabeth Jane, born April 4, 1914, and Fannie Damon, born November 19, 1915.

Harold Wilcox Damon, son of William L. Damon, and a grandson of the late T. B. Wilcox, was born September 18, 1878, and died November 21, 1918. Mr. Damon was one of the best-known business men in this city, and had been connected with the T. B. Wilcox Lumber & Coal Company, and since 1907 with its successor, the W. L. Damon Company, of which he was vice-president. Mr. Damon was a member of the New Britain Lodge of Elks, and also of the New Britain Club. He married, October 28, 1903, Grace A. Clark, of Hartford, Connecticut.

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### HANRAHAN, William R.,

#### Physician.

Dr. Hanrahan came to Bristol, Connecticut, in 1906, with his new-acquired authority to practise medicine issued by his *alma mater*, the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Baltimore, Maryland. The

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years have brought him professional success, and he is one of the highly-esteemed men of his community. He is a son of Michael Hanrahan, born in Ireland in 1852, who came to the United States, and on April 1, 1871, located in Unionville, Connecticut, where he secured a position in a mill. He married Bridget Condon, who was born in Ireland, locating in Unionville, Connecticut, in 1874. Michael and Bridget Hanrahan are the parents of eight children: Minnie Agnes, Dr. William R., of further mention; Dr. James, Elizabeth J., married Thomas Kelly; Louis, born September 28, 1889, enlisted in Company F, One Hundred and Second Regiment, United States Army, and was killed in action in France, June 19, 1918; Lillian C., George F., an attorney; and Florence N.

William R. Hanrahan was born in Unionville, Connecticut, December 8, 1881, and completed public school study with graduation from high school. Deciding upon the medical profession, he entered the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Baltimore, Maryland, whence he was graduated Doctor of Medicine, class of 1905. The next year he located in Bristol, Connecticut, and began his professional career. He has won honorable standing in his profession, and has a large practice. During the recent selective draft he was medical examiner for the local draft board. Dr. Hanrahan is a member of the American Medical Association, the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, Modern Woodmen of America, Fraternal Benefit League, and the Knights of Columbus.

Mr. Hanrahan married, in 1908, Delia A. Fleming, of Thomaston, Connecticut, and they are the parents of two sons: William, born March 22, 1912, and Louis, born December 1, 1918.

**POND, Edgar Leroy,**

**Manufacturer.**

A representative of the highest type of the successful manufacturers of Connecticut, Edgar L. Pond, president of the Andrew Terry Company, manufacturers of malleable iron castings, of Terryville, Connecticut, has imbibed worthy characteristics from generations of prominent forebears. His ancestors were members of that class of liberty-loving people who definitely directed the early development of several Colonial towns.

Samuel Pond, immigrant ancestor of the family, was born in England, and died March 14, 1654. He was a first settler of Windsor, Connecticut, and married November 14, 1642, the Christian name of his wife being Sarah. They were the parents of Samuel Pond, Jr., who was born in Windsor, March 4, 1648, and was one of the signers of the Branford Covenant, January 20, 1667. He was made a freeman in 1672, and in 1678 served as deputy to the General Court from Branford. In 1695 he was a lieutenant. He married, February 3, 1669, Miriam Blakely, and they were the parents of Samuel Pond, born July 1, 1679, at Branford, who married, June 8, 1704, Abigail Goodrich. Their son, Phineas Pond, born June 9, 1715, at Branford, settled in Milford, Connecticut. His wife's name was Martha, and she was the mother of Jonathan Pond, born June 24, 1740, at Branford. In 1764 he purchased land in Farmington, and located on what was known as Chippen's Hill. He married (first) Susannah Hungerford, of Bristol, who died about two years after. He then sold the farm and settled in the town of Plymouth in 1770, owning a farm of two hundred acres, partly located in the town of Bristol. This homestead was in the possession of his descendants until 1864. In

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addition to his farming pursuits, Jonathan Pond was a blacksmith. On July 31, 1774, he joined the Congregational church, and died December 16, 1817. He was the father of Jonathan Pond, Jr., born in Plymouth, in 1773, died October 11, 1855. He inherited part of the homestead and followed farming as an occupation. He married twice, the name of his first wife, Betsey Adams, and she was the mother of Alexander Pond, born March 9, 1811, died December 26, 1877. He was educated in the public schools, and in due course of time came into possession of the old homestead. He was an active man of affairs and was the holder of several town offices. In 1864 he sold the paternal farm, thus it passed out of the hands of the direct descendants of the first owner. He married, April 6, 1834, Lydia Gaylord, born July 5, 1809, in Bristol, daughter of Lott and Sarah (Allen) Gaylord.

Edgar Leroy Pond, son of Alexander and Lydia (Gaylord) Pond, was born March 3, 1854, and was the youngest of eight children. He attended the public schools of Terryville, and at the early age of fifteen years started on his career in the business world in the modest position as clerk in a local store. The qualities of forcefulness and high-mindedness which have been evidenced throughout his career made him valuable to his employers, and he remained two years in this position, subsequently spending a year similarly employed. No opportunity was lost by Mr. Pond that would result in further knowledge of his work, and he realized the necessity of applying his attention to the mastering of a trade or profession in order to make the greatest success. With the idea in mind of learning the business, he entered the employ of the Andrew Terry Company, as a iron moulder. This company was the first

malleable iron foundry in the State of Connecticut, and was founded by Andrew Terry in 1847, and in 1860 it was incorporated. His ability and progressiveness was remarked by his superiors and he was rewarded with frequent promotions, eventually attaining the office of treasurer, in 1896. He successfully discharged the duties of that position for two years, and in 1898 was made president of the corporation, which position he ably fills to-day, and among the business men of his section is regarded as a leader in business affairs.

His fellow-citizens were quick to realize the truth of the assertion that a man who can successfully manage his own business affairs can also manage those of the State and town in a manner that will bring satisfaction to those concerned. Accordingly, Mr. Pond has several times been honored with responsible positions and many trusts have been reposed in him. Although the Republican party receives its due share of allegiance, Mr. Pond is one of the most active and progressive citizens of the town of Plymouth, and any movement for the general welfare can count upon his support. He has given efficient service as a member of the school board, and has served on the Republican Town Committee, as well as on the Republican State Central Committee. In 1886 he represented his town in the Lower House, serving on the Committee of Labor, and in 1901 was a member of the State Senate, on the committee of Humane Institutions. The breadth of view and the whole-souled interest in the civic affairs displayed by Mr. Pond has been most commendable. He was a faithful and efficient legislator, and was instrumental in securing a charter for the Terryville Savings Bank, of which he is now a director. He is also a director of the Bristol Trust Company. Mr. Pond

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has carried into his public acts the same admirable traits of character and manner of accomplishing aims which have commanded the esteem of his business contemporaries. His genial and pleasing personality have made him a popular and welcome member of several social organizations, and he is affiliated with Union Lodge, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons of Thomaston; American Mechanics' Association, and by virtue of his ancestry he holds membership in the Sons of the American Revolution.

Mr. Pond married, November 6, 1878, Ella Antoinette Goodwin, born February 1, 1861, daughter of Willard Terry and Amelia Evans (Fenn) Goodwin. Mr. and Mrs. Pond were the parents of three sons: 1. Howard Clayton, born August 21, 1881, died April 16, 1905. 2. Edgar Leroy, born December 26, 1883; has long been engaged in newspaper work on the Hartford "Courant" staff, now city editor of the Hartford "Post;" was a graduate of Yale Academic Department, class of 1904, and a graduate of Yale Law School, class of 1906, and a member of the Connecticut bar. 3. Dwight Warren, born September 24, 1889; graduate of Yale Scientific Department; now one of the directors of the Andrew Terry Company, and is engaged in this company.

### **MILLS, Herbert J.,**

**Manufacturer, Public Official.**

As president of the H. J. Mills Company, of Bristol, Connecticut, Mr. Mills manages as executive head the business which he founded in 1887, conducted as a partnership until 1891, then, as sole owner, until incorporated in 1914. He learned the business of paper box making in his youth, and has never departed from it. He has served his town in official capacity, and as its representative in

the Legislature, his entire career being one of usefulness and honor. He descends in paternal line from Simeon Mills, whose son, Simon, married a daughter of William Buell, the Buell and Mills families also being related through the marriage of Roger Mills of the sixth generation in New England to Harriet Merrill, whose mother was a daughter of Sergeant Archelaus Buell, a great-great-grandson of William Buell, the founder. Through the Buell connection descent is also traced to Matthew Griswold of Warwickshire, England, who married Anna Wolcott, daughter of Henry Wolcott, the immigrant. Matthew Griswold was the ancestor of three Walcott governors of Connecticut, and two Griswold governors. William Buell, the founder, married Deborah Griswold, daughter of Matthew. This gives Herbert J. Mills a line of descent to four noted Colonial families of Connecticut—Mills, Buell, Griswold and Wolcott.

The Mills family dates from Simeon Mills, of Windsor, Connecticut, and the year 1640. Little is known of him, but tradition says he came over with Captain Newbury, settled in Salem, and married Sarah Bissell, who came over with him. His son, Simon Mills, was born at Windsor, Connecticut, September 3, 1642, and married Mary Buell, daughter of William Buell, who came to Windsor in 1635 or 1636 (q. v.). Simon Mills died in Simsbury, Connecticut, in 1683. Simon and Mary (Buell) Mills were the parents of six children: Samuel and Simon, twins, born in 1661; Mary, born in 1662; Hannah, 1665; Simon, 1667; and John, in 1668. The line follows through John, the youngest son.

John Mills, son of Simon and Mary (Buell) Mills, was born in Windsor, Connecticut, in 1668, and settled in Simsbury, Connecticut, the home of his wife, Sarah



*Herbert J. Mills*



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Pettibone, whom he married there. He died in Simsbury in 1698, and there all their children were born: John, Sarah, Mary, Hannah, John, Benjamin and Joseph, the two last named being twins. Descent in this branch is traced through Joseph, called "Deacon."

Deacon Joseph Mills, son of John and Sarah (Pettibone) Mills, was born at Simsbury, December 23, 1697, died in West Simsbury, in 1776. He was one of the first settlers in West Simsbury in 1742, was a substantial farmer and a deacon of the Congregational church. He married (first) Hannah Adams, who died in 1776.

Deacon Joseph (2) Mills, son of Deacon Joseph (1) and Hannah (Adams) Mills, was born in Simsbury, Connecticut, February 17, 1728, died in Norfolk, Connecticut, in 1792. He moved to Norfolk about 1759; he was chosen deacon of the Norfolk Congregational Church in 1772, and was highly esteemed in that community as a man of piety and honor. He was a prosperous farmer, possessed of considerable mechanical skill, devoted to his home and his family. By his first marriage seven children were born: Susan, 1749; Joseph (3), 1751; Martin, 1753; Penelope, 1755; Hannah, 1757; Charity, 1759, and Constantine, 1761. He married (second) Hannah Remington, of Suffield, Connecticut, who bore him children: Lucina, born in 1772; Roger, 1773; Thanks Martin, 1776. He married (third) Sarah Lewis, who bore him a son, Joseph Mills, who became a clergyman, and settled in Becket, Massachusetts. Descent is traced in this line through Roger Mills, son of Deacon Joseph (2) and his second wife, Hannah (Remington) Mills.

Roger Mills, son of Deacon Joseph (2) and Hannah (Remington) Mills, was born in Norfolk, Connecticut, September 6, 1773, died in New Hartford, Connecti-

cut, May 29, 1844. He was a farmer, but possessed also a fair knowledge of law and the confidence of his community. He was a greatly-beloved adviser to the whole community in their business affairs, and even in family matters. He was president of the Litchfield County Anti-Slavery Society, and active in the church as long as he lived. He married, March 15, 1804, Harriet Merrill, daughter of Captain Phineas Merrill, of New Hartford, Rev. Amasa Jerome officiating. Harriet (Merrill) Mills died in New Hartford, September 17, 1827, the mother of a large family, two of whom died in infancy. Catherine, born December 29, 1804, married Henry Jones of New Hartford, and died April 11, 1837; Henry, born April 17, 1807, died March 10, 1808; Harriet, born March 17, 1809; Anna Maria, born July 6, 1811, died June 12, 1812; Roger Henry, born April 18, 1813, married, July 17, 1839, Harriet Ann North, and died November 14, 1881; Ann Maria, born June 1, 1816, married October 31, 1842, L. Lysander Jones; James Remington, through whom the line continues; Hannah Buell, born June 19, 1821, married (first) Cain Manchester, married (second) Rev. J. M. Jamieson, D. D.; Frances Ellen, born September 6, 1824, married Asher Bartlett, and Joseph Merrill, born August 29, 1826.

James Remington Mills, seventh child of Roger and Harriet (Merrill) Mills, was born in New Hartford, Connecticut, December 19, 1818, died June 25, 1885. He resided in New Hartford until 1854, then went West, to Beloit, Wisconsin, where he remained thirteen years, employed as a mechanic and engaged in farming. In 1867 he returned to Connecticut, thence to Chicopee, Massachusetts, where he was employed as a mechanic, later going to Springfield, Massachusetts. From Springfield he returned to his native Connecti-

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cut, and there passed the remainder of his years, sixty-seven. James Remington Mills married (first) July 30, 1844, Mary Elizabeth Mix, of Bristol, Connecticut, who died in Wisconsin, in 1865. He married (second) Jane E. Wood, of Windsor, Connecticut, who survived him. Children, all by his first wife: Mary Louisa, married Delos H. Cady, of Brookfield, Missouri; Cordelia A., married Darius A. Cudworth, of St. Anthony Park, Minnesota; Herbert J., of further mention; Harriet (deceased), married Joseph F. Smith, of Bristol, Connecticut; Anna Isabel, deceased; Walter E., married Lizzie Lundburg, and resides in Bristol, Connecticut.

Herbert J. Mills, eldest son and third child of James Remington and his first wife, Mary Elizabeth (Mix) Mills, was born in New Hartford, Litchfield county, Connecticut, September 15, 1851. In 1854 his parents moved to Beloit, Wisconsin, and there he obtained a public school education, as well as being of assistance to his father in cultivating the home farm. He remained in Beloit thirteen years, returning to Connecticut with the family in 1867. Soon afterward he located in Springfield, Massachusetts, where for five years he was employed in the manufacture of paper boxes. In 1872 he went to New Haven, Connecticut, where he passed a year, going thence, in 1873, to Bristol, Connecticut, which has ever since been his home. He began the manufacture of paper boxes in Bristol in 1887, he and his cousin, David Mix, leasing the former Hitchcock paper box factory. The business prospered, and in 1891 Mr. Mills became its sole owner. He prosecuted his business with vigor and prospered abundantly, having sole control until August, 1914, when he incorporated as the H. J. Mills Company, Her-

bert J. Mills, president, as at present (1919).

In politics, a Democrat, Mr. Mills has always taken an active part in public affairs, and has ever been in the van of progress in civic affairs. He was one of the early assessors of the borough of Bristol, and prior to 1891 was elected chief burgess. He represented the Bristol Legislative district in the Connecticut Legislature in 1891 and 1892, and added to his reputation as a progressive, public-spirited citizen, and upon his retirement to private life he carried with him the best wishes of even those whom he had opposed politically. He is a member of Franklin Lodge, No. 56, Free and Accepted Masons; Bristol Conclave, No. 556, Independent Order of Heptasophs; Ethan Allen Lodge, No. 9, Knights of Pythias; and is a member of the Uniform Rank of the same order. He is a Baptist in religious preference.

Mr Mills married, in Southington, Connecticut, May 1, 1878, Adelia Baxter Dozier, daughter of Isaac and Lydia Dozier, of Bristol, Connecticut. Mr. and Mrs. Mills are the parents of a daughter, Bertha Dozier, born August 31, 1879, and of a son, Roger Herbert Mills, born April 4, 1884.

(The Buell Line).

The Buell family, to which the wives of Simon Mills of Windsor, Connecticut, and Roger Mills of New Hartford, Connecticut, belonged, was founded in New England by William Buell of England, Dorchester, Massachusetts, and Windsor, Connecticut. The ancient history of the family carries back to ancient days on the continent of Europe even to Charlemagne, and in England a Robert Beuille was knighted by his sovereign, Henry IV., in 1410. The family seat was then Huntingdonshire, the founder of the

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American family, William Buell, being born in that shire. In the English record the name is Beulles, Beville, Bewille, and in New England Buell, Beull and Bewell are the common forms used, although thirty-five different forms of spelling are found in different records and localities.

William Buell was born at Chesterdon, Huntingdonshire, England, about 1610, came to New England in 1630 in the ship "Mary and Jane," and died at Windsor, Connecticut, November 23, 1681. In the company which came in this ship, sailing from Plymouth, England, and arriving at Nantasket, Massachusetts, May 30, 1630, was Rev. John Wareham and members of his church, Henry Wolcott and Matthew Griswold. William Buell married, and had issue, his eldest son marrying a granddaughter of Matthew Griswold, and Mary Buell, the eldest daughter of William Buell, becoming the wife of Simon Mills. In 1650 William Buell and his wife were indicted by the Plymouth Society as Baptists. In October, 1660, they, with others, were indicted for continuing their meetings from house to house on the Lord's Day, contrary to the laws of the court, but it does not appear that any punishment was inflicted.

Mary Buell, daughter of William, and sister of Samuel Buell, was born in Windsor, Connecticut, August 19, 1644, and married February 23, 1660, Simon Mills, son of Simeon Mills, the founder of the Mills family in New England. They were married in Windsor, she the Buell ancestor of Herbert J. Mills, of Bristol, Connecticut. William Buell gave to his oldest daughter, Mary, five pounds more than he gave the others. (See Mills line, Simon, John, Deacon Joseph (1), Deacon Joseph (2), Roger, James Remington, Herbert J. Mills).

The Buell line to Harriet (Merrill) Mills, wife of Roger Mills, of New Hart-

ford, is through her mother, Anna Buell Merrill, wife of Phineas Merrill and daughter of Sergeant Archelaus Buell, son of Deacon Peter Buell, grandson of Deacon John Buell, great-grandson of Samuel Buell, and great-great-grandson of William Buell, the American ancestor. Deacon Peter Buell, son of John, son of William, was born at Killingworth, in 1710, and moved to Litchfield, Connecticut, a town which he aided in founding. His son, Sergeant Archelaus Buell, was born at Litchfield, and there married Avis Leete Collins, daughter of Rev. Timothy Collins, of Litchfield, son of John and Anna (Leete) Collins. Anna, the daughter of John Leete, son of William Leete, governor of Connecticut, 1670-1683, who died at Hartford in 1683, his tombstone having recently been restored to its original appearance. Governor Leete was born in Huntingdonshire, England, his wife, Anne, a daughter of Robert Shute, a justice of the Kings Bench. Anna Buell, daughter of Sergeant Archelaus Buell, was born in Litchfield, March 27, 1759, and died September 4, 1855, in her ninety-seventh year. She married, in 1780, Captain Phineas Merrill, of New Hartford, and they were the grandparents of James Remington Mills, and great-grandparents of Herbert J. Mills.

(The Griswold Line).

The family of Griswold derive descent from Humphrey Griswold, Lord of the Manor of Great, and are mentioned in English history as an honorable family as early as the sixteenth century. Originally they came from Cambridgeshire, where they were seated in 1135, Sir Launcelot Griswold being sheriff of the county in that year, also a member of the House of Commons.

The Griswold, Buell and Mills families are connected through the marriage of

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Samuel Buell, son of William, the immigrant, to Deborah Griswold, daughter of Edward, son of Matthew (2) Griswold of Warwickshire, England. Matthew Griswold came to New England in the ship "Mary and Jane," arriving at Nantasket, May 30, 1630, a member of the company led by Rev. John Wareham. William Buell and Henry Wolcott were in the same company, their families destined to be closely united. Matthew Griswold married Anna Wolcott, daughter of Henry Wolcott, the immigrant. Their grandson, Matthew Griswold, son of John Griswold, was governor of Connecticut, 1784-1786. He married his second cousin, Ursula Wolcott, daughter of Governor Roger Wolcott, of Connecticut, and their son, Roger Griswold, was governor of Connecticut, 1811-1813.

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### LE COUNT, Charles W.,

#### **Manufacturer.**

The Le Count family is of French Huguenot descent, the American ancestor leaving France to escape religious persecution. Charles W. Le Count, to whose memory this review is dedicated, was born in Genoa, New York, in 1829, died in 1893. When a young lad his parents moved to Norwalk, Ohio, and there he was educated in the public schools of that day. He learned a mechanical trade with R. H. Hoe, of New York, then acquired engineering knowledge and experience at the League Island Navy Yard, Philadelphia. He became a competent marine engineer, and served on a number of steamships trading between Philadelphia and New York, in the capacity of assistant engineer. He was so engaged on the steamship "America," when her shaft was broken during a severe storm, and with the other engineers was able to repair the shaft and bring the vessel safely to port, a great feat of engineering for that day.

In 1852, three years after the discovery of gold in California, he was infected with "gold virus," and he signed with the engine room force of a vessel bound for San Francisco. His engineering ability and experience made this an easy matter, and he made the long and dangerous voyage "around the Horn" in safety. He arrived in San Francisco without money, but in walking up the street from the water front he picked up a five dollar gold piece, the wild and improbable stories of "money in the streets" coming true in a small measure. This piece of good fortune was the beginning of a series of lucky circumstances which attended his sojourn in California. He at once secured a position in the United States Assay Office, and later he opened a shop for making tools, his mechanical genius and skill enabling him to meet the great demand for tools of all kinds from mechanics and miners. He made a number of trips to the gold field, but wisely contented himself with the gold mine into which his tool-making business had developed. But he tired of the rough life of the coast, and with his savings he returned East, and settled in East Norwalk, Connecticut, where he purchased a home and land. He was not content to remain idle long, but soon, about 1859, opened a machine shop in Norwalk, which later he moved to East Norwalk, this being the foundation of the Machinists' Tool Works, a business which he successfully conducted until his death. His thorough knowledge of his trade, coupled with keen business, brought him prosperity, and the East Norwalk plant was enlarged again and again. He was often consulted in regard to the use of steam as a power, and ranked as an authority on that subject. The business he founded and developed is still carried on by his son, William G. Le Count, who, in 1906, removed the shops to South Nor-

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walk, where he still further enlarged his lines and now conducts a business with foreign countries as well as serving a very large domestic trade.

Charles W. Le Count was a member of the Masonic order and of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows; a Republican in politics, and served his city for ten years as school director and committeeman. He was a man well-liked and highly-esteemed by his fellow-men, and in the business world was known as a man of strict integrity and high ideals. He married, in 1852, two weeks before leaving for California, she following a year later, Mary E. Dickerson, of Brooklyn, New York, and they were the parents of children: Kate E., who married H. D. Dwight; Charles W., and William G., who succeeded his father in business.

William G. Le Count was born in East Norwalk, Connecticut, and educated in the public schools. In East Norwalk, in 1886, he became associated with his honored father, and so continued until the death of the senior Mr. Le Count, when he became sole owner and manager, as at present, the scope of the business, however, having materially widened. He is a Republican in politics and has frequently served on town committees, although he is strictly a business man, widely-known and highly-regarded.

Mr. Le Count married, February 25, 1885, Mary J. Norris, daughter of Richard Norris, of Norwalk. They are the parents of two children: Mary E., married John D. Twining, whom she survives; and William J., married Mabel Smith, and has children, Vernon R. and William Gordon.

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### EUSTICE, WILLIAM H.,

**Business Man, Public Official.**

In both Plainville and Terryville, Mr. Eustice, in addition to his private busi-

ness affairs, has given to the public service a great deal of his time and energy, his public spirit and progressive nature finding an outlet in the advocacy of measures and movements tending to advance the cause of the public good. He is a grandson of Clement Eustice, of Plainville, Connecticut, and a son of William Henry Eustice, of West Fairlee, Vermont. William H. Eustice was born in England, and there became a civil engineer. After coming to the United States he was for a time located in Bristol, Connecticut, there being engineer in charge of sinking the first shaft at the Bristol copper mine. Later he moved to West Fairlee, Vermont, where he ran a blacksmith shop for many years. He was a member of the school board and a selectman for a long time, one of the influential men of that town. He married Fanny Fox, and they were the parents of four daughters: Anna M., Jennie, Lottie, Ella; and a son, William H., of further mention.

William H. Eustice, son of William H. and Fanny (Fox) Eustice, was born in West Fairlee, Vermont, December 5, 1878, but when ten years of age came to Plainville, Connecticut, where he completed his studies in the public schools. At the age of thirteen he began business life as a clerk in a Plainville grocery store, and there he remained as clerk and merchant until January 16, 1911, when he began his residence in Terryville, Connecticut. There he bought out a grocery business, which he has built up to a condition of prosperity, and yet conducts. In Plainville, Mr. Eustice was town auditor for a number of years, and secretary-treasurer of the Republican Town Committee. In Terryville he is a director of the Terryville Savings Bank, was for a time a member of the town committee, and in 1917-18 represented his town in the Connecticut Legislature. In the House he was clerk of the Committee on

Education, and rendered excellent service in the work of committee and House. He has served as a member of the executive committee of the Terryville Red Cross, and gave his time freely in aid of the various "drives" and "movements" to "win the war." Mr. Eustice was one of the leaders in organizing a fire department in Terryville and is its assistant-chief. He is a member of the Fishing Club, and is interested in all that interests his friends and neighbors, being affiliated with them in Lodge No. 14, Free and Accepted Masons; Plainville Lodge, Independent Order of Odd Fellows; Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks of Bristol; Fraternal Order of Eagles; and in the Knights of the Maccabees, Terryville.

Mr. Eustice married, June 15, 1901, Harriet May Robinson, daughter of James and Emma Robinson. They are the parents of one son, James Henry, born in Plainville, November 4, 1904.

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**FULLER, Chauncey Cleaveland,**  
**Enterprising Citizen.**

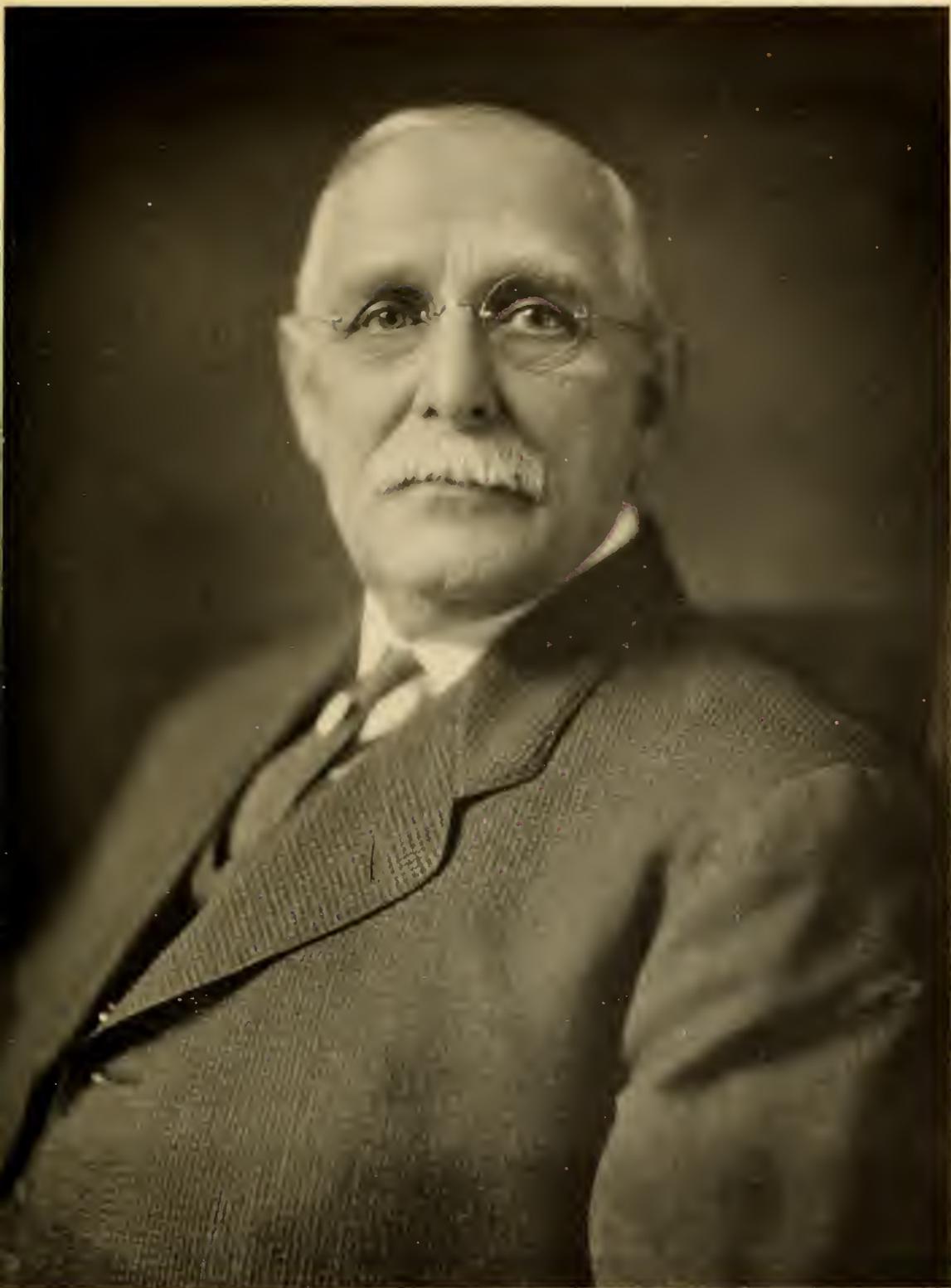
Chauncey Cleaveland Fuller, retired merchant of the city of Hartford, Connecticut, is a worthy scion of one of New England's oldest and most prominent families. The family is of English origin, the first of the name to come to America being John Fuller. When he was but fifteen years of age, he left England, May 4, 1635, on the ship "Abigail," and settled at Ipswich, Massachusetts. Four years later he removed to Salisbury, but returned to Ipswich before 1648, where he died June 4, 1666. He was town surveyor in 1663, held many other offices, and owned land near Rocky Hill where he lived. He married, at Ipswich, Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas and Elizabeth Emerson. Thomas Emerson came to America with his family in 1638.

Joseph Fuller, son of John and Elizabeth (Emerson) Fuller, was born at Ipswich in 1658, and died there, August 22, 1731. He held the rank of sergeant of the militia, Captain Turner's company, in 1676, and was a carpenter by occupation. He married, October, 1686, Mary Wood, born October 31, 1653, in Ipswich, eldest child of Isaiah and Mercy (Thompson) Wood, who died before her husband.

Their son, John Fuller, was born April 22, 1701, in Ipswich, and between 1740 and 1745 removed to Hampton, Connecticut. He married (second) at Ipswich, July 29, 1731, Hannah Lord, born May 12, 1701, in that town, daughter of John and Elizabeth (Clarke) Lord. They were the parents of John Fuller, of whom further.

John Fuller, son of John and Hannah (Lord) Fuller, was baptized May 7, 1732, at Ipswich, and lived in that part of Mansfield, Connecticut, which is now called Hampton. He married, November 15, 1756, in Scotland, Connecticut, Hannah Kimball, born April 22, 1738, in Norwich, Connecticut, daughter of Richard and Sarah (Burley) Kimball, of that town, later of Windham.

Their son, Benjamin Fuller, was born June 16, 1758, in Hampton, where he died March 26, 1840. He was a soldier of the Revolutionary War. He enlisted May 15, 1775, in the Sixth Company, Third Regiment (Colonel Putnam's) and was discharged December 10 of that year. He was a member of Captain Jonathan Brewer's company, Colonel Jedidiah Huntington's regiment, in 1776, serving altogether two years. His name appears on the list of pensioners residing in Windham county, in 1832, and his widow held a bounty warrant for one hundred and sixty acres of land in 1856. He married, September 28, 1780, Joanna Trowbridge, born September 22, 1761, in Pomfret, died Au-



Chauncey Cleveland Fuller



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gust 19, 1862, daughter of Daniel and Phebe (Paine) Trowbridge.

Their son, Elisha Fuller, was born January 26, 1783, in Hampton. He married (first) Polly Spencer, and (second) Irene Francis.

Philander Leroy Fuller, son of Elisha and Polly (Spencer) Fuller, was born August 24, 1809, in Hampton, where he received a common school education. He was engaged in farming throughout his life, and was a prominent man in the town, holding many offices of trust and responsibility. He was successively second lieutenant, first lieutenant and captain in the First Company, Second Connecticut Regiment, Cavalry, in 1835-38-40; was attached to the Fifth Brigade, Connecticut Militia, Brigadier-General Amos Fowler commanding, being honorably discharged, August 23, 1841.

He married (first) Frances Church, born April 27, 1812, in Hampton, died May 7, 1861, in Willimantic, Connecticut, daughter of Samuel Church, a native of Point Judith. Mr. Fuller and his wife were members of the Congregational church at Hampton, and Mr. Fuller was also a member of its choir for many years. After the death of his wife he removed to Mansfield, and married (second) Mrs. Gurley. He was superintendent and in charge of the vast farm of Governor Chauncey F. Cleveland for many years, and died, in Mansfield, January 10, 1867. Of his eleven children, eight are now (1918) living, with average age of seventy-six years.

Chauncey Cleaveland Fuller, son of Philander Leroy and Frances (Church) Fuller, was born December 19, 1850. He received his elementary education in the public schools of Hampton and Willimantic, and remained there until he was sixteen years of age, working on the

paternal farm during such intervals as he was not attending the public school.

When he was sixteen he entered the furniture store of J. E. Cushman, in Willimantic, as a clerk, and this employment marked the beginning of his career in business as a merchant, which proved highly successful. For seven years young Fuller remained with the Willimantic concern, during which time he had mastered many details of the business aside from its selling phase. For a year he was the representative of furniture manufacturers, travelling throughout the country selling their goods.

In 1878 Mr. Fuller came to Hartford, where he was engaged by his original employer, Mr. Cushman, who had also removed to Hartford and there opened a furniture store. Until 1887 Mr. Fuller continued associated with Mr. Cushman and his successors, and in the latter year, in partnership with Sheriff A. W. Spaulding, the company of C. C. Fuller was started, with Mr. Fuller as manager, at Ford street, Hartford, Connecticut. They were very successful from the beginning, and a large and flourishing business resulted, which through the judicious management of Mr. Fuller was considered one of the foremost of its kind in Connecticut. On April 23, 1910, he sold his interests in the company, desiring to retire from active business, and the name still continues the same as before, although it is carried on by new owners. In 1899 he purchased land on Burton street, and built the handsome residence he now occupies. Mr. Fuller has also constructed several other houses in the vicinity, being interested in the section known as Homestead Park. By virtue of his ancestry, he is a member of the Jeremiah Wadsworth Branch, Sons of the American Revolution; also a member of the Republican

Club and Chamber of Commerce, of Hartford, Connecticut.

Mr. Fuller married (first) November 24, 1885, Lillian Louise Lewis. She died in May, 1891. He married (second) February 12, 1902, Carrie, daughter of David McClure, of Hartford. Mr. and Mrs. Fuller are attendants at the Farmington Avenue Congregational Church, Mr. Fuller having attended this church and its predecessor, the Pearl Street Church, since coming to Hartford, in 1878.

**JACOBUS, Melancthon Williams,**

**Minister of the Gospel, Author.**

Melancthon Williams Jacobus, D. D., dean and Hosmer professor of New Testament Exegesis and Criticism in the Hartford Theological Seminary, was born in Allegheny City, Pennsylvania, December 15, 1855, the son of Melancthon Williams and Sarah (Hayes) Jacobus, the former an eminent divine and educator in the Presbyterian church. Many of the ancestral lines of Dr. Jacobus, in their connection with America, date back to early Colonial days. The progenitor of the Jacobus family in America was Roelff Jacobus, who is supposed to have emigrated from Holland before 1650, settling in Essex county, New Jersey. The maternal line connects with Obadiah Bruen, who came from England to Gloucester, Massachusetts, in 1640, was a member of the organization called "Governor and Company of the English Colony of Connecticut," to which King Charles II. granted the charter. He was also a commissioner for New London in 1665, a deputy at Hartford, and a clerk of the New London County Court. Collateral lines lead to Joran Kyn, a soldier in the Governor's Life Guard, at Tinicum, in 1664, and subsequently the chief colonist

at Upland, Pennsylvania; and to Thomas Hayes, sergeant of militia in 1677.

The Rev. Professor Melancthon Williams Jacobus, D. D. LL. D., father of Melancthon W. Jacobus, D. D., subject of this sketch, attained an influential place in the councils of the Presbyterian church. He was moderator of the last General Assembly of the Old School branch of the Presbyterian church, and in association with Dr. Philomen Fowler, last moderator of the New School branch, presided over the first assembly of the re-united Presbyterian church. As an author, he came into prominence by his "Notes on the Gospels," a series of commentaries prepared originally for Sunday school teachers, but widely used within the church and by the ministry for Bible study.

Dr. Jacobus, of Hartford, received an education in keeping with his station and early environment. After preparatory education at the Newell Institute in Pittsburgh, and at the Western University of Pennsylvania, he was matriculated at Princeton University in 1873, from which he was graduated with honors in 1877. Soon after, he entered upon the studies to which he has devoted his life. He was a student at the Princeton Theological Seminary from 1878 to 1881, in which year he was graduated. Then followed a period of post-graduate study, 1881 to 1884, at Göttingen and Berlin, Germany, after which he undertook his only pastorate, that of the Oxford Presbyterian Church, Oxford, Pennsylvania, from which charge he resigned seven years later, in 1891, so that he might enter upon the professorship to which he had been elected at Hartford. Since then Dr. Jacobus has been professor of New Testament Exegesis and Criticism, on the Hosmer Foundation, at the Hartford in-

stitution, and dean of its faculty since 1903, preferring that office to the presidency which had been offered to him, and which office he had filled as acting-president during the two immediately preceding years.

His eminence in matters of ministerial education has brought him many added responsibilities and also many honors. In 1887, during his pastorate at Oxford, he was elected trustee of the Lincoln University, continuing as such until 1904; in 1890 he became and still is a trustee of Princeton University; in 1892 the degree of Doctor of Divinity was conferred upon him by Lafayette College, Pennsylvania; for the session 1897-98 he was appointed lecturer on the Stone Foundation at Princeton Theological Seminary; in 1899-1900 he assumed the duties of acting pastor of the Center Congregational Church, Hartford; in 1900 he completed the writing of his series of Stone lectures, published under the title "A Problem in New Testament Criticism;" in 1901 and 1903-04 he was lecturer on the New Testament at Mount Holyoke College; in 1902-04 he was contributing editor of the New Testament department of the New International Encyclopedia, again undertaking that work for the second edition, 1914-15; was the chairman of the editorial board of the Standard Bible Dictionary in 1909; edited the English translation of Zahn's "New Testament Introduction" in 1909; and was author of the commentary on the Gospel of Mark for "The Bible for Home and School" series in 1915. In 1910 Yale University honored him with its degree of Doctor of Divinity.

Dr. Jacobus is an able writer, and has contributed frequently to magazines, and has found time to participate in the work of patriotic, historical, and other societies. He is a member of the New Jersey So-

ciety of the Sons of the Revolution, of the Holland Society of New York, of the Swedish Colonial Society, and of the American Philological Association. Socially, he belongs to the Century Club (New York); the Twentieth Century Club (Hartford), of which organization he was the president in 1905-06, and of the University Club of Hartford, in the founding of which he took an active part, becoming its first president. Politically he is an Independent. He has taken an active part in the community life of Hartford. He is fond of outdoor life, which inclination perhaps was developed during his active undergraduate days, when he was a member of Princeton University baseball team.

On January 8, 1896, Professor Jacobus married Clara May Cooley, of Hartford, descendant of an old New England family. Three children were born to them.

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**FOGG, Wilfred Ethiel,**

**Building Contractor.**

Long enjoying the titles "busy," and "prominent," Wilfred E. Fogg, for thirty-seven years a resident of Bristol, Connecticut, has been living up to his reputation through all those years, and is yet among the men whose energy and public-spirit has been so largely responsible for the development of that city. He is a native son of Connecticut, his grandparents, Joseph Hodgdon and Susannah (Hilbert) Fogg, coming to this State in 1832, from Troy, New York, bringing their son, Nicholas Hilbert Fogg, then a lad of four years, he the father of Wilfred E. Fogg, of Bristol.

Samuel Fogg, the immigrant ancestor, settled in Hampton, New Hampshire, and married Anne Shaw, of Hampton, October 12, 1652.

Daniel Fogg, born April 16, 1660, lived

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in Hampton until he was twenty-two, and then removed to Spurwink river, in Scarborough, Maine, where he worked at his trade as blacksmith, and where he received several grants of land. In 1684 he married Hannah Libbey, of Scarborough.

James Fogg, born in 1704, in Eliot, Maine, married Elizabeth Fernald, daughter of James and Mary Fernald, October 23, 1728. They lived in Eliot.

Joseph Fogg, born in 1745, married Mary Littlefield, of Wells, in 1771, and settled in Berwick, Maine.

Daniel Fogg, born in 1778, married, in 1799, Peggy Hodgdon (or Hodsdon), of Berwick, Maine, and settled in Berwick.

Joseph Hodgdon Fogg was born in Berwick Maine, May 31, 1800, died in Bridgewater, Connecticut, March 5, 1838. He learned shoe manufacturing in Lynn, Massachusetts, and after settling in Bridgewater, in 1832, he operated a shoe factory, there employing about forty hands. He married, in 1822, Susannah Hilbert, born in the year 1800, at Marblehead, Massachusetts, daughter of Nathan and Susannah (Quinor) Hilbert, and granddaughter of Nicholas Quinor, of Marblehead, and they were the parents of six sons and a daughter: 1. Joseph H., an engineer, married Lorena Merwin, of Brookfield, Connecticut, who died January 11, 1897, and resided in Hartford, Connecticut. 2. Nicholas. 3. Susannah. 4. Nicholas Hilbert, of further mention. 5. John C., a contractor of bridge work, died February 23, 1911; married Ellen Fenn, and resided in Waterbury, Connecticut. 6. George, married Helen Allen, and moved to the State of Colorado, where he engaged in fruit and berry culture. 7. Charles, a sash and blind manufacturer of Bridgeport, died January 4, 1911, in Woodbury, Connecticut; married Elizabeth Munson.

Nicholas Hilbert Fogg, third son of

Joseph H. and Susannah (Hilbert) Fogg, was born in Troy, New York, December 4, 1828, died January 25, 1912. He was four years of age when his parents moved to Bridgewater, Connecticut, and there he spent his youth and early manhood. His father died when Nicholas H. was nine years of age, and until he was sixteen he was under indentures to Anson Herd, of Bridgewater, who gave him the opportunity to acquire an education. From the age of sixteen until twenty-one he was a carpenter's apprentice under Joel Morehouse, who, during the last year, made the young man his foreman and gave him charge of important work. One of the jobs of which he was in charge was the building of a house for Ethiel Emmons, of West Morris, Connecticut, and while employed there he met his future wife, Alcey Marie Emmons, daughter of Ethiel Emmons. After completing his five years' apprenticeship, Nicholas H. Fogg began business on his own account, and for many years conducted a building business and operated a farm. His first residence after marriage was on South Willow street, in Waterbury, where he lived until about 1864, then sold and bought a farm at Bantam, Connecticut. Five years he there resided, then sold out to Ira H. Emmons, his brother-in-law, and bought a farm of George Finch, on Queen street, two miles above Southington Center. There he resided until 1895, when he exchanged his farm for property on High street, in the center of Southington. There he conducted a real estate business, and there resided until his death, in 1912. Nicholas H. Fogg married, March 7, 1852, Alcey Marie Emmons, born in West Morris, Connecticut, July 8, 1833, died in Southington, May 12, 1910, a descendant of William Emmons, born in England, who came to Taunton, Massachusetts, in 1718. He

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moved to South Farms, Litchfield county, Connecticut, in 1733, and was one of the founders of the Protestant Episcopal church there, November 5, 1745. He continued a prosperous farmer of South Farms until his death, and was succeeded by his first born American son, Arthur.

Arthur Emmons, son of William and Sarah Emmons, was born in Taunton, Massachusetts, August 28, 1731, died in Litchfield, Connecticut, August 19, 1804. He was succeeded by his son, Arthur (2) Emmons, born in Litchfield, Connecticut, June 14, 1757. He became a merchant of Bantam, Connecticut, but his business failure in 1810 caused him to seek a new location, and he moved to Butternuts, now Gilbertsville, New York State. He married, November 6, 1777, Elizabeth Palmer, and their eldest child was a son, Emos Emmons, born April 6, 1780, died February 24, 1861. He resided in Litchfield, Connecticut, and there his son, Ethiel, was born. Emos Emmons married Sally Weeks, born in Wilmington, Connecticut, April 1, 1783, died April 1, 1844, Ethiel being their first born. Ethiel Emmons, of the fifth American generation, was born in Litchfield, Connecticut, July 6, 1802, died in West Morris, Connecticut, February 8, 1873. He married, in Torrington, Connecticut, October 14, 1827, Almira Leach, born there, May 13, 1804, died February 2, 1875. They were the parents of: Orson C., Alison Miles, Alcey Marie, who married Nicholas H. Fogg; Ira Abbott, Matilda A., and George E.

Nicholas H. and Alcey Marie (Emmons) Fogg were the parents of three daughters and two sons: 1. Nellie S., born in Waterbury, Connecticut, September 9, 1857; she married (first) October 9, 1884, Wilbur Leslie Wright, and they are the parents of two children: Howard Fogg Wright, born December 31,

1885, and Earle Emmons Wright, born December 10, 1887. 2. Wilfred Ethiel, of further mention. 3. Cora, born December 24, 1861, died in Bantam, Connecticut, in August, 1864. 4. Nettie Almira, born December 28, 1866, a resident of Bristol, Connecticut. 5. Nicholas Joseph, born December 9, 1875, in Southington, Connecticut, a resident of Bristol.

Wilfred Ethiel Fogg, eldest son of Nicholas H. and Alcey Marie (Emmons) Fogg, was born in Winchester, Connecticut, November 13, 1859, his father having a large building under contract in Winchester at that time, there moving with his family. The boy, Wilfred, was educated in the public schools of Waterbury and Southington, Connecticut, and in Lewis Academy, Southington, which he attended for two years. He resided in Southington from the time he was ten years of age until the age of twenty-two, and during that time learned the carpenter's trade under his father's instruction, becoming a skilled worker in wood. In 1881 he located in Bristol, Connecticut, and soon built for himself a name and a reputation as a capable designer and builder. With his business as contractor and builder he has also developed a retail trade in lumber and building materials, and to supply sash doors, windows, blinds, and trim, has equipped a planing mill which is operated in connection with his building business. Among the buildings of importance that he built are the Masonic Temple, Terry Foundry Company building, the Liberty Bell factory, Clayton Brothers' factory, the Armory, Swedish Evangelical Church, besides handsome residences without number. In 1886 he purchased the Sigourney confectionery store, corner of Main and North Main streets, which he yet owns. A Republican in politics, Mr. Fogg has borne his full share of civic responsibility, hav-

ing served the Borough of Bristol in official capacity many years. He is a Mason, being a member of Peaquebuck Chapter, Royal Arch Masons. He was formerly an active member of Ethan Allen Lodge, No. 9, Knights of Pythias; and of Hull Division, No. 5, Uniform Rank; Stephen Terry Lodge, Independent Order of Odd Fellows; and the Junior Order of United American Mechanics, but press of business compelled him to withdraw and he became an honorary card member. As the foregoing indicates, Mr. Fogg is one of Bristol's prominent and energetic citizens, but only an idea can be gained of how busy and how influential he really is. All men respect him, and he has amply justified the high esteem in which he is held. Mr. Fogg married, July 2, 1884, Florence Esther Wright, born January 9, 1850, daughter of Filbert Leander and Sabrina H. (Merrill) Wright, her father at the time of his death a practicing dentist of Bristol. Sabrina Harriet Merrill was a daughter of Zebulon Merrill, of New Hartford, and granddaughter of Jerijah Merrill, of Lexington Alarm fame, a soldier and a hero. Mr. and Mrs. Fogg have no children.

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**WELLES, Joseph Francis,**

**Retired Merchant.**

Among the oldest families in Connecticut and in Wethersfield is that made up of the descendants of Governor Thomas Welles, who was one of the most active and valuable citizens in the pioneer colony on the Connecticut river. The family of Welles is a very ancient one in England, the name being an anglicized form of the French word *euille*, meaning waters. It was sometimes rendered *Evereraux*, a spring. Members of this family were seated in various sections of England, and Burke's Armory gives a multitude of

coats-of-arms granted to different individuals of the name. After its importation to England the name often appears as de Welles. In different generations, various members of the family used the form of Wells. Various ancestral lines in England have been traced out and the family seems to have been most numerous in Essex, whence it is supposed Governor Thomas Welles came to Connecticut, but his parentage is not disclosed, neither is the time or place of his birth known. The arms of the Barons de Welles, who were summoned to Parliament in 1299, were:

*Arms*—Or, a lion rampant, sable.

*Crest*—A demi-lion rampant, sable.

Some variations of this arms and crest give the lion a double queue, and many other emblems are shown on the arms of different branches of the family. The family seat in Essex had long been known as Welles Hall or Rayne Hall.

Governor Thomas Welles was born perhaps as early as 1590, and was a resident of Cambridge, Massachusetts, February 8, 1635. With William Whiting, of Hartford, he was agent of the patentees of a tract at Dover, New Hampshire. It appears that Thomas Welles owned one share in this patent, purchased in England. This he sold in 1648. In 1636 he was a magistrate at Hartford, where he was an original proprietor and landholder, and continued twenty-two years to fill that office. His residence was on the east side of the present Governor street, near Wyllys street. In 1654, and in four other years, he was deputy to the General Court; from 1655 to 1658 was Governor of the Connecticut Colony; held other offices of trust and honor; died January 14, 1660, and was probably buried in Hartford. He married Elizabeth Hunt, who died about 1640.

John Wells, son of Governor Thomas



*J. Francis Welles.*



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Welles, born about 1621, removed to Stratford, Connecticut, and was admitted freeman by the General Court, April 20, 1645. In 1656-57 he was deputy to the General Court; was a magistrate in 1658-59, and died August 7, 1659. He married, in 1647, Elizabeth Bourne, undoubtedly a daughter of John Bourne, who was early in Wethersfield, later at Middletown, Connecticut. She married (second) in March, 1663, John Wilcoxson, of Stratford.

Robert Wells, third son of John and Elizabeth Wells, was born in 1651, and was committed by his father to the care of his paternal grandfather, the Governor, who made him an heir, and reared and educated him in Wethersfield. He was made a freeman in October, 1681; was captain of the train band at the north end of Wethersfield in September, 1689; was deputy 1690-91-92-93-94, 1697-98-99-1700-01, in 1704-05, 1707-08-09-10-11-12-13-14. He also served as commissioner, justice of the peace and member of the council, and died June 22, 1714. His house was one of those fortified for protection against Indian attacks in 1704. He married, June 9, 1675, Elizabeth Goodrich, born 1658, died February 17, 1698, daughter of William and Sarah (Marvin) Goodrich.

Their third son, Joseph Wells, born in September, 1680, lived in Wethersfield, where he was lister in 1712, collector in 1715, and died in 1744. He married, January 6, 1709, Hannah Robbins, born June 10, 1688, daughter of Captain Joshua and Elizabeth (Butler) Robbins.

Their second son, Joseph Wells, born September 17, 1720, in Wethersfield, made his home in that town, and died April 1, 1788. He married, in March, 1745, Mary Robbins, born June 24, 1721, died November 8, 1797, daughter of Samuel and Lucy (Wolcott) Robbins.

Their eldest son, Joseph Wells, was born April 14, 1746, baptized six days later, and lived in Wethersfield, where he died August 13, 1809. He married, in 1780, Jerusha Hurlburt, born April 11, 1744, died June 18, 1803, daughter of Charles and Martha Hurlburt.

Their son, Joseph Wells, was born May 21, 1782, in Wethersfield, and died October 26, 1836. He married, January 26, 1803, Lucy Robbins, born about 1780, not recorded in Wethersfield, died September 6, 1875, unquestionably a descendant of the ancient Robbins family of Wethersfield.

John Welles, second son of Joseph and Lucy (Robbins) Welles, was born August 2, 1813, baptized December 19, following, in Wethersfield, and lived in that part of the town known as Wolcott Hill. Here he was a farmer, an industrious, prosperous and useful citizen until his death, which was caused by a railroad accident in Meriden, Connecticut, March 30, 1899. He married, November 8, 1837, Mary Welles Wolcott, who was born August 1, 1812, and died June 27, 1867, a descendant of a very old Connecticut family, which has been traced several generations in England before its arrival in this country.

Joseph Francis Welles was born March 31, 1851, in Wethersfield, where he has continued to reside to the present time. He attended the public schools and Philips Academy at Andover, Massachusetts. At the age of twenty-two years he engaged in the foundry business in Wethersfield in association with A. S. Brainard, under the firm name of Brainard & Welles, and continued in this enterprise for a period of five years. They manufactured various kinds of hardware. Mr. Welles finally disposed of his interest, and subsequently removed to New London, Connecticut. He purchased the gro-

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cery business of S. W. Robbins, in Wethersfield, and continued ten years to conduct it, selling it to Buckley & Hanmer. Mr. Welles then embarked in the seed business, purchasing the seed house of E. Decker, and becoming a member of the firm of Hart, Welles & Company, which firm continued in business for twenty-two years, up to 1916, when Mr. Welles retired from active business. His associate was Charles C. Hart, who is still continuing the establishment.

Since 1894 Mr. Welles has occupied his present residence at the corner of Main and State streets, in Wethersfield. For three years he served the town as tax collector, and has been treasurer for twenty years, extending to the present time. He has always been active in endeavoring to promote the best interests of the town, and has acted politically with the Republican party in national affairs. In 1897 he represented the town in the State Legislature, and was a member of the committee on cities and boroughs. He has long been a member of the Congregational church of Wethersfield, in which he holds an official position; is a member and president of the Business Men's Association of Wethersfield, and is everywhere esteemed and respected as a sound business man and a true citizen.

He married, June 10, 1885, in Wethersfield, Harriett Southworth, born April 29, 1856, in that town, daughter of Palmer and Diadama (Arnold) Southworth. Palmer Southworth came from the eastern part of the State and settled in Wethersfield about 1850. Mr. and Mrs. Welles have two daughters: Margaret, wife of Robert A. Squire, of Meriden, Connecticut, mother of Wilbur Welles Squire; and Frances Southworth, who resides with her parents.

(The Wolcott Line).

The name is identical with Walcott, and both forms abounded in different localities in England. The coat-of-arms which was engraved on the silver of Governor Roger Wolcott, of Connecticut, is:

*Arms*—Argent a chevron between three chess rocks ermine.

*Crest*—A bull's head erased argent or, ducally gorged lined and ringed of the last.

*Motto*—*Nullius Addictus Jurare Verba Magistris.* (Accustomed to swear in the words of no master; or, Taking nothing on Trust).

John Wolcott lived and died in Tolland, Somersetshire, England, and was the father of John Wolcott, who lived at the same place, and died March 2, 1618. The family was numerous represented in the vicinity. William and Thomas Wolcott were in Tolland as early as 1526, but no records have been found to show their connection with John Wolcott, first above mentioned.

Henry Wolcott, son of the second John Wolcott, was baptized December 6, 1578, in Lidiard, England, and was part of the first company which came to Dorchester, Massachusetts, in the ship "Mary and John," which landed at Nantasket, May 30, 1630. He was one of the original settlers and proprietors of Dorchester, served as selectman and in other important positions, removing with his neighbors to Windsor, Connecticut, in 1636; was a member of the first General Assembly of the Colony in 1637. In 1643 he was elected to the House of Magistrates of Connecticut, and continued to serve in that office until his death. His home in Windsor was at the south end of the town, south of the Farmington river, on the tract called the "Island." Here he died, May 30, 1655. At that time he still owned a considerable estate in England, which rented at £60 per annum. Before

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leaving his native land he sold an estate worth £8,000 in order to join the Puritans in Massachusetts Colony. He is described by his contemporaries as a "man of fine estate and superior abilities." He married, January 19, 1606, in England, Elizabeth Saunders, born 1582, baptized December 20, 1584, died at Windsor July 5, 1655, daughter of Thomas Saunders.

His son, Henry Wolcott, Jr., baptized January 21, 1611, owned lands in Wethersfield, but did not reside there. He married, November 18, 1641, Sarah, daughter of Thomas and Jane Newbury, of Windsor, who died July 16, 1684.

Samuel Wolcott, son of Henry Wolcott, Jr., was born 1656, was a merchant in Windsor, and removed to Wethersfield, settling on what is known as Wolcott Hill, and where his descendants still reside. He represented the town in the General Court in 1685, and died June 14, 1695. He married, March 6, 1678, Judith Appleton, born 1652-53, died February 19, 1741, daughter of Samuel (2) and Hannah (Paine) Appleton, of Ipswich, Massachusetts, granddaughter of Samuel and Mary (Everard) Appleton, great-granddaughter of Thomas Appleton, of Little Waldingfield, County Sussex, England. Her father is described in the records as the "worshipful Mr. Samuel Appleton."

Their eldest child was Samuel Wolcott, born April 11, 1679, who was sixteen years of age when his father died, and upon him rested the responsibility of caring for the family. He developed great self-reliance and industry, became a successful importing merchant, prominent in military affairs, and died September 15, 1734, leaving an estate valued at £5,097, 2s. and 10d. He married, December 27, 1706, Abigail Collins, born July 31, 1681, died February 6, 1758, daughter of Rev. Nathaniel and Mary (Whiting) Collins, of Middletown, Connecticut.

Their third son, Deacon Elisha Wolcott, was born December 26, 1717, lived in Wethersfield, and died October 13, 1793. He married, January 28, 1746, Sarah Nott, born March 12, 1727, died March 12, 1800, daughter of Captain Gershom and Sarah (Waterhouse) Nott.

The second son of this marriage, Elisha Wolcott, was born October 2, 1755, died January 17, 1827. He married, January 19, 1775, Mary Welles, born February 4, 1756, died October 6, 1828, daughter of Joseph and Mary (Robbins) Welles.

Their third son, Elisha Wolcott, born April 1, 1787, lived in Wethersfield, where he died March 28, 1862. He married, December 24, 1811, Mary Welles Robbins, born December 4, 1790, died February 14, 1878, daughter of Robert and Mary (Welles) Robbins, a descendant of another early Connecticut family.

(The Robbins Line).

The name Robbins is derived from the personal name "Robin" and is identical with Robinson in meaning. Many prominent men in both England and America have borne the name. The progenitor of the family herein considered was John Robbins, who lived at Hedingworth, Leicestershire, England, where his ancestors had lived for many generations before him. He was a large land holder, and died at Hedingworth, August 12, 1680, about ninety years of age. His wife, Hester, survived him seventeen years, and was buried August 7, 1697. One of their sons, known as "Gentleman John Robbins," born at Hedingworth, settled in Wethersfield, Connecticut, as early as 1638, was a man of means and high social standing. His first grant of land in Wethersfield was made October 10, 1638, and he received several other grants; was selectman in 1652; deputy to the General Court in 1653-56-57-59, and died June 27, 1660.

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His estate was valued at £579, 19s. 4d. He married, in September, 1639, Mary, daughter or sister of Governor Thomas Welles.

John Robbins, son of "Gentleman John" Robbins, born April 29, 1649, lived in Wethersfield, and was the father of Samuel Robbins, born June 7, 1680. He was a large owner of land in Wethersfield, and died before 1753. He married, February 5, 1713, Lucy Wolcott, born October 16, 1688, died November 5, 1753, daughter of Samuel and Judith (Appleton) Wolcott, previously mentioned.

Their second son was Josiah Robbins, born December 17, 1724, lived in Wethersfield, and died July 27, 1794, leaving an estate valued at £1,768. He married, December 21, 1749, Judith Wells, born March 4, 1731, died May 1, 1771, daughter of Captain Robert and Sarah (Wolcott) Wells.

Their third son, Robert Robbins, was born September 6, 1765, in Wethersfield, where he lived, and died November 29, 1827. He married, November 19, 1789, Mary Wells, probably the Mary Wells born July 25, 1767, daughter of Solomon and Sarah (Wells) Wells. She died January 2, 1791.

Their eldest child, Mary Welles Robbins, born December 4, 1790, became the wife of Elisha Wolcott, as previously noted.

Their daughter, Mary Welles Wolcott, became the wife of John Wells. They were the parents of seven children: 1. Mary Catherine, who married Hiram A. Yale, of Meriden. 2. Ellen Elizabeth, married J. W. Griswold, of Wethersfield. 3. Elisha Wolcott, mentioned on another page. 4. John Leslie, who is the subject of further mention elsewhere. 5. Thomas Clayton, who now resides in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and has two daughters, Grace Southworth, and Mary

Wolcott. 6. Joseph Francis. 7. Lucy Frances, who died at the age of two years.

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### WELLES, John Taintor, Agriculturist.

As a descendant of Deacon John Wells, an account of whom will be found in the biography of Joseph Francis Welles, John T. Welles has preserved the traditions and character of the pioneers.

Elisha Wolcott Welles, son of Deacon John and Mary Welles (Wolcott) Wells, above mentioned, was a native of Wethersfield, born January 2, 1843, and lived for many years on the paternal homestead, of which he was manager. In 1871 he purchased a farm south of Church street on the east side of Wolcott Hill road, and continued to manage the paternal farm for many years thereafter, besides tilling his new purchase. He engaged in dairying, seed growing and general agriculture; was a charter member of the Wethersfield Grange, an industrious and prosperous citizen who sought to perform his duty towards his family and his fellow-men. In political principal a Republican, he represented the town in the General Assembly at the session of 1887. A faithful member of the Congregational church, and when a young man he was for many years an active member of the choir. He died at his home on Wolcott Hill, December 2, 1899. He married, November 13, 1872, Ruth Smith Taintor, of Colchester, Connecticut, born May 8, 1850, died March 3, 1912, youngest child of Ralph Smith and Phoebe Higgins (Lord) Taintor. She graduated from Bacon Academy of Colchester, was subsequently a student at Vassar College, and was for a time a teacher in Bacon Academy, Colchester.

The Taintor family, an old one in



John T. Welles



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Connecticut, is of French descent, the name derived from an occupation, Teinturer, a dyer. The family is supposed to have been in England from the time of the Norman conquest, as the name, Le Teinturer, is found in the English records as early as 1222. Charles Taintor, founder of the family in this country, fled from Wales, where tradition said he had a large estate confiscated. At any rate he was of high social standing as shown by the prefix of the title "Mr." in public records. Few men except ministers were given this distinction. As early as 1643, Charles Taintor owned lands in Wethersfield, Connecticut, which he sold and removed soon after to Fairfield, Connecticut, which town he represented at the General Court in 1647-48. He engaged in trading at sea, and was lost on a voyage to the West Indies in October, 1654. His eldest son, Michael Taintor, often spelled Micah, was born about 1625, settled before 1650 in Branford, Connecticut, and followed the sea. In 1653 he was master of a ketch sailing to Virginia. He was town carpenter in 1677, deputy and judge of the local court. He drew up the "new plantation and church covenant" of Branford, still preserved, in his handwriting, and was very active and prominent in both civil and church affairs. He died between December 22, 1672, and March 20, 1673. His wife, Elizabeth, daughter of Robert Rose, died in July, 1659. Their second son, Michael Taintor, born October 12, 1652, in Branford, was among the founders of Colchester, Connecticut, where he died February 19, 1731. His home was on a hill beautifully located about one mile from the village of Colchester, and is still in the possession of his descendants. From 1697 to 1700 he was selectman and thereafter town clerk until his death. For twenty-six sessions he was deputy to the General Assembly

and was otherwise active in the service of the town. He married, April 3, 1679, Mary Loomis, daughter of Thomas and Hannah Loomis, died May 11, 1695. Their eldest child, Michael Taintor, was born September 31, 1680, in Windsor, lived in Colchester, where he was prominent and deacon of the church, and died there March 18, 1771. He married, December, 1712, Eunice Foote, of Wethersfield, born May 10, 1694, died March 18, 1771, fifth daughter of Nathaniel (3) and Margaret (Bliss) Foote, granddaughter of Nathaniel (2) Foote, and great-granddaughter of Nathaniel (1) Foote, a pioneer of Wethersfield. Charles Taintor, second son of Michael and Eunice (Foote) Taintor, was born February 8, 1723, in Colchester, where he lived, and died March, 1807. He married, August 20, 1766, Mary Skinner, daughter of Rev. Thomas Skinner, of Westchester. They were the parents of Newhall Taintor, born July 3, 1782, in Colchester, where he lived, and died October 1, 1854. He married, January 9, 1809, Ruth Smith, of Chatham, who died at Colchester, April 16, 1866. They were the parents of Ralph Smith Taintor, born November 13, 1811, in Colchester, and died there October 22, 1892. He married, June 2, 1834, in Lyme, Phoebe Higgins Lord, born June 11, 1814, in that town, daughter of Joseph and Phoebe (Burham) Lord. He lived in Colchester, and in 1839, went to Pomfret. Early in 1848 he settled on a farm which he had purchased in Colchester. They were the parents of Ruth Smith Taintor, born May 8, 1850, in Colchester, who became the wife of Elisha Wolcott Welles, of Wethersfield, as above noted.

The Lord family is descended from Thomas Lord, born in 1585 in England, who came with his wife, Dorothy, to America in 1635, settling first in Newtown (now Cambridge), Massachusetts,

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whence they removed to Hartford, Connecticut, in 1636. There Thomas Lord died before 1676, in which year his widow, born in 1589, passed away. Their son, William Lord, born in 1623, in England, settled in Saybrook, Connecticut, where he died May 17, 1678. The name of his wife is unknown. His son, Thomas Lord, born December, 1645, settled in that part of Saybrook which is now Lyme, where he died June 27, 1730. He married May Lee, and they were the parents of Joseph Lord, born 1697, in Lyme, where he passed his life, and died in 1736. He married Abigail Comstock, who was one of the "ton" and called a high stepper. Her son, Joseph Lord, was born in 1727, lived in Lyme, and died in 1788. He married Sarah Wade, and they were the parents of Reuben Lord, born in 1760, who passed his life in Lyme, where he died in 1804. He married Elizabeth Selden, and they were the parents of Joseph Lord, born in 1781, died in 1836 in Lyme. He married Phoebe Burnham, and their daughter, Phoebe Higgins, born in 1814, became the wife of Ralph Smith Taintor, of Colchester, and died in 1890. Their daughter, Ruth Smith Taintor, became the wife of Elisha W. Welles, as above noted.

John Taintor Welles, only son of Elisha Wolcott and Ruth Smith (Taintor) Welles, was born October 4, 1876, in Wethersfield, in the house in which he now resides. In boyhood and in youth he spent his vacation periods in the labors of the home farm, and enjoyed excellent educational advantages. After attending the local schools he was a student at the public high school of Hartford, from which he was graduated in 1894, and that year entered Yale University, and pursued the academic course, receiving the degree of A. B. in 1898. On account of the ill health of his father, he returned to

the parental homestead and took charge of the farming operations there. The farm has been devoted largely to the growth of vegetables for the market, and in this industry Mr. Welles has been successful, because he has brought to his occupation a well-trained mind, habits of industry and thrift, and good business capacity. For the last ten years he has been a member of the Board of Assessors of Wethersfield, having previously served three years on the Board of Relief, and is now chairman of the Board of Assessors. A Republican in political principle, he endeavors to promote the interests of his party and the general welfare of the community, and for the past eight years has been chairman of the Republican Town Committee. During the years 1906-07, he was representative from the town of Wethersfield in the State Legislature, served as clerk of the Committee on Legislative Expenditures, and was chairman of the Committee on the State Prison. In 1917 the Legislature established a sewer commission for the town of Wethersfield and Mr. Welles was elected by the town chairman of that body. Mr. Welles is a member of the Congregational church of Wethersfield, of the University Club, the City Club of Hartford, and the Wethersfield Country Club, and for several years was active in the Wethersfield Grange. In February, 1918, he was elected president of the Hartford Market Gardeners' Association.

Mr. Welles married, September 25, 1915, Elizabeth Canfield Darrow, born April 7, 1889, daughter of Charles E. and Isabel C. (Sage) Darrow, of Rochester, New York, where both the Darrow and Sage families are prominent.

The family of Darrow is descended from Sergeant George Darrow, who appears in the records of New London as early as 1675, and died there in 1704. He

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married Mary, widow of George Sharswood. She died in 1698. Among their descendants have been many clergymen, mostly identified with the Baptist church. The faulty records of New London and the New London church records fail to give us definite information concerning many of his descendants. Christopher Darrow, son of George Darrow, was baptized December 1, 1678, in New London, and resided on the paternal farm in Waterford. He married Elizabeth Packer, born in 1679-80, died in February, 1758, mother of eleven children, forty-three grandchildren and thirty great-grandchildren. Her eldest son was Christopher Darrow, born October 2, 1702, lived in Waterford until late in life, when he moved to Montville. He married Elizabeth ———; but two of their children are found on record. Titus Darrow may have been one of these. If not, he was undoubtedly a grandson of the second Christopher Darrow. He was born February 15, 1753, in the vicinity of New London, commanded a company in the Revolutionary War, and settled at Plymouth, Connecticut, where he died January 25, 1841. He married, October 29, 1789, Lucy Blackman, born September 7, 1755, in Lebanon, Connecticut, daughter of Elisha and Lucy (Polley) Blackman, died about 1829, in Plymouth. John Blackman, American founder of the family, was born in 1625, was an early resident of Dorchester, Massachusetts, where he died after 1675. He married, in 1655, Mary Pond, who died in 1667. Their son, Joseph Blackman, born June 7, 1661, in Dorchester, removed to Little Compton, Rhode Island, and died in 1720. He married, November 12, 1685, Elizabeth Church, daughter of Joseph Church, of Little Compton, descendant of one of the earliest Plymouth families. Elisha Blackman, son of Joseph and Elizabeth

(Church) Blackman, born September 22, 1699, in Little Compton, removed to Lebanon, Connecticut, in 1717. He married, January 2, 1723, Susanna Higley, daughter of Captain John and Hannah (Drake) Higley. Elisha Blackman, son of Elisha Blackman, born September 19, 1727, lived in New London, and died September 10, 1804. He married, March 22, 1753, Lucy Polley, a native of Lebanon, and they were the parents of Lucy Blackman, who became the wife of Titus Darrow. Their eldest child, Leverett Darrow, born January 2, 1792, in Plymouth, lived in that town, was a soldier in the War of 1812, served as selectman, and was otherwise prominent in the town affairs. He married, October 19, 1821, Betsey Smith, who died November 29, 1832. Her eldest child, Erastus Darrow, born January 29, 1823, in Plymouth, settled in Rochester, New York, on attaining his majority, and was there long known as a book seller and stationer. He married, May 18, 1846, Susan R. Martin, born November 2, 1821, died January 4, 1871. Their only son, Dr. Charles Erastus Darrow was born December 3, 1858, in Rochester, where he is a well-known and successful physician. He married, June 2, 1881, Isabel C. Sage, born February 13, 1861, in Rochester, and they are the parents of Elizabeth Canfield Darrow, wife of John T. Welles, as previously noted. She was graduated from the University of Rochester in 1911, with the degree of B. A., and received the degree of M. A. in 1912.

The Sage family is among the earliest in Connecticut traced from David Sage, who was born in 1639, in Wales, and was one of the first settlers of Middletown, Connecticut, where he died March 3, 1707. His gravestone is still standing in Riverside Cemetery near the railroad station in that city. He married, February 6, 1664, Elizabeth Kirby, born September

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8, 1646, died in 1670, daughter of John Kirby. The second son of this marriage, John Sage, born March 6, 1668, in Middletown, died January 22, 1751. He was the father of fifteen children, had a hundred and twenty grandchildren, of whom one hundred and five were living at his death, as were thirty-seven of forty great-grandchildren. He married, November 10, 1693, Hannah Starr, born March 24, 1674, died September 28, 1753, daughter of Comfort and Rachel (Harris) Starr, of Middletown. John Sage, eldest son of this marriage, born April 28, 1696, in Middletown, died in 1769; married, January 13, 1718, Mary Hall. They were the parents of Giles Sage, born July 28, 1742, died in 1781. He was a corporal in Captain Elia Britton's company, Major Sheldon's regiment, which accompanied General Washington on the retreat through New Jersey in December, 1776. He married Ann Wright, of Cromwell. Their son, Deacon Oren Sage, born 1787, died in Rochester, New York, September 12, 1866. He married, March 30, 1811, Marilda Plumb Allcott, born January 27, 1793, died May 22, 1876. She was descended from Thomas Alcock, who died September 18, 1657, and his wife Marjorie, who died in December, 1660. They were the parents of Philip Alcock, born in 1640, in Dedham, died in Wethersfield, in 1716. He married, December 5, 1672, Elizabeth Mitchell, born October 19, 1644, daughter of Thomas and Ann Mitchell. Their son, John Alcock, born July 18, 1675, in New Haven, died March 3, 1722. He married Susan Heaton, daughter of James and Sarah (Street) Heaton. Their son, John Allcott, born November 14, 1705, in New Haven, and died January 6, 1777, in Waterbury. He married, January 14, 1730, Deborah Blakeslee, who died in 1737, daughter of John and Elida Blakeslee. Daniel Alcock, son of John and De-

borah (Blakeslee) Allcott, died in Colebrook, May 28, 1805. He married, June 28, 1759, Elizabeth Dutton, daughter of Benjamin and Mary Dutton, of Wallingford. They were the parents of Asa Allcott, born April 27, 1760, in Waterbury, married, in 1780, Sabra Plumb, born in January, 1760, in Farmington, Connecticut, and they were the parents of Marilda Plumb Allcott, wife of Deacon Oren Sage. Their son, Nelson Allcott Sage, born February 18, 1812, at Ballston Spa, New York, married, September 10, 1857, Harriett Eliza Bush, born in Rochester, New York, March 7, 1831, died there December 9, 1901. Their daughter, Isabel Canfield Sage, became the wife of Dr. Charles E. Darrow, of Rochester, as above noted.

The Bush family is of ancient Dutch origin and had many representatives very early in New York. The name was originally Terboss, and the ancestor of this family is said to have been the commander of a Dutch ship who decided to remain in this country, after making a voyage. From him was descended Lemuel Bush, who wrote the name Ter Bush, since which time it has been plain Bush. Harriett Eliza Bush was descended from Timothy Bush, who was probably born about 1740, and was the father of John Bush, who graduated from Dartmouth in 1789, and was a Greek student and teacher. He was the father of Roswell Bush, who married Ann Canfield, and who was the father of Harriett Eliza Bush, wife of Nelson O. Sage.

Ann Canfield was a daughter of Lyman and Ann (Norton) Canfield, granddaughter of Captain Charles Norton, born December 9, 1748, in Durham, Connecticut. He was descended from a very ancient family which has been traced several generations in England and France, in which later country it appears as De Norville.





*A Leslie Melle*

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Sieur John Norton, *alias* De Norville, married Ann, daughter of Lord Gray, and they were the parents of John Norton, whose son, John Norton, married Jane Cooper, daughter of John Cooper. Their son, Richard Norton, married Mary Wingar, of Sharpenhour, Bedfordshire, England, and he had a son, William Norton, who married Denris Chelsingly. Their son, Thomas Norton, married Grace Welles, daughter of Governor Thomas Welles, of Wethersfield, whose history is extensively covered in this work. Thomas Norton, son of Thomas and Grace (Welles) Norton, married Elizabeth Mason, daughter of Thomas Mason, and granddaughter of Captain John Mason, who receives mention in this work. Thomas Norton, son of Thomas Norton, born in Saybrook, died in Durham, married Diana Birdseye. Their son, Colonel Ebenezer Norton, born in Durham, died in Goshen, Connecticut, married Elizabeth Baldwin, and they were the parents of Captain Charles Norton, who married Elizabeth Lyman, mentioned below.

Elizabeth Lyman, born October 12, 1749, in Durham, died in Harpersfield, Delaware county, New York, descended from Thomas and Elizabeth (Lambert) Lyman. Their son, Henry Lyman, was the father of John Lyman, grandfather of Henry Lyman, whose son, Richard Lyman, married Sarah Osborne, daughter of Roger Osborne, of Halsted, Kent, England. Their son, Richard Lyman, married Hepsibah Lord, and they were the parents of Thomas Lyman, born in 1649, married, in 1678, Ruth Holton, daughter of William Holton, whose wife was the widow of Joseph Baker, one of the original settlers of Hartford. Noah Lyman, son of Thomas and Ruth Lyman, born in 1713, had a wife, Sarah, and they were the parents of Elizabeth Lyman, wife of Captain Charles Norton.

**WELLES, Henry Leslie,**

**Active Citizen.**

Among the oldest families in Connecticut and in Wethersfield is that made up of the descendants of Governor Thomas Welles, who was one of the most active and valuable citizens in the pioneer colony on the Connecticut river. (The line of descent from Thomas Welles to John Leslie Welles, father of Henry Leslie Welles, appears in sketch of Joseph Francis Welles, (q. v.).

John Welles, second son of Joseph and Lucy (Robbins) Welles, was born August 2, 1813, baptized December 19, following, in Wethersfield, and lived in that part of the town known as Wolcott Hill. Here he was a farmer, deacon of the church, an industrious, prosperous and useful citizen until his death, which was caused by a railroad accident in Meriden, Connecticut. He married, November 8, 1837, Mary Welles Wolcott, who was born in August, 1812, and died June 27, 1867, daughter of Elisha and Mary Welles (Robbins) Wolcott. The entire ancestry of Mrs. John Welles is shown in biography of R. R. Wolcott, elsewhere in this work.

John Leslie Welles, son of Deacon John and Mary Welles (Wolcott) Welles, was born December 10, 1844, in Wethersfield, and lived on the homestead of his wife, which he continued to till until his death. This occurred in October, 1909, as the result of a trolley accident. He married, December 28, 1870, Mary Helena Griswold, born August 20, 1849, died May 13, 1912, daughter of Franklin Wolcott and Emily (Adams) Griswold, of Griswoldville.

The early generations of the Griswold family are elsewhere described in this work (see Griswold, Frederick A.). Thomas Griswold, sixth son of Ozias Griswold, born July 11, 1775, in Wethers-

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field, died in that town, February 24, 1850. He married, July 22, 1799, Mary Wolcott, baptized August 29, 1779, died June 4, 1847, daughter of Elisha and Mary (Welles) Wolcott (see Wolcott, R. R.). Franklin Wolcott, youngest child of Thomas and Mary (Wolcott) Griswold was born March 28, 1815, in Griswoldville, and died there September 21, 1886. He married, September 19, 1837, Emily Adams, born October 30, 1816. Their second daughter, Mary Helena Griswold, became the wife of John L. Welles, as above noted. Stanley Griswold, son of Thomas and Mary (Wolcott) Griswold, married Lucy Welles, and they were the parents of Lucy Welles Griswold, wife of Henry A. White, and mother of Mrs. Henry L. Welles, mentioned below.

Henry Leslie Welles, eldest son of John Leslie and Mary H. (Griswold) Welles, was born May 19, 1874, on his father's farm in Griswoldville, and attended the district schools of the vicinity, the old "Academy" at Wethersfield Center, under Professor Joseph O. Hurlburt, and the high school at Hartford, from which he was graduated in 1893. From early boyhood he was accustomed to participate in the labors of the farm, and took pleasure in noting the development of crops and stock upon the place. As a young man he spent two years in the employ of the Anacostia & Potomac River Railroad, District of Columbia, of which his uncle, H. A. Griswold, was builder and president. Since that time he has given his entire attention to agriculture at Griswoldville with the exception of two years spent in Albany and Schenectady, New York. For seven years he covered a rural free delivery route, traveling about twenty-two miles daily with horse and wagon from Wethersfield post office, and in 1911 he left the paternal homestead to take up the management and cultivation of the Henry A. White homestead on the opposite side

of the road. Mr. Welles is a member of Wethersfield Grange, No. 114, is secretary of the Wethersfield Business Men's and Civic Association, and is an earnest supporter of the Republican party in political principle. He married, February 15, 1910, Emma Louise White, born October 27, 1866, daughter of Henry A. and Lucy Welles (Griswold) White, of Wethersfield, granddaughter of Leander and Thankful (Bailey) White, of Durham, Connecticut, and granddaughter of Stanley and Lucy (Welles) Griswold.

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### WELLES, Clayton Wolcott,

#### Insurance Official.

Mr. Welles is descended from several of the oldest and most prominent families of Wethersfield, as shown above in connection with the biography of his brother, Henry Leslie Welles. He was born April 22, 1883, in the village of Griswoldville, in the town of Wethersfield, son of John Leslie and Mary Helena (Griswold) Welles, a grandson of Deacon John Welles.

Clayton Wolcott Welles attended the public schools of his native town, and also the Hartford schools until the year 1900, when he entered Yale University, from which he was graduated in 1904, with the Academic Degree. In 1904 he entered the life insurance business with the Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Company in its Hartford office, and when he left the establishment in 1909, he occupied the position of cashier. In the last named year, he entered the employ of the Phoenix Mutual Life Insurance Company of Hartford as assistant to the agency manager. He is alert and industrious, and has made himself valuable in the insurance business, where he gained rapid advancement. He now acts as general manager for Connecticut, Rhode Island, and Southeastern Massachusetts,

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of the Phoenix Mutual Life, his agency ranking third of all the company agencies. In this territory he has charge of the work of many agents, and his efficiency has promoted efficiency among his subordinates. In 1912 Mr. Welles erected a residence on the west side of Wolcott Hill road north of Church street, and continues to be active in the social life of Hartford and of his home town. He is a member of the University Club, City Club, and Congregational Club of Hartford, the Automobile Club of that city, and a director of the Country Club of Wethersfield. He is also a member of the Business Men's Association of Wethersfield, of which he was president in 1916, and is identified with the Masonic fraternity, affiliating with Hartford Lodge, No. 88, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons. He has long been associated with the Congregational church of Wethersfield, of which he is now a deacon. Mr. Welles enjoys the confidence and esteem of his business associates, and of his fellow-townsmen. On June 30, 1917, he was appointed by President Wilson a member of Local Division, No. 1, Exemption Board for Hartford county, comprising the Fourth Senatorial District.

Mr. Welles married, December 21, 1909, Bertha Jane Libby, daughter of Locke A. and Flora (Nettleton) Libby, of Hartford. She is descended from the Nettleton and Beach families of Waterbury and Watertown, Connecticut. Her parental ancestors came from Cambridge to Hartford. Mr. and Mrs. Welles are the parents of two daughters; Jane Wolcott, born September 16, 1913; and Judith Beach, born December 6, 1916.

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### WELLES, Joseph Stanley,

**Agriculturist, Contractor.**

A descendant of Governor Thomas Welles and other conspicuous families

among the pioneers of Wethersfield, Mr. Welles participates in marked degree in the qualities which have been inherited from worthy pioneers. He was born March 8, 1880, on the Welles homestead in Griswoldville, Wethersfield, a son of John Leslie Welles, and grandson of Deacon John Welles, of that town. The ancestry is described at length above.

Joseph Stanley Welles was educated in the public schools near his home and in New York University, where he pursued a medical course for two years, beginning in 1902. Returning to his native place, he has since engaged in agriculture and contracting. He has done considerable work in road construction and similar public contracts. About 1910 he constructed a handsome residence in Griswoldville, where he has since made his home. He is a member of Wethersfield Grange, No. 149, of the Wethersfield Business Men's Association, and of the Wethersfield Congregational Church. He is much interested in the progress of his town, State and country, is a man of keen intelligence and kindly nature, and enjoys the friendship of a wide circle. Like other members of his family, he gives his political support to Republican candidates and policies.

Mr. Welles married, January 4, 1905, Eva Prindle, daughter of Horace Prindle, a farmer of Sharon, Connecticut, and they are the parents of two children: John Leslie, born November 18, 1906, and Anna Prindle, February 6, 1914.

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### WELLS, Dudley,

**Agriculturist, Stock Breeder.**

Among the many descendants of Governor Thomas Welles, of Wethersfield, is Dudley Wells, who sustains the honor of the family by his upright character and industrious application. Governor Thomas Welles was one of the most active and

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valuable citizens in the pioneer colony on the Connecticut river. He is mentioned at length elsewhere, as are those in the line of descent to Dudley Wells (see Joseph Francis Welles), including Joseph Wells, born September, 1680, and married Hannah Robbins.

Joshua Wells, third son of Joseph Wells, was born in September, 1726, in Wethersfield, and appears in the vital records of the town in that connection, and in the matter of his marriage, although the date of the latter event does not there appear, other evidence indicates that he was married in 1757 to Experience Dickenson, born April 17, 1736, in Wethersfield, died June 27, 1773, daughter of Elihu and Lucy (Deming) Dickenson.

Their third son, Gideon Wells, born July 15, 1764, lived in Wethersfield, where he died March 19, 1810, before the close of his forty-sixth year. He married, February 28, 1790, Emily Hart, who was born February 3, 1771, in Wethersfield, daughter of Dr. Josiah and Abigail (Sluman) Hart, formerly of Stonington, later of Wethersfield.

The third son of this marriage was Romanta Wells, who was baptized July 22, 1798, in Wethersfield, and there made his home, and died August 13, 1861. He was among the pioneer seed and tobacco growers of Wethersfield, and was known as a substantial and well-informed citizen, although he enjoyed small educational advantages as a boy. A keen observer and a man of sound judgment, he was successful as a business man, and by his industry and shrewd management made an unusual success of agriculture. He was an active member of the Congregational church of Wethersfield. In early life he was a Whig, later a Republican. He married Mary Ann Morgan, a native of Wethersfield, daughter of Stephen Morgan, who came from New London to that town.

Stephen Morgan Wells, eldest child of Romanta Wells, was born September 25, 1830, in Wethersfield, and after attending the public schools and the academy of Wethersfield completed his education at a high school in Western New York, where he studied civil engineering. In 1851 and 1852 he was employed as a surveyor in Western New York for the Lake Shore Railroad, was later with the Providence & Fishkill Railroad, now a part of the New Haven system. After the death of his father he returned to the paternal homestead, where for some years he was extensively engaged in the seed business, and made many useful and valuable improvements upon the farm. Subsequently he became interested in the dairy business, and from 1876 until his death, October 29, 1906, he engaged in cattle raising, breeding Ayrshires, became one of the originators and an active member of the Ayrshire Breeders' Association, serving as a member of its executive board from the time of organization. Mr. Wells was a patriotic citizen, interested in everything that was calculated to advance the general welfare, and was especially interested in the building of the Wethersfield High School. He became recognized as a leader in agricultural science, was a member of the State Board of Agriculture, the State Experiment Board, and a charter member of Wethersfield Grange. For many years he was chairman and secretary of the State Agricultural Society. His herd of Ayrshires carried off the prizes at many State and National exhibitions, and won for him a wide reputation. For several years he was president of the Spring Brook Creamery Association. Though a staunch supporter of the principles and actions of the Republican party, he was never a seeker for official position, but in 1865, at the urgent appeal of his friends, he became a candidate for representative in the State Legislature

and was elected. He was subsequently twice nominated for State Senator, but his district being strongly Democratic, he was defeated. He was among the active and faithful members of the Congregational church. He married, in New London, Connecticut, March 5, 1856, Sarah Crannell Tate, daughter of William Tate, of New London.

Dudley Wells, eldest son of Stephen and Sarah Crannell (Tate) Wells, was born May 17, 1861, in Wethersfield, where he has attained success as an agriculturist and stock raiser, and has also gained the esteem and confidence of his contemporaries through his upright character and universal kindness. The public schools of the township afforded his education, and he was early accustomed to assist his father in cattle raising and farming. He has given much attention to the breeding of pure-blooded Ayrshire cattle, and has one of the largest and finest herds in the country. For six years he has been a director of the National Ayrshire Breeders' Association, and was re-elected for three years in January, 1918. Wherever exhibited at fairs, his stock has obtained prizes, and he is well known among cattle breeders of the country. His farm, "Mapleside," is among the best in the town of Wethersfield, and embraces one hundred acres. Mr. Wells is active in promoting the best interests of his native town and has been often called into its service by his fellow-citizens. Politically a Republican, he is ever ready to sustain and defend his principles, but does not allow partisanship to bias his judgment in the conduct of local affairs. He has served on the Wethersfield School Board; as grand juror; and during the term 1914-15, represented the town in the State Legislature, where he was a member of the Committees on State Prison and Foreign Relations. With his family,

he is affiliated with the Congregational church.

Mr. Wells married, June 26, 1901, Abbie Alice Bartholomew, daughter of William Irving and Mary Jane (Hassard) Bartholomew, of Pomfret, Connecticut, granddaughter of William and Abigail Gorham (Buck) Bartholomew.

From ancient English and early American ancestors, Mrs. Wells is descended through several lines. The surname Bartholomew was derived from the ancient Hebrew or Syriac personal name Bartholmai, modified in Greek and Roman spelling. Like the other names of Christ's Apostles, Bartholomew came into use as a baptismal name in every Christian country, even before the use of surnames. The Bartholomew family in England appears to date back of the origin of the usage of surnames. The ancient coat-of-arms:

*Arms*—Argent a chevron, engrailed between three lions rampant sable. One branch of the family bears this coat-of-arms:

Or three goats' heads erased sable.

*Crest*—A demi-goat argent gorged with a chaplet of laurel vert.

John, Robert and Richard Bartholomew were living about 1550 in Warborough, Oxfordshire, England. Robert and Richard were brothers and from the fact that John's son was an overseer of Richard's will, it is inferred that John was a brother also. They were land owners, church wardens, and men of consequence in the community. They frequently used the term *alias* Martyn, after Bartholomew, presumably having adopted the name of a maternal ancestor, as was frequently the case, to secure an inheritance. John Bartholomew lived in Warborough, Oxfordshire, England. He married there, Alice Scutter, who was probably his second wife. John (2) Bartholomew, son of

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John (1) Bartholomew, married in Warborough, November 6, 1552, Margaret Joyes. He was made overseer of his Uncle Richard's estate in 1577. William Bartholomew, son of John (2) Bartholomew, baptized February 7, 1567, at Warborough, was a mercer, a dealer in silks and wools, at Burford, where he was buried, May 6, 1634. He married Friswide, daughter of William Metcalfe, who was mayor of Woodstock, a neighboring town. They were the parents of William Bartholomew, born 1602-03, came to Boston, Massachusetts, September 16, 1634, and was representative to the General Court in 1635, and in several subsequent years. Later he was town clerk at Ipswich, Massachusetts, and also selectman. In 1651 he served on a town committee in Salem and was deputy from that town. He and his wife, Ann (Lord), Bartholomew, whom he married in England, were members of the Congregational church of Ipswich, of which he was clerk over thirty years. His second son, William Bartholomew, was born in 1640-41 in Ipswich, and settled at Branford, where he died in the spring of 1697. He built the old south mills in Salem, and in 1678 was one of the defenders of Hatfield against an Indian raid, receiving the title of lieutenant for his services. In 1697 the town of Branford granted him twenty-eight acres of land on condition that he live there and build a grist mill. In 1681 he was authorized by the town to set up a saw mill on the river, and later was surveyor of the town. He married, December 17, 1663, Mary Johnson, born April 24, 1642, daughter of Captain Isaac and Elizabeth (Porter) Johnson, of Ipswich. Their youngest son, Joseph Bartholomew, was born about 1682 in Branford, and settled in Woodstock, Connecticut, where he was a farmer, and died October 15, 1724. He married, November 12, 1713,

Elizabeth, daughter of Nathaniel Sanger, of Woodstock. She died the same day as her husband. Their youngest child, Benjamin Bartholomew, born June 23, 1723, was a farmer in Woodstock, a soldier of both the French and Revolutionary wars, an active member of the Congregational church, and died October 30, 1801. He married, March 17, 1748, Martha Carpenter, born July 6, 1726, in Woodstock, daughter of Eliphalet and Rebecca Carpenter, granddaughter of John and Rebecca (Readaway) Carpenter, great-granddaughter of William Carpenter, born 1605, who came with his wife Abigail to America and settled at Rehoboth, Massachusetts. He married Priscilla Bennet. William Carpenter, born 1576, was a carpenter by trade, living in London, and came to America with his son. The Carpenter family has been traced several generations in England previous to the last named William. The name is derived from an occupation, as were many of the names among the common people of England. The coat-of-arms was confirmed to William Carpenter in 1663 in London, and was subsequently found on the tombstone of Daniel Carpenter, of Rehoboth, Massachusetts, who was born in 1669.

*Arms*—Argent, a greyhound passant, and chief sable.

*Crest*—A greyhound's head, erased per fesse sable and argent.

*Motto*—*Celeritas-virtus-fidelitas.*

John Carpenter, the first of the name found in English records, was born about 1303, and was a member of Parliament in 1323. Richard Carpenter, son of John Carpenter, was born about 1335. He married Christina ———, and they were buried in the church of St. Martin Outwith, Bishopsgate street, London. He was a goldsmith. John Carpenter, Sr., son of Rich-

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ard Carpenter, was elder brother of John Carpenter, Jr., the noted town clerk of London, whose benevolent bequest founded the City of London School. John Carpenter was son of John, Sr., mentioned above. William Carpenter, son of John Carpenter, was born about 1440, and died in 1520. He resided in the parish of Dilwyne, Herefordshire. He is called William of Homme. James Carpenter, son of William Carpenter, of Homme, died in 1537. John Carpenter, son of James Carpenter, died in 1540. William Carpenter, son of John Carpenter, was born about 1540, and was the father of William Carpenter, born in England in 1576, came to America in the ship "Bevis," in 1638, returning on the same ship to London.

Leonard Bartholomew, third son of Benjamin and Martha (Carpenter) Bartholomew, was baptized February 4, 1759, in Woodstock, was a soldier of the Revolution, and inherited from his father land in the northern part of Pomfret, near the Woodstock line, on which he lived. He married, in 1796, Sarah Perrin, born May 9, 1765, in Woodstock, daughter of Timothy and Mary Perrin. Their eldest child, William Bartholomew, born June 23, 1797, in Pomfret, was a farmer on the paternal homestead, and died May 28, 1864. He married, April 2, 1820, Abigail Gorham Buck, born May 8, 1798, in Killingly, Connecticut, died February 26, 1864. Their youngest child was William Irving Bartholomew, born February 7, 1857, in Pomfret. He was educated at East Greenwich, Rhode Island, and spent several years in teaching. Later he settled down to farming in Pomfret, where he was an active and useful citizen. From 1868 he served as justice of the peace, was four years selectman, and represented Pomfret in the State Legislature in 1870-71. He was a student and pursued the best recognized system of scientific farm-

ing, was a member of the Methodist church, and politically a Republican. He married, April 29, 1858, Mary Jane Hassard of Putnam, born September 14, 1837, daughter of Joseph and Alice (Johnson) Hassard. They were the parents of Abbie Alice Bartholomew, who was born July 2, 1867, and became the wife of Dudley Wells, of Wethersfield, as previously noted. They have a son, Dudley Bartholomew Wells, born October 26, 1902.

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**WELLES, Roger,**

**Lawyer, Legislator.**

Descended from one of the oldest and most prominent and useful families in Connecticut, made up of the descendants of Governor Thomas Welles, an account of his earliest ancestors appears elsewhere (see biography of Joseph Francis Welles).

Captain Gideon Welles, son of Robert Wells, born about 1686, served in many civil and military offices in Wethersfield, and married, November 30, 1716, Hannah Chester, who was born May 15, 1696, died May 26, 1749, daughter of Major John and Hannah (Talcott) Chester, and like her husband a great-grandchild of Governor Thomas Welles.

Their second son, Colonel Solomon Welles, born October 6, 1721, graduated from Yale in 1739, served many years as justice of the peace, and was lieutenant-colonel of a foot battalion. In 1774 he built a house which is still standing north of the penitentiary on Governor Welles' original home lot, and he died September 28, 1802. He married, January 16, 1745, Sarah Welles, of Glastonbury, born March 27, 1727, died February 14, 1815, daughter of Thomas and Martha (Pitkin) Welles. Her father was a very prominent and useful citizen, known as "Worshipful Thomas Welles," and spent all his

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life in the public service. He was a son of Samuel and Ruth (Rice) Welles, grandson of Captain Samuel Welles, who was a son of Governor Thomas Welles.

General Roger Welles, son of Colonel Solomon and Sarah (Welles) Welles, was born December 29, 1753, in Wethersfield, baptized January 6, following, and graduated from Yale College in 1775, in his twenty-second year. After graduation he taught a short time in the schools of Wethersfield, and soon entered the Revolutionary service as second lieutenant of Colonel Bull's company, Colonel S. B. Webb's "Additional" (Independent) Continental Regiment, entering the service, January 1, 1777. He served under General Putnam on the Hudson, was promoted first lieutenant, May 16, 1778, and served under Colonel Ebenezer Huntington, his classmate. In 1779-80, he was in camp at Morristown, New Jersey, and in Stark's brigade under General Greene. He was in action in the following June near Springfield, New Jersey. On April 8, 1780, he was appointed captain of a company in Captain Gimat's battalion, with General Lafayette, proceeded to Virginia, and was in action at Green Springs, July 6, 1781. At the close of his service in November, 1783, he was a member of Swift's Connecticut regiment. After peace came, he settled in Newington parish, and was appointed, in 1786, captain of the Fifth Company, Sixth Regiment, Connecticut Militia. In May, 1788, he became lieutenant-colonel of the same regiment, and in May, 1793, was placed in command of the Seventh Brigade, in which he continued until his death, March 27, 1795. He was very active in civil life in both town and church affairs, was representative during nine sessions of the Assembly, holding that office at the time of his death. He married, March 27, 1785, Jemima Kellogg, who was born Au-

gust 23, 1757, baptized September 4, 1757, and died April 19, 1829, daughter of Captain Martin (3) and Mary (Boardman) Kellogg, of Wethersfield. (For full account of the Kellogg ancestry, see sketch of Henry L. Kellogg). She lived a widow thirty-four years and reared her family of five children, one of whom was born after the death of her husband.

Their second son, Roger Welles, was born August 10, 1790, baptized September 26, the same year, in Wethersfield, and was only four years of age when his father died. His elder brother was a student in Yale College, and at the age of fourteen years Roger Welles took charge of the homestead farm, which he continued to manage through life, having come into its ownership at the death of his mother in 1829. He resided in the house in which he was born until it was burned in 1855, when he built a brick house next north of the Congregational church, where he dwelt, and died November 18, 1859. He was a man of powerful frame, nearly six feet in height, and in youth and young manhood performed many athletic feats. Of sound judgment and uncorruptible character, he was a useful and appreciated citizen. In 1844 he represented Wethersfield in the General Assembly, and was twenty years treasurer of the Newington Ecclesiastical Society. Of cheerful and even mirthful nature, he was quiet and unassuming. He married, April 16, 1815, Electa Stanley, of New Britain, born July 14, 1796, died October 25, 1880, daughter of Timothy and Abigail (Robbins) Stanley.

Roger Welles, second son of Roger and Electa (Stanley) Welles, was born March 7, 1829, in Newington parish, baptized July 12, following, and died at his home in Newington, May 15, 1904. Guided and inspired by the worthy example of his forbears and the excellent pre-

cepts of his capable mother, he grew up under favorable conditions, and applied himself to the improvement of his mind. His primary education was supplied by the public schools, after which he prepared for college, and was graduated at Yale in 1851, with the degree of A. B. and received the degree of A. M. in course. He prepared himself for the practice of law, and soon after graduating removed to Henderson, Minnesota, where he engaged in the practice of his profession, and continued several years, gaining a reputation as an astute lawyer, honest to a fault. After the death of his father, in May, 1860, he returned to his native place, and took charge of the estate, making his home in Newington, and continued the practice of law in Hartford as a partner of William W. Eaton. In this he was successful, and carried forward the same high character as that which he established in Minnesota. He was the author of the "Annals of Newington, Connecticut," and contributed in many ways to the advancement of the social, material, and moral wealth of the community with which he was identified. In 1864 he was a member of the General Assembly, and again in 1871, and during the latter session was instrumental in securing the incorporation of Newington as a separate town. For twenty years Mr. Welles was clerk of the Ecclesiastical Society of Newington, for four years was superintendent of the Sunday school, and for the last eight years of his life a deacon of the church. He took a deep interest in all matters pertaining to the public welfare. In political principle he was a Republican.

He married, June 16, 1858, in Prairie Du Chien, Wisconsin, Mercy Delano Aiken, daughter of Captain Lemual S. and Sarah (Coffin) Aiken, of Fairhaven, Massachusetts. Their betrothal had been

made before his removal to the West, and she traveled to Prairie Du Chien, where he met her and they were married. They were the parents of the following children: 1. Martin, born April 15, 1859; graduate of Yale College; mentioned at length elsewhere. 2. Mary Crowell, born November 1, 1860; graduate of Smith College; secretary of the Consumer's League of Connecticut. 3. Roger, born December 7, 1862; he was educated in Newington district schools and in Hartford Grammar and High schools; he received a nomination at the age of seventeen years from General Joseph R. Hawley for examination for admission to the United States Naval Academy at Annapolis; successfully passing the examination, he was commissioned midshipman, September 25, 1880, and received his certificate in June, 1884; he took the two years' cruise at sea as required by law and graduated as a naval cadet in June, 1886; in August of the same year he was commissioned by President Cleveland as ensign in the navy and the autumn following was aboard the United States ship "Thetis" under Lieutenant-Commander Stockton; they cruised through the Behring sea and Arctic ocean to protect American whaling and commercial interests and to establish a house of refuge at Point Barrow; the cruise extended as far east as McKenzie bay and as far west as Herald island and Wrangell Land; of this cruise Ensign Welles, by command of Lieutenant-Commander Stockton, prepared a report for future use on the Eskimo language, afterwards published by the Department of the Interior; in January, 1891, he was appointed by the Secretary of State, Hon. James G. Blaine, as special United States Commissioner to Venezuela, the Guiana colonies and Trinidad for the World's Exposition at Chicago; in this tour of duty he ascended the

Orinoco river beyond the points of civilization, making collections for and assuring an interest in the exposition, which he afterwards attended to its close, in his capacity of commissioner; he was commissioned, January 24, 1896, lieutenant (junior grade) by President Cleveland, and on November 24, 1898, lieutenant (senior grade) by President McKinley, to date from the previous July; in the Spanish-American War he was executive officer on the "Wasp" in Admiral Sampson's squadron, and in Nipe bay, Cuba, his vessel, with another, captured an enemy's vessel for which those concerned afterwards received some prize money; in 1902 he was stationed on board the United States battleship "Iowa," in South American waters, and in 1904 was commissioned lieutenant commander; in 1914 Captain Welles was appointed commandant of the Newport Naval Training Station, which office he held for three years; after this service, he was placed in command of the new battleship, "Oklahoma," one of the newest and biggest dreadnaughts of the country; the "Oklahoma" is twenty-seven thousand tons displacement, and was built on the ways at Camden, New Jersey; it is a battleship of the first line; he is now (1918) director of the Bureau of Naval Intelligence at Washington; Captain Welles married, October 17, 1908, Harriet O. Deen. 4. Sarah A., born December 2, 1864, deceased. 5. Edwin Stanley, of further mention. 6. Lemuel Aiken, born November 18, 1870; a graduate of Yale College, class of 1893, with degree of B. A.; he was the winner of the Macy scholarship and received degree of M. A. from his *alma mater*, in 1895; he graduated subsequently from the New York Law School and received the degree of LL. B. from University, State of New York, 1896; Mr. Welles was admitted to the

bar of New York State in July, 1896, and since that time has been successfully engaged in the practice of his profession in New York City; he is the attorney for the American Can Company of that city; he takes an active part in municipal affairs, and received the nomination for alderman in 1899, but withdrew in favor of the Fusion candidate; part of the time he served as private secretary to the Hon. John P. Clarke, justice of the Superior Court, New York county; Mr. Welles has read several papers before the Connecticut Historical Society, and the New Haven Colonial Historical Society; he is a member of the Society of Colonial Wars and the Sons of the Revolution; he is also a member of the following college fraternities: Psi Upsilon, Phi Beta Kappa, and Chi Delta Theta; Mr. Welles is a member of the University Club, Bankers' Club and Yale Club, and was editor of the Literary Magazine of that college at one time, also was orator of his class. 7. Grace M., born May 12, 1874, is the wife of Hugh L. Beadle, of Hartford, Connecticut.

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**WELLES, Edwin Stanley,**

**Public Official, Historian.**

The third son of Roger Welles, who was in turn a great-grandson of General Roger Welles, of Wethersfield, whose history precedes, was Edwin Stanley Welles, who started out in life under favorable auspices. He was born September 5, 1866, in Newington, five years before it became a town, and grew up there, attending the public schools, imbibing at the same time the principles and traditions of the ancient and well-known Welles family. After spending two years at Yale College, he was obliged to abandon his studies on account of ill health, and spent some time in travel abroad. Having recovered, he

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entered Berkeley Divinity School at Middletown, Connecticut, from which he was graduated in 1892. In the following year he became assistant rector of St. James' parish in Philadelphia. Again ill health overtook him and he was forced to abandon the clerical vocation to which he had hoped to devote his life, and resigned his position. Returning to the ancient Welles homestead at Newington, he has continued to reside thereon to the present time, and has become a prominent and useful citizen of the town. Like his forebears, he gives political allegiance to the Republican party, but is not bound by partisanship in his grasp of public affairs and his desire to promote the general welfare. He has been serving as trial justice of the peace for eighteen years, is a director of the Connecticut Children's Aid Society, Newington, and also of the Connecticut Temperance Union. He is chairman of the Public Library Board and of the local committee of the State Council of Defense. In the legislative term of 1903-04, he represented Newington in the Assembly, and served on the Committee on Education. He has edited "Births, Marriages and Deaths Returned from Hartford, Windsor and Fairfield, and entered in the Early Land Records of the Colony of Connecticut," Hartford, 1898, and also "A Census of Newington, Connecticut, 1776, Hartford, 1909." Mr. Welles has never married, and is giving the benefit of his zeal and talents to his native town and to every movement designed to advance the interests of the State and Nation.

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### WELLES, Edwin,

#### **Enterprising Citizen, Public Official.**

The Welles family has been one of the most prolific as well as the most honored families in Wethersfield and its outlying

sections, including Newington. Edwin Welles was the eldest son of Roger and Electa (Stanley) Welles, of Newington, whose ancestry is very fully described in connection with the sketch of his brother, the late Roger Welles.

Edwin Welles, eldest son of Roger Welles, was born March 29, 1818, and baptized August 19, 1821, in Newington parish, where he spent his life, living to see its establishment as an individual town in 1871. His birth occurred on the homestead which had been occupied by his ancestors for two generations, and he was reared under surroundings and influences calculated to develop the best in human character. His education was supplied by the common schools adjacent to his home, and by academies in Westfield, East Hartford and New Britain. At an early age he entered a military company under General Pratt, commander of a brigade of Connecticut Militia, and continued actively in that service until ill health caused his discharge. His activities were in connection with agriculture, and he was also interested in the manufacture of hardware and cotton goods in Newington. He was much in the public service, and served two successive terms as county commissioner, from 1861 to 1867. In 1861 he was elected to represent the town of Newington in the General Assembly. From the time of its organization, Mr. Welles was identified with the Republican party in all public movements. He was a member of the Congregational church of Newington, and for ten years was clerk of the Ecclesiastical Society, universally respected and esteemed because of his sterling worth and genial nature. Mr. Welles was also a member of the Connecticut Society, Sons of the American Revolution, and the Harrison Veterans. In his later years he resided on the opposite side of the road

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from his birthplace, where he built a house in 1853, and died February 2, 1908.

Mr. Welles married, January 20, 1853, in Newington, Lucy Lowrey Robbins, who was born June 7, 1829, died June 20, 1907, daughter of Unni and Sarah (Dunham) Robbins, granddaughter of Gideon Dunham, great-granddaughter of David Lowrey, who was of Scotch-Irish descent. His father, Thomas Lowrey (Laurie) born about 1701 in Northern Ireland, descended from one of the Scotch settlers of that region. He married Anna Lowrey, who was not a near relative, born about 1706 in Scotland. They removed to the United States about 1740, landing at Boston, and soon settled in West Hartford, Connecticut, whence they removed in a few years to Farmington, settling in that part of the town known as Red Stone Hill, now in the town of Plainville. Thomas Lowrey died May 16, 1788, aged eighty-seven years, and was survived more than three years by his wife, who died December 31, 1790. Both were buried in the old cemetery in the easterly part of Plainville. Their fifth son, Thomas Lowrey, was born May 23, 1740, in West Hartford, and was reared in what is now Plainville. He died December 17, 1819, in that part of Wethersfield which is now Newington. On April 21, 1771, he married Lucy Cole, born 1748, died February 2, 1826. Their daughter, Lucy Lowrey, born July 26, 1772, became the wife of Unni Robbins. They were the parents of Unni Robbins, father of Lucy Lowrey Robbins, who married Edwin Welles. Mr. and Mrs. Welles were the parents of three children: 1. Fanny Augusta, born December 4, 1853, residing on the homestead. 2. Mary Robbins, born July 25, 1856, became the wife of Elford B. Eddy, of New Britain, and the mother of three children: Elford Welles, Stanley Robbins, and Margaret Ames. 3. Charles

Edwin, born April 29, 1859, engaged in the banking and stock exchange business, head of the firm of Welles, Herrick & Hicks, later C. E. Welles & Company, under which title the business is still conducted in Wall street, New York City. He died April 11, 1911. Mr. Welles married (first) Mary Ames de Steiguer, of Athens, Ohio, who died in April, 1893. He married (second) July 31, 1901, Mary Alice Roberts, of Bennington, Vermont, and they have a son, Charles Edwin, born October 5, 1902.

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### WELLES, William Martin, Agriculturist.

For many years the late William Martin Welles engaged in agriculture on the paternal homestead where his family had lived for many generations, the house in which he lived having been built nearly two hundred years ago. Among the oldest families in Connecticut and in Wethersfield is that made up of the descendants of Governor Thomas Welles, who was one of the most active and valuable citizens in the pioneer colony on the Connecticut river (see sketch of Joseph Francis Welles).

Hon. Samuel Welles, son of Governor Thomas Welles, born about 1630, in England, settled in that part of Wethersfield which is now Glastonbury. He inherited one-third of his father's large holdings in that section, and was drowned while crossing the river, July 15, 1675. The inventory of his estate made on that day placed its value at eleven hundred pounds. He married Elizabeth, daughter of John and Johanna (Treat) Hollister, early residents of Wethersfield.

Their second son, Thomas Welles, born July 24, 1662, was captain of the militia, lived in Wethersfield, and died December 7, 1711, leaving an estate

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valued at £785. 3s., 2d. He married, May 17, 1705, Jerusha Treat, born about 1678, died January 15, 1754, daughter of Lieutenant James and Rebecca (Lattimer) Treat. She married (second) Ephraim Goodrich, of Wethersfield, as his second wife.

Her fourth son, Wait Welles, born in 1708, made his home in Wethersfield, where he died June 3, 1789. He married, January 10, 1734, Jerusha Treat, born March 14, 1707, died September 7, 1782, daughter of James and Prudence (Chester) Treat.

Their second son, John Welles, born August 25, 1736, married, March 4, 1766, Hannah Curtis, who was born January 12, 1742, daughter of James and Elizabeth (Kilborn) Curtis.

Their eldest child, Samuel Welles, born 1766-67, lived in Wethersfield, and married, April 19, 1787, Anna Griswold, baptized September 12, 1762, died September 15, 1828, daughter of Ozias and Anna (Stanley) Griswold.

Ashbel Welles, second son of Samuel and Anna (Griswold) Welles, was born February 7, 1791, in Wethersfield, and resided on the ancient paternal estate there, where he engaged in agriculture, and died March 28, 1872, in his eighty-second year. He married, in 1819, Tryphena Ward, who was born November 22, 1799, and died in Wethersfield, February 4, 1890, in her ninety-first year.

Martin Welles, third son of Ashbel and Tryphena (Ward) Welles, was born July 5, 1823, in Wethersfield, and engaged in agriculture south of the paternal homestead, where he purchased a farm at the time of his marriage, until his death which occurred in May, 1902. He was an attendant of the Congregational church, and a Democrat in politics. He married Harriet Chalker, born October 25, 1828, died December 7, 1893, of East

Hartford. They had children: Florence M. and William Martin.

Martin Welles married (second) Sarah Russell, born in Wethersfield, daughter of John Russell, of that town. Her son, Ashbel Russell Welles, was born November 8, 1894, on the homestead on Wolcott Hill. He graduated from the Wethersfield High School and from the Rhode Island State College at Kingston, in the agricultural course. There he was captain of a company and before the close of the school year he entered the military training camp at Plattsburgh, New York, where he earned a first lieutenant's commission, and was made a balloon observer in the Aviation Section, American Expeditionary Forces, now in France.

William Martin Welles, only son of Martin and Harriet (Chalker) Welles, was born October 10, 1870, in Wethersfield, and died there, February 17, 1915, in his forty-fifth year. He grew up on his father's farm, giving such service as a boy can render in the labors incident to rural life. He received a fair education in the rural schools, and very early turned his attention to the ancient and honorable occupation of tilling the soil. He succeeded to the ownership of the ancient Welles homestead on Welles road in Wethersfield, which his industry and careful management made a means of comfortable income. Mr. Welles was not ambitious to participate in the management of public affairs, but he entertained fixed principles, was an earnest supporter of the Republican party in politics, and was always ready to advance any project that promised to promote the general welfare of mankind.

Mr. Welles married, March 7, 1894, Bessie Idella Daniels, born March 5, 1871, in Hartford, daughter of George Wadsworth and Jennie Elizabeth (Smith) Daniels, of Middletown, Connecticut, and

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granddaughter of Jared Daniels, of that town. Jennie E. Smith is a daughter of Jonathan Smith. Jared Daniels had children: Jared, Henry, James, Mary, Anna, Sarah.

George Wadsworth Daniels is a skilled cabinet maker, and was for many years active in that craft in association with Bissell Brothers, of Hartford, Connecticut. He is a veteran of the United States Civil War, having served as a member of Company A, Seventh Connecticut Volunteer Regiment, and was wounded in the military service. He has long been an active member of the Grand Army of the Republic, and is an earnest Republican in political principle, and member of the great Masonic fraternity. In recent years he and his wife have made their home on the Welles homestead in Wethersfield. Of his children, seven grew to maturity. They were: George S., a resident of Wethersfield; Minnie F., deceased; Frederick A., of Hartford; Bessie I., above mentioned; Charlotte M., wife of Frederick P. Fenn, residing in New Haven; William R., of Hartford; Robert E., of Hartford.

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### HAVILAND, Clarence Floyd,

**Physician, Author.**

Clarence Floyd Haviland, responsible head of the Connecticut State Hospital at Middletown, is an able and worthy successor of those who have preceded him in that position. He is a descendant of one of the oldest Quaker families in America.

William Haviland, baptized September 7, 1606, at St. Thomas Church, Salisbury, England, settled in the Newport colony of Rhode Island, where religious freedom existed as in no other New England colony. He was a member of the Society of Friends. He married at Newport,

Hannah Hicks, of another Quaker family, born after 1638, a daughter of John and Harod Hicks.

Their son, Benjamin Haviland, born in 1659, in Rhode Island, settled in Rye, New York, where he died June 31, 1726. Before leaving Rhode Island, he married Abigail Mott, born September 3, 1660, in Portsmouth, daughter of Adam and Mary (Lott) Mott. The Mott family was among the earliest of the Friends. Benjamin Haviland figured in many sales of land at Rye, New York.

His eldest child, Adam Haviland, born before 1698 in Flushing, New York, was the owner of lands in the Harrison Purchase on the main land in Westchester, New York, and he sold these lands later, in 1730, for ninety pounds.

John Haviland, the second son of Benjamin Haviland, was a pioneer in the settlement of Hoosick Valley, New York. In his journey thither, he was captured by some Indians who forced him to gather fuel for a day, which wood was to be used for his own destruction. A white man in the Indian party persuaded them to have a war dance and indulgences in fire water before undertaking the burning of their prisoner. While they were stupefied by the liquor, the white man gave John Haviland a gun, and directed the plan of the prisoner's escape. Recovering from their debauch, the Indians set out in pursuit of John Haviland, and at one time they stood upon the hollow log in which he was concealing himself. He finally reached West Hoosick in safety, and there made his home. He married Sarah Garrison.

Their second son, Garrison Haviland, was born in 1767 in Haviland Hollow, and died at West Hoosick, October 9, 1820. He married Catherine Harten, daughter of Joseph Harten, born in 1766, and died in West Hoosick, November 11, 1851.



*B. Lloyd Highland*



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Their third son, Garrison Haviland, born August 15, 1800, in Hoosick, died there in 1882. He married, February 29, 1827, Aurella Chapman, born in 1810, died in 1860, daughter of John and Mary Chapman, of Hoosick. They were the parents of four sons.

The youngest child, Norman H. Haviland, born October 6, 1844, in West Hoosick, became a physician, practicing in Fulton, New York, where he was an active member of the Methodist Episcopal church. He married at Granby Center, New York, August 7, 1872, Henrietta Bancroft Newman, born February 7, 1842, died July 2, 1891, in Fulton, daughter of Rev. Thomas and Margaret (Cahart) Newman, also members of a Quaker family. They had two sons, both of whom are physicians. The junior, F. Ross Haviland, born in 1880, is now located at Manhattan State Hospital, New York City.

Dr. C. Floyd Haviland was born August 15, 1875, in Spencertown, Columbia county, New York, a son of Norman H. and Henrietta B. (Newman) Haviland. He graduated from the high school at Fulton, New York, in 1893, and immediately entered the College of Medicine of Syracuse University, from which he graduated with the degree of M. D. in 1896. From 1897 to 1910 he was connected with the Manhattan State Hospital at Ward's Island, New York, successively as medical interne, junior physician, and second assistant physician. From 1910 to 1915 he was first assistant physician at the King's Park State Hospital on Long Island. With this practical experience he was thoroughly fitted for the responsible post to which he was next called.

On July 10, 1915, he became superintendent of the Connecticut State Hospital at Middletown. Previously he had

served as clinical assistant in the department of neurology and psychiatry at Columbia and Cornell Universities. In 1914 he made a survey of the State of Pennsylvania as to conditions attending the care of the insane in that State, and the results of this investigation were published by the Public Charities Association of Pennsylvania. Dr. Haviland has been a contributor to various medical journals and books pertaining to the care of the insane, and has added no little to the fund of information in that department of medical science. Among the many published papers of which he is the author may be mentioned: "Tuberculosis in the Insane;" "Occupation for the Insane;" "Social Significance and Nature of Mental Disease;" "Psychology of Everyday Life;" "Alcohol from a Medical Standpoint;" "Care of Insane, Past and Present;" "What We Should Do for the Insane;" "Alcohol and Mental Disease;" "The Criminal Problem and Its Mental Aspects;" "The Early Diagnosis of General Paresis;" "Present Day Importance of Mental Hygiene;" "Social Organization for Prevention of Mental Disease;" "Desirability of State Wide Survey of the Feeble-Minded;" "Subconscious Mind," etc.

Dr. Haviland is a member of the American Medical Association, the Medical Society of the State of Connecticut, the Middlesex County Medical Society, the Central Medical Society of Middletown, the American Medico-Psychological Association, the New York Neurological Society, the New York Society of Medical Jurisprudence, the Connecticut Society for Mental Hygiene, the American Association for the Advancement of Science, the American Genetic Society, the American Hospital Association, the National Society for the Promotion of Occupational Therapy, the National Economic League,

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National Geographic Society, Connecticut Research Association, Connecticut Society for Social Hygiene, and the Connecticut Conference of Charities and Correction. He is a past master of Lafayette Lodge, No. 64, Free and Accepted Masons; a past officer of Amity Chapter, No. 160, Royal Arch Masons; and of Palestine Commandery, No. 18, Knights Templar, all of New York City. He is identified with three prominent college fraternities: The Phi Kappa Psi, the Nu Sigma Nu medical fraternity, and the Phi Kappa Phi honorary fraternity, and is a member of the Syracuse University Alumni Association.

Since coming to Middletown, Dr. Haviland has become connected with many of the progressive and beneficial organizations of the city, including: Middlesex County Historical Society, Middletown Chamber of Commerce, and the Twentieth Century Club. He is an attendant of the North Congregational Church of Middletown, the original Puritan church of the city. In consideration of public affairs, he is not bound by partisanship bias and acts independently on all public questions. For the duration of the war he was a member of the American Defense Society and the Medical Volunteer Corps. He served as medical advisor on neurology and psychiatry on the Middletown Medical Advisory Board under the provisions of the Selective Service Act.

Dr. Haviland married, June 26, 1908, Amy Amelia Miller, of New York City, born May 16, 1885, in St. Paul, Minnesota, daughter of Charles F. and Amy Amelia (Michell) Miller, natives of St. Paul and New York, respectively.

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**EDGERTON, Marvin D.,**

**Manufacturer, Public Official.**

One of the representative citizens and prominent business men of the city of

Bristol, Connecticut, Marvin D. Edgerton enjoys well-earned respect. Mr. Edgerton was born September 22, 1842, in Tolland, Connecticut, son of Reuben and Laura Maria (Starr) Edgerton. The earliest member of the Edgerton family in this country was Richard Edgerton, who was early in Saybrook, Connecticut, and married there, Mary Sylvester. Later he removed to Norwich, Connecticut, and there founded the family from which our subject is descended. Many of his descendants removed to nearby towns and settlements, and among these was Captain Daniel Edgerton, who was in Tolland, in 1770. On March 20, that same year, he purchased land in Tolland, and the record states that he was "of Norwich." Captain Daniel Edgerton was one of the leading men in Tolland throughout his lifetime. He held many offices, and was highly respected among his townsmen. For fourteen years he held the office of selectman, and twenty-three different times was elected to the Legislature, and also served as justice of the peace. In general appearance he was six feet tall, rather stout, but well-proportioned. He is fittingly described "A gentleman of the old school." Among the men whose name appears as marching from Connecticut towns for the relief of Boston in the Lexington Alarm, April, 1775, was that of Captain Daniel Edgerton, who was then noted as sergeant, and was seven days there in service; returning was one of the twenty-nine citizens of Tolland who were appointed a committee to provide clothing for the soldiers in the Continental army belonging to the town of Tolland. Captain Daniel Edgerton married (second) at Tolland, November 27, 1777, Mary (Cobb) Chapman, born December 29, 1753, daughter of Dr. Samuel and Hannah (Bicknell) Cobb, and widow of Reuben Chapman. Captain Daniel Edgerton died January 10, 1825.

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His son, Reuben Edgerton, born June 13, 1780, was a farmer during his life, industrious and thrifty. He married, March 23, 1803, Anna Lathrop, born June 24, 1785, in Lebanon, Connecticut, daughter of Zebulon and Alice (Edgerton) Lathrop. Children of Reuben Edgerton: Austin, Ann Eliza, William, Daniel, Reuben (2), of further mention; Lucius, Marvin. All of these lived to old age except Marvin, who died in infancy.

Reuben (2) Edgerton was born October 17, 1816, and died February 26, 1900, in Lynn, Massachusetts. He lived in Tolland until 1868, when he removed to Willington, Connecticut, and there was engaged in agricultural pursuits, and was a leading member of the Congregational church, being superintendent of the Sunday school for years. Besides the farm he conducted a grist and saw mill at Tolland for many years. In 1880 he represented his town in the State Legislature. On May 5, 1841, he married Laura Maria Starr, born October 18, 1819, baptized February 10, 1820, died February 11, 1868, daughter of Darius and Sarah (Wilson) Starr. They were the parents of two children: Marvin Darius, of further mention; Mary Emma, born November 14, 1846, wife of Levert Griggs Merick.

Marvin Darius Edgerton attended the public schools of Tolland, and assisted his father in the tilling of the paternal homestead, and in the conduct of the saw and grist mill, remaining on the farm until he was twenty-eight years of age. He subsequently travelled for some time in Pennsylvania, and New Jersey, and from the latter State returned to Connecticut, locating in Hartford. He remained in the latter city for five years, removing in 1884 to Bristol, Connecticut, where from that year until 1891 he was accountant for the E. N. Welch Manufacturing Company. He resigned from this connection

to become superintendent of the Bristol Manufacturing Company, where he was employed for six years. In 1900 he purchased the Penfield Saw Works of Bristol, and has since conducted a thriving and successful business.

Those qualities which were so prominent in the ancestors of Mr. Edgerton, their desire to be of public service, and their useful works in that direction, have been imbibed to a large degree by him, and any movement that will be of benefit to the community can always count on his support. He is ever ready to perform his just share as a citizen, and in 1912 was the choice of his party to represent them in the Legislature, at which time he gave effective service as chairman on the committee on manufacturing. Mr. Edgerton is a director of the C. J. Root Company; the American Piano Supply Company; the Blakesley Novelty Company, and is otherwise identified with the business interests of Bristol.

He is a valued member and a regular attendant of the Congregational church of Bristol, and was a member of the general committee arranging for the building of the parish house, and was subsequently chairman of the building committee in its erection. For six years he has been a member of the prudential committee and four years of this period has been the chairman.

Mr. Edgerton married, September 20, 1916, Harriet Hutchinson, daughter of Walter H. and Alatheia (Burnham) Hutchinson. Mr. and Mrs. Edgerton are the parents of a son, born June 22, 1917, Marvin Starr Edgerton.

(The Starr Line).

The Starr family, of which Laura Maria (Starr) Edgerton was a lineal descendant, was founded by Dr. Comfort Starr, who was born in England, and died, January

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2, 1659-60, in Boston, Massachusetts. The earliest date of the record of this name was January 5, 1583-84, when Margaret Starr was baptized. Dr. Comfort Starr lived in Ashford, County Kent, and there practiced his profession, being evidently a man of wealth and prominence. On March 21, 1634-35, Dr. Starr sailed in the ship "Hercules," from Sandwich, England, and located first at Newton (now Cambridge) Massachusetts. He engaged in the practice of his profession there, and his name appears very often on the records of that town. Later he purchased land in Duxbury, and for a time was a resident of that town, removing to Boston, where his declining years were spent. The Christian name of his wife was Elizabeth, and she was born in England about 1595, and died June 25, 1658.

Their son, John Starr, born in England, was probably one of the three children who accompanied their father to this country. He is called a carpenter and house-wright, and this was evidently his occupation. A deed, well-preserved, dated August 28, 1655, signed by this John Starr, and witnessed by Miles Standish, is now in Pilgrim Hall, Plymouth, Massachusetts. He removed to Boston in later life. He married Martha Bunker, daughter of George Bunker and his wife, Judith, of Charlestown. George Bunker owned the hill that bears his name, "ever sacred in the annals of American Independence." They were the parents of Comfort (2) Starr.

Comfort (2) Starr, born February 4, 1661-62, died June 9, 1729, in Boston. He settled in Dedham, Massachusetts, having inherited property from his mother's sister, Mrs. Eliezer Lusher. He held many town offices and was generally prominent in civic and church affairs, considered a wealthy man for his day. He married, September 14, 1683, Mary

Stone, born January 6, 1664-65, died April 20, 1735, daughter of Simon, Jr., and Mary (Whipple) Stone, of Watertown, Massachusetts.

Their son, Comfort (3) Starr, born August 9, 1696, died February 13, 1775, according to the town record. In 1720 he was living in Dedham, but left there shortly after, having purchased one thousand acres of land in North Parish, Killingly, Connecticut. He sold part of this land, reserving sufficient to locate his own homestead on. Like his forbears he was always to be found foremost in public works and church matters. He married (first) Elizabeth, whose maiden name is not on record. She died March 4, 1742, and was the mother of Ebenezer Starr.

Ebenezer Starr was born February 24, baptized the 28th, 1741-42, in Thompson, Connecticut, where he died, October 13, 1804. He was the owner of a large farm and also kept a tavern on the main road between Thompson and Douglass, near the State line. He was large in stature, and weighed three hundred and twenty-five pounds. He was accidentally killed by being struck in the abdomen by one of his neighbors, causing almost instant death. He was a Quaker. He married (second), February 18, 1773, Mary Stevens, daughter of Robert and Mary Stevens, of Dudley, Massachusetts. She was born May 20, 1751, and died October 8, 1823. They were the parents of Darius Starr.

Darius Starr, born August 30, 1775, at Thompson, Connecticut, died November 13, 1865. He was a farmer, removing in 1824 to Oxford, Massachusetts, thence to Tolland, Connecticut, in 1833. Subsequent to the death of his wife, he lived with his daughter at West Willington, where he died. In build he resembled his father, and was a very large man. He was elected captain of the militia, Octo-





*Alfred E. Whittier*

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ber 20, 1808, and was a member of the Congregational church from 1804 to his death. He married, November 25, 1802, Sarah Wilson, daughter of Jonathan and Anna (Bowen) Wilson, born April 12, 1799, died March 8, 1856. Children of Darius Starr: Amelia Ann, Katherine, John Wilson, William Eli, Sarah Skinner, Darius, and Laura Maria, who became the wife of Reuben (2) Edgerton, as above noted, and the mother of Darius Edgerton.

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### **PRICKETT, Ashmun Pease,**

#### **Public Official.**

Mr. Prickett is one of the veteran citizens of Hazardville, Connecticut, who is fully entitled to be known as such, for he was for forty years connected with the powder industry that flourished in the town, has long been the incumbent of public office, and is a veteran of the Civil War. He is a descendant of an old English line that his father, William Prickett, founded in the United States in 1836, whence he came from the County of Kent. It is recorded in family tradition that in its early days the line bore the surname of Westinghouse, but that on one occasion Thomas, an ancestor, was in the King's train during a hunting trip. The King promised knighthood to the first member of the party to bring down a deer and this Thomas was the fortunate sportsman. The King knighted him on the spot, and because the horns of the deer were just pricking through he was given the name "Prickett."

Ashmun Pease Prickett is a son of William and Catherine (Wilder) Prickett, both natives of Kent, England, and members of families long seated in that county. His parents came to the United States in 1836, and throughout his entire active life he was identified with the powder manufacturing industry.

Ashmun Pease Prickett was born in Hazardville, Connecticut, August 13, 1842, and he there attended the public schools. It was in Hazardville that his first employment was obtained and there his life has been passed in diligent labor and faithful service for his fellow-townsmen in the public offices to which he has been called. For forty-one years he was in the employ of Loomis Brothers in the Hazardville powder mills, his services covering the period from 1856 to 1897, this plant having been closed about 1911 as a result of the destructive explosions of that year. Mr. Prickett is a believer in and supporter of Democratic principles, and for many years has served his district as assessor, also filling for twelve years a place on the school committee of Hazardville. He is a member of the Grand Army of the Republic, having enlisted, at the outbreak of the Civil War, in the Second Regiment of Cavalry of New York State. His fraternal relations are with the Masonic order, his lodge the Doric, of Enfield, Massachusetts, and he is a communicant of the Methodist church. Mr. Prickett is now postmaster of Hazardville, and is a popular and well liked, as well as an efficient, public servant.

He married, October 4, 1863, at Hazardville, Connecticut, Sarah Lewis, born in Ellington, daughter of Asa and Louise (Lamb) Lewis, and they are the parents of: Clara Belle, lives at home; Leslie James, married Edna Romaine, and now resides in Thompsonville, Connecticut, employed by the Parker Fire Insurance Company, of Hartford, Connecticut.

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### **WHITTIER, Albert Edmund,**

#### **Manufacturer.**

To the Puritan fathers great glory is given for their heroic settlement of a new colony in the face of the savage things of the forest, disease and unexampled priva-

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tion, but too little to the Quaker families who shared equal perils and privations, and in addition suffered Puritan persecution. This review begins with one of these brave souls, Thomas Whittier, a member of the Society of Friends, who relied upon the weapons of his faith, left his house unguarded and unprotected by palisades, carried with him no weapons of warfare, and always refused to shelter himself and his family beneath the garrison roof. The Indians visited him frequently, and the family often heard them whispering beneath the windows and saw them peer in the windows at night, but Friend Whittier always treated them civilly and hospitably, and they never molested him or his.

Albert Edmund Whittier, president of the Cooper Oven Thermometer Company, manufacturers of the Cooper oven thermometer, is a descendant of Thomas Whittier, the Quaker, his branch of the family having left Massachusetts and settled at Chester, now Raymond, New Hampshire, where he was born. The farm is still owned by A. E. Whittier and his sister. The line of descent from Thomas Whittier is through his son, Nathaniel, his son, Reuben, his son, Reuben (2), his son, Richard, his son, Aaron, his son, Edmund, his son, Horace Gordon, his son, Albert Edmund. A son, Horace Robinson Whittier, was born to Mr. and Mrs. Albert E. Whittier, and to that son, a son, Gareth Robinson Whittier, was born, April 5, 1915, of the eleventh American generation of the family founded in New England by Thomas Whittier, the Quaker, who is also the ancestor of John Greenleaf Whittier, the poet.

Thomas Whittier was born in England, in 1620, and came to New England in 1638, a passenger on the ship "Confidence." He lived for some years at Newbury, but later moved to Salisbury, and

three years later, in 1647, to Haverhill, Massachusetts, and there his first child was born, and there he lived until his death, November 28, 1696. He married Ruth Green, who survived him until July, 1710. Their first home in Haverhill was a small log hut in the east end of the town, and there all his children were born, except the eldest, Mary. This first home was not far from the present Whittier homestead. Later Thomas Whittier built and occupied the house which has since become doubly famous as the birthplace of the poet, Whittier, who was a descendant of the founder's youngest child, Joseph Whittier. Thomas Whittier was admitted a freeman May 23, 1666, and after that he served in various public capacities. He was an excellent penman, and specimens of his writing are yet to be seen. The children of Thomas and Ruth (Green) Whittier were: Mary, born August 9, 1647; Colonel John, born in Haverhill, November 24, 1648, who despite his Quaker training served in the Revolutionary War as a private, was a member of the Haverhill Committee of Correspondence and Safety, and later ranked as colonel; Ruth, Thomas, Susanna, Nathaniel, the next in line in this branch; Hannah, Richard, Elizabeth, and Joseph.

Nathaniel Whittier was born in Haverhill, Massachusetts, August 11, 1658, and died at Salisbury, Massachusetts, July 18, 1722. He settled in Salisbury, where he bought land for mill purposes, and seems to have been caught in the witchcraft horror through his first wife, who was a witness at the trial of Susannah Martin, who was executed for witchcraft in 1692. But both Nathaniel and Mary Whittier signed the petition in favor of Mary Bradbury, who was also convicted of witchcraft in 1692, but was not executed. Nathaniel Whittier married, at Salisbury,

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August 26, 1685, Mary (Stevens) Osgood, born there, in 1647, died May 11, 1705, daughter of John and Catherine Stevens and widow of John Osgood. He married (second) at Salisbury, in June, 1710, Mary (Brown) Ring, daughter of Philip and Mary (Buzwell) Brown. She was born in Salisbury, in 1676, and died there, July 19, 1742, surviving her husband twenty years.

Reuben Whittier, son of Nathaniel Whittier and his first wife, Mary (Stevens) Osgood, was born in Salisbury, March 17, 1688, and died there, November 18, 1722, only surviving his father five months. He always resided in Salisbury, and in 1710 was a soldier of the Colony. This branch of the family have the spelling of the name as Whicher, which in some cases, has been changed to Whitcher. The original spelling was Whittier, but pronounced as Whicher. Reuben Whittier married, at Newbury, Massachusetts, December 19, 1708, Deborah Pillsbury, who was born there, 1687, daughter of William and Mary (Kenny) Pillsbury. She survived her husband, and married (second) Zachariah Eastman.

Reuben (2) Whittier, son of Reuben (1) and Deborah (Pillsbury) Whittier, was born in Salisbury, Massachusetts, in 1716, died at Raymond, New Hampshire, March 28, 1790. He moved to Raymond, known as Chester, prior to 1751, settling on Lot No. 30, where he erected a house and resided until his death. The land he owned has been in possession of the family ever since. His will was dated January 31, 1789, and his son, Aaron, was appointed executor, April 21, 1790. Reuben (2) Whittier married, in Salisbury (intentions published January 4, 1740) Mary Flanders, born in Salisbury, March 24, 1714, daughter of Steven and Sarah (Blaisdell) Flanders.

Richard Whittier, son of Reuben (2) and Mary (Flanders) Whittier, was born in Salisbury, Massachusetts, October 16, 1743, died in Raymond, New Hampshire, February 24, 1809. He married Martha Boynton, who died at Fremont, New Hampshire, her husband's will dated January 15, 1806, and probated April 3, 1809, mentioning his wife, Martha. His sons, Aaron and Joshua, were executors of their father's estate.

Aaron Whittier, son of Richard and Martha (Boynton) Whittier, was born in Bentwood, New Hampshire, in 1779, died at Raymond, New Hampshire, April 15, 1842. His will, dated March 14, 1839, probated April 27, 1848, mentions wife Lydia, and the census of 1850 names Lydia, aged seventy-one, and Harriet Whittier, aged thirty-five, as living in Raymond, at the old Aaron Whittier home. Aaron Whittier married Lydia Worthen, born in Chester, New Hampshire, died in Fremont, in the same State, daughter of Michael and Dorothy (Brown) Worthen.

Edmund Whittier, son of Aaron and Lydia (Worthen) Whittier, was born in Raymond, New Hampshire, March 30, 1806, died there, April 17, 1863, his estate being administered upon the following May 13th. He married, at Fremont, New Hampshire, January 24, 1832, Almira Poor, born in Raymond, November 9, 1811, died at Spencerport, New York, February 6, 1884. She married (second), June 19, 1865, Henry Robinson, whom she also survived, and married (third) Aaron Robinson, a brother of her second husband, they sons of Samuel and Betsey (Whittier) Robinson.

Horace Gordon Whittier, son of Edmund and Almira (Poor) Whittier, was born in Raymond, New Hampshire, January 4, 1838, and later lived in Fremont, a substantial farmer, retired from business

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cares. He married, at Kingston, New Hampshire, November 27, 1862, Mary Susan Robinson, born at Fremont, New Hampshire, January 22, 1844, daughter of Jonathan A. and Celestia W. (James) Whittier. Mr. and Mrs. Horace G. Whittier are the parents of two sons and two daughters: Albert Edmund, of further mention; Arthur R. and Cora P., twins, the latter married Frank Falconer, of Raymond, New Hampshire; Dora P., married George F. Priest, of Manchester, New Hampshire.

Albert Edmund Whittier, of the ninth American generation, and son of Horace Gordon and Mary Susan (Robinson) Whittier, was born in Raymond, New Hampshire, December 31, 1863. He attended the public schools of Raymond and Manchester, New Hampshire, and until eighteen years of age was his father's farm assistant. He then began an apprenticeship, from which he emerged a capable machinist and tool maker. He followed his trade in New England until 1890, becoming an expert worker in metal, but in that year he went South, and for five years, 1890-1895, was engineer in a combined saw and planing mill in the State of Georgia. He returned to New England in 1895, and the same year entered the employ of S. R. Bailey & Company as foreman in the carriage manufacturing plant at Amesbury, Massachusetts. He remained with the Bailey Carriage Works seven years, until 1902, then located in Bristol, Connecticut, and in association with D. G. Cooper manufactured the Cooper oven thermometer, an invention patented by a Mr. Cooper. After the death of Mr. Cooper, October 18, 1907, Mr. Whittier conducted the business alone until 1908, when the business was incorporated as the Cooper Oven Thermometer Company. Albert E. Whittier, president and treasurer. He has

held that place in the Plymouth, Connecticut, business world during the ten years which have since intervened, and is one of the able, substantial and highly-regard business men of his city. He is a member of Franklin Lodge, No. 56, Free and Accepted Masons; Stephen Terry Lodge, No. 59, Independent Order of Odd Fellows; and in politics is a Republican. Mr. Whittier married, at Raymond, New Hampshire, January 2, 1890, Catherine Stewart, born in Portsmouth, New Hampshire, in 1869, daughter of Charles and Mary (Kewhew) Stewart. They are the parents of two sons: 1. Elmer S., born in Midville, Burke county, Georgia, May 30, 1891; married Maude Johnson, in Bristol, Connecticut, and has one daughter, Mary, born March 20, 1918. 2. Horace Robinson, born in Midville, Georgia, January 8, 1893; married, in New York City, October 15, 1913, Bertha May Lackey. They are the parents of two sons, Gareth Robinson Whittier, born in Plymouth, Connecticut, April 5, 1915, and Richard Edmund, born April 8, 1918, of the eleventh American Whittier generation in New England.

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### CHAMBERLIN, Frank D. and Albert S., Merchants.

Frank D. and Albert S. Chamberlin, who are engaged in the wholesale provisions, grass seeds and salt fish business, and whose dried beef is retailed all through Southern New England, are descendants in the eighth generation of William Chamberlin, an early settler in Massachusetts.

The Chamberlin family has been prominent since Colonial days, and its members have performed signal service to their country on the field of battle, as public officials and executives and as upright business men, contributing to the material

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upbuilding of the community. The Connecticut branch of the family to which Frank D. and Albert S. belong are noted for their public spirit, one member of the family serving as governor of the State and many others as State executives have added honor to their true name.

Like most ancient names, that of Chamberlin has been from a remote date and still is spelled in a variety of ways, as Chamberlaine, Chamberlen, Chamberlain and Chamberlin, the latter being the spelling used by this branch of the family in America. In England the family is numerous and has had many distinguished members since the days of William the Conqueror. When St. Bernard preached the Second Crusade, in 1100, the name in descent from Count de Tankerville and the old castle, now in ruins, was legion. John, the son of Count de Tankerville, was Lord Chamberlain to Henry the First of England, in 1125, and Richard, son of John, held the same position under King Stephen, and at one time was Lord Mayor of London. Richard, son of John de Tankerville, from his position in the royal household, assumed the patronymic of Chamberlaine, retaining the Tankerville arms. A descendant of Richard took the Earl of Leicester prisoner, and for this act he had permission from the King to quarter the arms of Leicester with that of Tankerville, and from that time they are to be interpreted together.

(I) William Chamberlin, the immigrant ancestor, was born about 1620, in England, and with his brothers, Edmund and Thomas, settled in Massachusetts at an early date. William Chamberlin was admitted an inhabitant of Woburn, January 6, 1648, and about 1654 he removed to Billerica, residing there until his death, May 31, 1706, at the age of eighty-six years. He married Rebecca, of whose surname there does not seem to be any

record. She died September 26, 1692. They were married in the prison at Cambridge, where she was held on the preposterous charge of witchcraft.

(II) Jacob Chamberlin, son of William Chamberlin, was born January 18, 1657-58, at Billerica. About 1699 he removed to Newton from West Cambridge, and was admitted a freeman there in 1690. The Christian name of his wife was Experience.

(III) Jason Chamberlin, son of Jacob Chamberlin, was born February 26, 1701, in Newton, Massachusetts. He is described as a man of ability, taking an active part in public affairs. He was known as Colonel Jason Chamberlin, and represented the town of Holliston in the State convention that adopted the Federal constitution, and was often representative to the General Court. He married Hannah Clark.

(IV) Samuel Chamberlin, son of Jason Chamberlin, was born at Holliston, then a part of Sherborn, Massachusetts. He removed about 1765 to Sandersfield, that State, and enlisted from that town in Colonel Ashley's regiment, the muster returns being dated January 25, 1778, at Valley Forge. He married Margaret Bulard, of Mendon, Massachusetts.

(V) Samuel (2) Chamberlin, son of Samuel (1) Chamberlin, was born May 25, 1765, at Sandersfield, and died November 30, 1835, at Colebrook, Connecticut, whence he had removed. He married (second) September 7, 1796, Anna Conklin, born October 30, 1772, died May 2, 1846.

(VI) Samuel S. Chamberlin, son of Samuel (2) Chamberlin, was born September 25, 1811, at Colebrook, and was educated in the district school of Berkshire county, Massachusetts, where he was reared. These meagre advantages he supplemented with wide reading and ob-

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ervation. He was a man of exceptional business ability, straightforward in all his dealings and accurate in his judgments. With the exception of a few months he had no partners in his business enterprises. As a young man he entered the employ of Messrs. Bartel, grocers, in Norfolk. In 1837 he established himself in the retail grocery and meat business at No. 179 State street, Hartford, which was afterwards developed into a wholesale business in provisions, salt fish and grass seeds. He was the first to make dried beef, and to-day Chamberlin's Dried Beef, made in the same building by his grandsons, is sold in almost every store carrying such a line in Southern New England. When he started in business it was with only the most meagre capital, but through his energy, thrift and business sagacity, he accumulated a fine estate. In 1873 he retired, turning over the business to his son, Samuel D. Chamberlin, who in 1897 took into partnership his sons, Frank D. and Albert S. He was a Republican in politics, and took an active interest in the vital problems of his day, but he had no aspirations for political office. He was a member of the South Congregational Church of Hartford. On October 11, 1835, he married Mary Etta Doolittle, of Riverton, Connecticut, born June 1, 1812, died March 16, 1885, daughter of Ezra Doolittle.

(VII) Samuel Doolittle Chamberlin, son of Samuel S. Chamberlin, was born February 6, 1843, in Hartford, Connecticut, and in that city he was educated at the public schools and also for two years was a student at a school in Ellington, Connecticut. In 1861 he enlisted in Company A, First Connecticut Volunteers, for three months. When his term expired, he reënlisted in the Sixteenth Connecticut, and was made orderly sergeant, later second lieutenant of Company G,

subsequently rising to first lieutenant of Company B. For about one and one-half years he remained with the regiment, resigning to enter the quartermaster's department. He participated in the first battle of Bull Run, and the Virginia campaign, sharing in the hard fighting at Antietam, Fredericksburg and the siege of Suffolk. After the war he engaged in business with his father, taking charge of the affairs in 1873 as above noted. He won a reputation as an energetic, yet safe and conservative business man, who maintained the high standard of business practice that characterized his father's conduct of the enterprise. He was a member of Robert O. Tyler Post, Grand Army of the Republic, and of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. On August 24, 1862, he married Sarah Elizabeth Quintard, daughter of Henry Harrison and Clarissa (Grant) Quintard, the former of South Norwalk, and the latter of Ashford, Connecticut. Mr. and Mrs. Chamberlin were the parents of seven children, six of whom grew to maturity.

The family of Quintard, of French extraction, has given to the United States many citizens of note, conspicuous in mercantile, civil and religious affairs, including a bishop of Tennessee. The first known of the family was Isaac Quintard, who lived near Lois Lusignau, in Poitou, France, whence he removed to England, and thence to America. He was married at the chapel of the Gaunt in Bristol, England, November 26, 1693, to Jeanne Fume, like himself of French family. Before 1698 they had removed to New York City, where they resided, and their last two children were baptized. The youngest of these was Pierre or Peter Quintard, born January 14, 1700, in New York, baptized in the French church there, and admitted a freeman, at which time he is recorded as a goldsmith. About 1738 he removed to

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Norwalk, Connecticut, where he made several purchases of lands, and established his residence in the meadows north of the present Marshall street in South Norwalk. He married Jeanne Ballereau, born July 3, 1708, in New York, daughter of Jaques and Jeanne (O'Dart) Ballereau. Peter Quintard, their second son, was born July 22, 1732, in New York, lived in Norwalk, and was a soldier in the Revolutionary War, serving as a sergeant in Captain Seth Seymour's company, Colonel John Mead's regiment, of Connecticut Militia, enlisting December 24, 1776, and serving two months. In 1781 he was a member of a Mattross company at Norwalk. The name of his first wife is unknown. James Quintard, their eldest son, was a resident of Norwalk, later of Sharon, Connecticut, and he married for his second wife, Sally Hilliard, of Redding, Connecticut. Their second son, Henry Harrison Quintard, was born September 16, 1813, in Norwalk, and received his education in the common schools. He was apprenticed to a tanner and currier in Sharon, and for many years was employed in Hartford by the P. Hewell & Sons Company, manufacturers of belts and leather goods. During his last years he was proprietor of an oyster business in Hartford, where he took an active part in the civil life of that city. Before leaving Sharon he served as postmaster and town clerk, and in Hartford was a selectman, member of the City Council and alderman. Politically he was a Democrat. He instituted the first lodge of the Sons of Temperance in Hartford and filled all the offices in the lodge, being also the officer of the Grand Lodge of the State. In religion he was a Universalist. He died in Hartford, April 15, 1902. He was married in Willington, Connecticut, March 5, 1835, to Clarissa Grant, who was born March 20, 1819, in Ashford, that

State, and died in Hartford, December 30, 1894. She was a daughter of Hamilton and Lucy (Williams) Grant. Her father was a school teacher, and a soldier in the Revolutionary War, serving as a private in a company commanded by Captain Thomas Knowlton, of Ashford, in Colonel Israel Putnam's regiment, from May 6, to October 16, 1775. He subsequently served under General Washington with whom he wintered at Valley Forge, and was afterward made captive and confined on the British ship, "Jersey," in New York Harbor. In the list of invalid pensioners in 1834 he is described as a resident of Windham county. Sarah Elizabeth Quintard, third daughter of Henry Harrison and Clarissa (Grant) Quintard, was born October 15, 1843, in Sharon, and died in Hartford, November 30, 1901. She was the wife of Samuel D. Chamberlin, as above noted.

(VIII) Frank D. Chamberlin, son of Samuel Doolittle and Sarah Elizabeth (Quintard) Chamberlin, was born April 4, 1864, and with his brother, Albert S., of further mention, successfully conducts the business founded by his grandfather. By virtue of his ancestry, he holds membership in the Sons of the American Revolution. He married Adeline, daughter of Robert White, and they are the parents of a son, Samuel D. Chamberlin, born January 27, 1895. The latter graduated from the Hartford High School, and subsequently attended a business college in that city, and is now (1918) associated with his uncle in business. He is serving in the United States Navy, stationed at New London, Connecticut.

(VIII) Albert S. Chamberlin, son of Samuel Doolittle and Sarah Elizabeth (Quintard) Chamberlin, was born September 6, 1866, and after completing his course at the Hartford Public High School became associated with his father

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in business. After the death of the latter, Mr. Chamberlin and his brother succeeded their father in the management, and are maintaining the same high standards that have caused a steady growth in the business from the time it was established. Mr. Chamberlin is a member of St. John's Lodge, No. 4, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons; Washington Commandery, No. 1, Knights Templar; Sphinx Temple; Hartford Lodge, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, of which he is past exalted ruler and past State deputy; Independent Order of Odd Fellows. A Republican in politics, Mr. Chamberlin has been active in civic work. He served as chairman of the Republican town committee, and has been a member of the Common Council. Both of the brothers have been actively interested in military work, and have respectively served fourteen and seven years in the Hartford City Guards, First Regiment. Albert S. Chamberlin is a member of the Sons of the American Revolution.

Mr. Chamberlin married Kathryn Black, a daughter of David Black, of New York City.

Mr. Chamberlin is a believer in the brotherhood of man, and in the practical application of those principles of righteousness, charity and sympathy which are the basis of all the fraternal organizations with which he is identified. He is a man of decided views, and gives expression to his opinions with clearness and force, yet always tolerant and courteous, possesses good judgment with strength of character, and a great will power to accomplish results. His friendships are without cant, and when once established remain firm, true and sincere. His qualities have been resources of strength in the stations to which he has been called, and have made him successful, not only in business, but in his relations with his fraternal brethren and in political life.

### JONES, Carleton Benjamin,

**Lawyer, Jurist.**

The late Carleton Benjamin Jones was among the ablest and most highly esteemed citizens of his town, Collinsville, Connecticut, where he was born on October 10, 1884, and died October 9, 1918. He prepared for college at Williston Seminary, and in 1907 was graduated from the Sheffield Scientific School of Yale University with the degree of Bachelor of Philosophy. Immediately after leaving college he accepted a position as civil engineer and chemist with the Collins Company, one of the largest manufacturing plants in the State, and remained with them until his death. He started the chemical laboratory at this plant, and there conducted tests and analyses which had previously been made in New York. He also introduced the etching of name and trade-mark on the knives produced in this establishment.

Taking a warm interest in questions of public policy, Mr. Jones early espoused the cause of the Republican party. Such was his popularity with the people of the town that he was placed on the tickets of both parties for the office of probate judge, to which he was elected in January, 1917, and at the time of his death he was a candidate on the Republican ticket for representative in the State Legislature and for reëlection as judge of probate. He was active in church work, being deacon of the Congregational church, and was also interested in military affairs as sergeant in Company E, Connecticut State Guard. He represented two fire insurance companies, was agent for the Travelers Life Insurance Company and for the R. L. McGovern Granite Company of Hartford. Mr. Jones seemed to have an unlimited capacity for work, and his ambition no doubt led him to overtax his powers, so that when attacked by influ-



Carleton B Jones.



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enza during the epidemic then raging throughout the State, he was unable to resist its inroads, and this most useful life came to a close in the midst of great activity and much promise.

On the Sunday following his death the regular morning service at the Congregational church took the form of a memorial, and all parts of it, including hymns and anthem, scripture selections and sermon, were chosen with special reference to Deacon Jones' life and character. The local company of State Guard attended in a body, thus honoring their late comrade. The pastor paid tribute to his memory, basing his address upon II Timothy 2-3, "a good soldier of Jesus Christ." After a feeling allusion to life in general as a warfare and saying that not all soldiers were on the fields of France, the speaker described some of the qualities of a true soldier as manifested in the career of Sergeant Jones:

A soldier must be courageous—our friend was never in bondage to a slavish fear. His Christianity was lived in the open and he never apologized for being identified with Christ and his Church. Having made no compromises with evil, he had no difficulty in making his life tally with his Christian profession. It was his manliness and courage which made him a hero in the midst of the Sunday school class of young fellows who gathered around him every week. As a true soldier, Mr. Jones served his church and community with fidelity. When others faltered and grew weary, because the flush of excitement was over, he kept on. He was always at the prayer meeting, because he thought it good to keep the mid-week tryst with God. At the time of his death he was acting senior deacon of the church, a member of the Standing Committee, superintendent of the Sunday school, and president of the Christian Endeavor Society. At the same time, outside of the church, he was serving the community in the capacity of secretary of the Cemetery Association, president of the Law and Order League, chairman of the Board of Assessors, vice-president of the Canton Soldiers' Memorial Association, assistant chief of the local fire department, chairman of the Red Cross Finance Committee,

publicity chairman for the Fourth Liberty Loan, a member of the Collinsville orchestra, and, during the last two years, had proven his ability and fitness for judge of the Probate Court. Though young in years, his counsel was being increasingly sought by those who were learning more and more to trust his judgment. Like a true soldier, his service was rendered with cheerfulness. Without effort, he made and retained friends, for they were drawn to him by his genial spirit and remained with him by choice. To have been one of his friends was a privilege, the memory of which will always be a pleasure and an inspiration to better living.

Carleton Benjamin Jones was the son of Benjamin Franklin Jones, born October 19, 1839, and died May 14, 1909, and Mary Elizabeth (Clark) Jones, born September 6, 1849, both of New Hartford, where they were married on October 6, 1869. Benjamin F. Jones was a Civil War veteran, having been Corporal in Company H, Twenty-second Connecticut Infantry, and was in the employ of the Collins Company for about forty years previous to his death. He was the son of John Jones, born April 16, 1816, and died March 21, 1883, and Sarah (Hill) Jones, born January 12, 1817, died August 6, 1887, whom he married at New Hartford on February 13, 1836. John Jones came from Yorkshire, England, and went first to Rochester, New York, later coming to New Hartford. He remained there until the founding of the Collins Company in 1852, when he removed to Collinsville to become foreman of one of the departments. Until the death of Carleton B. Jones, there was never a time during which some member of the family was not employed by the company. Sarah Hill also came here from England, her people being from Somersetshire.

Mary Elizabeth (Clark) Jones, mother of Carleton B. Jones, was the daughter of Andrew Clark, Jr., born March 10, 1814, and died March 22, 1885, who on September 10, 1845, married Mary Theodosia

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Garrett, born March 30, 1820, died January 12, 1906. Andrew Clark, Jr., was the son of Andrew Clark, Sr., born January 26, 1786, died July 24, 1858, and Elizabeth (Bailey) Clark, daughter of Luther and Experience Bailey. On the Clark side the line continues straight back through Deacon Thomas Clark, third, of Tewksbury, Massachusetts, Thomas Clark, Jr., and Rev. Thomas Clark, of Chelmsford, born 1652, and died December 7, 1704, the first of the Clark family in this country. Mary Theodosia (Garrett) Clark was the daughter of Waite Garrett, born June 29, 1789, died April 7, 1885, who on January 22, 1812, married Florella Douglas, daughter of Samuel and Theodosia (Spencer) Douglas. Waite Garrett was the son of John Waite Garrett, Jr., born September 18, 1751, died October 18, 1811, who in 1773 married Mary Case, daughter of Sergeant Daniel Case, Jr., who had moved to West Simsbury in 1746, and Mary (Watson) Case. This Daniel Case was a direct descendant of the John Case who came from England on the ship "Dorset" and settled in Wheatogue, where in 1657 he married Sarah Spencer. John Waite Garrett, Jr., and his father, of the same name, were both soldiers in the Revolutionary War, the younger as a private in Captain Abel Pettibone's company of the Sixth Connecticut Militia, the older as major in the Twenty-fourth Connecticut Militia, and who died in Wyoming on July 3, 1778. He was the son of Francis Garrette, born July 3, 1694, and died in 1731, who was the first member of the family in this country, having come from France, and whose wife was Sarah (Mills) Garrette.

Carleton Benjamin Jones was married June 12, 1911, to Elizabeth Hardy Hall, daughter of Henry Franklin and Lucy (Hardy) Hall, and they were the parents of two children: Elizabeth Hardy, born

April 18, 1912, and John Hardy, born March 24, 1916.

The Hall family, from which Mrs. Jones is descended, is one of the oldest in the State, founded by John Hall, born in Warwickshire, England, about 1605. This branch of the Hall family is of English origin, and it is the opinion of genealogists that "the great mass of English Halls undoubtedly are the posterity of the men of Halle, who came in the successive Saxon invasions of England. They were called De la Halle, which became a surname, and is now simply Hall."

In 1633 John Hall came to America on the ship "Griffen," was a freeman in the Massachusetts Colony in the following year, and in 1637 took part in the expedition against the Pequots. He must have moved to New Haven, Connecticut, about two years later, for his autographed signature appears in the Colonial records of New Haven of 1639. He was an extensive holder of lands and remained there until about 1670, when he and three of his sons removed to the settlement of Wallingford, where he was one of the original proprietors, deacon of the church, and selectman in 1675. About 1643 he married Jeanne Wollen, a niece of Mr. and Mrs. William Wilkes, of Boston, with whom she had come from England. John Hall died at Wallingford, May 3, 1676.

Samuel Hall, his third son, was born March 21, 1648, in New Haven, and with his father was one of the first settlers of Wallingford, whose plantation covenant he signed in 1670, and where he died March 5, 1725. On May 16, 1668, he married Hannah Walker, daughter of John and Grace Walker, of New Haven, born September 26, 1646, and who survived him, dying December 20, 1728.

Their eldest child, Hon. John Hall, born December 23, 1670, was a soldier in the Indian wars, a member of the Governor's

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Council, and died April 29, 1730. About 1691 he married Mary Lyman, daughter of Lieutenant John Lyman and Dorcas (Plumbe) Lyman, of Northampton, Massachusetts.

John Hall, Jr., their eldest child, was born September 15, 1692, died June 18, 1773, and married, March 15, 1716, Mary Street, daughter of Samuel and Hannah (Glover) Street, of Wallingford.

Their fourth son, Giles Hall, was born February 18, 1733, married (second) Faith Miriam, probably a daughter of Samuel and Elizabeth (Perkins) Miriam, of Cheshire, Connecticut, and died March 17, 1781.

John Hall, their youngest child, was born May 20, 1773, and died February 26, 1835. His first wife, Abigail, whose family name has not been discovered, was the mother of Henry Franklin Hall.

Henry Franklin Hall was born June 28, 1807, and on March 22, 1835, married Elizabeth Buell, also of Wallingford, second daughter of Robert and Elizabeth (Peck) Buell, the latter a daughter of Moses Peck, of Hamden, Connecticut.

Their second son, Henry Franklin Hall, Jr., was born April 22, 1840, graduated from Yale Law School in 1872, read law with Judge Lynde Harrison, and for a short time was associated in practice with Judge Joseph Sheldon, both of New Haven. Later he opened an office in association with his brother, Seymour Dwight Hall, Yale 1871, under the firm name of Hall Brothers, in Wallingford, and this connection continued until the death of Seymour D. Hall in 1892. In 1901 Henry Franklin Hall was compelled to retire from active life because of failing health, due to overwork, and he died in February, 1910. Mr. Hall was an earnest Democrat, served one term as warden of the borough of Wallingford, and always took an active interest in public affairs. He

was a member of both the Connecticut and New York Bar associations. He began his legal career as a conveyancer, but his practice developed along the line of commercial law, and he became one of the leaders of the Connecticut bar in that department of practice. On October 5, 1881, he married Lucy Hardy, born December 2, 1854, daughter of Thomas Asbury and Elizabeth Margaret (Pierce) Hardy, of Norfolk, Virginia. They were the parents of two daughters, the elder of whom, Elizabeth Hardy Hall, born March 20, 1883, was educated at the Woman's College of Western Reserve University at Cleveland, Ohio, and later married Carleton Benjamin Jones.

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### RICHARDS, Alfred T.,

#### Insurance Actuary.

The career of Alfred T. Richards, who has been a resident of Hartford for nearly half a century, furnishes to ambitious youth an inspiring example of how to win success. By his untiring and intelligently directed industry, and by his unvarying adherence to the highest ethical ideals, Mr. Richards has won a prominent place in his chosen field. Mr. Richards was born in Pembroke, South Wales, August 28, 1843, son of Henry and Jane (Stevens) Richards.

The name Richards according to Ferguson, is derived from the Anglo-Saxon, rice, signifying power, rule and dominion, and is found as a part of proper names as far back as the first century. Bardsley says its popularity in England dates from the time of Richard, Coeur de Lion (1157-1199), though already firmly established, for Richard was in the Norman ducal genealogy before William came over the water. As the adoption of surnames was not common in England until about the thirteenth century, it will be seen that

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Richards is one of the oldest of British patronymics.

Henry Richards, the father of Alfred T. Richards, was a native of Wales. He was a man of sober mind and sound judgment. He engaged in farming in the county of Pembroke all his life, and died there at the age of sixty-two years. His wife, who was Jane Stevens before her marriage, came of a long line of ancestry whose dominant characteristics were pluck and perseverance. This union was blessed with eleven children, of whom Alfred T. Richards was the only one who came to America. The mother of this family lived to be over ninety years of age, and retained all of her faculties to the end of her life. She was a woman of strong religious convictions, and believed in that practical Christianity which shows its faith by its works. She was careful to bring up her children in "the fear and admonition of the Lord." Probably, no other influence has so much effect in moulding the character and fixing the tendencies of a child as the teachings and example of a godly mother, and on the farther side of the span of life allotted by the Psalmist, Mr. Richards looks back to that early environment and its beneficent influences, and gladly acknowledges his indebtedness for those qualities that have kept him in the path to success.

Mr. Richards was given the advantages of such educational opportunities as the schools of his native town afforded. While he was yet a small lad, a strolling gypsy entered the school room, and asked to tell the fortune of teacher and pupils. Fixing her eye on young Richards, she pointed to him, and said: "That boy will go to America and get rich." Who can tell how greatly the future of that lad was influenced by that positive remark fixed in such a dramatic manner upon his impressionable mind? At any rate, in course of

time, Mr. Richards crossed the Atlantic and resided for a time in St. Croix, New Brunswick. There he quickly won the confidence and esteem of his fellow-citizens, whom he served as postmaster. In 1872 he came to Hartford, where he became the business representative of the well-known firm of Keney & Roberts. About that time the life insurance business in Hartford was getting into its stride, and with that keen foresight and sound judgment which has generally characterized his activities, Mr. Richards decided to cast his lot with the growing business. So, after several successful years in mercantile pursuits, Mr. Richards turned his back on the past and became general agent for Connecticut for the Connecticut Mutual Life Insurance Company, with headquarters at the home office. For nearly forty years he has devoted himself to the life insurance business, and in that long time has had the satisfaction of aiding many, many families who would have been left practically destitute but for his timely service in persuading their breadwinners to protect the future of their dear ones from want or from the charity of a cold, unfeeling world. In one family Mr. Richards has written over one-half million dollars worth of insurance. He has found the life insurance business congenial, for it is one of the great servants of mankind. His heart has been, and is, in his work, and his worthy efforts have won for him a just pecuniary reward, as well as a large measure of esteem. Probably no Hartford insurance man can boast a wider circle of friends. He is connected with the Connecticut Life Underwriters' Association which he helped to organize, and was honored by the association as its first president. Mr. Richards possesses a very active mind, and an unsatiable thirst for knowledge.

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The limited period of Mr. Richards' school days served only as a mental appetizer, and during his long and active career he has been a constant reader of such authors as Carlyle, Emerson and Ruskin, whose works properly digested broaden one's knowledge and develop the ability to think accurately. President Eliot, of Harvard, once made a remark to the effect that it was a question in his mind which possessed the greater cultural value—a college course or the same amount of time spent in travel. To the benefits of wide and discriminating reading, Mr. Richards has added the advantages of travel, having made six trips abroad, during which time he toured Great Britain and countries on the continent. With a mind attuned to nature's varying moods, a vivid imagination and the ability to clothe his thoughts and inspirations in fitting and appropriate words, Mr. Richards possesses a talent for poetry that would have won for him an enviable position among the writers of his day had he published his verses. It is a characteristic of true artists that they are unmoved by commercialism, and Mr. Richards is not an exception. He has written for the joy of writing, and for the greater part has kept the product of his talent, if not the talent itself, "hidden in a napkin." Only a few intimate friends have been permitted the pleasure of reading his poems. A professor of literature in one of our leading universities has stated that some of Mr. Richards' verses embody "the very essence of poetry," and it is esteemed a great privilege to be able to place before the readers of this work the following beautiful stanzas:

### A SEASIDE REVERIE.

How sweet to lie on the sea moss gray,  
On a hill lifted high o'er the sea;  
To hear the beat of the waves in the bay,  
And the song of a bird in the tree.

How sweet to watch the sea mews' flight,  
The swallow's swift slant o'er the lawn;  
To hear the curlew call at night,  
And the thrush in the early dawn.

How sweet the sight of early morn—  
In flaming purple and red—  
Gilding the fields of ripening corn,  
And the homes of the living and dead.

And then to dream of days all fair,  
With chalice memories dear;  
To feel again ambrosial air,  
*And the joy of a brightened tear.*

Mr. Richards has delivered addresses on several interesting subjects, including: "Wild Wales and Welsh Preachers," "The Great Sailor Preacher, Father Taylor, of Boston;" "Gladstone;" "Sir George Williams," and "Carlyle." In an addition to an address made on Ruskin, Mr. Richards has written a brochure by special request of Mr. Ruskin's neighbor and friend, Dr. Collingwood. This has been placed in the Ruskin Museum at Conisston, county of Lancashire. Mr. Richards is also a member of the Ruskin Club of Boston. Mr. Richards became a member of the Twentieth Century Club during its first year and has been identified with it ever since. He is a member of the Hartford Historical Society. But, his great interests outside of his vocation have been his home and the church. For years he has been a deacon of the Asylum Avenue Congregational Church, and has always been actively identified with its work. While not a politician, in the general acceptance of that term, he takes a serious interest in all matters pertaining to the public welfare, material, moral and spiritual. The Republican party has had its allegiance, but the glamour of public office has had no allurement for him. Still active in business, and in those other spheres that have enlisted his interests, Mr. Richards is a familiar figure on the

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streets of Hartford, where the number of his loyal friends is legion.

In 1871 Mr. Richards married Laura R. Johnson, a lady of rare accomplishments, and a graduate of Mt. Holyoke Seminary. She was born in Hadley, Massachusetts, daughter of Stephen Johnson, a prosperous farmer of that town. On her father's side Mrs. Richards is identified with the Lyman family, one of the oldest and best known families in New England. Mrs. Richards is a member of the Mt. Holyoke Alumnae Association of Hartford. Five children have been born to Mr. Richards and his wife, of whom three grew to maturity: 1. Edith, taught in the kindergarten department of the West Middle School for eight years. 2. Alfred Ernest, who graduated from Yale in 1898, and held the chair of history and literature at Gilbert Academy at East Winstead. He is a graduate of Munich University, from which institution he obtained his degree of Doctor of Philosophy. For five years he was an instructor in modern languages at Princeton University. He is now (1919) head of the English department at Durham, New Hampshire State College.

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### SCOVILLE, Robert,

**Business Man, Federal Food Administrator.**

In the desire to arouse ambition in the youth of our day, so much publicity has been given to the careers of men who fought their way from poverty to prominence that there is danger of establishing the notion that adversity in early life is a pre-requisite to success. It is true that the son of a successful man begins life under something of a handicap; from such a son much is expected; he has the prestige of an established reputation to maintain and enhance, and many times he does not have to face those discouraging obstacles that test to the utmost the pow-

ers and courage of less fortunate men, but which, in the cases of the few who are fitted to survive, develop them into men of great value to their country. Robert Scoville is one of those men, who work, not from necessity, but for the joy of doing so, and his activities have always been along lines of endeavor that advance the interests of many people. During the war with Teutonic nations, Robert Scoville served as federal food administrator for Connecticut.

Mr. Scoville is one of that number of able, public-spirited citizens who, regardless of personal considerations, gave themselves whole-heartedly to the solution of those problems of civil life, the successful handling of which was such an important factor in winning the war. The work of a State food administrator calls for ability to comprehend the relative importance of the multitude of factors involved in feeding a big population; it requires the diplomacy of an ambassador to manage the many conflicting interests; it requires a knowledge of human nature and an ability to handle men that is nothing short of a natural talent, and the firmness of a military officer in execution of plans and policies adopted. Mr. Scoville has shown himself fully equal to all these demands, and his marvelous executive ability, his unfailing courtesy and constant good humor have won for him the admiration and esteem of Connecticut citizens of high and low degree. His reputation as an able administrator has made him known in every State of the Union to the men who do things. Mr. Scoville is a worthy scion of several lines of Colonial ancestry.

Originally, the name of Scoville was Escoville, and is a territorial surname. It was introduced into England at the time of William the Conqueror, and according to Bardsley, the name was taken from the



Alfred Smith



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place name of Escoville in Normandy. There have been varied spellings of the name, among them being: De Escoville, de Scoville, de Scovill, Scovell, Scovill, Scokvell and Scoville. The latter spelling, according to authority, is the correct one and most generally used. Ralph de Scoville, the first of known record in the world, appears in 1194, 1215 and 1227. The coat-of-arms of the family is described as follows:

*Arms*—Or, a fesse, gules, between three mascles, azure.

The Scoville family has long been prominent in America, from Colonial days. Jonathan Scoville, uncle of Robert Scoville, served as mayor of Buffalo, and was a Democratic member of Congress when his friend, Grover Cleveland, was Governor of New York. When Robert Scoville's beautiful country home at Taconic burned to the ground on January 13, 1917, not the least important loss was that of a file of interesting correspondence between Grover Cleveland and Jonathan Scoville relating to political appointments in New York State.

(I) Arthur Scoville, the ancestor of Robert Scoville, was born in England about 1635-40, and appears in Boston, Massachusetts, in 1662, with his wife Joanna. He was in all probability a brother of John Scoville, the ancestor of many bearing the name, who was early in Farmington, Connecticut. In 1670 Arthur Scoville was residing in Middletown, whence he removed in 1678 to Lyme, Connecticut.

(II) Arthur (2) Scoville, son of Arthur (1) and Joanna Scoville, was born January 24, 1663-64, and died June 24, 1694, in Lyme. He married, September 17, 1690, Rachel, whose family name is not known.

(III) Arthur (3) Scoville, son of Ar-

thur (2) Scoville, was born January 3, 1691, in Lyme, died June 25, 1774, at Colchester, Connecticut, whence he had removed in 1717. He was a surveyor of highways from 1721 to 1730, and was admitted a freeman prior to 1734. He married, in February, 1710-11, at Lyme, a lady whose Christian name was Elizabeth.

(IV) Elisha Scoville, son of Arthur (3) Scoville, was born in 1734 at Colchester, Connecticut, and died in 1791 at Exeter, Luzerne county, Pennsylvania. He was a farmer, and at one time lived in Salem, Connecticut. Prior to the year 1778 he removed to Salisbury, Litchfield county, Connecticut, and thence to Wyoming in Northeastern Pennsylvania. He was lieutenant of militia, in command of Wintermoot's Fort, at the time of the invasion of the Wyoming Valley in July, 1778. He married, at Colchester, February 19, 1756, Eliphael, daughter of Pelatiah and Martha (Avery) Bliss. She died April 17, 1822, in Wyoming Valley.

(V) Jonathan Scoville, son of Lieutenant Elisha Scoville, was born March 6, 1757, and died February 8, 1824, at Salisbury, Connecticut. He married, September 5, 1783, Sarah Church, who was born February 18, 1766, and died October 9, 1826.

(VI) Samuel Church Scoville, son of Jonathan Scoville, was born June 18, 1804, died June 12, 1865. He married, October 28, 1828, Lois Dorcas Church.

(VII) Nathaniel Church Scoville, son of Samuel Church Scoville, was born in 1832 in Salisbury, and died November 21, 1890. He attended the public schools and Sheffield Scientific School. Subsequently he engaged in the iron business in Salisbury for a short period, later removing to Toronto, Canada, and there manufactured car wheels on his own account. In 1865, in partnership with his brother, Jon-

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athan Scoville, he established the firm of J. & N. C. Scoville in Buffalo, New York, which business was later carried on under the name of the Buffalo Car Wheel Works. Nathaniel C. Scoville was active in that business until about two years before his death, when he retired. From the year 1880 until his death Mr. Scoville resided in New York City. He married Frances Wasson. Mr. and Mrs. Scoville were the parents of six children: 1. Grace, who resides in Salisbury, Connecticut. 2. Robert, of further mention. 3. Herbert, who is a graduate of Harvard Law School, class of 1904; a member of the New York law firm of Dwight & Scoville, No. 62 Cedar street, that city; he is now (1918) in Rome, as a representative of the American Red Cross. 4, 5, 6. Edith, Mary Frances and Lois Church, make their home with their mother, Mrs. Frances (Wasson) Scoville, at No. 10 East Fifty-second street, New York City.

During his lifetime, Mr. Scoville was a regular attendant of the Episcopal church, and while a resident of New York City attended St. Thomas' Episcopal Church, contributing generously to its charities.

(VIII) Robert Scoville, the eldest son and second child of Nathaniel Church and Frances (Wasson) Scoville, was born January 4, 1876, in Buffalo, New York. He graduated from the Berkley School, of New York City, in 1893, and subsequently went abroad for a year's travel. On his return he took up the study of law, as a matter of culture, but was compelled to give up this study after the first year, having assumed the management of his father's varied affairs, which occupied the major portion of his time. Many of these interests were scattered throughout the country, and in addition Mr. Scoville took over the active management of the Scoville farm, containing thirteen hundred acres, eight hundred of which are

under cultivation, in Taconic, town of Salisbury. In addition blooded Guernsey cattle are raised, and a large milk route is maintained. Pedigreed Southdown sheep are also raised, and Mr. Scoville has often served in the capacity of judge at agricultural fairs throughout the country, and has also delivered many lectures on matters of interest to agriculturists. He is a member of Salisbury Grange, President of the American Guernsey Cattle Club, a director of the Eastern States Agricultural & Industrial Exposition Company, director of the American Agricultural Society. The agricultural connections of Mr. Scoville have taken him into every State in the Union and much of Canada. He traveled extensively from 1890 to 1913, and in those years visited nearly every country in the world.

Mr. Scoville was the representative of the town of Salisbury in the Legislature in 1901 and in 1903. The late Hon. Michael Kenealey was speaker in the latter year, and appointed the youthful member from Salisbury as chairman of the committee on constitutional amendments (House) and a member of the committee on incorporations. It was Mr. Scoville's committee that handled the report of the constitutional convention of 1902, whose proposed constitution was rejected at a State referendum in October, 1902. He was delegate to the Republican National Convention in 1904 and to many State conventions.

At the time President Edward Jones of the State Chamber of Commerce called his meeting of fifty representative citizens at the Hartford Club, soon after the United States entered the war, Mr. Scoville was among those present, and he was also a member of the smaller committees appointed at that time. On April 10, 1917, Governor Holcomb took over this committee, and appointed the members to be

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the Connecticut Committee of Food Supply, which has actively coöperated with the Food Administration in Connecticut. Although President Wilson did not sign the Lever Food Control Act until August 10, 1917, Mr. Scoville was informed on July 4, 1917, by Herbert Hoover, that he was to be Federal Food Administrator for Connecticut. Mr. Scoville is a man of quiet and retiring tastes, and has kept out of the public eye, though his public spirit and ability have been well known to leaders everywhere. But his remarkable work as food administrator for the State since the fall of 1917 has made his name a household word.

Mr. Scoville is identified with several industrial and financial corporations. He is president of the Robbins-Burrill Trust Company of Lakeville, Connecticut; director of the National Iron Bank of Fall Village; director of the Salisbury Savings Bank; director of the Hartford & Western Railroad Company; president of the Salisbury Association; trustee and treasurer of the Hotchkiss School. In all of these offices, Mr. Scoville has proved himself a valuable executive. Fraternally he is affiliated with Montgomery Lodge, No. 19, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, of Lakeville; Salisbury Lodge, Knights of Pythias; Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, Torrington. His clubs are: Hartford Club, Country Club of Farmington, Graduates' Club of New Haven, Saddle & Sirloin Club of Chicago. He is also a member of the following New York Clubs: Metropolitan, Bankers', Grolier, Lawyers', and Sleepy Hollow Country Club. By virtue of his ancestry Mr. Scoville holds membership in the Sons of the American Revolution. He enlisted in Company I, Second Separate Battalion, Connecticut Home Guard, March 17, 1917, and was discharged November 5, 1918. In recognition of his

splendid work for the production and conservation of food in Connecticut, the honorary degree of Master of Science was conferred on Mr. Scoville, May 11, 1918, by the Connecticut Agricultural College, and from Yale College he received the degree of A. M.

Entire devotion to his work, combined with natural ability, energy and determination, have been important factors in the success of Mr. Scoville. He is a man of integrity, and his real worth to the community and country has won for him the admiration and loyal support of his fellow-citizens, who hold him in high esteem.

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### **McCLAUGHRY, Charles Chase,**

#### **Penologist.**

Those who have made a study of criminology have come to realize that the duty of society toward the criminal is to bring about a reëstablishment of his character. The attitude of the popular mind toward that class of people who have come under the condemnation of the law is that of aversion. But this parasitic class must be cared for, and the work must be put in the hands of men whose strength of character is great enough to enable them to make their own way upward and forward, and at the same time carry along, at least in some degree, the working out of the social redemption of those in their charge. A man who possesses a deep understanding of human nature, and a broad charity for its frailties, can find in work of this nature opportunity for the noblest service to mankind. Warden McClaughry, of Wethersfield prison, is a man who is making a name for himself in the annals of sociology, as a penologist of splendid administrative ability and progressive ideas.

The name McClaughry means in Gae-

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lic, Kingstone (an Clach righ). Mac Chlaich righ equals son of the Kingstone—a MacGregor pseudonym; and is allied to the Mac-a-rea (son of the King), otherwise MacCrea, which means another MacGregor. Four brothers McClaughry emigrated from Edgeworth town, County Longford, Ireland, about 1765, and settled in Salem, Washington county, then known as the Colony of New York. These brothers were of Highland Scotch descent. Matthew McClaughry, born about 1665, died after 1729. He was born in Cleghill, in the parish of Clongish, or Clonbroney, County Longford, Ireland. He was of Scotch descent, probably son of William and Katherine (Reid) McClaughry. He was a horseman in the army of William of Orange, and married Margaret Parks.

Thomas McClaughry, born in 1717, in the same town, died March 21, 1793, at Salem, New York. He married Margaret Swift, born about 1707, who is believed to have died in 1783. He was an elder in the Presbyterian church, and removed to Kortright in 1784.

Andrew McClaughry, his son, also born in Cleghill, died January 7, 1826, at Kortright. He married Elizabeth Jane Harsha, who was born in 1749, and died September 19, 1809, daughter of Elder James and Esther (Reid) Harsha.

Thomas McClaughry, their son, born in 1770, at or near Cambridge, now Salem, New York, died January 5, 1859, at Kortright. He married, in 1800, Sarah MacCrea, born in 1771, at Lisburn, County Antrim, Ireland, and died May 4, 1842, daughter of Thomas and Elizabeth (Montgomery) MacCrea, said to have been a daughter of Lord Montgomery, of Scotland.

Matthew McClaughry, the next in line, was born in Kortright, January 17, 1803, and died at Fountain Green, Illinois, August 12, 1879. He married (first), April

13, 1831, Margaret Leal, who was born May 25, 1806, at Kortright, and died June 23, 1833, in New York City, daughter of James and Sarah (McClaughry) Leal. He was a merchant in New York City and removed to Hancock county, Illinois, and became a prosperous farmer and a leading man in the community. He was a member of the United Presbyterian Church, a Whig, and later a Republican. He assisted in protecting fugitive slaves during the agitation for the abolition of slavery. He was an enthusiastic supporter of Monmouth College, Illinois. He married (second) on July 3, 1837, Mary Hume, born November 6, 1812, in Stamford, New York, and died July 5, 1852, at Fulton Green, daughter of Robert and Katherine (Rose) Hume, of the Kimmerghame branch of Clan Hume, or Home.

Major Robert Wilson McClaughry, son of Matthew and Margaret (Leal) McClaughry, and father of Charles Chase McClaughry, the subject of this sketch, was born July 22, 1839, at Fountain Green, New York. He was graduated from Monmouth College with the degree of Bachelor of Arts, in 1860, and followed newspaper work for a year, and then published the Carthage "Republican" for a year. August 15, 1862, he enlisted in Company B, 118th Illinois Volunteers. He was made captain of the company on November 7, and promoted to the rank of major on December 8 of the same year. On account of ill health he was transferred, in June, 1864, to the paymaster's corps as major and additional paymaster, and served as such until mustered out, October 13, 1865, on account of the close of the war. He was attached to the Army of the Tennessee, part of the Ninth Division, Thirteenth Army Corps, and took part in all campaigns prior to and resulting in the capture of Vicksburg in 1863, and after that in the Department

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of the Gulf. Major McClaughry was a gallant soldier, inspiring those under his command to deeds of heroism, and cheering them through the long dreary days in camp, one of those men to whom the country owes a debt of gratitude for their high and noble service. On his return to civil life Major McClaughry held the office of county clerk of Hancock county, Illinois, fulfilling the duties of this office up to 1869. Then he became associated with the Patterson Timberman Company, who owned large and important stone quarries at Keokuk, Illinois, and remained with them until 1874. During this time he became interested in the penal problems of the State, and on July 21, 1874, became warden of the State penitentiary, at Joliet, Illinois. Since that time Major McClaughry has been actively identified with work of this nature. He remained in this position for fourteen years, and was successful in gaining the good will of the prisoners, still holding firm authority over them. In 1888 he became general superintendent of the Pennsylvania Industrial Reformatory, at Huntington, where he continued to meet with gratifying success in the work. He remained there until May 1, 1891, when he became chief of police of the city of Chicago. The importance of this position is self-evident. Here he approached the problem of criminology from a different angle. He became deeply interested in the causes of crime, and the possibility of readjusting the social balances toward their elimination. From this position he went to the superintendency of the Illinois State Reformatory at Pontiac in September, 1893. With his ever-broadening experience he found opportunities here to institute changes and improvements in the system which have been a means of practical good. He remained there until March 1, 1897, then returned to the Illinois State

Penitentiary, as warden, for two years. He was warden of the United States penitentiary at Leavenworth, Kansas, from July 1, 1899, to June 30, 1913. Of more than national interest is the fact that Major McClaughry represented the United States at the International Prison Congress in Paris, in 1895, by invitation of the Home Secretary, in Great Britain, later inspecting British and Irish prisons. He introduced the Bertillon system into the United States, and, later, the Finger Print System which resulted in the establishment of the National Bureau of Identification. He is now retired from active participation in the work to which he has given the best years of his life, and resides at Joliet, Illinois. He is a member of the Sons of the American Revolution; the National Union of Chiefs of Police; of the Union League Club of Chicago, and of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion. In 1905 he received the degree of Doctor of Laws from his *alma mater*. He is a member and elder of the Presbyterian church. Major McClaughry married, on January 17, 1862, Elizabeth Catherine Madden, born August 1, 1841, at Clifton, Ohio, daughter of James Galloway and Eleanor (Struthers) Madden.

Charles Chase McClaughry was born April 7, 1863, at Carthage, Hancock county, Illinois. He was educated in the public schools of Monmouth and Joliet, and the Lake Forest Academy, Monmouth College, and Knox College, Galesburg, Illinois, from which he was graduated with the degree of Bachelor of Arts in 1885. For the next two years he was with the Joliet Steel Company as an apprentice, then for two years with E. R. Brainerd & Company, as a machinist. On November 1, 1889, he became the chief engineer of the Illinois State Penitentiary, at Joliet. In May, 1892, he became assistant superintendent of the

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Allegheny county, Pennsylvania, work house, an important prison in the western part of that State. He followed in the footsteps of his father, not only in the character of the work which he chose, but also in the broad-minded way in which he met the duties of these positions. On January 18, 1894, he became deputy superintendent of the Chicago House of Correction, holding this position until August 1, 1897. On the latter date he became deputy warden of Indiana State Prison, at Michigan city, where he remained until July 1, 1899. He then accepted the position of warden of the Wisconsin State Prison at Waupun, where he remained until May 26, 1902. On July 1st of that year, he entered the employ of the Scully Steel & Iron Company, of Chicago. He resigned the managership of the machinery department of that firm to become, on June 30, 1903, the deputy warden of the United States Penitentiary, at Atlanta, Georgia, which position he held until July 1, 1909. He then resigned to accept the superintendency of the Missouri Training School for Boys, at Booneville, Missouri. On December 31, 1911, he resigned to accept the position of warden of the Reformatory at Anamosa, Iowa. He remained there until January 18, 1918, on which date he succeeded Warden Garner as warden of the Connecticut State Prison, at Wethersfield.

Warden McClaughry is more than an administrator of an institution. He is a student of human nature, and a lover of his kind, in spite of constant associations which would seem to have a tendency in the opposite direction. He recognizes the necessity of looking back of the criminal to find the causes which led up to the offense against law and order, and realizes that the mentally immature, and the physically ill-nourished are not responsible for their actions in the same

degree as their more fortunate fellows. He is no blind follower of precedent, is progressive, yet not given to unwarranted assumptions. His long and varied experiences places him in a position to apply the most improved methods in prison management, and the State feels the utmost confidence in the success of his administrative labors. Mr. McClaughry served seven years with the Illinois National Guard, and attained the rank of captain. He was adjutant of the Fourth Regiment of Infantry for two years. In 1909 he was appointed colonel and aide-de-camp on the staff of the governor of Missouri. He is a member of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion, and of the Sons of the American Revolution; and is by political affiliation a Republican.

Mr. McClaughry married, on June 28, 1888, at Joliet, Illinois, Helen Augusta Demmond, born February 21, 1862, at Joliet, daughter of William Charles and Clarissa Esther (Beach) Demmond. They have three children: Helen Beach, born May 22, 1889, in Joliet; Robert Wilson, born February 10, 1891, also in Joliet, and Esther Elizabeth, born October 17, 1892, in Claremont, Pennsylvania. The family are members of the Presbyterian church.

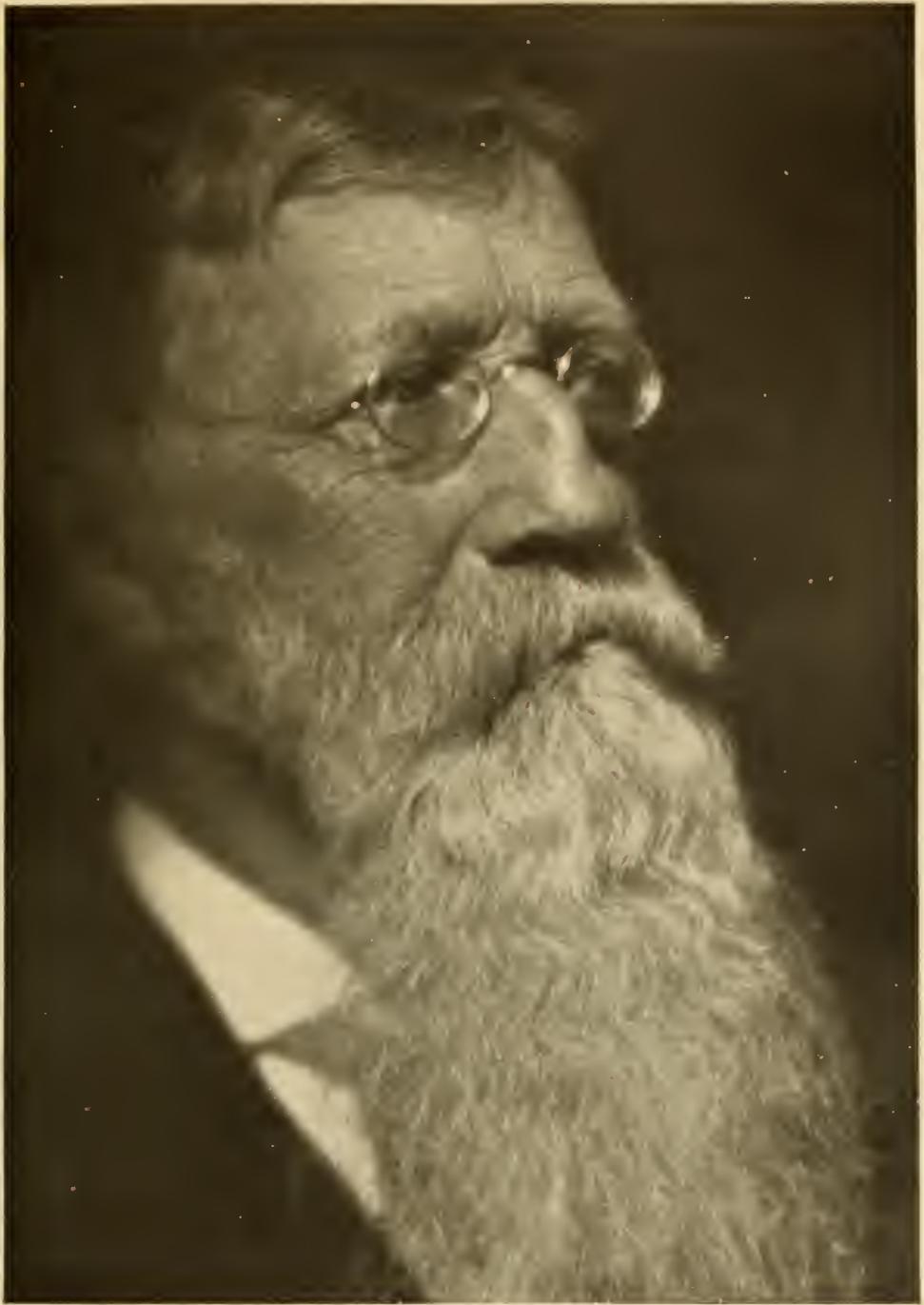
Personally, Mr. McClaughry is a man who shows his strength of character in every line of his face; at the same time radiates that personal magnetism which makes friends in all walks of life.

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**BAILEY, Ezra Brewster,**

**Retired Manufacturer.**

Pride of family is a worthy incentive to high endeavor. The noble pioneers who threw off the shackles of custom and circumstance to strike out for themselves in a new country built not for themselves, but for their children and their children's children. It is a source of national pride



*Erna P. Bailey*



that the posterity of these early immigrants stand, in this day, for the principles for which their ancestors made sublime sacrifice. In the realms of science, art and industry, and all through the intricate mazes of a cosmopolitan society, the records of the passing years show that the foundations of our Nation were embedded in right; and the builders of to-day are holding truth and justice, honor and integrity the fitting superstructure. Among the big men of Connecticut who have upheld the traditions of a long line of notable ancestors is Ezra Brewster Bailey, retired manufacturer of Windsor Locks. It is in no negative way that he has used his heritage of honor. He has placed the mark of his rich personality on the business and the town in which the best years of his life have been spent.

The origin of the name Bailey is the occupation of Bailiff, or steward, an occupation of much honor and dignity in old English times. The name Brewster, mentioned later in the maternal line, originated in the occupation of brewer, and in ancient times was a female brewer. The significance of the name Ladd, of further mention herein, is to lead, carry, or bring. Old English *ladmann* is a guide or messenger.

The name of Henry le Baille is found in Writs of Parliament, but the immigrant ancestor of this branch of the Bailey family was William Bailey, who was born in England about 1579. He came to America in the brig "Prosperous," which landed on the shores of Virginia. His wife, Mary, born in 1587, in England, came the year following, in the "George." Thomas Bailey, their son, born in England about 1617, came to this country with his mother. William Bailey owned land in Virginia, and reared his children there; but in 1651 Thomas came North to New London, Connecticut, and settled there,

land being granted to him on the east side of the river. He married, on January 10, 1655, Lydia, daughter of James Redfield, and founded the Groton family of Bailey, members of which were destined to make history in later years. He died in 1675, in what is now Groton.

Joseph Bailey, great-grandfather of Ezra Brewster Bailey, was born in 1744, and died September 24, 1800. He married Hannah Street, who was born in 1740, and died in 1803. Aaron Bailey, the next in line, was born in 1764. Most of his life was spent in Franklin, Connecticut, where he followed his trade, that of shoemaker. This was long before the days of machine-made shoes, and being a good workman he held the trade of the best families of that section. He was thrifty and prudent, besides being industrious, and after a while he began buying small parcels of land, until finally he owned a farm of one hundred and fifty acres, which is now in the possession of his great-grandson. In the early days there was usually a man in each town of such sound sense and judgment that his opinions and advice were sought by neighbors, and even by those in remote and sparsely settled districts. In his time Aaron Bailey was that man in Franklin. Public matters were laid before him as well as family or neighborhood discussions, and for some time he held the office of selectman. He married, in 1792, Hannah Ladd, born August 7, 1764, daughter of Samuel and Hannah (Hyde) Ladd; a descendant of Daniel Ladd, who was in Ipswich, Massachusetts, in 1637. It was when Aaron Bailey was a youth of seventeen that one of the bloodiest battles of the Revolution was fought, the battle of Groton Heights, and as the enemy withdrew, the burning of New London took place. This was on September 6, 1781, and the smoke of the burning town was

the first alarm that the outlying districts received of the attack.

Aaron Bailey, Jr., was born in Franklin, July 28, 1796, and died December 30, 1875. He was buried on New Year's Day, 1876. All his life was spent in the section where he was born. He followed farming, and owned a saw mill, where he turned out a large part of the lumber which was used for building operations throughout that section during his lifetime. He was one of the big men of the town, held in high esteem for his own sake, as well as for the sake of his father's memory. He was a Whig in political faith, held many town offices, and went to the Legislature in 1850. He and his wife both became members of the church early in life, and he was greatly respected and revered by the congregation as a class leader. He was sincerely pious in his life, upright in all his dealings, a devout and consistent Christian. He married, on November 2, 1836, Mrs. Eliza Ladd, widow of Jedediah Perkins Ladd. She was born January 22, 1797, and died September 18, 1886; she was a daughter of Frederick and Anna (Frink) Brewster.

The name of Brewster appears among the old families in the reign of Edward III., and is mentioned among the "English Landed Gentry." Members of this family held high positions of state, and were connected with other distinguished houses by marriage. Elder William Brewster, the famous organizer and head of the Plymouth Pilgrims, was the founder of this family in America. He was born about the year 1560, and was well educated at Cambridge. He was imprisoned in 1607, at Boston, Lincolnshire, for preaching nonconformist doctrine. After meeting with many pecuniary losses he supported himself by teaching English. In 1620 he came to America in the "Mayflower," and remained with the little band who accompanied him as their elder. His

wife, Mary, bore him three sons. Jonathan, the eldest son, was born at Scrooby, in the County of Notts, on the road to Doncaster, in Yorkshire, England. He came to Plymouth, Massachusetts, in 1621, after twelve years' residence in Holland. He had command of the Plymouth trading house on the Connecticut river, in June, 1636. He lived in Duxbury, and later in New London, Connecticut, where he died before September, 1659. His wife, Lucretia, bore him several children, of whom the third son was Benjamin. Benjamin Brewster was born November 17, 1633, in Duxbury, and died September 14, 1710, in Norwich, Connecticut. He was much in the public service, and was deputy to the General Court for a number of years; was a lieutenant of the New London Troop in 1673, and captain of the Military Company of Norwich in 1685. He married, February 28, 1660, Anne Darte, who died May 9, 1709. Jonathan Brewster, eldest son of Benjamin Brewster, was born November 30, 1664, and died November 20, 1704. In 1699 his father deeded to him eight hundred and ten acres of land, as his share of his estate, in consideration of the maintenance of his parents in their old age. Both his parents survived him. He married, December 18, 1690, Judith Stevens, of Norwich, "Shee being then 20 yeres of age, wanting seven dayes." Lieutenant Joseph Brewster, son of Jonathan Brewster, died October 15, 1770. He married, March 17, 1723, Dorothy, daughter of Ebenezer and Dorothy (Morgan) Witter, of Preston, Connecticut, who was born there December 11, 1702, and died there April 30, 1779. He was a farmer, and lived in that part of Norwich which is now Preston. In October, 1735, he was appointed lieutenant of the Fifth Military Company of Norwich. Stephen Brewster, the next in line, was born March 4, 1744, and died February 21, 1821, at Franklin, Connecticut. He mar-

ried, February 25, 1763, Hepsibah Rudd, a widow of Norwich, who died October 11, 1820, at Franklin. Stephen Brewster was a highly respected farmer of Franklin. Frederick Brewster, the next in line, was born July 7, 1763-64, and died at Franklin, February 19, 1845. He was a farmer, and a prominent man in the town. He served in the Revolutionary War as coast guard, in Connecticut Militia. He married, at Stonington, December 23, 1789, Anna, daughter of Isaac and Margaret (Stanton) Frink, who was born October 25, 1764-65, and died at Franklin, March 8, 1841. Eliza Brewster, daughter of Frederick and Anna (Frink) Brewster, married, after being once widowed, Aaron Bailey, Jr., and thus were united two of the oldest and most highly respected families of the early days of America.

Ezra Brewster Bailey was educated in the schools of his native town, and the Norwich High School. In his early life he assisted his father with the work about the farm and saw mill, taking an enthusiastic interest in all the life and movement of the place. At the breaking out of the Civil War he enlisted in Company B, Twenty-sixth Regiment, Connecticut Volunteer Infantry, going into camp, September 5, 1862. When he had been in camp but a short time he was stricken with typhoid fever. He was dangerously ill for a long time, and did not recover sufficiently to rejoin his regiment until after the final discharge. In 1868 Mr. Bailey came to Windsor Locks with his half brother, who bought a farm there. He managed the farm for his brother for a year, paying considerable attention to the growing of tobacco. During the time he remained there he was assistant postmaster, also managed a store, and later traveled more or less for a publishing house in Springfield, Massachusetts.

After Mr. Bailey's marriage in 1871, his wife's brother, Stoddard Ellsworth Horton, died. Mr. Horton, a sketch of whose career appears elsewhere in this work, was the head of the E. Horton & Son Company, of Windsor Locks. After his death the company was incorporated, and Mr. Bailey became secretary and treasurer of the company. This was in 1873. In 1876 he removed to his farm in Franklin, a beautiful place, with fine buildings, and wonderful scenic surroundings. Upon the death of Eli Horton he was called to the management of the business, and carried it on until 1912, when he disposed of his interest. Under Mr. Bailey's management the business grew rapidly. He enlarged the buildings, built the new office, and added a foundry. During his administration the business grew until it gave employment to one hundred hands.

Mr. Bailey has always been active in any public movement which tended toward the general welfare. He was president and director, as well as an incorporator, of the Windsor Locks Electric Lighting Company. For some years he was a director of the Windsor Locks Savings Bank; also in the Connecticut River Company, an important corporation which owned the Enfield and Windsor Locks water power. He was a director of the Dwight Slate Machine Company, of Hartford; and was one of the original incorporators and a prominent promoter of the Windsor Locks Water Company; and a director of the J. R. Montgomery Company, one of the largest manufacturers of warp and fancy yarns in the country.

In political conviction Mr. Bailey is a Republican, and has spent much time in the service of the town and State. He has served as selectman; and for nine years was on the school board. While a resident of Franklin he represented that town

in the State Legislature; and served on the prison committee. Was the first Republican elected to represent Windsor Locks in the Legislature; and served on the committee on corporations. During the session of 1883 he materially assisted in the measure permitting the construction of the Windsor Locks and Warehouse Point bridge. He was elected to the State Senate in 1887, and served on the fisheries and educational committees. General Hawley appointed him collector of United States customs in Hartford in 1890, and he held this office for fourteen years and five months. Mr. Bailey is a member of the Society of the Sons of the American Revolution; a member of Euclid Lodge, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, of Windsor Locks; the Washington Commandery, No. 1, Knights Templar, of Hartford; the Connecticut Consistory, and Sphinx Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine.

On December 14, 1871, Mr. Bailey married Katie Elsie, daughter of Eli Horton, a genealogical sketch of whom appears elsewhere in this work. Mrs. Bailey is of the eighth generation from John and Priscilla (Mullens) Alden. Mr. and Mrs. Bailey are the parents of two children: Philip Horton, born August 24, 1873; was graduated from Yale University, and is now a resident of East Walpole, Massachusetts; and Helena Ellsworth, who married Samuel R. Spencer, of Suffield. The family are members of the Congregational church.

Although Mr. Bailey has retired from active business life, he still holds a keen interest in all public matters, local, State, and National. He is a man whose close personal friendships are a large part of his life, and whose warm, open-hearted manner endears him to all those who are privileged to know him.

## BIDWELL, Howard E.,

### **Manager of Important Business.**

Among the solid business men of any city we find many who have made their success without bluster, but by the force of native energy and the power of application, coupled with administrative ability. Such an individual is Howard E. Bidwell, resident manager of the National Chemical Works, of Hartford. The origin of the name of Bidwell, a name represented by many families throughout the State, is Saxon; the original spelling, Biddulph, meaning War Wolf. From Biddulph the following names are derived: Bedwelle, Bydewell, Bidewell, Bidwell, Bidwill, Bidwelle, Bidle, Biddle, Bidel, Biddel, Biddell, Biddol, Biddoll and Biddulps. Those now in use are Bidwell, Bedwell, Biddel and Biddulph. One of the oldest castles in England is the Biddulph castle in Norfolk county. It was built about 1066, and tradition says that one of William the Conqueror's generals married the Biddulph heiress of that time and assumed her name. In 1400 Sir William Berdewelle is mentioned in Thetford, Norfolk county, as having given a legacy. In 1426, lands were let at Gas-horp to Robert Berdewell, Esq., at twenty shillings per annum.

Richard Bidwell, the first ancestor in this country, was an early settler of Windsor, Connecticut, and to him our subject is traced through three lines. This man is called Goodman Bidwell in records, and died December 25, 1647. His children were: John, mentioned below; Hannah, born October 22, 1644; Joseph, Samuel, Richard.

John Bidwell died in 1687. He married Sarah Wilcox, who died June 15, 1690, and was a daughter of John and Mary Wilcox. John Bidwell was an early

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settler at Hartford; was granted four acres of land in 1639 division, and owned a tan yard where Bushnell Park is now located. His name appears on the Founders' Monument. He and his wife were original members of the Second, or Center Church, February, 1672. John (2) Bidwell, the son of John Bidwell, married, November 7, 1678, Sarah Welles, born 1659. She was the daughter of Thomas Welles, and granddaughter of Governor Thomas Welles, and died in 1708. John (2) Bidwell had the first saw-mill in Glastonbury, in 1667. He lived at Hartford, on land inherited from his father. He was admitted to the Second Church February 21, 1685.

John (3) Bidwell, born September 1, 1679, died September 3, 1751. He married Hannah Pitkin, born in 1684, died January 14, 1751, who was the daughter of Captain Roger Pitkin, who died in 1748. John (3) Bidwell conducted a saw and grist mill and administered his father's estate.

John (4) Bidwell was born in 1707. He married Mabel Gilman, born in 1711, died October 1, 1776, who was a daughter of Solomon Gilman. He died from the fumes of burning poison alders.

Captain Zebulon Bidwell was born in 1743, and died September 20, 1777. He married, on December 18, 1766, Mary Burnham, born in East Windsor, a daughter of Thomas and Mary (Barker) Burnham, who was a descendant of Thomas and Anna Burnham. Zebulon Bidwell was a captain in the Revolution, and was killed at Stillwater, New York. He lived in East Hartford, then removed to Middlebury, Vermont. His wife was drowned while crossing Otter creek there. Moses Bidwell, who became the father of Austin Bidwell, the next in this line, was born March 16, 1773, and died March 16, 1840. He married a second cousin,

Lucy Bidwell, who was a daughter of Daniel Bidwell, who was born in 1708, and died December 4, 1777, and Mary (Ellsworth) Bidwell, of East Windsor, born in 1710, died February 26, 1777.

Going back to John Bidwell, who married Sarah Wilcox, we find him the father of Deacon Daniel Bidwell, born in 1655, and died November 29, 1719. He lived in East Hartford, and in 1699 was appointed first constable. He is buried in East Hartford. His son, Daniel (2) Bidwell, born October 19, 1682, died August 24, 1765; married a widow, Esther Buckland. His son, Daniel (3) Bidwell, was the father of Lucy Bidwell, who married Moses Bidwell.

Austin Burnham Bidwell, the grandfather of Howard E. Bidwell, was born on Burnside avenue, East Hartford, and learned the boatmaker's trade. In 1832 he married, and removed to Bloomfield, Orleans county, New York. In 1837 he removed to what is now Hudson, Michigan. There he bought land and built a house and shop. This was before a railroad had been built through that section. From there he removed to Adrian. In each of these places he established himself in business, but being of too trustful a nature, he was taken in by unscrupulous men, thousands of whom infested the West in those days. These losing ventures kept Mr. Bidwell and his family in circumstances approaching poverty. Later, in 1849, he and his son, George C. went to Grand Rapids, Michigan, and during the next few years their industry was rewarded with a thriving business in confectionery, fancy goods and jewelry. In this enterprise the son, George C., our subject's father, was the leading spirit. He was then but sixteen years of age, and with only the business training that had come to him as an incident of his work. Later they branched out some-

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what more widely, as it proved, than was warranted by conditions in the new, growing community, and the venture finally proved a failure. Then Austin Burnham Bidwell engaged for a time in the hotel business in Muskegon, but this also proving a failure, he was induced by his son, George C., to take up his residence in New York City. At that time George C. was a successful traveling salesman in the wholesale grocery business, and was the support of his parents. Later the elder Mr. Bidwell became a resident of Chicago, where he died. Austin B. Bidwell married Laura Butterfield, of Walpole, Connecticut. They were very active members of the Methodist Episcopal church, sincere, godly people, who practised almost literally the Scriptural injunction: "If a man take your coat, give him your cloke, also."

Their son, George C. Bidwell, was born in Hudson, New York, January 25, 1833, and died in Hartford, Connecticut, March 3, 1899. His early years have already been covered. He gave up his position on the road to engage in the confectionery business in New York City. Later he turned to the selling of coffee roasters, steam kettles and other utensils, which he had invented for the use of confectioners and hotels, where cooking facilities of a large capacity are required. Mr. Bidwell was a natural salesman and a man of talent. During the last twenty years of his life he was successfully engaged in selling books. On February 17, 1858, he married Martha A. Brewer, a daughter of Ashabel and Mary (Whaples) Brewer, of Hockanum. Martha A. Brewer was born June 27, 1841. Her father, Ashabel Brewer, was born August 4, 1810, and died in January, 1903. He was a farmer in East Hartford all his life. He married Mary Whaples, of Newington. His father, also born in East Hartford, was

Allen Brewer, and married Velina Bidwell. We find that Velina Bidwell traces back to the John Bidwell who married Hannah Pitkin. Their son, Roger Bidwell, born in 1714, died December 28, 1782, married Rhoda Easton, who was born in 1721, and died August 24, 1782, and was a daughter of Timothy Easton, who lived and died in East Hartford. Their son, Ashabel Bidwell, was born August 23, 1751, and died in 1830. He married at East Hartford, in 1786, Prudence Roberts, born April 9, 1755, died in 1829. He lived in East Hartford and was a weaver on hand looms. He served in the Revolution in Colonel Bradley's Regiment. Velina Bidwell, daughter of Ashabel Bidwell, was born July 31, 1789, and died November 28, 1855. This is the third line through which Howard E. Bidwell traces back to Richard Bidwell, the founder of this family in America.

Howard E. Bidwell was born in Chicago, July 27, 1865. He was the younger of two children. His sister, Helen Eloine, born in March, 1860, married (first) in 1894, Alfred Stoughton; of this marriage were born two children. When Howard E. Bidwell was eight years old, the family, which had resided in the West for some years, as we have already outlined, returned to the East and took up their residence in East Hartford. There the boy attended the public schools, and later was graduated from the Hartford High School. He entered the office of Beach & Company, as a clerk, and later represented them on the road for some years. In 1899 he went to Providence, and then to New Haven, where he engaged in the same line of business. After the death of Charles Beach, Mr. Bidwell bought the business in Hartford, and carried it on successfully until it was merged with other concerns under the name of the National Chemical Works. Since that





*J. Keenan M.D.*

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time he has been resident manager of the Hartford branch of the business.

Mr. Bidwell is a director of the East Hartford Trust Company; a member of Orient Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons, of East Hartford, of which he is past master; Washington Commandery, No. 1, Knights Templar; Connecticut Consistory; and Sphinx Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. He is a Republican and has been an energetic worker in the party, but has never aspired for office. He was chairman of the school committee that built the Hartford High School a few years ago, and a member of the High School Building Committee. At the present time he is a member of the finance board of East Hartford. He married (first) Harriet Barber, and of this union were born two children, Helen and Everett. He married (second) Grace Fox, daughter of Leonard Fox, of East Hartford, and their three children are: Leonard, Charles and Howard, Jr. The family attend and contribute generously to the support of the South Congregational Church.

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### KILBURN, Carl James,

#### Physician.

The field of preparation for a man's life-work is not bounded by the walls of an institution of learning, neither does it begin or end with any clearly-defined period of time. An early sense of responsibility towards others gives a child an impulse towards a career of service to mankind. What influences govern and strengthen that impulse it is often difficult to determine, but in the life of the farm the constant dependence of helpless creatures on those to whom they look for their well-being inculcates in the childish mind a sense of his own power. In the case of a lad of wholesome, sturdy spirit,

responsibilities of this nature inevitably tend toward the working out of some plan of life in which his individual strength shall not only bring success to crown his own life, but shall achieve good for those about him. It is a recognized fact that the farm has bred more active, broadly-useful citizens than any other environment. On the farm the very life of every animal and every growing crop is dependent on tender, intelligent, ceaseless care. This was the early training of Dr. Carl James Kilburn, of Collinsville.

The name of Kilburn is an old English patronymic, which Sir Francis Palgrave, a very learned antiquary of London, claims "is of German origin, and signifies cool stream, or cool river." One of the most eminent philologists of his day, Professor Josiah W. Gibbs, of Yale University, gives the following: "Kilbourn—cold stream—is a word of Anglo-Saxon origin, compounded of Kil (a corruption of Anglo-Saxon *cald*, *caeld*—cold) and old English *bour* (stream or brook). A town in Derbyshire and one in Yorkshire bear the name Kilbourn. The coat-of-arms of the family is very ancient and is as follows:

*Arms*—Argent chevron, azure between three bald coots, close, sable, heads argent, beaks tawny.

*Crest*—Bald coot proper.

The bald coot, which is conventionally represented on this coat-of-arms, is a water-fowl. The species is somewhat similar to that of the moor hen, but is now extremely rare. Some authorities hold that all the Kilburn families in America are of the same origin.

Carl James Kilburn, M. D., was born in Manchester, Vermont, August 26, 1886, and is the son of James R. and Nellie (Nichols) Kilburn. His father was born in Manchester Center, September 7, 1856,

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and is a prominent farmer in that town. He is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows in Manchester. His mother was the daughter of Sherman Nichols, of Dorset, Vermont, and Dr. Kilburn is their only child. His paternal grandfather was also born in Manchester, and his grandmother's maiden name was Reed.

Dr. Kilburn was reared on the farm, trained to take his part in the activities of the country life. He began his education in the public schools, and later attended the Norwich University Military School. After remaining there for twelve months, he attended the Middlebury Academy for three years. His professional education was received at the University of Vermont College of Medicine. He was graduated in 1914. This medical school ranks among the very highest, and many young men from other States go there for their medical course, because their diploma is accepted by the medical associations of every State in the Union. During Dr. Kilburn's senior year he was interne in the New York Lying-In-Hospital. After graduation Dr. Kilburn was in the William Backus Hospital at Norwich, Connecticut, for a year. He located in Collinsville in August, 1915, buying out the practice of Dr. S. S. Campbell. His genial manner and cordial devotion to his work have won the hearts of the public, and skill as a practitioner has established him in their confidence. He covers a wide field among the outlying villages in a large circle, of which Collinsville is the center, as well as taking care of his local practice. Dr. Kilburn is a member of the Alpha Alpha Chapter of Delta Kappa Epsilon; Delta Mu Medical fraternity; Village Lodge, No. 29, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, of Collinsville; Lee Council, Royal Arch Masons, of Collinsville; the Foresters of America; the

Order of the Eastern Star; and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows of that town. He is a member of the Hartford and of the Connecticut Medical societies, and a fellow of the American Medical Association.

Dr. Kilburn married Anna, daughter of George Tuttle, of South Londonderry, Vermont, and they have two children: Carl James, Jr., born May 20, 1912, and Leona, born in January, 1916. Dr. and Mrs. Kilburn are members of the Congregational church.

The people of Collinsville are not unaware of their good fortune in being able to command the services of so skillful and progressive a young man as Dr. Kilburn. The position he has won in so short a time clearly shows that not only has his preparation for his profession been thorough and of the highest standard but, as should always be the case in a profession on which such vital issues depend, his heart is in his work.

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### **CORSON, William Russell Cone,** **Administrative Engineer.**

After the revocation of the Edict of Nantes, by Louis XIV., October 18, 1685, it is computed that six hundred thousand Protestants fled from France, "carrying with them riches, their industry and their implacable hatred of the King." In 1685 two vessels with Huguenots left France for South Carolina, but from some cause, perhaps stress of weather, entered New York Bay, and made a landing on Staten Island. Among the names of those who came in that vessel and landed on Staten Island is that of Cornelius Corssen, the American ancestor of the Corsen family. There are records which show that Cornelius Corsen was a land owner, and from his will dated, December 9, 1692, probated December 7, 1693, it is learned that his

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wife's name was Maritje, and that he left her all his property and made her the sole executor of his will. He provided that if she married again one-half of his estate should go to his children, but does not mention their names. There is no doubt that Benjamin, founder of the Bucks county, Pennsylvania, Corson family, was one of his sons, and it is equally probable that Jacob, who lived and died on Staten Island was another son. There is also good reason to believe that Christian, Cornelius and Daniel were likewise his sons, for the first is spoken of in 1738 as lieutenant, as colonel and as judge. Cornelius is mentioned as a justice of the peace, and Daniel as a "Clarke" (county clerk). Among the records is an entry under date of December 19, 1689, stating that "Lieutenant-Governor Leister commissioned Cornelius Corsen of Richmond, Staten Island, as a justice of the peace and also as captain." This no doubt refers to Cornelius Corssen, the Huguenot ancestor and founder. This name was de Courssen in French.

The descendants of Cornelius Corssen, scattered over New Jersey and Pennsylvania, the latter branch descending from Benjamin Corssen. At the time of the Revolution, some of the family were Loyalists and were compelled to flee the country after having their property confiscated. One branch went to Canada, and for his services to the Canadian Government was granted land upon which a great part of the city of Toronto now stands.

William Russell Cone Corson, of Hartford, Connecticut, descends from the Canadian branch of the family, he the only son of Dr. Adam Clarke and Henrietta (Cone) Corson of Hartford, Connecticut, and a grandson of Rev. Robert Corson, born in Toronto, Canada, a minister of the Methodist Episcopal church. He married Aimee Freeland, and they were

the parents of Adam Clarke Corson. Dr. Adam Clarke Corson was born in Dumfries, a village of York county, New Brunswick, Canada, January 20, 1839, died in Hartford, Connecticut, October 6, 1873. After completing his classical education he entered the College of Physicians and Surgeons, whence he was graduated Doctor of Medicine, class of 1865. He then served two and half years in the United States Army, as a surgeon, stationed at Fortress Monroe, Virginia, and then for a time was a ship's surgeon, sailing on the vessels of the old American Line. In 1868 he located in Hartford, Connecticut, and there practised his profession during the five years which elapsed before his life ended. He was a member of the Connecticut State Medical Society, and of the Hartford Medical Library Association. He was highly esteemed by the brethren of his profession, and from the medical bodies came most beautiful and appreciative resolutions of respect and regret. The members of the local society attended his funeral in a body, and every mark of esteem and sympathy was paid their fallen comrade by his professional brethren, and by all who knew him. Dr. Corson married, August 27, 1867, Henrietta Cone, born in Hartford, Connecticut, daughter of William Russell and Rebecca (Brewster) Cone, her mother the daughter of James Brewster, the famous carriage builder of New Haven, Connecticut, and a descendant of Elder William Brewster of the "Mayflower." Mrs. Corson's father, William Russell Cone, was a graduate of Yale, class of 1830, and Yale Law School, 1832, beginning the practice of law at Hartford, Connecticut, in the same year. He became a member of the famous law firm, Hungerford & Cone, a firm which existed until 1860, when both partners retired from practice,

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although they continued partners in the ownership of property. They were really the founders of the "New" Hartford, which they inaugurated by erecting, in 1857, the Hartford Trust Company building, corner of Main street and Central Row, formerly known as "Hungerford and Cone's block." The Trust Company building was at that time the finest structure in Hartford. William R. Cone was a director of the Aetna Bank, and from 1869 to 1887 was its president. He was also a director of the Aetna Fire Insurance Company; Connecticut River Railroad Company; trustee for the Society for Savings; a man of integrity and honor, of sound practical judgment, greatly sought as counsel in matters of deep business importance. He died at his home in Washington street, Hartford, January 10, 1890, having been a resident of Hartford for sixty years, and at his death was the oldest member of the Hartford city bar. He was a descendant of Daniel Cone, who came to New England from Edinburgh, Scotland, in 1651. Daniel Cone was born in Edinburgh, in 1626, died in Haddam, Connecticut, in 1706. He was one of the twenty-eight men who took up land which is now a part of Middlesex county, Massachusetts, paying the Indians for the land by each man contributing a coat toward the purchase price, twenty-eight coats. William Russell Cone was a son of Joseph W. and Mehetable S. (Swan) Cone, his father a prosperous farmer of East Haddam, Connecticut, where his son was born, January 22, 1810. After her husband's death, Mrs. Dr. Corson continued her residence in Hartford, her native city. Dr. and Mrs. Corson were the parents of three children: Alice Brewster, born June 23, 1868, died young; William Russell Cone, of further mention; Aimee Freeland, born October 20, 1871, deceased, married

George W. Ellis, of Hartford, and left children: George Corson and Aimee Ellis.

William Russell Cone Corson, son of Dr. Adam Clarke and Henrietta (Cone) Corson, was born in Hartford, Connecticut, February 18, 1870. He was educated in Hartford grade and high schools, and Yale University, receiving his bachelor's degree, class of '91. He began his business career the same year, with the Eddy Electric Manufacturing Company of Windsor, Connecticut, beginning at the bottom of the ladder and winning his way upward to the position of factory superintendent, and secretary of the company. In 1901 the Eddy Manufacturing Company went out of business, Mr. Corson then opening an office in Hartford, as a consultant in certain lines of engineering. In 1907 he became associated with the Hartford Steam Boiler Inspection & Insurance Company, in an engineering capacity. He has been connected with other departments of the company, and in 1916 was elected secretary, his present office. He is a man of strong business ability, and has thoroughly demonstrated his worth as an official of this, one of the most important companies of its kind in the United States. He is an associate member of the American Institute of Electrical Engineers, and during the war with Germany, served the United States Fuel Administration for the State of Connecticut, as Administrative Engineer.

Public-spirited and progressive, Mr. Corson has served the institutions of his city freely, but beyond exercising the rights of citizenship, he takes no part in politics. He is secretary of the American School at Hartford for the Deaf; secretary of Wadsworth Atheneum; secretary of Watkinson Library; trustee of the Hartford Retreat; director of the Hartford Aetna National Bank; member of





Wm Rogers

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Company B, First Regiment, Connecticut State Guard; member of the Hartford Club; Hartford Golf Club, Automobile Club of Hartford, and the Yale Club of New York City. In politics he is a Republican, and in religious faith an Episcopalian, serving Trinity parish of Hartford as vestryman.

Mr. Corson married Marion Fay Lyles, daughter of James Henry Lyles of Brooklyn, New York. Mr. and Mrs. Corson are the parents of two daughters: Dorothy Lyles, who married John M. Ellis, of New York City, and has a daughter, Elizabeth Corson Ellis; Mildred Cone, who married John Richard Cook, formerly of Centerville, Maryland, now of Hartford.

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### ROGERS, William H.,

*Clergyman, Litterateur.*

There are many avenues of effort open to the man of forceful mind and broad culture. The world seeks out such men, places them in positions of honor and pours emoluments into their hands. For such a man, in these days, there is no height unattainable. In every line of business, in every profession, men of this class are sorely needed. But when we see a man of brilliant, mental endowment devoted to a life of service, we realize that the talents of a rich and gifted nature are governed by a sublime humility of spirit. We see also that he is expending his talents where they will not only benefit his fellow-men, but uphold the dignity of his calling. In the Catholic priesthood there are very many men of mental endowment which would grace any profession; mental powers which would move any worldly assembly, or forward to successful completion any material project. But these men are exemplifying in their lives the

true dominance of the spiritual over the mental and material things of life. In Rev. William H. Rogers, pastor of St. Patrick's Roman Catholic Church, of Hartford, we see a noteworthy example of a man of the highest type, giving his life to the service of the people in ministering to their spiritual needs.

The name of Rogers is the anglicized form of MacRory, and the first of the name was Rory MacRory. Other forms are Rodgers and Rogerson. It is a name that has been made prominent in more than one country for many generations, and in many lines of public and private endeavor.

Father Rogers' paternal grandfather was Keenan Rogers, of County Derry, where the home of the family had long been located. John K. Rogers, son of Keenan Rogers, was also a native of this county. He was educated at Maynooth. After coming to America, in the early forties, he spent a year at Mount Saint Mary's College in Maryland. He was married in Philadelphia, in 1844, and started Westward with his bride. He located in Carlisle, Ohio, where for some time he engaged in teaching school. He became identified with the public interests of the town, and was appointed postmaster by President Polk. In 1854 he returned to Philadelphia, a sufferer from chills and fever contracted in the malarial lowlands of Ohio. He died there prematurely, in 1856. He was a man of splendid mentality, of scholarly tastes, and his unfortunate demise at the early age of forty-four was a loss not only to his close friends, but to the world of letters which would have profited by his wider opportunity for usefulness.

John K. Rogers married Alice, daughter of Daniel McCallion. She was born in County Tyrone, Ireland, and came to

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Philadelphia a lass of sixteen. They were the parents of five children: Rev. Charles Rogers, now deceased, who was pastor of St. Mary's Church, at Bristol, Rhode Island; Rev. William H. Rogers, of whom further; Francis A. Rogers, M. D., now deceased, who was a prominent physician of Stamford; Mary A., deceased, who married James Tobin, of Bristol; and Daniel J., of New York City.

Rev. William H. Rogers was born in Carlisle, Ohio, March 9, 1846. He began his education in the public schools of Warren, Rhode Island, continuing through high school there. He pursued his philosophical studies at the Holy Cross College, at Worcester, Massachusetts, and studied theology at St. Joseph's Seminary, Troy, New York. In all his studies he felt the advantage of the intellectual atmosphere which pervaded the home of his early years. He was ordained to the priesthood, June 3, 1871, and spent the next two years as assistant pastor at Middletown, Connecticut. He was appointed as assistant at St. John's parish, in Stamford, Connecticut, in September, 1873, when their beautiful church edifice was still in process of construction. On December 5, of that year, Rev. Father Fagan, the pastor of the church, died, and the responsibilities of the parish rested on Father Rogers until the successor took charge the following January. He remained as assistant during the three years of Father Tierney's pastorate, and then became pastor of the same parish. It was early in Father Rogers' pastorate that the church building was completed. Under his care the parish prospered materially as well as spiritually. He established a circulating library for the use of the parish, which was at that time quite an innovation. He brought up the parochial school, which holds a high standard of excellence. At the close of his pastor-

ate there were upwards of five hundred pupils in attendance. He increased the property holdings of the parish until its value was nearly a quarter of a million dollars at the time he was transferred thence. In his long pastorate he became a well-known figure in that city, a highly respected citizen and a force for progress in public life. He identified himself with many forward movements, and his influence was felt outside the circle of his own parish.

In 1900 Father Rogers came to Hartford as pastor of St. Patrick's Church. Here he found the buildings of the parish old, except for the school building, which had just been completed. He renovated the property, improved the surroundings, redecorated the interior, making such additions as were necessary. Later he bought suitable land adjoining for the extension of the school building and grounds. He is an indefatigable worker, with, at the same time, the genius for administration which brings all those about him into line to work for the accomplishment of any worthy purpose.

Personally Father Rogers is a man of warm sympathies, which naturally endear him to his people. He takes active and practical interest in their material, social, moral and spiritual welfare. He has not confined his activities to the local bounds of his parish. He has reached out into the field of literature, and done a good deal of newspaper writing, and has also made his name familiar in various magazines. He is a chaplain of St. Vincent de Paul Society; is chaplain of the Knights of Columbus, a member of the Ancient Order of Hibernians, and chaplain of the First Division of that order; a member of the Holy Name Society, and the Clerical Fund Society.

Father Rogers always takes a keen interest in public affairs, and his relations

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with those outside his faith are most cordial. Of him it may well be said:

His life was gentle; and the elements  
So mixed in him that Nature might stand up,  
And say "This is a man."

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**PARKER, Thomas McTeer,**

**Manufacturer.**

The every-day man who plods through life may be a useful citizen and a worthy individual, but the man who leaves behind the business traditions of his youth, and strikes out for himself along a new line, should be classed as a pioneer. This is particularly true of a man who takes up some article of manufacture which has been little used, and makes of it a public necessity by the simple, though too often neglected means of turning out so perfect an article that its use will enhance the value of every line of goods to which it can be applied. The rubber stamp of the early days was a bungling article to use, unreliable and often undecipherable in impression; the stencil was capable of work scarcely better than a daub, and the steel stamp was still a thing of the future. The man who saw the possibilities of development in the crude beginnings along this line made Parker a significant name in the current history of Connecticut.

The derivation of the name Parker is from the occupation of the progenitors, that of park keeper, and the forms *Parcus* and *De Parco* are recorded by writers of the eleventh century. Before 1650 there were twenty-five settlers of the name in Massachusetts alone, and it is not unlikely that all were more or less remotely related. Following the line in which we are interested, we find Robert Parker, of Barnstable, married for the second time, in August, 1667, to Patience

Cobb, daughter of Henry and Patience (Hurst) Cobb, who was born in that town, March 15, 1642. The third son of this marriage, Joseph, was born in February, 1672, and he settled in Falmouth, where he became an original member of the church organized in 1707. He died in 1732. His wife was Mercy Whiston (or Whetstone; sometimes spelled Whestone), baptized May 26, 1678. She was a daughter of John Whiston, her mother being a daughter of William and Susanna Brooks, early residents of Scituate; and was probably Hannah, the eldest, baptized September 14, 1645. Their sixth son, Sylvanus, born September 11, 1707, in Falmouth, resided there, and married, December 9, 1749, in Chilmark, Massachusetts, Martha Mayhew, born there April 20, 1706, of Pain and Mary (Rankin) Mayhew. Their eldest child, Seth, born October 12, 1752, married about 1776, Sophia Cotton, born March, 1755, in Plymouth, of John and Hannah (Sturtevant) Cotton. Their eldest child, Sylvanus, born 1777, married Rebecca Hatch in 1798. Their son, John H., born in 1810, married Louisa Nye, a daughter of Charles Nye, of Fairhaven.

John H. Parker, the father of our subject, went South when a young man and engaged in the live oak business, at that time one of the most important industries of the South. Gifted with a genius for administration, he overcame the difficulties incident to conducting an enterprise in an unaccustomed climate, and at the outbreak of the Civil War had fifty men in his employ near Savannah, Georgia. At the outbreak of hostilities between the North and South the live oak business was, of necessity, suspended and Mr. Parker returned North. Looking over the opportunities there for a man of energy and initiative, he saw the beginnings on Cape Cod, of the commercial

production of cranberries. This promised to grow into an industry of some importance, and he took a hand in its development. Bringing to this proposition the sagacity which looks back of the immediate dollar to the underlying causes which make for success or failure, he learned the crop with which he had to deal, and proceeded to make it show big results. He was one of the first to grow cranberries on a large scale, and continued in that business until he died, in 1884. His widow survived him by four years.

John H. and Louisa (Nye) Parker had five children: James (deceased); Thomas M., Hannah T., Susannah H., and Addie, all members of the Congregational church.

Thomas McTeer Parker was born in Falmouth, Massachusetts, May 23, 1846. He remained on the home farm until he was thirty-one years of age. From the time he was twenty-five to thirty he was engaged in the live-oak business for Swift and Brothers, at Smyrna, Florida. At the age of thirty-one he left the business which was on its decline, and came North, as did his father, looking for opportunities. Long before going South he had worked for a man who made rubber stamps. This was in the early days of that business, and little progress had been made in its development up to this time. Having artistic taste and an appreciation of fine detail, he started in business for himself with the idea of producing a distinctly superior article. He made his start in Hartford, and soon established himself as one of the solid business men of the city. He surrounded himself with helpers possessed not only of skill, but endowed with an ability to appreciate the progressive spirit which he made the keynote of his establishment. Perfection, an aim always in view, it was inevitable that the work turned out was of superior quality. In the nature of the case his trade

widened and grew until he has for many years numbered some of the largest corporations among his constant patrons.

Mr. Parker is a member of the Charter Oak Lodge, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and of the Encampment; also of the Junior Order of United American Mechanics. He married Mrs. Mary \_\_\_\_\_, widow of \_\_\_\_\_, and daughter of Charles Olney. By her first marriage Mrs. Parker was the mother of three children, of whom one, Charles, grew to maturity. Mr. Parker is a member of the South Park Methodist Episcopal Church.

**PITKIN, Albert P. and William T.,**

**Members of Important Family.**

The derivation of the name Pitkin is one of unusual interest. In 1070 A. D., surnames were generally assumed in England, being introduced by the Normans under William the Conqueror, the name of the next of kin or generation was designated by a short addition to the sire name as Peter-kin derived from Peter. The following derivations from the parent name of Peter show the origin of the name Pitkin: Peter—Peters—Peterkin—Pitkin. The name Pitkin, an abbreviation of the name Peterkin, has been a prominent one and dates from the thirteenth century. Several ancestors of this name held appointments under various sovereigns.

The Pitkin name has had the distinction of including thirty-nine college graduates, representing ten clergymen, two governors, one general, one major, one colonel, one judge, seven physicians, two honorables and other graduates of less distinction. This is a most unparalleled record, as a college education was in itself a distinction during the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries.

The early manufacturing interests were closely associated with the Pitkin family



*Williams & Perkins.*



## ENCYCLOPEDIA OF BIOGRAPHY

in East Hartford at a place called Pitkin Falls, in honor of the family, and afterwards Scotland, now known as Burnside. Located there was a fulling mill, a powder and iron mill, manufacturing screws and other castings. Woolen and cotton mills were also built and maintained by the Pitkins. It is evident from the following events that the Pitkins achieved striking success in whatever profession or business they undertook.

(I) William Pitkin, progenitor of the Pitkin family in America, left London, England, in 1659, to explore the interests of the colonies, and settled in East Hartford, where he was one of the largest landowners on the east side of the river. He was a man of splendid education and ability, and in deference to these attainments he early became recognized as one of the most prominent members of the colony. He participated in all affairs of the town, and was elected to the following offices of responsibility and honor. Prosecutor for the colony in 1662, followed in 1664 by the appointment of attorney-general, this being a royal appointment. The confidence the colonists showed in his ability was again strongly displayed by the fact that for fifteen successive years, 1675 to 1690, he represented Hartford in the Colonial Assembly. In 1676 he was chosen treasurer of the colony. During the same year he was appointed with Major Talcott to negotiate peace with the Narragansett and other Indian tribes. In 1690 he was a member of the Colonial Council, which office he had held for several years. Aside from these many distinguished offices William Pitkin was one of the principal planters of the town.

(II) Roger Pitkin, the next descendant, was born in 1662, the son of William and Hannah (Goodwin) Pitkin. His initiative and spirit early placed him as one

of the leading citizens of the town. Though a farmer by occupation, he won much admiration when as captain of the militia he actively engaged in defending the town against the Indians in 1704. He was a member of the First Church of Christ, Hartford. Roger Pitkin married Hannah Stanley, in 1683.

(III) Jonathan Pitkin, son of Roger Pitkin, was born March 1, 1697. He married Rebecca Smith, in 1728, and they resided in Hartford.

(IV) Jonathan (2) Pitkin, first child of Jonathan (1) and Rebecca (Smith) Pitkin, was born in 1730. He married Lucy Steele, in 1760.

(V) Ezekiel Pitkin, second child of Jonathan (2) and Lucy (Steele) Pitkin, was born January 26, 1763. He married Hannah Chapman, December 30, 1793, and after completing a useful and successful career, died on May 12, 1843.

(VI) Denison Pitkin, son of Ezekiel Pitkin, was born in East Hartford, in 1807, and lived and died on the homestead of the first William Pitkin, being an energetic and influential member of the town. He married Phebe Dunham Turner, in 1828, and died at the old home, July 18, 1871.

(VII) Albert P. Pitkin, son of Denison Pitkin, is the one to whom we are deeply indebted for many of the facts incorporated in this biography. In spite of an unusually active business career he compiled the Pitkin Genealogy, which has the distinction of being one of the most complete and systematically arranged genealogies published. He was a member of the Historical Society, and in acknowledgment of his authorship of this Genealogy, published in 1887, membership in the Harleian Society of Blackheath, Kent, England, was conferred upon him. This was a very great honor, and we hope in some measure repaid his years of labor

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of love in behalf of his family history and the early days of Hartford. With characteristic modesty and unselfishness he did not devote the space due his own biography for which we are most regretful. He was born and spent his early life on the homestead of the first William Pitkin in East Hartford, which was purchased from the Indians. When a young man he was employed by the Gilbert & Cowles Company, where he learned the trade of furnace making. Then he became associated with the Culvers of New York. Returning to Hartford in 1849, he went into partnership with D. L. Bidwell and Charles Bidwell, under the firm name of Bidwell, Pitkin & Company. A year later he formed a partnership with his brother for the manufacture of steam goods. He was one of the pioneers of this line of business, it being the only concern of importance between New York and Boston. Mr. Pitkin was one of the foremost authorities in this type of work. The firm of Pitkin Brothers & Company was established, including N. T. Pitkin, Charles A., and George C. Root. Mr. Pitkin was the guiding genius of the firm, and it maintained an enviable reputation throughout the country. All who had the privilege of knowing Mr. Pitkin admired him for his justness, kindness and business integrity, and he won for himself a host of friends by his bright and genial personality. He was one of the organizers of the Hartford Light & Power Company, and took a keen interest in the Hartford Board of Trade. The Putname Phalanx count him among their charter members and he was a thirty-second degree Mason. For forty years he was director of the Farmers' & Mechanics' Bank. On November 4, 1851, he married (first) Jane Ann Hastings, who died February 1, 1876, leaving three sons: Albert H., Howard S., and William T., of Hartford, the latter being now

the only surviving son. In 1889 Mr. Pitkin married (second) Julia Louise Goodwin, daughter of Horace Ely Goodwin, of Hartford, who survives him. He died on February 21, 1892, of pneumonia, and his loss was deeply felt by a wide circle of friends.

(VIII) William Taft Pitkin, son of Albert P. and Jane Ann (Hastings) Pitkin, was born in Hartford, April 20, 1867. On his mother's side Mr. Pitkin is descended from the old Hastings family. His great-grandfather and grandfather, Benjamin and Captain Henry Hastings, were elected collectors of taxes for the town and city of Hartford for thirty consecutive years. William Taft Pitkin was educated in the grammar and high schools of Hartford, and was associated with his father at Pitkin Brothers & Company for a number of years. After this brief business career he retired from active business and devoted himself to attending to his financial responsibilities. Mr. Pitkin is a great lover of out-door life and various sports, principal among them an intense enjoyment in horseback riding. He owns a stable of hunting horses and has taken his horses South for several winters. From September, 1913, to June, 1914, Mr. and Mrs. Pitkin made a tour of the world, returning only a short time previous to the declaration of war. They have also traveled extensively in the United States, and included the West Indies, Panama and Venezuela in their travels. In 1916 Mr. Pitkin remodeled his residence at the corner of Asylum avenue and Garden street, making extensive alterations, and it is now considered one of the most striking handsome houses in the city. It immediately attracts the eye, occupying as it does a commanding situation at the crest of Asylum Hill. William Taft Pitkin is a member of many clubs and organizations in the city as will

be noted by the following: The Hartford Club, City Club, Hartford Yacht Club, Rotary Club, the Church Club of Connecticut, Washington Commandery, Sphinx Temple, Hartford Lodge, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, Connecticut Consistory, Hartford Chamber of Commerce, and fellow of the American Geographical Society. He is a junior warden of the Church of the Good Shepherd, elected January, 1919, and also president of the Men's League of that church. Mr. Pitkin enjoys a large circle of friends among whom he is cordially welcomed, bringing some new anecdotes of his extensive travels and many interesting experiences which makes him an attractive and prominent figure among those who have the pleasure of his acquaintance.

Mr. Pitkin married Nellie W. Kennedy, daughter of Colonel Kennedy, of Hartford. She is a woman of much personal charm, an equestrienne, and very charitable.

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**PRICE, George Thomas,**

**Business Man.**

There are certain fundamental principles upon which a household, a business, a system, a nation, must rest. All these principles might be grouped under one head—that which is colloquially called a square deal. The origin of the term does not concern us here. It has come to mean, in popular use, the practical application to every-day affairs of truth, honor and justice. The men who hold these qualities a part of their business policy are the men who build up our cities and towns, and contribute not only to the general welfare of the present day, but to public progress toward the ideal existence to which all peoples of all ages have looked forward. George T. Price, president and treasurer of the Robert Price Coal Com-

pany, of Hartford, is a man who has thus taken his place in the march of progress.

The name Price is of Celtic derivation, evolved from Prees—dweller at the brake or brushwood. The name was originally Ap Rhys, ap being Welsh for son of; and this verifies a family tradition, supported by the physiognomical characteristics of individual members of the family, that it is of Welsh origin.

Robert Price, grandfather of George Thomas Price, emigrated from Ireland to St. John, New Brunswick, with his wife and one or two children. He was a shoemaker, and followed his trade in St. John. There his son Robert was born, on June 1, 1834. He died in Hartford, Connecticut, July 10, 1912.

Robert (2) Price was educated in the public schools of St. John, but his opportunities were very limited. He did not go to school until he was thirteen or fourteen, and before he had been there any length of time he thrashed the teacher, who was abusing a girl classmate, and his formal educational training came to an abrupt end. But he was possessed of good mentality and the capability of applying himself to any tedious work when a definite end was in view. He read persistently and wisely, and mastered the art of absorbing useful information in whatever guise it appeared to him, and by the time he entered the business world he had acquired a practical education which stood him in good stead. Soon after his marriage he brought his bride to Hartford, Connecticut, and entered the employ of Smith & Bourn, with whom he remained for three years. He then worked for a few years for Charles Arnold, a meat dealer. Next he was employed by A. L. Sisson, as a meat cutter, and remained with him for some time. About 1867 he bought a half-interest in the business, which was thereafter conducted

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under the name of Sisson & Price. They were associated thus for about ten years, when Mr. Price sold his interests to his partner, and removed to West Hartford. After a year he bought a grocery store in Parkville; this was about 1885, and he was very successful. About five years later he removed to the location where his son is now engaged in the coal business. He gave up the grocery business and established the first coal yard in that section of the city. Sparsely settled as that neighborhood was, it seemed an almost unwarrantable venture; but the man was justified in the business, which grew and thrived, for he had seen the tide of population setting in that direction, and was the first man in the field. He also handled grain and feed quite extensively, and continued active in the business until his death. Mr. Price was a Republican, but not a politician. About fifty years ago he served a term in the Common Council. It is said that he was the first one to propose a public market to run from Main to Front street, and the agitation thus begun many years ago is still active.

Robert (2) Price was a member of Lafayette Lodge, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons; and Hartford Lodge, Independent Order of Odd Fellows. His wife was a daughter of John Moody, of St. John, New Brunswick. Of their children, four grew up: George Thomas, of whom further; Emma D., who married George W. Gammack; Sarah Pricilla, who married Arthur J. Hall; and Nettie Blanche, who married H. W. Bacon, of Wethersfield. The family are Episcopalians. They were originally members of Father Fisher's church, which later became the Church of the Good Shepherd. Mr. Price served as both warden and vestryman.

George Thomas Price, the present president and treasurer of the Robert Price Coal Company, Inc., was born in Hart-

ford, May 13, 1864. He was educated in the public schools of Hartford, and as soon as the course was completed went at once into his father's office, and became associated with him in the coal business. From the first he showed the natural capabilities of a thorough-going business man. He took the keenest interest in all that had to do with the line of trade in which they were engaged, and in 1904 the business was incorporated. Robert Price, his father, was president of the company until his death, when George Thomas Price succeeded to that office, together with the secretaryship. He is the same progressive business man that his father was, the sort of man who gives stability and permanence to our economic life. He is a man who takes a broad interest in civic and National affairs, supporting every movement calculated to enhance the public welfare. He is a Republican by political affiliation, but has never sought political honors.

Mr. Price married Alice A. Rollo, daughter of Henry Rollo, of Manchester, Connecticut, and they have one son, Robert, who was born November 16, 1902. They are members of the Christian Science church. Mr. Price is a hearty, whole-souled man, alive to all that is worth while in the world of men and affairs. He is one of those men whom it is a pleasure to know, and an honor to call friend.

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### BAILEY, N. Herbert,

**Physician, Hospital Official.**

A highly-esteemed member of the medical profession, Dr. Bailey was born May 2, 1880, second child of William and Anna (Cummings) Bailey. The name of Bailey is derived from the old Scotch form of Baille, meaning Bailiff. It was early introduced into Ireland by the English who settled there.

The ancestry of Dr. Bailey traces back



Neil Herbert Pailey.



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to John Bailey, a prosperous farmer of County Cork, who was one of the few farmers in his locality possessing title to their land. His children were given as good educational advantages as the locality afforded. His son, William Bailey, became a government clerk about the time of his marriage, and continued thus employed until he came to America. He located in Enfield, Connecticut, where he worked in the powder mills. He was thrifty and prudent and his intelligently directed and persistent industry enabled him to become the owner of a two hundred acre farm, which is still in possession of his descendants. Mr. Bailey cultivated this farm from the time of its purchase. His sturdy character and agreeable personality won for him the confidence and esteem of his neighbors. He married, in Ireland, Katherine, daughter of John Daley, of County Kerry. She died in 1886, at the age of sixty-eight years, and he died in the same year at the age of seventy-two.

William Bailey, their fourth child, and the father of Dr. Bailey, was born in Hazardville, Connecticut. In his youth he learned the trade of toolmaker and has followed that occupation to the present time. For about forty years he has been a resident of East Longmeadow, Massachusetts. Always interested in public affairs, he has served as chairman of the Democratic town committee and as a member of the Board of Selectmen. He married Anna, daughter of Neil Cummings, of Hazardville, Connecticut, and from this union six children were born, of whom four are living, namely: 1. Captain Frank J., D.D. S., who was the first American dental surgeon to go to France; he served at the Mexican border with Troop B, and now is dental surgeon for the Fourteenth Engineer & Railway Corps. 2. N. Herbert, of further mention. 3.

George, who is in the medical department at Madison Barracks, Watertown, New York. 4. Grace M., wife of Albert H. Starkey, and resides in New Haven, Connecticut.

Dr. Bailey received his early education at the Longmeadow grammar and high schools, and then attended a business college in Springfield. He had always had a desire to become a physician and was advised to study pharmacy, a thorough knowledge of which is inestimable to the physician. He studied this subject under private tutors, and spent about four years in a drug store gaining a practical knowledge of the work. He came to Hartford and for a time managed a drug store at the corner of Church and Trumbull streets. He was then in a position to realize the ambition of his life, and matriculated at the College of Physicians and Surgeons at Baltimore, from which he was graduated with the usual degree in 1911. During his senior year he had worked as an interne at St. Joseph's Hospital in Baltimore. Upon completing his medical course, he came to Hartford, where he served fourteen months as interne at St. Francis Hospital. This brings us down to 1912, when Dr. Bailey entered upon the private practice of his profession in which he has met with a gratifying success. While his practice is general in character, its trend seems to grow more and more in the direction of obstetrics. He is obstetrician to St. Francis Hospital and St. Agnes Home. Dr. Bailey is a member of the City, County and State Medical societies, and the American Medical Association. He is a member of the Phi Chi medical fraternity. He is an Independent in politics, and glad to serve in every public cause, always taking an active and lively interest in public affairs, insofar as the demands of his profession will permit.

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Dr. Bailey married, November 29, 1917, Florence Gertrude Long, daughter of John and Annie (Berry) Long, of Hartford. The Berry family is a well-known Hartford family, represented by P. Berry & Sons, cold storage.

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### **BOWMAN, Grover Chester,**

#### **Educator.**

A native of the West and descendant of a family there founded after Pennsylvania residence, Grover Chester Bowman is a product of New England colleges, and during the active years of his life has been engaged in educational work in New England, his present position being as superintendent of schools of Thompsonville, Connecticut. Mr. Bowman is a representative of the modern school of educators, and is well abreast of the remarkable advance that has been made in methods and principles during the past decade. He is a thorough disciple of his profession, has a far vision of the mission of the public school, and during the brief period of his association with the schools of Thompsonville he has won firm place in the community and in the estimation of his fellow-citizens.

Grover Chester Bowman is a son of Herschel Volney and Cora Alice (Winders) Bowman, his father the general agent of the Chicago & Eastern Illinois Railroad. Herschel Volney Bowman was born in New Madison, Ohio, March 11, 1860, his wife, Cora Alice (Winders) Bowman, born in New Madison, Ohio, January 7, 1864. Herschel Volney Bowman was a son of George Washington Bowman, a farmer of Berks county, Pennsylvania, who was three times married, and a grandson of David Bowman.

Grover Chester Bowman was born in Covington, Indiana, December 15, 1884. He attended the public schools of the

West, graduating from the High School at Tuscola, Illinois, in 1902, and then entered Williams College, Williamstown, Massachusetts, whence he was graduated with the degree of A. B. in 1906. He pursued post-graduate work in the philosophy of education at Yale College, receiving his Master's degree in Arts. After some additional work in the University of New York, he was for six months connected with a private school of modern languages, and then began his association with New England schools in supervisory capacity. He became supervising agent of the schools of three rural communities in Connecticut, Bloomfield, Canton, and Chatham. In 1909 he became superintendent of schools of Seymour, Connecticut; in 1912 superintendent of schools in Westport and Fairfield, Connecticut; in 1914, upon separation of this union district, became superintendent and principal of high school of Westport, Connecticut; became superintendent of schools of town of Enfield in January, 1918. He served as Professor of Education in summer sessions of Middlebury College, Vermont, during summers of 1914-15-16. His administration has been marked by a steady trend toward higher and more efficient standards in the schools and every department of the school work has had his careful attention. Under Mr. Bowman's leadership there has come into being a close coöperation between the school board and the teaching corps that has promoted successful effort on the part of both, and a modern, smoothly operating school system is the result. Mr. Bowman is interested in all of the activities of the town, particularly in their influence and bearing upon the schools, and participates in all movements of public interest. For one year he served in the Home Guard. He is a believer in Democratic principles but is an independent in political action.





Clinton F. Loomis

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He affiliates with the Masonic order, belonging to lodge and chapter. He is a member of the National Educational Association, and an interested follower of its deliberations. He belongs to the Unitarian church.

Mr. Bowman married, at North Adams, Massachusetts, November 28, 1907, Matilda Bullett, born in North Adams, Massachusetts, August 12, 1884, daughter of George Bullett, and they are the parents of Mary Elizabeth, born October 9, 1909, and Margaret Louise, born April 8, 1915.

### LOOMIS, Clinton Frank,

#### Head of Important Business.

The name of Loomis has been known in England since the early part of the fifteenth century, and it is supposed to have been a place name. It is a common place name in France and Switzerland. It has been variously spelled: Lomas, Lumas, Lomys, Lomis, Lommas, and Lomes, but in America it is generally spelled Loomis.

(I) The immigrant ancestor in this country was Joseph Loomis, who was probably born about 1590 in England, where he followed the occupation of woolen draper in Braintree, Essex county. On April 11, 1638, he sailed from London, in the ship "Susan and Ellen," arriving in Boston, July 17, 1638. He settled at Windsor, Connecticut, where he was granted land, February 2, 1640. He died November 25, 1653, and his wife, August 23, 1652.

(II) Deacon John Loomis, son of Joseph Loomis, was born in England in 1622, died September 1, 1688, and is buried at Windsor. He was a resident of Windsor previous to 1640, and was admitted to the church, October 11 of that year. He was granted forty acres of land there, in 1642, and ten years later was living in

Farmington, but again returned to Windsor. He was a deacon of the church, and deputy to the General Court. On February 3, 1648, he married Elizabeth, the widow of Thomas Scott, of Hartford.

(III) Ensign Nathaniel Loomis, son of Deacon John Loomis, was born July 8, 1663, and died June 25, 1732. He inherited lands from his father, later removed to Colchester, Connecticut, where he purchased one hundred and fifty acres in 1716. He served as deputy to the General Court from Colchester in 1708 and 1710. His will is still preserved at Hartford. On November 28, 1689, he married Ruth Porter, born August 7, 1671, died February 16, 1753, the daughter of John and Mary (Standley) Porter.

(IV) Jerijah Loomis, son of Ensign Nathaniel Loomis, was born in 1707, and died August 29, 1790, at Bolton, Connecticut. He married, August 13, 1735, Abigail Atherton, and she died March 18, 1780.

(V) Jerijah N. Loomis, son of Jerijah Loomis, was born March 24, 1740, in Bolton, and died December 14, 1800. He married, January 3, 1765, Sarah Webster, born November 3, 1744, died January 20, 1803.

(VI) Jerijah (2) Loomis, son of Jerijah N. Loomis, was born July 21, 1769, and died February 15, 1846, at Bolton. He married Susannah Risley, who died August 20, 1848. He was a farmer, and a member of the Congregational church.

(VII) Jerijah (3) Loomis, son of Jerijah (2) Loomis, was born in Bolton, January 16, 1809, and died February 8, 1895. He engaged in agriculture, and was a member of the Whig party. He married, in 1834, Mary Ann Rice, who died January 17, 1898. They were attendants of the Congregational church.

(VIII) Frank L. Loomis, son of Jerijah (3) Loomis, was born in Bolton, June

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20, 1842, and in the public schools of that town received his education. He was engaged in manufacturing for several years. Under the name of Loomis & Franklin, the firm conducted a flourishing business in the manufacture of shoddy until the plant was entirely destroyed by fire. In addition to this business, Mr. Loomis owned a grist and saw mill. Subsequent to the unfortunate circumstance resulting in the loss of his business, Mr. Loomis removed to Bolton and there took up agriculture on a progressive scale. He is now (1918) seventy-six years of age, and is residing on his farm, actively engaged in the work of tilling its acres. Mr. Loomis has been most public-spirited, and has held several town offices. He married, December 22, 1868, Julia S. Martin, born March 18, 1851, daughter of Arnold and Julia Ann (Strickland) Martin. Mrs. Loomis's father, Arnold Martin, was a farmer and merchant in Bolton. He also for many years had a tin peddler's wagon in which he traveled over the country. These are rarely seen to-day, but a generation ago they were a very common sight. Mr. Martin married Julia Ann Strickland, whose father, Chester C. Strickland, son of Jonah Strickland, was a minute-man in the Revolutionary War. Mr. and Mrs. Loomis were the parents of three children: Clinton Frank, of further mention; Frederick, who died at the age of eight; Bertha, wife of Thomas R. Carpenter, of Westfield, Massachusetts.

(IX) Clinton Frank Loomis, eldest child of Frank L. and Julia S. (Martin) Loomis, was born December 15, 1872, in Coventry, and his education was obtained in the public schools of Bolton and at the famous Eastman's Business College of Poughkeepsie, New York. He then entered the employ of R. N. FitzGerald, a wholesale grocer of Hartford. He early determined to make himself fitted to con-

duct a similar business on his own account, and eagerly sought the opportunity to avail himself of a wide knowledge of its different phases. He worked for some time in the office as a book-keeper, and subsequently traveled for the concern, thus gaining an insight into the more personal side of the business. For ten years Mr. Loomis continued thus, and in 1906, in association with Leslie H. Willson, incorporated the R. N. FitzGerald Company, being elected president. This company took over the business of his former employer, Mr. FitzGerald, which had been founded in 1872. On May 5, 1913, this corporation was changed to the Loomis & Willson Company, of which he is now the president. Mr. Willson is secretary and treasurer of the company, and under their judicious management a large and thriving business is conducted. The standing of the concern among their business contemporaries is a very high one, and they enjoy well deserved recognition as alert business men.

A Republican in politics, Mr. Loomis takes a keen interest in civic matters, and willingly assists to the utmost of his ability any forward movement. His fraternal affiliations are with the Masonic order; he is a member of St John's Lodge, No. 4, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons; Pythagoras Chapter, No. 17, Royal Arch Masons; Wolcott Council, No. 1, and Royal Arcanum. On April 21, 1900, Mr. Loomis became a member of the First Company, Governor's Foot Guard. During the past eighteen years he has steadily worked his way upward through the various grades, and is now captain of the company. As a business man, Mr. Loomis enjoys well earned esteem for his good judgment and high integrity; he is a member of the Hartford Chamber of Commerce.

Mr. Loomis married Josephine M.

Clark, daughter of Charlton R. Clark, of Durham, Connecticut. Mrs. Loomis descends from a family whose members have long been prominent in the settlement, government and military history of the country. Mr. and Mrs. Loomis are the parents of two daughters: Madeleine Louise and Dorothy May Loomis.

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**FENN, George Bion,**

**Railway Official.**

Every public utility organization reaches out, through its numberless ramifications, to points of interest beyond the reach of those who tread the beaten paths. There are quiet, rural communities on the line of every railroad, like beads on a slender thread, forgotten by the world, except when the discomfort of the heated term drives people out to seek cool hilltops and shaded lanes. Then the charm and peace of wide spaces, and the quiet which still carries an undertone of myriad, teeming life, enters into the very soul of man, and makes him ask if, after all, the struggle and competition of urban existence is really worth while. A noteworthy discovery of the casual tourist is that in each one of these little communities there are a few real men, who deem the life of larger towns of little interest, and find satisfying contentment in these same out-of-the-way places. Filling a very necessary position on the Central New England Railroad, is one of these men, George Bion Fenn, of Canton, Connecticut.

The name of Fenn is an ancient English surname which originated in the custom of naming men for the locality in which they lived. It is also spelled Fen in early records. Benjamin Fenn, the original immigrant ancestor, came from Parish Whittington, Musworth, England, to Dorchester, Massachusetts, about 1630. He was born in England, in 1612. He was

one of the proprietors of Dorchester in 1637. He removed to Milford, Connecticut, and later to New Haven, where he was a magistrate. He represented the General Assembly in 1653. He married (second) on March 12, 1664, Susannah Ward. He died in 1672, and she survived him by about four years. James Fenn, son of Benjamin Fenn, was born May 14, 1672. He settled in Milford, Connecticut, and owned land at Waterbury, now Plymouth, in this State. His children were John and Thomas. John Fenn was born about 1710, and lived in Wallingford and Waterbury, and his wife's Christian name was Sarah. Of their six children, the second son, Samuel, was born September 10, 1739, in Wallingford, and later removed to Waterbury. He married, September 8, 1768, Rachel Osborn, daughter of Daniel Osborn, of Waterbury. His elder son, Samuel, was born in Waterbury, January 4, 1789, and removed to Sharon, Connecticut, where he lived for many years. His son, George, was born in Sharon.

George Fenn was the father of George Bion Fenn, the subject of this sketch. George Fenn, in his younger days, engaged in making pig iron at Bulls Ridge. He had the great misfortune of losing his sight as a result of a blast. He operated the first and only cold blast furnace in that section of the country near Kent. He was a man of cheerful temperament, and bore himself courageously, despite the handicap of blindness. He was a Democrat, and represented the town in the Legislature in 1849. He married, in Sharon, on April 21, 1840, Harriet Pierce, daughter of Henry Pierce. They were the parents of ten children, nine of whom grew to maturity: Henry, Charles, Lyman, Avis, Mina, Hattie, George Bion, the subject of this sketch; David, and Annie.

The name of Pierce is also a prominent one in old New England history, the

earlier members of the family spelling it Pearce. John Pearce was born in Portsmouth, Rhode Island, in 1632. He was admitted freeman, July 5, 1666. In 1668 he bought a dwelling and thirty-eight acres of land. In the same year he leased sixty-eight acres for seven years. Later, in 1677, he had a grant of land in East Greenwich, Rhode Island, which he sold in 1678. He spent his last years on Prudence Island, and died at some time between 1689 and 1692. His wife, Mary, made her will in 1711.

Daniel, second son of John Pearce, was born about 1662, and died in April, 1744. He was admitted a freeman at Portsmouth, June 6, 1692, and resided there up to 1720, when he removed to Kingston. Here he was a deputy for nine years, and judge of probate for seven years. In 1700 he bought 760 acres of land, and in 1721 he deeded 400 acres to his sons, which he bought back in 1723. In 1724 he was overseer of the poor in North Kingston, and gave land for a road to the sea. He married (second) on December 13, 1703, Elizabeth Tucker, born April 7, 1677, in Salisbury, Massachusetts, daughter of Morris and Elizabeth (Gill) Tucker, of Salisbury and Tiverton.

Their second son, Nathaniel, born 1706, in Portsmouth, died in Pawling, New York, March 15, 1790, aged eighty-four. On November 10, 1723, he married Abigail Spink.

Their fourth son, William, was born in 1745, in Pawling. He was a fine young man, and became captain of a company which he raised himself in the Revolution. He was in the battles of Long Island, White Plains, and Yorktown. He lived to a good old age, loved and respected by his fellow-townsmen.

Their eldest child, Henry, was born in Pawling, and resided there for a good part of his life. His daughter, Harriet, married George Fenn.

George Bion Fenn, son of George Fenn, was born in Salisbury, Connecticut, July 30, 1858. He was educated in the public schools of his native town, and worked on the home farm until he was twenty-one years of age. In 1875 he went into the railroad station and learned telegraphy. That was in the days when the tape was still in use. In 1879 he was sent to Norfolk, Connecticut, and remained there eight months. In the spring of 1880 he came to Canton. In the fall of 1882 he went to Ore Hill, and was there seven years, then returned to Canton, and has been there ever since. He is the oldest station agent, in point of service, on the original line of the Central New England Railroad. Mr. Fenn has served several years in Canton, as justice of the peace, and has also served on the school board. He was a charter member of Electric Lodge, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, of Collinsville.

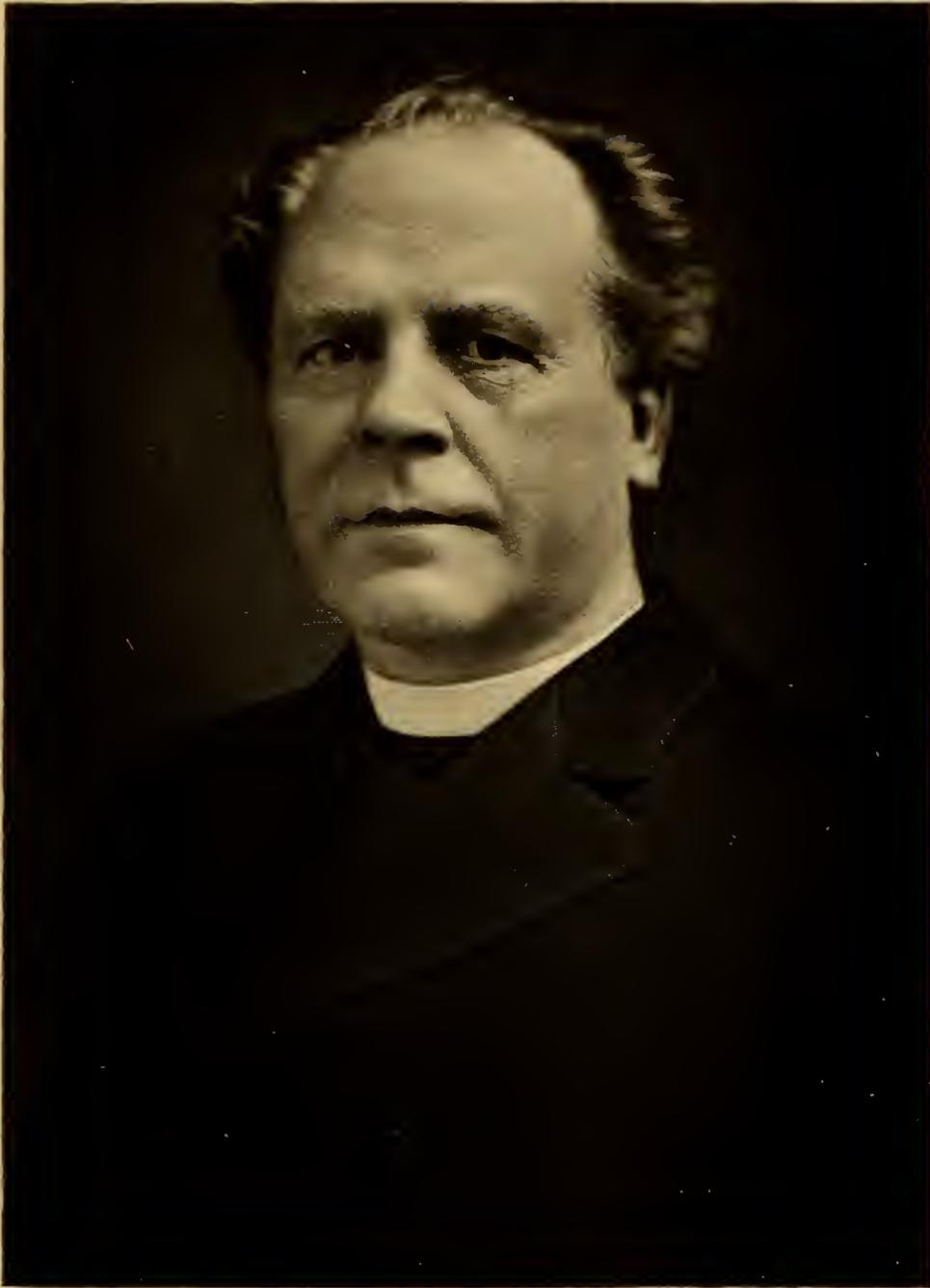
Mr. Fenn married Carrie Higley, daughter of Warren Higley, of Canton, a descendant of the well-known family of that name which has been very prominent in this section for many generations. Mr. and Mrs. Fenn are members of the Baptist church, of which Mr. Fenn is deacon and treasurer. Mr. Fenn is a genial, whole-souled man, interested in all forward movements, a man of sound common sense and upright character.

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**McALENNEY, Paul Francis,**

**Clergyman, Finished Scholar.**

However carelessly the world looks upon the present day expressions of religion, however resolutely men may refuse to acknowledge the Divinity of One who instituted the doctrine of peace upon earth, there is an appeal that reaches the heart of every thoughtful man in the long tedious years when Christ lived the life and performed the labor of an every-day



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Paul F. Allenby



youth of his time. He was subject to His elders—to those the world placed over him, knowing, through all that dreary apprenticeship to life, that the Word, which lay hidden in his heart, awaiting the hour of his emancipation from drudgery, would echo down through the ages, and move the hearts of men when those with whom he toiled were utterly forgotten. It was He, Himself, who said that "the servant is not above his Master, nor the disciple above his Lord." Through all the ages since that time the world has seen, again and again, that the man who emerges from a youth of toil and attains some lofty plane of thought is the man who sways the people with his utterances. He has lived their life, borne their burdens, fought through their discouragements. He has found something worth while to say, and can say it in a language which they can understand.

If this is not wholly the reason why Father McAlenney is a man of powerful influence in his large and important parish, it is surely a potent factor in his success in reaching the hearts of his people. He was born one of the people. He has tasted poverty and known toil. By his own struggles he has risen from the sordid things of life, and followed the call which fixed his mind on a life of ministry.

The Rev. Paul Francis McAlenney, pastor of St. Peter's Roman Catholic Church, of Hartford, Connecticut, was born in Glasgow on the Clyde, Scotland, March 8, 1847, during a visit to that place of his parents, Bernard and Mary (Cassidy) McAlenney.

His grandfather, Bernard McAlenney, was a citizen of Omagh, in County Tyrone, Ireland, where the family had resided for many generations. His father, also, was born there, but died when Paul F. was a small child. The father was a builder, ambitious and industrious. His

wife was a daughter of Michael Cassidy, of the same county. Bernard and Mary Cassidy were the parents of seven children: Susan, who married Timothy Farrell, both of whom died in New Britain; Edward, now of Waterbury, Connecticut; Margaret, deceased; Mary, who married Bernard Rice, both of whom are now deceased, but whose son, Bernard, is a well-known physician of Meriden; Alice, who married Patrick Kennedy, of Southington; Father McAlenney; and Catherine, who married John Kennedy, of Derby.

The widowed mother came to America with her children about 1856, and located in New York City, where she had relatives. Later she removed to Waterbury, Connecticut, where even then there were industrial opportunities for the older children. When Father McAlenney was a small lad he went to live with an uncle in Manchester, Connecticut. He already felt that he desired to acquire an education, but met with only discouragement, for after a meagre schooling he was apprenticed to a blacksmith and learned the trade. After finishing his apprenticeship he returned to Waterbury, where he worked at his trade for Norman Steele. He went from Waterbury to New Britain, and worked in the same shop and it is said that the same anvil on which the learned blacksmith, Elihu Burritt, turned horse shoes and clipped off horse nails.

Father McAlenney, whilst working in this shop, began his first lessons in Latin and Greek, under the tutorship of Professor Camp, and made remarkable progress in acquiring a knowledge of these dead languages. These were hard years for a youth with scholarly tastes. Yet Father McAlenney feels that the experience has been of practical value to him ever since. He learned the psychology of the man who works with his hands, and literally fulfills the sentence upon

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Adam, in earning his bread by the sweat of his brow. The close contact and personal experience inevitably gives a man a true understanding and sympathy with his fellow-men.

Upon the death of his mother, the other children being grown, and no duty toward them devolving upon him, the young man felt that the time had come when he could prepare for the life work which he desired to take up, having long felt that he had a call for the priesthood. He completed his classical and scientific course in St. Francis' College, Brooklyn, New York, from which he was graduated with the highest honors in 1869. Then he studied for a year at Alleghany College, New York. From there he went to the famous La Grande College, in Montreal. He was ordained in that city in 1876. This was when he was still only twenty-nine years of age, in spite of the handicaps of his early life.

Father McAlenney was first stationed at St. Peter's Church, of Hartford, which was later to be the scene of his largest responsibilities. He remained there from 1877 to 1881. After serving there as assistant he was sent to Plainville, where he was pastor for three years. While there he built the Church of Our Lady of Mercy, a dignified edifice with a very beautiful interior. He also had charge of St. Paul's Church at Kensington, and finished the interior of the church there, which had been begun by his predecessor. He was then assigned to St. Rose's parish, at Meriden. This was in 1885, and during his long pastorate of fifteen years there he built the Church of the Holy Angels, in South Meriden; the Chapel of the Sacred Heart; a dormitory and chapel for the Sisters of Mercy, and entirely remodeled the parochial school. In all this work he was a marvel of enthusiasm and perseverance, and his devotion to his

people inspired the most faithful coöperation. In September, 1900, he assumed his duties as pastor of St. Peter's Church of Hartford, where he had spent the first years of his ministry as assistant. There, again, he gave himself fully to the work of the parish. He built the fine, large parochial school, a model in both building and equipment. He purchased the present rectory, and bought the Gideon Welles property, on Charter Oak place. He is a member of the Holy Name Society, and the Clerical Fund Society.

Through all his manifold and varied activities, Father McAlenney has always been the student. He follows with the keenest interest the progress of modern science, as well as being exhaustively familiar with ancient history. But his special pleasure is the study of languages. Besides the dead languages heretofore mentioned, he is a finished scholar in French, Spanish and Italian, and also has a ready speaking knowledge of Russian, Hungarian, German and Swedish. He has mastered all these by his own study and by the method which he himself has developed.

Father McAlenney is a man of large heart, and genial, sunny nature. He is beloved and revered by his people, and commands the respect of all who know him, irrespective of creed or denomination. He has the personal interests of his people at heart, and while mindful of their spiritual welfare does not forget their material needs. He does not neglect his relations to the public generally, but takes a deep and thoughtful interest in all questions of the day, familiarizing himself with all public matters of the city in which St. Peter's is a leading church. He is a keen judge of human nature, tactful and diplomatic, with unflinching courtesy. He is forceful and determined in his work, and knows how to accomplish his

purposes for the good of his church and people without arousing antagonism. He is a man of great executive ability, as his unusual record shows, which together with his charming personality, make him an ornament to his calling.

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**CRASE, Richard Henry,**

**Pattern and Model Maker.**

The ardent ambition of every boy is to make something. However crude his first efforts may be, with every new thing accomplished his creative facility becomes greater, and gradually he acquires skill. In this age of manufactures, when all possible activities are kept in motion by machinery, and the light of every passing day reveals some new device or convenience, the making of an object of use or beauty is no longer a boy's pastime. It is a man's achievement—an art. Among the thousands who are employed in the various processes of manufacturing, the artists—the men of creative ability—stand out from among the artisans. Richard Henry Crase, of the firm of Crase & Johnson, of Hartford, Connecticut, is an artist in his line.

The name of Crase was originally Craze. The spelling was changed by an uncle of Mr. Crase, the first of the family to come to America, and the change was adopted by other members of the family on coming here. Crase, or Craze, is a variation of Crass, and its significance as a surname is lusty, stout, vigorous. The name dates back to the fourteenth century, and the name of Richard le Cras is in the Hundred Rolls.

Richard Henry Crase was born in Camborne, Cornwall, England, June 29, 1862, and is the son of Thomas and Elizabeth (Harris) Crase. The family is an old one in Cornwall. Mr. Crase's grandfather, Henry Craze, was a farmer there, and his

father was born and grew to manhood there. Thomas Crase, as a young man, worked as a miner in the tin mines. From 1866 to 1872 he worked in the gold mines in the western part of the United States. His brother, William J. Crase, had come to the United States in 1849, and located at Grass Valley, California. Shortly before the Boer War he went to South Africa as agent in charge of the mines of a London company. After that war broke out he returned to England, and lived retired. About thirteen years ago he returned to the United States, and lived retired at Grass Valley until his death. His wife was a daughter of Richard Harris, of Cornwall. She is still living at Grass Valley, aged eighty-three years. Of the children, five grew up: Richard Henry, of further mention; Thomas, James, Mrs. Emily Thomas, Alice, who married John Mitchell, the latter four all of Grass Valley. The family have long been members of the Methodist Episcopal church. The father was a local preacher, and held various offices in the church. He was Sunday school superintendent for years, and was very successful in holding the interest of the children in the work of the church.

Richard Henry Crase was educated in the schools of his native town, including a private academy. He served an apprenticeship of five years at the trade of pattern making. He came to Hartford in 1883, and entered the employ of Jones & Little, a prominent firm of that day. Mr. Crase is a man of steady purpose, and interested in his work. He remained with this firm for twenty-five years. During the last ten years of that period he filled a position as foreman. In 1908 he purchased the business from his employers, and continued it in his own name. This is the second oldest business of its kind, having been established in the seventies.

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Mr. Crase is thoroughly well-adapted to work of this nature. He is naturally a mechanic, and possesses the fine skill necessary for the very exacting work of making patterns for castings. He takes great pride in his work, and nothing pleases him better than to have a knotty problem brought to him for solution. He is up-to-date in his methods and ideas, and alert to all progress along his line of business. Besides pattern-making, he manufactures a line of envelope blocks. He employs about eight hands on the average. Mr. Crase is a member of Charter Oak Lodge, No. 2, Independent Order of Odd Fellows.

Mr. Crase married Harriet Trewartha, daughter of John Trewartha. She was born in Camborne, England. They are the parents of two children: Mabel, who married Thomas L. Bester; and Emily, who married Allen Hampton Hayward. The family attend and support the South Park Methodist Episcopal Church.

In this short review of the life of Mr. Crase, it is manifestly impossible to give an adequate idea of the man, and his sturdy, upright, and winning personality. He is one of those men in whom the community finds a solid citizen, and every associate finds a friend.

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### **BARNES, Carlyle Fuller,**

#### **Manufacturer, Public-spirited Citizen.**

A scion and worthy representative of two old and distinguished families of Colonial days, Carlyle Fuller Barnes has, through his energetic and progressive business methods and activity in civic matters, nobly upheld the honorable record of these ancestors.

Mr. Barnes is a direct descendant of Thomas Barnes, who was born in England, and was an early settler of Hartford, Connecticut. He received a grant of land

in the latter place in 1639-40, whence he removed to Farmington, Connecticut, where he was among the earliest settlers. His home in Hartford was located at the corner of what was then the highway, and now is the corner of Albany avenue and High street. Thomas Barnes served in the Pequot War, and as a reward was granted fifty acres of land in 1671. He was sergeant of the Farmington Company in 1651, and joined the church there in 1653. He married Mary, daughter of John Andrews, of Farmington. He was the father of Ebenezer Barnes, who built, in 1728, the house at Pierce's bridge, now used by the Bristol Brass Company as a boarding house. He married Deborah Orvis, of Farmington. Stephen Barnes, son of Ebenezer Barnes, was born in May, 1714, and married Mary Gaylord, a descendant of Deacon William Gaylord, of Windsor. Thomas (2) Barnes, son of Stephen Barnes, was born in 1744, and married Esther Wilcox, descendant of John Wilcox, of Hartford. Thomas (3) Barnes was born August 1, 1773, in Bristol, where he died in 1855. He was a most valued citizen of that town, and in his day ranked among the most progressive men there. He was a merchant and manufacturer, and built a factory on the present Dunbar site. It was largely through his efforts that Main street to the river was opened and at his expense. He built a button shop located where Cook's Bakery now stands. Thomas Barnes represented his town in 1826. He married (first) in 1798, Rosanna Lewis, and he married (second) Lucy Ann Candee. He was the father of Alphonso Barnes, who married Almira Andrews, descendant of John Andrews, of Farmington.

Wallace Barnes, son of Alphonso Barnes, was born December 25, 1827, in Bristol, where he died March 28, 1893.



Carlyle F. Barnes



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For a few years he lived in Winsted, where he was engaged in the drug business, and in 1857 entered into the manufacturing business in Bristol, which has continued to the present time. The following is an extract from the Bristol "Daily Paper" of July 20, 1905, and interestingly relates something of his career and also a little insight into the business of hoop skirts:

Wallace Barnes was employed by the firm of A. S. Platt & Company, and in some way came into possession of a quantity of hoop wire. This may have been given to him in payment for services rendered. The times were panicky, money was tight and Platt & Company settled with a number of their employees in this way. However, be that as it may, Mr. Barnes had the wire and started out with it on a wagon to find a purchaser. Evidently he hoped to find someone who would be interested enough to purchase it and go into the business of making hoop skirts. He reached Albany before he found his purchaser. This man was the owner of a gentleman's furnishing store and had no money, but was willing to exchange the store for the wire. This bargain was made, but as Mr. Barnes had no use for the store, he started out the next morning to exchange that, which he did for a farm in Missouri. This was taking a long chance, but both were exchanging "sight unseen." Later Mr. Barnes exchanged this farm for an old blacksmith shop on School street in Bristol, which later he sold for sixteen hundred dollars, so he really realized that amount on his load of wire. He subsequently purchased the Platt business and soon after established the firm of Dunbar & Barnes, which continued until 1864, in which year it was dissolved. The hoop making business had had its day and, although several fortunes had been made, the fad had passed.

Mr. Barnes engaged in the manufacture of springs, and built up a thriving and prosperous business, which is still continued under the name of the Wallace Barnes Company. He was a very active man in the public affairs of Bristol and was keenly interested in all the forward movements of the day. He married, April 5, 1849, Eliza Jane Fuller, born June

17, 1829, died January 1, 1903, daughter of Thomas Franklin and Lucy (Winston) Fuller, descendant of John Winston, of New Haven. Mrs. Barnes was a direct descendant of Edward Fuller, of the "Mayflower." They were the parents of five children, two of whom are surviving, Carlyle Fuller, of further mention, and Edith Irene, wife of Wyllys C. Ladd, of Bristol, Connecticut.

Carlyle Fuller Barnes, son of Wallace and Eliza Jane (Fuller) Barnes, was born December 11, 1852, in Bristol, Connecticut, where he has spent the greater part of his life, and where he is among the representative and esteemed citizens of that thriving little city. The early education of Mr. Barnes was obtained in the district schools of Bristol, and at the Williston Seminary at Easthampton, Massachusetts. Early in life he began his experience in the world of business, and his first position was with R. F. Blodgett & Company in the capacity of junior clerk, and he then went to New York City, where he was employed by the George Sanderson Company, steel importers. The next four years were spent in the employ of Cheney Brothers, of Hartford, Connecticut. Mr. Barnes had early shown a strong love for music, and in 1878 he went abroad to Munich, Germany, where he studied under the best masters. Upon his return to his home in Bristol he gave up the idea of following music for a profession and decided to follow the manufacturing business. He became treasurer of a clock company, resigning from this position to become associated with his father. After the death of the latter he conducted the business until 1897, in which year it was incorporated as the Wallace Barnes Company, of which Mr. Barnes is the president. The company is now extensively engaged in the manufacture of springs and other articles for the government.

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Mr. Barnes is a Republican in political principle, though not a seeker in any way for public office. However, he is ready at all times to assume his just share as a citizen, and is interested in any movement which tends to enhance the public welfare. He is connected in an official manner with several of the industrial and financial corporations of Bristol. He was president of the C. J. Root Company, vice-president of the Bristol Savings Bank, and formerly held membership in the City Council. He is a director of the Bristol Machine Tool Company, and member of the Bristol Club. By virtue of his ancestry, Mr. Barnes holds membership in the Society of Mayflower Descendants, and is a Knights Templar.

Mr. Barnes married, October 1, 1885, Lena H. Forbes, born May 20, 1863, daughter of S. Waldo Forbes, and a descendant of Captain James Forbes, a native of Caithness, Scotland, who came to America in 1654. Mr. and Mrs. Barnes are the parents of two sons, who are now associated with Mr. Barnes in business, namely: Fuller Forbes, born March 6, 1887, treasurer and general manager of the Wallace Barnes Company; he married Myrtle Ives, and they have two children, Edward, born August 26, 1915, and Louise Barnes, born October 29, 1917. Harry Clarke, born November 20, 1889, is in charge of the production department of the Wallace Barnes Company; he married Lillian Houbertz, and they are the parents of a daughter, Edith, born April 6, 1916.

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### GORTON-GRISWOLD,

#### **Important Families.**

The name of Gorton is an old English surname of Lancashire county, and was spelled the same in the thirteenth century. It means Gore Farmstead, that is, a tri-

angular or three-cornered piece of land near which an early ancestor was settled. The earliest mention of the name is in 1542. In that year William Gorton was a witness to a will in County Warwick.

(I) Samuel Gorton was born in 1572, and died in Gorton, now incorporated within the city of Manchester, England. He received a classical education from private tutors, and this in a time when few men could read or write, even among those of high social station. He was well read, and more than ordinarily skilled in languages. He left England to enjoy liberty of conscience in respect to faith "toward God, and for no other end."

(II) John Gorton, son of Samuel Gorton, married, January 25, 1665, Margaret Weeden. He purchased land in 1668. He received a grant, with forty-seven others, in 1677, of five thousand acres, in recognition of his services in King Philip's War. He was a mariner. He died February 3, 1714.

(III) John (2) Gorton, son of John (1) Gorton, was made a freeman in Warwick, 1700. Patience Hopkins, daughter of in 1696. He married (first), February 2, Thomas and Sarah Hopkins, of Providence, Rhode Island. He lived in East Greenfield and Westerly, and was deputy from the latter town in 1705.

(IV) John (3) Gorton, son of John (2) Gorton, was born (probably) in Westfield. He lived in Warwick, South Kingston and Westerly. He owned land in South Kingston, and in that part of Westerly set off as Charlestown, in 1738; and as Richmond, in 1747. He married, November 9, 1764, at Westerly, Sarah (Berry) Babcock, a widow, daughter of Richard and Susanna Berry.

(V) William Gorton, son of John (3) Gorton, was born in 1772. He married Elizabeth Gerry. He was fond of adventure and followed the sea. He was cap-

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tain aboard the "Algerious," and died at sea.

(VI) George Wareham Gorton, son of William Gorton, was born in Westerly, Rhode Island, February 9, 1800, and died July 17, 1878. He came to Bloomfield, Connecticut, in 1828, while still a young man. He had been a school teacher in Westerly and Stonington. In Bloomfield he bought a farm, and through his industry and thrift became a prosperous farmer. He was town treasurer for many years, and represented the town in the Legislature. He was an old-time Democrat, and the most prominent man in Bloomfield in his day. On May 2, 1819, he married Mary Ann Chapman, daughter of Joseph and Elizabeth (Kenyon) Chapman. Her brother, Joseph Chapman, was judge of the court in Bloomfield, and was moderator at all of the town meetings. He never married, and lived to be about eighty-two years of age. Mary Ann (Chapman) Gorton died April 1, 1879.

(VII) Horace S. Gorton, son of George Wareham and Mary Ann (Chapman) Gorton, was born in Bloomfield, September 26, 1835, and died March 7, 1872. He was reared on the farm, and trained to habits of industry. He was a progressive citizen and an up-to-date business man; was one of the early tobacco packers of Hartford, continuing active in that business until his death. He married, December 18, 1860, Mary B., daughter of Wareham and Sylvia (Clark) Griswold, of Windsor, in the Paquonock district. They were the parents of five children: George Wareham, deceased; Philip Griswold, born January 17, 1862; Philip Griswold, mentioned below; Horace Samuel, deceased; Joseph C., mentioned below; Alice May, born February 5, 1870, now deceased, who married Samuel B. Von der Smith, and left two children, May Gorton and Sylvia Griswold.

(The Griswold Line).

"The Griswold family is one of the most substantial and highly respected families of Connecticut. George Griswold was one of the pioneer settlers of Windsor, lieutenant in the Revolutionary army. Levi Griswold, son of George Griswold, married Zuba Griswold, and their seven sons became prominent and useful citizens, their three daughters married into good families. Wareham Griswold, eldest child, was born September 29, 1792, in a house which was built in 1761, and is still standing. By occupation he was a farmer, and lived nearly all his life on the homestead where he was born. He was of very fine appearance, weighing about two hundred pounds and tall in proportion. He was a staunch Democrat, but avoided public office. He was most widely known for his sincerity and candor, frankly opposing secret societies, as he held that it was best to be "open, brave and bold." He married (first) Sylvia Clark, who died in 1848. She was a daughter of Asel Clark, another fine physical specimen of a man, and an influential citizen. She was born in Wintonbury, what is now known as Bloomfield. Mary B. Griswold, daughter of Wareham and Sylvia (Clark) Griswold, married Horace S. Gorton.

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### GORTON, Philip G.,

#### Insurance Executive.

The successful man of business is the man among men, the man who radiates the essence of good cheer. He is equal to any emergency, ready to undertake any difficult task with aggressive self-reliance—strong to endure hardship and disappointment with never failing patience.

Among the many prominent business men of Hartford Philip G. Gorton is an example of the man who has attained

## ENCYCLOPEDIA OF BIOGRAPHY

a high position by the adaptation of his natural gifts to the ever-changing demands and responsibilities of business.

(VIII) Philip G. Gorton was born in Bloomfield, Connecticut, May 30, 1863, son of Horace G. and Mary B. (Griswold) Gorton. He was educated in the Hartford public schools, and through all the course of his progress as a pupil was a leader among the pupils in their sports and popular with all. He completed his education with a four-year course at the Conway Academy at Conway, Massachusetts. Here he was a leading spirit in the social organizations of the school. In 1879 he began his business career in Hartford, in the employ of the Charter Oak Life Insurance Company, as mail clerk. Here he gained the friendship and good will of his associates, as well as the management. He was always on the alert for ideas and information which would make him more valuable as an office assistant, and after four years entered the employ of the Travelers' Insurance Company. There he advanced from one position to another, then in 1888 became special agent for the Aetna Life Insurance Company. From 1896 to 1900 he was deputy clerk of customs, then in 1901 became special agent for the Connecticut General Life Insurance Company, where he remained until 1903. From that time until the present he has been general agent for the last named company. Mr. Gorton is a staunch supporter of the Democratic party, and keenly interested in every movement for public progress. He is a member of the Hartford Club and the City Club, a member of the Connecticut Society of the Sons of the American Revolution, and the Jeremiah Wadsworth Chapter. Mr. Gorton is an attendant of Christ Episcopal Church.

Outside of his business life, Mr. Gorton

is a man of broad interests. His business world, centering in Hartford, he travels for pleasure and for the closer touch with the affairs of National interest. He owns a farm in West Hartford which he enjoys as a relaxation from the exacting work of his office.

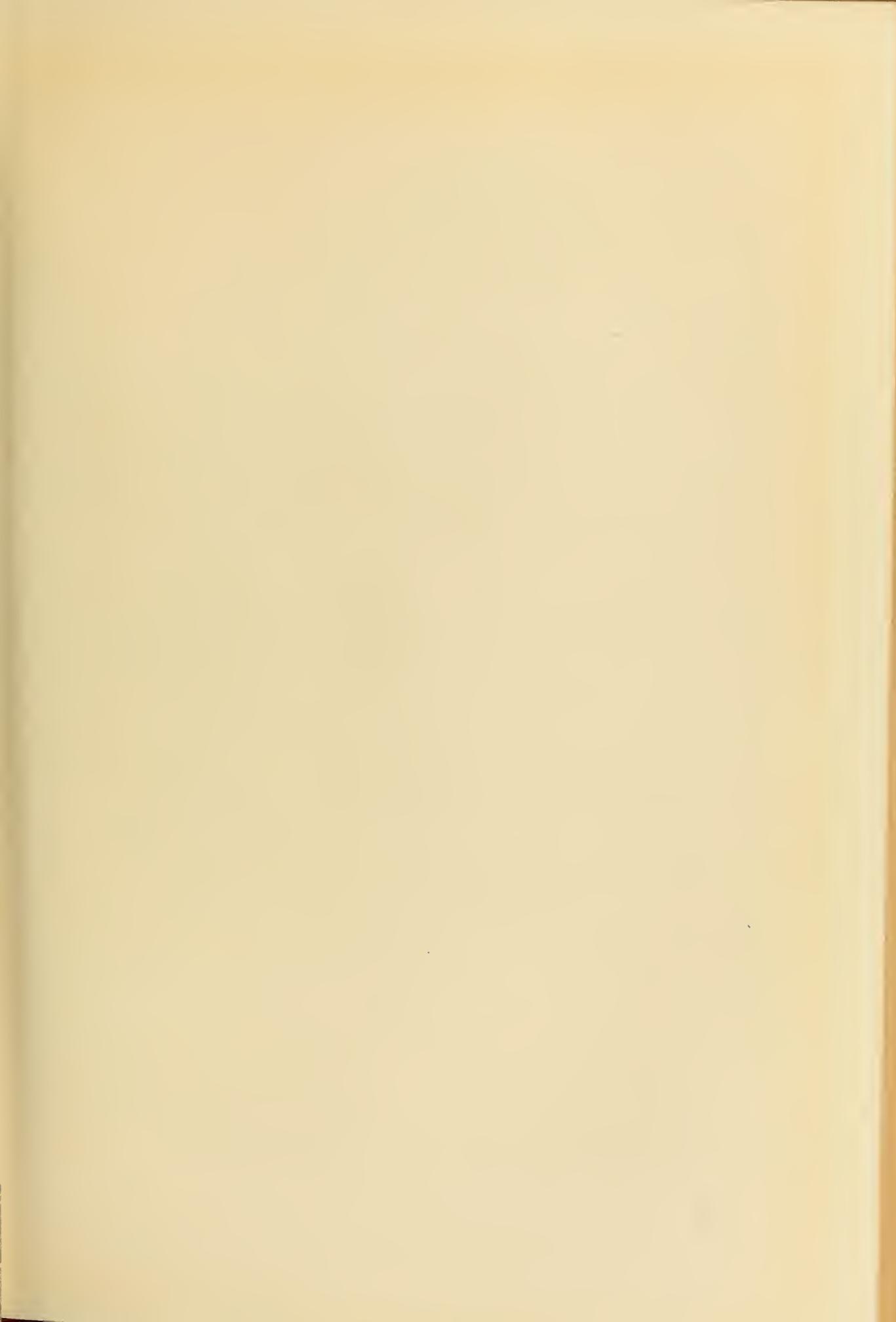
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**GORTON, Joseph Chapman,**

**Insurance Executive.**

There are many factors which go to make success. Various lines of endeavor demand varied abilities. No one talent—no single asset will win a position of prominence in any line of business. The man who would succeed must be a man of one purpose, but a many-sided man—a man who can meet every phase of the business world with keen appreciation, still hold a just sense of proportion, a sane estimate of relative values, and bend all to the one purpose. This can be done by mere force of determination, but the man who truly succeeds is the man who achieves his ends by sheer personality,—the spirit that wins men not dominates them. Such a man is Joseph Chapman Gorton, an agency manager of the Connecticut General Life Insurance Company of Hartford.

(VIII) Joseph C. Gorton was born in Windsor, Connecticut, May 10, 1868, and is a son of Horace G. and Mary B. (Griswold) Gorton. He was educated in the public schools of Hartford, and from his boyhood was a leader in every circle in which he moved. In 1882 he entered the employ of the company with which he is now identified, but after a year and a half returned to school for a course of special study. In April, 1884, he was again at his desk with the same company, in the capacity of clerk. He enjoys the distinction of never having been connected with any other company or busi-





*Clement H. Brigham*

## ENCYCLOPEDIA OF BIOGRAPHY

ness than that in which he now holds an important position. During a part of each year Mr. Gorton has traveled for the company, but his chief activity is in drilling men as insurance salesmen. In this work he has met with remarkable success, seeming to possess the power to infuse his own genial personality into the prospective salesman. Through his extensive travels Mr. Gorton has become widely known throughout the East and in many more remote sections. Among the men with whom he is associated in a business way he is acknowledged one of the big men in the insurance business, and his abounding vitality and unflinching tact make him an invaluable member of the working force of the company.

Mr. Gorton is gifted, in large measure, with that quality known as "personal magnetism," and in social circles as well as in the world of men and affairs he is warmly welcomed. He is a member of St. John's Lodge, No. 4, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons; Washington Commandery, Knights Templar; Sphinx Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine; the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks; Sons of the American Revolution; and is also a member of the Hartford Club, the City Club, and the Farmington Country Club. For years Mr. Gorton was commissary on the staff of Major Bill and Major Cheney, in the Governor's Foot Guard. He is now a member of the Veteran Corps, with the rank of captain. When he resigned from the Foot Guard he was presented with a beautiful silver loving cup, and the occasion of the presentation witnessed a very pleasant gathering, at which many members of the corps were present. He became connected with the Foot Guard, June 27, 1892, and resigned June 27, 1907.

In politics Mr. Gorton is a Democrat. He was appointed police commissioner in

1910, and held the office for six years, being appointed by Mayor Smith and re-appointed by Mayor Cheney. At present he is chairman of the jury commission of Hartford. He was a member of the State central committee for two terms, and always is an active worker, although never seeking office. Mr. Gorton is a member of Christ Episcopal Church, a member of the board of trustees of the Open Hearth Association and chairman of its finance committee.

Mr. Gorton is a man of broad interests and democratic tastes, a man who meets men on their own ground, and still finds something in common with them; a man who is as great as the greatest, still holds himself no greater than the least, giving of his boundless wealth of human kindness and optimism to make the world a little better than he found it.

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### BRIGHAM, Clement H.,

#### Insurance Actuary.

One of the very earliest English names to be transplanted to America was that of Brigham. It belongs to that class of names indicating a place, usually a residence, the termination "ham" indicating a home. Hence the name of Brigham was undoubtedly first assumed by some ancestor whose dwelling place was near a bridge. The name is frequently found in England and also in Scotland. The town of Marlboro, Massachusetts, has often been referred to as "The Mecca of the American Brigham." There are many prominent and worthy citizens throughout the United States who bear this name, and its representatives are numerous among those identified with the social, moral and material progress.

(I) Thomas Brigham, the ancestor of the family, was born in England in 1603, died December 8, 1653, in Cambridge,

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Massachusetts. He sailed from London, April 13, 1635, on the ship "Susan and Ellen," and settled in Watertown, Massachusetts, where he was made a freeman, April 18, 1636. His place of residence in Watertown (now Cambridge) was at what is now the easterly corner of Brattle and Ash streets. He served as constable in 1637, and selectman in 1640. In 1637 he married Mercy Hurd, and they were the parents of Thomas, mentioned below.

(II) Thomas (2) Brigham, son of Thomas (1) Brigham, was born in Cambridge in 1640, died November 25, 1716. In 1690 he was made a freeman. He owned land in Marlboro, where he was a leading citizen, and in association with others bought fifty-eight hundred acres of land from the Indians. He married, December 27, 1665, Mary, daughter of Henry and Elizabeth (Moore) Rice.

(III) Elnathan Brigham, son of Thomas (2) Brigham, was born March 7, 1683, died April 10, 1758. He was a surveyor by occupation, and in later life removed to Mansfield, Connecticut. In 1705 he married Bethiah, daughter of William and Hannah Ward.

(IV) Paul Brigham, son of Elnathan Brigham, was born in Mansfield, and died May 3, 1746. He married, July 1, 1741, Catherine Turner.

(V) Captain Thomas (3) Brigham, son of Paul Brigham, was born March 7, 1742, died May 10, 1800. He lived in Coventry. He married, February 5, 1769, Susannah Eels.

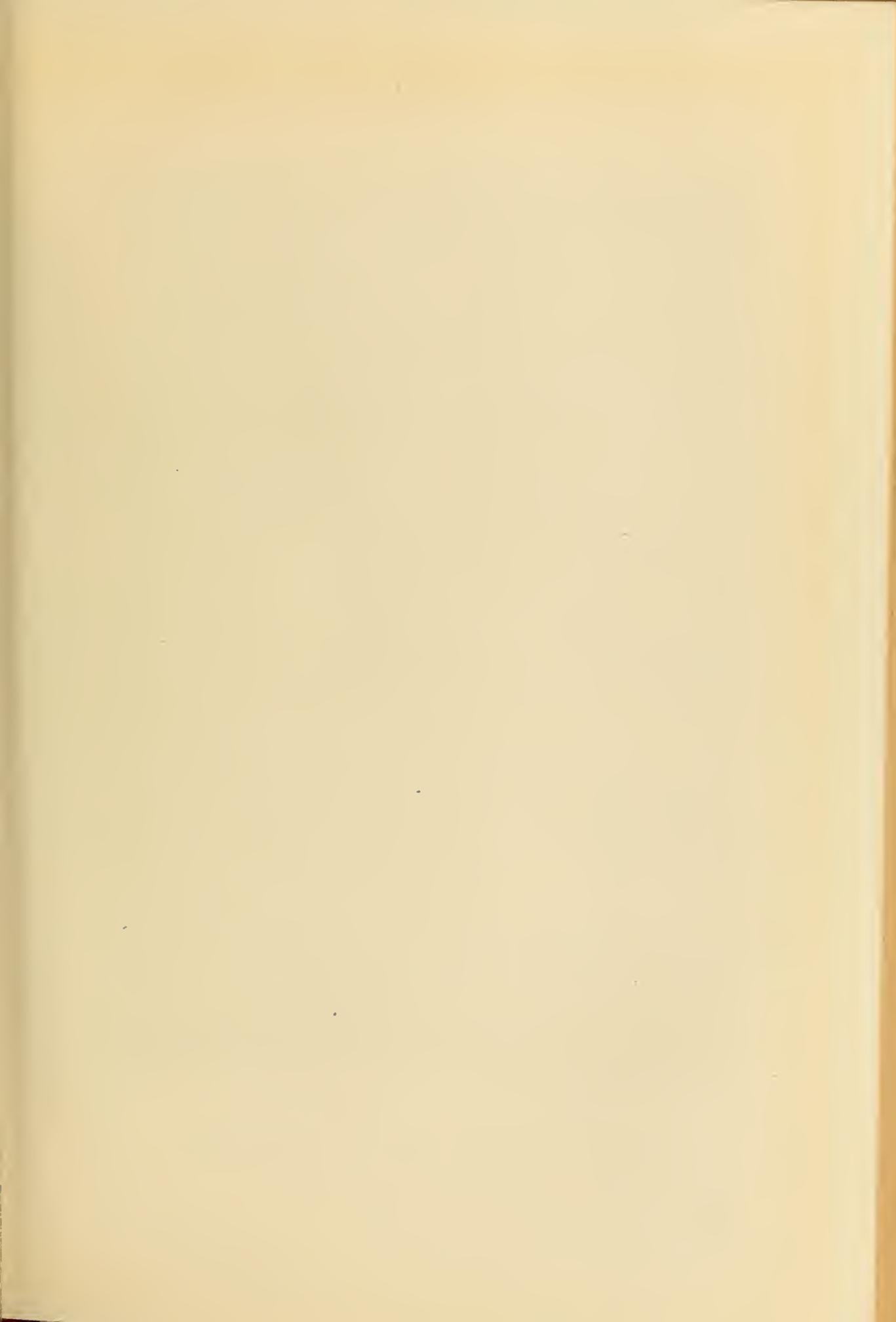
(VI) Don Ferdinand Brigham, son of Captain Thomas (3) Brigham, was born about 1776, and died September 29, 1867. He was a farmer and also followed the trade of shoemaker. He married, November 7, 1802, Lois, daughter of Elias Palmer, natives of Coventry.

(VII) Lewis Brigham, son of Don

Ferdinand Brigham, was born in Coventry, March 22, 1809, died there, January 17, 1873. He married, February 19, 1833, Lewisa Tilden, who died June 20, 1849. Mr. Brigham was the proprietor of the store at Mansfield Depot, in addition to which he operated a saw mill.

(VIII) Don Ferdinand (2) Brigham, son of Lewis Brigham, was born January 11, 1839, in Utica, New York, and died February 26, 1888. When he was but a boy his parents removed to Mansfield, Connecticut, and there he attended the public schools and the Monson Academy, subsequently was a student at Amherst College for a two years' course. He began his business life in the silk business in association with P. H. Turner in Turnerville, and later became the general agent for the Smith & Wesson Company, located in New York City, with his brother-in-law, J. W. Storrs. A mercantile business next held his attention, in which he was very successful, continuing until his retirement from active life in 1885, in which year he removed to Hartford and there made his home until his death. On November 28, 1863, Mr. Brigham married Harriet Maria Storrs, a daughter of William Storrs, of Westford. Mr. and Mrs. Brigham were the parents of five children, four of whom grew to maturity. They are: Ernest W., of Boston, Massachusetts; Clement H., of further mention; Alice; Clara, wife of Arthur P. Bennett, of Hartford.

(IX) Clement H. Brigham, son of Don Ferdinand (2) and Harriet Maria (Storrs) Brigham, was born June 20, 1873, in Springfield, Massachusetts. When he was two years of age he removed with his parents to Oxford, New Jersey, and there attended the public schools. In 1885 they came to Hartford, Connecticut, and Mr. Brigham continued his education in that city, graduating from the Hartford Pub-





*Harry Pond Townsend*

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lic High School in the class of 1891. A short time subsequent to his graduation, Mr. Brigham entered the office of the National Fire Insurance Company as a clerk, continuing until 1896. In the latter year he became associated with the local agency of W. T. Price, and this business was later purchased by F. F. Small & Company. In 1905 Mr. Brigham was admitted a partner of the firm, and he has attained well deserved success in insurance circles; among the business men of the city of Hartford he is held in high esteem for his knowledge and practical experience of those matters pertaining to insurance. Mr. Brigham makes his home in Granby, Connecticut, where he is respected as an upright and useful citizen. He is a member of the South Congregational Church of Granby, and a zealous worker in its interests, being a member of the business committee. His fraternal affiliations are with the Masonic order; he is a member of Lafayette Lodge, No. 100, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, of Hartford, and of the Wethersfield Golf Club.

Mr. Brigham married Lilian Talcott, daughter of Hart and Mary Gray (Huntington) Talcott, descendant of an old and honored Colonial family. Mr. and Mrs. Brigham are the parents of a son, Storrs Talcott, born May 3, 1900, now (1918) a student at Williams College; a daughter, Mary Gray, born April 29, 1905.

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### TOWNSEND, Harry Pond,

**Manufacturer, Inventor.**

The unprecedented record of the United States in becoming one of the foremost nations of the world is only one more proof of the true greatness of the men who made and the men who are still making our civilization. In all immigration it is the man of superior mental cali-

ber, the man of genius and adventuresome spirit, who leaves the home of his youth, and comes to the New World. The successful surmounting of obstacles, the ingenuity exercised of necessity in the building of homes and industries out of the most unpromising materials, bred in the men of to-day an inventive genius which has made all the world marvel. It would be idle to deny the value to mankind of the great inventions which have come from other countries, but it is safe to say that no nation is our superior in the number, variety, and utility of its inventions.

The inventor's first efforts meet with all kinds of ridicule. No great mind has been immune from ridicule since the world began. But there are a few men in every city who have won the respect of scoffers, and some meed of comprehension from sincere men of affairs. Hartford has been honored in the world of invention by many of her sons; and not least of these is Harry Pond Townsend, president and principal owner of the H. P. Townsend Manufacturing Company of that city.

The name of Townsend is of very ancient Norman origin. Family tradition claims that the name was taken from the fact that some early member of the family was "keeper of the town shed." Sir Ludovic de Townshend, a Norman nobleman, came to England soon after the Conquest, and married Elizabeth de Hauteville, heiress of Raynham, and daughter of Sir Thomas de Hauteville, a part of whose property came to the Townsend family. Through Walter atte Townshende, son of Sir Lodovic de Townshend, the family was founded to which the Townsends in America trace their origin. General Townshend, of the English army, who played an important part in the Revolutionary War, was immedi-

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ately connected with this family, being a cousin of an early member of the family. In Glasgow the principal home of the family, the name is found as Townshend. This is pronounced Townsend. The highest chimney in Scotland was built and owned by a member of this family. In 1200 one of the family, William Townsend, was in Taverham, County Norfolk. Thomas atte-Tunneshende lived in the reign of Henry III. (1217-72), at West Herling. There is record of William atte Tunesend in 1292, and Thomas in 1314. In the fourteenth century the family became prominent in County Norfolk. The Townsend coat-of-arms is as follows:

*Arms*—Azure, a chevron between two escallops.  
*Motto*—*Hæc generi incrementa fides.*

The meaning of the motto is: Ennobled for our fidelity.

Coleman Townsend was a Massachusetts man, whose mother's maiden name was Coleman, and her father was a drummer boy at the battle of Bunker Hill. He married Caroline Hotchkiss, of Burlington, born October 27, 1821, died June 19, 1896.

His son, Wilbur Hotchkiss Townsend, was born in 1846. In early life he represented the New York Mutual Life Insurance Company in Hartford. In 1880 he gave up the insurance business and located in Brooklyn, New York, and from that time until his death he was engaged in business as an oil broker. He was past master of St. John's Lodge, No. 4, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, and Connecticut Consistory. His wife, Ellen Augusta Townsend, was a daughter of Henry Aaron Pond, of Bristol, Connecticut. Of their children, Harry Pond Townsend was the only one who grew to maturity.

Harry Pond Townsend was born in Hartford, July 18, 1875. He was edu-

cated in the grammar and high schools of Bristol, Connecticut, then worked for three years for a civil engineer in Bristol. After that he entered the employ of the New Departure Company, of that town. He remained with them for three years, finding the work in line with his tastes. During that time he invented and patented the bicycle coaster brake which bears his name, and which he assigned to his employers. This was a device which was universally needed, and gave an impetus to the popularity of the bicycle, which at that time was somewhat on the wane. The great demand for this brake gave the New Departure Company a volume of profitable business that soon placed it on a sound financial basis. Mr. Townsend was next in the employ of the Russell & Erwin Manufacturing Company, of New Britain, the large hardware manufacturers. After three years with them he went to the Corbin Cabinet Lock Company, of that city. He was there six years, and during that time took out many patents on locks and lock-making machinery, nearly all of which were assigned to his employers. Altogether he took out over forty patents in connection with the hardware business, and at present he has eighty-four patents, on various lines, to his credit. In 1908 Mr. Townsend went into business for himself, as a designer and manufacturer of special machinery, such as riveters, drill presses, screw machines, etc., for the manufacture of small metal goods, and light hardware. Their product includes two hundred and eighty-one different machines for various purposes, and the number is constantly increasing. They have developed a very large export trade, which at the time of the outbreak of the European War was taking seventy-five per cent. of their product. They have sent their machines to almost every country in the world; these

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machines are unlike anything made by anyone else and are all designed by Mr. Townsend himself.

Mr. Townsend is a member of Harmony Lodge, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, of New Britain; Giddings Chapter, Royal Arch Masons, of New Britain; the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, of Hartford; Hartford Lodge, No. 19, Royal Arcanum; National Manufacturers' Association; and American Society of Mechanical Engineers.

Mr. Townsend married (first) Florence Gladden, of New Britain, and has one daughter, Dorothy Gladden. He married (second) Margaret Emma, daughter of Dennis O'Brien, and a descendant of Jeremiah O'Brien, who commanded the first naval battle of the Revolution at Machias, Maine.

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### BURWELL, Ernest R.,

**Retired Business Man.**

Burwell is an old name in New England and in the State of Connecticut, John Burwell appearing as a free planter of Milford in 1639. John Burwell was born in Sutton, England, son of Thomas Burwell, son of William Burwell, son of Edmund (2), son of Edmund (1) Burwell, born in Sutton, county of Suffolk, in 1785. John Burwell, the American ancestor, was born October 5, 1602, and died at Milford, Connecticut, August 16, 1649. He came to New England in 1639, and located in Milford, where both he and his wife, Alice, died. They were the parents of several children, some no doubt born in England: John, died in 1665; Zacheus, married Elizabeth Baldwin in 1633, and settled in Newark, New Jersey; Captain Samuel, through whom descent is traced in this line; Captain Ephraim, born May 19, 1644; Nathan, married Temperance Baldwin, in 1674, and settled at Newark, New Jersey.

Captain Samuel Burwell was a man of influence in Milford, gaining his military title through service in the train band. He was a landowner, as were all the Burwells of Milford, and "Burwell Farms," now "Woodmont," was so named through its ownership by Samuel Burwell. Captain Samuel Burwell was born in Milford, October 11, 1640, and died there May 15, 1715. "Burwell Farms," which he inherited, was long his home, and there he built a house in 1690, which stood until 1912, when it was torn down. His first wife was a daughter of Benjamin Farm, one of the influential men of the Connecticut Colony, and was also a descendant of Richard Baldwin of County Bucks, England. Captain Samuel's second wife was a daughter of Rev. Roger Newton, and granddaughter of Rev. Thomas Hooker, a founder of Hartford, Connecticut. The line of descent continues from Captain Samuel through his son Samuel (2); his son Samuel (3); his son Samuel (4); and his son Samuel (5) Burwell, all residents of Milford.

Samuel (2) Burwell, was born at Milford, Connecticut, in 1667, and died in May, 1712. He married August 11, 1695, Deborah Merwin, born April 12, 1670, died October 10, 1706, a descendant of Miles Merwin and Richard Platt, pioneer settlers of Milford.

Samuel (3) Burwell, born in 1702, married January 12, 1726, Abigail Goodyear, a granddaughter of Deputy Governor Goodyear, of Connecticut.

Samuel (4) Burwell, born December 12, 1729, died in 1816. He married Abigail Arnold, daughter of Rev. Jonathan Arnold, and through the line of Governor Benedict Arnold traces to ancient English family, even to Cadwan, King of the Britons, who died 675, A. D.

Samuel (5) Burwell, born in 1761, died in 1806. He married Comfort Law, born in 1762, a descendant of Richard Law, of

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Stamford, Connecticut, and William Andrew, of Cambridge, Massachusetts, whose grandson, Rev. Samuel Andrew, was an acting president of Yale College.

After these five Samuels came Robert Burwell, born in Milford, January 3, 1791, died May 8, 1833, son of Samuel (5) and Comfort (Law) Burwell. He married Abigail Polly Satterlee, born November 17, 1790, died September 3, 1828. They were the parents of two sons: Robert Merritt and John Satterlee; also of two daughters: Polly L. and Abigail. Robert M., the eldest son, located in New Haven, later going to New Hartford, Connecticut, thence again to New Haven, where he became a wealthy manufacturer of soap, finally retiring in favor of his son, Merritt W. Burwell.

John S. Burwell, youngest son of Robert and Abigail Polly (Satterlee) Burwell, was born in Milford, Connecticut, about 1820. He settled at New Hartford, Litchfield county, Connecticut, and there engaged in farming all his life. He married Clara Lewis, of Bristol, Connecticut, and they were the parents of nine children: John Clinton, of Winsted, Connecticut; Florence, married ——— Beckwith, of Brooklyn, New York; Robert M., of Winsted, Connecticut; Ernest R., of further mention; Clara M., married J. H. Ward, of Bristol, Connecticut; Alice, died aged sixteen years; William L., of South Norwalk, Connecticut; Bertha, married Frank Hawley, of Farmington, Connecticut; Margaret M., a teacher of Shelton, Connecticut.

Ernest R. Burwell, of the ninth American generation of his family, was born at the home farm in New Hartford, Litchfield county, Connecticut, June 19, 1857, and there began his education in the public schools. Later he studied under private tutors, finishing under a Yale professor. He remained in New Haven for

six years as an employee of Adams Express Company, then resigned, and located in Bristol, Connecticut, and there, in 1873, he established in the retail coal and ice business. He successfully conducted that business for nearly a quarter of a century, then retired with a competence. He energetically attended to the details of his business, and in an honorable manner conducted his dealings with his fellow-men. He is a director of the New Departure Company; member of the Free and Accepted Masons, and of the Bristol Club: a man thoroughly respected and esteemed by all who know him.

Mr. Burwell married, October 11, 1899, Sally Gregory, daughter of George Gregory, of North Orange, Massachusetts. Mr. and Mrs. Burwell are the parents of a daughter, Florence H., born August 11, 1900, now a student at Bradford Academy.

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### BELCHER, Warren Joseph,

#### **Manufacturer, Inventor.**

In the records of the city of Hartford, Connecticut, there is a long roll of honor, upon which are inscribed the names of men who have given of the fulness of heart, hand or brain, for the benefit of society. The world of industry has received its share of this constructive activity. Too often the return which the public has vouchsafed to these benefactors of mankind has been far from commensurate with the advantages conferred; but it must be a source of the deepest satisfaction to any man to have given the world some object which makes life better worth while to those whose lives are spent in some branch of industry. We revere the man who gives immortality to noble thoughts through the written page. We envy the man whose ideas live in some form of art; but we



*W. J. Belcher,*



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must not fail to honor the man whose genius creates practical and useful devices which forward and dignify industry. Standing high among the inventors on Hartford's roll of honor is the name of Warren Joseph Belcher, factory manager of the Whitney Manufacturing Company of that city.

The name of Belcher originated in France, and is compounded of the old French, *Bel*—from the Latin, *Bellus*—meaning pretty, and the old French, *Chier*—meaning face. The name of Richard Belcher is found in the Hundred Rolls.

Jonathan Warren Belcher, grandfather of Warren J. Belcher, was a resident of South Windsor in the early part of the nineteenth century. His father, Samuel Orson Belcher, was born in South Windsor, in March, 1836, and died in September, 1898. Jonathan W. Belcher was a progressive man, who thought and lived ahead of his time, and gave his son a good education for those days. The young man taught school a number of years, but having been reared on the farm, and with his love of the great out-doors, it became the determining factor in deciding his future. He followed farming for many years, but during the last twenty years of his life had charge of the outside force of Cheney Brothers, at Manchester. He took an active part in all public affairs, but would never accept political office. He married Abigail Ella Carter, a daughter of Joseph H. Carter. She was born in Barkhamsted, in 1836, and is now a resident of Livingston, Montana. She was graduated from the New Britain (Connecticut) State Normal School, and taught for a few years prior to her marriage. Samuel Orson and Abigail Ella (Carter) Belcher had eight children; Antoinette, who married Gavin S. Fallow,

now deceased; Katie, now deceased; Sarah, who married Daniel A. McCaw; Olive J., who married C. R. Hathaway; Warren Joseph, the subject of this sketch; Frank E., now deceased; Dean E., and Alice, who married David Fitzgerald.

Joseph H. Carter, the maternal grandfather of Warren J. Belcher, was born in Massachusetts, and married Nancy Taylor, who was a direct descendant of Elder William Brewster, one of the earliest of New England settlers.

Warren Joseph Belcher was born in South Windsor, Connecticut, April 6, 1868. He was educated in the public and high schools of South Manchester. He then came to Hartford and learned the machinist's trade with Pratt & Whitney. He began his apprenticeship on March 24, 1884, and served for four years. But the young man was not satisfied with the merely mechanical side of machine work. He became interested in mechanical drafting, and took private lessons, studying evenings for two years. He then went into the drafting room at the Pratt & Whitney factory, where he remained for eight months, after which he returned to the factory for a while. Leaving this firm in 1890, he was with the manufacturers of the Thorne type-setting machine for a short time, when he went to Pratt & Cady. All this had given Mr. Belcher a thoroughly practical experience in shop methods and practice; at this point he took an important step in the upward progress of his career. He entered the employ of Billings & Spencer, taking full charge of their drafting room. Here this practical experience placed him in a position to do constructive work in the interests of the firm. His inventive genius was quickly felt in the various departments of construction. He made himself necessary to the company and was

an important member of their working force for fifteen years. He became associated with the Whitney Manufacturing Company on August 20, 1906, which was about the time they began the erection of their plant. For a while Mr. Belcher was superintendent, but he soon proved his native ability and thorough training, and was offered the positions of factory manager and chief engineer, which positions he now holds.

Mr. Belcher has patented many inventions of a valuable and thoroughly practical nature, many of which he has assigned to his various employers. Among them are: Improved drop hammers, a very useful drafting tool; a combined triangle and protractor, which is acknowledged to be one of the most valuable inventions in its class, and various types of chains for power transmission, which are produced by the Whitney Manufacturing Company. Mr. Belcher, besides being a man of unusual mental capacity, is deeply interested in all public questions of the day, city, State and National. He served seven years in the First Company, Governor's Foot Guard, under Major Hyde. He is a member of Lincoln Lodge, Knights of Pythias. Mr. Belcher is also a member of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers, and of the Society of Automotive Engineers.

Mr. Belcher married Ora Belle, daughter of Charles Harris Randall, of Vernon, Connecticut.

Personally Mr. Belcher is a man whom it is a pleasure to meet. It is difficult to induce him to talk of his achievements, although it is hardly possible that he can under-rate their importance. He is preëminently a modest man, and very much absorbed in his work, so it remained for his friends to try to render some fitting appreciation of what he has done.

### **COWLES, William Sheffield,**

**Retired Naval Officer, Lecturer, Author.**

Rear-Admiral Cowles has rendered distinguished service to his native country and has justified the promises of a most worthy ancestry in his career. His family was one of the first in Farmington, descended from John Cowles, a native of England, who was among the early settlers of Hartford, Connecticut. Not long after 1640, he located in Farmington and was one of the organizers of the church there in 1652. He appears to have been born about 1598, probably in the west of England. His first lot of land was in the north end of the Farmington village, opposite the present Farmington Country Club's house, but this he exchanged for five acres just south of the present meeting house, where he built a house. He came into possession of about one hundred acres before his removal to Hadley. John Cowles was a farmer and represented Farmington in the General Assembly in six sessions in 1653 and 1654. In 1659 he was one of the signers to start the settlement in Hadley, Massachusetts, and was one of the six family heads to settle that portion of the town now Hatfield, in 1660, and died there in September, 1675. In 1669 he was one of the committee that laid out a burying place in that town. After his death his widow Hannah went to reside with their son-in-law, Caleb Stanley, of Hartford, where she died March 16, 1683.

(II) Samuel Cowles, eldest child of John and Hannah Cowles, born 1639, probably in Hartford, died April 17, 1691, in Farmington, where he lived from childhood, and was one of the eighty-four proprietors in 1672. He married, June 14, 1660, Abigail, daughter of Timothy Stanley, who came from County Kent, Eng-

land, in 1634, and was a leading citizen of Hartford.

(III) Isaac Cowles, fifth son of Samuel Cowles, was born March 23, 1675, in Farmington, was an active member of the militia, ensign in 1717, lieutenant in 1723, later captain; was clerk of the company in 1714, collector of the minister's rates 1698 to 1700, and representative in the General Court in 1726. He married (third), December 27, 1716, Elizabeth Smith, who was baptized December 16, 1690, daughter of Joseph Smith, of what is now New Britain.

(IV) Captain Solomon Cowles, second child of Isaac Cowles, was born September 12, 1719, in Farmington, where he died May 6, 1793. In October, 1759, he was appointed ensign of the first train band, and two years later was promoted captain. In civil life he was an innkeeper. He married, December 22, 1742, Martha Seymour, born 1720, died February 6, 1812, daughter of Jonathan and Eunice (Hollister) Seymour, granddaughter of Richard Seymour, a pioneer settler of Kensington.

(V) Zenas Cowles, fourth son of Captain Solomon Cowles, was born December 16, 1762, baptized six days later, was a farmer and member of the mercantile firm of Solomon Cowles & Sons, and died February 4, 1835. He married, April 20, 1785, Mary Lewis, of Farmington, born 1766-67, died April 17, 1836, daughter of William and Mary (Bull) Lewis.

(VI) Thomas Cowles, youngest child of Zenas and Mary (Lewis) Cowles, was born in 1808-09, and died December 22, 1884. He was among the most prominent men of Farmington of any generation, nearly always in the public service. In 1829 he graduated from Yale, in 1836 was deputy sheriff, justice of the peace in 1843, 1846, and from 1848 to 1881; was

long notary public, represented the town seven years between 1849 and 1881, elected the first time as a Democrat, the last time a Republican; was State Senator in 1864, judge of probate from 1849 to 1852, and town clerk eight years. From 1852 to 1871 he was attorney of the New Haven & Northampton Railroad Company, and in 1867-68 was president of the Hartford Benefit Life Insurance Company. A man of fine presence and a fluent speaker, he exercised a large influence in local and State affairs, and was universally esteemed. For a few years he was in business in Ohio, but soon returned to his native town, where he engaged extensively in agriculture, in addition to his many other activities. He married (second), October 15, 1845, Elizabeth Sheffield, born March 7, 1821, died October 20, 1884, daughter of Captain William and Elizabeth Bird (Chase) Sheffield, of New Haven, granddaughter of Rev. Amos and Joanna Boyleston (Lanman) Chase, of Morris, great-granddaughter of Peter Lanman, a staunch patriot of the Revolution, and his wife, Sarah Spaulding (Coit) Lanman.

(VII) William Sheffield Cowles, son of Thomas and Elizabeth (Sheffield) Cowles, was born August 1, 1846, in Farmington, where he grew up on the paternal farm. He entered the United States Naval Academy at Annapolis, from which he graduated in 1867, at the age of twenty-one years. Two years later he was promoted ensign; in 1870 he was a master; in 1871, lieutenant; in 1892, lieutenant-commander; and in June, 1899, commander. He was commissioned captain, November 2, 1902, and rear-admiral, April 23, 1908. He rendered active service in many quarters of the world, on the Mediterranean, Pacific, North Atlantic and Asiatic stations. In 1884 he was on the Isthmus of

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Panama, guarding the property of American citizens. He commanded the United States ship "Fern" in 1897 and 1898; the "Topeka" in 1898 and 1899; and on September 20, 1899, was made assistant in the Bureau of Navigation, and naval aide to the President. In 1891 and 1892 he was naval aide to the Secretary of the Navy, in charge of the naval militia, and from 1893 to 1897 was naval attaché of the United States Embassy in London. From 1903 to 1905 he was in command of the United States ship "Missouri," and in February, 1906, became chief of the Bureau of Equipment, and member of the Board of Construction in Naval Department. He was retired with the rank of rear-admiral, August 1, 1908, and since that time has continued to reside at his home, "Oldgate," in Farmington, Connecticut. Here he has taken an active part in the life of the community, and in the legislative session of 1917 represented his town in the State Assembly. Rear-Admiral Cowles has given much time to literary work, and has delivered many lectures relating to historical subjects.

Rear-Admiral Cowles married Anna Roosevelt, who was born in New York City, daughter of Theodore and Martha (Bullock) Roosevelt, of that city, a descendant of one of the oldest and most conspicuous New York families. This family was one of considerable importance in Holland, as shown by the coat armor, indicating the origin of the family:

*Arms*—Argent on a mount vert, a rose bush with three roses proper.

*Crest*—Three ostrich feathers per pale, gules and argent.

*Motto*—*Qui plantavit curabit.* (The one who planted it will take care of it).

This is the same in substance as that borne on the arms of the State of Connecticut, viz.: *Qui transtulit sustinet.* (He who transplanted sustains).

(The Roosevelt Line).

(I) Claes Martinzen Van Roosevelt, meaning Nicholas, the son of Martin of the Rosefield, who emigrated to America from Holland in 1654, was the first of the name in this country. His descendants intermarried with the Schuylers, Rogaerts, Provosts, Van Schaicks, De Peysters, Latrobes, Hoffmans, Barclays, Van Cortlands, Lisenards. The family early obtained an extensive tract of land in New York City, extending from Chatham street to the East river lying between Pearl, Roosevelt and Catherine streets, or, as it was originally called, Rutger's Old Farm. Hence in this way and by its commercial enterprise it has become prosperous. The family has been represented in Colonial and State affairs through every generation down to the present period, and owing to the achievements of the present representatives of the family the name is as familiar to every school boy throughout the country as is that of Washington or Grant. The wife of Claes Martinzen Van Roosevelt was Jannetje Samuels, or Thomas, probably the latter.

(II) Nicholas Roosevelt, elder son of Claes and Jannetje Van Roosevelt, was baptized October 6, 1658, and settled at Esopus, New York, where he died July 30, 1742. He married, December 26, 1682, Hilletje Jans Kunst at the Dutch church in New York.

(III) Johannes Roosevelt, eldest child of Nicholas and Hilletje Jans (Kunst) Roosevelt, was born February 27, 1689. He was assistant alderman of New York from 1717 to 1727, and alderman from 1730 to 1733. He married Heltje Sjverts. This name is also spelled Hyla Suerts in the Dutch records of New York. She was the daughter of Olphert and Margrijeji (Cloppers) Suerts.

(IV) Jacobus Roosevelt, fifth child of

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Johannes and Heltje (Sjverts) Roosevelt, was born August 14, 1724. He married (first) Annetje Bogart; (second) Elenora Thompson.

(V) Jacobus (2) Roosevelt, second son of Jacobus (1) and Annetje (Bogart) Roosevelt, was born October 25, 1759, and died August 13, 1840. He was known as James I. Roosevelt. He was commissary during the War of the Revolution, giving his services gratuitously. "Getting supplies" for the Continental army became so impressed on his mind as to enter into his everyday transactions, and long after the war whenever he went to market (as was the custom of the head of the family in those days, taking a servant along to carry the basket) he referred to it as going for supplies. He married Mary Van Schaick.

(VI) Cornelius Van Schaick Roosevelt, youngest child of Jacobus (2) and Mary (Van Schaick) Roosevelt, was born January 30, 1794. From his father and grandfather he inherited a large fortune, and this he augmented by various successful financial ventures, becoming one of the richest men in New York. For many years he was engaged in the importation of hardware and plate glass. He was one of those who founded the Chemical Bank on the single principle of honesty, and that institution has never failed to pay its obligations in gold, and during the Civil War redeemed its notes at one time at two hundred and eighty dollars in greenbacks. He introduced the principle in business of giving no notes. He married Margaret Barnhill, of Scotch-Irish ancestry, of Pennsylvania. Her grandfather was Thomas Potts, a member of the Continental Congress.

(VII) Theodore Roosevelt, youngest child of Cornelius Van Schaick and Margaret (Barnhill) Roosevelt, was born September 29, 1831, in New York City, died

there, February 9, 1878. He joined the firm of Roosevelt & Company, glass importers, then located at No. 2 Maiden Lane, and continued in that business until 1876, when he established a banking house in partnership with his son at No. 32 Pine street. Mr. Roosevelt was among the pioneers in the development of what was known as the up-town district of Manhattan Island. He built an elegant residence on West Fifty-seventh street and there he passed the last days of his life. At the time of his death Mr. Roosevelt was one of the three State Commissioners of Public Charities, a position for which he was admirably fitted by experience and his peculiar devotion to philanthropic enterprises. He was vice-president of the Union League Club, and a member of the Century, St. Nicholas and various other kindred organizations.

When Mr. Arthur was supposed to be on the point of giving up the position of collector of the port of New York, attention was turned upon Mr. Roosevelt as a gentleman conspicuously fitted for it, and who, it was thought, would discharge its functions to the advantage of the community and his own honor. At first an opposition was made on account of his participation in an importing business from which some believed he had not entirely alienated himself. He was tendered the position by President Hayes, but for the above named reasons the Senate failed to confirm the appointment. Mr. Roosevelt's charitable enterprises were so numerous and varied in character that it is difficult to refer to them all, but perhaps no more useful institution owes to him a share of its paternity than the Orthopedic Hospital in Fifty-ninth street, near Ninth avenue. Knowing that prompt and skilled treatment would in many instances spare the victims of accident or disease from becoming deformed,

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he had lent his best exertions to establish an institution where such permanent treatment would be really accessible. The Newsboys' Lodging House is also deeply indebted to him for its success. From its inception he paid special attention to the development of its resources and the perfection of its management. The uptown branch of the establishment devolved entirely upon him for support, which was liberally accorded. He also greatly enlisted himself in the Young Men's Christian Association, and aided by his counsel and purse in developing its usefulness. In fact, a great part of his time and thought was devoted to the amelioration of his fellow creatures' conditions, and evolving plans for having charity more widely distributed and turned to the best advantage. When the scheme of uniting all benevolent organizations for the purpose of mutual assistance and general coöperation was proposed, Mr. Roosevelt warmly encouraged the movement. He took part in organizing the Bureau of United Charities, which he believed would subserve a great object, but was forced with his associates to give over his design by the disinclination of some charitable institutions to make their methods and resources public.

He married Martha, daughter of James and Martha (Oswald) Bullock, of Roswell, Georgia. Her maternal great-grandfather was Daniel Stewart, who joined the Revolutionary army when a boy and was captured by the British, but escaped from a prison ship and afterwards served as captain under Sumter and Marion. Martha Bullock's paternal grandfather was James Bullock, who was a captain of the Georgia troops in the Revolution, and an original member of the Society of the Cincinnati. James Bullock's father was Archibald Bullock, first

Revolutionary Governor of Georgia, who married Mary de Vaux, whose paternal grandfather was a Huguenot, who fled from France after the revocation of the Edict of Nantes. Her maternal grandfather was Edward Bellinger, one of the Carolina landgraves. Archibald Bullock's father was James Bullock, who came from Scotland, about 1715, and settled in Georgia, was a member of the Provincial Congress, and held positions of honor and trust. He was blood relative of the Douglasses, Bartons and other prominent families. Theodore and Martha (Bullock) Roosevelt were the parents of Theodore Roosevelt, the famous twenty-sixth President of the United States. Their eldest child, Anna Roosevelt, married Rear-Admiral William Sheffield Cowles, as previously noted. Their son, William Sheffield Cowles, Jr., is now a private in the United States Marine Corps.

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**COWLES, Calvin Duvall,**

**Retired Army Officer.**

Colonel Cowles' ancestors have been identified with the State of Connecticut from a very early period. In the biography of Rear-Admiral William Sheffield Cowles, which precedes this, appears an account of the first two generations.

(III) Samuel (2) Cowles, eldest child of Samuel (1) and Abigail (Stanley) Cowles, was born March 17, 1662, in Farmington, and inherited a part of the paternal home lot, on which he lived until about 1716. He was among the petitioners in that year for an independent parish in the "Great Swamp," October 16, 1705, which led to the establishment of Kensington Parish. With his wife, he joined the Farmington church, May 25, 1690. He died at the home of his son in Kensing-

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ton, October 14, 1748. He married, May 12, 1685, Rachel Porter, daughter of Thomas and Sarah (Hart) Porter.

(IV) Thomas Cowles, eldest child of Samuel (2) and Rachel (Porter) Cowles, was born February 5, 1686, in Farmington, resided on his grandfather's homestead, known in 1850 as the Dr. Carrington place. He married, January 6, 1714, Martha Judd, of Waterbury, born September 11, 1692, died October 15, 1768, daughter of Captain Thomas and Sarah (Freeman) Judd.

(V) Captain Josiah Cowles, second son of Thomas and Martha (Judd) Cowles, was born November 20, 1716, died in Southington, June 6, 1793, and was buried in Plantsville Cemetery. About 1740 he removed to Little Plains, now Marion, in the southwestern part of Southington, where he bought a large tract of land and on which he spent the remainder of his life. He was a man of very strong character and filled many offices in town and church. He was on the committee in 1752 to buy land for the First Congregational Society of Southington. He married (second) February 22, 1748, Mary Scott, born in 1732, in Farmington, died November 28, 1809, daughter of Samuel and Mary (Pynchon) Scott.

(VI) Calvin Cowles, eldest child of Captain Josiah and Mary (Scott) Cowles, was born November 13, 1749, in the Marion district of Southington, resided after 1776 in the Farmingbury portion of Southington, now the town of Wolcott, until after the death of his wife in 1798, after which he returned to Marion, where he died, December 19, 1801. He married, April 14, 1774, in Cheshire, Miriam Atwater, born in 1754, died about March, 1798, in Wolcott, daughter of Titus and Margaret (Scott) Atwater, of Cheshire, his first cousin.

(VII) Josiah (2) Cowles, third son of

Calvin and Miriam (Atwater) Cowles, was born April 3, 1791, in what is now Wolcott, and died November 11, 1873, in Hamptonville, North Carolina. He was left an orphan by the death of his father at ten years of age; received a fair common school education, and learned the tinner's trade. For some time he traveled through the Creek Indian section in Georgia selling "Yankee Notions," and later set up a tinner's shop near Kennersville, North Carolina, subsequently settling in Hamptonville, where he engaged in the manufacture of tinware and the sale of this and other goods. He became an extensive merchant, the trade covering a wide territory, and also was an extensive owner of real estate and slaves. Through the operations of the Civil War, he became much reduced financially. He retained his real estate, however, and was enabled to pass his declining years in comfort. He served as justice of the peace, and member of the Court of Common Pleas and Quarter Sessions in that part of Surrey which was afterwards set off as Yadkin county. He was a member of the Council of State from 1845 to 1849, and was nearly fifty years postmaster at Hamptonville. An old-line Whig, he was an opponent of secession, but after the division came, he supported the Confederate government, and following the war adhered to the Democratic party. He was a kind and humane master and never sold a slave; was an attendant and supporter of the Presbyterian church. He married, September 20, 1815, in Meriden, Connecticut, Deborah Sanford, born June 11, 1795, in that town, died January 9, 1827, while on a visit there.

(VIII) Calvin Josiah Cowles, son of Josiah (2) and Deborah (Sanford) Cowles, was born January 6, 1821, in Hamptonville, North Carolina, died April 1, 1907, in Wilkesboro, North Carolina,

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and was buried in Elmwood Cemetery, Charlotte, that State. He was not of robust frame, but was very active and possessed much endurance. Through an accident when a boy, he became slightly lame, and turned his attention to study. He attended the subscription school of his native village; was possessed of a very retentive memory, and by wide study greatly extended his store of knowledge. He was appointed a cadet to the United States Naval Academy, but his lameness prevented his taking up the course. In 1846 he went to Elkville, North Carolina, where he engaged in general merchandising in the firm of J. & C. J. Cowles; was a pioneer in the root and herb business in that section. In 1858 he went to Wilkesboro with the intention of retiring from business, but the misfortunes of the Civil War deprived him of everything except his real estate. He was active in efforts to prevent the secession of the South, and was not confirmed in his appointment as postmaster at Wilkesboro, because he refused to take what was known as the "Ironclad Oath." For a few hours he was confined in prison by the State troops because of his opposition to secession, but through the influence of friends he was quickly released. After the war he became an avowed Republican, the only one of his family to do so, and was unpopular with many people because of this fact. He had, however, a very large following and was defeated by only one vote as candidate for the State Senate. He was president of the Constitutional Convention in North Carolina in 1868, and was subsequently a candidate for Congress, being defeated in the election by only a few votes. In 1866 he was a member of the Council of State, and was a director of the Western North Carolina Railroad, and was defeated for the presidency of this corporation by one vote. In 1869 he

was appointed assayer in charge of the United States Assay Office at Charlotte, North Carolina, and continued in this position until October, 1885, when he removed to Wilkesboro, where he devoted his time to dealing in timber and agricultural lands. At one time he was the owner of more than twenty thousand acres in North Carolina and in other States. He was a man of very temperate life, of even character, prompt in meeting every obligation, and kept a diary in which were recorded many interesting facts. While not a member of any church he was deeply religious by nature and would have gone to the stake for a principle or conscience sake. He believed in the "Golden Rule," and put good deeds before profession. He married, October 19, 1844, in Hamptonville, Martha Temperance Duvall, born June 25, 1824, in that town, died April 3, 1866, in Wilkesboro, daughter of Alvin Simpson and Nancy Caroline (Carson) Duvall.

(IX) Colonel Calvin Duvall Cowles, second son of Calvin Josiah and Martha Temperance (Duvall) Cowles, was born June 26, 1849, in Elkville, North Carolina, and went when ten years old with his parents to Wilkesboro, where he attended a village school until about thirteen years old. Thereafter he was employed in a store and on the farm until March, 1868, when he went to the New Garden Academy, now Guilford College, a Quaker school in Guilford county, North Carolina. In 1869 he was appointed a cadet at West Point by Nathaniel Boyden, who had been his father's successful opponent in the candidacy for Congress. He reported at West Point, June 2, 1869, and was graduated, number twenty-five, in the class of 1873. He was immediately assigned to the Twenty-third Infantry of the Regular Army with the rank of second lieutenant, and was promoted first

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lieutenant, March 20, 1879. He became captain, January 31, 1891; major of the Seventeenth Infantry, August 14, 1899; lieutenant-colonel of the Fourth Infantry, October, 1902, and colonel of the Fifth Infantry, April 11, 1905, continuing in that capacity until his retirement, June 26, 1913, after forty years' active service with the United States forces in many localities. During the Spanish War he was lieutenant-colonel of the First North Carolina Volunteer Regiment from May 11, 1898, to April 22, 1899. In 1878 he served in the Northern Cheyenne campaign, and in the Uncomphagre campaign of 1880-81. During the Cuban intervention in 1898-99 he was in the service on that island from 1900 to 1902; was in the Philippine Islands and in the Cuban pacification movements of 1906-09. During his long service with the army, Colonel Cowles was stationed at many points, including Camp Verde, Arizona, 1873-74; Omaha Barracks, 1874-75; North Platte, 1875-76; Fort McPherson, 1876; Fort Dodge, Kansas, 1876-77; Fort Hayes, Kansas, 1878-79; Fort Supply, Indian Territory, 1879-80; Cantonment on the Uncomphagre, Colorado, 1880-81; Fort Union, New Mexico, 1881-82; Fort Bayard, 1882; Fort Craig, 1882-84; Fort Mackinaw, 1884; David's Island, New York, 1884-87; Fort Mackinaw, 1887-89; Washington, D. C., 1889-95; Fort Clark, Texas, 1896-98. He was with the Seventh Corps at Jacksonville, Florida, Savannah, Georgia, and Camp Columbia, Cuba, in 1898-99; at Presidio, California, 1899-1900, and the Philippine Islands, 1900 to 1902. In the last named year he was at Vancouver Barracks, Washington, subsequently at Fort Sam Houston, Texas; in the Philippines, 1903-05; Plattsburg Barracks, 1905-06; Cardenas, Cuba, 1906-09, again at Plattsburg, 1909 to 1913, when

he was retired and took up his residence at Hartford, Connecticut. While in the army he performed many special duties by detail such as post adjutant, quartermaster, commanding signal officer, ordnance officer, and post treasurer. He was compiler of an Atlas to accompany the official record of the Union and Confederate armies from 1861 to 1865; was acting inspector general of the Second Division, Seventh Army Corps, and provost judge at Bantista, Philippines, in 1900. He was supervisor of internal revenue for Northern Luzon, and was commander of the Army of Cuban Pacification in the Inaugural Parade in 1909. He commanded the troops at the dedication of the monument to regular soldiers at Gettysburg from May 27, to June 3, 1909, and commanded the Regular, National Guard and Canadian troops at the Champlain Ter-Centennial at Plattsburg, from July 4, to July 10, 1909. He was in command of the Military Tournament at Albany, New York, from October 4 to October 9, 1909; was in command of the Department of the East from July 2 to July 5, 1910, and commanded the provisional brigade of all arms in the maneuvers at Mt. Gretna, Pennsylvania, and detachments of all arms at Pine Camp, New York, in 1910. He commanded a provisional infantry brigade (red) and auxiliary troops during the Connecticut maneuvers of 1912, and the left column (two brigades of infantry) at Newtown, Connecticut, in the same campaign. From February 15 to February 18, 1913, he commanded the First Brigade, First Division of the regular army and has been on active duty with the organized militia of Connecticut, stationed at Hartford, since July 22, 1913. In November, 1917, he was appointed instructor and inspector of the Connecticut Home Guard, and on April

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6, 1918, became Professor of Military Science and Tactics at Trinity College, Hartford. For many years he has been engaged in gathering material for a genealogy of the Cowles family, which will be published in the near future. Colonel Cowles has been a useful and active promoter of patriotic organizations, and is a member of the Society of Colonial Wars and Sons of the American Revolution. He has never taken any part in political affairs and never cast a vote. Religiously he is a Presbyterian.

Colonel Cowles married (first) May 13, 1874, near Prescott, Arizona, Mary Ella Hitchcock, born June 12, 1855, in Rochester, New York, died November 11, 1906, at Baltimore, Maryland, and was buried in Arlington Cemetery, daughter of Charles Edwin and Eliza Poole (Hamilton) Hitchcock. Colonel Cowles married (second) in New York City, Kate (Hitchcock) Holmes, born January 31, 1857, in New York, a sister of his first wife. The children of Colonel Cowles are: 1. Mary Duvall, born May 13, 1875, now the wife of Burchard S. McKinley, residing in Washington, D. C. 2. Robert Carson, born September 11, 1876, at Fort McPherson, died in 1878 at Fort Dodge. 3. William Henry, born May 21, 1878, at Fort Dodge, graduated at West Point, and is now major and senior inspector in Thirty-third Division, National Guard, overseas. 4. Calvin Duvall, born June 26, 1880, at Fort Supply, is a major, instructor in the medical department of the United States army. 5. Josiah Hamilton, born March 19, 1884, at Fort Craig, now deceased. 6. David, born October 14, 1885, at David's Island, New York, graduated at West Point, now a major of Infantry in the United States army. 7. Isabella Hitchcock, born November 5, 1887, at Fort Mackinaw, died there August 12, 1912.

**SYKES, David A.,**

**Manufacturer.**

For several generations in England and for half a century in America, the name of Sykes has been prominently identified with the textile industry. There is inspiration for every ambitious youth in this story of the rise of David A. Sykes from bobbin boy to superintendent of one of the leading manufactories in America. Mr. Sykes, as a result of his own intelligently directed industry, has advanced himself step by step to the position of general superintendent of the Hockanum Mills Company, of Rockville, Connecticut. Everywhere on this continent and in Europe the name, Hockanum, stands as a synonym for the highest achievement as regards materials, design, colorings, style and finish in the manufacture of textiles of men's clothings; and Mr. Sykes, as the general superintendent of such a mammoth and successful enterprise, is recognized as one of the textile experts of the world.

Huddersfield, England, has been the home of the Sykes family for generations. Documents extant, in Latin and in English, show that families of this name were living near Leeds, which is within seventeen miles of Huddersfield, as early as 1200 A. D. Huddersfield is the chief center of the branch of manufacturing known as the fancy woolen trade, though nearly every kind of fabric for men's clothing is made there. In this town John Sykes, the father of David A. Sykes, was born in 1812. He came of a long line of textile workers and learned the trade of weaver at the old hand loom, years before the invention of power looms. He followed this vocation in England until 1850, when he came to America, locating in Millville, Massachusetts. In 1874 he removed to North Adams, Massachusetts, and there



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David A Sykes



followed his trade of weaver in a mill over which his son, Thomas W., was superintendent. Mr. Sykes married Harriet Durans, and this union was blessed with five children, four of whom grew to maturity: 1. George, deceased, a sketch of whom appears elsewhere in this work. 2. Thomas W., deceased. 3. Elizabeth A., resides in Millville, Massachusetts. 4. James T., deceased. 5. David A., of whom further. John Sykes died in 1899.

David A. Sykes was born in Millville, Massachusetts, February 2, 1858. His early years were very much like those of other boys reared in mill towns. He attended the public schools and when school was not in session worked in the mills from an early age. When he was fifteen he went to work in the plant of the Millville Manufacturing Company as a weaver for a stipend of twenty-five dollars a month. It is interesting to compare those wages with the earnings of weavers in this day and to compare the hours worked, sixty-six a week, with the relatively short hours of the present working week. The plant at Millville was destroyed by fire in 1874, and in March of that year, the family removed to North Adams. There he entered the employ of the North Adams Manufacturing Company, of which plant his brother, Thomas, was superintendent.

By nature a close observer, thorough in all that he did, and urged on by a consuming ambition to advance to a responsible position in the mill, young Sykes applied himself with diligence to the mastery of every detail of his branch of the textile industry. With his practical knowledge of weaving as a foundation, he accepted an opportunity to go into the designing room, and there applied himself to such good purpose that after a short time he was made designer of the mill. Later he was made assistant super-

intendent and continued to fill these positions until the fall of 1886, when he removed to Rockville. Having demonstrated his ability as a designer and gained confidence from success in handling men that he had executive ability equal to larger responsibilities than he had thus far carried, Mr. Sykes accepted a position as designer for the old Hockanum mill. His new employers were not slow in recognizing his ability and when The Hockanum Company put the new Springville Mill into operation on May 1, 1887, Mr. Sykes, though in the employ of the company for only a few months, was made superintendent of the new plant. An interesting incident of the business occurred about two years later when the cloth for the suit worn by President Benjamin Harrison at his inauguration was manufactured under Mr. Sykes' supervision. He continued in the position as superintendent until 1905, keeping abreast with every development in his line of manufacture. Upon the death of his brother George, David A. Sykes was made general superintendent of The Hockanum Mills Company, which owns and operates the Hockanum, Springville, New England, Minterburn, and American Mills, all located in Rockville. As already stated, the products of these mills are everywhere recognized as setting the standard in this country. They have been exhibited at every world exposition since that held in Vienna in 1873, and have been awarded medals in all; foreign experts admitted that these American products were not excelled in Europe. During all these years, there have been many changes in public taste, and the demands of clothing manufacturers and consumers have been growing more and more exacting; there have been many changes in some of the processes of manufacture and in the nature of some of the materials

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used, but under Mr. Sykes' able direction, the prestige of the name, Hockanum, has not only been maintained, but has been enhanced.

Combined with a complete mastery of the practical and technical details of his business and an executive ability equal to any demands that may be made upon it, Mr. Sykes is an accurate judge of men and wins their confidence and loyalty by his fairness, appreciation and unfailing courtesy. Having worked his way up from the lowest rung in the ladder, he knows exactly what to expect from each man, and is familiar with the psychology of each class of his employees. This knowledge and these personal qualities have enabled him to perfect an organization that is little short of marvelous in the smoothness and efficiency with which it operates this vast industry.

It would seem as if the demands made upon one's time and strength by the office of general superintendent of The Hockanum Mills Company would be about all one man could meet; yet Mr. Sykes finds time to serve a number of other enterprises in an official capacity. He is a director of The Hockanum Mills Company; the Rockville National Bank; the Rockville Mutual Fire Insurance Company; the Rockville Water and Aqueduct Company, of which he is also president; a corporator of the Savings Bank of Rockville; director of the Rockville Building and Loan Association; director of the Maxwell Memorial Library; treasurer and trustee of the George Sykes Manual Training School, and director of the Worcester Tire Fabric Company of Worcester, Massachusetts, of which his son, Arthur D. Sykes, is the treasurer and general manager.

Mr. Sykes believes that a man's ability to serve is the measure of his social and

political responsibility to his fellow men, and has always cheerfully contributed time, money, ability and effort in the furtherance of every movement that promises to advance the interests of his community. Mr. Sykes has served for seven years as a member of the city council. It goes without saying that he could have had any political office within the gift of his fellow-citizens, but he has always felt that he could be more useful in other spheres of service. Fraternally he is affiliated with Fayette Lodge, No. 69, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, of Rockville; Washington Commandery, No. 1, Knights Templar, of Hartford; Sphinx Temple, of the Mystic Shrine, of that city. As a recreation, Mr. Sykes has always found great pleasure and relaxation in his home and music. He is chairman of the music committee of the Union Congregational Church, of which he and Mrs. Sykes are active members.

On January 21, 1885, Mr. Sykes married at North Adams, Massachusetts, Clara E., daughter of Moses B. and Abby (Hall) Darling, of that city. Two children have been born of this union: Arthur Darling, born July 13, 1888, general manager and treasurer of the Worcester Tire Fabric Company, Worcester, Massachusetts; Corinne Hall, born September 23, 1890, married March 8, 1919, Charles L. Spencer, Jr., of Suffield, Connecticut, son of Charles L. Spencer, president of the Connecticut River Banking Company, of Hartford.

Among textile manufacturers, Mr. Sykes is held in high esteem because of his achievements and the high place which he maintains. His fellow-citizens who know him more intimately appreciate his rugged honesty, his unostentatious generosity, his keen sympathy, and his unselfish devotion to the common good.





*J. P. Montgomery*

**MONTGOMERY, John Robert,****Manufacturer.**

The great issues of life are in many hands. The man who is the nominal head of every movement—of every nation—is the man in the public eye; but he is helpless without the fertile brains and the consummate skill of the men who stand back of him. And often upon those whose share is the least in evidence do the greatest issues depend. Connecticut has furnished her quota and far more in every public movement. Connecticut industries have met every demand that has been made upon them in the great world struggle through which we have recently passed. But how many know, even among those whose lives depended upon the established means of communication, the part that John Robert Montgomery, of the J. R. Montgomery Company, of Windsor Locks, played in that gigantic tragedy? That to him this part was only the day's work detracted not one whit from its vital importance.

The name is of Scotch origin, founded in very early times, and the American progenitors of this family were among the earliest settlers at Salisbury, Connecticut.

Mr. Montgomery's grandfather, John Robert Montgomery, was a resident of Salisbury, Connecticut. He was an iron founder, and established that industry in Salisbury. Later he removed to Great Barrington, Massachusetts, and established the same industry there.

Mr. Montgomery's father, John Milton Montgomery, was born in Salisbury, Connecticut, May 5, 1819, and died in Windsor Locks, May 24, 1896. He received his education in the public schools of his native town, then removed to Great Barrington, Massachusetts, where he engaged in farming for a few years. He then took

up the life of a railroad man. He began as a brakeman on the old Housatonic Railroad, and later was with the Troy & Boston Railroad. He was promoted to conductor in due time, and followed this line of work in that capacity as long as he continued active life. In the early years of his married life he resided in Troy, New York. His wife, Louisa, was a daughter of Jared Seeley, of Great Barrington. They were the parents of three children: William W., born in 1844, died in 1915; John Robert, in whose career we are at present interested; George M., of Windsor Locks.

John Robert Montgomery, of Windsor Locks, was born in Great Barrington, Massachusetts, February 24, 1845, son of John Milton and Louisa (Seeley) Montgomery. His boyhood was spent in North Adams, and there he received his early education. Later he went into the cotton mills of that town, filling a clerical position in the office, his first work being the booking up of the pay roll, besides which he inspected the cloth in the mill. He was further educated in the famous old Comer's Business College at Boston, Massachusetts. He applied himself to his studies, and laid the foundation of his business career. After completing the course he remained in Boston for two years as a bookkeeper. He then removed to Housatonic, Massachusetts, accepting a position in the same capacity in the office of the Wawbeek Mills, of which he later became superintendent. These mills were later consolidated with the Monument Mills. He remained there for four or five years.

In 1871 Mr. Montgomery removed to Windsor Locks, Connecticut, and started a small mill of his own in the building now used as a tinsel mill. The enterprise began with eight spinning frames making cotton yarns and warps. At first

he had two partners, but after a few years he bought them out. He then adopted the firm name of J. R. Montgomery & Company. After a time his brother, George M. Montgomery, became interested with him in the business, and they bought their present property. In 1891 the firm was merged into a corporation, The J. R. Montgomery Company. The plant would hardly be recognized now, for much of it has been rebuilt, and imposing additions have been erected. The company now employs on the average of about four hundred hands.

The foregoing gives, in merest outline, the individual and local side of the business. The ramifications of the business are as intricate as commerce and closely identified therewith. The earlier products were the manufacture of cotton yarn and warps; a little later they produced novelty yarns which were and still are largely used in fabrics to produce peculiar and novel effects in woven goods. Still later they commenced the manufacture of copper tinsel and copper tinsel thread; the latter is used as a part of the equipment of all telephones used in the United States. The telephone cords are made by the grouping of a large number of these tinsel threads and covered with cotton insulation, the small cable being in turn enclosed in a braided silk covering. This cord played no small part in helping to win the war with Germany; for every telephone used by army and navy, including wireless telephones, wireless telegraphs, and the telephones used in the airplane work were equipped with tinsel thread manufactured in Windsor Locks.

The J. R. Montgomery Company was the first in the United States to manufacture tinsels, and this is the only concern of any importance in America now engaged in that line of manufacture. Every possible means has been employed to

improve and perfect the product of the mills. Mr. Montgomery went to Europe and investigated the methods, processes and machinery used there, brought some of their best machines to the United States, and improved upon them. A large part of the machinery used in this line of manufacture in this plant has been especially adapted to the purpose, such work calling for quite as much mechanical ingenuity and inventive skill as the designing of an entirely new machine. In the early days of the enterprise this work was done by Mr. Montgomery and his associates in the business; but now a mechanical laboratory is maintained where every angle of the production end of the business is constantly studied, and numberless experiments are made, all with a view of increasing the efficiency of the plant, both as regards quantity and quality of product. They also manufacture upholstery tinsels, and tinsels used in dress trimmings and for decorative purposes. Their mills include over two hundred thousand square feet of floor space. The J. R. Montgomery Company was also the first in America to mercerize cotton yarns, beginning in 1896 when the unprecedented demand for silks exceeded the supply, and made the price almost prohibitive to people of moderate means. A demand arose for a lustrous fabric of soft texture at a moderate price.

Mr. Montgomery has been twice married, but has no children. Both wives are deceased.

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**MITCHELL, Alexander I.,**

**Representative Citizen.**

Alexander I. Mitchell was born in Kincardshire, Scotland, on January 23, 1866. He was the eighth child in a family of thirteen, and the son of David and Mary (Ferguson) Mitchell. The children were



Alexander J. Mitchell



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as follows: David Thompson, of Great Falls, Montana; Alice, deceased, married Charles Ireland; Daniel Ferguson, died in 1896; Charles L., a well-known artist who died May 5, 1918; Mary Ann G.; Edith; Elizabeth H.; Alexander I., of whom further; Harry B., of Great Falls, Montana; John H., of Cleveland, Ohio; Winifred M.; Ernest A., of Hartford, Vermont; William S., who died in South America.

David Mitchell, grandfather of Alexander I. Mitchell, was a native of Montrose, a seaport town of Scotland, about thirty-four miles south of Aberdeen, a city with a population of about 13,000. He was a contractor and railroad builder, contracting for many of the railroads in northern Scotland. He was one of the most prominent citizens of Montrose. He married Margaret Thompson, of Montrose. Their son, David, was born in Montrose, and after receiving such education as the schools afforded, he became associated with his father in business. He came to America in 1880, locating in Minnesota, where he was actively interested in politics, and a member of the Republican party, holding various town offices. He resided here until his death in 1908, at the age of seventy-seven.

Mr. Alexander I. Mitchell is a splendid example of the type of man who has always put his best effort into everything he undertook, as is shown by the fact that, although his first association with the woolen business offered him only a very minor position in the Great Barrington mills, he worked his way up successfully to the presidency of his own company, having held every important position in the organization of the woolen business in various cities, which gave him an unusually broad experience. Every change was a promotion, which showed that his ability was recognized as a man

decidedly worth while in his field of work.

He received his early education in the public schools of his native town, and Montrose Academy, which he left at an early age to work on his father's farm. When seventeen years of age he came to America and decided to learn the woolen business; taking a position as bobbin boy in the Great Barrington Mills, where his brother Daniel was designer. The designing of woolen goods soon claimed his attention, and he proceeded to specialize along this line. In order to give himself a broader and more technical understanding of this type of work he took a course at the Philadelphia Textile School. After completing this instruction he returned to Great Barrington and entered the Everett Woolen Mill, as a designer, and remained there five years. On January 1, 1896, he accepted the position as superintendent and designer in the Pittsfield Woolen Mills. He continued in this capacity for eight years, then moved to Stafford Springs to assume the position of manager and superintendent of the Warren Woolen Mills. He held this office for seven years. In September, 1911, he purchased the plant of the Cyril Johnson Woolen Company, becoming its president and treasurer. This was the reward for his years of efficient service with various firms. The Cyril Johnson Woolen Company employs about two hundred hands and sells their product to jobbers and manufacturers, specializing on men's suiting and overcoats.

Mr. Alexander I. Mitchell holds the following positions of trust and responsibility in Stafford Springs: Director of the First National Bank, Stafford Springs; director of the Building and Loan Association; member of the finance committee of the Stafford Springs Hospital; director of the Stafford Springs Fair Asso-

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ciation; and treasurer of the Stafford Worsted Company. He also holds the following directorships in other communities: Director of the Rockville and Williamantic Lighting Company; and director of the Bearnai Worsted Company, of Woonsocket, Rhode Island. He is a member of Crescent Lodge, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, Pittsfield; St. John's Commandery, Knights Templar, of Williamantic; Sphinx Temple, of Hartford; Rockville Lodge, No. 1359, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, of which he is a charter member.

He married Susie, daughter of Timothy A. Potter, of Housatonic, Massachusetts. They have four children: David P. is in the ambulance corps of the medical department at Allentown, Pennsylvania; Katherine D.; Mary C., member of the class of 1922, Wellesley College, and Ronald A. Both Alexander I. Mitchell and his wife are members of the Congregational church, where he is chairman of the ecclesiastical committee. He is a very public-spirited man and gives to every worthy object.

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### **PARK, William,**

#### **Manufacturer.**

The manufacturing industry is a most important one in Eastern Connecticut, and at the heads of the companies are found men whose business acumen and judicious management of affairs is a most important factor in the success of this industry. Prominent among the woolen manufacturers is William Park, owner of the Riverside Woolen Mill Company of Stafford Springs, Connecticut, and president of the Stafford Worsted Company.

Mr. Park was born January 14, 1861, in Galashiels, Scotland, a great-grandson of William (1) Park, of Ayrshire, Scotland. The latter was for years in the employ of

the English government as a civil engineer, and was lost at sea while on a voyage to America in the interest of the government. He married Marian Gilchrist and was the father of two children: William, born in 1783; and Marian, who died young. William (2) Park, like his father, studied civil engineering, and was employed by the government, but he later engaged in the hotel business in Lethenwater, Toolbar, Scotland. He married Elizabeth Welch, of Galashiels, and they were the parents of seven children. Their fourth child and second son, William (3) Park, was born October 15, 1833, in Lethenwater, Tollbar. At an early age, he learned the spinning trade, and also acquainted himself with other branches of the woolen industry, including carding and weaving. In the fall of 1872, he sailed from Liverpool to Canada, and very shortly after his arrival in America, he obtained a situation as spinner in the Paton Mills, at Sherbrooke, but his familiarity with wool manufacturing was soon recognized, and he was promoted to the position of overseer of the twisting and novelty yarn department, and he remained in this mill for over twenty years. Some years before leaving his native land, Mr. Park married Catherine, daughter of Angus Campbell, a wool spinner, and they were the parents of William (4) Park, of whom further.

William Park accompanied his parents to America and continued his educational training in the schools of Amesbury, Massachusetts, where for a brief period his father resided before affiliating himself with the Paton Manufacturing Company, and later he attended the public schools of Sherbrooke, Canada, being graduated from the high school of the latter city in 1876. He was then only fifteen years of age, which was good proof that he was by no means backward in his studies. In



Edmund Williams & Co. N.Y.

William Park



the three years subsequent to 1872, he worked during his summer vacations in the mill where his father was employed, the Paton Manufacturing Company, and being eager to acquire a full knowledge of the art of manufacturing woolen goods, after leaving school he returned to this plant, where he advanced rapidly. When only twenty-five years of age, he was given charge of the designing department, five years later was made superintendent of the mill, and at the age of thirty-two years, subsequent to the death of Mr. Andrew Paton, the general management of the business passed into his hands. In this mill were manufactured all kinds of woolen fabrics, including fancy Pullman rugs, worsted suitings, tweeds, and overcoatings; the establishment was the largest of its kind in the country, but Mr. Park was equal to the responsibility and discharged his duties with remarkable efficiency. In 1894, he resigned his position as general manager, and went to Connecticut, where he established the Niantic Manufacturing Company. In this project, he was associated with his uncle, David R. Campbell, and an older brother, Angus Park, the former being made president of the company, the latter secretary, and William Park was elected treasurer and general agent. The mill that they purchased was located in East Lyme, Connecticut, on the Pattagonsett Lake, and was at once remodeled throughout, and reëquipped with entirely new machinery for the manufacture of ladies' woolen dress goods, and men's suitings, and particularly novelties comprising high grade up-to-date Scotch fabrics. From 1894 to 1906, Mr. Park successfully filled the position of treasurer and general manager of this concern. The company rapidly established a reputation as manufacturers of desirable up-to-date merchandise, with the result that during the entire twelve

years, from 1894 to 1906, the plant was operated with remarkable success, the machinery being constantly employed to its full capacity. The time had now arrived in Mr. Park's career when the crowning ambition of his life was about to be fulfilled, the result of a resolution made when he was a mere boy engaged in the building of chains in the weaving department of the Paton Manufacturing Company, of which he later became the general manager. His resolution was that by hard work and perseverance he should obtain the necessary experience and practical knowledge in connection with the manufacturing of woolen fabrics that would enable him to build and operate an up-to-date woolen mill of his own. In January, 1906, he disposed of his interest in the Niantic Manufacturing Company, resigned his position as manager, and purchased from Messrs. E. C. Pinney & Sons, The Riverside Woolen Mills Company, of Stafford, Connecticut.

This mill was built in 1881 by Cyril Johnson and E. C. Pinney, and was at that time run in connection with the Central Woolen Mill, in Stafford Springs. After assuming charge he greatly increased its capacity, and in 1916 the mill was equipped with forty looms, eight sets of cards and thirty-five hundred spindles. The main building is of brick, four stories high, 115 x 56 feet, to which a dye house, 40 x 30, is connected, and there are two large storehouses. This woolen plant which is known as the Riverside Woolen Mill, and doing an annual business of over five hundred thousand dollars, is owned exclusively by Mr. Park, who has made a specialty of distinctive styles and weaves, and his products, comprising fancy suitings and dress goods, are disposed of through the agency of Messrs. John W. Birch & Son, New York City. In 1916 Mr. Park with A. I. Mitchell

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organized the Stafford Worsted Company for the manufacture of worsted yarns, and of this company became president.

Mr. Park for many years has been interested in Masonry and in 1916 became a member of Bay View Lodge, No. 120, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons; is a Knight Templar, holding membership in St. John's Commandery, Willimantic, Connecticut, and is a Shriner of Sphinx Temple, Hartford, that State. He was a member of the Canadian Order of Foresters, and of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows of Canada. He was made a member of the lodge of Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, at Rockville, in 1918. Politically, he is affiliated with the Republican party, and in 1904 served as a member of the board of selectmen of East Lyme, and also served several years on the school board there. When in Canada, he was a member of the Presbyterian church, but upon coming to the States, he became a liberal supporter of the Congregational. He is president of the Stafford Business Men's Club; a director of the First National Bank, of Stafford Springs; director of the Stafford Golf Club; vice-president of the executive committee of the Johnson Memorial Hospital of Stafford.

On January 3, 1887, Mr. Park married in Sherbrooke, Canada, Emma Whitcher, daughter of John and Rachel (Crawford) Whitcher, and granddaughter of John Whitcher, who for many years was a purser in the Royal Navy of Great Britain, and later became a pioneer settler of Sherbrooke. William and Emma (Whitcher) Park had two daughters, Eunice Whitcher and Mabel Campbell, also two sons, Angus Campbell and William Raymond, who are associated with their father in the conduct of the Riverside Woolen Mill.

**PAGE, George Washington,**

**Educator.**

The family of Page is an ancient one in Connecticut, having been identified with the annals of that State since 1660, in which year George Page, the ancestor of the family, first made his appearance in Branford, Connecticut. It was soon after this date that he married Sarah Linsley, the daughter of John Linsley. Their son, George Page, Jr., was born in 1672, and he married Mary, of whose maiden name there does not seem to be any record. Their son was Abel, or Abol, and he was born February 10, 1716-17, in Branford; he married, January 15, 1756, Sarah Towner, who became the mother of Daniel Page, born in 1756. He married Caroline Catlin, a daughter of Isaac Catlin.

The surname of Catlin is of ancient English origin, and in the early records the spelling is also Cattling, Cattelin, and Cattell. Since the time of the Norman Conquest, the family of Catlin have held property in the County of Kent, England. R. de Catlin was one of the followers of William the Conqueror, and mention of him is found in the Domesday Book. Sir Robert Catlin was knighted for honorable services in the battle of Agincourt under Edward the Black Prince, and the Catlin coat-of-arms was granted to him. Thomas Catlin, the immigrant ancestor of the family, was born in 1600, and died about 1687. About 1640 he came to Hartford, Connecticut, and held many town offices. His son, John Catlin, was born in England about 1640. He married, July 27, 1665, Mary Marshall, the daughter of Captain Samuel Marshall, of Windsor, Connecticut. Their second son and third child, Samuel Catlin, was born in Hartford in 1672-73. He married Elizabeth North, of that part of Farmington which

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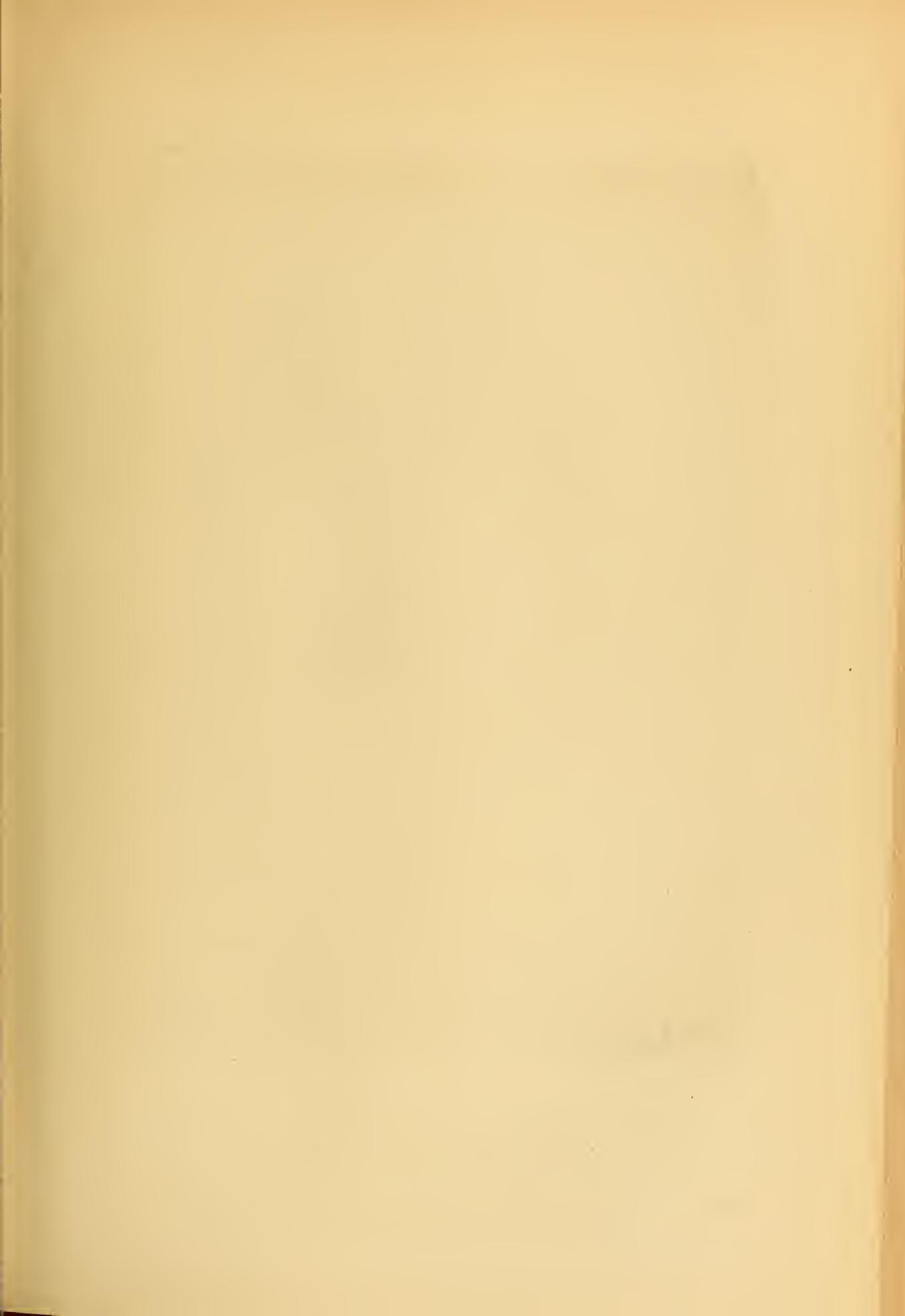
is now Berlin, Connecticut. Isaac Catlin, son of Samuel and Elizabeth (North) Catlin, was born at Hartford, November 11, 1712, and died May 5, 1803. He married (second) Abigail (Ives) Tuttle, a widow. Their daughter, Caroline Catlin, became the wife of Daniel Page, as previously noted. Daniel Page, Jr., was born May 31, 1793, and died July 6, 1881. In February, 1821, he married Ursula Smith, who was born November 9, 1794, daughter of Benajah and Lydia (Landon) Smith. They were the parents of George Washington Page, born in Milton, Connecticut, March 4, 1829. His elementary education was received in the public schools, and at an early age he began to teach. His occupation brought him into practically all of the principal cities of Connecticut. His death occurred March 7, 1882. He married, February 1, 1868, Mary Jane Smith, daughter of Isaac George and Marilla (Hotchkiss) Smith. Isaac George Smith was a grandson of Ezekiel Smith, of Woodbridge, Connecticut, and son of Ezekiel Smith, of Woodbury, Connecticut. The latter married, September 11, 1806, Mary Frost, born June 24, 1785, died in 1825, daughter of Jason and Lydia (Pritchard) Frost, of Woodbury; she was great-granddaughter of Samuel and Sarah (Cooper) Frost, and granddaughter of Samuel and Naomi (Fenn) Frost. Isaac George Smith was the eldest child of Ezekiel and Mary (Frost) Smith, born May 29, 1810, whose daughter, Mary Jane, born October 22, 1836, became the wife of George Washington Page. Mrs. Page is still living (1919), remarkably well preserved.

Her mother, Marilla (Hotchkiss) Smith, was a direct descendant of the immigrant, Samuel Hotchkiss, who came from Essex, England, with his wife, Elizabeth (Clenery) Hotchkiss, previous to 1642. Their son, Joshua Hotchkiss, was born Septem-

ber 16, 1651, and died in 1738; he married Mary, whose maiden name is not known. Their son, Deacon Stephen Hotchkiss, was born in 1681, and died March 5, 1755; he married Elizabeth, daughter of John Sperry, December 12, 1704. Their son, Gideon Hotchkiss, was born December 5, 1717, and died September 3, 1807. He served as an ensign in the French and Indian War, and was a captain during the Revolutionary War. He married (first) January 18, 1737, Anna Brockett, born February 2, 1715. She was a descendant of John Brockett (often called Brackett) born 1608-09, who was in New Haven, in 1639, and signed the first covenant made by the settlers there. In 1667 he removed to Wallingford, and was one of the committee to manage the affairs of the settlement; he held many offices, including that of Representative to the General Court, and died March 12, 1690, in New Haven. His third son, Samuel Brockett, born January 14, 1652, baptized February 18 following, married, November 21, 1682, Sarah Bradley, who was born June 21, 1665, the youngest child of William and Alice (Prichard) Bradley, of New Haven. Their third son, John Brockett, born November 8, 1685, married, March 1, 1711, Huldah Ells. They were the parents of Anna Brockett, who became the wife of Captain Gideon Hotchkiss, as above noted. Amos Hotchkiss, son of Captain Gideon and Anna (Brockett) Hotchkiss, was born in 1751, and died in 1820; he married, December 24, 1772, Abigail Scott, born May 17, 1739, daughter of Gershom and Mary (Fenton) Scott, and a descendant of Edmund Scott, a brother of Thomas Scott, of Hartford, who was in Farmington as early as 1649, was a freeman in 1669, and one of the original proprietors of Watertown, where he died in 1691. The name

of his first wife is unknown. She was the mother of Jonathan Scott, born about 1666-70, and married, in November, 1694. Hannah Hawks, born in 1675, daughter of John and Martha (Baldwin) Hawks, of Deerfield, Massachusetts. Gershom Scott died June 24, 1780. He married, November 17, 1728, Mary Fenton, who was baptized May 2, 1703, daughter of Jonathan and Sarah (Hyde) Fenton, of Fairfield, Connecticut. They were the parents of Abigail Scott, who married Ames Hotchkiss, as above noted. Their son, Amos Harlow Hotchkiss, was born February 18, 1788, and lived in Prospect, Connecticut. He married Almira Wheeler, born August 18, 1791, in Middlebury, daughter of Job and Molly (Mallory) Wheeler. She was a descendant of Lieutenant Thomas Wheeler, an early settler of Concord, Massachusetts, whence he removed to Fairfield, Connecticut, with the first settlers, became a prominent citizen, and died there between January 16 and August 23, 1654. Their eldest son, Lieutenant Thomas Wheeler, came from Concord, and joined the Milford church in 1640, and his children were baptized there soon after. In 1643 he was in Concord, but in 1646 he had a house and lot in Fairfield, where he had a house and several pieces of land. This property was sold January 31, 1653, and he removed to Stratford, in 1654, and received a deed of forty acres of land from the Indians at Derby. This was on Birmingham Point, and in 1659 he was residing there. In 1662 he was again living in Milford, and two years later sold his Derby lands for two hundred pounds. He represented Milford in the General Court in 1670, and died November 26, 1672. His wife, Joan, survived him about two months, dying in January, 1673. Their eldest son, John Wheeler, was baptized

August 16, 1640, in Milford, and received from his father, in 1662, a house and several pieces of land at Oranoke, in the town of Stratford. He sold his lands in Stratford, March 21, 1664. He was among the original settlers of Woodbury, where he died May 12, 1704. He married, December 16, 1662, Sarah Sherwood, daughter of Thomas and Sarah (Seabrook) Sherwood, who was in Stratford in 1639, and the latter a daughter of Robert Seabrook. Thomas Wheeler, eldest son of John and Sarah Wheeler, was born May 2, 1673, lived in Woodbury, where he was killed by a falling tree, March 2, 1728. He married, August 20, 1701, Sarah Stiles, baptized May, 1683, daughter of Benjamin and Elizabeth (Rogers) Stiles, of Woodbury. Their second son, Lemuel Wheeler, baptized in January, 1711, in Woodbury, died there, in 1782. He married, August 14, 1729, Mehitable Bronson, born December 20, 1707, daughter of Ebenezer and Mary (Munn) Bronson, of Woodbury. Their eldest child was Obadiah Wheeler, born June 27, 1730, in Woodbury, and married, March 25, 1756, Mary Manville, who was born March 30, 1737, in that town, daughter of Nicholas and Mary Manville. Their fourth son, Job Wheeler, was born February 12, 1767, in Woodbury, and married, February 11, 1789, Mary Mallory, born July 31, 1770, daughter of Gideon and Olive Mallory. They were the parents of Almira Wheeler, who became the wife of Amos Harlow Hotchkiss, as noted. Marilla Hotchkiss, their daughter, was born March 15, 1812, and died May 29, 1848. She married, November 17, 1833, Isaac George Smith, and they were the parents of Mary Jane Smith, who became the wife of George Washington Page. Mr. and Mrs. Page were the parents of three sons, of further mention on following pages.





De Witt Page

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PAGE, DeWITT,

**Head of Great Manufactory.**

DeWitt Page, president of the New Departure Manufacturing Company of Bristol and Hartford, is the eldest son of George Washington and Mary Jane (Smith) Page. He was born in Meriden, Connecticut, April 26, 1869, and received an elementary education in the public schools of his native town. The untimely death of his father necessitated that he leave school at an early age, and he became a clerk in a clothing store, continuing in that and similar employment until his removal to Bristol, Connecticut, in his twenty-third year. At that time he began his connection with the New Departure Manufacturing Company, of which he is now the head. This corporation was established twenty-nine years ago and was originally the New Departure Bell Company. In 1893 there were only about thirty employees and the floor space occupied by the plant covered a very small area. Now (1919), there are more than four thousand employees and the acres of floor space of the factory buildings constitute one of the largest plants in New England. Mr. Page's first duties with the company were those of an assistant in the office. Through his indomitable ambition and ability, he worked his way through the various positions of shipping clerk, paymaster, advertising manager, purchasing agent, secretary, sales manager, assistant general manager, and ultimately to the office of president and general manager, which position he now holds. Even previous to his coming to the presidency of the company, he was an officer and director, whose counsel was followed in many important developments. It was he who proposed the change which eliminated the policy of marketing the company's output through

a selling agent. When this change occurred, and Mr. Page was made manager of sales, the business of the company grew rapidly and has continued to show an increase each succeeding year.

His personality stamps itself on the minds and memories of those with whom he comes in contact. He has the happy faculty of analysis, a quality so essential to a successful executive. He looks upon all the men in his employ as the members of one large family, who are engaged together, each working in cooperation with the other. He believes with Thomas Edward Wilson who states, "The door of my office is never closed. The humblest laborer is as welcome as the highest official. I never know which visitor has a real message for me." In connection with the New Departure plant, there are many evidences of the interest of the officials in the welfare of their employees. A factory hospital, thoroughly equipped, with physician and nurse in attendance, is a feature of the plant. A day nursery is provided for the convenience of mothers who are employed during the day and who have small children to be taken care of. The plant also has its own fire department, a Mutual Relief Association, band; "Safety First" work, Health Protective League, etc. A rather novel idea, not often found, is a hotel-club house maintained for single men alone, or for those married men whose families have not yet become residents of the town, where they have pleasant quarters, and all the comforts of a well-ordered home. A semi-monthly paper, the "New Departure News," is edited by the men and officers of the company, and contains interesting news occurring at the plant and many special articles which bear helpful information for all. All of this serves to bring the employees and the heads of the plant closer together, with the ine-

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vitable result of mutual advantage. The New Departure Company has had about seven hundred of their "boys" either in camp or in the great World War overseas, and one of the pleasant features of the company's magazine is that devoted to the replies of the boys to letters written to them by Mr. Page. In spite of the heavy demands upon his time, Mr. Page wrote cheering letters to these lads, and the tone and nature of their replies indicates the appreciation felt by them.

Mr. Page is a Republican in politics, intensely interested in all that pertains to the welfare of the town, and active in his support of all worthy enterprises making for a better Bristol. He is a man of high integrity, an acknowledged leader and conscientious citizen. He is an enthusiast of outdoor life and often finds needed recreation from his arduous duties in golfing, hunting or fishing. Mr. Page is a director of the Bristol National Bank and the General Motors Corporation. He is a member of the Hartford Club, the Hartford Golf Club, Bristol Club, Bristol Gun Club, Waterbury Country Club, Flint County Club, Toledo Club, Detroit Athletic Club, American Fish and Game Club of Quebec, Canada, and other organizations.

Mr. Page married, October 8, 1895, May Rockwell, born May 20, 1871, daughter of Leander Rockwell, of Morris, Illinois. They reside in a beautiful home on the outskirts of Bristol.

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### PAGE, Ralph Emerson,

#### **Business Man.**

Ralph E. Page, second son of George Washington and Mary Jane (Smith) Page, was born May 13, 1871, in Meriden, Connecticut.

He attended the Burritt School of

New Britain, and the public schools of Litchfield, Connecticut; subsequently he pursued a course at the Huntsinger Business College of Hartford. At an early age he entered upon a business career, as clerk with the hardware firm of Tracy, Tarbox & Robinson, of Hartford. He was later in the employ of the Storrs & Candee Company and The Francis Company, the latter firm being one of the largest retail hardware stores in the city of Hartford at that time. In 1900 Mr. Page entered the hardware business for himself and has met with marked success. The Ralph E. Page Hardware Company is one of the largest in the city, doing a general wholesale and retail business. He is a member of the Connecticut Hardware Association, and has also served as director of that organization. At different times he has served as president of the Hardware Club, of which he is now a member. He is also a member of the Hartford Chamber of Commerce, the Young Men's Christian Association, the Kiwanis Club, the Hartford Automobile Club, the City Club, Hartford Golf Club, Shuttle Meadow Club of New Britain, Madison Country Club, and the Coventry Fish and Game Club. Fraternally he is a thirty-second degree Mason, member of Hartford Lodge, No. 88, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons; Wolcott Council, No. 1, Royal Arch Masons; Pythagoras Chapter, No. 17, Royal and Select Masters; Washington Commandery, No. 1, Knights Templar; Sphinx Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. He is a Republican in his political faith.

Mr. Page married, September 9, 1896, May Dickinson, daughter of George K. and Emily (Howard) Dickinson, and they are members of the Trinity Episcopal Church of Hartford.



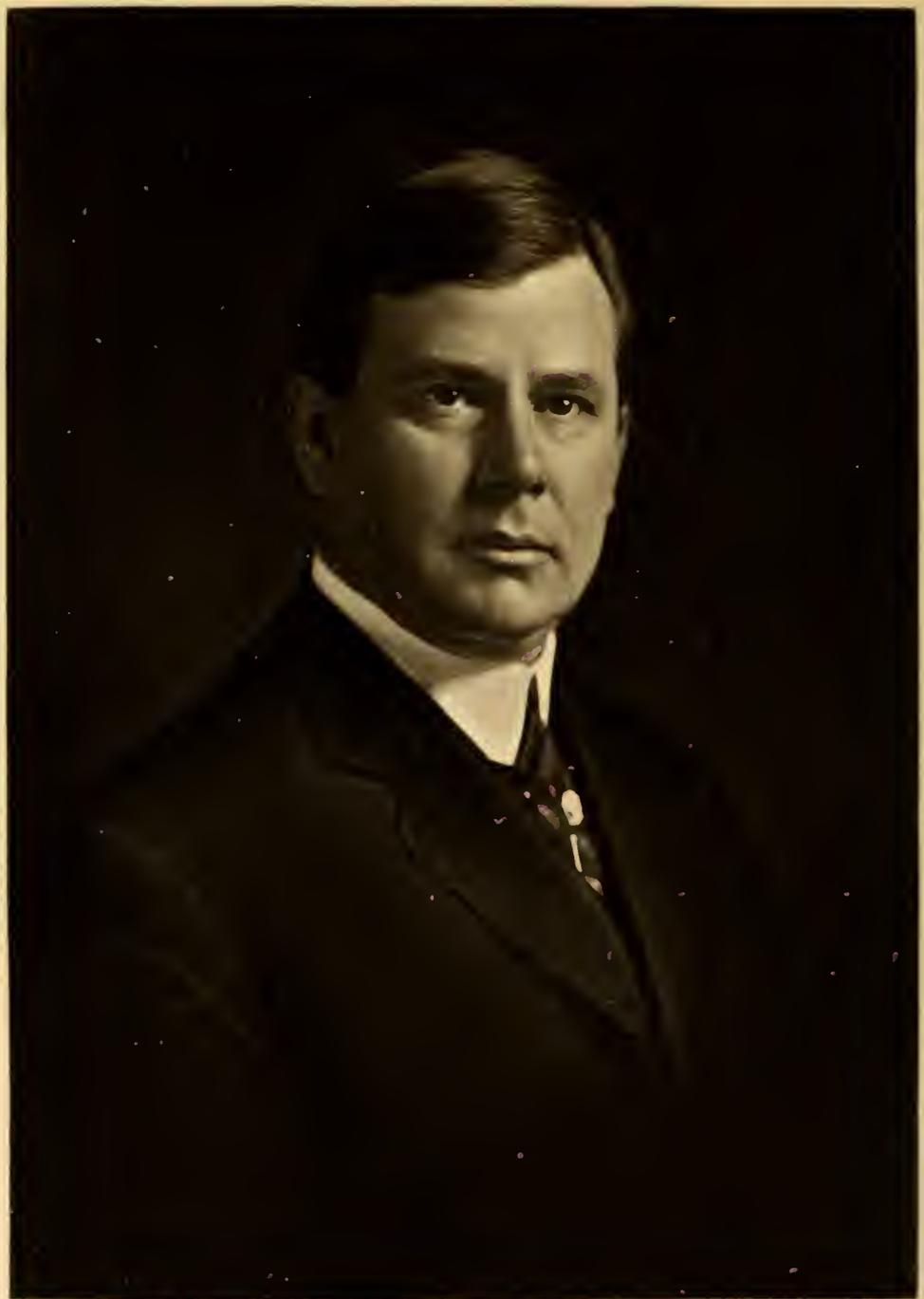
*See also the History of...*

*Eng. By E. Williams & Co. NY*

Ralph E Page







The American Historical Society

Photo by J. H. Williams & Co. N.Y.

Portrait of  
Robert A. Page

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### PAGE, Bertrand A.,

#### **Travelers' Insurance Company Official.**

Bertrand A. Page, third son and youngest child of George Washington and Mary Jane (Smith) Page, was born May 11, 1873, in Yalesville, Connecticut. Mr. Page is a vice-president of the Travelers' Insurance Company of Hartford, Connecticut, the city which has been aptly named "The Insurance City of America." He has acquired his present official position through his own industry and perseverance, the essential qualities of a man who desires to attain success in his work.

His elementary education was obtained in the schools of Yalesville, the Wethersfield Academy, and the Hartford Public High School. Mr. Page entered the employ of the Travelers' Insurance Company in the ticket department, which at that time was under the supervision of the late A. L. Hunt. This was in 1888, and it was not long, a matter of six years, when the fact was evident that other and higher responsibilities were ahead of him. In 1894 Mr. Page was placed in charge of the audit department. He was made assistant secretary of the accident department in 1901, and department secretary in 1904. The latter position Mr. Page held for eight years, or until 1912, when he was raised to his present position as vice-president. He is a member of the Asylum Hill Congregational Church, the Farmington Country Club, the Hartford Club, the Hartford Golf Club, the Thuttle Meadow Club, Madison Country Club, and the Connecticut Historical Society.

Mr. Page married, October 27, 1898, Cecile Somerset Whitney, daughter of George and Mary Jane (Jones) Whitney, of Bermuda and Snow Hill, Maryland. They have two children: Nelson Whitney, born October 9, 1899, who is a student at the Choate School, and Janet Hotchkiss, born June 14, 1908.

### CHASE, Warren Doty,

#### **Lawyer, Manufacturer.**

The Chase family, represented in the present generation by Warren Doty Chase, lawyer and manufacturer of Hartford, is said to be of Norman descent. In old English records it is spelled Chace and Chase. In the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries it was spelled Chase, and as early as 1326 families by the name of Chase resided in Suffolk. The surname Chase is derived from the French "chasser," to hunt, and the family has been prominent in England since the first use of surnames. The seat of the family in England was at Chesham, in Buckinghamshire, through which runs a rapidly flowing river called the Chess, whence the name of the town. Here stands the old Manor House with remnants of a Catholic family chapel in it.

William Chase, the first American ancestor of the line described in this article, was born in England in 1595, and came to Boston in 1630 with Governor Winthrop. He is said to have descended from Thomas Chase, of Chesham, the first of the family recorded in the Chesham Parish register. Among the children of Thomas Chase recorded in said register are Richard, baptized August 3, 1542, and William, born in the reign of Queen Mary, presumably in 1553, as another child, Christian, was also born afterwards in the same reign.

This son, William, is believed to have been the grandfather of the first American William, who in that case was the cousin of Thomas and Aquila Chase, brothers, the American settlers in Hampton, Massachusetts, in 1636 to 1640. Thomas and Aquila Chase descended from the original Thomas Chase, of Chesham, through the latter's son Thomas, who was the father of the first Aquila Chase. This is the

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only family of Chases in England known to have furnished American settlers.

William Chase settled in Roxbury, Massachusetts, where he became a member of the First Church. The record of Rev. John Eliot, the Indian apostle, and pastor of this church, has the following entry: "William Chase, he came with the first company in 1630; he brought one child, his son. He later had a daughter, which they named Mary, born about the middle of the 3rd month, 1637, after which date he removed to Scituate, but went with a company who made a new plantation at Yarmouth." In 1634 William Chase was made a freeman at Boston; in 1639 he was constable at Yarmouth, Massachusetts; in 1643 his name, as well as that of his son, was on the list of males able to bear arms, between the ages of sixteen and sixty; in 1645 he served in Myles Standish's company that went to the banks opposite Providence in the campaign against the Narragansett Indians. The children of William Chase and his wife, Mary, were: William, born about 1622 in England; Mary, born May, 1637, in Roxbury, died young; Mary, born in 1639, in Yarmouth; Benjamin, mentioned below. His will was dated May 4, 1659, and proved May 13, 1659, and the court ordered Robert Dennis to divide the estate as he ordered. Benjamin, his son, received two-thirds and William, the eldest son, received the third part. In October, 1659, his widow Mary died.

Benjamin Chase, second son of William Chase, was born 1639-40, in Yarmouth, Massachusetts, where he was baptized, April 18, 1652. In 1674 he settled in Portsmouth, Rhode Island, where he was admitted a freeman in that year. In 1685 he removed to Freetown, Massachusetts, where he continued to reside until his death, which occurred between September 16, 1730, and July 20, 1731. In

the year of his settlement in Freetown he served as selectman. He was constable in 1688, assessor in 1691, and he seems to have dealt extensively in lands, as his name appears frequently on deeds. One tract which he owned extended four miles from the Assonet river. He married in Portsmouth, Phillippa Sherman, born October 1, 1652, in that town, daughter of Philip and Sarah (Odding) Sherman, a descendant of an old family which has been traced several generations in England.

Philip Sherman was born February 5, 1610, in Dedham, England, and died in March, 1687, in Portsmouth, Rhode Island. At the age of twenty-two years he came to America, located in Roxbury, Massachusetts, where he was made a freeman, May 14, 1634. The next year he returned to England, but was again in Roxbury in November, 1637. In 1636 he was one of the purchasers of the island of Aquidneck, now Rhode Island, and became secretary under Governor William Coddington, in 1639. In 1634 he married Sarah Odding, step-daughter of John Porter, of Roxbury, whose wife, Mary, was the widow Odding, at the time of her marriage to Porter. It was their fifth daughter, Phillippa, who became the wife of Benjamin Chase.

Benjamin (2) Chase, the eldest son of Benjamin (1) Chase, was born in 1682, in Freetown. He married, June 23, 1703, in Taunton, Mercy Simmons, daughter of John and Mary (Peabody) Simmons, and a great-granddaughter of John and Priscilla Alden of the "Mayflower," as appears below. John Simmons was a grandson of Moses Simonson or Simons, who was a native of Leyden, Holland. He came to Plymouth in 1621 in the ship "Fortune" and settled at Duxbury. His father had been a communicant of the Dutch church at Leyden, and Moses being one

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of the "purchasers" was entitled to admission to the Plymouth church, where his children were baptized. He was made a freeman in 1634; served as juryman in 1637; and received a grant of land in 1638. He was the father of Moses Simmons, who lived in Duxbury, and there died in 1689. The latter Moses had a wife, Sarah, and they were the parents of John Simmons, who married, November 16, 1669, Mercy Peabody. She was born January 2, 1649, and died in 1728. She was a daughter of William Peabody, who lived in Little Compton, Rhode Island. William Peabody was born in 1620, and died September 13, 1707, son of John and Isabel Peabody. His wife, Elizabeth (Alden) Peabody, born in Plymouth, between 1623 and 1625, was a daughter of John and Priscilla (Mullins) Alden, of the Mayflower Colony. The house in which he dwelt was recently in a good state of preservation, as well as his gravestone, and that of his wife, in the old cemetery there.

Oliver Chase, second son of Benjamin (2) and Mercy (Simmons) Chase, was born September 22, 1709, in Freetown, and subsequently removed to Swansea, Massachusetts, where he married Priscilla Round, October 24, 1729. The children of Oliver and Priscilla Chase were as follows: David, mentioned below; Oliver, born March 5, 1733; Mary, May 6, 1735; Freelove, June 3, 1738; and Samuel, June 15, 1741. The foregoing facts about the marriage of Oliver and Priscilla Chase are found in the Swansea public records.

For the last seventy-five years there has been a supposed missing link in the family line at this point, but the mystery has now been solved and the line established by the discovery that years ago a mistake was made which has been handed down to the present time in identifying

the Oliver Chase who married Elizabeth Cleveland in Bristol, Rhode Island, on March 22, 1735. The Cleveland Genealogy, the New England Genealogical Register, and the "Descendants of William Chase who came to America in 1630 and died in Yarmouth, Massachusetts, May, 1659," published in Washington, D. C., in 1886, all embalmed the error and made it impossible, while assuming the correctness of the statement, to ascertain what caused the break in the line now established.

This error was in claiming that the husband of Elizabeth Cleveland, born in 1715, in Bristol, Rhode Island, was Oliver Chase, of Freetown, Massachusetts, who was born there in 1709, as above stated. It has now been discovered that the Oliver Chase who married Elizabeth Cleveland was born in Bristol, Rhode Island, about 1715-16, and his birth and that of Elizabeth Cleveland are both recorded in Westerly, Rhode Island, as printed by the State historian, showing beyond all doubt that the Oliver Chase who married Elizabeth Cleveland was not the one born in Freetown in 1709, and thereby permitting the establishment of the present line in accordance with the family records as to dates and names which heretofore have been inexplicable because of the mistake above set forth.

David Chase, eldest son of Oliver and Priscilla Chase, born September 20, 1730, in Swansea, was married there, August 5, 1756, to Susanna Pierce, of Rehoboth, by Elder Russell Mason, according to the Swansea Quaker and town records. They afterwards lived in Rehoboth. David Chase and his wife, with their two sons, Edward and Samuel, removed to Killingly, Connecticut, in 1779, and settled near East Killingly, a short distance westerly of the present Chase Reservoir on the farm on the old Hartford and Providence turnpike now known as the Wilcox

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place and land westerly thereof running northerly to include the old homestead of Judge David Chase, below mentioned. David Chase purchased this farm from Daniel Hulet, of Killingly, for 975 pounds, the deed being recorded in Killingly Land Records in Volume 16, at page 218. David Chase died early in November, 1805, leaving his widow and the two sons before mentioned. His estate was settled in the Probate Court at Plainfield, Connecticut, the records thereof appearing in Volumes 11 and 12.

Edward Chase, son of David and Susanna (Pierce) Chase, was born in Swansea, May 31, 1757, and was married, according to the Swansea Friends' record, November 20, 1777 (by the Rehoboth Vital Records, August 25, 1778) to Chloe Bullock, of Rehoboth, who was born July 5, 1753, and died September 30, 1848. Their children, all born in Killingly, were: David, mentioned below; Daniel, October 8, 1781; Edward, February 26, 1784; Sampson, January 24, 1786; Thomas, July 19, 1789; Israel, June 15, 1794. Edward Chase died in Killingly, in April, 1842, and is buried in the old Chase family burying ground near the home of John Chase, of East Killingly. His gravestone calls him "Deacon" Edward Chase, the name by which he was commonly known.

David Chase, judge, eldest son of Edward Chase, was born November 5, 1779, died in Killingly on January 31, 1866, after a long life of distinguished service to his town and State. He was trained as a surveyor and afterwards became a lawyer. He held many public offices and represented Killingly in the State Legislature several times. As a lawyer of judicial mind, clear judgment, and firm and upright principles, he was repeatedly appointed by governors of Connecticut one of the judges of the Windham County Court, which corresponded to our present

State Superior Court of general jurisdiction. It was largely through Judge Chase's efforts that the town of Killingly was made a separate probate district; and as a recognition of these services he was chosen as Killingly's first probate judge and held the office for two terms. In his younger days Judge Chase was active in military circles, serving as lieutenant and afterwards during the trying Embargo Period preceding the War of 1812, as captain of the Fourth Company of the Eleventh Regiment.

Judge Chase on August 29, 1803, married Alma, known as Amy, daughter of Whitney Graves, of Killingly, who fought in the Revolutionary War. She was born August 15, 1782, and died in February, 1869. Their children were: Roxana, born July 29, 1804, married Uriah Coman, and lived at Painesville, Ohio; Chloe, born August 1, 1805, married Turner Miller, and lived at Olneyville, Rhode Island; Alvia, born October 19, 1807, lived in Killingly, a surveyor; Giles, mentioned below; Lewis, born January 26, 1813, lived in Killingly; Amilda, born April 6, 1815, died in early childhood; Esther, born August 25, 1817, married William Mason, and lived at Providence, Rhode Island; Alma A., born April 8, 1822, married William Gleason, and lived in Killingly.

Giles Chase, second son of Judge David and Alma Chase, was born August 23, 1810, in Killingly, and died there, October 28, 1902. He attended the schools of his native town, after which he learned surveying and engineering from his father. He used the instruments belonging to his father and these are still preserved in the family. As a surveyor he did much in the way of laying out plans for manufacturing plants, making surveys for roads, and later he devoted his entire attention to civil engineering. He located on a farm northeast of the one be-

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longing to his father. In 1868 he removed to Mechanicsville, Connecticut, where he resided until 1888, and then returned to his native town. In addition to his work as a surveyor, which he followed during the summer months, he was a teacher in early manhood, serving in that capacity for thirty successive winter seasons in Hopkins Mills, Rhode Island, Windham county, Connecticut, and Lackawanna county, Pennsylvania. In early life Giles Chase was identified with the old Whig party, but at the birth of the Republican party he heartily adopted its principles. He served as selectman of the town of Killingly and in various other offices.

Mr. Chase married, May 1, 1842, Orpah D. Spaulding, born September 16, 1822, died March 24, 1898, daughter of Joshua and Achsah (Mowry) Spaulding. The line of descent from her father to the immigrant ancestor was through Jacob Spaulding and his wife, Lydia (Low) Spaulding; Simeon Spaulding and his wife, Hannah (Paine) Spaulding; Jacob Spaulding and his wife, Hannah Spaulding; Edward Spaulding and his wife, Mary (Brockett) Spaulding; John Spaulding and his wife, Hannah (Hale) Spaulding; Edward Spaulding and his wife, Margaret Spaulding, who came to New England probably between 1630 and 1633. The children of Giles and Orpah D. Chase were: O'Meare G., born January 11, 1844, now living in Sterling, Connecticut; Canova M., born May 14, 1846, now living in Killingly; David, born April 3, 1848, now living in East Orange, New Jersey; Charles Dexter, mentioned below; Cassius S., born April 23, 1854, now living in Hartford, Connecticut; Emma F., born November 14, 1860, now living in Lynn, Massachusetts.

Charles Dexter Chase, fourth son of Giles and Orpah D. (Spaulding) Chase,

was born in Killingly, Connecticut, April 29, 1852. After completing his studies in the public schools of Killingly, he accompanied his parents to Mechanicsville, Connecticut, in 1868, and there learned the business of woolen manufacturing. In 1877 he went to Jefferson, Massachusetts, where he superintended a woolen mill for nine years. On January 1, 1886, he came to Killingly, Connecticut, accompanied by his family, where in company with his brothers, Cassius S. and David, he purchased the Potter woolen mill in Elmville and ran it for fourteen years on fancy cassimeres. In 1900 the partnership was dissolved and Mr. Chase purchased the Himes woolen mill in East Killingly, formerly owned by the partnership. This business was continued by Mr. Chase until the fall of 1916, when he sold the property to the David and Brown Woolen Company, remaining as manager until November 1, 1918. For seventeen years Mr. Chase has also been the president of The Chestnut Hill Reservoir Company, which owns the large reservoir system at East Killingly. For a number of years he was a trustee of the Windham County Savings Bank, and served for several terms as selectman of the town. He is a member of Moriah Lodge, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, and a member of Columbian Commandery, Knights Templar, of Norwich.

Mr. Chase married, June 28, 1877, Eliza J. Doty, born in Milford, Massachusetts, November 23, 1850, daughter of Nathan and Huldah (Carpenter) Doty. Children: Warren Doty, mentioned below; Marion E.; Charles E., deceased; Harrie S., deceased; Herbert G.; A. Blanche; Olive C., deceased, and Orpah, twins.

Warren Doty Chase, eldest son of Charles Dexter and Eliza J. (Doty) Chase, was born in Holden, Massachusetts, April 15, 1878. On January 1, 1886, he went

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with his parents to Killingly, Connecticut. He attended the public schools in the vicinity of his home and was graduated from the Killingly High School in 1895. In the same year he founded the Killingly High School Alumni Association, of which he is an ex-president. The next year he spent in his father's mills studying the woolen manufacturing business. In 1896 he went to California and entered Leland Stanford Junior University and remained for two years, taking as his major subject Economics as a preparation for a career in the woolen business. After leaving the University, he entered the employ of Catton, Bell & Company in San Francisco, California, and learned the grading and sorting of wool. Upon his return to Killingly, Connecticut, in 1899, during a slack period in the woolen business, he became a reporter on the "Windham County Transcript," for which he had been a local correspondent in his high school days. This work brought him in contact with Judge Harry E. Back, who came to Killingly during Mr. Chase's absence in California, and the friendship formed led Mr. Chase to give up for the time being his business aims and to take up the study of law in Judge Back's office. During this period he was very active in educational, military and political matters. He was a member of Company F of the old Third Regiment and served as regimental clerk for two years. On January 1, 1903, he entered the law office of Edward D. Robbins in Hartford, Connecticut, to complete his studies, and was admitted to the bar in June of that year. He remained with Mr. Robbins until July 1, 1906, when he opened his own law office and at the same time he became treasurer of the former Rowe Calk Company. On April 1, 1907, he joined the legal staff of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad Com-

pany in New Haven as assistant attorney, giving particular attention to corporate organization and interstate commerce matters. In the fall of 1909 Mr. Chase's business interests became so large as to require all his time in Hartford and he again opened a law office in Hartford and handled his business affairs there. On January 1, 1918, Mr. Chase discontinued his office in Hartford to give all his time to business, and although still living in Hartford, he is found daily at the Plantsville, Southington, Connecticut, office of The Rowe Calk Company, of which he is president and general manager. He is also president, treasurer and general manager of the Diamond Chain Company, of York, Pennsylvania, and vice-president and a director of The E. Horton & Son Company, of Windsor Locks, Connecticut. For many years he was secretary and treasurer and a director of The Chestnut Hill Reservoir Company of Killingly, Connecticut, which he reorganized under a special legislative act in 1901. He is a member of Moriah Lodge, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons; Columbia Commandery, Knights Templar; Connecticut Consistory, Supreme Princes of the Royal Secret; and Sphinx Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine.

Mr. Chase married, September 1, 1906, Elizabeth Ward, daughter of the Rev. Charles W. Ward, of New Jersey, and granddaughter of Commander James Harmon Ward, of Hartford, the first Union naval commander killed in the Civil War, and for whom the United States named the destroyer "Ward," launched at San Francisco on June 2, 1918, and great-granddaughter of Colonel James Ward, who was largely identified with Hartford's early life. Mrs. Chase is a direct descendant of Andrew Ward, who, curiously enough, came to New England in 1630, with Governor Winthrop, on the same

ship with Mr. Chase's pioneer ancestor, William Chase. Children: Charles Ward, born February 28, 1908, and Warren Doty, Jr., born June 8, 1913. Mr. and Mrs. Chase are Episcopalians.

The Doty family, from which Mr. Chase is descended through his mother, Eliza J. (Doty) Chase, is also one of the oldest in New England, having been founded by a "Mayflower" passenger. This name has various spellings in early records, but the one most used is that found in this article.

Edward Doten was a London youth who came over in the "Mayflower" as an apprentice of Stephen Hopkins. The first account we have of him is in Cape Cod harbor, where he signed the cabin contract. After the first winter the next allusion found to him is when he fought a duel in single combat with sword and dagger with Edward Lister, both being wounded, the one in the hand, and the other in the thigh. This was the first duel fought in New England between white men. In 1624 the people requested the Governor to set off land, and Edward Doten received his share on what is now Watson's hill. In 1627 there was another allotment "to heads of families, and to young men of prudence," and Edward was given a share under this designation, though unmarried, which shows him to have gained the confidence of the Governor. He was a private in the militia, and lived in the towns of Plymouth, High Cliff, Plain Dealing, which is the name Theodore Roosevelt adopted for his Virginia country place. Edward Doten died August 24, 1655, and his will bears date May 20 that year. He married Faith, daughter of Thurston and Faith Clarke, January 6, 1634. She was born in 1619, in Ipswich, England. Her parents came to Plymouth in 1634.

The fifth son of Edward Doten was

Joseph Doty, born April 29, 1631, in Plymouth, who was one of the original purchasers of Rochester, Massachusetts, where he settled about 1683, and spent the remainder of his life. He married, about 1674, in Plymouth, Elizabeth Warren, born there September 5, 1654, daughter of Nathaniel and Sarah (Walker) Warren, granddaughter of Richard Warren, of the Mayflower Colony.

They were the parents of Ellis Doty, born April 16, 1677, in Sandwich, Massachusetts, who lived in Rochester with his wife Ellinor.

Their son, Barnabas Doty, was born May 17, 1707, in Rochester, and died there June 29, 1759, when his estate was administered by his widow and her second husband. He married, October 24, 1729, Sarah Turner, born August 6, 1711, in Rochester, daughter of Thomas and Hannah (Jackson) Turner.

Their son, Barnabas Doty, born in September, 1738, in Rochester, lived there until the spring of 1792, when he settled in Montpelier, Vermont, where he died January 26, 1807. He purchased two lots there, containing three hundred and ten acres for one hundred pounds. Barnabas Doty performed much service at various times in the Revolutionary army. He was a sergeant in Captain Seth Briggs' company, serving four days on the Lexington Alarm. Subsequently he was first lieutenant in Captain Jabez Cottles' (Tenth) company, Colonel Sprout's (Plymouth County) regiment, serving fifteen days. The company marched under the command of Lieutenant Doty to Frogland Ferry, Rhode Island, on the alarm of December 8, 1776. His commission bore date of May 9, of that year. Under the same commanders he served May 6 and 7, 1778, on an alarm at Dartmouth. He commanded a company in Colonel Sprout's regiment from Septem-

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ber 5 to 11, 1778, serving six days on a Dartmouth alarm, also from September 13 to 17, same year, on an alarm at Falmouth. He was commander of the Tenth Company in the Fourth Plymouth County Regiment, commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel White, from July 30 to August 8, 1780, nine days, on an alarm at Rhode Island. In 1794 Barnabas Doty was made captain of the First Militia Company at Montpelier, about six months after its organization. He was treasurer of the town in 1793-94-95, selectman 1794-95, and was appointed in 1796 on a committee to fix the site of public buildings in Montpelier. A man of sound judgment and executive ability, he was long active and useful in civil affairs.

He married, December 24, 1767, in Rochester, Catherine Freeman, baptized there September 9, 1744, daughter of Isaac and Deborah (Foster) Freeman, a descendant of Edmund Freeman, who was born in England in 1590, and came in the ship "Abigail" in July, 1635, with his wife, Elizabeth, and several children, settling in that year in Lynn, Massachusetts.

Their third son, Nathan Doty, born July 18, 1776, in Rochester, was eighteen years old, when the family removed to Montpelier, where he died August 25, 1813. He was captain of the Washington Artillery Company of Montpelier, and a Mason of high degree. He married there, September 15, 1802, Polly Thompson, born August 2, 1783, in Holden, Massachusetts, daughter of Phineas and Azubah (Stephens) Thompson, died September 4, 1851, in Milford, Massachusetts.

Their youngest child, Nathan Doty, was born March 14, 1814, in Montpelier, nearly seven months after the death of his father. He lived in Milford, Massachusetts, and Killingly, Connecticut. He married Huldah Carpenter, born Decem-

ber 10, 1816, and was the father of Eliza J. Doty, who became the wife of Charles Dexter Chase, as previously noted.

### DEMING, Edward,

#### **Manufacturer.**

Edward Deming, the energetic and capable secretary and treasurer of the L. T. Frisbie Company, was born December 12, 1853, at Berlin, Connecticut. He is a son of Edward Augustus and Betsey M. (Moss or Morse) Deming, and traces his ancestry to colonial days, not alone in the Deming line, but through many other lines of descent, extending back to the very beginning of Connecticut history, having in his possession a deed of one of his ancestors, recorded in 1708. In his lineage we find such well known names as that of Richard Treat, Josiah Gilbert, Josiah Churchill, Nathaniel Foote, John Norton and others, who proved their worth as sturdy pioneers, and intelligent and faithful public officials who contributed their share in laying the foundation of our civil government. Still other ancestors distinguished themselves for valor and loyalty on the field of battle and there were not a few who in the less conspicuous walks of life, by either their industry and thrift, or their talent for organization, contributed with the material upbuilding of the various communities in which they dwelt, and by their upright lives and close adherence to the highest religious and moral ideals of their times helped to stamp upon Connecticut the impress of their splendid qualities that we have come to regard as typical of the people of New England.

(1) Among the early settlers of Wethersfield we find the name of John Deming. He was undoubtedly of English birth, but where he was born and when, researches thus far made have failed to

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disclose; nor do we know the dates of his marriage and death. His will was proved November 21, 1705, but as he did not participate in the allotment of public land, which was made in 1695, it may be fairly assumed that he died prior to that date. His homestead, comprising a house, barn and five acres of land, was recorded in 1641. The previous year a lot had been laid out to him in what is now Glastonbury, but apparently he never became a resident there. He also owned land in Eastbury. His name appears in the famous charter from King Charles as one of the nineteen grantees of the lands in Connecticut. His name appears on a list of freemen in 1669. He became a man of distinction in the town, where he was one of the few who received the prefix of "Mr." He served as jurymen and constable and represented the town at many sessions of the General Court between 1645 and 1667. His will, which has been preserved, indicates that John Deming was a man of piety, devoted to his family and friends, and among the latter he numbered many of the best men of his day. The references to his tools and shop show that he was a mechanic as well as a husbandman. From the land records and his bequests we can only conclude that he was a man of great industry, thrift and prudence. He married, about 1637, Honor, baptized March 19, 1615-16, a daughter of Richard Treat. She and her father were born in Pilminster, parish of Trull, Somerset, England. The date of Richard Treat's birth was 1584. He died in Wethersfield prior to March 3, 1669-70, the date on which his estate was inventoried. On April 27, 1615, he married Alice, a daughter of Hugh Gaylard. She was baptized May 10, 1594, her name being then spelled Gaylaud.

Richard Treat was the son of Robert

and Honora or Honour Trott, grandson of Richard and Joanna Tratt. He was baptized under the name of Trott, married under the name of Trett, and his children were baptized as Trott and Tratt. The name of Treat is first found in 1647. Such variations in the spelling of the family names were almost the rule in those days. Richard Treat and his wife came to America at an early day. His name first appears in 1641, when land was entered in his name, then spelled Trat. He was a juror in Wethersfield, June 15, 1643. Like his son-in-law, John Deming, he was one of the prominent men in the community, being addressed as "Mr." He is named as one of the patentees in the charter granted by King Charles II. Richard Treat served as deputy to the General Court from 1644 to 1658 and served on many important committees. He also held the office of selectman. He was a member of Governor Winthrop's Council, December 17, 1663, and July 1, 1664. He became possessed of considerable land.

(II) Jonathan Deming, son of John and Honor (Treat) Deming, was born in 1639, and died January 8, 1700. He married, December 25, 1673, Elizabeth, born March 28, 1654, and died March 8, 1714. She was a daughter of Josiah and Elizabeth Gilbert. On October 14, 1684, Josiah Gilbert testified that he was fifty-six years old. He died in that year. He was a resident of Nayang, now known as Glastonbury, but then a part of Wethersfield. He served as lister there in 1665, was constable, surveyor, and acquired land by allotment and purchase.

(III) Jacob Deming, son of Jonathan and Elizabeth (Gilbert) Deming, was born December 20, 1689, and died April 2, 1771. He married Dinah, a daughter of Joseph and Mary Churchill, of Farmington. She died October 3, 1751, at

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the age of seventy. He owned land in Wethersfield, Rocky Hill and Newington. He removed from Wethersfield to Farmington some time between 1711 and 1713. He was a member of the Farmington church in 1716-17. From 1741 to 1747 he is called a resident of Kensington. Sergeant Joseph Churchill was born in Wethersfield, December 7, 1649, and died April 1, 1699. On May 13, 1674, he married Mary ——. In 1680 he was a surveyor, later in 1683 and 1695; collector of taxes in 1684; constable in 1689; selectman in 1697, 1698 until his death. He is referred to in the records as "Sergeant." His father, Josiah Churchill, or Churchell, as he spelled the name, is first on record in connection with his marriage in 1638 to Elizabeth Foote, born in England about 1616, and died in Wethersfield, September 8, 1700. She was a daughter of Nathaniel Foote. His homestead is recorded in April, 1641, in Wethersfield. He was prominent in town affairs, serving as juror many times, was constable in 1657 and 1670, and surveyor in 1666 and 1673. Nathaniel Foote was born in England in 1593, and came to America with his wife, Elizabeth, a sister of John Deming, whom he married in England about 1615. Nathaniel Foote was probably one of the ten "adventurers" who first settled in Wethersfield. He was the largest holder of the so-called "Adventurers lands." He was deputy to the General Court in 1641-42 and 44. He died in 1654. His widow married (second) Thomas Welles, afterwards Governor of the State, and died July 28, 1683.

(IV) Moses Deming, son of Jacob and Dinah (Churchill) Deming, was born September 8, 1720, in Farmington, and died January 16, 1795, in Berlin, Connecticut. In 1746 he married Sarah Chloe Norton, born June 5, 1726, and died December 25, 1809, a daughter of John and Ann (Thompson) Norton. They were early

members of the Berlin church. Later they were members of the Kensington church, and apparently residents of Farmington. John Norton was born in Farmington in 1684, married, May 6, 1708, Anne Thompson. His father, John Norton, was born in Branford, Connecticut, May 24, 1651, and died in Farmington, April 25, 1725. He married there Ruth Moore, a daughter of Deacon Isaac and Ruth (Stanley) Moore. He was deputy to the General Court in 1680-81-82. His father, John Norton, was born about 1622, probably in London, son of Richard and Ellen (Rowley) Norton. His name first appears in New England in the records of Branford, under date of July 7, 1646, when he was listed among those to whom lands were allotted. He removed to Hartford, about 1659. Prior to that date he was one of the proprietors of the town of Farmington, and his son Samuel's birth is recorded there May 30, 1659. He was made a freeman at Hartford, May 21, 1664. He married for his third wife Elizabeth Clark, who died November 8, 1702. He died November 5, 1709.

(V) Captain Seth Deming, son of Moses and Sarah Chloe (Norton) Deming, was born May 28, 1748, in Berlin, Connecticut, and died March 11, 1827. On June 11, 1777, he married Hannah Gilbert, born April 7, 1758, and died February 9, 1838, a daughter of Ebenezer and Hannah (Miller) Gilbert. Seth Deming and wife were prominent members of the church in Berlin. He served in the Revolution as lieutenant, and later as captain in the Fifth Regiment, Light Horse Cavalry. He was also called out in the New Haven Alarm in 1779, serving as captain under Lieutenant-Colonel Sabin.

(VI) Seth (2) Deming, son of Captain Seth (1) and Hannah (Gilbert) Deming, was born March 28, 1781. He was drowned in Lake Erie, when returning

from the West, August 12, 1845. On January 29, 1804, he married Sophia, a daughter of Colonel Joseph and Rhoda (Parsons) Galpin, remarkable for her goodness and intelligence, and "great personal beauty and even in extreme old age." She was born September 4, 1783, and died February 23, 1876. For a time before his death Seth Deming resided in Westfield, New York. Joseph Galpin is mentioned in Revolutionary War records as having served in Colonel Hinman's regiment, discharged September 1, 1775.

(VII) Edward Augustus Deming, son of Seth (2) and Sophia (Galpin) Deming, was born March 13, 1805, in Berlin, and died June 15, 1896, in Cromwell, Connecticut, at the home of his daughter. When a young man he traveled South and West. He bought a prairie farm and built a log house at La Harpe, Illinois. He built the first frame house in La Harpe, where he lived until the death of his wife. He married (first) in 1834, Ann Ashley Day, of New York. He married (second) June 10, 1850, Betsey M. Moss, or Morse, born January 12, 1815, daughter of John and Betsey (Fenn) Moss, or Morse. Mr. Deming was a farmer by occupation. For many years he was a member of the Berlin Congregational Church, and was a member of the militia. Of a genial disposition, he combined in his character New England thrift, integrity, and sterling Christian principles. He was active and in command of all his faculties to the age of ninety-one years.

(VIII) Edward Deming, son of Edward Augustus and Betsey M. (Moss or Morse) Deming, spent his early years in his native town of Berlin, where he attended the local public school, and then the Hartford High School from which he was graduated in the class of 1873. Upon completing his studies in the latter institutions, Mr. Deming began his business

career in a clerical position with the firm of Gridley & Frisbie, manufacturers of soaps and dealers in tallow and hides. The association thus begun has always continued, the membership in the firm changing from time to time. Mr. Deming was himself admitted to the firm in the year 1899, with the offices of secretary and treasurer, which offices he still holds. It was at this time that the large concern was incorporated under its name of the L. T. Frisbie Company. Mr. Deming and members of his family are Congregationalists in religion, all his family having united with the First Church of Christ at Wethersfield, in which Mr. Deming has served as deacon. For twenty-five years Mr. Deming resided in Hartford, where he and Mrs. Deming were active members of the Windsor Avenue Congregation Church and in which he served as deacon for several terms. Mr. Deming was also a member of the City Mission Board and of the Federation of Churches of Hartford. For twelve years Mr. Deming and his family have made their home in that part of Wethersfield known as Griswoldville, and their beautiful suburban residence was built by Franklin Wolcott Griswold, father of Mrs. Deming.

On October 30, 1879, Edward Deming was united in marriage with Ella Frances Griswold, a native of Wethersfield, born September 13, 1856, a daughter of Franklin Wolcott and Emily (Adams) Griswold. Mr. and Mrs. Deming are the parents of six children:

1. Edward Adams Deming, born November 12, 1880. He is a practicing physician of Hartford, Connecticut. He was educated in the Arsenal School, the Hartford Public High School, the Sheffield Scientific School of Yale University, graduating in 1904, and at the Johns Hopkins Medical School, from which he was graduated in 1908. Following his

graduation, he served six months on a medical internship in the New York Health Department, specializing on contagious diseases; a short term at the New York Lying-In Hospital, following which eighteen months' service as interne in the Hartford Hospital. In 1910 he took up his residence and engaged in the practice of his profession in Hartford. During his college course, Dr. Deming took an active part in athletics. He won the Yale-Harvard half mile for two years, 1902-03, and in 1902 was a member of the Four Mile Relay Team, winning the championship of America. He was a member of the Federal Examining Board for the men drafted in the United States army, and is chief of the Medical Clinic of the Hartford Dispensary. He is a member of the Alpha Delta Sigma fraternity of the High School; Book and Bond (Phi Kappa Epsilon) of Yale; Pithotomy of Johns Hopkins University. His clubs are the University Club of Hartford and the Wethersfield Country Club. Dr. Deming married, September 27, 1911, at Wolfe Island, Ontario, Canada, Evelyn Mary Sarah Staley, daughter of Archibald and Sarah Anne Jane (McManus) Staley. Mrs. Deming is a niece of Mary J. McManus, the Canadian poetess. They are the parents of five children: Mary Emily, born October 1, 1912; Muriel Frances, born November 10, 1913, died November 11, 1913; Edward Griswold and Archibald Staley, twins, born October 13, 1914; Evelyn Patricia, born March 24, 1917.

2. Mabel Deming, born September 20, 1882. She attended the Hartford High School, the Lasell Seminary at Auburn-dale, Massachusetts, and the Hartford School of Religious Pedagogy. Miss Deming is superintendent of the primary department of the Griswoldville Sunday school, and actively engaged in Red Cross work.

3. Clinton Demas Deming, born Au-

gust 21, 1884. He graduated from the Hartford High School in 1903, attended Yale College, from which he was graduated in 1907, and from there went for his medical training to Johns Hopkins Medical School, graduating in 1910. At the High School he joined the Alpha Delta Sigma fraternity; Phi Kappa Epsilon (Book and Bond), of Yale, and the Pi Mu fraternity of Hopkins. He was a member of the Yale Track Team, winning third place in the broad jump at the Yale-Harvard meet. Also a member of the Hopkins Track Team, winning first place in the Hopkins-Virginia meet. After his graduation from Johns Hopkins he was made an instructor in that University, teaching for one year. The following year he entered the Hartford Hospital and served as an interne for two years. In 1913 he settled in Hartford, and began his practice. Since that year he has been a member of the surgical staff of the Hartford Hospital, and of the Home for Crippled Children. He was a member of the Federal Examining Board for the men drafted in the United States army prior to his enlistment. On July 27, 1918, Dr. Deming was commissioned a first lieutenant, Medical Corps, United States Army, and pursued a special course in brain and nerve surgery at the Army Neuro-Surgical School, in New York City, preparatory to work in France. From New York he was sent to the Medical Officers' Training Camp, Camp Greenleaf, Fort Oglethorpe, Georgia, as an instructor in Neuro-Surgery. After the armistice he was sent to General Hospital, No. 2, Fort McHenry, Maryland, to do peripheral nerve and brain surgery on the returned wounded soldiers. On May 22, 1919, he received an honorable discharge, and returned to his practice in Hartford. He married, September 14, 1916, at Gainesville, Georgia, Sadie Scales Robinson, daughter of Percy and Mattie (Pillow) Robinson.





*Fred'k Lundell.*

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She was born on the Pillow plantation near Greenwood, Mississippi, and is a direct descendant of General Gideon Pillow. She is a graduate of Brenau College (Gainesville, Georgia), and Emerson College of Oratory (Boston, Massachusetts). She is a member of the United Daughters of the Confederacy, through the lines of General Pillow, of Tennessee, and General Alfred Scales, of North Carolina; also a member of the Daughters of the American Revolution through the lines of Colonel Samuel Robinson and Captain Gideon Johnson, of Virginia, and Captain William Bethel, of North Carolina.

4. Winfred Griswold Deming, born September 25, 1887. He graduated from the Hartford High School in 1908, and from the Massachusetts Agricultural College in 1912 with the degree of B. S. He is a member of the Phi Sigma Kappa fraternity, and is now engaged in farming.

5. Dorothea Deming, born May 14, 1892. She graduated from the Hartford Public High School and the Emerson School of Oratory, and taught at the Oxford School in Hartford. From 1917 to 1919, she taught elocution and public speaking in the Lincoln High School of Hibbing, Minnesota.

6. Ella Cornelia Deming, born October 22, 1896. She attended the Wethersfield and Hartford high schools, and the Oxford School at Hartford. In 1918 she was graduated from the Bradford Academy, Bradford, Massachusetts, and entered the Boston School of Plutauthrophy, Boston, Massachusetts, in preparation for social service work.

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**SWINDELLS, Frederick,**

**Manufacturer.**

Frederick Swindells, of Rockville, Connecticut, owner of the Rock Manufactur-

ing Company, one of its most successful enterprises, comes from an English stock of great antiquity. The name, Anglo-Saxon or Danish, and so earlier than the Conquest, has always centered in Cheshire; it is traceable in common use since the reign of Henry VIII., and was borne by an officer of Colonel Bradshaw's regiment under Cromwell in 1651.

Mr. Swindells was born in Cheshire, June 21, 1848, son of Joseph and Susannah (Oldham) Swindells. Leaving school at twelve, like most of his companions, he went into the mill. In 1869 he came to America and obtained employment in a woolen mill at Beacon Falls, Connecticut, where a former English friend helped him to acquire rapidly the special points of woolen weaving. A year and a half later he left it to become a loom fixer at Mystic Bridge, Connecticut. The firm speedily saw his fitness for larger responsibilities, and six months later made him overseer of the weaving department. In 1874 he returned to England and brought back his parents, who located at Millbury, Massachusetts, and his father and mother are buried there. Upon his return from England he was appointed overseer and designer in one of the largest woolen mills in this country at that time, which is now a part of the American Woolen Company, located at Maynard, Massachusetts. In 1886 he went to Fall River to take charge of the Jesse Eddy Manufacturing Company, woolen mill, as superintendent. In 1891 he was called to Rockville, Connecticut, as superintendent of the Rock Manufacturing Company. In 1901 he was made general manager of this company, and soon began buying out the various stockholders, until at the present time he is the sole owner of the stock. This company was the first in the country to manufacture overcoating cloth for the French government when the European

War of 1914 broke out. When the United States declared war in April, 1917, he immediately offered the entire production of the mill to the government; and during the war it manufactured sufficient cloth for 500,000 army overcoats. Mr. Swindells is a member of Washington Commandery, Knights Templar, and Sphinx Temple, Mystic Shrine, of Hartford, Connecticut, and trustee of the Cyril and Julia Johnson Memorial Hospital, Stafford Springs, Connecticut.

Coming to a new country as Frederick Swindells did in 1869, without the aid of influential friends or financial backing, and by his courage, ability and business management working his way up from a weaver to the owner of a prosperous business is an achievement that is most commendable.

**SESSIONS, William Edwin,**

**Manufacturer, Financier.**

William Edwin Sessions, president of the Sessions Foundry Company and of the Sessions Clock Company, two of the large manufacturing industries in Bristol, Connecticut, and also president of the Bristol Trust Company, though the scion of one of the oldest New England families, also owes his success to his own persistent diligence and to those qualities of character without which no real success can be obtained.

(I) The first of the Sessions family in this country of whom there is record was Alexander Sessions, Seshins or Satchins, as the name was variously spelled, born in England in 1645, and in 1669 was living in Andover, Massachusetts. With his wife he was a member of the Andover church in 1688, and continued until his death. He was admitted a freeman in 1677, and was one of the proprietors of the town. He married, April 24, 1672, Elizabeth, daughter of John Spofford, of

Rowley, Massachusetts, and died in Andover, February 26, 1688-89.

(II) Samuel Sessions, fifth child of Alexander Sessions, was born March 8, 1680, in Andover, and died December 6, 1750. He owned considerable property, and this was inherited by his children upon his death. He married Mary Cox, sometimes spelled Cocks. They were the parents of six children.

(III) Samuel (2) Sessions, eldest son of Samuel (1) Sessions, was born in 1710, and died April 24, 1746. He was engaged in farming and owned extensive lands. On January 8, 1739, he married Hannah Gray, daughter of Henry Gray, of England.

(IV) John Sessions, son of Samuel (2) Sessions, was born June 9, 1742, in Boxford, and died May 1, 1820, in Westminster, Vermont. He was a prominent and influential man of his day and served in many public offices. He was a member of the Legislature of New York for several years under Governor Clinton, Sr. He married, November 17, 1763, Ann Warsley, born 1740, in Dedham, Massachusetts, died October 12, 1820.

(V) John (2) Sessions, son of John (1) Sessions, was born July 30, 1768, in Westminster, died January 25, 1852, in Lunenburg, Vermont, where he had been a farmer and highly respected citizen. He married, October 16, 1793, Lucinda Washburn, born May 14, 1770, died March 11, 1820.

(VI) Calvin Sessions, son of John (2) Sessions, was born January 10, 1799, died November 9, 1860, in Burlington, Connecticut. He was a clothier, and at one time operated a small woolen mill on his own account. On January 1, 1822, he married Lydia Beckwith, daughter of Abner and Polly (Humphrey) Beckwith. Mrs. Sessions died July 9, 1870, at Bristol, Connecticut.

(VII) John Humphrey Sessions, son of

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Calvin Sessions, was born March 17, 1828, in Burlington, and died September 10, 1899. His was a career that in the retrospect awakens pride in the hearts of his descendants. His early education was received in the public schools of his native town, and at an early age he entered upon his career in business as an employee of the A. L. & W. Winston Company, where he learned the trade of wood turning. In 1858 he entered into partnership with Henry A. Warner, under the name of Warner & Sessions, their place of business being located in the village of Polkville, a suburb of Bristol. A little later he purchased Mr. Warner's interest, and in 1859 removed his business to the center of the town of Bristol to buildings which he erected, and conducted a thriving and prosperous business. About ten years later, upon the death of his brother, Albert J. Sessions, he purchased the trunk-hardware business established by the former, and through the judicious and skillful management of Mr. Sessions the business grew to be one of the most prosperous in the manufacturing line at that time in Bristol. Subsequently two of his sons, John Henry and William Edwin, were admitted as partners and the firm name was J. H. Sessions & Sons. The next business founded by Mr. Sessions was the Sessions Foundry Company in which his son, William E. Sessions, had an active interest, and as was the case with the other business undertakings of Mr. Sessions it was a success from the outset. He was largely instrumental in founding the Bristol National Bank, and served as its first president, which office he held until his death. He was identified with several of the leading financial and industrial corporations of the city. He was president of the Bristol Water Company; an organizer and original stockholder of the Bristol Electric Light Com-

pany, holding the office of president until after it was merged with the Bristol and Plainville Tramway Company.

A public-spirited man and citizen, Mr. Sessions took a keen interest in every matter pertaining to the general welfare of his city and State. He was ever ready to give of his time, energy and finances to aid those just and worthy causes of education, temperance and religion. He was one of the most valued members of the Methodist church, which he joined in 1857, and was active in its support. He was active in securing a suitable site for the building of the church, and gave freely of his time and money towards its completion. In 1894, the congregation having grown to such an extent that a larger and more commodious church was necessary, Mr. Sessions again came to the front, and presented to the society a beautiful church, built of granite, with redstone trimmings, which is considered one of the finest Methodist churches to be found in the State. The old church, which was joined to the new, was remodelled into a chapel and Sunday school auditorium. Mr. Sessions' acts of kindness and goodness were many, but they were of the unostentatious kind. His heart was large and his mind was broad, and at his passing there was sincere and deepfelt mourning among those who had known his generosity and goodness. Of a modest and retiring disposition, not many knew of his many charitable deeds; his greatest pleasures were found in his home life and his church interests, and a large amount of credit is due to him for the advancement and prominent place held by the Methodist church to-day.

Mr. Sessions married, April 27, 1848, Emily Bunnell, daughter of Allen and Rhoda (Atwater) Bunnell, of Burlington. They were the parents of three children: John Henry, who receives special men-

tion below; Carrie Emily, born December 15, 1854; and William Edwin, who receives special mention below.

(VIII) John Henry Sessions, eldest child of John Humphrey and Emily (Bunnell) Sessions, was born February 26, 1849, in the village of Polkville, at Bristol, Connecticut, while his father was engaged in carrying on his wood turning business in that place. He passed the first twenty years of his life in his native town and there received a good education in the excellent public schools of the neighboring place, Bristol. In the year 1869 the entire family removed to the center of Bristol, and four years later Mr. Sessions was taken into partnership by his father in the latter's wood turning and trunk hardware business, the firm becoming J. H. Sessions & Son. After his father's death in 1899, Mr. Sessions became the head of the business, which flourished greatly under his able management. He shortly after admitted his son, Albert Leslie Sessions, into the firm, which retained its name of J. H. Sessions & Son. During the presidency of Mr. Sessions, and later under that of his son, the business has taken its place as one of the most important of the industries of Bristol. Mr. Sessions, as the head of the firm of J. H. Sessions & Son, was a conspicuous figure in the industrial and financial world of Bristol, and his business capacity still further enlarged his sphere of influence, and associated him with many important business concerns in that region. The Bristol Water Company, which was organized largely as the result of his father's efforts, on the death of its founder, elected Mr. Sessions' president in the elder man's place, an office which he was admirably fitted to fill, having been intimately connected with the affairs of the company from its inception, and served continuously on its board of directors

from the first. Another of his father's enterprises with which he was connected was the Bristol National Bank. This institution, which has played so important a part in the financial life of Bristol, was founded in 1875 by a group of men of which Mr. Sessions, Sr., was one, and which chose him to head the new concern as president. After his death John Henry Sessions was elected vice-president, an office which he held until his death. He was one of the incorporators of the Bristol Press Publishing Company. He was also a director of the E. N. Welch Manufacturing Company, of Forestville, Connecticut, after its reorganization. This concern was again reorganized after Mr. Sessions' death and became the Sessions Clock Company under the presidency of his brother, William Edwin Sessions.

While Mr. Sessions naturally found much of his time taken up with his manifold business interests, he was never at a loss for opportunity to aid in every movement for the advantage of the community. He was deeply interested in all that concerned the welfare of his fellow-citizens, and interested in the conduct of public affairs. He was a member of the Republican party, and worked heartily for the policies which that party has always stood for, but he never took an active part in politics as that phrase is understood, and his efforts were purely in the capacity of a private citizen. Though he consistently refused to be nominated for any elective office, a role for which his position in the community and personal popularity would have well fitted him, he did accept his appointment, in 1881, as a member of the Board of Fire Commissioners of Bristol, and held that office until his death, and from 1883 he was the secretary of the board.

Mr. Sessions was a member of the Prospect Methodist Episcopal Church,

and supported in a material way the many philanthropies and benevolences in connection therewith. He was a prominent member of the Masonic order. The personal character of Mr. Sessions was such as to command respect from all his associates and a warm and genuine affection on the part of his personal friends. Charitable and tolerant in his judgments of other men, he was unbending towards himself, and followed out the strictest code of morals and honor. He was one who, not content with a religion of profession, infused his beliefs into the daily conduct of his life in all its relations. Not a little did this appear in the ready charity with which he sought to relieve all want that came under his notice and assist worthy effort to bear its proper fruit. But though thus generous, he shunned ostentation instinctively, and from pure native modesty obeyed the precept to "let not the left hand know what the right doeth." His loss was felt keenly not merely by his immediate family and the large circle of his personal friends, which his winning traits of character had drawn about him, but by all his associates, however casual, and by the community-at-large.

Mr. Sessions married, May 19, 1869, Maria Francena Woodford, a native of West Avon, Connecticut, born September 8, 1847, a daughter of Ephraim Woodford, of that place. To them was born one son, Albert Leslie Sessions, January 5, 1872, the present head of the business of J. H. Sessions & Son. Three years after Mr. Sessions' death the company was incorporated under the same name with Albert L. Sessions as president, treasurer and general manager, and with himself, his mother and his wife stockholders and incorporators. Albert L. Sessions married, February 7, 1894, Leila Belle Beach, a daughter of Hon. Henry L. Beach, of

Bristol. They have been the parents of five children, as follows: Paul Beach, born November 19, 1895; Ruth Juliette, born May 14, 1897; John Henry, born July 12, 1898; and Judith H. and Janet M., twins, born May 21, 1901.

(VIII) William Edwin Sessions, youngest son of John Humphrey and Emily (Bunnell) Sessions, was born February 18, 1857, in the village of Polkville, in Bristol, Connecticut, and his entire life has been spent in that city. His early education was received there, and at the Hartford Public High School, from which he was graduated in 1876. He was early attracted to a business career, and after graduating from the High School entered his father's office, which marked the beginning of a business career that has been a signal success. Two years later, Mr. Sessions, in company with his father, organized the Sessions Foundry Company, and he is now president of the company. The plant of the foundry is situated in an attractive and ideal location; much of the surrounding territory has also been purchased by Mr. Sessions and has been converted into houses for the men employed in the plant, and the whole presents a most pleasing aspect, the buildings being attractive and the well kept and spacious grounds give an appearance quite different than that expected for an iron foundry.

A sufficient warrant of the extraordinary business ability of Mr. Sessions was evinced at the time he assumed the presidency and principal ownership of the E. N. Welch Manufacturing Company of Forestville, a village in the town of Bristol, in the year 1902, thereby saving it from a receivership, thus at the same time literally saving the positions of many of the residents of Forestville who had worked in this factory for many years and who would have found a hard struggle

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otherwise. Since that time many new buildings have been added to the old plant, as well as new machinery, and a large and flourishing business is conducted there, a testimonial to the capacity of Mr. Sessions, who continues as president of the company.

Mr. Sessions is a Republican in politics, though not a seeker in any way for public office. He is public-spirited and interested in all welfare movements. He organized the Bristol Trust Company which began business June 22, 1908, and he built the beautiful marble building, transferring it to the Trust Company at a much lower price than it originally cost him, in order to add to the beauty of the city. It is one of the most attractive buildings in the thriving city. Since the organization of the bank, Mr. Sessions has held the office of president. He is a trustee of Wesleyan University of Middletown. The attitude of Mr. Sessions on all public questions is sane and wholesome. He is a citizen of the best type, the kind whom American men delight in. It is the constant regret of churches that so few men of force, vitality and executive ability become members or busy themselves in affairs of the church where they are so badly needed, but the Prospect Methodist Episcopal Church of Bristol is fortunate in having Mr. Sessions as one of its prominent members, having joined when but twelve years of age, and freely gives his aid in the successful management of the church, of which he is president of the board of trustees. He is superintendent of the Sunday school, in which he is most active, having a strong love for the children. He also has conducted for many years a Sunday school on Sunday afternoons at Mount Hope Chapel on North Chippin's Hill in Bristol, near the Burlington town line.

Mr. Sessions married, June 12, 1878,

Emily D. Brown, and they are the parents of two sons: Joseph B., born November 11, 1881, who is associated with his father in the management of the Sessions Foundry Company; William Kenneth, born February 21, 1887, associated with his father in the Sessions Clock Company.

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### PINNEY, Edwin Carpenter,

#### Representative Citizen.

In the life of Edwin Carpenter Pinney we find the characteristics of his ancestors blended both on his paternal and maternal side, accounting in a measure for his executive ability and business acumen. By nature, without ostentation, with plain, unvarnished manners, upon his face one could see "the pride of good intent; the record of a life well spent." His record in all its phases was an honorable one and a manly one. He was distinguished for his high-minded integrity, generosity and sagacity. These qualities were interwoven and developed in him, and he was universally respected and admired. Mr. Pinney was born October 8, 1838, in Stafford, Connecticut, and died there, September 14, 1917, and his death marked the passing of a great and good man.

(I) He was a lineal descendant of Humphrey Pinney, who came to America in the ship "Mary and John" with the Rev. William Warham's company, in 1630. They settled at Dorchester, Massachusetts, and Humphrey Pinney was an original member of the Dorchester church. He married Mary Hull, and they were the parents of Isaac, mentioned below.

(II) Isaac Pinney, son of Humphrey Pinney, born February 28, 1663, is said to have died on board a vessel coming from Albany during Queen Anne's War. He

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married Sarah Clark, daughter of Daniel Clark, and was the father of Isaac, mentioned below.

(III) Isaac (2) Pinney, son of Isaac (1) Pinney, born January 7, 1686, died August 12, 1717. He married, January 26, 1709, Abigail Filley, born December, 1685, in Suffield, died in November, 1761. Their son Isaac is mentioned below.

(IV) Isaac (3) Pinney, son of Isaac (2) Pinney, was born January 15, 1716-17, and died September 2, 1791. For thirty years he served as judge of probate. He married (according to the family record) Susannah Phelps, born September 23, 1731, in Hebron, died in Stafford, September 13, 1795.

(V) Daniel Pinney, son of Isaac (3) Pinney, was born March 7, 1798, in Stafford, and there died July 18, 1876. He long conducted a general transportation business between New Haven and Stafford to the blast furnaces in Brookfield, Massachusetts, and also to Boston, before the railroads were built. He married (second) February 9, 1834, Azuba Carpenter. Mrs. Azuba (Carpenter) Pinney was a descendant of an old and distinguished Colonial family, which was founded in this country by William Carpenter, who was born in England in 1605, and died February 7, 1659, in Rehoboth, Massachusetts. He came to America in the ship "Bevis," and was admitted a freeman at Weymouth, May 13, 1640. He was a prominent man in the colony and served as Representative in 1641 and 1643. The Christian name of his wife was Abigail, and she died February 22, 1687. Their son, Joseph Carpenter, was born probably in England, about 1633, and was buried May 6, 1675. He accompanied his father to America, and was one of the founders of the Baptist church in Massachusetts in 1663. In 1661 he removed from Rehoboth to Swansea. He was the

father of Benjamin Carpenter, born January 19, 1648, died May 22, 1727. He married Renew Weeks, born in 1660, died July 29, 1703, daughter of William and Elizabeth Weeks. Their son, John Carpenter, was born March 25, 1691, and died in 1766. He was a resident of Mansfield and Stafford, Connecticut. He married (first) September 12, 1717, Sarah Thurston, and she died October 24, 1744. They were the parents of John (2) Carpenter, born January 4, 1728, died October 3, 1816. He removed from Swansea to New London, Connecticut, thence to Stafford in 1760, and was a first settler of the latter town. He married (second) June 5, 1755, Mary Loomis, of Lebanon, born in Scotland, Connecticut, died July 24, 1801, daughter of Josiah Loomis. They were the parents of Thurston Carpenter, who was born October 2, 1766, died August 2, 1838. He lived in Stafford and was a farmer there. He married (first) Abigail Strong, and she died October 11, 1810. They were the parents of Azubah Carpenter, born June 10, 1803, died September 5, 1852, who became the wife of Daniel Pinney, as above related. Mr. and Mrs. Pinney were the parents of six children: Julia C., who became the wife of Cyril Johnson; Henry L., now resides in Chicago; Edwin Carpenter, of further mention; Albert C., deceased; Annette, deceased; Emily A., wife of Jerome Orcutt, of Bridgeport, Connecticut.

(VI) Edwin Carpenter Pinney, son of Daniel Pinney, received his education at intervals in the district schools of his native town, and by patient study and much reading, for which he had a natural taste, he acquired a liberal share of practical knowledge. He became a clerk in a store conducted by his brother, and then was with the firm of Baker & Heald, of Stafford Springs, where he remained for about two years. Subsequently he was

located for a short time in Hartford, returning to Stafford, where he took up the trade of carpenter, having acquired a knowledge of that work in his youth. The energy, promptness and good judgment which he early manifested in his business career soon gained him an excellent reputation, and after his marriage he became associated with his father-in-law, Moses B. Harvey, who was engaged in manufacturing interests. There his conservative opinions and generally correct judgments made him a valuable employee, and he rapidly rose to a responsible position. After the mill was sold, Mr. Pinney became manager of the Phoenix Mill, which he continued until shortly before his death, at which time the responsibility was taken by his sons. He was a director of the Stafford Springs Bank; president of the Stafford Springs Savings Bank; a member of the board of trustees of the Connecticut Hospital for the Insane at Norwich, and in all of these positions of honor and trust he endeavored to render faithful and conscientious service, always governed by the same rule that actuated him in his daily life, "that what is worth doing is worth doing well."

Mr. Pinney was a Democrat in politics, and represented his district in the State Senate. Fraternally he was affiliated with Wolcott Lodge, No. 60, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons; Orient Chapter, Royal Arch Masons; Adoniram Council, Royal and Select Masters; Columbia Commandery, Knights Templar, and Connecticut Consistory, S. P. R. S. For many years he was a regular attendant and a valued member of the Universalist church at Stafford, serving as deacon from 1898 until his death, and was also a treasurer and trustee.

Mr. Pinney married, December 25, 1861, Esther Smith Harvey, born December 24, 1838, daughter of Moses Benjamin and

Rachel (Jennings) Harvey. Her father, Moses Benjamin Harvey, was a very prominent man in manufacturing circles in his day. He was born February 8, 1806, died January 22, 1874, son of Amos and Esther (Benjamin) Harvey, and was a direct descendant of Thomas Harvey, who was early in Dorchester, Massachusetts. He came to America in the ship "Lion," and was a proprietor of Cambridge, Massachusetts. Moses Benjamin Harvey was long engaged in manufacturing machinery for woolen mills. As a small boy he had learned the trade of machinist and was in the textile industry on his own account for some time. He was a pioneer in the making of cotton warps for the satinette manufacturers, and for many years was manager of the Glynn Mill. He was the inventor of the flock cutter, and also invented numerous other devices for the saving of labor. As a public man he was prominent, having served in the Legislature; was judge of probate and served as selectman. Mr. Harvey married, October 8, 1827, Rachel Jennings, born October 29, 1807, died February 9, 1884, daughter of William and Anna (Staunton) Jennings, of Willington, Connecticut. Moses Benjamin Harvey was a first cousin of Park Benjamin, the celebrated author and journalist. The latter was born August 13, 1809, in Demerara, British Guiana, and died September 12, 1864. Moses Benjamin Harvey and his wife, Rachel (Jennings) Harvey, were the parents of six children, only one of whom grew to maturity, Esther Smith Harvey, who became the wife of Edwin Carpenter Pinney, as above stated.

Mr. and Mrs. Pinney were the parents of four children, three of whom are now living: 1. Edwin H., born January 29, 1866, is a graduate of Worcester Polytechnic Institute, now the treasurer of the

Phoenix Woolen Company, residing in Springfield, Massachusetts; he married Jennie Burley, and they have three children, Harold, Richard and Ruth, the latter being twins. 2. Charles, born November 3, 1871, a graduate of Yale University, is now identified with the Phoenix Woolen Company as president and agent; he married Clara, a daughter of Irving Baker, of Stafford, and they are the parents of three children, Dorothy, Robert and Elizabeth. 3. Claude Carpenter, born September 5, 1880, graduate of Yale, 1904, Ph. B., member of Theta Chi Xi; married Katherine Sears, and resides in New York City, where he is a member of the New York Stock Exchange, Yale Club of New York, St. John's Commandery, of Wiliamantic, and the Sphinx Temple.

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**CAMPBELL, Andrew Storrs,**

**Lawyer, Public Official.**

It is impossible to separate from a Scottish name an atmosphere of romance. The picturesque dress of Old Scotland comes to mind whenever a distinctly Scottish name is heard, and although to the average person the story of the Scot and the meaning of his tartan are alike unfamiliar, the vision brought to his mind by the sound of an old clan name is fascinating.

The clan system was more or less broken up by tyrannical acts of the government in 1747, but the clan feeling is still strong in every native Scot. There many of his blood, whose ancestors came to America to seek that freedom which is the breath of life to every sturdy spirit, have for many generations enriched this Nation by their upright citizenship. The clan feeling survives with these, not as a memory, but as a bond of fellowship,—an obligation of loyalty to every man, no matter how far removed, who can boast a drop of the old Scottish blood.

In the old days the men of every clan were bound together, not only by their customs, but by the patriarchal bond, for while many were only tenants of their hereditary chief, all knew that they were descended from his family, and exact count was always kept of the degree of descent. The isolation of the more remote countries served to strengthen this bond, and their relation to their chief was considered the most sacred of human ties. They were freely welcomed to the castle, from the least to the greatest, and came feeling themselves as well born as their host; respecting themselves as men of honorable position. They yielded their chief the loyalty owed to a father, and when a chief lost his estate they voluntarily provided for his support, still holding him in the highest honor. In any difficulties between clans, or with the government, each clan held together as one body, counting life itself no sacrifice when the honor of the clan was at stake.

The name Campbell appears first in 1216, when Gillespie Campbell is returned from the Exchequer Rolls, as holding lands in different parts of Scotland. From him all the Campbells are descended, but the family of Argyll have always been the leading family of that name. Various members of this family supported the cause of Robert Bruce, near the close of the thirteenth century, and Neil Campbell married a sister of that great leader. Sir Duncan Campbell is mentioned as being a "man of great abilities, equally marked for his valor and wisdom." He was created Lord Campbell by James II. in 1445. The family have married into the highest circles of English society as well as the Scotch nobility. The tartan of the family is a very dark plaid, almost black, in green and blue, with threads of white and yellow forming large, interlacing squares, in delicate lines against the heavy green. The war cry is "Cru-

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achan;" the name of a mountain near Loch Awe. Their clan pipe music is: Salute, "The Marquis' Salute;" March, "The Campbells are Coming;" Lament, "The Marquis' Lament." Their badge is wild myrtle, or fir club moss.

(I) The founder in America of this line of the family in which we are now interested was Andrew Campbell, born about 1710-15. He married, in Mansfield, Connecticut, on May 18, 1738, Ruth Dexter, widow of Zuriel Dexter, and daughter of Mahuman and Mary Stebbins.

(II) Zuriel Campbell, second son of Andrew Campbell, born October 13, 1743, and died September 2, 1811. He married, March 5, 1767, Lydia Barrows, born February 21, 1747, and died January 3, 1830, daughter of Jabez and Sybil (Hall) Barrows.

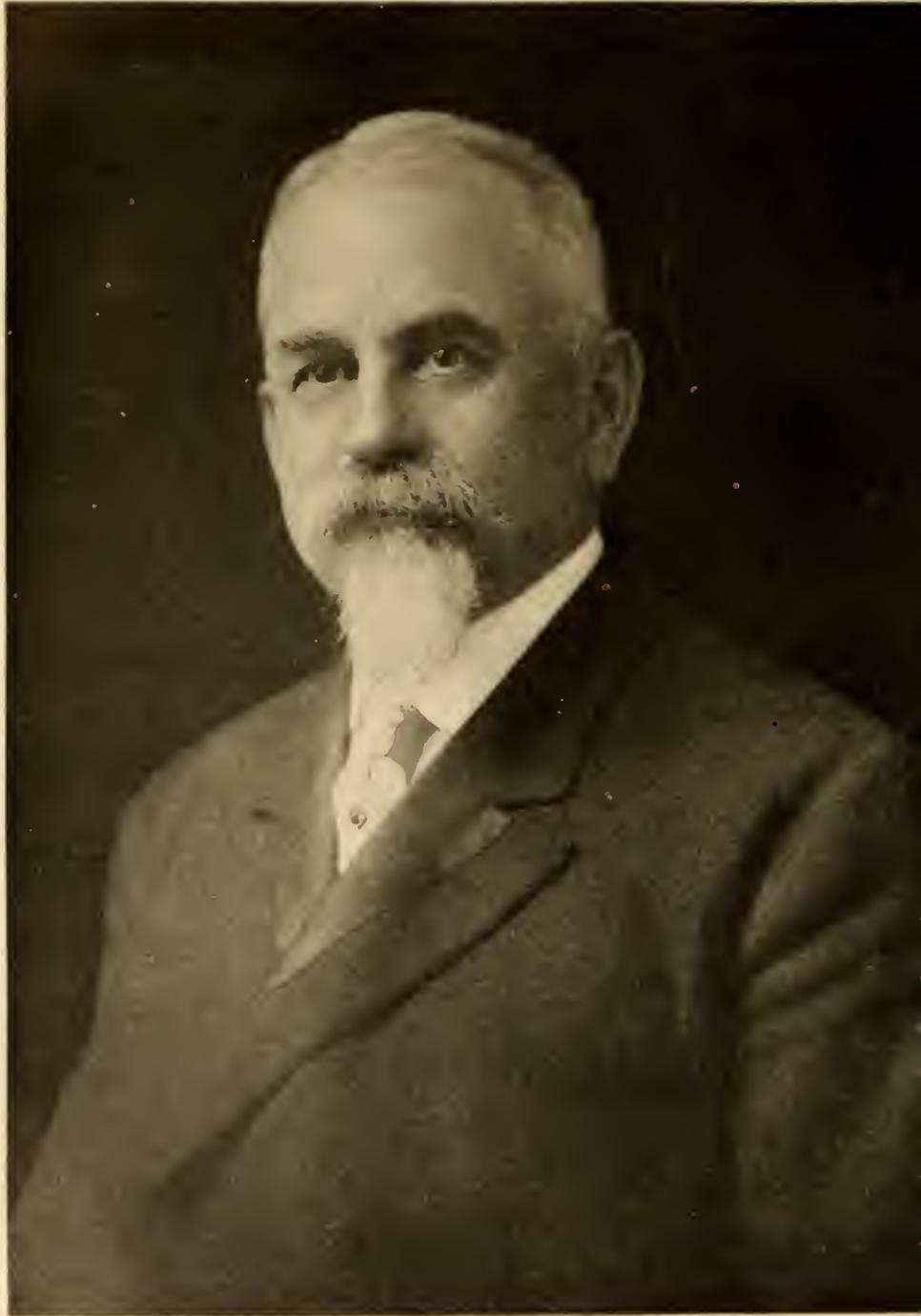
(III) Andrew (2) Campbell, son of Zuriel Campbell, was born in Mansfield, Connecticut, about 1790, and died in 1835. He was a farmer. He married, September 28, 1814, Sarah Barrows, of Mansfield.

(IV) George William Campbell, son of Andrew (2) Campbell, was born June 15, 1830, in Mansfield, and died September 30, 1915. He was educated in the public schools of his native town, and in early life went to New York City. There he engaged in the silk business with his brother-in-law, Marshall Dimock. He found his surroundings congenial, and remained there several years. After a time he bought a place in Enfield, where he took up farming, spending his spare time in selling books. Not possessing a rugged constitution, he was unfitted for heavy labor, and did not branch out widely in his farming operations. He entered the line of book selling shortly after the Civil War, and although his health for a long time was very poor, he sold books until his death. He was widely known in that section of the State, and many old resi-

dents remember with pleasure his recurring visits. He married Sarah A., daughter of Charles C. Bissell, and granddaughter of Leverett Bissell.

The Bissell family is believed to be of French Huguenot extraction, and the first immigrant ancestor of that name in this country was born in England. He came to this State, and settled in Windsor before 1640. He received a grant from the Colonial Court of a monopoly of a ferry across the Connecticut river. At the time of King Philip's War his house was fortified and was used as a refuge by the neighbors. He died October 3, 1677. Samuel Bissell, his son, was born about 1620, and died May 17, 1697-98. His father gave him six hundred acres of land. He married June 11, 1658, Abigail, daughter of Thomas Holcomb. She died August 17, 1688. Their son, John Bissell, was born at Windsor, April 5, 1659, and died in 1683. He settled in Coventry, Connecticut, of which village he was one of the pioneers, buying land there in 1715. He owned several slaves. He married Sarah Fowler, who died August 25, 1751. John Bissell died in 1683. His son, Captain John Bissell, was born in Windsor in 1683, and died March 8, 1771. He settled early at Bolton, Connecticut, was lieutenant of the train band, and afterwards captain. He was a lawyer and served as King's counsel for the colony. He married, February 22, 1710-11, Hannah, born November 14, 1690, died January 13, 1752, daughter of Samuel Denslow. Captain Ozias Bissell, their son, was born at Bolton, and baptized there May 16, 1731. He lived and died at what is now Vernon, Connecticut, and was buried at Manchester. He served nine years in the French and Indian wars, and eight years in the Revolution. He was repeatedly wounded and taken prisoner. He knew Ethan Allen well. He died March 16, 1822. He





*J. R. Childs*

married (first) Mabel Roberts, who died October 31, 1803. Their seventh child, Leverett Bissell, was baptized February 1, 1761. Charles C. Bissell, his son, was born in Manchester, and until 1867 lived in Rockville. He was a contractor and builder, and owned stone quarries. He built one of the big mills in Rockville, in 1847. Later he went to Oswego, New York, where he bought a large farm, which he and his sons cultivated. He died in 1882, while on a visit to Enfield. He was a member of the militia in the early days. His daughter, Sarah A., was born in Manchester, Connecticut, April 15, 1831, and still lives at Enfield, Connecticut, with her son, A. Storrs Campbell. She was the wife of George William Campbell, as above noted. Her grandmother was Eunice Root, a niece of Chief Justice Jesse Root, of the Supreme Court of Connecticut.

(V) Andrew Storrs Campbell, son of George William Campbell, was born in East Windsor, February 8, 1875. After finishing the common schools, he prepared for college at the Thompsonville High School. He was graduated from Yale University in 1898, with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. Continuing his studies, he was graduated from Yale Law School in 1901, receiving the degree of Bachelor of Laws. (Even in his early youth Mr. Campbell gave promise of a brilliant future). Reared in an atmosphere of refinement, he was gifted with an open mind, and the studious habits in which he had been trained had prepared him to make full use of the opportunities awaiting him at the University. He came to Hartford in 1900, and for a few months was associated with John Brocklesby; then opened an office for himself. He was admitted to the bar in June, 1900. Mr. Campbell carries on a general law practice, handling largely the work of insur-

ance companies. He is a member of the Book and Gavel Society at Yale. He is a Republican in politics; was vice-president of the Common Council in Hartford for one term; and served on the Board of Aldermen for two years. He served one year on the charter revision committee appointed by Mayor Cheney, of which he was secretary. Mr. Campbell has done more or less speaking and campaign work since 1904.

Mr. Campbell married Mabel, daughter of Henry B. Rowe, of New Haven, and a sister of Dr. Stuart A. Rowe, Yale, 1890, principal of the Wadleigh High School, New York City. They have two children: Celia Storrs, born April 5, 1908; and Gordon Luce, born June 2, 1913. They are members of the Center Congregational Church of Hartford, of which Mr. Campbell was deacon and is member of the executive committee.

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**CHILDS, Francis Russell,**  
**Educator.**

The men who came to the new world in the early days of our history, endured hardships and privations that their children might be given the inheritance of freedom. When the country emerged from the formative period to a period of greater security and ease, then the children and grandchildren of the pioneers began to realize how much this inheritance really gave them. Leisure to pursue the arts and sciences was like the breath of life to the men whose tastes and ambitions craved expression, for our early immigrants had left homes of refinement and elegance, in which the only good lacking was the freedom which they held so dear. So educational institutions followed closely after the places of worship with which the new land was consecrated, and through all the generations since that

time the mental progress of the people of the Nation has held the thought of the foremost minds. The sciences have been given the highest place in our public economy, and untold energy has been put forth to forward mental achievement. The name of Childs has, from our earliest history, been identified with every forward movement of this nature, and Professor Francis Russell Childs, of Hartford, Connecticut, now retired from active educational work, has made a worthy continuation of their record.

The name of Childs has various forms, as Child, Childe and Childs. Lower claims the name to be the "equivalent of Prince, and that it was a title held by the eldest son of a king or earl, until he inherited the title of his ancestors, or gained new honors by his prowess." Morgan, in his "England under the Normans," says: "There are several persons in Domesday Book bearing the surname or title of Child." From the "Camden Publications" we learn that "Walter Childe was living near Hereford in 1294. Lawrence Childe was Bishop of St. Asaph's in 1382." The coat-of-arms of the family is as follows:

*Arms*—Gules, a fesse ermine, between three doves argent.

*Crest*—A dove, wings expanded argent with a snake twining about her neck and body, or.

(I) The American founder of the Child, or Childs, family, was Benjamin Child, a strict Puritan, who settled in Roxbury, Massachusetts, where he was one of thirty persons to contribute £104 5s. to erect the first church building. His home was near Jamaica pond, and he died October 14, 1678. His estate was appraised at £506 9s. His wife, Mary, was admitted to the Roxbury church in 1658.

(II) John Childs, fifth son of Benjamin Child, was born August 1, 1671, in Roxbury, settled at Woodstock, Connecticut,

and died in 1764, in West Woodstock. He married, about 1696, Elizabeth Wales, born February 10, 1676, in Braintree, daughter of Nathaniel and Joanna (Faxon) Wales.

(III) Samuel Childs, fourth child of John Childs, was born January 27, 1702, in Woodstock, where he lived, and died on May 21, 1764. He married, May 27, 1727, Keziah Hutchins, of Killingly, Connecticut.

(IV) Samuel (2) Childs, second son of Samuel (1) Childs, was born May 1, 1733, in Woodstock. His home was in that town, where he died May 1, 1783. He married, July 8, 1762, Elizabeth Weld, of Pomfret.

(V) Harba Childs, eldest son of Samuel (2) Childs, was born April 28, 1764, in Woodstock, and was among the early settlers of Hartland, Vermont, whence he removed, in 1805, to Barnston, Province of Quebec. He died in June, 1814, at Rome, New York, while on a trip to the West. His wife died in the same month at the home of her father, in North Hartland, Vermont. He married, about 1786, Polly Lee, of Pomfret, Connecticut, born in 1767, daughter of Zebulon Lee, a pioneer of Hartland.

(VI) Dr. Seth Lee Childs, youngest child of Harba Childs, was born April 4, 1811, in Barnston, Canada, and was a little over three years old when his parents died. He was reared by his maternal grandfather, Zebulon Lee, from whom he imbibed sound ideas, and by whom he was led into worthy ambitions. Zebulon Lee was born in 1740-41, in Willington, Connecticut, a descendant of John Lee, pioneer settler of Farmington, Connecticut. John Lee was born in 1620 in Essex, England, probably in Colchester, and was about thirteen years of age when he came to America. For a time he lived in Hartford, and was among the eighty-four pro-

prietors of Farmington, where he died August 8, 1690. He married, in 1658, Mary, daughter of Stephen Hart, another Farmington pioneer. She married, as his third wife, Jedediah Strong, son of Elder John Strong, patriarch of a very numerous American family. David Lee, son of John Lee, settled in Coventry in 1709, being among the first settlers in that town. About 1729 he removed to Lebanon, Connecticut. He married, September 5, 1695, Lydia Strong, born November 9, 1675, daughter of Jedediah and Freedom (Woodward) Strong, and they were the parents of Jedediah Lee, born February 1, 1697. The latter was a farmer in Willington, where he died in 1748. He married, September 16, 1722, Lucy Dodge, and their sixth son was Zebulon Lee, who participated in the unfortunate expedition to Havana, in the French War in 1762, serving thirty-seven weeks and two days, for which he received £18 12s. 10½d. His daughter, Polly, became the mother of Seth Lee Childs. The last-named was privileged to attend the country school in Hartland—after ten years old, only in winter—and early learned the value of diligent application, both in study, and in the use of knowledge gained by study. He early resolved to secure an education, and in his eighteenth year he set out to gain the means to that end by working on a farm five months at seven dollars per month.

In the succeeding autumn he attended Kimball Union Academy, at Plainfield, New Hampshire. In the autumn of 1829 he went to Potsdam, New York, where he taught school for twelve weeks, beginning January 1, 1830, and continuing until he gained his majority. He began his medical studies under Dr. Roswell Bates, at Fort Covington, Franklin county, New York, Dr. Bates being a noted physician and surgeon of his time. After one year

of study, he taught school a year at Plattsburg in order to procure means for further study. At the same time he resumed his medical preparation under Drs. Mooers & Kane, of Plattsburg, giving as much time to study as to teaching, but being careful not to let the former encroach upon the latter. When twenty-three years old he attended a course of lectures in the medical department of Dartmouth College, then taught a winter term of school near Hartland. In the spring of 1835 he attended a second course of medical lectures at Woodstock, Vermont, and was graduated in June of that year. One of his instructors at this time was the celebrated Dr. Willard Parker. In July, 1835, he settled in Quechee, Vermont, only a few miles from his old home, and very soon found himself in the midst of a good practice. Three years later he removed to Durham, Connecticut, and there established a large practice and built a substantial home. In the fall of 1845 he sold his property in Durham to a young physician desiring to begin practice, and spent two months in New York, attending college lectures and hospital practice, in order further to prepare himself for effective work in his profession.

In March, 1846, the death of Dr. Par-don Brownell at East Hartford created an opening at that point, and Dr. Childs settled there, and continued in a very successful practice until his death, which occurred January 9, 1888. Dr. Childs made the very remarkable record of never losing a patient in childbirth in a practice of over fifty years. Considering the fact that this branch of medical science then lacked recent discoveries which greatly decreased the mortality percentage, this record is more than remarkable—it is marvelous. In Durham, Dr. Childs was a member of the Middlesex County Medical Society; in East Hartford a member

of the Hartford County Society, in which he received many honors. In political affiliation Dr. Childs was a Democrat, a patriot whose zeal was alike for the success of his principles and the welfare of the general public. He was widely known and influential—not alone in medical matters—and often contributed to the public press on subjects of general interest; was everywhere esteemed and was often called to the public service. During most of his residence in Durham he was school visitor, and served in the same capacity for many years in East Hartford. In 1845 he was elected State Senator from the Eighteenth district, and later was defeated by only a few votes, when candidate for the same office in the Second District. He will ever be warmly remembered by those who were privileged to know him.

Dr. Childs was married in Quechee, Vermont, March 23, 1836, to Juliett Wood, who was born June 24, 1818, and died May 25, 1896, daughter of Rev. Luke and Anna (Pease) Wood, descendant of one of the old New England families early in Connecticut. A record of this line brings out many points of interest. Thomas Wood, born in 1633, in Yorkshire, England, was a resident of Rowley, Massachusetts, in 1655, and was buried there September 12, 1687. He married, July 18, 1654, Ann Hunt, or Todd (name uncertain), who long survived him, and died December 29, 1714. Their son, Josiah Wood, was born September 5, 1664, in Rowley, and lived some time in Ipswich. He and his wife were dismissed from the Ipswich church to that at Concord, January 1, 1701, and in 1715 they removed to Mendon. In 1722 he purchased two thousand acres of land in East Enfield, Connecticut, now Somers, and settled there in that year. He died December 10, 1724. He married, October 17, 1687, Mary Felt, probably born at Fal-

mouth, Maine, daughter of George Felt, Jr., granddaughter of George Felt, Sr., a pioneer of Falmouth, who was driven away by the Indians, and dwelt several years in Salem. George Felt, Jr., married, November 25, 1662, Philipa Andrews, born 1632, daughter of Samuel and Jane Andrews, of Salem. Mary (Felt) Wood survived her husband for many years, dying August 4, 1753. They were the parents of Deacon James Wood, the first deacon of Somers Church, elected in 1727. He was born April 9, 1695, continued forty-five years deacon, and died February 12, 1779, at the age of eighty-four years. He married Bridget Jones, born July 8, 1696, in Hull, Massachusetts, daughter of Elder John and Sarah Jones. His wife died February 6, 1740. Captain John Wood, son of James and Bridget Wood, was born November 9, 1729, in Somers, and lived near Woodville in that town. He was captain of the Eighth Company, Twenty-second Regiment of the Continental army, and served at Crown Point, Bennington, and on other fields. He died August 31, 1805. He married, in 1754, Mary Chapin, born November 12, 1734, died November 20, 1824, daughter of Noah and Mary (Wright) Chapin, of Somers. Rev. Luke Wood, sixth son of Captain John and Mary Wood, was born April 22, 1777, in Somers, and was ordained pastor of the church at Waterbury, Connecticut, in 1807. He was subsequently pastor at Westfield, Clinton and Ashford, Connecticut, Quechee, Vermont, and West Hartland, Connecticut. He died August 22, 1851, in Somers. He married there Anna Pease, born June 2, 1779, in that town, daughter of Robert and Ann (Sexton) Pease. They were the parents of Juliett Wood, wife of Dr. Seth Lee Childs, as noted above. Their children were: 1. Juliett, born March 4, 1837; married, May 1, 1856, the Rev. Elijah C.

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Baldwin. 2. Henry Theodoric, died aged one year. 3. Mary Taylor, died aged three years. 4. Henry Edwards, who was graduated from the Boston Medical College in 1869, and died in East Hartford in 1903. 5. Mary Lee, long a teacher in Hartford, who died May 4, 1916. 6. Francis Russell, mentioned below. 7. Samuel Beresford, born November 5, 1861; was graduated from Yale University in 1883, and is now a prominent and widely celebrated X-Ray specialist in Denver, Colorado.

(VII) Professor Francis Russell Childs, son of Dr. Seth Lee and Juliëtt (Wood) Childs, was born in East Hartford, Connecticut, April 19, 1849. The greater part of his life has been spent in Hartford and its immediate vicinity, although he has spent a great deal of his leisure time in travel, supplementing his excellent education with that knowledge of peoples and countries which is most readily acquired at first hand. His education was begun in the public schools of East Hartford, and he was graduated from the Hartford High School in 1865, and from Yale University in 1869, standing very high in rank in both institutions. His choice of profession was that of an educator, and for several years he taught in the schools of Thompsonville and Hartford. Professor Childs devoted his entire energies and interest to his work with the result that he soon became widely known throughout the State as an able instructor. In 1870 he was appointed an instructor in Latin and Greek at the Hartford High School, and for twenty years continued in this capacity, having charge of the pupils who looked forward to a college career. Many of the students who were in the classes of Professor Childs are to-day men of prominence and repute, and well recall the admirable instruction which they received at his hands. He was greatly admired both by the faculty and by the

pupils, and after the formation of the school Alumni Association he served as secretary for several years. During his travels he has collected many fine paintings and works of art.

On retiring from school work in 1890, Professor Childs turned his attention to real estate development. He purchased a part of the old town farm, on which he erected many buildings, including his present handsome residence at the corner of Huntington and Collins streets. He also became interested in the city addition known as Homestead Park, where many fine residences have been built. While he has never taken any part in practical politics, he has adhered to the principles of his father, but is not bound by partisan considerations. In supporting candidates for office he has endeavored to choose those most likely to prove capable and incorruptible.

Professor Childs married (first) Adele A. Dunham, who was born in June, 1864, in Jamaica, New York, daughter of Robert E. and Amelia F. (Deraismes) Dunham. She died November 26, 1886, leaving an infant three days old, Francis Deraismes. He was graduated in 1908 from Yale University, and is now connected with the Connecticut Trust & Safe Deposit Company, of Hartford. He married Josephine Sickler, of Chicago, and they have two children, Francis Deraismes, Jr., and John Messmer. Professor Childs has been married twice since, and the present Mrs. Childs, whom he married November 30, 1918, was Mary Louise Cady. The family was associated with the Congregational church of East Hartford.

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### CORBIN, Philip,

**Manufacturer, Public Official.**

The Corbins were originally French or Norman and the name is still spelled Cor-

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bin in the French families, though generally Corbyn in England. It is thought that the name is derived from the Latin word *Corvus*, meaning raven or crow, and the motto on the coat-of-arms is *Deus pascit cerves* (God feeds the ravens). The French form of the word is Corbeau. But some authorities derive the name from a place in Scotland, Corbein. The history of the family goes back to the time of the Norman Conquest. The name is mentioned four times in the Battle Abbey Roll.

(I) Clement Corbin, the American immigrant, was born in England in 1626. There is a tradition that he was of Welsh ancestry and came from one of the western counties. He is said to have come to this country in 1637, but it is more likely that he came between 1640 and 1650. In 1656 he bought forty-two acres of land in Muddy River, now Brookline, Massachusetts, near the Roxbury line. Clement Corbin lived in Roxbury and was a member of Rev. John Eliot's church there. In 1687 he went with others from Roxbury to Woodstock, Connecticut. He died there August 1, 1696, and his wife died January 21, 1721, aged ninety-two years (gravestone). Both were buried in the old cemetery at Woodstock Hill. His will was dated February 6, 1695-96, and proved at Boston, September 7, 1696. He married, March 7, 1655, Dorcas, daughter of Thomas and Joanna Buckminster. She was born in 1629. Her father was a native of Wales, and died at Muddy River, September 30, 1656. Children of Clement Corbin, the first three baptized in the First Church, Boston, the others in the First Church of Roxbury: Thomas, 1656; Mary, 1658; John, 1660; James, mentioned below; Jabez, baptized February 23, 1667-68; Dorcas, November 13, 1670; Joanna, February 9, 1672-73; Margaret, March 21, 1675-76.

(II) James Corbin, son of Clement Corbin, was born March 31, 1665, at Muddy River. He was one of the first settlers at Woodstock, and one of the thirty proprietors who divided lands, April 6, 1686. He had twenty acres on Woodstock Hill. He was a bricklayer by trade. He and his brother Jabez were, however, the first traders in the town, dealing in furs, turpentine and produce which they took to Boston and exchanged for West India goods and other imported supplies. About 1705 he bought a large part of the town of Ashford. About 1724 he removed to Dudley, Massachusetts, seven miles from Woodstock, and in 1732 he was the first selectman of the town; moderator from 1732 to 1736. He was on the committee to procure the first minister of the town in 1732 and often served on important town committees. He died at Dudley, August 11, 1736. He married Hannah Eastman, April 7 or 27, 1697, in Woodstock, daughter of Philip and Mary (Barnard-Morse) Eastman. She was born at Haverhill, Massachusetts, November 5, 1679, and died at Dudley, July 15, 1752. Children, born at Woodstock: Clement, born February 17, 1698; Mary, February 5, 1700; James, February 24, 1702; Dorcas, March 3, 1704; Hannah, March 24, 1706; Philip, mentioned below; Stephen, August 5, 1710; Elisha, June 30, 1713; Samuel, July 15, 1718; Hannah or Joanna, August 20, 1721.

(III) Philip Corbin, son of James Corbin, was born at Woodstock, January 5, 1708. He lived in Dudley, where he filled various town offices, such as fence viewer, tythingman, highway surveyor, school committeeman, constable. His will was dated in 1774. He married Dorothy Barstow, of Thompson, Connecticut, January 13, 1731. Children: Elizabeth, born January 8, 1732; Philip, February 4, 1734-35; Dorothy, April 12, 1738; Lemuel,

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mentioned below; John, September 17, 1741; Lois, March 20, 1744; William, March 28, 1746; Jedediah, September 13, 1751; Abel, August 18, 1755.

(IV) Major Lemuel Corbin, son of Philip Corbin, was born at Dudley, February 19, 1740. He was a soldier in the Revolution, on the Lexington alarm, April 19, 1775; also sergeant in Captain Nathaniel Healy's company, Colonel Holman's regiment, on the Rhode Island alarm, December, 1776; also lieutenant in Captain Elias Pratt's company, Colonel Holman's regiment (Fifth Worcester County) in 1778, and at other times. He became major of his regiment after the war and commanded a company from Dudley engaged in suppressing Shays' Rebellion. He was hogreeve in 1766; constable in 1768; warden, 1770 and 1781; highway surveyor several years; tythingman in 1772; collector in 1775. He served on the committee of correspondence during the Revolution in 1775-78-79-83-85; was on the school committee three years, and selectman in 1787. He was guardian of the Nipmuck Indians. He died May 7, 1825. He married Rebecca Davis, December 8, 1763, at Dudley. She was born at Oxford, January 10, 1736, died at Dudley, April 3, 1820, daughter of Samuel and Mary Davis. Children, born at Dudley: Philip, mentioned below; Dolly, born February 3, 1767; Lemuel, November 8, 1769; Rebecca, January 24, 1772; Josiah, April 29, 1776, died young; Josiah, September 24, 1778; Sylvia, January 31, 1781, or 1782.

(V) Philip (2) Corbin, son of Major Lemuel Corbin, was born September 13, 1764, at Dudley, died May 2, 1845. He moved to Union, Connecticut, in 1793, and built his house in the southern part of the town in 1797. He was a farmer and acquired much land. He also manufactured potash in large quantities, finding a mar-

ket for it in Norwich. He was selectman for several years and represented the town in the State Legislature in 1814-15. He was on the building committee of the old church still standing. He married, November 26, 1789, Rhoby Healy, of Dudley. She died June 15, 1840. Children, born at Dudley and Union: Samuel, February 11, 1792; Polly, May 28, 1795; Philip, mentioned below; Healy, June 9, 1799; Augustus, September 18, 1801; Herman, May 20, 1806.

(VI) Philip (3) Corbin, son of Philip (2) Corbin, was born at Union, April 4, 1797, died July 24, 1881. He moved to Willington, and in 1833 to West Hartford, Connecticut. He was a thrifty and successful farmer; captain in the militia. He married, November 29, 1820, Lois Chaffee, of Ashford. She died September 9, 1872. Children: Hezekiah H., born at Union, November 29, 1821; Waldo, in Union, January 26, 1823; Philip, mentioned below; Lois, in Willington, October 5, 1826; Frank, in Willington, January 26, 1828; Angerona or Ann, in Willington, January 22, 1830; William, in Willington, September 29, 1831; Andrew, in West Hartford, June 10, 1833; George S., in West Hartford, June 27, 1836; Elbert A., in West Hartford, October 17, 1843.

(VII) Hon. Philip (4) Corbin, son of Philip (3) Corbin, was born at Willington, October 26, 1824. He attended the district schools in West Hartford, and worked for his father during his youth. The training of the farm developed in him wonderful physical strength as well as good habits. After helping his father in the support of the family until nineteen years old, he left farm work and turned to mechanical work. In March, 1844, he went to New Britain, Connecticut, and began work with Matteson, Russell & Company. Later he worked in the lock

shop of North & Stanley. He had not been employed in this business a year before he felt able to bid for a contract on his own account. As this turned out satisfactorily, he took his brother Frank into partnership and took another contract. In 1849 P. & F. Corbin, in partnership with Edward Doen, as Doen, Corbin & Company, built a small shop, installed machinery, and using horse power, started as manufacturers with a capital of less than a thousand dollars. They began by making articles in competition with European firms, such as ox-balls for tipping horns of cattle, window springs, lamp hooks, etc. The success of this enterprise came so soon that they drew their three younger brothers into the business, and let them in turn share in the management. In 1853 the firm was reorganized as a joint stock company, the name "P. & F. Corbin" being kept. They began to manufacture certain kinds of bolts, hinges, locks, latches and general builders' hardware. At first the goods were very simple, but they soon began to turn out more ornamental goods than any manufacturer then made. They were the first company to use the bronzing process patented by Hiram Tucker, of Boston. They have supplied bronze hardware for the State, War and Navy buildings at Washington, D. C., the post office and sub-treasury at Boston, and many other public buildings, as well as a great many office and business structures, including large banks and insurance buildings, and the fine State capitol at Hartford. When they began they had one workman in their employ, and now for many years they have had upwards of two thousand five hundred, including a large corps of inventors, artists, designers and patternmakers. The main offices are at New Britain. Many large buildings make up the works, and they cover several acres. There are also

stores with the firm's products at New York City, Chicago, and Philadelphia, and their catalogue is comprised of one thousand three hundred pages. In 1882 the Corbin Cabinet Lock Company was organized for the manufacture of cabinet locks, cabinet and miscellaneous hardware. Mr. Philip Corbin was president and treasurer of this business. He had been the prime factor in its development from the beginning of the business, and controlled it with keen foresight, vigor and wisdom. He was a man of rugged health and quick mental faculties, in spite of his years. He was president of the New Britain Machine Company, in addition to his many other duties. The Corbin Screw Corporation is another offspring of the great Corbin enterprises, and was formed by a union of the Russell & Erwin Company and the P. & F. Corbin Company. He had held public offices also. He served as warden of the borough before its incorporation, and as a member of the Common Council later. He was water commissioner of the city for many years, and he supervised much of the addition of the city water works. His knowledge and skill in mechanical matters were of great service to him in public life. In 1888 he was elected State Senator, and he proved himself one of the most conscientious and industrious members of the Legislature. He was a man of remarkable sincerity, simplicity and frankness, with a natural ability, which impresses the observer at once. His simplicity of life and speech, his sincere cordiality and democratic style did not fail to attract to him those who met him. He died November 3, 1910.

Mr. Corbin married, June 21, 1848, Francina T. Whiting, of New Britain. She was born September 3, 1827, daughter of Henry W. Whiting. Children: 1. Charles Frank, born September 26, 1855;





*E. H. Deming*

married Lillian Ursula Blakeslee, October 18, 1882; she was born April 7, 1864; children: Minnie, born September 25, 1883; Philip, November 24, 1884. 2. Nellie Louise, adopted, born July 8, 1867, married William Edward Beers, of New Britain, October 26, 1892; child, Francis Corbin Beers, born March 12, 1897.

**DEMING, Edward Hooker,**

**Banker, Public Official.**

For many years Judge Deming has been active in the affairs of his home town, Farmington, and is among the most substantial and reliable citizens of the town. From worthy New England ancestors he has inherited the qualities that make successful men; he has made the best use of his opportunities and attained a prominent position in the business community, and the esteem of his contemporaries.

(I) The founder of the Deming family in America was John Deming, an early settler of Wethersfield, Connecticut, where in 1641 his homestead included a house, barn and five acres of land on the east side of High street and west of the Great Meadow. He married Honor, daughter of Richard Treat (another pioneer), who may have been daughter of his second wife, Alice (Gaylord) Treat. John Deming was a deputy in 1645, and as such was appointed on a committee "to give best safe advice they can to the Indians." He was among the first to obtain a lot on the east side of the river, on the "Naubuc Farms," now town of Glastonbury, and it is recorded in the year 1640 to John Demion. He probably did not live there as his house was in Wethersfield, and he sold land on the east side of the river in 1668. He purchased land at various times in Wethersfield, much of which he gave to his sons before his death. The last

recorded act of his life was the signing of a codicil to his will, February 3, 1692. The will was proved November 21, 1705.

(II) John (2) Deming, eldest son of John (1) Deming, was born September 9, 1638, in Wethersfield, died there January 23, 1712. He is called Sergeant John Deming on the records; was one of the Wethersfield selectmen in 1662, and represented the town in the General Court from 1669 to 1672. He married, December 12, 1657, in Northampton, Massachusetts, Mary, daughter of Joseph and Ann Mygatt, born about 1637.

(III) Hezekiah Deming, youngest child of John (2) Deming, was born about 1680 in Wethersfield, and lived in that part of the town which was afterward the parish of Newington. In 1725 he sold one hundred and four acres of land there with mansion and buildings, and settled on the north side of the river in Farmington, where he was occupied at the trade of carpenter. His will, dated June 10, 1747, disposed of estate valued at three hundred and forty-eight pounds. He married, November 22, 1700, in Wethersfield, Lois Wyard, born August 2, 1682, daughter of John and Sarah (Standish) Wyard.

(IV) Samuel Deming, second son of Hezekiah Deming, was born July 26, 1724, at Plainville, and died July 24, 1796, in Farmington. He owned land in Bristol, where his wife joined the church in 1793, and is supposed to have been the Samuel Deming who served in Captain Edwin Shipman's company, Colonel Webb's regiment, in the Revolution. His home was in Plainville, where he inherited mills from his father. He married, May 4, 1749, Anna Hart, born September 25, 1724, died November 23, 1796, daughter of Deacon Thomas and Anna (Stanley) Hart. Records of most of their children are lacking.

(V) John (3) Deming, son of Samuel Deming, was born October 9, 1753, in

Plainville, lived in Farmington, where he died July 2, 1810. He married, May 10, 1775, in that town, Susanna Cowles, born September 14, 1755, died March 7, 1824, daughter of James E. and Abigail (Hooker) Cowles.

(VI) Samuel (2) Deming, eldest child of John (3) Deming, was born September 9, 1776, in Farmington, where he was a farmer, and man of high Christian character, the foe of human slavery, and died April 28, 1871. He married, January 18, 1821, in Farmington, Catherine Matilda Lewis, born August 22, 1801, died October 12, 1884, daughter of Seth and Phoebe (Scott) Lewis.

(VII) John (4) Deming, son of Samuel (2) and Catherine Matilda (Lewis) Deming, born August 19, 1825, in Farmington, made his home in Northampton, Massachusetts, where he was engaged in the manufacture of farming implements until 1858, when he returned to Farmington and there continued the business until 1869. In that year he removed to Glen Eyre, Pike county, Pennsylvania, and engaged in the mercantile business and in the manufacture of furniture. This led to the building up of the village there, of which he was the principal owner. His last days were spent in Brooklyn, New York, where he died March 10, 1894. He was a man of substantial character; in 1857 was a member of the Massachusetts Legislature, and fulfilled every duty of a good citizen. He married Catherine Hooker Williams, who was born October 26, 1826, in Middletown, Connecticut, daughter of Rev. Joshua and Catherine (Mix) Williams, of Cromwell, Connecticut. She was descended from Thomas Mix, who was in New Haven as early as 1643, and died about 1691, leaving a good estate and ten children. He married, in 1649, Rebecca, daughter of Captain Nathaniel Turner. She died June 14, 1731.

Her eldest child, John Mix, born 1649, lived in Wallingford and died January 21, 1712. His wife, Elizabeth (Heaton) Mix, was a daughter of James and Elizabeth Heaton, born 1650, died August 11, 1711. Their eldest child was John Mix, born August 26, 1676, who received four and one-half acres of land in Yorkshire by his father's will. His second wife, Esther, was the mother of Captain John Mix, born in 1720, survived but a short time by his father, whose estate was administered by the widow, Esther, in 1722. Captain John Mix won distinction in the Revolution, being an ensign in the Fifth Battalion of Wadsworth's brigade under Colonel William Douglas. He was a member of the Society of the Cincinnati, serving as secretary of the Connecticut branch; was active in public affairs, serving thirty-two years as town clerk, twenty-six years representative in the General Assembly, and ten years as judge of probate. His wife, Sarah, died December 18, 1806, at the age of seventy-six years. They were the parents of Catherine Mix, who became the wife of Rev. Joshua Williams, as previously noted, and the mother of Catherine Hooker Williams, wife of John Deming.

(VIII) Edward Hooker Deming, second son of John (4) and Catherine Hooker (Williams) Deming, was born July 14, 1857, in Northampton, Massachusetts, and was educated in the school conducted by Deacon Hart in Farmington. Upon leaving school he became associated with his father in business at Glen Ayre, Pennsylvania, and there continued until 1883, when he returned to Farmington. In the following year he purchased a store which had been operated by Chauncey Rowe, and conducted this for a period of eight years alone, and until April 1, 1901, in association with F. L. Scott, to whom he

sold his interest. In the meantime he became interested in other business enterprises, and is now president of the Union Electric Light and Power Company and of the Farmington Water Company. Always the friend of good government, in political principle a Republican, Mr. Deming has been called upon to fill various important positions in the town government. From 1896 to 1908 he was probate judge of the district; for nineteen years he was chairman of the school board, and from January 1, 1884, to January 1, 1902, was postmaster at Farmington. He was tendered the reappointment by President Roosevelt, but declined to serve further. For five years, from 1892 to 1896 inclusive, he was member of the board of selectmen. Judge Deming has been interested in the Farmington Savings Bank since 1889, when he was made a trustee, became assistant treasurer in 1903; was for many years a member of its loan committee, and on May 1, 1910, was elected treasurer, the active manager of the institution. He is a member of the Society of Sons of the American Revolution, and of the Farmington Country Club. In religion he adheres to the faith of his fathers and is among the active supporters of the Congregational church.

Mr. Deming married, May 26, 1886, at Hawley, Pennsylvania, Isabelle Plum, born September 20, 1857, daughter of Morvelden and Jane (Miller) Plum. They are the parents of a son and daughter. The former, Edward H. Deming, born May 19, 1888, was associated with his father in conducting the savings bank, and is now in the quartermaster's department of the United States Army, stationed at Newport News, Virginia. The daughter, May Atkinson, born June 28, 1893, was educated at Miss Porter's School in Farmington, and St. Margaret's

School in Waterbury. She is assisting in the work of the bank, during her brother's absence.

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**McLEAN, Charles Noble,**

**Manufacturer.**

A man who is a power in the business world, an earnest supporter of public institutions and charities, still of a retiring disposition, makes an impression of surpassing dignity on the town of which he is a citizen. It is a source of sincere regret to his friends that any truly fitting appreciation of such a man must be withheld until the man himself is beyond the reach of praise. Of such a type was Charles Noble McLean, and Rockville, as a community, as well as his many friends individually, will long feel the loss occasioned by his death.

The surname of McLean is one of the oldest patronymics. William Buchanan, who wrote in 1820 on the origin of Scottish surnames, states that the name of McLean is "descended from that of Fitzgerald, in Ireland, being once the most potent surname of any other of English extraction in that kingdom." It is claimed by leading Irish genealogists that the Fitzgeralds, or Geraldines, were of Italian origin. The family was in Normandy long before the Conquest. Seignior Giraldo was a principal officer under William the Conqueror, by whom he was made Lord of Windsor. In 1169 Maurice Fitzgerald, grandson of Giraldo, was sent to Ireland in command of English troops to suppress a rebellion against the King of Leinster. As a reward for his success in the undertaking, Fitzgerald received large grants of Irish territory, and thus the family became established in Ireland.

The name McLean is a contraction of MacGillean, said to be a prominent branch

of the Fitzgerald sept or clan. The family emigrated to Scotland at a time when the history of those countries was still traditional. They were among the most loyal at Largs and Bannockburn. McLean became a lieutenant of McDonald, Lord of the Isles.

(I) Allan McLean was the ancestor of this family in America. He was born August 1, 1715, at Kilbridge, island of Coll, shire of Argyll, North Britain, and left Glasgow in July, 1740, coming to Boston, where he married (first) Susannah Beauchamp, October 28, 1741. Her father, Isaac Beauchamp, was a noted merchant of Hartford. She died a little more than a year later. Allan McLean married (second) Mary Loomis, of Bolton, Connecticut, December 6, 1744. She was born in 1724, and was a daughter of Jabez Loomis. Mr. McLean had been a school teacher in Bolton, and was well educated for his times. While there he handled some valuable timber profitably, and later lived in East Hartford, where he had a store. He was a commissary in the French and Indian War. For several years he lived in what was then North Bolton, and died April 9, 1786, his widow surviving him until August 6, 1790. Both are buried in the old cemetery at Vernon.

(II) Alexander McLean, eldest son and second child of Allan McLean, was born in what is now the town of Vernon, July 18, 1747. He married Johanna Smith, of North Bolton, in 1768. After living in South Bolton for seven years, they removed to North Bolton, where their children were born. His eldest son, Alexander, was the great-grandfather of Charles Noble McLean, and his second son, Colonel Francis McLean, was the great-grandfather of Governor George P. McLean, of Connecticut. Alexander McLean, the elder, was an industrious farm-

er, and did a large business hauling wood to Hartford. He rigorously observed all the old forms of domestic religion. About 1793, in company with his son, Francis, Alexander McLean purchased the old McLean home in Vernon. The house remained on its original site until it was removed to make room for improvements and extensions for the Tolland County Children's Home.

(III) Alexander (2) McLean, son of Alexander (1) McLean, was born in 1772. When a young man he taught school. He married (first) Betsey Thrall. For a time they lived in what is now Vernon, then removed to Manchester, and later to Talcottville, where he conducted a cotton mill. When somewhat advanced in years, he bought land in Manchester, and conducted extensive farming operations there. The home was on what was known as "McLean's Hill," and he gave a farm to each of his sons, John, Charles and William. He was a deeply religious man and served as a deacon in the Center Congregational Church of Manchester. To him and his wife, Betsy (Thrall) McLean, were born eight children, of whom Charles was the youngest. Betsy (Thrall) McLean died August 9, 1814, in Manchester. His second wife was a Sheldon, and a widow of a Mr. Kellogg. By his second marriage Mr. McLean was the father of another son, Alexander McLean, who died November 11, 1843.

(IV) Charles McLean, son of Alexander (2) McLean, was born near Talcottville, where, as noted above, his father was engaged in the manufacture of cotton. He supported a private school, of which most of the pupils were McLean children. On May 8, 1839, he married Octa Strong, a daughter of Ebenezer and Mary (Day) Strong, at one time a teacher in this private school. They lived on a farm that

belonged to his father until 1866, when they removed to Vernon Depot. Mr. McLean was connected with Mr. Elisha Hilliard, at Hilliardville for many years in the manufacture of satinets. Unfortunately, just before the Civil War he sold out his interest in this concern. Although delicate from a child, Mr. McLean was active and ambitious, an enthusiastic farmer. He was a staunch Republican, and with his family a member of the Congregational church. He made oil with which to paint the church from flax of his own raising, and donated it freely to the church society. He died December 20, 1881, at the home near Vernon Depot, and his widow died May 28, 1887, in Rockville. Both are buried at Vernon.

(V) Charles N. McLean, fourth child and second son of Charles (I) and Octa (Strong) McLean, was born in Manchester, Connecticut, May 24, 1850, and died January 15, 1916. He was educated in the Manchester grammar schools and the Rockville High School. He was always a great reader, and his retentive memory stored an ever increasing fund of useful information concerning a wide range of topics. This knowledge was always at his command, and made his conversation interesting and entertaining. When we consider that these educational attainments were built upon a foundation of probity and unassuming sincerity of spirit, it gives an added interest to the words of a friend, who said of him:

Charles Noble McLean came from sturdy New England stock; men of stamina and thrift, high ideals and noble character. Inheriting such splendid qualities, equipped with a great capacity for work, possessing rare qualities of leadership, a fine discrimination, excellent judgment, Charles Noble McLean was bound to be a leader among men, and a success in every undertaking upon which he embarked.

At an early age Mr. McLean entered the employ of H. C. Judd & Root, wool dealers of Hartford, where he gained that knowledge of wool which was one of the strong factors in his later success as a manufacturer of woolen goods. Few men had his fine sense of discrimination in recognizing the various grades of wool, and he earned the reputation of being one of the most expert judges in the country. Some years later he began in the wool business in Worcester and established a branch house in California, going personally to place this venture on a successful basis. At the time of the panic of 1873 the California branch was discontinued. Mr. McLean returned East and devoted his time to the business there, locating in Boston, where he remained in this line until 1881. Later, in connection with this business, he established the first wool scouring mill in San Antonio, also a similar mill in South Acton, Massachusetts. In 1881 Mr. McLean was persuaded to take charge of the plant of the American Mills Company at Rockville. He had a genius for organizing and directing. He reorganized the business, and his intelligent management and indefatigable industry as agent, secretary and treasurer placed the concern on a solid footing. He had few interests outside his business, the success of which was due to his constant attention, and those personal qualities and attributes already mentioned. Every detail of the business was made a matter of personal concern, with the result that his organization ran smoothly and without friction. His keen sense of justice and consideration for the welfare of his employees won for him their respect and admiration, as well as their loyal coöperation. Mr. McLean also had general oversight of the sales department of the busi-

## ENCYCLOPEDIA OF BIOGRAPHY

ness, which necessitated frequent trips to New York.

He was a staunch Republican, but always turned a deaf ear to suggestions that he run for public office. He was excessively modest, and his retiring nature was strongly averse to that notoriety which attaches to political life. He was greatly interested, however, in all matters of public concern, and could always be depended upon to support movements and measures calculated to enhance the general welfare. His keen sympathies and generous impulses always responded to appeals for the needy, and his larger charities were bestowed in a manner consistent with his natural modesty and reserve, following literally the Scriptural injunction: "Let not your left hand know what your right hand doeth." Mr. McLean was a member of the Joseph Webb Lodge, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, of Boston, and Paul Revere Lodge, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, of Somerville, Massachusetts.

On October 7, 1874, Mr. McLean married Adelaide S. Case, born July 22, 1853, daughter of Richard D. Case, of Rainbow. Of this union the following children were born: Emma Jane, who married Richard G. Benedict; Frederick Richard, who died October 2, 1901; Clara Bell, who married Robert L. Rowley, M. D., of Hartford, and has one child, Harriet Adelaide; Charles R., born November 7, 1883, educated in grammar and high schools of Rockville, who has since been identified with the American Mills Company; and Minnie Octa.

Mr. and Mrs. McLean have always attended and supported the Union Congregational Church, and while, in his religion as in his business and social life, Mr. McLean was unpretentious, he was a deeply devout man, and is greatly missed

in the activities of the church. We can give no more fitting tribute than to quote from an editorial in the "Rockville Journal" at the time of his death:

In the death of Charles Noble McLean, Rockville loses one of its Captains of Industry. As agent, secretary and treasurer of the American Mills Company, he was a most important factor in the industrial activities of Rockville. As a citizen he was looked up to with affection and regard by all who knew him. He was one of our prominent and influential residents, keenly interested in whatever related to the welfare of the city, always ready to aid most generously every enterprise that would work for the progress and prosperity of the place. He was not given to ostentation or show, but achieved much in his quiet, though none the less efficient, way, going quietly about his daily tasks with wonderful energy, and commendable enthusiasm and zeal. He was a gentleman of the old school, possessing inborn courtesy, high character and sterling qualities. He was conservative and constructive; energetic and enterprising; a leader among men; a man capable of great achievements, resourceful, keen and honest. He was well equipped to master the many problems that constantly confront a man of large industrial interests such as he handled. He was a man of positive convictions, splendid character and wholesome manhood.

### WILSON, Albion Benjamin,

*Attorney-at-Law.*

Close to nature men are granted clarity of vision, depth of purpose and breadth of sympathy which no contact with the jostling crowds of the city can give. The fact may not be without relevance that many of our most eminent attorneys are sons of farm-bred fathers. The thoughtful highminded man of simple tastes and wholesome habits bequeaths to his son a finer legacy than wealth or success; and the young man who uses this legacy in some line of effort which furthers the upward course of social evolution is a man of whom any city may be proud. The people of Hartford look upon Albion Benjamin Wilson, the prosecuting attorney of

the City Court, as a worthy incumbent of an important and exacting office.

The name of Wilson was originally a contraction of Will's son—Will being the diminutive of William, derived from the Anglo-Saxon personal name, Willa, which signifies determination. The name of Adam Wyllson is found as far back as 1379, when it was recorded in the list of the Yorkshire poll tax.

Mr. Wilson's father, George Grow Wilson, was born in Pomfret, Vermont, February 13, 1849. His educational opportunities were limited, owing to unfavorable environment. The sparsely settled district made only the most crude and inadequate provision for the school attendance of its children. But he was endowed with splendid natural mental powers, and supplemented his schooling with wide and careful reading. He not only read; he made use of what he read and trained his memory to hold all kinds of practical knowledge. He was only a few weeks old when his mother died, March 5, 1843. He was reared on the farm of Israel Smith, of Pomfret, Vermont, who was a relative of General Israel Putnam. His boyhood life was like that of other lads in rural communities.

When the Civil War broke out he tried to enlist, but was rejected because he was not tall enough. In 1865 he went to Weathersfield, Vermont, and went to work on the farm of Hiram S. Morse. When George Grow Wilson was nineteen or twenty years old he went to Wisconsin, then a far Western State. He did not remain there long, but returned to Vermont. In 1872 Mr. Wilson went to Boston and drove a team for Ami Cutter. In 1879, he bought a farm near that of his father-in-law, and has resided there until the present time. He has been engaged in general farming and dairying, and has a large

grove of sugar maples from which he produces maple sugar.

George Grow Wilson is one of twenty-four Democrats out of three hundred and sixty voters in the town of Weathersfield, and it would avail little for so small a minority to do much propaganda work. But the esteem in which he is held by his fellow-townsmen of opposing political views is well exemplified by the fact that in 1888 he was elected selectman, and held the office altogether for about twelve years. He has also been overseer of the poor. This public recognition of his worth as a citizen is only just appreciation of his public spirit, for he has done much for the town. He is a gentleman of the old school, and undoubtedly would have made a success in one of the professions had the aspirations of his youth been fulfilled. However, he did not give up in despair when he was unable to pursue his ambition; and he has made a success of agriculture because all his efforts have been guided by intelligent study of the problems which the tiller of the soil must always meet. He is past grand of Hobah Lodge, No. 53, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, of Boston.

On December 24, 1870, Mr. Wilson married Susan Elizabeth, daughter of Hiram S. Morse, in whose employ he had previously been. She was born March 11, 1854, in Lowell, Massachusetts. There were four children, of whom three grew to maturity: Albion Benjamin, mentioned below; Emma Lavinia, born September 24, 1876, married Bertrand G. Hackett, of Providence, Rhode Island; George Hiram, born January 20, 1880, now of Weathersfield, Vermont, married Jessie May Gould; Roy Elwyn, born August 8, 1882, died December 28, 1895. The mother is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church.

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George Grow Wilson was a son of Benjamin Wilson, a prominent Vermont farmer, who was born in 1804, and died in Pomfret, Vermont. He married Ann Celia Grow. Her great-grandfather, John Grow, was born about 1720, and lived in Andover, Massachusetts. He married, October 26, 1742, Mary Farrington, of Andover, born about 1724. They removed to Sutton, Massachusetts, in 1744, and bought land near the Oxford line. Their son, Edward Grow, was born March 5, 1746-47, in Sutton, and died January 25, 1831, in Tunbridge, Vermont. He married, in Oxford, November 15, 1774, Joanna Nichols, of Oxford, born at Sutton, March 25, 1742, died in Tunbridge, March 17, 1812. He was a tax-payer in Oxford in 1771. Their son, Isaac Grow, was born July 28, 1777, in Oxford, and died January 13, 1871, in East Randolph, Vermont. He married, September 13, 1807, at Tunbridge, Rebecca Grow, his cousin, daughter of Jonathan and Mary (Tourtellotte-Harris) Grow, born March 22, 1787, in Sutton, died in May, 1849, at East Randolph. He went from Sutton, Massachusetts, to Tunbridge, Vermont, with the family when they removed there in 1789. He was a highly respected farmer. Ann Celia Grow, daughter of Isaac Grow, born March 19, 1808, in Tunbridge, married Benjamin Wilson, and they were the parents of George Grow Wilson, and grandparents of Albion Benjamin Wilson, of Hartford. Ann Celia (Grow) Wilson died in January, 1849.

Albion Benjamin Wilson was born April 16, 1872, in Weathersfield, Vermont, son of George Grow and Susan Elizabeth (Morse) Wilson. He began his education in the public schools of South Boston, where his parents resided at the time, and was graduated from the Windsor, Vermont, High School, standing at the head

of his class. This was in 1891. In 1895 he was graduated from Dartmouth with the degree of B. L. In the fall of that year he entered the railway mail service, and continued there for three years and a half. In 1899 he entered the Harvard Law School, and spent a year in study. He then came to Hartford and entered the law office of Robinson & Robinson, with whom he remained for eleven years. During the earlier part of that period he pursued his studies under their tutelage, and was admitted to the bar, January 7, 1902. He remained with that firm for eleven years and then he opened an office of his own. On July 1, 1917, he became prosecuting attorney. He is a Republican by political affiliation, but is far from being a politician. He is a member of the Theta Delta Chi fraternity.

Mr. Wilson married (first) Sarah Adeline, daughter of Elizur and Ellen (Whitney) Howe, of Tunbridge, Vermont, who died April 9, 1905. He married (second) at Granville, Massachusetts, October 14, 1909, Lavinia Sophia, daughter of Miles J. and Sophia L. (Beach) Rose, of Granville. The family are members of the Second Congregational Church. Mr. Wilson is a man of quiet tastes, finding his relaxation in intellectual pursuits along lines diverse from his work.

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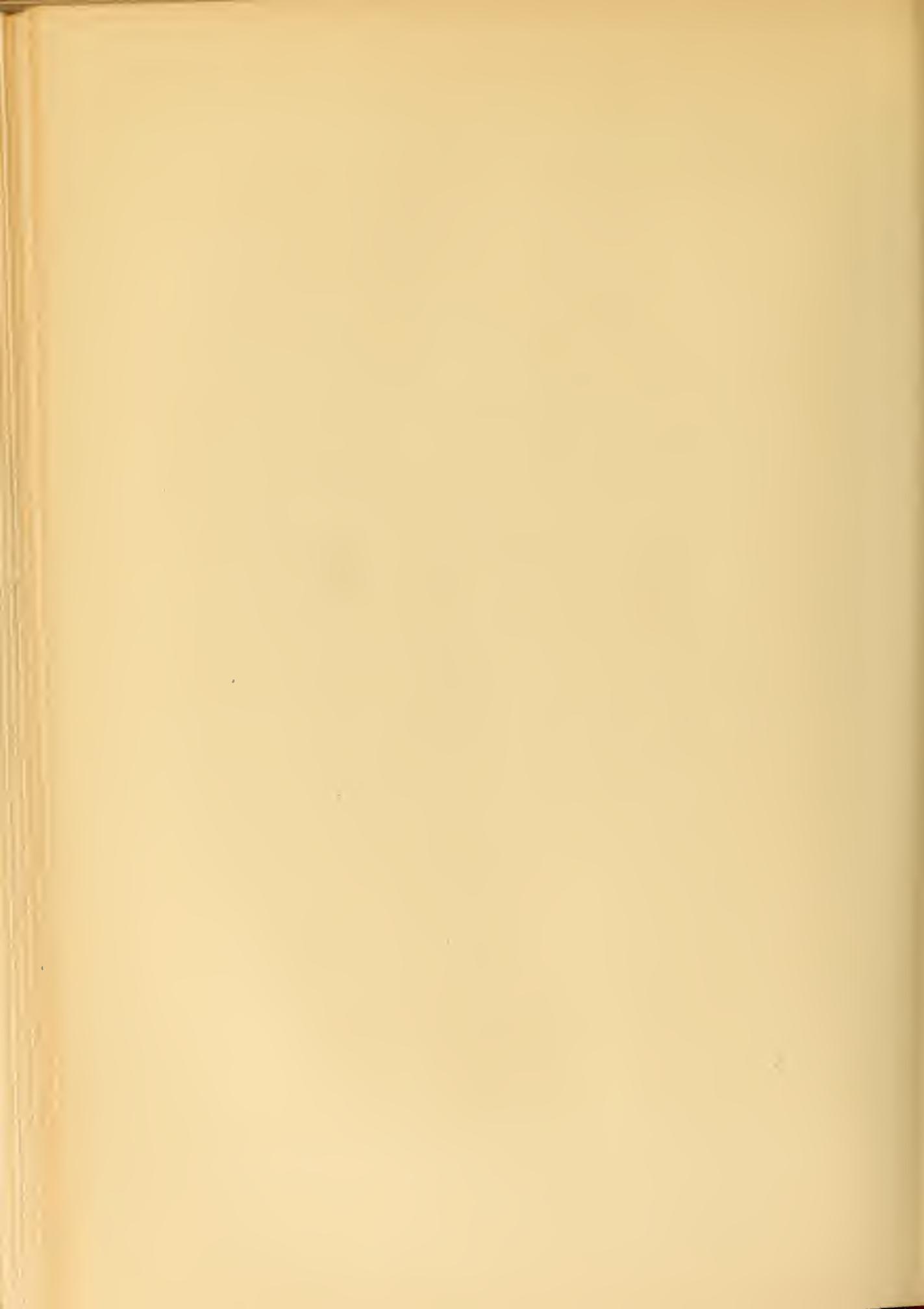
**ALLEN, Christopher,**

**Banker, Public-spirited Citizen.**

There are several very distinct families of Allen in the United States, this name being one of those most frequently met with. In the very early New England days there were several immigrants bearing the name, and their descendants and representatives are numerous found throughout the country, among the useful and desirable citizens.



*Christopher Allen*



## ENCYCLOPEDIA OF BIOGRAPHY

Christopher Allen, born August 15, 1854, in North Kingston, Rhode Island, was a son of Charles and Mary (Congdon) Allen, and a descendant of Matthew Allen, the immigrant. The town of Allenton, Rhode Island, was named in honor of this first settler. Charles Allen, father of Christopher Allen, was born March 8, 1798, and died April 7, 1869. He was a prominent man in public and business life, long engaged in woolen manufacturing. On September 30, 1833, he married Mary, daughter of Benjamin Congdon, of North Kingston. They were the parents of nine children of whom eight grew to maturity, and the youngest of these was Christopher Allen, of further mention.

Mr. Allen attended the schools of North Kingston and there spent his boyhood years. At an early age he entered the woolen mills of that town, and applied himself to the mastering of the business. He was instructed in this work by the late Governor William Gregory. For a time Mr. Allen was engaged in the woolen business in Wales, Massachusetts, and in 1883 came to Stafford in the capacity of superintendent of the Phœnix Mills of that town. Three years later a part ownership of these mills passed into his hands, and the mills were successfully conducted under his management for many years. In 1908, he retired from active business life, but subsequently was elected president of the First National Bank of Stafford Springs, and he now occupies this office. Mr. Allen is also president of the Stafford Springs Savings Bank; a director of the public library, and a member of the executive committee of the Cyril and Julia C. Johnson Memorial Hospital.

Mr. Allen has very often been sought for public honors, but he has steadfastly refused, although at all times willing to aid in furthering any welfare movement.

Possessed of an optimistic and genial nature, his record reveals his progressive aims. He constantly strives to advance the interests of his town. He has won fairly the respect and esteem of his fellow citizens, and the deepening friendship of those about him may reasonably be expected.

Mr. Allen married, October 28, 1880, Emma A. Davis, daughter of the late James Davis, of Davisville, Rhode Island. Mr. and Mrs. Allen are regular attendants of the Congregational church of Stafford Springs, and they are generous contributors in time and finances to the charities and good works of that church.

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### SMITH, Robert W.,

#### Manufacturer.

In the early Colonial days in New England, the immigrants were for the main part, artisans, very many of them being men of little learning. To the student of history the fact is very selfevident that they were possessed of strong character. Although the pen was an unfamiliar instrument to many of them, they were industrious; they conquered the wilderness, and established the civilization which we to-day enjoy. Among the most useful men in the colonies were the smiths. They made nearly all the nails employed in the construction of the buildings and the tools used by the early pioneers. And so it was that the surname, Smith, was derived. A century previous to that time when many of the country people in England had taken surnames, derived from their occupations, there were many Smiths, and the Christian name is very often repeated, which fact makes it a difficult matter to trace descendants of this family.

A worthy representative bearing this

surname is Robert W. Smith, who was born June 21, 1877, in Stafford Springs, Connecticut, son of William Henry and Estelle (Wood) Smith, and great-grand-son of Deacon Recompense Smith.

Deacon Daniel Smith, son of Deacon Recompense Smith, was born December 14, 1790, and died February 13, 1869, in Stafford, Connecticut. He married, December 20, 1815, Ann Kingsbury, born July 13, 1790, daughter of Jabez, Jr., and Freelove (Netley) Kingsbury, a descendant of Henry Kingsbury, of Haverhill, Massachusetts.

William Smith, their son, was born August 8, 1821, in Columbia, Connecticut, and died widely regretted, March 1, 1881, in Stafford Springs, whence his parents had removed while he was yet a small child. At an early age, as was customary at that time, young Smith entered the Foxville woolen mills at Stafford Springs, Connecticut, and with the same characteristic manner which he maintained throughout his successful career, he applied himself to the mastering of the details of his work. He was rewarded for his efforts by being promoted to a position in charge of the fulling department of a mill at Stafford Springs. Continuing to progress, he became a part owner of this mill, but unfortunately it proved a losing venture, and Mr. Smith was obliged to start anew. Undaunted he founded the business which is to-day conducted under the name of Smith & Cooley. He first maintained a warehouse for the handling of wool and waste, and woolen manufacturer's supplies, later taking on the old Glynn Mill. As conditions warranted it, and as time went on, Mr. Smith took into partnership with him his son-in-law, William H. Cooley, and later his son, William H. Smith. Previous to 1877, the business was entirely of a mercantile

nature but in the latter year they began to manufacture the goods they had so long carried. Water power was first used, but was replaced by steam in 1893. Public-spirited, generous to a fault, Mr. Smith was one of the most beloved citizens of Stafford Springs. He was prominent in all the city's welfare movements and identified with many of its institutions. He was a corporator and a director of the Stafford Bank, known to-day as the First National Bank of Stafford; in 1869, he served as president of this bank. He married, June 5, 1845, Abigail Ellis, born August 8, 1823, daughter of Wyllys and Abigail (Carpenter) Ellis, and died December 14, 1898. He was a member of the Congregational church, and a worker on many of its committees.

William Henry Smith, son of William and Abigail (Ellis) Smith, was born September 25, 1848, in Stafford Springs, where he died February 16, 1900. His education was received in the public schools there, and he attended also the famous old academy at Monson, Massachusetts, subsequently being a student at the Amherst Agricultural College. He followed this course with special study at the Massachusetts Agricultural College, and on completing his work, he entered the employ of the First National Bank of Stafford Springs. He resigned from his position with that institution to become associated with his father in business in 1873, at which time the name was changed to William Smith & Co., and shortly after in 1881, upon the death of Mr. Smith, the name became Smith & Cooley. Mr. Smith spent the ensuing years in active management of this business, until ill health forced his retirement.

His interests were many and the welfare and progress of his home town were paramount. He was a founder and later

a director of the First National Bank, and serving also as vice-president; a director of the public library; and a corporator and director of the Savings Bank. He was a regular attendant of the Congregational church and active in its good works. Mr. Smith married, September 10, 1872, Estelle Wood, daughter of Colonel Alonzo and Ellen (Warren) Wood, of West Winfield, New York, which town was the home of the Wood family for several generations. Earlier, members of this family had removed there from Somers, Connecticut.

Robert Warren Smith was their only child. He attended the public schools of his native section and in 1897 graduated from the Worcester Academy. He enjoys the distinction of succeeding an honored father in the same business which has since been carried on under the same name, being represented by the sons of the original owners. Mr. Smith has endeavored to uphold the high standard of business integrity established by his father, and has succeeded admirably. He has taken his rightful place as one of the leading and substantial citizens of Stafford Springs, and is active in civic affairs. Several of the financial institutions have honored him with a place on their directorate. He is a director of the First National Bank; of the Stafford Savings Bank; secretary of the Stafford Fair Association staff; president of the Stafford Business Men's Association, and chairman of the school board.

The straightforwardness and independence of his father reappear in him. He early developed a strong commercial instinct, and this energy has marked his business career.

Mr. Smith married Josephine Hewitt, and they are the parents of a son and daughter: William Robert, born Septem-

ber 12, 1904; and Helen Josephine, born January 5, 1909. With his family he is a member and attendant of the Congregational church, and also is a member of the Ecclesiastical Society of that church.

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**COOLEY, Benjamin Packard,**  
**Manufacturer.**

The successful individual is the man who rises to every opportunity for advancement, and who looks forward into the future through the vista of achievement. We find this truth illustrated in the life and career of Benjamin Packard Cooley, who throughout his youth and manhood each day prepared himself for his future. When the time came for him to assume the mantle of responsibility in business, he did so in a manner that reflected credit upon himself and served to uphold the high standard attained by his honored father whose successor he was, as a citizen and a business man.

The Cooley family is an old and honored one in the annals of both Massachusetts and Connecticut. Azariah Cooley, great-grandfather of Benjamin P. Cooley, was born March 7, 1731, and settled in the town of Deerfield, Massachusetts, where he died, February 28, 1788. He married, April 19, 1756, Elenor Warriner.

Eli Cooley, their son, was born about 1763. He came to South Deerfield from Brimfield, Massachusetts, and it was largely through his efforts that the church and school house were built in the former town. He died in 1843, having reached almost his eightieth year. His wife was Chloe Allen.

Caleb Allen Cooley, their son, was born in 1800 in South Deerfield, Massachusetts, and died there September 29, 1845. He was among the most prominent and active men of his day and his early death was a

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distinct loss to his community. He was a deep thinker, very public spirited, and a strong Abolitionist. He married (second) Esther Porter Packard, daughter of Rev. Theophilus and Mary (Tirrell) Packard. Rev. Theophilus Packard was a Congregationalist minister, for some time located in Shelburne Falls, Massachusetts, and later in Abington, that State. Two sons were born of this marriage. The youngest, Alfred Allen Cooley, was a farmer located in South Deerfield, who married Charlotte Clapp (died 1918), a native of that place.

William Henry Cooley, eldest son of Caleb A. and Esther P. (Packard) Cooley, was born in South Deerfield, July 17, 1840, and his education was obtained in the public schools of that town and at the Conway Academy, in Conway, Massachusetts. He completed the course at the Deerfield High School and for a time had been a student at the family school conducted by Mrs. Elizabeth Ware Packard, of Shelburne, Massachusetts. As a boy, Mr. Cooley was accustomed to farm work, and early in life learned the value of money, thus the habits of thrift and prudence were developed. In June, 1863, he became identified with the firm of W. & C. Smith, in the capacity of bookkeeper, and was admitted to partnership, the firm name changing to William Smith & Co. This form continued until December 1, 1881, on which date it became known as Smith & Cooley, under which form it has since continued to do business and is known to-day.

The business now conducted by Smith & Cooley was established in 1850 by William Smith. Associated with him in the enterprise was his brother, Chauncey Smith, and they dealt in milling supplies originally. In 1864, Chauncey Smith retired and William Smith continued alone

until 1866, in which year his son-in-law, William H. Cooley, was admitted a partner. By the death of the senior partner in 1881, the firm was dissolved, and in December of that year, as above noted, the name became Smith & Cooley, and the business is now (1919) being successfully conducted by the sons of the former owners. They are manufacturers and dealers in flocks, shoddies, and wool wastes, having two mills in Stafford, one in the village of Stafford Springs, and the other mill, which is known as the old Glynn Mill, near Stafford Hollow.

Mr. Cooley continued throughout his active life a prominent and successful business man; he was possessed of good judgment and his counsel was often sought in other matters relative to the general welfare. Despite the heavy demands upon his time, he never refused to aid, either through service or financially, in any good cause. Mr. Cooley was a director and a corporator of the First National Bank of Stafford Springs; director of the Savings Bank of that town; vice-president and a corporator of the Cemetery Association. He was a staunch Republican whose wise counsels were valued by the leaders of his party. As a member of the board of burgesses, he gave efficient service for three terms, and also served on the school committee. In 1876-1877, he was the choice of his party to represent the town in the State Legislature, at which time he was diligent in performing the various tasks which devolved upon him in a manner that brought satisfaction to his constituents. He was a supporter of the Congregational Church, and also of the Ecclesiastical Society of that church. His fraternal affiliations were with the Masonic order, and he was a charter member of Ionic Lodge, No. 110, Ancient Free and

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Accepted Masons, of which he had been secretary.

We are able to gain further insight into the high character of Mr. Cooley and the esteem in which he was universally held in the few lines following, an excerpt from the newspaper obituary, at the time of his lamented death.

The deceased was a very useful citizen, always glad to push where the welfare of his town demanded it. As a business man he was respected for his ability, but it was his kindly and helpful disposition which won for him the sincere regard of many people in various walks of life. He was a typical New England gentleman, and the quiet easy courtesy of his address was spontaneous. Possessed of keen, dry wit, he liked a good story and the philosophy of his life had for a basic principle the spirit of cheerfulness. Combined with his courtesy and cheerfulness was a certain independent spirit of democracy very noticeable in his relation to the employers of the company. Any man at the plant who had business with the "boss" approached him as a friend, at the same time rendering him the respect that his attainment deserved. He was received in the same spirit, and so strong was the bond between employer and employee that a labor trouble was about the last thing that could have happened at the works of Smith & Cooley. His capacity for friendship was almost unlimited.

Mr. Cooley married, January 31, 1872, Helen Maria Smith, daughter of William Smith, of Stafford, and they were the parents of the following children: 1. Howard Ellis Smith, born November 28, 1875, died February 8, 1895. 2. Benjamin Packard, of further mention. 3. Margaret Esther, born December 25, 1880, wife of Dr. C. B. Tschumni. 4. William Smith, born November 1, 1888, died November 25, 1897.

Benjamin Packard Cooley, only surviving son of William H. and Helen M. (Smith) Cooley, was born November 18, 1878, in the town where he has attained his success. There he attended the public schools and subsequently was a student at

the Eastman Business College in Poughkeepsie, New York. He made preparations for entrance to Amherst College, but these were not completed because of his desire to enter immediately upon a business career, and he was admitted a partner in the firm of Smith & Cooley. He has worked diligently and faithfully in the interests of this business, contributing largely to its growth and success. Among the younger business men of Stafford Springs, he has attained an enviable position.

Mr. Cooley is a Republican in political principle, and his ideas are sane and wholesome ones in this respect. He is chairman of the town committee of the Republican party.

On May 21, 1908, he married Marguerite Morrall, a daughter of Rev. William Morrall, of England, who late in life was at one time rector of the Episcopal church at Stafford Springs. Mr. Cooley is a member of the Congregational church of Stafford Springs, and to its support he contributes generously, also taking an active interest in its committee work.

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### MALTBIE, Theodore Mills,

#### Lawyer.

Theodore Mills Maltbie was born April 29, 1842, in New York City, a son of Pliny S. and Ann (Fowler) Mills. His mother died a few days after his birth and he was adopted by an aunt, her sister, Mrs. Apphia Fowler Maltbie, whose name he was given. He removed with his aunt to Norfolk, Connecticut, when he was a small boy, and here Theodore Mills Maltbie was reared, attending the public schools and Norfolk Academy. Though his formal education ceased at that point, he continued a student during his life. He read law under the preceptorship of William

K. Peck, of Norfolk, and was admitted to the bar in Litchfield, in September, 1863. Two years later he opened an office in Granby, Connecticut. He was successful from the beginning. His thoroughness and sincerity inspired confidence and he soon built up a lucrative practice. In 1877 he formed a partnership with Hon. Charles H. Briscoe under the firm name of Briscoe & Maltbie, which continued for about four years. In 1882 Mr. Maltbie became associated with the late Hon. William C. Case and Percy S. Bryant, under the firm name of Case, Maltbie & Bryant, with offices in Hartford. This arrangement continued until 1892, and gained recognition as one of the leading law firms of Connecticut. Mr. Maltbie then continued in practice alone until 1905, when his son, William M. Maltbie, became his partner under the firm name of Maltbie & Maltbie.

In 1871-72 Mr. Maltbie was the assistant of Dr. George S. Miller, Insurance Commissioner for the State of Connecticut. During this period the insurance department was completely reorganized and the foundations were laid for the development which has caused it to be recognized as one of the leading state insurance departments in the country. In this work Mr. Maltbie took a large part. He was always identified with the Republican party, and in 1870, 1874, and 1878 represented the town of Granby in the General Assembly. In 1884 and 1885 he was a member of the State Senate, and in 1902 represented Granby in the Constitutional Convention. Mr. Maltbie was a member of St. Mark's Lodge, No. 91, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, of Granby, of which he was past master, and of Washington Commandery, No. 1, Knights Templar. With his wife, he was an attendant of the Congregational church and a teacher in its Sunday school.

Mr. Maltbie married, June 13, 1867, Louise A., daughter of Peter J. Jewett, of Granby. They had two children: Anne L., born July 6, 1876, and William M., born March 10, 1880, a sketch of whom follows. Mr. Maltbie died November 13, 1915.

The following estimate of his ability as a lawyer is taken from an address given at the memorial meeting of the Hartford Bar Association held in his honor:

His mind was analytical to an unusual degree; and however complex the situation he grasped it with a power that was oftentimes surprising, both to his associates and his opponents. His separation of the material from the immaterial was as incisive as it was complete. This characteristic was preëminent in his dealings with complicated questions relating to the intricacies of the larger commercial transactions. In this department of practice he had few peers and no superiors. As an advocate, he never cultivated the tricks of oratory, nor was pathos a factor in winning his cases. Cold facts, logically arrayed, marshalled with Napoleonic skill, based upon the unalterable principles of fundamental law, and supported by the artillery of applicable decisions, won his victories. In his legal contests the desk was mightier than the forum. As a councillor he was prudent, patient and painstaking; slow to advise, but his advice once given could not be disregarded with impunity. As a public official he had a strong sense of the obligations of citizenship. He was patriotic, and intensely interested in the public welfare. He entered upon his duties with energy and devotion, and his consideration of public problems was characterized by the same qualities that marked his work as a lawyer—keen analysis, painstaking care, and disregard of personal interest. He was an able and fearless champion of those measures that he believed would enhance the common good. As a man he was esteemed and loved by all who knew him. He did not court attention nor demand recognition. He was at all times modest and unassuming. His was a genial nature, and he had a friendly word and a cordial greeting for everyone.

A prominent member of the Hartford bar said of Mr. Maltbie:

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His own memory of his word given—or of a thing done in the conduct of a case—although adverse to his interest, was just as reliable—yes, infallible—as of other things which were beneficial to his case. I do not believe anyone ever heard him say, when reminded of such a promise or act, "I do not recall," or "I do not remember." He was a well loved man. He deserved the affection his friends brought to him. His cheerful smile, his voice carrying itself through a sentence with a rising inflection at the end, were most attractive. His home life is too sacred to mention in detail here. It was the kind of home life a man of his character must necessarily build, if he is true to himself. The days of his years were many, and none were unworthy. He was a Connecticut lawyer, a Connecticut gentleman. His life will be an inspiration to many other men only in slightly less degree than to his own son.

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### **MALTBIE, William Mills,**

**Lawyer, Judge of the Superior Court.**

William Mills Maltbie was born in Granby, Connecticut, on March 10, 1880, the son of Theodore Mills and Louise A. (Jewett) Maltbie. After attending the common schools at Granby he entered the Hartford High School and graduated there in 1897. He then attended Yale University, graduating with the degree of Bachelor of Arts in the class of 1901, and the Yale Law School in the class of 1905, receiving his degree *summa cum laude*. In June, 1905, he was admitted to the bar of Hartford county and became associated in legal practice with his father, under the firm name of Maltbie & Maltbie. In 1913 he was elected on the Republican ticket to the State House of Representatives as a member for the town of Granby. In 1914 he became assistant to the State's attorney, Hugh M. Alcorn, and in January, 1915, Governor Marcus H. Holcomb appointed him his executive secretary, both of which offices he held until his appointment as a judge of the Superior Court. On March 3, 1916, Judge Gardiner Greene in the Superior Court made him a

member of the grievance committee of the Hartford county bar to succeed the late William Waldo Hyde, an unusual recognition for so young an attorney. He was also clerk of the commission which prepared the 1918 Revision of the General Statutes of Connecticut. He was appointed a judge of the Superior Court on August 2, 1917, to fill a vacancy, and in January, 1919, was nominated and elected for a full term of eight years. Judge Maltbie is a member of St. Mark's Lodge, No. 91, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, of Granby, of which he is past master. He is also a member of the Phi Beta Kappa and Zeta Psi fraternities of Yale University; Corby Court, of Yale Law School, and the Golf Club of Hartford. Mr. Maltbie is a member of the South Congregational Church of Granby, and has served on the executive committee for a number of years.

On June 28, 1917, Judge Maltbie married Mary L. Hamlin, and they have one son, Theodore Mills, born March 7, 1919.

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### **SHEFFIELD, Henry Curtiss,**

**Boniface.**

The Sheffield family was for many generations identified with Charlestown, Rhode Island, and is probably descended from Joseph Sheffield, who was moderator of the first town meeting in Portsmouth, of which there is record, held March 13, 1643. There were several immigrants in New England by the name of Sheffield, among whom may be mentioned: Edmund Sheffield, who was living in Roxbury, Massachusetts, in 1641; Frederick Sheffield, of Portsmouth, Rhode Island, among the freemen there in 1655; William Sheffield, a mariner, living in Boston, in 1653. He was a resident of Dover, in 1658, subsequently removed to Hing-

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ham and afterward to Sherborn, Massachusetts.

The surname of Sheffield is of English origin and belongs to the class of names known as "place names," that is, a name which has been derived from a town or city, the name having been taken by the inhabitants who lived nearby. It is very ancient, the name of Will'us de Sheffield being found on the Charter Rolls in 1307. It signified "crooked field" or "plain." The old English form of crooked being *scaf* which has evolved into *shaf* and thus combined with *field* forming the compound, *Shaf-field*.

(I) Ichabod Sheffield, born in 1626, is supposed to have been a son of Joseph Sheffield. He resided in Portsmouth, and Newport, Rhode Island, was a freeman in 1655, and lived for a short time in Dover, New Hampshire, where there is a record of him in 1658. Returning to Portsmouth, he was deputy from that town to the General Court in 1690. He died February 4, 1712, and was buried in the Clifton Burying Ground. He married (published 1660) Mary, daughter of George and Frances Parker, of Portsmouth.

(II) Joseph Sheffield, eldest child of Ichabod Sheffield, was born August 22, 1661, and was a very prominent citizen of the Rhode Island Colony, residing in Newport. In 1696 he was deputy, and from that year until 1705 was assistant with the exception of 1697. In 1700 he acted as agent of the colony in England and again in 1703; was attorney general in 1704-05-06, and his name is connected with other important transactions in the colony. He died in 1706, and his wife the same year. He married, February 12, 1685, Mary, daughter of Thomas and Margaret Sheriff, of Newport, who died in 1706.

(III) Joseph (2) Sheffield, eldest child

of Joseph (1) Sheffield, was born November 2, 1685, lived in Portsmouth, and perhaps in Charlestown, Rhode Island. He married, January 27, 1708, Mary Earle, of Freetown, Massachusetts, who was born October 24, 1693, and was a descendant of Ralph Earle, who was born in 1606, in England, and there married Joan Savage, born 1594-95. As early as 1638 he was in Newport, Rhode Island, one of the fifty-nine persons admitted freemen there, October 1, of that year. He was a very large land holder in various parts of Rhode Island, and filled many important offices, both civil and military. William Earle, his second son, resided in Portsmouth until 1670, when he removed to Dartmouth, where he had large landed interests. He was again in Portsmouth in 1680, and the May session of the Rhode Island Assembly met in his house, in 1691. He was deputy to the General Court in 1693, 1704 and 1706. He married Mary, daughter of Job and Katharine Walker. Their third son, Ralph Earle, married Mary Carr, and was the father of Mary Earle, who became the wife of Joseph Sheffield.

(IV) Nathaniel Sheffield, second son of Joseph (2) Sheffield, was born in 1714, in South Kingstown, Rhode Island, lived in Charlestown, the same colony, where he died July 7, 1790. He married, February 6, 1740, Rebecca Stanton, who was born about 1714, and died September 25, 1775, aged sixty-one years. She was the eldest child of Thomas and Esther, or Mary (Babcock) Stanton, of Westerly, a great-granddaughter of Thomas Stanton, who sailed from London, January 2, 1635, on the ship "Bonaventura," for Virginia. Soon after, he located in Boston, Massachusetts, whence he removed in 1637 to Hartford, Connecticut. There he married Ann, born in 1621, daughter of Thomas and Dorothy Lord, of Hartford.

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In 1650 he established a trading house at Stonington, Connecticut, and for some years following, lived at New London. He died in Stonington, December 1, 1676, and his wife in 1658. Their third son, Joseph Stanton, was born in 1646 in Hartford, removed with his parents to Stonington, and held a large tract of land under lease in that part of Westerly, Rhode Island, which is now Charlestown. He married Hannah, daughter of William Meade, of Roxbury, and they were the parents of Thomas Stanton, born in 1691, who married, according to the Charlestown record, Esther Babcock, daughter of Job and Deborah Babcock. Other authorities give her name as Mary. Job Babcock was a son of John and Mary (Lawton) Babcock, formerly of Newport, among the pioneer settlers of Westerly, and grandson of James and Sarah Babcock, of Newport.

(V) Thomas Sheffield, eldest child of Nathaniel Sheffield, was born November 25, 1740, in Charlestown, and lived in that town. He married Weltha Pendleton, who was born February 14, 1744.

(VI) James Sheffield, fourth son of Thomas Sheffield, was born August 27, 1773, in Charlestown. He married Lydia Barbour, and they were the parents of twelve children.

(VII) Coddington Sheffield, ninth child of James and Lydia (Barbour) Sheffield, was born undoubtedly in Charlestown, Rhode Island, and died August 15, 1893, in South Glastonbury, Connecticut. In 1860 he established a general store and was assisted in the management of it by his son, and this partnership continued until the retirement of Coddington Sheffield in 1887. He married Cynthia Bidwell, who survived him eight years, and died September 18, 1901. They were the parents of a son and daughter: Sanford E., of whom further; and Ellen E., wife of Halsey J. Tibbals, of Philadelphia.

(VIII) Sanford Elmore Sheffield, only son of Coddington and Cynthia (Bidwell) Sheffield, was born September 16, 1839, in Glastonbury, and died November 2, 1903, in Glastonbury. Mr. Sheffield was identified with several positions in his younger years, and in 1860 became associated with his father in the management of a general store. In 1887, upon the retirement of the former, a partnership was formed with the son of Mr. Sheffield, James Sheffield, and this continued until the death of the former, under the name of S. E. Sheffield & Company. Mr. Sheffield was one of the most public spirited men of his day. He served his town and State in many ways, and by regarding himself in the light of a public servant he came to serve that public well. He represented the town of Glastonbury in the Lower House in 1879, the same year that P. T. Barnum was a representative there. For over nineteen years he held the office of deputy sheriff, having been appointed to that office by Sheriff Westley Russell. A Republican, Mr. Sheffield was staunch in his beliefs and had the courage of his convictions. In the affairs of his native town he took an active part, and was looked upon as one of the leading citizens.

Mr. Sheffield married, February 13, 1861, Julia Lewis, born December 13, 1838, in Southington, a descendant of William Lewis, a native of England. Mr. and Mrs. Sheffield were the parents of the following children: 1. James Lewis, born September 21, 1862, died January 11, 1917; during his youth he was employed in a store in Manchester, Connecticut, and subsequently in the Bee Hive, a store which stood on the site of the present Brown, Thomson & Company; later he became associated with his father in a grain and grocery business, and he continued in this connection until the death

of the senior Mr. Sheffield, and then carried on the business under the firm name of S. E. Sheffield & Company; on June 1, 1895, Mr. Sheffield was appointed deputy sheriff by Sheriff Edwin J. Smith, and was re-appointed in 1907 by Sheriff Edward Dewey; he gave much of his time to affairs of the town and served in many public offices; he was selectman and collector of taxes; he held membership in the Glastonbury Grange and the Business Men's Association of Glastonbury, and was a member of the Congregational church of Glastonbury; he married Anna Fox, of Plainville, Connecticut, who survives him, and their children were: Elmore W. and Stanley C. Sheffield. 2. George Abbey, born March 6, 1865; married Belle Gardner, of Philadelphia, in which city he now resides. 3. Henry Curtiss, of whom further. 4. Julia Annie, born March 24, 1871, died February 11, 1875.

(IX) Henry Curtiss Sheffield, youngest son of Sanford Elmore and Julia (Lewis) Sheffield, was born March 30, 1867, in Glastonbury, and there he attended the public schools and the Glastonbury Academy. Subsequently he was a student at the Hartford High School, and was accustomed during his vacation periods to assist his father in the work about the store. In July, 1885, Mr. Sheffield became associated with Hart, Merriam & Company, of Hartford, as assistant bookkeeper and continued in this position for thirty-one years. During these years his positions changed with his increasing ability and experience, and at the time of his leaving this business he held the office of vice-president and treasurer, and also was associated in the management of the store for several years. The firm name underwent two changes, first to Charles R. Hart & Company, and second to the Charles R. Hart Company. In 1914 this store was absorbed by the Sage-Allen

Company of Hartford, and their extensive lines of rugs, draperies and so forth were made a part of the general drygoods store of the Sage-Allen Company. In 1915 Mr. Sheffield, in association with John J. Bossen, purchased the New Dom Hotel of Hartford and incorporated under the name of The New Dom Hotel. Mr. Sheffield was made president of the corporation, in which office he still continues.

A staunch Republican, Mr. Sheffield has ever been interested in civic matters, although not desirous of public office. He served as clerk of the Common Council in 1897-98-99 and 1900. He was a member of the school committee of the Northwest district. Fraternally Mr. Sheffield is a member of the Royal Arcanum, served as regent in 1901; treasurer of the B. H. Webb Council for fourteen years, and was appointed grand treasurer of the State in June, 1901, which office he still holds. Possessed of a pleasing and genial manner, Mr. Sheffield has made many friends. During the years of his connection with the Charles R. Hart Company, Mr. Sheffield had occasion to meet many people and this acquaintance has widened and increased since entering his present business. With his knowledge of human nature and natural ability, Mr. Sheffield is peculiarly well fitted for his present work.

Mr. Sheffield married, October 8, 1889, Martha Elizabeth Brown, daughter of William W. and Martha (Bulkley) Brown, of Glastonbury. Mrs. Sheffield is a direct descendant in the eighth generation of Rev. Peter Bulkley, the immigrant ancestor, who came to America in 1635. Mr. and Mrs. Sheffield were the parents of a daughter, Helen Elizabeth, born November 1, 1891, married, October 8, 1918, Albert W. Honywill, Jr. Mr. Honywill is a graduate of the Sheffield Scientific School, class of 1910, and sub-

sequently took a post-graduate course in mechanical engineering. He was engaged for a year as instructor at Yale College, and now is mechanical engineer and superintendent of construction of the Terry Steam Turbine Company of Hartford. Mrs. Helen E. (Sheffield) Honywill is a member of the Daughters of the American Revolution, and a graduate of Miss Coe's School of Oratory. Possessed of a natural talent for organizing and directing, Mrs. Honywill took an active part in many war activities. She founded the Junior McCall Auxiliary and was elected its first president.

(The Lewis Line).

(I) William Lewis, a native of England, came to this country on the ship "Lyon," landing in Boston, September 16, 1632. In November of that year he was admitted a freeman, and in August, 1633, joined the Braintree Company, which removed to Cambridge, Massachusetts, which town he represented in the General Court in 1662. Two years later he was living in Northampton, and before November 29, 1677, removed to Farmington, Connecticut, where he died August 2, 1683. His wife, Felix (Olcott) Lewis, born in England, died in Hadley, April 17, 1671.

(II) William (2) Lewis, son of William (1) and Felix (Olcott) Lewis, born in England, was a resident of Farmington, in 1644, and was first recorder of that town after its incorporation the following year. He married Mary, said to have been the daughter of William Hopkins, of Stratford, Connecticut.

(III) Samuel Lewis, son of William (2) and Mary Lewis, was born August 18, 1648. He was sergeant of the Farmington Militia, and died November 28, 1752. His wife's Christian name was Elizabeth.

(IV) Nathan Lewis, fourth son of Samuel and Elizabeth Lewis, was born January 23, 1707, and lived in the Merion district of Southington, where he died September 7, 1797. He married, July 28, 1730, Mary Gridley, born August 17, 1708, died May 20, 1784, daughter of Samuel and Mary (Humphrey) Gridley.

(V) Job Lewis, eldest child of Nathan and Mary (Gridley) Lewis, was born April 20, 1731. He was a shoemaker and tanner, living in the northern part of Southington, where he died December 5, 1813. He married, November 13, 1755, Hannah Curtiss, born in April, 1735, died May 4, 1810, daughter of Rev. Jeremiah and Hannah (Burnham) Curtiss, a descendant of William Curtiss.

(VI) Selah Lewis, her second son, was baptized September 2, 1764, and lived in the northern part of Southington, where he was a large land owner and merchant, and died September 12, 1827. He married, January 1, 1792, Mary Carter, born in 1769, died November 26, 1824, daughter of Abel and Rhoda (Lewis) Carter.

(VII) Henry Lewis, their sixth son, was born December 1, 1806, in Southington, lived in that town, and died November 29, 1849. He married Elizabeth Root, of Southington, and they were the parents of Julia Lewis, who was born December 13, 1838, and became the wife of Sanford Elmore Sheffield, as previously noted.

(The Curtiss Line).

The ancient English name of Curtiss is also spelled Curtesse, Curteis and Curtoys. Stephen Curtiss was of Appledore, Kent, about 1450, and several of his descendants were mayors of Tenterden, a town where many settlers in Scituate, Massachusetts, came from. The family has also lived from an early date in County Sussex. The ancient coat-of-arms is thus described:

*Arms*—Argent a chevron sable between three bulls caboched gules.

*Crest*—A Unicorn pas, or, between four trees proper.

Elizabeth Curtiss, widow of William Curtiss, came to America with her sons, John and William, and settled in Stratford, Connecticut, in 1639. The son, William, among the first settlers of that town, died between December 15 and December 31, 1702, and his wife Mary died about the same time.

Zachariah Curtiss, their fifth son, was born November 14, 1659, in Stratford, where he made his home and died in June, 1748. His wife, Hannah, daughter of Nathaniel Porter, born about 1665, died in 1738.

Rev. Jeremiah Curtiss, their youngest child, was baptized May 26, 1706, in Stratford, graduated from Yale College in 1724, and was ordained pastor of the Congregational church in Southington, November 13, 1728. By deed dated January 1, 1729, he received the lot in Southington which had been reserved for the minister, on which he built a house. He married, January 7, 1731, Hannah Burnham, born November 18, 1708, died April 10, 1722, daughter of Rev. William and Hannah (Wolcott) Burnham, granddaughter of William and Elizabeth (Loomis) Burnham, of Wethersfield, and great-granddaughter of Thomas Burnham, descendant of the Hereford branch, born in 1617 in England, died June 28, 1688, in East Hartford. He was a lawyer, and purchased from the Indians a large tract of land in what is now South Windsor and East Hartford on which he built a house used as a garrison in 1675. He married Anna Wright, born in 1620, in England, and died August 5, 1703.

Hannah Curtiss, second daughter of Rev. Jeremiah and Hannah (Burnham) Curtiss, born in April, 1735, became the wife of Job Lewis, as previously noted.

## CASE FAMILY,

### Ancestral History.

Twentieth century representatives of one of Connecticut's old and reputable families, descending in the eighth generation from John Case, the brothers, Harry W. and Norwood T. Case, worthily uphold their honored family name as business men and citizens. They are sons of Henry Alonzo and Almira Antoinette (Holcomb) Case.

(I) The Case family is one of the ancient and honorable families of New England, springing from John Case, who came from England, settling in the town of Windsor, Hartford county, Connecticut. The name is found in England in the Hundred Rolls as early as the thirteenth century. A reasonable derivation of the name is that it comes from the Latin word, *Casa*, a house or cottage, the French *Case* and the Gaelic *Cas* having practically the same meaning, the French *Case* meaning a hut, the Gaelic *Cas*, a castle. John Case, the founder, was born in England, and is believed to have been the John Case who came in the ship "Dorset" from Gravesend, England, September 3, 1635. He came first to Hartford, Connecticut, but soon went to Maspeth Kills, now Newtown, Long Island, later returning to Connecticut, and in 1656 settled at Windsor, about nine miles above Hartford. In 1667 the first grant of land was made at Simsbury, then known as Massacoe, to John Case and twenty others. In 1670 Massacoe was granted town privileges, and John Case was elected a deputy to the General Court. In October, 1669, he was appointed constable, in 1674, 1675, and 1691, he represented the town in the General Assembly. During King Philip's War the settlers left Simsbury, John Case taking refuge with his brothers in Newtown, Long Island. He made a voluminous will of eight pages in 1700, disposing

of seventeen parcels of land, a corn mill, and a saw mill, while the inventory of his personal property reveals him as one of the wealthy men of his day. He died February 21, 1703-04.

He married for his first wife, about 1657, in Hartford, Connecticut, Sarah Spencer, daughter of William and Agnes Spencer, her father one of the settlers of Hartford. She was born in 1636, died in Simsbury, Connecticut, November 3, 1691, the mother of his ten children: Elizabeth, Mary, John (2), William, of whom further; Samuel, Richard, Bartholomew, Joseph, Sarah, and Abigail. He married for his second wife, Elizabeth, widow of Nathaniel Loomis, and daughter of John and Abigail Moore, of Windsor. The line of descent is through the fourth child, William.

(II) William Case was born in Windsor, Connecticut, June 15, 1665, and was taken to Simsbury when the family moved to that town. He married, in 1685, Elizabeth Holcomb, daughter of Joshua Holcomb, a son of Thomas Holcomb, of Windsor, Connecticut, the founder of his family in New England. William and Elizabeth Case were the parents of seven children: Elizabeth, William, James, Rachel, Mary, Joshua, and Mindwell. Descent is traced through the second son and third child, James.

(III) James Case was born in Simsbury, Connecticut, March 12, 1692, there died in 1759, and was buried in Simsbury Cemetery. He followed agriculture all his active life. He married Esther Fithen, of Simsbury, born on the Isle of Jersey, the largest of the Channel Islands belonging to Great Britain in the English Channel. They were the parents of five children: James, Joshua, Esther, Rachel, and Amasa, the line in this branch continuing through the youngest child, Amasa.

(IV) Amasa Case was born at Weat-

ogue, town of Simsbury, Connecticut, October 18, 1731. He married (first) Elizabeth Hopkins, who had four successors. She was the mother of ten children, there being no issue by his other wives who were all widows at the time of their marriage to Amasa Case. Children: Amasa, Aaron, of whom further; Elizabeth, Stephen, Mercy, Mehitable. Apollos, Ruth, Julius, and Enoch.

(V) Aaron Case was born in the town of Simsbury, Connecticut, June 16, 1755. He spent his youth at the home farm, and later became a large land owner in the town of Bloomfield, Hartford county, Connecticut, and there spent his life, honored and esteemed. In later years he was a Democrat in politics, and a member of the Protestant Episcopal church, serving St. Andrew's of North Bloomfield as warden and vestryman. He died in North Bloomfield in 1811, and was laid at rest in Scotland Cemetery in that town. Aaron Case married Margaret Meacham, born in 1763, died in 1835, who was buried by the side of her husband whom she survived twenty-four years. They were the parents of seven children: Margaret Lodemia, married Ebenezer Sheppard; Lydia, married William Moore; Newton, married Laura Roberts; Betsey, married Aurora Case; Aura, married William Griswold; Sophia, married Johnson Brace; and Zelah, of whom further.

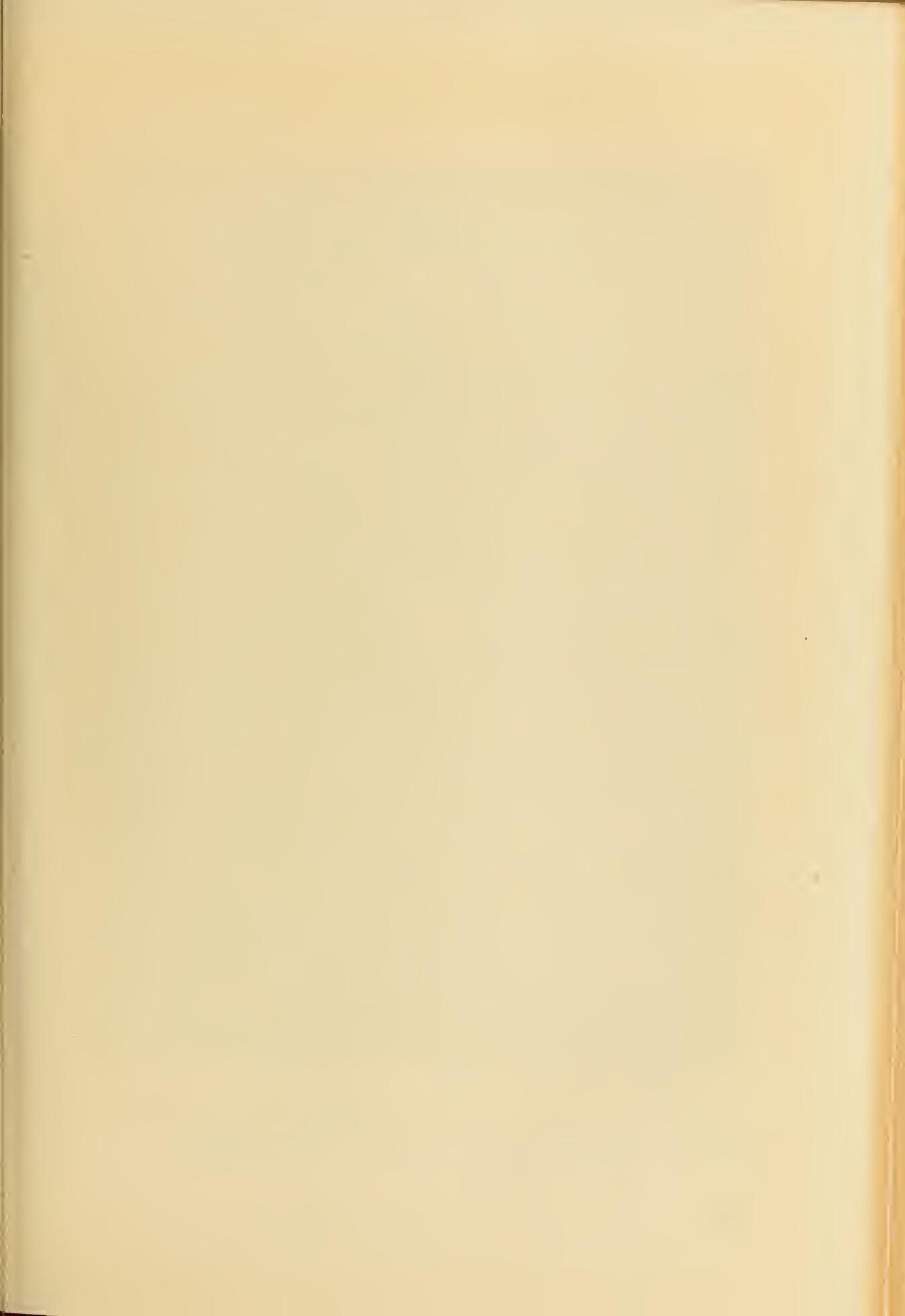
(VI) Zelah Case, only son of Aaron and Margaret (Meacham) Case, was born at the homestead farm in North Bloomfield, Hartford county, Connecticut, October 22, 1799, and died at his own farm in the same section, April 14, 1872. He obtained a good district school education, and became one of the influential and substantial farmers of his town, owing over five hundred acres of cultivated land. He followed a line of general farming, but also specialized in tobacco and stock rais-

ing. He was a Democrat in politics, but was a man of quiet, domestic tastes, public office making no appeal to him. He was a member of the Episcopal church, and a man of thoroughly honorable, upright life. He married, March 13, 1823, Jennette C. Benton, born October 31, 1802, who died March 8, 1891, aged eighty-eight years and four months, daughter of Thomas and Mary (Bunce) Benton. Both Zelah and Jennette C. Case are buried in Scotland Cemetery. They were the parents of nine children: Mary Jennette, married Edward P. Thompson, of East Granby; Henry A., of whom further; Edward Benton; Kate H., married George T. Atchison; Charles Z.; Jennie S., married Frederick Allen; Watson G.; Harriet S., married Walter S. Goodwin; Margaret, married William W. Bartholomew.

(VII) Henry Alonzo Case, son of Zelah and Jennette C. (Benton) Case, was born at the homestead in North Bloomfield, Hartford county, Connecticut, December 1, 1825, and died April 30, 1904, in East Granby, Connecticut. He remained at the home farm during his minority, and obtained his education in the district school. At the age of twenty-one he left home to win his own way in the world, finding his first employment as a farm hand. A year later he began learning the miller's trade at Spoonville, continuing at the Ellsworth Mills there until 1851, when he went to New York City, there finding employment as head miller at the Sanderson Mills at Twenty-ninth street and Eleventh avenue. For four years he held that position, then for one year was head miller for Seeley & Close, New York City, his next move being to rent and operate a mill on West Twenty-third street, Nos. 221-223. He installed a portable engine, and during the seven months he ran his mill his principal customer was the New York Consolidated

Stage Company. In the spring of 1855 Mr. Case located in the town of East Granby, Hartford county, Connecticut, and bought the flour and feed mill at Spoonville, with a farm of one hundred and fifteen acres. Later he added a saw mill to the plant, and for twenty-seven years operated the flour and feed mill, selling this in 1882, but continuing the saw mill and the manufacture of lumber several years longer. About 1868-69 he replaced the old "up and down" saw with an improved circular saw, the first to be used in that section. He made many improvements on his farm, erecting a modern residence, barns and tobacco sheds. He was one of the first farmers in the Spoonville district to grow tobacco in any quantity. He was uniformly successful in his business enterprises, and became one of the substantial men of his town.

An ardent Democrat, Mr. Case always took a deep interest in public affairs, and in 1869 served the town of East Granby as representative in the State Legislature. He was a long time member of St. Andrew's Episcopal Church, and like his grandfather, Aaron Case, served that church for several years as vestryman. Mr. Case retired to rest as usual, December 10, 1890, seemingly in good health, but in the morning awoke to find himself in total darkness, his sight having completely failed during the night. He spent a great deal of time and money with eye specialists of Hartford, Boston, and New York, but never regained his sight, sitting in the shadows until his death, fourteen years later. He bore his cross bravely and did not lose his cheerfulness of disposition nor his genial friendliness. He was aided in his trials by his faithful wife, and to the last he was an entertaining, pleasing conversationalist. Honesty and uprightness attended him all through life, and he always retained the friendship of





Harry W. Lease,

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all who were ever numbered among his friends.

Henry A. Case married for his first wife, in East Granby, Almira Antoinette Holcomb, born in the town of Simsbury, Connecticut, October 3, 1840, who died October 13, 1871, daughter of Amasa and Almira Antoinette (Rice) Holcomb. She was a member of the Episcopal church, and a woman of noble life and character. They were the parents of four children: Harry W., of whom further; Harriet May, born April 10, 1863, died October 30, 1917, wife of Arthur S. Campbell, of New York City; Norwood T., of whom further; and Antoinette Margaret, who always remained with her father. Henry A. Case married, August 20, 1872, for his second wife, Laura S. Hopkins, born in Rensselaer county, New York, daughter of Alexander Hopkins.

Amasa Holcomb, father of Mrs. Henry A. Case, was a well-to-do farmer of Simsbury, owning at one time the farm now known as the Watkinson Farm School. In fact, he at various times owned several farms; being a natural trader, a great deal of property passed through his hands, he being a quick buyer and a quick seller. He also traded extensively in horses and cattle.

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### CASE, Harry W.,

#### **Agriculturist.**

(VIII) Harry W. Case, eldest son of Henry Alonzo and Almira Antoinette (Holcomb) Case, was born at the homestead in the town of East Granby, Hartford county, Connecticut, January 6, 1861. He was educated in the public schools of East Granby and Hartford, and from youth was his father's farm assistant, under his father's direction becoming also an expert miller. When his father became blind through paralysis of the optic nerves, the young man succeeded him as

head of the farm and mill, his brother, Norwood T., also continuing at the farm. The brothers operated this farm and ran the saw mill until 1900, when Norwood T. withdrew to engage in business for himself. The grist and feed mill which Henry A. Case operated was sold in 1882, but the saw mill is still owned by his son. The farm which the father bought in 1855 is yet owned and operated by the son, Harry W., who devotes it to tobacco and grain growing. He has about six acres in tobacco, and was one of the first farmers in his section to return to the growing of wheat. He has caused his acres to produce abundantly, having raised the record breaking crop of forty bushels of wheat to the acre. This was wheat of the finest quality, nearly his entire crop being sold to his neighbors for the purpose of seeding. The farm also maintains a herd of fine blooded Jersey cattle, and the entire fifty acres are under cultivation and production. He believes the growing of wheat offers a good source of profit to the farmers of this section, and is actively spreading wheat propaganda. Mr. Case is a Democrat in politics and is active in town affairs. He has served the town of East Granby as selectman several times, also as assessor, such service being not through desire for office but through a sense of public duty. He is a member and now senior warden of St. Andrew's Episcopal Church, having previously served as junior warden, his father and great-grandfather having also been official members of St. Andrew's. Mr. Case is a member of St. Mark's Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons, of Simsbury; is a charter member of Old Newgate Lodge, Knights of Pythias; a member and for seven years treasurer of the New England Tobacco Growers' Association.

Harry W. Case married, May 3, 1893, Annie M. Whitehead, born January 6, 1875, in Simsbury, daughter of Samuel

Whitehead. They are the parents of two children: 1. Marie Antoinette, born February 27, 1894; married, October 14, 1917, Warren Sheldon. 2. Harry Whitehead, born September 3, 1898; he has already honored his name and family although he has not yet reached his majority; he is one of those American lads who answered their country's call in her time of need, and proved himself to be possessed of that high quality of character which was evinced in his early high school days; after completing the grammar school course, he attended the Hartford Public High School in Hartford, a distance of twelve miles, the trip being made daily by train; notwithstanding this fact, Mr. Case was not absent a day during the entire four years; he was active in school affairs, president of the High School Club and of the Hartford Public High School Debating Club; at the time of his graduation he was elected class historian of his class; in the fall of 1917 he entered Amherst College, and at the end of the college year attended the Plattsburg Training Camp; at the expiration of this camp, he returned to college and was inducted into The Amherst College Unit of The Students' Army Training Corps, from which he was transferred to Camp Lee, Virginia; in reward for his honorable service Mr. Case was commissioned a second lieutenant of infantry and was mustered out early in 1919; he immediately resumed his studies at Amherst, where he is now (1919) in his junior year; he was elected a business manager of "The Amherst Student;" he is a member of the Delta Kappa Epsilon fraternity.

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**CASE, Norwood T.,**

**Agriculturist.**

(VIII) Norwood T. Case, youngest son of Henry Alonzo and Almira Antoinette

(Holcomb) Case, was born at the home farm at Spoonville, East Granby, Hartford county, Connecticut, January 30, 1866. He was educated in the public schools of East Granby and Hartford. He early became familiar with farm and mill work, and from December 14, 1890, the date of his father's total blindness, until 1900, he was his brother's assistant in the operation of the home farm and saw mill at Spoonville. In 1900 Norwood T. left home and began business for himself, going to Pike county, Illinois, where for about three and a half years he was cattle buyer for a packing house. He then returned to East Granby, opening a sales stable and dealing in Western horses by car lots. In 1892 his purchases were mostly made in Iowa, and in 1901 he bought extensively in Illinois, continuing in this business until 1903. On February 27, 1904, he moved to his present farm in East Granby, where he has thirteen acres devoted to tobacco, besides other crops. He maintains a dairy herd also, which produces about twelve hundred quarts of high grade milk monthly, and in all these departments success has attended his efforts. He is highly esteemed by his townsmen, and is a man well liked wherever known. Mr. Case, like his ancestors, is an official member of St. Andrew's Episcopal Church, serving now as a vestryman. He was also president of St. Andrew's Cemetery Association in 1916-17, and now vice-president of The East Granby Cemetery Association. He is a Democrat in politics, and has served as selectman about twelve years, his terms not continuous. He was also town assessor, and in 1914 was the candidate of his party for the State Legislature, losing by but three votes, the normal Republican majority being seventy. This was a gratifying expression of the regard in which he is held in his town. He is



*Harry Whitehead Case*



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very fond of travel, and with his wife each fall tours New England or the West, this having been their practice for years.

Mr. Case married, March 12, 1902, Eva M. Carson, born June 17, 1876, daughter of John Carson, of Barry, Illinois. Their two children both died in infancy.

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### LOOMIS, James Newton,

**Merchant, Public Official.**

This review of one of the branches of an ancient New England family is inspired by the long, active and useful life of one of the sons of that branch, James Newton Loomis, an octogenarian and retired merchant of Granby, Connecticut. Notwithstanding the weight of years he has long been carrying, Mr. Loomis bears himself more as a man of sixty than of eighty-six, and in no small measure this alertness of body is due to his cheerfulness of disposition, his spirit of optimistic thankfulness, and his contented mind. He has fought well the battle of life, met to the full his responsibilities, wronged no man, and now rests in the satisfaction every man feels over duty well performed and responsibility fairly met.

In England in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, the name was spelled Lummas or Lomis, but in the nineteenth century it was uniformly spelled Lomas, while in New England in the seventeenth century, Lomys, Lomis, or Lomas, were the forms used, and in the nineteenth century it was, with few exceptions, spelled Loomis. The common ancestor of the Loomis family in New England, is Joseph Loomis, one of the first settlers in Windsor, Connecticut, in 1639, James Newton Loomis, of Granby, being of the eighth generation in New England. Loomis or Lommis is a Welsh word from "lom," meaning bare, naked, exposed, and "Maes," a field, a name of place ———,

the place in the open field. The English family bore arms as thus described:

*Arms*—Ermine a greyhound courant between three escallops, sable.

*Crest*—A demi greyhound argent collared gules.

(I) Joseph Loomis, the founder, was born in Braintree, Essex county, England, about 1590, and came from Windsor, England, in the ship "Susan and Ellen," arriving in Boston, July 17, 1638. He was then head of a family, which accompanied him to England. In the following year he left Boston with Rev. Ephraim Huet, and journeyed to the west side of the Connecticut river at Windsor, arriving August 17, 1639. That territory was then in possession of the Massachusetts Bay Colony which granted to Joseph Loomis twenty-one acres adjoining the Farmington river; he also owned several large tracts on the east side of the river, which he held by right of purchase. He built his home near the mouth of the Farmington river on what was an island at high water during the spring freshets, hence the location was always known as the "Island." The name of his wife does not appear in the record, but she died August 23, 1652, her husband surviving her until November 25, 1658. Their eight children were all born in England, and came to New England with their parents in the ship "Susan and Ellen:" Joseph (2); a daughter, who married Captain Nicholas Olmstead, of Hartford, in 1640; Elizabeth, married Josiah Hull, and moved to Killingworth; "Deacon" John; Thomas; Nathaniel; Mary; and Lieutenant Samuel; descent being traced in this branch through the last named.

(II) Lieutenant Samuel Loomis was born in England, and came to New England with his parents in 1638. He was admitted a freeman in 1654, and joined the church November 26, 1661. He was

a lieutenant of militia at Windsor, but between 1672 and 1675 he moved to Westfield, Massachusetts, where he was appointed ensign of the First Company of Westfield, commanded by Major John Pynchon, his appointment coming from the General Court in 1674. He served in the Indian troubles of 1677, and was a man of considerable influence in his town. He did not sell his house in Windsor until 1679, and ten years later, October 1, 1689, he died. Lieutenant Samuel Loomis married, December 27, 1653, Elizabeth Judd, who died May 7, 1696, daughter of Thomas Judd. They were the parents of ten children: Sergeant Samuel; Elizabeth, married Thomas Hanchett; Ruth, married Benjamin Smith; Sarah, married John Bissell; Joanna, married Joseph Smith; Benjamin; Nehemiah; William, of further mention; Philip; and Mary.

(III) William Loomis was born at Westfield, Massachusetts, March 18, 1672, died in 1738. He married, January 13, 1703, Martha Morley, who died February 22, 1753, aged seventy-one. Children: Martha, who lived to the great age of one hundred years and two months; Joshua; Benjamin; Ann; William; James; Thankful; Jonathan; Hezekiah; Captain Noah, of further mention.

(IV) Captain Noah Loomis was born in Westfield, Massachusetts, May 12, 1724, died August 9, 1808, at Southwick, Massachusetts. He commanded a company of minute men who marched on the Alarm at Lexington. Afterwards he enlisted in Captain Lebbens Ball's company, in Colonel Timothy Danielson's regiment. His name is second on the list of early settlers of Southwick, and he was many times a member of the board of selectmen. He married, at Westfield, November 5, 1747, Rhoda Clark, who died November 30, 1806, aged eighty-one years. They were the parents of eight children:

Rhoda, married Lieutenant Benjamin Davey; Mercy, married Zur Root; Tirzah, married Martin Stiles; Noah (2); Shem, of further mention; Ham; Japhet; Grace, married Martin Holcomb.

(V) Shem Loomis was born at Westfield, Massachusetts, September 13, 1756, died at Southwick, Massachusetts, August 15, 1841. He married, in 1777, Rebecca Phelps, who died August 5, 1856, at the wonderful age of ninety-four years. They were the parents of eight children, all born in Southwick: Rebecca, married (first) Charles Wetherly, (second) Howard Foskitt; Japhet, of further mention; Sarah, married Lucius Judson; Mary (Polly), married James Stocking; Mercy, married David Bills; Tirzah, married Comfort Platt; Grace, died young; Shem (2), died at Chicopee, Massachusetts, in 1879.

(VI) Japhet Loomis was born in Southwick, Massachusetts, in September, 1780, and died in the town of his birth, July 13, 1853. He married (first) in 1805, Mehitable Kent, who died June 13, 1815. He married (second) in 1816, Sarah Taylor. His six children were born at Southwick: Harriet, married Seth Cowles; Harrison Japhet, of further mention; Lucy, married Enoch B. Kellogg; Electa, married William K. Cowan, and their eldest son, James Cowan, was the author of "Daybreak," a romance of an Old World; Wealthy, only child of the second marriage, married Lemuel G. Lloyd.

(VII) Harrison Japhet Loomis was born in Southwick, Massachusetts, February 3, 1808, died in Granby, Connecticut, June 5, 1876. He was a carpenter and builder and was engaged at his trade in Southwick until after his son, James Newton Loomis, moved to Granby about 1850, this being the date of the settlement of Harrison J. Loomis in Granby. There he lived a retired life, not engaging in any

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stated business or occupation. He was a member of the Congregational church, and a man of upright, honorable life. He married, November 15, 1831, Charlotte Hart Peck, who died July 9, 1867, daughter of Chester and Nancy (Lee) Peck. They were the parents of three children, all born in Southwick: 1. James Newton, of further mention. 2. Chester Peck, born November 20, 1834, a merchant long associated with his brother, James N.; he was a member of the Connecticut Legislature in 1880, clerk of Granby in 1903, a Republican, several times postmaster of Granby, and a member of the Congregational church; he married, October 29, 1866, Eliza L. Harger, born in Canton, Connecticut, in August, 1847, daughter of John W. and Laura (Dailey) Harger of Canton, Connecticut. They are the parents of four children, all born in Granby: James Lee; Charlotte Peck, died at birth; George Hager; and Christine Eliza. 3. George Lee, born November 19, 1836, died in February, 1901; was a merchant of Canton, Connecticut, 1854-1867, and from 1867-1886 a merchant of Northampton, Massachusetts. He then became a dealer in real estate, and an insurance broker. He was an incorporator and the first president, 1899-1901, of the Northampton Savings Bank. He was a Republican in politics, and a member of the Congregational church. He married, in Canton, June 12, 1861, Harriet Joanna Harger, born in Canton, October 30, 1834, daughter of John Wesley and Laura Lucretia (Dailey) Harger, and a sister of Eliza L. Harger, wife of Chester P. Loomis. Mr. and Mrs. George L. Loomis were the parents of two children: Chester Anderson, and Laura Wesley Loomis.

(VIII) James Newton Loomis, son of Harrison J. and Charlotte H. (Peck) Loomis, was born in Southwick, September 16, 1832, and died at his home in

Granby, Connecticut, in May, 1919. He was educated in the public schools of Southwick and Granby, but when a lad of sixteen, left school to enter the employ of George H. Dibbe, a general merchant. Soon afterward Mr. Dibbe sold his business to John Phelps, who retained the lad in his employ for about four years. Although he had not yet reached his majority, Mr. Loomis had so impressed Mr. Phelps and won his confidence that he was admitted to a share in the business. A year or so later Mr. Phelps sold out his interest to his young partner, who conducted it alone for several years. He then admitted his brother, Chester P., to a partnership, and under the firm name, Loomis Brothers, they long conducted a most prosperous, general mercantile business in Granby. The brothers were in thorough accord upon the principle of a square deal for everyone, and upon that basis their business was conducted. Mr. Loomis early recognized a principle now thoroughly established, that merchandising at base is a public service, and acting on that principle, Loomis Brothers strove for the highest efficiency on store management, courteous treatment of all who entered their doors, and dealt only in the highest grade of merchandise. For a period of about sixty years James N. Loomis or his brother, Chester P. Loomis, was postmaster of Granby, the office being operated in connection with the store. They gave personal attention to the details of their business, and both were men of high character, ranking with the best and most progressive merchants of their day. James N. Loomis retired from business, and, deep amid the lengthened shadows, reviewed his long and useful life with the thought that he had fully borne his share of the burden and heat of the day, that he had honorably fulfilled his obligations, and met to the full all the

responsibilities of life and fully earned the rest he now enjoys.

Mr. Loomis was a Republican in politics, and during his active business life bore his full share of civic responsibility. He was never in any sense a politician, neither did he avoid the obligations which he felt rested upon him, and clearly from a sense of duty he served for many years as selectman of his town, as postmaster, and for two terms as a member of the State Legislature. He was a member of St. Mark's Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons, of Granby, which he long served as secretary and treasurer. When the weight of years grew heavy, his brethren showed him appreciation of his long service, and relieved him from active duty, but elected him honorary secretary and treasurer for life.

Mr. Loomis married, at Middleboro, Massachusetts, March 24, 1855, Catherine Ruth Pratt, born in North Middleboro, Massachusetts, May 18, 1834, died at Granby, Connecticut, January 9, 1883, daughter of Otis and Catherine (Cummings) Pratt. They were the parents of two sons: 1. Dr. Frank Newton Loomis, born March 24, 1858, a graduate of Yale University, A. B. 1881, later, Yale Medical School, M. D., now a practicing physician of Derby, Connecticut. He married, in North Haven, Connecticut, June 10, 1885, Mary Baker Holcomb, born in East Granby, December 21, 1858, daughter of Colonel Richard Erskine and Harriet Jenks (Thompson) Holcomb. They are the parents of three children: Donald Holcomb, born September 1, 1888; Franklin Holcomb, born June 25, 1895; and Catherine Newton, born April 3, 1900. 2. Harry Pratt, born November 26, 1863, died in Granby, October 10, 1905. He married (first) Palice Noskins. Mr. Loomis married (second) in Granby, December 11, 1884, Estelle Maria Demming,

born in Saundersfield, Massachusetts, July 22, 1849, daughter of Thomas Henry and Sarah Maria (Harding) Demming. They were the parents of George Demming Loomis, a young man of keen business instinct and ability of a high order, who died while a student at Yale University. He had already made himself of great value to his father in the conduct of his business, showing exceptional sound judgment and foresight. His loss was a severe blow to his parents, and he was truly mourned by the community in which his life had been spent.

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**SHEPPARD, James,**

**Manufacturer.**

A true type of the keen, alert American business man, James Sheppard, Jr., has been signally successful in all of his ventures, and by the force and power of his personality has won high honor and distinction among woolen manufacturers in Eastern Connecticut. Mr. Sheppard was born February 24, 1876, in Providence, Rhode Island, the son of James and Elizabeth (Pepler) Sheppard.

James Sheppard, his father, was born July 6, 1846, in Trowbridge, England, son of George Sheppard. He learned the trade of boss finisher in a worsted mill, which occupation he followed until coming to America. Upon his arrival in this country he settled in Providence, Rhode Island, and there he continued to be associated with the textile industry, giving his attention to the machine end of the business, subsequently becoming an expert machinist on worsted and woolen looms. In 1877 he removed to West Fitchburg, Massachusetts, and there entered the employ of the Beoli Mill in the capacity of weaving mechanic, continuing until his retirement from active business in 1908. At the time of his retirement he



*James Sheppard Jr.*



was overseer of the weaving department in the mill.

In his native English home, Mr. Sheppard had been a member of a military company, and was the first president of the Sons of St. George in Fitchburg. Throughout his entire life he has been an active church worker, and has brought into his daily life the practice of the true Christian teachings. Originally he was a member of the Episcopal church, but since his removal to Fitchburg has been identified with the Methodist church. He was a pioneer in the movement that resulted in the organization of the first Methodist church of West Fitchburg. He is a member of the financial board and otherwise very active in the work there, one of its most valued members. He married Elizabeth Pepler, born March 25, 1846, in Trowbridge, England. Her father was a Confederate soldier and lost his life at the battle of Antietam. Mr. and Mrs. Sheppard were the parents of eleven children, seven of whom grew to maturity: William, Martha, James, George, Evelyn, Jennie and Gertrude.

James Sheppard, Jr., second son and third child of James and Elizabeth (Pepler) Sheppard, was a student at the public schools of Fitchburg until he was twelve years of age. Desiring to see something of the world he ran away to Boston, Massachusetts, and there entered the Bryant & Stratton Business College, working his way through. From the time he finished his schooling until he was twenty-two years old, Mr. Sheppard was variously employed in different departments of the woolen industry. In these years he was building up a knowledge and experience that has since been of untold value to him. In every position he served with zeal and fidelity, and as his ability increased he was accordingly promoted, eventually becoming assistant designer of

the Beoli Mill at Fitchburg. In 1895 he became designer and assistant agent, and in 1902 was made superintendent of the plant. With the same energy that marked him as a boy, he applied himself to the mastering of his duties, and in 1903 was made superintendent of a southern mill. Returning north three years later, he located in Skowhegan, Maine, and continued as superintendent until 1907. The latter year the panic occurred and subsequent financial reverses practically placed Mr. Sheppard where he was in the beginning of his career. But the man with youth as an asset has more of an advantage over opponents in life's race, for he has the impetuosity which impels forward strides, and in all that he does he displays enthusiasm, energy and tact. Starting again as a clerk in the Hotel Touraine in Boston, Mr. Sheppard soon attained his former standing, and was made assistant agent of a mill at Winooksi, Vermont. In 1910 he became superintendent of the Rhode Island Worsted Company of Stafford Springs, and was later made general manager and a director of that company, which office he still holds.

Mr. Sheppard has been alert and active in public and social affairs in Stafford. A Republican, he served as president of the Republican committee of Stafford in 1916. In 1917 he was president of the Business Men's Club. In 1918 he was elected mayor of the town of Stafford, and conducts the affairs of that office in a manner very satisfactory to his constituents. He is a member of the committee of managers of the Cyril & Julia Johnson Memorial Hospital, member and director of the Stafford Country Club, and of the Monson Country Club of Monson, Massachusetts.

Mr. Sheppard possesses a beautiful tenor voice and has taken an active part

in choir work. For six years he was first tenor of the Methodist Episcopal church of Fitchburg, and one year first tenor of the Highland Baptist Church of that city. For three years he was a member of the Aurora Quartet, and is very often called upon to render solos at different public gatherings. He is an enthusiast of the great American game, baseball, and for a time was a professional player. As would be naturally expected, outdoor life and sports attract him, and in early life he was an all round athlete. The best years of his life are before him, and he is richly equipped to make an honored name for himself. The qualities which distinguish the man of power and ability are present in abundance in his character. He is regarded by all, in business and socially, as an honest and upright citizen. Fraternally, he is a member of Ionic Lodge, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, of Stafford; St. John's Commandery, Knights Templar, of Willimantic; Sphinx Temple, of Hartford; Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, of Burlington, Vermont; Knights of Pythias, of Ellicott City, Maryland.

Mr. Sheppard married Hattie, daughter of Daniel Moorehouse, of Little River, Digby county, Nova Scotia, and they are the parents of two children: D. Clifton, born April 28, 1899; Meredith Gertrude Elizabeth, July 30, 1907. Mr. and Mrs. Sheppard and their children are attendants of the Methodist Episcopal church of Stafford Springs.

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**VEEDER, Curtis Hussey,**

**Inventor, Manufacturer.**

Ideas are the stepping stones which mark the progress of mankind from a plane little above the animal to our present complex civilization. Greater progress has been made during the last seventy-

five years than in all the preceding centuries, and this may be attributed almost wholly to mechanical inventions and scientific discoveries. The two go hand in hand, for most great inventions are the result of scientific research and experimenting rather than accidental discoveries. Men of inventive genius, though their number is ever increasing, are yet so few, relatively speaking, as to stand out among their fellow-men like beacons on a plain, objects of admiration inspiring others to worthy endeavor.

Curtis Hussey Veeder, president of The Veeder Manufacturing Company, of Hartford, is a man of this class. It is interesting to look into the antecedents of such a man, to note the atmosphere and environment in which he was reared and to trace his development. To be the scion of worthy forebears and to begin life under the guidance of parents of exceptional intelligence is the good fortune of but few. It places the favored one under obligations proportional to his opportunities, for he should not only maintain the reputation of an honored family name, but he is expected to enhance its prestige. We shall see that Curtis H. Veeder has met these responsibilities.

Among his ancestors Mr. Veeder numbers many of the earliest Dutch settlers of New York and a number of those substantial Scotch-Irish immigrants, whose sturdy characters and high ideals made such permanent impress on the life and institutions of Pennsylvania. Besides the founder of the Veeder family in America, the list of his ancestors includes Dirk Van Eps, Myndert Wemp, Hendrick Vrooman, Charles Frederickse Van Petten, Captain Johannes Glen, Symon Symonse Groot, James Adair, Major John Irwin and Rev. John I. Taylor.

Surnames are derived from a number of sources such as the names of localities,

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occupations, personal peculiarities, etc. The name Veeder was anciently spelled also Veder and Vedder. Veeder signifies feather, or plume, and Veder means pen, evidently derived from feather, from the quills of which pens were made. We may therefore conclude that the individual to whom the surname Veeder was first applied was distinguished among his fellows, either as the man who was entitled to wear a plume, or as one who used a pen, or as expressed in English, clerk, from which our English name Clark is derived. In those days of almost universal ignorance, a man who could write was regarded as educated and was therefore looked up to by his neighbors.

(I) The Veeder family is one of the oldest in America, having been founded here by Simon Volckertse Veeder, who bought a lot in New Amsterdam in 1652 and settled there. He was born in Holland in 1624, and died about 1700. In 1644 he was employed on the ship "Prince Maurice," which plied between Amsterdam and New Amsterdam. In 1654 he sold his lot for thirty beavers and removed from New Amsterdam to Beverwyck, (now Albany) and thence, in 1662, to Schenectady, of which place he was one of the original settlers. He owned a bouwery on the Great Flat numbered 9, containing twenty-four morgens, and a village lot on the north corner of State and Ferry streets. He also owned land on the Normanskil. His will was dated on January 8, 1696-97, and in it he mentions his wife, Engeltie, and a number of children.

(II) Johannes Veeder, son of Simon Volckertse and Engeltie Veeder, married, November 19, 1697, Susanna, daughter of Myndert Wemp (or Wemple). He inherited land from his father on Normanskil, and also bought land there. His will was dated July 15, 1746. Myndert Wemp was

appointed justice of the peace for Schenectady in 1689. He was killed at the massacre of February 9, 1690. His son Johannes was carried away captive on that occasion. Myndert Wemp was the son of Jan Barentse Wemp, alias Poest, who arrived in Beverwyck in 1643-45. He owned land there as well as a bouwery on Lubberde's Land (now Troy), and in 1662, with another, became owner of the great island lying immediately west of Schenectady, and a lot in the village. He married Maritie Myndertse.

(III) Myndert Veeder, son of Johannes and Maritie (Myndertse) Veeder, was born April 20, 1707. He married Elizabeth Doruv, in Albany, December 19, 1733.

(IV) Johannes (2) Veeder, son of Myndert and Elizabeth (Doruv) Veeder, was born July 29, 1734, and died September 26, 1793. He married, July 6, 1759, Lena (Magdalena) Vrooman, born August 18, 1734, died December 20, 1813, daughter of Pieter Vrooman. The latter was the son of Jan Vrooman, who lived on the present site of the New York Central Railroad station in Schenectady. His father was Hendrick Vrooman, who became a resident of Schenectady in 1677. He was killed in the massacre of 1690.

(V) Pieter Vrooman Veeder, son of Johannes (2) and Lena (Vrooman) Veeder, was born November 29, 1760, and died October 19, 1814. He married, July 28, 1789, Jannetje (Jane) Van Eps, born April 16, 1766, died March 13, 1848, daughter of Jan Baptiste Van Eps. The latter was baptized Johannes Baptiste Van Eps. He was born in 1673, and was taken captive by the French and Indians at the massacre of 1690. Three years later he escaped. In the meantime he had learned the Indian language, and afterwards was often employed as an interpreter and ambassador to the Five Na-

tions. On July 9, 1699, he married Helena, daughter of Captain Johannes Sanderse Glen. Jan Baptiste Van Eps was the son of Johannes Van Eps, who was killed at the terrible massacre already referred to. In 1694 his mother presented him with a lot on the north corner of State and Church streets in Schenectady. He married Elizabeth Janse. His father, Dirk Van Epse, married Maritie Damen in the first half of the seventeenth century. Helena Glenn, who married Jan Baptiste Van Eps, was born November 2, 1681, daughter of Captain Johannes Glenn, who settled in Schenectady. He married (first) May 2, 1667, Annatie, daughter of John Peek. She was the mother of Helena. He built the present Sanders' mansion in Scotia in 1713, and resided there until his death, November 6, 1731. When Schenectady was burned, the governor of Canada ordered his property to be spared in recognition of kindness shown by Captain Glenn to a French prisoner captured by the Mohawks. His father was Sander Leendertse Glenn, who was a Scotchman in the service of the West India Company at Fort Nassau on the Delaware, in 1633. He owned land there, at New Amsterdam, Gravesend and Albany. In 1655 he obtained a patent for lands in Schenectady, which he called Scotia, and thereafter resided there. He was well known as an Indian trader.

(VI) Johannes (3) Veeder, who through most of his life was known as John P. Veeder, was born February 14, 1796, son of Pieter Vrooman and Jannetje (Van Eps) Veeder. On February 5, 1819, he married Rebecca Van Petten. He died July 29, 1849. The home farm on which he was reared comprised a large tract of fertile "flats" about eight miles above Schenectady, in one of the most beautiful sections of the Mohawk Valley, extending from the river to the top of what is

popularly called John Ta Push's mountain. The large house was built by his father to be used as a hotel in the days when there were no canals nor railroads in the Empire State, and when every wealthy farmer on the valley highway accommodated respectable travelers. In company with his brothers, John P. Veeder built by contract that part of the Erie canal which ran through the home farm. The contract was completed in 1825, and from that time until his death John P. Veeder engaged in contracting on a large scale. His next enterprise was the construction of the Delaware & Hudson canal, which was followed by a contract on the Mohawk & Hudson Railroad between Schenectady and Albany. That was the first railroad longer than seven miles to be built in America. When that construction was completed, he took a contract on the Schenectady & Saratoga Railroad. In 1832 he took a small contract on the Boston & Providence Railroad, and became, for a time, a resident of Roxbury, now part of Boston. Later he took a contract on the Boston & Lowell Railroad. That was given up after a few months as impossible, because at that time no explosive powerful enough to blast the immense masses of hard-pan was known. Mr. Veeder was also a resident of Westerly, Rhode Island, while building a large part of the Stonington & Providence Railroad. This was followed by a contract on the Norwich & Worcester Railroad, his residence while engaged on that work being at Norwich, Connecticut. During these years he had been establishing a wide and enviable reputation as a successful contractor, and this ultimately proved his undoing, for he was induced to undertake more enterprises than it was practicable for one individual to carry in those days. At one time he had a coal mine and railroad in Pennsyl-

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vania, railroads in Ohio, canals in Canada, and too many men associated with him who were unsafe as agents or partners. These conditions brought on reverses that resulted in the loss of nearly all his property. He gave up a beautiful home in Canandaigua and removed to Schenectady county. Nothing daunted, he took another railroad contract in Connecticut, but soon afterwards was stricken with paralysis and lingered less than three days.

Rebecca Van Petten, who married John P. Veeder, was born February 6, 1798, and died March 24, 1874, daughter of Nicolaas and Annatje (Fairly) Van Petten. John Fairly, father of Annatje Fairly, married Elizabeth, daughter of Simon Toll. Johannes Fairly, father of John Fairly, married Metje, daughter of Jan Pieterse Melbie, on July 2, 1724. In 1766 he was proprietor of a lot on the east side of Church street in Schenectady, opposite Jonathan Ogden's inn. Nicolaas Van Petten was baptized October 21, 1750, and died in Glenville, New York, July 15, 1829. He married, July 1, 1792, Annatje Fairly. His father, Simon Van Petten, was baptized March 24, 1722. On January 27, 1749-50, he married Jannetje, daughter of Hendrick Vrooman. Nicolaas Van Petten, father of Simon Van Petten, married Rebecca, daughter of Simon Groot, Jr. He was the eldest son of the immigrant ancestor of the Groot family, Symon Symonse Groot, who bought a house and lot in New Amsterdam in 1645. He married Rebecca, daughter of Philip Du Trieux (Truax). The latter, who was a Walloon, was born in 1585. During Nimit's administration (1624-29) he was in New Amsterdam. In 1638 he was appointed court messenger. He received a patent for land in "Swits Valley" in 1640. He married Susan De Scheene, who was living as late as 1654. Claas Frederickse

Van Petten, father of Nicolaas Van Petten, was born May 30, 1641, and died October 3, 1728. He married Aeffie, daughter of Arent Andriess and Catalyntje (De Vos) Bratt. His name first appears on record in Schenectady in 1664, when he rented farm land. Four years later he was able to purchase a farm of his own, and at subsequent dates he purchased other lands. In 1690 he was appointed justice of the peace.

(VII) Herman Veeder, son of John P. and Rebecca (Van Petten) Veeder, was born in Rotterdam, New York, July 13, 1830, and died December 28, 1895. On April 30, 1857, he married Hannah Adair, born July 31, 1834, died October 24, 1872, daughter of Rev. William Alexander and Mary (Irwin) Adair. His formal education was received at the schools in Canandaigua. At an early age he entered the office of C. G. Hussey & Company in Pittsburgh. Dr. Hussey, the founder of the company, was one of the first men to exploit the copper deposits in the peninsula of Northern Michigan. In the latter part of 1865 Mr. Veeder was sent to Burksville, Kentucky, to explore for oil and drill wells. Oil was discovered, but not in paying quantities. After about two years he was transferred to the Arnold ore bed, seventeen miles southwest of Plattsburg, New York, on the Au Sable river. Mr. Veeder opened up an iron mine, and established a station there which he called Ferrona. The period of financial stress in the early seventies necessitated the closing down of the mine, but Mr. Veeder continued in the employ of Dr. Hussey's company until some time in the early eighties. Then Mr. Veeder organized a company in Plattsburg to manufacture horse shoe nails under the name of the Saranac Horse Nail Company. The necessary machinery was purchased, and the business was carried on

for two or three years under Mr. Veeder's direction as vice-president and manager of the company. His next venture was as part owner and operator of a woolen mill at Eddyville, Iowa. That venture was also unsuccessful, and we next find him interested in a number of mining enterprises, notably the Timberline Mining Company in Western Montana, and the Mountain Rose Mining Company, which was organized to develop a silver mine near Pony. The latter claim is still owned by Curtis H. Veeder and his sister. Later Mr. Veeder became interested in mines at Troy and Antioqua in Columbia, South America. Just as he was ready to start for Columbia, Mr. Veeder discovered that his partner had absconded with the funds upon which the enterprise depended, and thus that undertaking came to naught. About the time that silver was demonetized, sometimes in more recent years referred to as "the crime of '73," Mr. Veeder became interested in an idea advanced by his brother under the name of "co-metalism." The plan proposed, which was at least unique, was to make a coin, or coins, with gold centers surrounded by silver rims, the baser metal thus getting most of the abrasion incidental to its use. Mr. Veeder wrote a pamphlet on the subject.

Herman and Hannah (Adair) Veeder were the parents of the following children: 1. John Irwin, born at Sewickley, Pennsylvania, June 11, 1858, died November 20, 1893. 2. Curtis Hussey, of whom further. 3. Mary Adair, born at Granville, Licking county, Ohio, November 22, 1864, and now a resident of Los Angeles, California.

Rev. William A. Adair, father of Hannah (Adair) Veeder, was born April 27, 1809, and died February 20 (the Mary Adair Bible has it February 15), 1869. On August 22, 1833, he married Mary

Irwin, born December 15, 1811, died August 12, 1885, daughter of John Irwin, of Allegheny, Pennsylvania, who at that time was the richest man in that county. Rev. W. A. Adair's first charge was a church in North East, Pennsylvania, and his salary was three hundred dollars a year. In 1833 he made a motion in the synod favoring the abolition of slavery, or at least condemning it. His motion was voted down, and thereafter he refused to officiate as a clergyman of a church that upheld slavery. He went to Cleveland, Ohio, where he engaged in the shipping business with marked success, owning at one time as many as six or seven sailing vessels on the Great Lakes. In 1849 the gold fever took hold on him. He built a vessel, loaded it with mining tools and supplies, and under permission from the Canadian Parliament started for California *via* the Welland canal. The vessel was named "Eureka." Its fresh water captain and crew, who were unaccustomed to the food provided for deep water voyages, mutinied and took the vessel into Rio Janeiro. As a result the "Eureka" was nine months in reaching California, and when they did arrive Mr. Adair found the market flooded with such goods as he had to sell. For a while he tried mining, but finally returned to the East, locating in Pittsburgh, where his family had taken up their residence during his absence. There as a member of the firm of James G. Davis & Son, with the financial backing of his father-in-law, Mr. Adair engaged in the manufacture of soap and candles. This venture also resulted disastrously. But, nothing daunted, he, with his wife's father, started a plant to refine coal oil. It was located near the site of the present court house in Pittsburgh. One day it went up in smoke, and Mr. Adair thereupon permanently retired from business.

John Irwin, father of Mary (Irwin) Adair, was born July 1, 1787, and died in 1861 in Sewickley, Pennsylvania. On November 27, 1810, he married Hannah Taylor. She was the daughter of Rev. John I. Taylor, who came to the United States after the Revolution and settled in Philadelphia, where he engaged in teaching navigation. In 1797, when yellow fever broke out in that city, he removed to Easton, Pennsylvania, and married the widow of an officer of the Revolutionary army named Huston. He removed to Pittsburgh in 1795 and taught the academy there. He had been educated for the ministry of the Presbyterian church, but was induced to take charge of an Episcopal church and served as a priest of that church for a number of years. Having remained at college until he was thirty, he possessed an exceptional education for those days. His knowledge of languages, mathematics and astronomy was particularly notable. From 1803 to 1838 he made the calculations for "Taylor's Almanac." He was killed by lightning in 1839 at the age of eighty-four, and is buried in Mercer county, Pennsylvania, where he died.

Major John Irwin, father of John Irwin, was born in Ireland in 1752, and died May 5, 1808. He immigrated to Pennsylvania and worked as a carpenter in Philadelphia until the outbreak of the Revolution. He joined the First Pennsylvania regiment as a lieutenant, but was later captain of a company raised in Philadelphia. He was a man of good education and exceptional intelligence, and was therefore called upon to serve on many occasions as major and adjutant. At Paoli, he was bayoneted and knocked down with the butt of a musket when the encampment was surprised by a night attack. He lay paralyzed during the remainder of the night, but was discovered in the morning. Gen-

eral Washington gave orders for his special care, and he recovered in a short time. Until he was strong enough for more active service he was detailed to light duties at General Washington's headquarters, and was present with him at the surrender of General Cornwallis. He was an original member of the Society of the Cincinnati. In 1784 he returned to Ireland, where he settled his affairs, and in 1785 married Mary Pattison, of Dublin. They returned to the United States, and after living in Philadelphia a year they resided a year in Chester county, and in April, 1787, removed to Pittsburgh. James Irwin, father of Major Irwin, was born in 1730, son of John Irwin, born in 1700 in Ireland, whence his father had emigrated from Scotland in 1690.

James Adair, father of Rev. William Alexander Adair, was born March 10, 1782, in the parish of Dramgoolin, Balleyroney, County Down, Ireland, and died December 3, 1863, in Poland, Ohio. On June 14, 1808, he married for his second wife, from whom Curtis H. Veeder is descended, Mary McCord, who was born May 25, 1785. His father was James Adair, born March 17, 1740, and died July 20, 1816. He married Mary, daughter of John Truesdale. She was born October 31, 1744, and died October 14, 1824. The Truesdale and Adair families were of Scotch origin, and came over together from Ireland in 1773. In 1778 they settled at Big Spring, Ohio; in 1793 they moved into Shearman's Valley, locating at a point north of the Blue Ridge. Two years later they returned to Big Spring, where they remained until 1803, when they located near Cannonsburg.

(VIII) Curtis Hussey Veeder, son of Herman and Hannah (Adair) Veeder, was born at Allegheny, Pennsylvania, January 31, 1862. To strengthen and develop a physique that was not robust, he

was encouraged from early childhood to follow an outdoor life and engage in athletics, with no regular tasks assigned him excepting his regular school work. He prepared for college at the Plattsburg, New York, High School, and was graduated from Lehigh University in 1886 with the degree of M. E. From early childhood he had evinced an interest in and talent for things mechanical. As a youth, the reading matter that appealed most strongly to him was to be found in the "Scientific American," "507 Mechanical Movements" and "Eubank's Hydraulics and Mechanics." This bent was observed and intelligently encouraged by his parents. He was only six years of age when he received a water wheel for a birthday present. This was set up and run in a small brook near the house at Burksville, Kentucky. Later, and while yet a lad, he spent most of his vacations watching the machinery used at the Arnold iron mine which his father was developing at Ferrona, and his were eyes that saw with keen observation for one so young. When he was ten years old he went to live with his grandmother at Minneapolis on account of his mother's illness. On the way he visited an uncle in Sewickley, Pennsylvania, and there learned how to use a wood-turning lathe. He also constructed some small furnaces by digging holes in hard sandbanks and burning in them the soft coal that was everywhere abundant. In Minneapolis his tools were limited, but in 1874 or 1875, he built and used a foot power jig saw, and the use made of the crude materials available indicated the resourcefulness of a budding mechanical mind; many of his saws were made by filing teeth in steel strips taken from an old-fashioned hoop skirt. This machine was used for about two years. About this time, also, young Veeder made his first experiments in casting fusible metals.

Zinc was melted in sheet-iron ladles and cast in sand molds. In June, 1876, his father took him back to Plattsburg. Enroute they visited the Centennial Exposition. Machinery Hall disclosed a wonderland, the vivid impression of which was stamped indelibly on the tablets of memory, the mammoth engine which drove the machinery, the hugh Pond planer, several bicycles with large front wheels, shown by an English concern, a miniature working locomotive and the original Bell telephone. What delights and what inspiration! Soon after their return to Plattsburg and the mine, his father purchased for him two sets of iron castings for a small steam engine. During the summers of 1876-77-78, the lad finished and assembled these castings with the aid of tools accessible at the mine. In 1879 the "Scientific American" began publishing descriptions of the old fashioned high-wheel bicycles. Now a lad like young Veeder must have a bicycle, and there was only one thing to do, he must make it. The proportions were taken from the printed pictures. The backbone, forks and handle-bar were made from gas-pipe. The rims were of oval shaped wrought iron and the spokes of fence wire. The hubs were of brass flanges on a solid steel axle. The spokes were looped through holes in the hub-flanges and both ends riveted in the rims. Pieces of rubber hose were cemented to the outside of the rims for tires. The machine came apart the first time it was mounted, because the joints were only screwed together. These were afterwards brazed, but weak points often developed, so that half of the lad's spare time was spent in riding the bicycle and the other half in repairing it. In the latter part of the summer a trip of ten miles over sandy roads was taken, and great interest was aroused in the community, as this was the first bicycle seen

in that part of New York State. The saddle used on this bicycle was of flexible leather stretched over a steel spring frame. This idea seemed to be new, and in October, 1890, he made a trip to Boston with his father to show the device to the Pope Manufacturing Company. He declined an offer of two hundred dollars for the saddle. His application for a patent was granted the following spring. Two years later he sold this patent together with patented improvements to the Pope Manufacturing Company for a thousand dollars, and sold his English patents covering the saddle to a company in Birmingham. While in Boston the first time, a nickle-plated bicycle was purchased. It was the only one used in Clinton county, New York, for about a year. Not many boys have made such a record before completing their high school course. After his graduation young Veeder made some ball bearings for his bicycle. In addition to making the cases, he turned and ground the balls himself, without having seen the devices used for such work. He also devised and made drawings for a two-speed gear for tricycles, which was patented. His brother, J. I. Veeder assisted him in that work.

Curtis H. Veeder spent a number of months in 1882 in the machine shop of the Saranac Horse Nail Company, leaving them in the fall of that year to enter Lehigh University. There he took a special course in electricity in addition to the regular course in mechanical engineering. During the vacation of 1883 he constructed a model of the two-speed gear and adapted it to the tricycle built by the Overman Wheel Company. During subsequent vacations he built various pieces of electrical apparatus and some photographic shutters. Mr. Veeder was graduated from Lehigh University in 1886, standing second in his class. Imme-

diately he entered the factory of the Weed Sewing Machine Company, but as an employee of the Pope Manufacturing Company. He remained there until the end of October, meanwhile devising several improvements for which patents were subsequently granted. We next find Mr. Veeder in the drafting room of the Calumet & Hecla Mining Company, at Calumet, Michigan, where he soon became chief draftsman, and remained in that position until June, 1889. During that period he became more deeply interested in electrical machinery, and designed an electrical hoist and an electro-magnetic clutch. The patent rights for these were sold to the Thomson-Houston Electric Company, of Lynn, Massachusetts, whose drafting room he entered in July, 1889. There he remained until August, 1893, during which time his principal work was the designing of automatic regulating apparatus for naval projectors, or searchlights, and air-pumps and their regulators, which were used on the Intramural Railroad at the World's Fair at Chicago, in 1893. He also designed several mining locomotives, and a large electric locomotive for hauling freight on steam tracks at Whitinsville, Massachusetts. This was the first electric locomotive to be put into regular use on standard tracks in the United States. He also designed the mechanical portion and supervised the construction of the first commercial three-phase electric motors built by the General Electric Company. After leaving their employ, he became interested in a proposed high-speed electric railway which was being promoted by parties in Washington, D. C. He designed the motors and general arrangement of the car, but the project did not go beyond the organization of the company. Mr. Veeder also became interested in a proposed power plant at Great Falls on the Potomac river,

about eighteen miles above Washington, and designed the hydraulic plant and electric generators. This scheme was found to be impracticable, owing to legal complications concerning the title to the water rights.

Early in the summer of 1894 Mr. Veeder designed and made the detail drawings for a small cyclometer for use on bicycles. Arrangements were made with the Pope Manufacturing Company for taking out the patents and making the model, and in September of that year he entered the employ of the Hartford Cycle Company. As the Pope Manufacturing Company failed to carry out its part of the agreement, Mr. Veeder had a model constructed by a jeweler and applied personally for a patent. After vain efforts to find a manufacturer for the cyclometer, he interested some friends, and more especially Mr. David J. Post, a sketch of whom follows, who was at that time treasurer of the Hartford Cycle Company. A small company was formed on August 15, 1895, for the manufacture of the cyclometer. Rooms were secured in the Courant building at Hartford, and the necessary tools and machinery were speedily installed. The first samples were completed in January, 1896. These instruments were made of brass, and for the most part by ordinary mechanical methods, but many special and unusual devices were designed for accomplishing the various operations. During that year about fifty thousand cyclometers were manufactured. In the summer of 1896 Mr. Veeder began experiments in making castings in metal molds, which finally led to the perfection of automatic casting machines for which patents were granted. Perhaps the most unique feature of these machines is that the castings are made in a vacuum. The machines have since been used in making parts for cyclometers, odometers,

counters and special parts for voting machines, cash registers, telephones, etc. In 1906 the European patent rights for the casting machines were sold to Messrs. Ludwig Loewe & Company, of Berlin.

The design of a tachometer, or speed indicator, was undertaken in June, 1901. The principle employed was a centrifugal pump forcing a liquid up in a glass tube, the height of the liquid in the tube varying approximately as the square of the speed of the pump. This invention has since been developed and a number of styles manufactured, both for ordinary mechanical purposes and for use on automobiles. For use in connection with electrical machinery, these tachometers have proven to be more accurate and reliable than any other speed-measuring device. Their great advantage is that they do not change calibration, as they do not depend upon springs or other variable devices, and they are unaffected by the friction of the parts.

The Veeder Manufacturing Company was organized in August, 1895. Since that time, Mr. Veeder has been president of the corporation and David J. Post has been treasurer and sales manager. The original factory was in the Courant building, but a new factory at the corner of Sargeant and Garden streets, Hartford, was completed and occupied in November, 1897. In 1905 the company erected an office building of solid concrete, and in 1911 a fire proof addition to the old factory was built. The original factory building had a substantial steel frame, but the sides, floors and roof were of wood. The woodwork was stripped from the frame and the latter was raised three and one-half feet to provide for a basement, brick sides and concrete floors were substituted for the wood, making the entire building incombustible. A thorough system of sprinklers renders the building practically

fireproof. It is safe to say, perhaps, that no more modern factory is to be found in Connecticut. The company employs on an average about two hundred and fifty hands. United States and foreign patents have thus far been issued on Mr. Veeder's inventions, and they all cover substantial devices of great utility, involving in their design and manufacture the ingenuity of a mechanical genius coupled with a broad training in theoretical science.

Mr. Veeder is a member of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers, Franklin Institute, American Association for the Advancement of Science, American Geographical Society, National Geographical Society, American Forestry Association, League of American Wheelmen since 1881, American Automobile Association, American Motor League, Aero Club of America, Hartford Club, Musical Club of Hartford, University Club of Hartford, Laurentides Fish and Game Club of Quebec. He is identified with the Republican party, believing that the policies of that party will best uphold distinctively American traditions and practices in government.

For many years Mr. Veeder's chief recreation was bicycling through the country surrounding Hartford. Often he thought he should like to possess a country place at the top of Avon mountain, and in recent years he has been able to realize that dream, for as a result of numerous purchases he now possesses about six hundred and fifty acres of woodland on the very crest of the mountain, a site that has few equals in his part of the State. He also owns a small farm of about thirty acres at the foot of the mountain on the east side. Only a small part of the farm has been placed under cultivation thus far.

On September 19, 1908, Mr. Veeder

married Louise Genevieve Stutz, who was born June 23, 1874, in Lucerne, Switzerland, daughter of Johann Leonhard Stutz. The marriage of Curtis Hussey and Louise Genevieve (Stutz) Veeder has been blessed with two children: Josephine Adair, born February 5, 1910, and Dorothy Irwin, born December 26, 1912.

Johann L. Stutz was born September 8, 1819, in Schongau, Canton Luzerne, Switzerland, the youngest son of ten. He held the rank of captain in the First Regiment of Swiss soldiers in the service of the two Scicilies, and was wounded at the final stand made by King Francis II., at Gaeta, and was retired with the rank of major. Later he engaged in business as president of a silk mill near Lucerne. He married Josephine Sperindeo, who was born in Naples in 1840, daughter of Gaetano Sperindeo. He was born in Naples in 1802, and died there in 1888. He married Marie Lutzenkirchen, who was born in Cologne in 1799, and died in Naples in 1887. Gaetano Sperindeo was attached to the diplomatic service under the last Bourbons. Wilhelm Lutzenkirchen, father of Marie Lutzenkirchen, died in 1809. He was the last burgomaster of Cologne, and handed the keys of the city to Napoleon, begging leniency for the town. He was stabbed to death on the same day, being then about forty years of age. His uncle, Archbishop Lutzenkirchen, of Cologne, left his money to the Ursulines in Cologne, where descendants of the Lutzenkirchens may claim an education. Wilhelm Lutzenkirchen married Marie von Bylant, who was so overcome by her husband's assassination that she died a few weeks later at the age of about thirty-six. She left three children. The son, Wilhelm, was only fourteen or fifteen years old, but was drafted into the French army. He escaped to Naples after being hidden for three days under a barrel. In

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Naples, after he had grown to manhood, he established an iron foundry. His sisters were reared in Rotterdam, in the family of the Countess of Bylant, their mother's kinswoman. They became zealous Protestants, while their brother remained a Catholic. It was while on a visit to this brother that Marie Lutzenkirchen met Gaetano Sperindeo. His father, Gabrielo Sperindeo, was born in Naples in 1755, and died in 1836. He was a privy counsellor to King Francis I., of Bourbon. His King was much attached to him and gave him a house. He had twenty-one children, nineteen of whom were boys. He married Anna, born in 1752 and died in 1846, daughter of Giovanni Persico.

Joseph Leonhard Stutz, father of Johann Leonhard Stutz, was born in 1768, and died in 1863. He was a landed proprietor in Schongau, and later a silk manufacturer. His business was ruined by the French Revolution, and in his later years he devoted himself to farming. He served as chief magistrate (landamman) of Schongau for a great many years. He married Anna Maria Meyer, who was born in Wohlen, Canton Aargau, Switzerland, in 1773, and died in 1856. His father, Johann Gotthelf Stutz, married Marie Weibel, of Schongau, who died in 1812. He was a landed proprietor of Schongau, chief magistrate of the town (a position his father had held before him), founded several scholarships, and was considered remarkable for his learning and tolerance in a community that had neither. His brother was abbot of a Capuchin convent, a very kindly man. Johann Gotthelf Stutz died in 1810.

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POST, David J.,

**Manufacturer.**

The man who learns one thing and does only that one thing may acquire great

skill. The man who follows one line of business will in time establish himself in that line. But the man who achieves big things is the man capable of a wide grasp of affairs, a more than superficial understanding of his fellows, and a first hand knowledge of the relation of one business to another, and of the intricate web of circumstance which makes all lines of effort interdependent. The best training for an executive position is that which familiarizes one with every line of work that has a bearing on the one chosen. It might well be said that such a training was that of David J. Post, of the Post & Lester Company, also of The Veeder Manufacturing Company.

Stephen Post, the founder of this family in America, was born in Chelmsford, England, and crossed the Atlantic in 1663, accompanied by his wife and four children, in the ship "Griffin," landing at Boston. He became associated with a band of Puritans, and settled with them at Hartford, under the Rev. Thomas Hooker. His name appears on the Founders' Monument in the burial ground of Hooker's church. Soon after coming to Hartford Mr. Post removed to Saybrook, and settled in a section called Oyster River, some two miles from the fort, where he died, August 16, 1659. His wife, Eleanor, survived him more than eleven years, and died November 13, 1670. Abraham Post, the youngest of their three sons, was born 1629, in England. He resided in Saybrook, where his wife, Mary, died March 23, 1684. They had ten children. Their second son, Abraham Post, born June 9, 1669, married, April 7, 1692, Elizabeth Stevens. Their fourth son, Nathan Post, born August 17, 1707, in Saybrook, married Hannah Barries, November 19, 1733. Their youngest child, Christopher Post, was born April 3, 1746, in that part of Saybrook which is now Westbrook. He married, January 1, 1767,

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Sarah Chapman, who was born March 19, 1746, in Westbrook, daughter of Colet and Deborah (Jones) Chapman. Lewis Post, their son, baptized April 4, 1773, in Westbrook, Connecticut, studied medicine and took the degree of M. D. He practiced at Five Points, New York City, at an early day. He married Theodosia Ann Steele, and lived to be ninety-six.

Eugene Jerome Post, their son, was born March 15, 1826, in Elizabethtown, New Jersey, and died near Vienna, New Jersey, November 18, 1895. His body is buried in Danville, New Jersey. When a child he removed with his parents to Chicago, where he prepared for college. He entered Norwich University, Northfield, Vermont, in 1840, and remained two years. Later he became a salesman in a Chicago store. In 1849-50 he engaged in farming in Vienna. In 1860 he established himself in the jewelry business in Easton, Pennsylvania. From 1869 to 1884 he sold sewing machines, handling the real estate interests of the Weed Sewing Machine Company, then until 1893 conducted a storage warehouse in Brooklyn, New York. He then returned to the quiet life of the farm in Vienna, where he died. He was a charter member of Independence Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons, of Hackettstown, New Jersey. On January 26, 1849, he married Elizabeth Lyon Freeland, who died December 27, 1904. She was a daughter of David Freeland, both father and daughter being born in Vienna. Eugene Jerome and Elizabeth L. (Freeland) Post were the parents of four children: Louis F., who is now assistant secretary of labor; Edwin S., now of New York City; Theodosia, who married Dr. Louis P. Hoagland, of Oxford, New York; and David Judson, of whom further. The parents were members of the Presbyterian church.

The history of the life of David Judson

Post is an interesting story of a bright, active personality, reaching out wherever circumstances placed him, and making practical application of the experience thus gained. Born at Vienna, New Jersey, January 28, 1861, he was educated, first in the public schools of Vienna, then later at the Blair Academy, at Blairstown, New Jersey. Then going to New York City, he studied law for three years in the offices of Lockwood & Post, Mr. Post being his eldest brother. In 1879 he went into Peyton's retail dry goods store on Fifth avenue, and after a short time went from there to Lord & Taylor. Then he went to the uptown branch of the German-American Fire Insurance Company, where he remained for a short time. Next he associated himself with the Eldridge Sewing Machine Company. In 1882 he came to Hartford and entered the employ of the Weed Sewing Machine Company. He remained with them until they were absorbed by the Pope Manufacturing Company, then continued with the new firm. In 1889 he left there to become the president of the Hartford Cycle Company, and was with them until 1895. During this time, in 1893, he started in business as a side line, as a dealer in bicycle supplies. Not long after, H. W. Lester came into the business, which was carried on under the name of the Cycle Supply Company. In 1896 the business had grown to such proportions that it was incorporated as the Post & Lester Company.

Formed on the rising wave of the bicycle craze, the company grew and developed with the popularity of the fad, and when the automobile became the popular vehicle, they broadened the scope of their business to meet the needs of the public, until now this company is said to be the largest of its kind in the world. Doing such manufacturing in this line as is prac-

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ticable in the factory on Allyn street, they operate their own stores in Boston, Worcester and Springfield, Massachusetts; Providence, Rhode Island; Hartford, New Haven, Waterbury, New London, and New Britain, Connecticut; also in Havana, Cuba; and are represented by dealers all over the world. They do a very important export business.

In August, 1895, Mr. Post organized The Veeder Manufacturing Company, then later went to the Peerless Manufacturing Company of Cleveland, Ohio, as secretary of the company. This concern has since become the manufacturers of the Peerless Automobile. In those days they made only bicycles. He remained there two years as secretary, then returned to Hartford, when he became active in the management of both the Post & Lester and The Veeder Manufacturing Company's interests. The first product of The Veeder Manufacturing Company was a bicycle cyclometer. Then they added automatic counters for all purposes, and the company now manufacture more automatic counters than all other counter manufacturers in the world combined. In the manufacture of small automatic counters they are without competition. They also make odometers for automobiles. During this war they made counters for Lewis aerial machine guns which were a marvel of simplicity and ingenuity. They showed the number of cartridges left in the magazines at all times. Besides these important business interests, Mr. Post is a director of the Hall-Thompson Company. He is a genial man, of social tastes, and enjoys active, out-door sports. He is a member of the Hartford Golf Club, of the Shuttle Meadow Club of New Britain, of the Hartford Club, and of the Question Mark Club. He is also a member of the Hartford Chamber

of Commerce, and of the Hartford Automobile Club.

Mr. Post married Grace Elizabeth, daughter of Major Chauncey B. Boardman, of Hartford. Of their children three are living: Elizabeth Boardman, Grace Brewster, and David J., Jr. Mrs. Post and the children are members of the South Congregational Church.

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### LESTER, Howard Wood,

**Business Man.**

To the observant reader it is very apparent that the history of a town or city is chiefly that of individuals. This truth is illustrated in the records of the Lester family, one of the oldest families of Connecticut, the members of which have contributed much to the upbuilding of their communities. Each generation has served the interests of their communities to the best possible advantage. They have left a heritage that is a pleasure for the present scions of this family to look back upon.

The surname, Lester, is derived from Leicester, the seat of County Leicester, England. It belongs to the class of names known as "place names." Previous to the thirteenth century and the general adoption of surnames, this was a most common custom, to designate a family by their location, and frequently this name was retained as the family name. Personal qualities were also the source of a great many of the early names, such as Brown, which is derived from brun, meaning dark complexioned.

(I) The ancestor of the family herein under consideration was Andrew Lester, who came to this country and settled at Gloucester, Massachusetts, where he was elected constable, January 7, 1646. He was licensed to keep an ordinary or tavern, February 6, 1648, by the County

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Court. He removed to Pequot, Connecticut, in 1651, where he served as constable and also was the collector of taxes. He died at Pequot (New London), June 7, 1669. His home there was situated on the neck, and in 1651-52 he had liberty to draw land. Andrew Lester married three times. His first wife, Barbara, died February 2, 1653-54, and was the first woman whose death was recorded at Pequot. He married (second) Joanna Hempstead, widow of Robert Hempstead, and she died before 1670. The Christian name of his third wife was Anna.

(II) Benjamin Lester, youngest child of Andrew and Barbara Lester, was born about 1666-67 at New London, and with his brothers, Daniel and Joseph, settled in the vicinity of the town plot. He married Ann Stedman, and they were the parents of eleven children. The descendants of this family have been long prominent in Groton and the vicinity. Benjamin Lester died May 24, 1737, and his wife, January 27, 1711-1712.

(III) Isaac Lester, son of Benjamin and Ann (Stedman) Lester, was born May 17, 1702. He married and among his children was Isaac.

(IV) Isaac (2) Lester, son of Isaac (1) Lester, was born in 1730. He married and among his children was Isaac.

(V) Isaac (3) Lester, son of Isaac (2) Lester, was born November 29, 1764, and died September 21, 1853. He was among the early settlers of East Hartford. With Ashbel Warren he carried on a tannery in the rear of Austin Warren's house on Silver Lane, their vats being located near the hillside. They also made shoes, as was an early custom among the tanners, and in the winter time they travelled South and sold these shoes. This was about 1820. Mr. Lester also followed farming during the odd periods of rest from his shoe business. The following

is quoted from the "History of East Hartford," and gives us an interesting insight into the life of this ancestor:

The freemen used to vote in the early meetings by rising from their seats when the ayes and noes were called for, whether for the choice of town or state officers, and the time was when a few sturdy democrats faced an overwhelming majority for many years, always rising to be counted. "The same old ten," they were called. One of these was Isaac Lester.

Isaac Lester married Comfort Risley, who died October 29, 1829, and their third son was Chauncey.

(VI) Chauncey Lester, son of Isaac (3) and Comfort (Risley) Lester, was born in East Hartford in 1798. He learned trade of carpenter and builder, and was accustomed to work in the South during the winter season. In addition he was an excellent mechanic. In politics he was a staunch Democrat. In stature he was a large man, weighed about two hundred and seventy-five pounds. His death occurred in 1881, aged eighty-three years. In 1853 he served as representative of his town in the Legislature. He married Elizabeth Marble, and they both are buried in the East Hartford Cemetery.

(VII) Julius Marble Lester, son of Chauncey and Elizabeth (Marblé) Lester, was born in East Hartford, June 5, 1843. He was for many years in the employ of The Veeder Manufacturing Company. He inherited mechanical ability from his father, and until his death was engaged in furthering his knowledge along these lines. He married, May 29, 1872, at Glastonbury, Ellen Coe Avery, daughter of Ichabod and Martha Ann (Smith-Pomeroy) Avery. Mrs. Lester was a direct descendant of the immigrant, Christopher Avery, who was born in England about 1590. He was for some years in Gloucester, Massachusetts, removing thence to New London, where he died

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March 12, 1679. His son, James Avery, born in England in 1620, died April 18, 1700, in New London. He married, November 10, 1643, Joanna Greenshade, of Boston, who died in 1714. Their eldest son, James (2) Avery, was born December 16, 1648, in Gloucester, and died in Groton. He married Deborah, daughter of Edward Stallyon, February 18, 1669, who died March 27, 1729. Their second son, Edward Avery, born March 20, 1676, in Groton, married, June 3, 1699, Joanna Rose, daughter of Thomas and Hannah (Allyn) Rose. Theophilus Avery, their son, was born September 6, 1708, married, July 16, 1733, Elizabeth Phillips, born January 5, 1713, in Preston, daughter of William and Hannah (Sterry) Phillips. Their youngest child, Theophilus (2) Avery, was born June 22, 1753, in Ledyard, died there February 10, 1839. He was a member of Captain Levi Lamb's company, Second Regiment, Connecticut Light Horse, 1779-80. He married Sabra, a daughter of Samuel Andrews, and she died in Ledyard, May 5, 1814. Erastus Avery, their son, was born April 22, 1787, in Ledyard, and settled in Middletown, Connecticut. He married Sarah Morgan, and their only son was Ichabod Avery, who was born August 25, 1817, in Middletown, died September 29, 1893, in Hartford. He married at Durham, September 13, 1841, Martha Ann, widow of Jesse Pomeroy, born September 4, 1817, at Durham, died October 25, 1893, at Hartford, daughter of Joseph and Orpha (Seward) Smith. Their second daughter, Ellen Coe, was born July 28, 1848, and became the wife of Julius M. Lester as above noted.

(VIII) Howard Wood Lester, son of Julius Marble and Ellen Coe (Avery) Lester, was born June 30, 1873, in East Hartford, and educated in the public schools. At the age of twenty years he

formed a partnership with David J. Post to conduct a business dealing in bicycle accessories. At that period bicycling was the leading thing, and as time went on and the automobile took the foremost place Messrs. Post & Lester increased their facilities and began to handle automobile supplies. The business was incorporated in 1900 under the name of the Post & Lester Company, and it has grown to such a point that it is said to be the largest of its kind in the world. Mr. Lester's business acumen has been a large factor in his success. He is quick to see and grasp an opportunity. Branches of the main store are operated in all of the larger cities, Boston, Worcester, Springfield, Hartford, New London, New Haven, Waterbury and Bridgeport. A branch store is located in Havana, Cuba, and the firm is represented by dealers throughout the world. A large export business is done. Mr. Lester possesses the ability to see far in advance, and he has appreciated the value of this quality in his business. He is also president of the Hall-Thompson Company of Hartford, and a member of the Hartford Chamber of Commerce. Fraternally, Mr. Lester is a member of Hartford Lodge, No. 88, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons; Hartford Golf Club, the Hartford Club, and the Automobile Club of Hartford.

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**BATES, Charles Waldo,**

**Farmer and Tobacco Grower.**

Among the great industries of the world that of agriculture is the oldest and stands first in importance. It is the foundation of all prosperity and he who makes two blades of grass grow where but one grew before is a benefactor of his race. The family name of Bates has been long identified with agriculture, and has been

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traced to the pioneer settlement in this country and for several generations preceding, in England. The name Bates is supposed to be derived from "Bartholomew's Son," Bartholomew being shortened to Batte or Bate. Some authorities think it may come from the Anglo-Saxon noun *bate*, meaning contention. In the form of *Bate* the name was common in England several centuries before the departure of the Puritans. In New England the name was usually *Bate* or *Baitt*, becoming fixed as *Bates* about the time of the Revolution. The coat-of-arms is as follows:

*Arms*—A field sable, a fesse between three dexter hands coupé argent.

In one emblem there are five mullets or five-pointed stars on the fesse or horizontal band. In another emblem there is a crest, a stag's head pierced through the neck by an arrow. This coat-of-arms has a motto: *Et corde, et manu*. In all the emblems the three right hands, two above and one below the fesse, remain constant. Between 1630 and 1640 five men named Bates emigrated to Boston and its neighborhood. They were: George, who was called a thatcher, or thacker; William, who was married in Charlestown; Joseph, who settled in Dorchester; Clement, who settled in Hingham; and Edward, who settled in Weymouth. It is not known that these men were brothers or in any way related. The ancestors of Clement Bates, of Hingham, have been traced to John Bate, of Lydd, parish of All Hollows, County of Kent, England, who died in 1522.

John Bate, of Lydd, Kent, England, died between July 31 and September 17, 1522. His second son, Andrew, died there about February 22, 1533. His third son, John Bate, was buried there March 1, 1579. He married, October 28, 1546,

Mildred Ward, who was buried June 2, 1577, nearly two years before her husband. Their eldest son, John Bates, described as a yeoman, died March 2, 1614, at Lydd. He married, June 6, 1580, Mary Martine, and their second son, Joseph Bates, baptized in December, 1582, at Lydd, was the pioneer of the family in America. In 1635 he came to Dorchester, Massachusetts, where he was made freeman in the following year, served as selectman in 1637-38 and 1642, and died in 1655. He married (license issued September 13, 1603) Alice Glover, of Saltwood, England, born 1583, died August 14, 1657, in Dorchester. Her youngest child, Joseph Bates, baptized December 16, 1624, at Lydd, was living at Dorchester in 1648, was subsequently at Thirty Mile Island in the town of Had-dam, Connecticut, and was at Saybrook from 1669 to 1677. His son, Samuel Bates, was baptized June 19, 1648, in Dorchester, and lived in the Oyster River quarter of Saybrook, now the town of Westbrook, where he died December 28, 1699. He married, May 2, 1676, Mary Chapman, born April 15, 1655, in Saybrook, third daughter of Robert and Ann (Blish) Chapman, ancestors of a large Connecticut family. Daniel Bates, youngest child of Samuel and Mary (Chapman) Bates, removed to Huntington, Long Island, and probably died there. No record can be discovered concerning his wife. His son, Lemuel Bates, was baptized June 15, 1729, at Huntington, Long Island, and settled in that part of Simsbury, Connecticut, which is now East Granby, where he died September 19, 1820, in his ninety-second year. He purchased a large tract of land in Simsbury in 1774 in the section which has been set off as East Granby. He commanded a company in the Revolutionary army. He married Dorothy Lewis, born 1734, died

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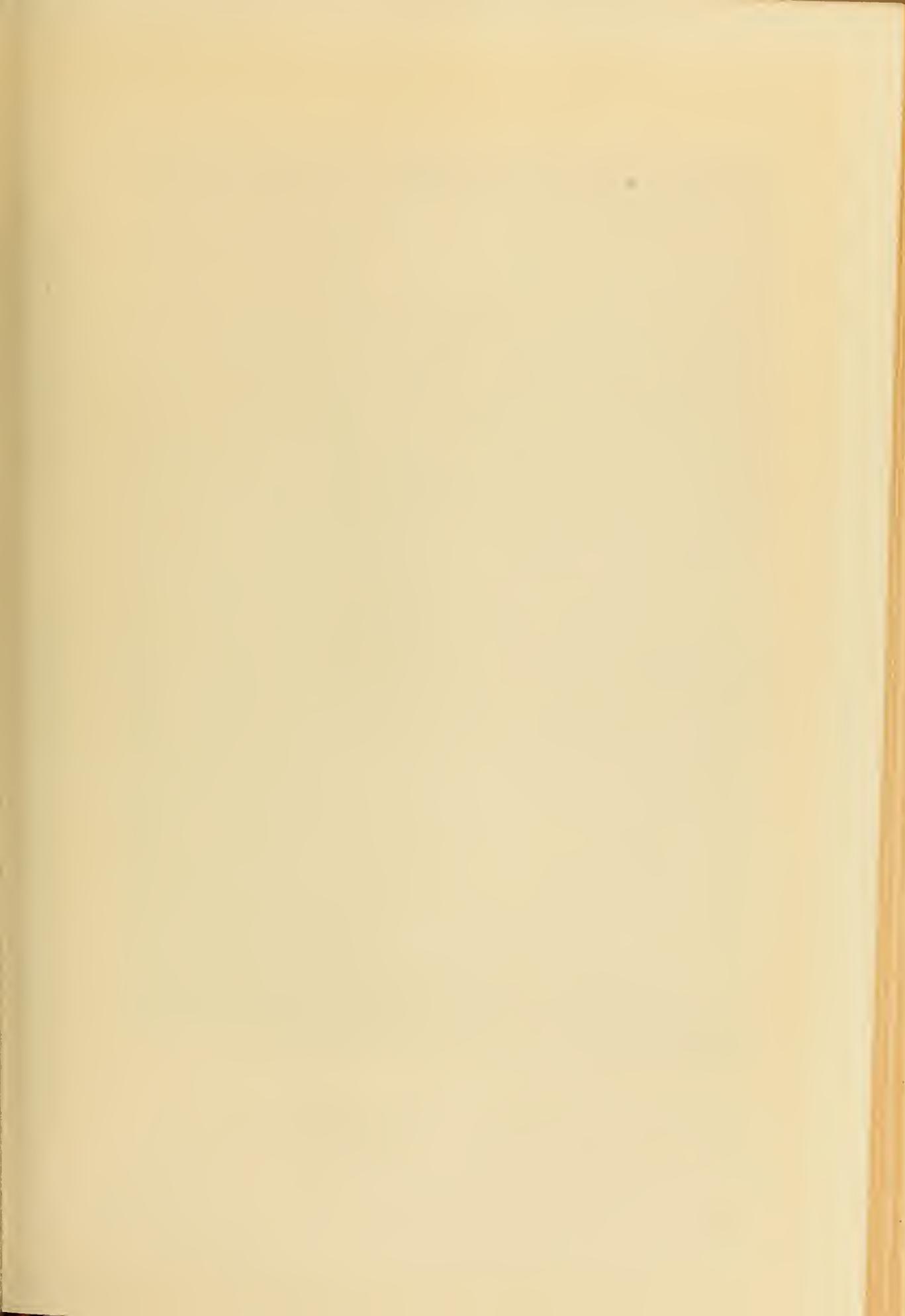
November 6, 1808, daughter of Captain John and Abigail (Bacon) Lewis, of East Granby. They were the parents of Apollos Bates, who was born October 22, 1764, and engaged in agriculture in East Granby, where on January 24, 1842, he died. He married (first) April 5, 1797, Cretia Forward; children: Apollos D., born February 13, 1798, and Cretia F., born February 11, 1800. He married (second) April 22, 1811, Rachel Hanchett, who was born March 1, 1772, and died October 30, 1835, daughter of Captain Oliver and Rachel (Gillett) Hanchett.

William Hanchett Bates, son of Apollos and Rachel (Hanchett) Bates, was born May 1, 1812, in East Granby (on the farm where his son now resides) and died April 21, 1888. He received a good education for his day, and for twelve years before the Civil War, travelled through the South selling Yankee notions, often alluded to in those days as the "Yankee clock peddler." He visited every county in North and South Carolina, Georgia and Florida, and after returning to the North took up farming on the farm where he was born. He was among the first in his neighborhood to produce tobacco and was also an extensive stock raiser. Though not a politician in any sense, he was an earnest and steadfast Democrat, held the confidence and esteem of his townsmen, and was called to serve in many public positions. Prior to the war he was a Republican. He married (first) November, 1838, Marcia Lewis, who died April 1, 1844. Children: Margaret Rachel, born July 20, 1840; Oliver Hanchett, born January 13, 1843. He married (second) Mary Ann Stevens, daughter of Virannus Stevens, of Suffield, and they were the parents of two sons: Edward, born October 26, 1849, an engineer employed on the Chicago and North Western Railroad, residing at Chadron, Nebraska; and Charles

Waldo, of whom further. Mr. and Mrs. William H. Bates were attendants and supporters of the Congregational church.

Charles Waldo Bates, son of William Hanchett and Mary Ann (Stevens) Bates, was born October 19, 1851, in East Granby, and was educated in the schools of the neighborhood, Connecticut Literary Institute at Suffield, and Wilbraham Academy. With the business talents and other qualities inherited from worthy ancestors, he engaged very successfully in business and holds a representative position in his native town. Since completing his formal education most of his time has been devoted to agriculture, to which he has brought the sound judgment and industrious activity necessary to success. When about twenty years old he went to Chicago and was employed some two years in packing houses there. Returning to the native farm he began its cultivation and has developed a fine property. His annual crop of open grown tobacco usually covers some sixteen acres and he also produces about one thousand bushels of grain. Until quite recently he also conducted an extensive dairy business, and is now engaged in winter feeding of cattle which he purchases for that purpose. For several years he served on the Town Board of Relief, also as town auditor and in other local offices, and in 1901 represented the town in the State Legislature.

Mr. Bates married May Holmes, of East Granby, daughter of James and Mary Holmes, of that town, and they are the parents of two sons: 1. Waldo Holmes, born October 31, 1880; he is now vice-president of the Potter Knitting Company of Springfield, Massachusetts; he has been in the employ of this corporation for twenty years; during the recent World War the company was actively engaged on many war contracts, and a large part of this work was under the di-





*James B. Robinson*

rect supervision of Mr. Bates; Waldo Holmes Bates married Louise E. Bull, and they have two children: Ralph Waldo, born November 21, 1911, and Marguerite, September 30, 1913. 2. William Edward, born November 30, 1884; became the partner of his father in business in 1912; he married Winifred Lillian Potter, and their children are: Charles Wilson, born December 5, 1914, and Kathleen Winifred, October 29, 1917. The family attend the Congregational church of East Granby, toward the support of which they contribute.

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### ROBINSON, James Bartlett,

**Master Mariner, Soldier.**

One of the prettiest spots to be found on the New England coast is Martha's Vineyard. Each season thousands are drawn there to enjoy the beauties of its natural scenery. To the historian or the antiquarian the quaintness and originality of the Vineyard are especially appealing. Many fine old families are represented in the residents there, one of the oldest being the Robinson family, from which the late Captain James Bartlett Robinson was a descendant.

Captain Robinson was born May 3, 1827, in Chilmark, Martha's Vineyard, Massachusetts, and died at Hartford, Connecticut, January 16, 1918. He was a son of John and Jane (Allen) Robinson, both natives of Chilmark, and a direct descendant of the Rev. John Robinson, who was pastor of the Colony of English Pilgrims who settled in Leyden, Holland, and which at his prompting went forth in 1620 on the ship "Mayflower" to settle in New England. The mother of Mr. Robinson was a sister of the celebrated evangelist of Maine, "Camp Meeting John Allen," the latter being the grandfather

of Lillian Nordica, the famous American Prima Donna.

The boyhood and youth of Captain Robinson was passed in his native town, and there he attended the local school. He was but seventeen years of age when he made his first voyage on the ship "Niger." His was a natural desire for a seafaring life, and his promotion was rapid, subsequently becoming master of the ship "Tallmarro," of Fairhaven. At the outbreak of the Civil War, he was foremost among the volunteers, and served as ensign at Fort Fisher and continued in active service until the close. After 1865 he was in command of the "Palmetto." Captain Robinson removed to the West, and for a quarter of a century was a resident of California, actively engaged in sheep raising. As his ancestors had been in the East, he was also a first settler of Delano, in the county of Kern, California. He served as its first justice of the peace. After his retirement from active business, he again returned to the East, and during the winter months made his home in Hartford, Connecticut, but when the summer season was at hand the old love for the sea was so strong that Captain Robinson maintained a summer home at Martha's Vineyard (Vineyard Haven), where he could be close to the sound of the waves and inhale the ocean air.

Captain Robinson was a prominent and highly esteemed member and for many years senior warden of Grace Episcopal Church of that town. He was a member of Loyal Legion, Henry Clay Wade Post, Grand Army of the Republic, a prominent member of the Relief Corps. Throughout his life Captain Robinson had actively interested himself in Masonic affairs; he was a member of the Masonic Lodge of Vineyard Haven, also of the Eastern Star there. He was presented with the Henry Pierce medal in honor of being fifty years

a Mason and for his Masonic activities. He was one of the founders of the lodge at Delano, and when he left there his Masonic brethren presented him with a gold-headed cane.

Captain Robinson married, in 1861, Sarah Drew, daughter of Thomas and Tamson (Luce) Barrows. Thomas Barrows was a descendant of John Barrows, who came from Yarmouth, England, to Salem, Massachusetts, in 1637. Mrs. Robinson was a descendant of John Drew and John Alden. Captain and Mrs. Robinson were the parents of three children, the only one who grew to maturity being Mary Bliss Robinson, who became the wife of William E. Whittemore, of Hartford. Mrs. Whittemore is a member of the Daughters of the American Revolution. She is the mother of a son, Rev. Lewis Bliss Whittemore, who was born June 17, 1885. He graduated from the Hartford High School in 1902, and from Yale College in 1907, with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. The following five years were spent in the Philippine Islands as superintendent of government schools, and for two years he was assistant master of the Baguio school, known as the Bishop Brent School for Boys. On his return to the "States," he was a student at the Cambridge Theological School at Cambridge, Massachusetts, from which he was graduated in 1915, being one of the three in his class who were graduated *cum laude*. He was fully ordained to the ministry under Bishop Lawrence, of Boston, the following year, and was assigned to Christ Church, New York City, as assistant rector with the Rev. J. Van Elten. From there he removed to Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, as assistant rector of Calvary Church with Mr. Van Elten. Rev. Mr. Whittemore married Helen Marie, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George Crawford, of New York City.

**BELDEN, Horace,**

**Prominent Citizen.**

Manners and customs change with time. From year to year, from generation to generation the march of progress moves on unhindered. We decry the present and fear the future, yet the world moves ever towards better conditions; men achieve nobler things, reach higher altitudes of thought. Through all the passing events of the world of life and movement, there stand the homes built by the men of a generation gone. Trees planted by hands long lying at rest still give shade to the passer-by; and fields cleared by men of a bygone age still yield sustenance for man and beast. One of the stately homes of which Connecticut is so justly proud, is that of Horace Belden, of Simsbury.

The surname, Belden, is derived from the place of residence of the family, and is of ancient English origin. Bayldon, or Baildon Common, is a chapelry in the West Riding of Yorkshire, situated on an eminence near the River Aire. Baildon was in the Angle Kingdom of Deira, A. D., 550, whence came the immortal youths seen by Gregory at Rome. It has been the seat of this family since the reign of King John. Baildon Hall is still quite well preserved. Francis Baildon made some alterations in 1660, and his initials can be seen in the cornice of the drawing room. The Hall was built in the fifteenth century. Besides the spellings given above, the name is spelled Belding and Belden. The coat-of-arms of the Bayldons of Bayldon is:

*Arms*—Argent a fesse between three fleurs-de-lis sable.

The age of the arms is shown by their simplicity. This coat-of-arms is on a window of Methley Hall, Yorkshire.

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Thomas Belding, the grandfather of Horace Belden, was born July 7, 1761, and died November 19, 1841. He removed from Wethersfield to Hartford, and located at what is now the corner of Windsor avenue and Belden street. It is probable that he was born in England. He became prosperous, and in later life he was considered very well-to-do. He was engaged in the West Indies' trade, and was also interested in the manufacture of blocks, pumps, etc. At one time he owned land where the Hartford "Times" building now stands, and had a large property on Front street. He was a Unitarian by religious preference, and left a seat in the Unitarian church to each of his children. He married (first) on June 14, 1781, Mehitable Harris, who died February 1, 1820. They had seven children: Betsey J., born January 8, 1783, died in 1848; Joseph H., born July 5, 1785, died January 29, 1878; Nancy, born June 30, 1781, died October 21, 1854; Thomas, Jr., born August 19, 1791, died December 23, 1837; Horace, of whom further; Hetty, born July 4, 1797, died August 13, 1877; and Henry, born June 4, 1812. He married (second) Margaret Case, May 4, 1822. She was born May 6, 1783. They had a daughter, Margaret Louisa, born February 21, 1824.

Horace Belden, the fifth child of Thomas and Mehitable (Harris) Belding, was born December 5, 1793, and died July 25, 1861. He was educated in the public schools of Hartford, and grew up with his father in the West Indies' trade, and at one time went as supercargo. At another time he was sent by his father to operate a woolen mill in Agawam, Massachusetts. He was interested in a distillery which his father owned at Simsbury. He removed to that town in early manhood, and there all his children were born. He built the mansion in which the present

Horace Belden resides, during the years 1853-55. The boss mason was paid \$1.40 per day, while the carpenter received \$1.25. He continued to operate the distillery until his death. He was a director of the Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank, of Hartford. He was a member of the Masonic Lodge in Hartford, and the Washington Commandery, Knights Templar. His wife was a daughter of Bildad Fowler, who fought in the Revolution, enlisting from Suffield, and won the rank of lieutenant. They had four children: Fannie, who married Daniel Pomroy, both now deceased; Joseph, deceased; Anna, who married Rev. Allen McLean; and Horace, Jr., the subject of this sketch.

Horace Belden, Jr., was born in Simsbury, March 17, 1845. He was educated in the public schools of that town, and later attended the old Pavilion Boarding School at Hartford; also Mr. Smith's Select School, at New Haven. He had planned to pursue his studies higher, but on account of his father's death, left school and took up the business interests that devolved upon him. His brother, Joseph, ran the distillery for one year; then it was burned to the ground. Mr. Belden rebuilt it, and continued the business for about eight years, or until 1870, after which time he leased the plant. But he still holds and treasures two unique and interesting letters connected with the establishment of this business. The first letter, from the owners, Samuel Stebbins, Thomas Case, Benjamin Ely and Calvin Barber, was addressed to the Congregational preacher, and accompanied the gift to him of the first gallon of gin produced at the distillery. The second letter is from the clergyman, acknowledging the gift with appreciation, and expressing his best wishes for their "laudable exertion." These letters are dated in 1803.

Mr. Belden still continues to run the

homestead farm, but has other interests of importance. He is the treasurer of the Tarriville Lace Company. He is a Democrat in political affiliations, and has represented the town in the State Legislature. Mr. Belden has always been an attendant of the Congregational church in Simsbury, and holds a pew in the church.

**ENSIGN, Joseph Ralph,**

**Manufacturer.**

A scion of one of the oldest Connecticut families, Joseph Ralph Ensign, president of the Ensign-Bickford Company, of Simsbury, Connecticut, bears a name that has been prominent in the annals of that State since 1636, in which year, James Ensign, the immigrant, settled at Hartford.

(I) James Ensign was born in England, and was a first settler at Cambridge, Massachusetts. The family is found in Kent county, England, as early as 1395, and in Norfolk, Essex, and other counties very early. In 1634, James Ensign was a proprietor of Cambridge, and was admitted a freeman March 4 of that year. At the time of the removal of Thomas Hooker to Hartford, James Ensign formed one of his party and was among the founders there. His home was on what is now Elm street, and he was an original member of the First Church, and also of the Second Church there, February 12, 1670. In 1649 and 1662, he was constable in Hartford; chimney viewer and townsman in 1656, the latter office being similar to our present day selectman. The date of his will is given as November 23, 1670, and his wife, Sarah, died six years later.

(II) David Ensign, eldest son of James and Sarah Ensign, was born in 1644-45, at Hartford, and died at West Hartford, December 13, 1727. He was engaged in farming and in addition was a miller. He

also took a keen interest in the affairs of the town, and served as chimney viewer and surveyor of highways. He married (second) Sarah Wilcox, daughter of John and Sarah (Wadsworth) Wilcox, and they were the parents of Thomas Ensign, of further mention.

(III) Thomas Ensign, son of David and Sarah (Wilcox) Ensign, was born at West Hartford, December 7, 1668. He married, December 1, 1692, Hannah Shepard, daughter of John and Rebecca (Greenhill) Shepard.

(IV) Moses Ensign, son of Thomas and Hannah (Shepard) Ensign, was born about 1700-1705 and married, January 3, 1730, Love Andrews, a daughter of Thomas Andrews.

(V) Isaac Ensign, son of Moses and Love (Andrews) Ensign, was born at Hartford, December 16, 1747, and died at Simsbury, Connecticut, May 12, 1816. He was engaged as a blacksmith and we are led to believe that he was superior in his calling, as the town of Simsbury voted to give him a parcel of land in order to have him remain there and pursue his trade. He was also engaged in farming and the holder of many town offices. Owing to a physical disability, Isaac Ensign was prevented from taking an active part in the Revolutionary War, nevertheless, he was a true patriot at home, doing all that was in his power to help where possible. He married, December 29, 1771, Lurannah Pettibone, a daughter of Captain Jacob and Jemima (Cornish) Pettibone. They were earnest members of the Congregational church.

(VI) Moses Ensign, son of Isaac and Lurannah (Pettibone) Ensign, was born at Simsbury, March 2, 1794, and was a farmer in that town. He also engaged in the manufacture of tinware. In spite of the demands upon his time, he was actively engaged in civic affairs. A Demo-

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crat in politics, he served the town as clerk and treasurer, and was the representative from Simsbury for two terms in the State Legislature. He was captain of the Simsbury Company. On September 11, 1816, he married Martha Tuller Whiting, born January 12, 1797, daughter of Elijah and Sabra (Hart) Whiting, who died January 15, 1853. They were the parents of the following children: Isaac Whiting, born May 8, 1820; Martha Abigail, born February 1, 1822, married Captain Lucius Goodrich, of Simsbury; Moses David, born August 23, 1824; Sabra Thankful, born August 18, 1826, married Chester Seymour, of Hartford; Nathan Raleigh, born May 27, 1832; Ralph Hart, of further mention.

(VII) Ralph Hart Ensign, son of Moses and Martha Tuller (Whiting) Ensign, was born in Simsbury, November 3, 1834, where he died, March 22, 1917. He received his education there, and this was supplemented by a course at the Connecticut Literary Institute of Suffield, Connecticut, and the Wilbraham Academy of Wilbraham, Massachusetts. His boyhood and youth were passed on the farm of his father. When he became of age, he was employed in Suffield by Samuel Austin, a cigar manufacturer, for whom he was an assistant foreman. Following this position, he went to Georgia where he was employed by his two elder brothers who were in business there. Returning to Tariffville, shortly before the Civil War, he engaged in business on his own account for a time, and in the summer of 1863 he became connected with the firm of which he was later to be the head, Toy, Bickford & Company. Seven years later he was admitted to the firm, and in 1887, at the reorganization of the company, Mr. Ensign became the manager and the name was changed to Ensign, Bickford & Company. In 1907 the firm was incor-

porated as the Ensign-Bickford Company, and Mr. Ensign was then elected president of the corporation, which position he held until his death, March 22, 1917. At the time of his death, Mr. Ensign was director of the Hartford-Aetna National Bank; the National Fire Insurance Company; the Dime Savings Bank; president of the Hartford County Mutual Fire Insurance Company. He had been a director of the Arlington Company of New Jersey for many years before it was dissolved. A Democrat in politics, Mr. Ensign represented his native town in the General Assembly in 1876.

On July 21, 1863, Mr. Ensign was married to Susan Toy, born June 3, 1838, daughter of Joseph and Jane (Osler) Toy. When a child she removed to Simsbury with her parents from Camborne, Cornwall, in England. Mr. and Mrs. Ensign were the parents of the following children: Sarah Isabel, born December 19, 1864, died January 25, 1869; Joseph Ralph, of further mention; Susan Alice, born September 7, 1873, married Rev. W. I. Morse; Julia Whiting, born October 3, 1878, wife of Robert Darling. Mr. Ensign was an attendant of the Methodist Episcopal church, of which he was a trustee.

(VIII) Joseph Ralph Ensign, son of Ralph Hart and Susan (Toy) Ensign, was born November 24, 1869. He prepared for college and was graduated from Yale in 1889 with the degree of Bachelor of Arts, receiving the degree of Master of Arts the following year. He immediately entered upon his career in the business world in association with his father, and upon the organization of the present company, in 1907, Mr. Ensign was made vice-president, succeeding to the presidency upon the death of his father. Mr. Ensign has inherited many of the business qualities of his father. He has continued the same high standard of management and

is prominently identified with many other business interests, both in Simsbury and Hartford. He is a director of the Phoenix Mutual Life Insurance Company of Hartford; the Security Trust Company; the Hartford Steam Boiler & Inspection Company; the Standard Fire Insurance Company; the Hartford County Mutual Fire Insurance Company. Fraternally he is a member of St. Mark's Lodge, No. 36, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons of Simsbury; the University Club of Hartford and the Hartford Club of that city; the college fraternity, Alpha Delta Phi.

Possessed of natural musical ability, Mr. Ensign has made a study of both the piano and organ since boyhood. He is in entire charge of the music of the Methodist Episcopal church of Simsbury, of which he is an attendant, and also is organist of that church. He renders further service to the church as treasurer and trustee.

Mr. Ensign married Mary Phelps, daughter of Jeffery O. Phelps, of Simsbury, whose ancestry appears elsewhere in this work. Mr. and Mrs. Ensign are the parents of a daughter, Mary Phelps Ensign.

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#### ELLSWORTH, Henry Edwards,

**Manufacturer, Prominent Citizen.**

In the veins of this subject flows the blood of many of the oldest and best New England families. There are various theories regarding the origin of the name, Ellsworth, but it is certain that it is English and is supposed to have been derived from a small village near Cambridge, England, beside a rivulet which formerly abounded with eels. The second syllable of the name is an old Saxon word for "place," "farm" or other possession, and this village was originally called "Eelsworth." Naturally the name was modi-

fied to its present form. It is also found spelled "Aylsworth," "Elsworth," "Ellesworth" and "Elswort." Another origin may have been from the word "Ayles," meaning a meadow or flatlands, or lands washed by a sea or a lake. The commonwealth of Connecticut owes much to members of the Ellsworth family, who have been conspicuous in church, civil and military service, as well as in commerce and agriculture. They were eminent for piety, patriotism, learning, statesmanship and sound sense. Among them were men of national reputation and the entire marriages down through the generations have linked the name with many of the most conspicuous families of the country.

(I) The first known in Connecticut was Sergeant Josias Ellsworth, who located in Windsor, where he died August 20, 1689. The house which he occupied has since become famous as the home of Chief Justice Ellsworth, of the United States Supreme Court, the third to occupy that position under our present government. He was a son of John Ellsworth and is said to have been a descendant of Sir John Ellsworth, who lived in Cambridge-shire in the time of Edward the Third. Josias Ellsworth was born in 1628 and was in Connecticut as early as 1646. In 1654 he bought a house and lot in Windsor and in 1655 purchased another property which was previously alluded to as the home of his descendant. He died August 20, 1689, leaving an estate valued at £655. He married, November 16, 1654, Elizabeth Holcomb, daughter of Thomas and Elizabeth Holcomb, of Windsor. She was admitted to the church in Windsor about 1663 and died September 18, 1712, surviving her husband more than twenty-three years.

(II) Lieutenant John Ellsworth, fourth son of Sergeant Josias Ellsworth, was

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born October 7, 1661, in Windsor, and was the first settler in the present town of Ellington, Connecticut, living on the west side of what is now Town street. He was killed by a falling tree, October 26, 1720. He married, December 9, 1696, Ester White, born 1677-78, died September 7, 1766, daughter of Daniel and Sarah (Crowe) White, of Hartford, later of Hatfield, Massachusetts.

(III) John (2) Ellsworth, eldest child of Lieutenant John (1) and Ester (White) Ellsworth, was born November 7, 1697, and is said by tradition to have been a soldier of the Indian wars, and died January 4, 1784. He married, November 8, 1734, Ann Edwards Ellsworth, born April 28, 1699, died April 11, 1790, daughter of Rev. Timothy and Ester (Stoddard) Ellsworth, of East Windsor.

(IV) Solomon Ellsworth, second son of John (2) and Ann Edwards (Ellsworth) Ellsworth, was born in April, 1737, and died October 19, 1822. He married, December 27, 1758, Mary Moseley, who was born December 8, 1737, died February 16, 1823, daughter of Abner Moseley, of Glastonbury, Connecticut. They were the parents of thirteen children.

(V) Abner Moseley Ellsworth, third son of Solomon and Mary (Moseley) Ellsworth, was born January 4, 1771, died December 24, 1853. He married, December 31, 1797, Elsie Thompson, born May 8, 1766, in Melrose, Connecticut, died November 20, 1840, daughter of Hugh and Anna (Stoughton) Thompson.

(VI) Abner Moseley (2) Ellsworth, youngest son of Abner Moseley (1) and Elsie (Thompson) Ellsworth, was born July 13, 1804, and died September 24, 1846. He married, April 26, 1832, Lucy Wetmore Stoughton, born July 3, 1806, died September 24, 1866, at East Windsor

Hill, daughter of John and Sarah (Wetmore) Stoughton.

Lucy Wetmore Stoughton was a descendant of Elder William Brewster of the "Mayflower" Colony, who was born in 1566-67, probably at Scrooby, in Nottinghamshire, England, and was educated at Cambridge. For many years he held the office of pastor at Scrooby, where was gathered the little band that afterward constituted the Plymouth Pilgrims. In 1607 he was imprisoned because of non-conformity, and after his release went to Leyden, whence sailed the famous Plymouth Colony. He was loyal to the government of his native land and reluctantly left it because of conscientious scruples which required his separation from the established church. Until his death, April 16, 1644, he was the acknowledged leader of the Plymouth dispensation and was greatly venerated. The family name of his wife, Mary, has not been discovered. Her second son, Love Brewster, was made freeman at Plymouth, March 2, 1636. Soon after, he removed to Duxbury and devoted himself to the cultivation of the paternal acres and which in time became his by inheritance. He volunteered to serve in the Pequot War, in 1637; was later a member of Captain Miles Standish's Duxbury company and was one of the proprietors of what is now Bridgewater, Massachusetts. The inventory of his estate, made January 31, 1650, placed its value at £97 7s. 1d. He married, May 15, 1634, Sarah Collier, daughter of William Collier. She married (second) Richard Parke, of Cambridge, Massachusetts, and died at Plymouth, April 26, 1691, in her seventy-sixth year.

William Collier, father of Sarah (Collier) Brewster, a native of England, was one of the "Merchant Adventurers" who came to New England in 1633, was an office-holder in the Plymouth Colony

from the following year until 1666, with the exception of one year. He appears to have been the wealthiest man in Duxbury and was regarded as a great benefactor of the colony.

Deacon William Brewster, son of Love and Sarah (Collier) Brewster, lived in Duxbury, was often employed in civil affairs of the town, became a large land owner and was deacon of the church. He married, January 2, 1672, Lydia Partridge, daughter of George and Sarah (Tracy) Partridge, who died February 2, 1743, "age near seventy-eight years." George Partridge came to New England in the ship "James," in 1636.

William Brewster, second son of Deacon William and Lydia (Partridge) Brewster, was born May 4, 1683, in Duxbury, and went before 1761 to Wrentham, Massachusetts, later to the home of his son in Lebanon, Connecticut, where he died December 26, 1768. He married, in Duxbury, May 20, 1708, Hopestill Wadsworth, born in 1687, died March 25, 1773, daughter of John and Abigail (Andrews) Wadsworth, granddaughter of Christopher and Grace (Cole) Wadsworth. Captain Elisha Brewster, third son of William and Hopestill (Wadsworth) Brewster was born October 29, 1715, in Duxbury, and settled before 1742 in Middletown, Connecticut, where he was a large merchant, kept an inn and died March 26, 1789. He married, September 30, 1742, Lucy Yeomans, baptized September 15, 1722, in the First Church at Middletown, died August 15, 1775, daughter of Jonathan and Sybil (Harris) Yeomans.

Their daughter, Sarah Brewster, born November 20, 1754, died July 5, 1827, in Middletown, was married there October 4, 1773, to Deacon Oliver Wetmore, a native of that place, born May 24, 1752, died December 1, 1798, son of Judge Seth and Hannah (Edwards) Wetmore.

John Stoughton, born February 2, 1772, in East Windsor, where he was a farmer, died September 19, 1841. He married, February 26, 1799, Sarah Wetmore, born October 3, 1778, in Middletown, daughter of Oliver and Sarah (Brewster) Wetmore, above mentioned. Their daughter, Lucy Wetmore Stoughton, became the wife of Abner Moseley Ellsworth, as previously mentioned.

(VII) Lemuel Stoughton Ellsworth, third son of Abner Moseley (2) and Lucy W. (Stoughton) Ellsworth, was born January 9, 1840, at the homestead of his parents on Rye street, in East Windsor. When he was six years of age, death deprived him of his father, and he was early accustomed to the responsibilities of life. His early years were spent upon a farm, and his scholastic education was supplied by the district schools and an academy at East Windsor Hill. In 1867 he went to Brooklyn, California, where he erected a plant operated by the Toy-Bickford Fuse Company, with which he continued to be identified until 1871, when he returned to Connecticut, and spent five years at Hartford. In 1876 he settled in Simsbury, where he engaged in agriculture for a period of eleven years, after which he became identified with the Ensign-Bickford Company of Simsbury, manufacturers of safety fuses. He served as treasurer and subsequently as vice-president of the company. He continued to retain his farming interests, which operations he supervised until his death, November 6, 1917, in his seventy-eighth year. His residence was one of the finest in Simsbury, and Mr. Ellsworth enjoyed a high reputation among the people of that section. While he was earnest in support of his political principles, those of the Republican party, and took a lively interest in their success, he steadfastly refused to accept political preferment. His influence

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was large in his party's councils and he was perhaps of more use to his country than if he had been a politician. Mr. Ellsworth was married, October 17, 1866, to Annie J. Toy, who was born February 23, 1842, in Simsbury, daughter of Rev. Joseph Toy, an eminent citizen of that town. He was a native of England, born in April, 1808, in the town of Camborne, Cornwall, youngest of the ten children of Robert and Ann (Hosking) Toy. He was young at the time of their decease and was the only member of the family to come to the United States. An ambitious youth with keen intelligence, he was anxious to study and attracted the attention of a gentleman of the neighborhood who gave him the free use of his library. By his own efforts he prepared himself for teaching school; was some years thus occupied, after which he was ordained as a local preacher of the Methodist Episcopal church. He was possessed of excellent oratorical powers and for several months was employed as a preacher in England. As a young man he was employed by Bickford, Smith & Davy, fuse manufacturers at Tuckermill in Cornwall, who had a branch in the United States. In 1839 Mr. Toy came to this country to take an important position in the fuse factory at East Weatogue in the town of Simsbury, then conducted by Bacon-Bickford Company. After this plant was destroyed by fire, it was removed to Simsbury, where the business was conducted by Toy-Bickford & Company, Mr. Toy having been admitted to partnership before the fire. He died in April, 1887, and the firm then became the Ensign-Bickford Company. Mr. Toy married Jane Osler, born August 1, 1802, in Falmouth, England, daughter of Benjamin Osler. Their third daughter, Annie Jane, was the first of their children born in America. She became the wife of

Lemuel S. Ellsworth. They were the parents of five children, namely: Lucy Stoughton, who died at the age of two years; George Toy, died at the age of six months; Annie Stoughton, wife of Emmett Schultz, of Simsbury, Connecticut; Henry Edwards, mentioned below; and John Stoughton.

(VIII) Henry Edwards Ellsworth, second son of Lemuel S. and Annie J. (Toy) Ellsworth, was born March 27, 1878, in Simsbury, and was prepared for college at the famous Hotchkiss School at Lakeville, Connecticut. In 1900 he was graduated from Yale with the degree of A. B., and immediately after leaving college became associated with the business then conducted by his father and partners, at Simsbury, known as the Ensign-Bickford Company, manufacturers of fuses. He was soon made assistant treasurer of the company. In 1917 he became treasurer, and in 1919 vice-president and treasurer. He is now secretary of the Simsbury Bank & Trust Company; treasurer of the Village Water Company of Simsbury. Besides being an active promoter of the business interests of his home community, he is active in supporting the various influences that are calculated to promote the general welfare. He was chairman of the War Bureau and the Liberty Loan Committee of Simsbury, and is a member of the Alpha Delta Phi college fraternity. His patriotic ardor is demonstrated by his membership in Company K, of the State Guard, of which he is second lieutenant. For several years he served the town as assessor and subsequently as a member of the Board of Relief. His political affiliations are with the Republican party. He is a member of several clubs, including the Hartford Golf and University. His father was long a member of the Ecclesiastical Society of the Congregational church of Simsbury, with which he is now

identified and both have served as chairman of the society. Mrs. Lemuel Stoughton Ellsworth, who is still living, is a member of the Ladies' Guild of that church. Mr. Ellsworth was married, February 11, 1903, to Susan (Hotchkiss) Starr, daughter of W. W. Starr, of Bridgeport. Mr. and Mrs. Ellsworth have four children: John Edwards, born September 15, 1904; Mary Amelia, born July 30, 1907; Jane Osler, born December 16, 1908; and Susan Townsend, born May 14, 1910.

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**FARREN, Ernest Gilbert,**  
**Tobacco Producer.**

One of the largest firms engaged in the important Connecticut industry of tobacco growing is that of Farren Brothers of East Granby, Connecticut.

William Loomis Farren, father of Ernest G. Farren, was a native of Manchester, England, born January 11, 1845. There he learned the trade of silk weaver which occupied his time until he came to America not long before 1870. For a few years he was employed in silk mills at Paterson, New Jersey, but in later life gave most of his attention to music. Very early in life he gave evidence of a decided musical talent and showed possession of a remarkable voice. When only a lad, he began to sing in an English boys' choir, and his matured voice possessed a wonderful range, covering the interval between bass and first tenor, but the supreme quality of his voice was that of the lyric tenor. From the time he began singing in the choir he was encouraged to cultivate his voice and thenceforward during the remainder of his life gave great attention to this art. At the age of ten years he was a drummer in a military company in Manchester, and for a few years later was for a time a member

of a bell ringers troupe. The bells used by this troupe had a range of nine octaves, and Mr. Farren played the first tenor. All these bells were of solid silver, and one can easily imagine the sweetness and smoothness of their tones. Long before leaving England Mr. Farren had made an enviable reputation as a church soloist and concert singer, and in this country he followed the same lines with signal success. While residing in New Jersey he became affiliated with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Improved Order of Red Men. Mr. Farren died May 12, 1896, in Paterson. He married, September 24, 1874, Emma Rebecca Gilbert, daughter of John Corfield Gilbert, formerly of Philadelphia and later of Brooklyn, New York. They were the parents of three children: 1. Ernest Gilbert, of further mention. 2. Jesse Thomas, born July 1, 1877, who was reared in Paterson, New Jersey, where he graduated from the high school; throughout his life he has been associated with his elder brother in business; he is a first lieutenant in the Sanitary Corps stationed at State Hospital, No. 22; he married Lillian May Batterson, of Buffalo, New York. 3. Elma, the wife of Earl Harrison Hotchkiss, who is associated with the Farren Brothers in business.

John C. Gilbert, father of Mrs. Farren, came of the Pennsylvania family of that name and was probably born in Germantown. His brother, Thomas Gilbert, was for many years post master at Philadelphia. John C. Gilbert was a gold and silver engraver, and after his removal to Brooklyn was for many years engaged in the jewelry business as head of the firm of Gilbert & Spooner. He was a man of high ideals, a gentleman of the old school, whose word was as good as his bond. To him many of the modern business practices were obnoxious, and in time he re-

tired from commercial life and resided on a small farm at Hempstead, Long Island. He married Sarah Russell Stevenson, born January 4, 1811, in Princeton, Massachusetts, daughter of Colonel Samuel and Anna (Russell) Stevenson, of that town.

Colonel Stevenson was descended from an old Massachusetts family which has long existed under different spellings of the name. The founder of the family was Andrew Stevenson, who resided with his wife, Jane, very early in Cambridge, Massachusetts. Throughout the generations the name has been subjected to great variations in spelling, and is found written: Stephenson, Steevenson, Stimpson, Stevenson, and Stimson. Some of the children of Andrew and Jane Stevenson settled in Charlestown, Massachusetts, where the name is invariably written Stimson. They were probably the parents of Jonathan Stimpson, of Watertown, now Weston, Massachusetts, who was admitted a freeman, April 18, 1690. He married Elizabeth Stubbs, and their eldest son, James Stimson, of Weston, died there February 18, 1745. He married, January 1, 1699, Bethiah Mansfield. Their second son, Jonathan Stimson, was born July 31, 1705, in Weston, where he died January 15, 1758. He married, June 8, 1733, Thankful Woolson, born June 3, 1708, in Watertown, daughter of Joseph and Hannah Woolson, granddaughter of Thomas and Sarah (Hyde) Woolson. Her fifth son, Isaac Stimson, lived in Pelham, Massachusetts, where his name is written Stephenson. He was born September 11, 1743, in Watertown Farms, and married in Pelham, Massachusetts, November 15, 1764, Thankful Savage, who was born about 1744-45 in Rutland, daughter of Edward and Mary Savage, granddaughter of Abraham Savage. The last named was a Huguenot, who to avoid persecution in

his native France took refuge among the Protestants of Northern Ireland, where he died. His widow married Arthur Hamilton, with whom she came to America, bringing her children. In 1717 they settled in Rutland and there Edward Savage and his wife, Mary, joined the Rutland church in 1728. He was living, February 10, 1767, when his wife, born in 1707, died at Rutland. Samuel Stevenson, son of Isaac and Thankful Stevenson, died in Pelham, February 4, 1814. He married, April 23, 1808, Anna Russell, who was born April 13, 1786, in Stowe, Massachusetts, and survived her husband a trifle over one year, dying in Princeton on February 20, 1815.

There were several families of Russell early in New England, and Anna Russell was descended from one of the earliest and most prolific of these. Her American ancestor, John Russell, came to this country from England, and was an early resident of Cambridge, Massachusetts, where he appears as proprietor in 1635, and was made a freeman, March 3, of the following year. He was active in the conduct of affairs in that town, and a subscriber to the orders drawn up for the town of Woburn at Charlestown in 1640. In Cambridge he was a town officer, clerk of the writs, and among the first settlers of Woburn. He served as selectman for several years, and was a member of the committee for the distribution of lands in 1644. A deacon of the Established Church, he afterward became a Baptist, and about 1669-70 was admitted to the Baptist church at Boston, which was at that time on Noddle's Island, and was later chosen elder of this church. For his adherence thereto he was summoned by the court at Charlestown in 1671 and sent to prison, but was soon released. He died June 1, 1676. He probably married his first wife, Elizabeth, in England. She

died in Woburn, December 16, 1644. Her second son, John Russell, born about 1640, lived in early life in Woburn and later removed to Boston, where he was ordained and succeeded Elder Gould as minister of the Baptist church, July 28, 1679. Several treatises written by him attracted much attention among religious authorities in New England and were published in London. He died December 21, 1680, aged about forty years, and his body rests in King's Chapel Burying Ground, Boston. He married, October 31, 1661, Sarah Champney, daughter of John Champney, of Cambridge. Their eldest child, John Russell, born August 1, 1662, lived in Woburn, where he died July 26, 1717. He married, December 21, 1682, Elizabeth Palmer, and died about 1723. They were the parents of Samuel Russell, born July 16, 1692, in Woburn, who was a Continental soldier at the battle of Bunker Hill, where he died, from wounds received, June 17, 1775. His wife, Rebecca, died in Woburn, July 26, 1791. They were the parents of Jesse Russell, born July 5, 1731, in Worcester, where he died May 8, 1799. His wife, Elizabeth, died July 1, 1775. They were the parents of John Russell, born June 8, 1760, in Woburn, who removed before 1793 to Princeton, Massachusetts, where he died May 28, 1799. In the record of his death he is called lieutenant. He married, September 17, 1785, in Stowe, Massachusetts, Eunice Whitman, born there November 30, 1762, daughter of Charles and Anna Whitman. They were the parents of Anna Russell, born April 13, 1786, in Stowe, who became the wife of Colonel Samuel Stevenson. Her brother, Charles Russell, born March 4, 1793, in Stowe, was a well known lawyer of Boston, and was father of the late William E. Russell, the well known governor of Massachusetts. Sarah Russell Stevenson, daughter

of Colonel Samuel and Anna (Russell) Stevenson, became the wife of John Corfield Gilbert, as previously related. Their daughter, Emma Rebecca Gilbert, became the wife of William L. Farren, as previously noted.

Ernest Gilbert Farren, eldest child of William L. and Emma Rebecca (Gilbert) Farren, was born July 1, 1875, in Leek, Staffordshire, England. He received his education largely in his native country. He was deprived by death of his father while yet a youth, and early turned his attention to such labor as would partly maintain him. He learned the trade of millwright and was employed for some time in that capacity about the silk mills of Paterson. He subsequently was engaged in a silk mill, where by his energy and intelligence he gained rapid promotion, and after experience in various departments of silk manufacture he became complete master of the details with the exception only of the department of designing. For about two years his attention was diverted from this occupation, and he was engaged in the manufacture of brick, having a yard on the outskirts of Paterson. About 1896 he removed to Mansfield, Connecticut, and for two years was there engaged in stock raising. Following this he located in Glastonbury, where with his brother he became partner of James Miller in the business of growing tobacco. Subsequently the brothers sold their interests and the present farm of about two hundred and twelve acres in Granby was purchased. Mr. Farren then engaged very extensively in the production of tobacco, and devoted some fifty-two acres to the shade grown product in addition to the cultivation of general crops including potatoes and corn. All the year round they employ eleven men, and in the busy season this force is very greatly augmented.

Mr. Farren is a member of St. Mark's Lodge, No. 36, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, of Simsbury, and of Old Newgate Lodge, No. 65, Knights of Pythias, of Tariffville. Though not a politician, he entertains settled views on matters of public policy, and is ever ready to further any movement calculated to promote the general welfare. In the capacity of a good citizen, he has served his town as selectman. With his wife he is a member of the Congregational church, and is esteemed and respected by his contemporaries for his sound principles, consistent life and upright character.

Mr. Farren married Myrtle Alice, daughter of Willis Dickerman, of Southington. They are the parents of two children: Ernest Gilbert and Elizabeth Elma.

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**CAMP, Jonathan,**

**Manufacturer.**

Among the self made men of Hartford, Mr. Camp attained at a comparatively early age a prominent position among his contemporaries, and justified the promise of a long line of worthy ancestry. He was descended from John Camp, Sr., who resided at Nazing, Essex, England, seventeen miles from London, near the river Lea, and died in 1630. His will, made May 21, was proved June 11, 1630, and in this he devised three pounds to his son, Nicholas. He married, in 1573, Mary, whose surname is not of record.

(II) Nicholas Camp, third son of John Camp, called younger in England and senior in America, was born in 1597. In his time there were several Nicholas Camps, in and about Nazing, and he was called the younger to distinguish him from a cousin, who was somewhat older. In the section where he lived in America he was the senior, and that was naturally

his title. In 1638 he came from Nazing to this country, lived for a time at Watertown, Massachusetts, subsequently at Wethersfield, Connecticut; in 1639 was at Guilford, Connecticut, and as early as 1646 had a house lot of six acres, two other parcels of land, and one right in the township of Milford, Connecticut. His name appears on the list of free planters of that town, dated November 20, 1639, and he joined the church there with his wife, Sarah, November 2, 1643. His wife, Sarah, accompanied him from England, died September 6, 1645, the first adult buried in the town of Milford. Her grave was made in the garden of her pastor, Rev. P. Prudden. Nicholas Camp married (second) Edith, widow of John Tillely, of Windsor, Connecticut. The date of his death is unknown.

(III) Nicholas (2) Camp, son of Nicholas (1) Camp, born in April, 1627, in Nazing, was a prominent citizen of Milford, which town he represented in the General Assembly in 1670-71-72. He was taxed on property valued at £199, in 1686, conducted a store at the west end, and was accepted an inhabitant of Derby, Connecticut, where he received a grant of land in May, 1673, but did not reside there. He died at Milford, June 10, 1706. He married, July 14, 1652, Catharine, widow of Anthony Thompson, of New Haven.

(IV) Samuel Camp, son of Nicholas (2) Camp, was born September 15, 1655, in Milford, where he purchased land, April 14, 1686. He was one of the first settlers of Durham, Connecticut, where he located in 1708. He married, November 13, 1672, Hannah, daughter of Thomas Betts, of Milford, born November 12, 1652, in Guilford. Thomas Betts, born 1618, in England, was in Guilford in 1650, in Milford, 1658, in Norwalk, 1664, and

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died in the latter town in 1688. Hannah, wife of Samuel Camp, was living in 1688.

(V) Samuel (2) Camp, eldest child of Samuel (1) Camp, born May 10, 1675, in Milford, died March 13, 1744, and was buried in the old graveyard at Milford. He married, May 28, 1695, Rebecca Canfield, daughter of Thomas and Rebecca (Atkinson) Canfield, of Milford and Durham, granddaughter of Thomas and Phebe (Crane) Canfield. She probably lived but a short time as another record shows that he married, January 16, 1699, Mary Baldwin, baptized November 26, 1684, in Milford, died October 29, 1730, daughter of Timothy (2) and Mary Baldwin, granddaughter of Timothy (1) and Mary Baldwin.

(VI) Captain Jonathan Camp, second son of Samuel (2) Camp, was born December 17, 1702, and was buried in St. Paul's Churchyard at Norwalk. His wife's baptismal name was Ann.

(VII) Jonathan (2) Camp, son of Captain Jonathan (1) Camp, born May 17, 1735, died November 9, 1807. He married, in 1759, Mary Burwell, born April 17, 1734, died January 25, 1812.

(VIII) Jonathan (3) Camp, eldest son of Jonathan (2) Camp, was born February 20, 1768. He married, May 19, 1792, Hannah Bouton, born May 16, 1765, daughter of Esaias and Phebe (Byxbee) Bouton. Esaias Bouton, born November 28, 1730, died May 27, 1821, was a son of Zachin Bouton. His wife, Phebe (Byxbee) Bouton, born 1734, died March 15, 1810, and was buried at Belden's Point, Norwalk.

(IX) Jonathan (4) Camp, eldest son of Jonathan (3) Camp, was born September 15, 1801, died April 14, 1880, and was buried in Union Cemetery, Norwalk. He married, January 11, 1826, Mary Lannon Newkirk, born February 15, 1808, died December 4, 1896, and was buried beside

her husband. She was a daughter of Garret Harson Newkirk, born 1788, died February 1, 1831, granddaughter of John Newkirk, who died January 14, 1818.

(X) Jonathan (5) Camp, second son of Jonathan (4) and Mary L. (Newkirk) Camp, was born January 22, 1838, in Norwalk, died April 16, 1874, and was buried in Union Cemetery in that town. He married, April 5, 1865, Frances Jane Wood, born January 1, 1842, daughter of Uriah Wood, born January 25, 1821, died November 16, 1855, and was interred beside her husband in Union Cemetery. Frances Jane Wood was descended from Daniel Wood, born 1752, in Danbury, Connecticut, died September 21, 1829, married Wealthee Munrow, born 1760, died July 10, 1818. Their son, Noah Wood, born February 24, 1780, died August 22, 1846, married Deborah Platt, born December 10, 1778, died April 27, 1855, daughter of Joseph and Lydia (Wilson) Platt. They were the parents of Joseph Platt Wood, born July 18, 1797, died March 5, 1883, married, March 7, 1821, Clarissa Pickett, born March 28, 1799, died August 17, 1873, and was buried in Union Cemetery, Norwalk. She was a granddaughter of John and Mercy (Platt) Pickett, and daughter of John and Mary (Bates) Platt. Jonathan and Frances J. (Wood) Camp were the parents of two children: Kate Elaine, born January 18, 1866, and Jonathan, mentioned below. The elder is the wife of Robert F. Way, of Norwalk, Connecticut, and they have a son, Donald Forbes Way.

(XI) Jonathan (6) Camp, son of Jonathan (5) and Frances Jane (Wood) Camp, was born January 10, 1874, during a temporary residence of his parents in Jersey City, New Jersey, and died October 12, 1918, at his home in Hartford, Connecticut, after a brief illness, thus cutting short a career which held much promise.

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Mr. Camp was three months old when his family removed to Norwalk, Connecticut, and there he attended the public schools. When fourteen years of age he went to Hartford, where his sister was residing, and there attended the high school. His father having died when he was an infant, he was early placed upon his own resources, and while still a youth entered the employ of C. G. Perkins, proprietor of the Perkins Electric Switch Manufacturing Company. His industry and diligent attention won him rapid promotion, and for several years he represented the company as a salesman, and went to England in its interest. In 1900 he founded the Franklin Electric Company, was also made treasurer and general manager, and continued in that position until 1915, when he was made president and general manager. Mr. Camp held the latter offices up to the time of his untimely decease. This establishment produces incandescent lamps of every type, and its product is used in all sections of the United States. The business prospered, largely through the business capacity and industry of its founder. Mr. Camp was identified with the social life of his home city, was a member of the Hartford Club, the Hartford Golf Club, Country Club of Farmington, Dauntless Club of Essex, and the Sachem's Head Club. With his wife, he was affiliated with the Trinity Episcopal Church of Hartford, and his influence was ever cast on the side of morality and good progress.

Mr. Camp married, April 29, 1896, Susan Morrell, born May 2, 1869, in Hartford, daughter of Daniel (3) and Cornelia J. (Silver) Morrell.

(The Morrell Line).

(I) Thomas Morrell, progenitor of the Morrell family, was a native of England. He died at Newton, New York, about

1704. His wife, Hannah, surname unknown, accompanied him from England.

(II) Jonathan Morrell, son of Thomas Morrell, was born about 1670, in Newton, died about 1726. The family name of his wife Judith is not known. Six of their children were baptized at Newton, August 1, 1710, by the rector of Grace Church, Jamaica, Long Island.

(III) Daniel Morrell, fifth son of Jonathan Morrell, born, probably in 1710, at Newton, lived at Albany, New York. He married, March 3, 1734, Alida Doxie, daughter of Samuel and Lysbeth (Bas) Doxie, of Long Island, born 1710. The Doxie family is an old one on Long Island, descended from Thomas Doxsey, who purchased a plantation lot at Gravesend, Long Island, October 19, 1650. Four of Daniel Morrell's children were baptized at the First Dutch Reformed Church in Albany.

(IV) Samuel Morrell, second son of Daniel Morrill, was baptized December 11, 1748, in Albany, and lived in that city, where he was appointed chimney viewer, November 3, 1786. On March 21, of that year, his bill of fourteen pounds and four shillings was ordered paid by the City Council, indicating that he had been in the city service. The census of 1790 shows that he was living at Watervliet, a suburb of Albany. He married, March 14, 1772, Rachel Gardenier, of Albany, a descendant of Jacob Janse, a carpenter, who came from Campen, Holland, 1637, lived at New Amsterdam until about 1666, when he removed to what is now Beaverwyck. He is said to have been a skilled gardener, hence the origin of the surname. At one time he was known as Jacob Janse Flodder, under which name he was granted a large tract of land, covering a part of the present city of Hudson, New York, the title to which continued

in litigation until nearly in the nineteenth century.

(V) Daniel (2) Morrell, second son of Samuel Morrell, was born February 11, 1775, in Albany, where he lived until 1814, when he moved to a farm some six miles from Canajoharie, New York. About 1830 he removed to the village of Canajoharie, and there engaged in the grocery business in company with his son, Daniel. His farmhouse and his residence in the village are still in good preservation. In 1834 he was elected to represent his district in Montgomery county in the New York Legislature. He was in the military service in the War of 1812, in the commissary department, stationed perhaps at Ticonderoga. He died December 22, 1842, at Canajoharie. He married Claartje Groesbeck, born March 12, 1770, in Albany, died June 17, 1838, descended from Nicholas Jacobse Groesbeck, a carpenter, who came from Rotterdam, Holland, in 1662, born about 1626. He purchased a house lot on the west side of Pearl street in Albany, the second north of Maiden lane, when about seventy-two years old. The third child of Nicholas J. Groesbeck was William Charles Groesbeck, born about 1660, who married Gerterny Schuyler, and was the father of David Groesbeck, born 1692, died 1763. He married, November 8, 1724, Maria Vander Pool, who died in 1757. Their fifth son was John D. Groesbeck, born 1741, who married Betty Van Arnum, of Albany, and they were the parents of Claartje Groesbeck, wife of Daniel Morrell.

(VI) John D. Morrell, second son of Daniel (2) Morrell, was born December 14, 1800, in Albany. He was a dry goods merchant at No. 80 State street, in that city, in 1852, with residence at No. 13 Park street. He died September 9, 1872, in his seventy-second year. He married

Mary Burns, daughter of Peter and Sarah Ann (McDougall) Burns, of Montreal, Canada.

(VII) Daniel (3) Morrell, eldest son of John D. Morrell, was born July 3, 1836, in Canajoharie. He exemplified in remarkable degree the traits and characteristics of his ancestors. Research has indicated that the name came originally from France, the family living for some time in Holland, removing thence to England. At the time of Daniel Morrell's birth his father owned and operated boats on the Erie canal, and while the son was young the family removed to Albany, later to New York City. His education was supplied by the public schools and he prepared for college, but was prevented from taking the course by the destruction of his father's property by a great conflagration, which swept away nearly all the canal vessels in the Albany Basin. In 1853 the son entered the employ of the brokerage firm of David Groesbeck & Company, on Broad street, New York City. Subsequently he was made a partner in the firm, and about 1860 became a member of the New York Stock Exchange, continuing in this connection nearly thirty years. In 1876 he became interested in the Spencer Repeating Rifle designed by Christopher Spencer, severed his connection with the firm of Groesbeck & Company, and removed to Hartford, where he was interested with Mr. Spencer and others in the organization of the Hartford Machine Screw Company. This establishment revolutionized the processes by which machine screws, nuts, rivets and nearly all lathed turned parts are produced. In 1906 Mr. Morrell retired from active business, though still financially interested in various enterprises. He married, June 25, 1862, Cornelia Josephine Silver, of New York City, and their golden wedding was celebrated at their home

in Hartford in 1912. Cornelia Josephine Silver was born March 18, 1840, in Richmond, Province of Quebec, Canada, and died November 20, 1914, in Hartford, daughter of Abraham Perkins and Lydia Bailey (Burgess) Silver. Abraham P. Silver was a grandson of James Silver, a surgeon in the Continental Revolutionary Army, who served at the battle of Bunker Hill. During the battle he seized the gun of a wounded man and fought in the ranks. After independence was secured, he settled at Nottingham, New Hampshire, resumed the practice of medicine, and some years later removed to Canada. Susan Morrell, daughter of Daniel (3) and Cornelia J. (Silver) Morrell, was born May 2, 1869, and became the wife of Jonathan (6) Camp, as above noted.

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**HOFFMAN, Abraham,**  
**Merchant.**

America is still a young country. Her institutions are young, and her industries, although established on a sound basis, have scarcely emerged from that period which older nations are wont to regard as infancy. Just as long as this nation holds her policy toward immigration she will be young, because she is a nation of youth. It is not the old, nor decrepit, nor inefficient of any land who seek position and fortune in a new country. The young men of vital strength, of eager optimism, of progressive mentality, are those who come to us filled with ambition and inspired by hope born of stories which they have heard of the land of opportunity. Of such men was our nation formed, and by such men is our civilization constantly renewed. We shall never be old until we close our doors to youth.

One of those young men who came to us in his youth, and has made for himself a prominent and useful place, is Abraham

Hoffman, of Hartford. He came from Russia, where his family had been established for many generations.

The name of Hoffman is of Teutonic origin, compounded of Hoff and man; the word Hoff signifies cap, crest, or most probably, helmet, giving the full name the meaning "helmet-man." Undoubtedly it came into use as a surname from the family line for a long period of time having held an office in the old princely castles, the duties of which included the care of the helmets. The name is extremely old, dating back to the eighth century. Another authority states that Hof is a German word meaning court.

Abraham Hoffman was born in Kieve, Russia, December 25, 1880, and is a son of Borris and Bella (Schwartz) Hoffman. His father was born in the same neighborhood, was engaged in the real estate business in Kieve all his life, and died at the early age of forty-four. He had seven children, five of whom are now residents of Hartford: Joseph; Annie, who married Charles Hoffman; Max, who resides in Detroit; Abraham, of whom further; Yetta, now Mrs. Barnes; Raymond, who served in France in the War with Germany; and Michael, who also served in France.

Mr. Hoffman was only twenty-two years of age when he came to America and located in Hartford. He was a studious young man, had received a good education in his own country, and realized the advantage given the young man in business by a ready familiarity with the language, and as he knew nothing of our customs or speech, he entered night school. This was his only opportunity to acquire the education he desired, as he was learning the trade of house painter. He mastered the language in night school, and by gathering all the information he could in conversation, but was not satis-

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hed that he had a good working foundation, so continued in night school for a number of terms for the purpose of broadening his general education.

This habit of thoroughness he carried into his work as a journeyman painter, and he was employed by people who demand and appreciate good work. By habits of thrift and self denial he acquired a small competence, and established himself in business as a contracting painter, and at the same time opened a little store. Mr. Hoffman has artistic taste, and with his invariable rule of excellent quality of work, he soon established himself among his customers and with the property holding public, and his painting business rapidly grew to large proportions. The business of the store was all this time increasing to such an extent that at length it became a question of the painting business or the store. He could hardly give proper attention to both. In 1918 he gave up the painting, and devoted his entire attention to his mercantile interests. This business is one of the largest in the State of its kind. He keeps four men constantly on the road outside of Hartford, covering Connecticut, Southern Massachusetts, and Rhode Island. Dealers to the number of twelve hundred represent his establishment and carry his line of wall paper samples, many of these being large department stores. His lines of paints, varnishes, and so forth, are very complete, and meet the requirements of every class of work. It is needless to say that the policy of quality, the first consideration, is a fundamental rule of Mr. Hoffman's business, and the possibilities of artistic effects with his bewildering assortment of materials brings the trade of the most particular people. In 1918 he purchased the property situated at Nos. 1136-40 Main street, where his business is now located. In the rear of this building

a four story warehouse was built, and this has enabled Mr. Hoffman to greatly increase his capacity for business, giving him a floor space of ten thousand square feet.

Mr. Hoffman is a member of Beethoven Lodge, No. 27, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and also the Midian Encampment, No. 7. He is a member of the City Club of Hartford. Personally Mr. Hoffman is a man of progressive ideas and high ideals; is interested in public affairs as they affect the home and the social life of the community as well as from a business standpoint.

Mr. Hoffman married Ida Koleskey, of Hartford, and has two children, Estella and Samuel.

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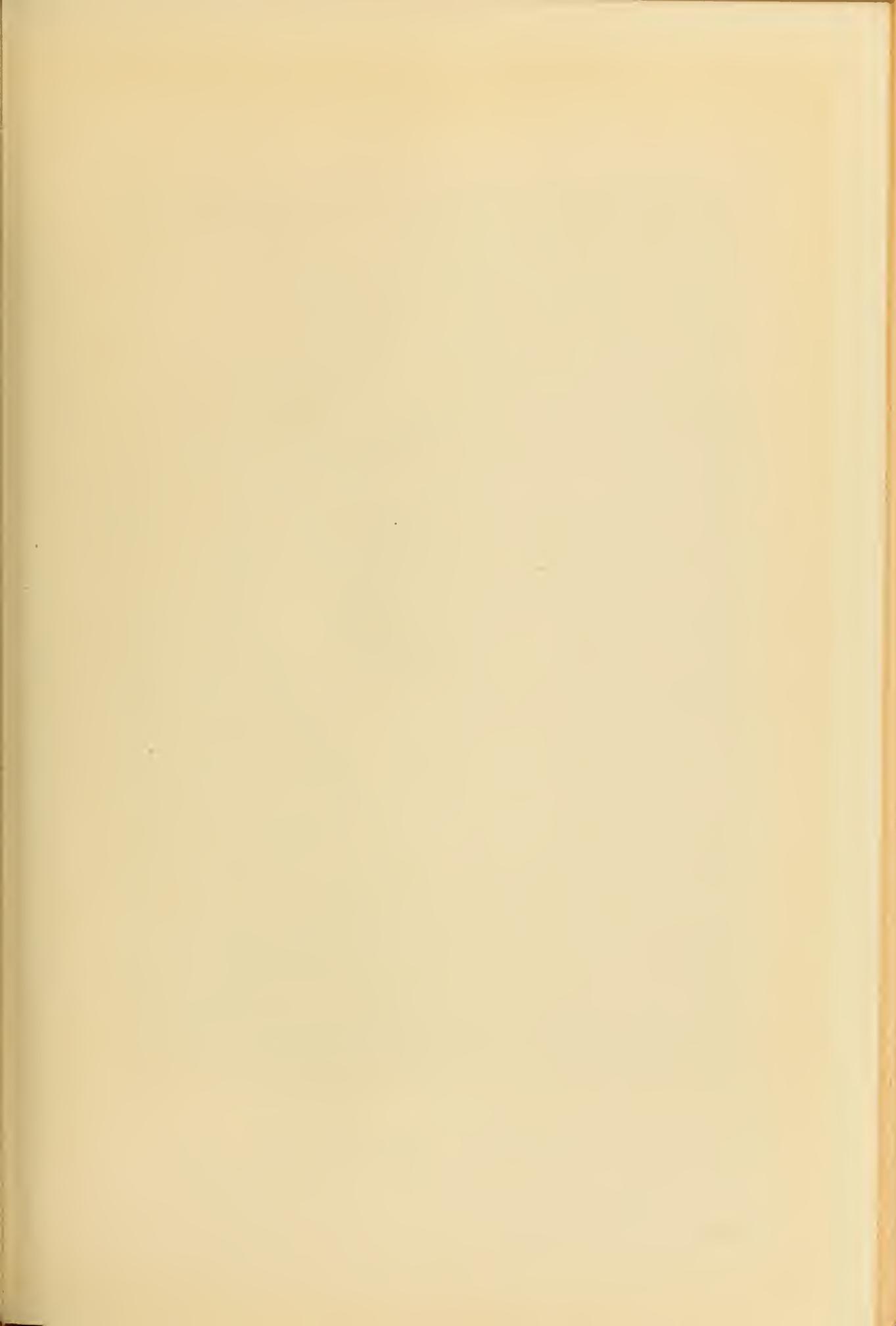
### FURINTON, Roger Fitts James,

**Manufacturer.**

The future holds large possibilities for the bright, energetic young man of to-day. One of these is Roger Fitts James Purinton, member of the firm of Purinton & Smith, dealers in shop equipment and machine tools. An alert, ambitious youth, he has forged his way to the front, and has gained an excellent reputation as a business man. Mr. Purinton was born October 28, 1882, in South Hampton, New Hampshire, son of James William and Mary Josephine (Fitts) Purinton.

Isaiah Purinton, grandfather of Roger F. J. Purinton, was long engaged in farming in South Hampton. He was a son of John and Dorothy (Colby) Purinton, and a grandson of Moses Purinton, of Berwick, Maine. He married, in 1846, Sophia Haskell Fitz, and they were the parents of two children: James William, of whom further, and Mary Olivia, born May 25, 1851.

James William Purinton, only son of Isaiah and Sophia H. (Fitz) Purinton,





*Geo. H. Gabb*

## ENCYCLOPEDIA OF BIOGRAPHY

was born May 25, 1847. He engaged in farming in South Hampton until 1892, and then removed to Kensington, where he remained for five years. While a resident of Kensington he served as selectman and was representative to the Legislature. He is now a resident of Brentwood, New Hampshire. He married (first) May 1, 1880, Mary Josephine Fitts, born February 19, 1844, died February 17, 1891, daughter of George W. and Ruth B. (Ingalls) Fitts, of South Hampton. There were two children by this marriage: Flora, born February 6, 1881, and Roger F. J., of whom further. Mr. Purinton married (second) Emma Waldron.

Roger F. J. Purinton attended the public schools of South Hampton, and the Sanborn Seminary in Kingston, New Hampshire. Subsequently he was a student at the Haverhill Business College, Haverhill, Massachusetts. He went to Boston after completing his course and was in the employ of Parker, Holmes & Company, wholesale shoe dealers, for a year. From there he went to Providence and became associated with the Nelson Morris Company, packers. He was transferred after a year to their Manchester, Connecticut, branch, and in 1902 to their Hartford branch. In 1903 he made his first step towards the machine business which later proved to be the best adapted to him. From the above mentioned year until 1914, Mr. Purinton was in the employ of the Pope Manufacturing Company, and rose from position of order clerk to assistant sales manager of the automobile department. Realizing that the machine and manufacturing business was his best field, he formed a partnership in the spring of 1915 with a Mr. Smith under the firm name of Purinton & Smith, to deal in second hand machinery. The business developed to such an extent that now the sales are practically all new machinery,

especially shop equipment. The entire State of Connecticut is covered by their force of five salesmen. Both of the young men have won the admiration of older men in the business by virtue of their upright business methods and their honesty of purpose. Mr. Purinton is a member of the City Club of Hartford and of the Alonquin Club of Bridgeport.

Mr. Purinton married Bessie Florence, daughter of Theodore Chaffee, of Manchester, Connecticut, and their children are: Gladys, born June 8, 1907, and Clifford, June, 1914.

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### **GABB, George H.,**

**Business Man, Public Official.**

A concentration of purpose backed by force of character accomplishes much toward achieving an honorable place in a community. It is thus that George H. Gabb, sheriff of Hartford county, has become a man of distinction, and has proved himself worthy of the honors which his fellow-citizens have reposed in him. His progressive aims and high ideals are revealed in his record, and in every public office which he has held he has reflected honor, not only on himself but on those responsible for his appointment.

In early days before the use of surnames was adopted, it was the custom to designate a person by some peculiarity or location of his home. A man's occupation was also a source from which many names were derived. A man living near a large wood would be John by the Wood, which eventually evolved itself into John Wood. Similarly the name of Gabb is derived. According to Pliny's Holland, Gab signified a projecting or prominent tooth, an individual being thus described to make it easy to identify him quickly. After the universal adoption of surnames an additional letter "b" was added.

## ENCYCLOPEDIA OF BIOGRAPHY

George H. Gabb was born August 5, 1880, in Bloomfield, Connecticut, the son of William J. and Kate A. (Parsons) Gabb, and grandson of Thomas Gabb. The latter was a native of Bristol, England, and came to Bloomfield about 1832. There he followed his occupation of blacksmith, and became one of the leading citizens of the town. Mr. Gabb was ever keenly interested in civic matters and his counsel was often sought on public questions. He was honored with several town offices, and the qualities which distinguished him have been imbibed to a large degree by his grandson. Mr. Gabb married Ann Morse, who accompanied him from England. They were the parents of William J. Gabb, father of George H. Gabb.

William J. Gabb was born in 1843, and died in March, 1911, aged sixty-eight years. During his early manhood Mr. Gabb was a farmer, and as such was one of the pioneers in the breeding of fancy Jersey cattle. Later he conducted an extensive business as a dealer and packer of Connecticut leaf tobaccos. Ill health made it necessary for him to retire from active business cares some years before his death. Mr. Gabb was a Democrat in political principle, and an active worker in public affairs. For fifteen years he served as selectman, and in 1870 was a member of the Legislature. His fraternal affiliations were with the Masonic order; he was a member of Hiram Lodge, No. 98, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, of which he was past master. Mr. Gabb married Kate A., daughter of Luther Parsons, of Farmington, and a descendant of an old and honored Colonial family. Mrs. Gabb was born in 1859, and survives her husband, now residing in Bloomfield, Connecticut.

George H. Gabb, only son of William J. and Kate A. (Parsons) Gabb, spent his boyhood in the town of Bloomfield. The

public schools there supplied his early education, and he was a student at the Henry Barnard and the Hartford Public High schools. He supplemented these courses with a term at the Huntsinger Business College in Hartford. The business instinct was early developed in Mr. Gabb, and he became an associate with his father, continuing the active management upon the retirement of the latter. In 1914 Mr. Gabb discontinued the tobacco business and entered the auto business. He has been signally successful in his business career, his strong will and earnest, persistent endeavor having gained him wide recognition in business and auto circles.

Mr. Gabb has continued to uphold to a high degree the esteemed and honored positions attained by his father and grandfather in public affairs. For several years he has been in the public service and has served it well. A Democrat, he is chairman of the Bloomfield Town Board of Finance, of which he was the organizer. In 1909 he represented the town of Bloomfield in the State Legislature. He was a faithful and efficient legislator, the same admirable traits of character which commanded the respect of his business contemporaries were evidenced, and showed him to be a man of foresight. Mr. Gabb's political experiences have been most interesting. Having received every political office within the gift of his fellow-townsmen, he was frequently called upon to lead his party in his senatorial district. The political complexion of the district was such that a Democrat could not upset the heavy Republican majority, but the ease with which Mr. Gabb met defeat as well as previous local victories made him many friends in the opposition party. The great compliment to Mr. Gabb in politics came in the fall of 1918, when as Democratic candidate for sheriff of Hart-

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ford county he defeated one of the strongest politicians of the State in a clean, thorough campaign that appealed to the business instincts of the voters. The support given him in his election was non-partisan, and in turn the appointments made by Mr. Gabb have been non-partisan, a result seemingly impossible of achievement in Hartford county politics. Mr. Gabb represents the Seventh Senatorial District on the Democratic State Central Committee.

Mr. Gabb is a thirty-second degree Mason, a member of Hiram Lodge, No. 98, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, of Bloomfield; Pythagoras Chapter, No. 17, Royal Arch Masons; Wolcott Council, No. 1, Royal and Select Masters; Washington Commandery, No. 1, Knights Templar; Charter Oak Lodge of Perfection; Hartford Council, Princes of Jerusalem; Cyrus Goodell Chapter, Rose Croix, all of Hartford. He was master of Hiram Lodge, No. 98, in Bloomfield in 1907 and 1908; president of the Hartford County Past Master's Association in 1918; eminent commander of Washington Commandery, No. 1, Knights Templar, of Hartford, and an officer of Sphinx Temple in 1919. He was organizer and for several years the president of the Masonic Hall Association of Bloomfield. Mr. Gabb is also a member of the Connecticut Consistory of Norwich, and of Sphinx Temple, Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, of Hartford, and Sphinx Temple, Arab Patrol Association. His clubs are the City, Kiwanis, Hartford Gun, Nucleus, Automobile, and Old Newgate Coon. He is a member of the United Commercial Travelers of America, the Putnam Phalanx and the Hartford Chamber of Commerce. For several years he served as treasurer of the Bloomfield Cemetery Association. The call of the outer world has always struck a responsive chord in the heart of

Mr. Gabb since his childhood days. He is an ardent devotee of the sports of baseball, hunting and fishing, and during the summer months finds much needed recreation in a favorite game of tennis.

Mr. Gabb married, March 12, 1903, Antoinette Belle Goodwin, daughter of Chester F. and Harriet M. (Humphrey) Goodwin, of New Britain, Connecticut. Mr. and Mrs. Gabb are the parents of three children: Eunice Ethelyn, Kathryn Antoinette, and William J., Jr.

Mrs. Goodwin is a scion of an early Colonial family. The name is compiled thus: Vin or wini, meaning friend, and good, can be referred to either the Gothic form, guda, or to another theme, goda, hence the meaning will signify Goodfriend, or God's friend. The head of the Connecticut family of Goodwin was Ozias Goodwin, who was born in 1596, and in 1639 was a resident of Hartford, Connecticut. He died before April, 1683, and was one of the company who signed an agreement to remove to Hadley, Massachusetts, April 18, 1659. He married Mary Woodward, daughter of Robert Woodward, of Braintree, England. Their son, William Goodwin, born about 1629, died at Hartford, October 15, 1689. He was made a freeman, May 21, 1657, appointed chimney viewer, in 1662, 1665, and 1671. He was the father of Nathaniel Goodwin, who followed the occupation of shoemaker, and in March, 1734, was elected a deacon of the First Church in Hartford, which office he held until his death, November, 1747. He married Mehetable Porter, born September 15, 1673, died February 6, 1726, daughter of Samuel and Hannah (Stanley) Porter, of Hadley, Massachusetts. Stephen Goodwin, their son, was baptized August 24, 1701, in Hartford, and before February, 1730-31, he removed to Simsbury, where he lived until his death, December 5, 1785. He

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married, June 27, 1727, Sarah Gillette, daughter of Joseph Gillette, of Hartford, and she died October 24, 1792. Their son, Joseph Goodwin, was born December 28, 1736, and died April 15, 1813. He married, April 21, 1763, Rosanna Gillet, baptized October 18, 1741, died April 26, 1830, daughter of Captain Jonathan and Anna (Hubbard) Gillet, of Bloomfield. Their son, Joseph Goodwin, was born December 19, 1764, and died February 19, 1844. He married, March 23, 1806, Esther Roberts, daughter of Nathaniel Roberts. Their son, Chester Goodwin, was born June 16, 1817, and died November 30, 1867. He married, November 30, 1843, Mary Barber, born September 2, 1821, daughter of Grandeson and Laura (Francis) Barber. Their son, Chester Francis Goodwin, was born May 7, 1846. He married, July 4, 1876, Harriet Marion Humphrey, born February 3, 1854, in Bloomfield, daughter of George and Sophronia (Hamblin) Humphrey. They were the parents of Antoinette Belle Goodwin, born February 7, 1882, who became the wife of George H. Gabb, as above noted.

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### COTTON, Herbert Nathaniel,

#### **Tobacco Grower.**

A descendant of one of the oldest and most prominent families of Massachusetts, Mr. Cotton justifies the expectations of such antecedents and is among the energetic and prosperous farmers of the town of Granby, Connecticut. His father, O. Burdette Cotton, was born in Otis, Massachusetts, scion of an old resident of that town, and died in August, 1917, at East Granby, Connecticut. He was educated in the public schools of his native town, and when a young man removed to Connecticut, where he was employed for some time on the Connecticut river and made his home in Windsor Locks. After a

few years he began farming there on land which he purchased, and engaged also in dairying. He married Helen, daughter of Nathaniel Fox, of Windsor Locks, and they were the parents of three children: Adellie, now deceased, was the wife of Gilbert Adams; Nellie, married Charles Brown; and Herbert Nathaniel.

Herbert Nathaniel Cotton was born September 1, 1877, on the paternal farm at Windsor Locks, and was educated in the public schools of that town. As a boy of nine years he went to Chesterfield, Massachusetts, where he lived until he was eighteen, and then went to Suffield, where he was engaged in farming for three years. He was industrious and indefatigable, and by his efforts achieved considerable success. Then for seven years he was employed in the electric light station at Poquonock. In 1907 he located on the farm which he now occupies in East Granby, on which he produces annually some eight acres of tobacco, and engages also in general farming and grows considerable corn. Mr. Cotton has attained a place among the substantial and intelligent citizens of his town which he has served as tree warden and first selectman. Politically he has always sustained the principles of the Republican party, and is ever ready with voice and vote to defend the faith that is in him.

Mr. Cotton married Ida, daughter of Chileson House, of Windsor. Mr. and Mrs. Cotton are attendants and regular supporters of the Congregational church, of East Granby.

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### HEALD, William Howard,

#### **Borough Judge, Banking and Insurance.**

Among the prominent natives of the town of Stafford, Mr. Heald has inherited from a worthy ancestry many attributes



Wm. H. Heald



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that make for success. The name is early found in New England and the family has been a very prolific one with descendants scattered over a wide section. There are many of the name in Northern New York who pronounce it Hale.

(I) John Heald came from the vicinity of Berwick, Northumberland county, England, his family having been for some time established on the Scotch side of the River Tweed. John Heald settled as early as 1635 in Concord, Massachusetts, being one of the first settlers of the town, with Rev. Peter Bulkeley and Elder John Jones. There he was made a freeman, June 2, 1641. In 1655 he had four lots of land containing eighty-six acres. His death occurred May 24, 1662, in Concord, and he was buried in the old Sleepy Hollow Cemetery there. The baptismal name of his wife was Dorothy.

(II) John (2) Heald, eldest child of John (1) Heald, born in Berwick, lived in that part of Concord which is now Chelmsford. In 1675 John Heald, of Concord, was a soldier under Major Simon Willard, serving until January of the following year, and was made a freeman in 1680. During the trouble with Governor Andros, Lieutenant John Heald mustered the military company of Concord and started for Boston to assist in the expected revolt. He died June 17, 1689. He married, in Concord, June 10, 1661, Sarah Dane, born about 1641, died July 22, 1683, daughter of Thomas and Elizabeth Dane, of that town.

(III) John (3) Heald, eldest son and second child of John (2) Heald, was born September 19, 1666, lived in Concord, where he died November 25, 1721. He married, December 18, 1690, Mary Chandler, born March 3, 1672, in Concord, daughter of Roger and Mary (Simonds) Chandler, of that town, who were mar-

ried April 25, 1671. Roger Chandler was probably a son of John Chandler, who was made a freeman at Concord, May 13, 1640. Possibly he was a son of Roger Chandler, who was born in Plymouth in 1633.

(IV) Amos Heald, fifth son of John (3) Heald, was born May 23, 1708, and died January 4, 1775, in Townsend, Massachusetts, although his active life was spent in Concord. He married, in 1731, Elizabeth Billings, born May 30, 1714, in Concord, daughter of Daniel and Anna Billings.

(V) Asa Heald, eighth child of Amos and Elizabeth (Billings) Heald, was born in 1750, perhaps in Concord, but lived in Townsend, Massachusetts, where he married, December 20, 1774, Rebecca Merrill, of that town. She died November 26, 1788. Asa Heald was a soldier of the Revolution, serving through several enlistments. He was a private in Captain James Hosley's company of minute-men which marched under Colonel William Prescott to Cambridge on the Lexington Alarm. After a service of eighteen days he was discharged, May 4, 1775. In a list of men raised to reinforce the Continental army, he appears as a member of Captain Warren J. Reed's (Sixth Middlesex) regiment, engaged for the town of Townsend. He joined the company of Captain Hugh Maxwell, Colonel Bailey's regiment, for a term of three years, and was discharged March 1, 1778. In January of that year he was with General Washington at Valley Forge.

(VI) Amos (2) Heald, fifth child of Asa Heald, was born March 4, 1786, lived in Stafford, Connecticut, where he died May 22, 1866. He married, April 18, 1833, Sarah Cushman. She was a lineal descendant of Robert Cushman, who came over in the ship "Fortune," but later returned to England and died there. He

was an agent employed in the interests of the Colonists. His son, Thomas Cushman, born in February, 1608, died December 11, 1691. He was brought by his father to New England in 1621, and on January 1, 1633, he was admitted to the freedom of the Society, and in 1649 was appointed ruling elder of the church at Plymouth, Elder Brewster having died. He was ordained Friday, April 6, 1649. There is a spoon in the Museum of the Plymouth Society at Plymouth which belonged to Elder Cushman. He married, in 1635-36, Mary Allerton, who was the last one to die of those who came over in the "Mayflower," and they were the parents of Eleazer Cushman, who was born February 20, 1756-57, married June 12, 1687-88, Elizabeth Combes, and lived in Plymouth. His son, William Cushman, born October 27, 1710, at Plymouth, died at Willington, Connecticut. He married, December 27, 1736, at Mansfield, Connecticut, Abigail Lee, born April 9, 1713, died in April, 1803. Their second son, William Cushman, born June 24, 1738, died at Stafford in 1820, and married Abi Parker. William Cushman, their son, was born March 12, 1771, married, December 17, 1794, Lucinda Balch, who was born April 3, 1772, and died August 29, 1819. They were the parents of Sara (Sally) Cushman, who was born April 1, 1796, and died January 12, 1877. She married, April 18, 1833, Amos Heald, as above mentioned.

(VII) William D. Heald, second child of Amos (2) and Sara (Cushman) Heald, was born October 24, 1836, in Stafford in the house where he continued to reside during his life, and died October 23, 1907. He attended the district schools and the Monson Academy, and at the age of nineteen years went to work as a clerk for Lyman W. Crane, remaining for four years. By diligent and industrious effort, Mr. Heald was able to purchase the in-

terests of his former employer, John Sibley, in 1856, and after a year admitted a partner, Gilbert H. Baker, who was later succeeded by Henry Thrall, and subsequently Mr. Heald purchased their interests, continuing alone. He purchased the drug store conducted by H. T. Small, and later admitted as his partner Robert Small, and with the exception of a few years, during which Mr. Heald continued alone, the partnership existed until 1877, in which year the store was swept away by a flood. After the flood in 1877 Mr. Heald established the Heald Pharmacy, which he conducted until 1905, when failing health compelled his retirement. He was a prominent and public-spirited man in the town's affairs; one of the first to urge the consolidation of schools; a incorporator of the Stafford Savings Bank, and a member of the Stafford Grange. He was prominent in the work of the Stafford Springs Cemetery Association, a director, later secretary and superintendent of that organization. He married, May 29, 1859, Eliza Ruby Howard, born June 23, 1837, in Palmer, Massachusetts, a descendant of an early family in that State. Her first known ancestor was Thomas Howard, of the ducal house of Norfolk, Earl of Arundel, Surrey, England. He died in 1646, leaving an estate to his two eldest sons, Sir Henry and Sir William, Viscount of Stafford. His youngest son, Thomas Howard, whose inheritance was very small, decided to seek his fortune in New England, and came from Northern England in 1660 to Saybrook, Connecticut, soon after settling at Norwich in the same colony. He married, January, 1666, Mary Wellman, born in 1650, daughter of William and Elizabeth (Spencer) Wellman, of Gloucester, Massachusetts, later of New London, Connecticut. Their youngest child, Benjamin Howard, born June, 1675, was the father of Thomas

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Howard, born July, 1702. The latter lived in Mansfield, Connecticut, with his wife, Sarah. Their second son, Thomas Howard, born January, 1729, lived in Stafford, Connecticut, where he died in May, 1810. He married, November 11, 1751, Mary Pember, born about 1730, in Franklin, Connecticut, daughter of John and Mary (Hyde) Pember. Their fourth son, Pember Howard, born September 8, 1767, in that part of Windsor, Connecticut, now Ellington, and died February 6, 1841, in Westfield, Massachusetts. He married, January 8, 1795, Betsey Orcutt, and their third son, Nathan Howard, born July 4, 1804, settled in 1827 in Palmer, Massachusetts, where he died May 23, 1883. He was a prominent citizen of the town, serving in various official capacities. He married, April 5, 1827, Amanda Ruby, born October 24, 1802, in Union, died April 28, 1873, daughter of Thomas and Betsey (Fuller) Ruby. They were the parents of Eliza Ruby Howard, who became the wife of William D. Heald, as above mentioned.

(VIII) William Howard Heald, son of William D. and Eliza Ruby (Howard) Heald, was born August 7, 1871, in Stafford. He received his education in the public schools of the town, graduating from the High School, June 8, 1888. On the day following his graduation he entered the employ of the Savings Bank of Stafford Springs, with which he continued until September 1, 1905, a period of more than seventeen years. He resigned from this position on the date above named, at which time he purchased the insurance business of his uncle, Alvarado Howard. Two years later he purchased the insurance business of J. F. Chamberlain, which he combined, forming the present Heald Agency. Mr. Heald has always taken an active interest in everything calculated to advance the interests of his home town,

and in 1895 was elected clerk and treasurer of the borough of Stafford Springs, which position he has continued to hold for twenty-three years.

He is secretary and treasurer of the Cyril and Julia Johnson Memorial Hospital, holding the office since its organization in 1912; is secretary and treasurer of the Stafford Library Association since 1895; secretary of the Stafford Springs Cemetery Association from March 1, 1906, to March 1, 1914, and treasurer of that organization from March 1, 1910, to March 1, 1914. In 1899 he was appointed deputy judge of the Borough Court of Stafford Springs, and in 1905 became judge of that court, in which position he has continued to the present time. Mr. Heald was elected president of the Stafford High School Alumni Association at its organization in 1896, and has served the town in various capacities. In 1905-1906 he was town collector of taxes, and in 1915 was elected representative in the State Legislature where he served on the insurance committee. In 1917 he was re-elected and served as house chairman of the insurance committee. He is a member of the Stafford Business Men's Association, which he served for some time as secretary, and in July, 1917, served as a member of the local Board Division, No. 23, State of Connecticut. From 1898 to 1906 he was local reporter for the "Springfield Republican." On September 1, 1918, he was appointed chairman of the Community Labor Board of District No. 14. This position makes him an organizer of United States Public Reserve.

In 1918 he was unanimously nominated by the convention of the Thirty-fifth Senatorial District for the office of Senator and was elected to that office in November. On January 8, 1919, he was elected president, pro tempore, of the Senate, and

is now (1919) serving as Senate chairman, committee on insurance, session of 1919. Judge Heald is a member of the Congregational church of Stafford Springs, which he has served as clerk and treasurer, and is also identified with two great fraternal orders. He is a charter member of Rockville Lodge, No. 1359, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, and affiliated with several Masonic bodies, including Ionic Lodge, No. 110, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, of Stafford Springs, of which he is past master; St. John's Commandery, Knights Templar, of Willimantic; Sphinx Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, of Hartford.

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**CUMMINGS, Sherwood C.,**

**Merchant.**

One of the foremost business men of the city of Rockville, Connecticut, Sherwood C. Cummings has attained a prominent and respected position by virtue of his high integrity in business dealings. He has imbibed to a large degree the worthy characteristics of his ancestors, and has nobly upheld a name honored in the annals of both Connecticut and Massachusetts.

The name of Cummings was taken from the town of Comines, near Lille, on the frontier between France and Belgium. It has been variously spelled Comines, Comynges, Comyns, Comings, Comyne, Cummings, and Commungs.

The first of the name known to have come to this country was Deacon Isaac Cummings, who was born about 1601 and died between March 8 and May 22, 1677. He came to America in 1627, settling at Salem, Massachusetts. He received a grant of land of thirty-five acres in Essex county in 1636. On May 18, 1642, he was

made a freeman at Watertown and was also a proprietor of that town in the same year. Later he was a proprietor of Topsfield, Massachusetts, and served as jurymen in 1675 and as moderator of the town meeting in 1676. For many years, he was deacon of the Topsfield Church. There is little known of his wife, except that she died previous to him, for there is no mention of her in his will.

Isaac Cummings, second child of Deacon Isaac Cummings, was born in 1633, and when he was thirty years of age he received from his father a farm of one hundred acres. This land was located in Topsfield. In 1686, he was elected deacon of the church, and was a man of strong influence in the town. He served as selectman, treasurer, constable, and tithingman. In 1675, he was impressed for the Narragansett Expedition and was styled sergeant in the list of those who took the oath of allegiance in 1678. His will was proved June 19, 1721, and he bequeathed to his son, Thomas, "my English Dictionary," a rare possession for that time. He married, November 27, 1659, Mary, daughter of Robert Andrews, and she died before 1712. They were the parents of ten children, of whom the fifth child was John Cummings.

John Cummings, who was born June 7, 1666, in Ipswich, inherited the homestead. The house was still standing in 1882, in which year it was destroyed by fire. He married, January 23, 1688, Susanna Town, born December 24, 1671, in Topsfield, died September 13, 1766, daughter of Joseph and Phoebe (Perkins) Town. The place where John Cummings lived in Ipswich is now known as the Petersen Farm. The will of John Cummings was made May 8, 1722, and was proved on July 16, of the same year.

Joseph Cummings, son of John and

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Susanna (Town) Cummings, was baptized January 26, 1689-90, in Topsfield, died December 24, 1729, of smallpox, and his wife, Abigail, died seventeen days later of the same malady. He married, May 22, 1712, Abigail Estey, baptized January 8, 1692-93, in Topsfield, daughter of Isaac and Abigail (Kimball) Estey.

Daniel Cummings, their son, was born December 4, 1724. He took part in the expedition to Louisburg in 1745 under Captain Thomas Pike. He was a first settler of Gray, Maine, and a prominent man of affairs. He married (published February 6, 1746), Mary, daughter of George and Sarah (Bilbert) Williams, born July 4, 1727, natives of Cape Ann.

Joseph Cummings, their son, was born June 14, 1751, in Topsfield, and died December 14, 1843, in Gray, Maine, where he had previously removed. He married (first) Martha Sargent and (second) Polly Ingersoll.

Isaac Cummings, son of Joseph Cummings, was a Methodist minister and died April 24, 1856, in Paris, Maine. He married May 7, 1819, Lavinia, daughter of Philip and Susan (Perkins) Caldwell. She was born May 17, 1801, and was the mother of several children, of whom

Philip Caldwell Cummings, the second son, was born April 3, 1822, in Gray, Oxford county, Maine. He learned the profession of dentistry in Boston, Massachusetts, and conducted an office in Litchfield, Connecticut, for some time. Later on removing to West Cornwall, Connecticut, he resigned his profession and took a position as clerk in a general store where he fitted himself with the mercantile knowledge necessary to enter business on his own account. He went to Canaan, Connecticut, and there opened a store which he successfully conducted until the outbreak of the Civil War. He en-

listed as a lieutenant, Company F, Eleventh Connecticut Volunteer Infantry, and went to Newbern, North Carolina. There the supplies were not coming into the regimental headquarters in a satisfactory manner, and the colonel of the regiment knowing the mercantile experience possessed by Lieutenant Cummings, requested that he resign his position and take charge of that phase of the work. This Lieutenant Cummings did, and continued in this relation until the close of the war, performing very satisfactory and useful service as sutler of the regiment. After returning to civil life, he again resumed his mercantile interests, continuing several years until he established a business of shipping milk on the Housatonic and Harlem Extension railroad, which had just been completed. Subsequently he organized the firm of Cummings & Baker, with a New York office located on Vesey street, that city, looked after by Mr. Baker, while Mr. Cummings took care of the Connecticut interests. The firm dealt in milk and produce, and until his retirement was successfully carried on by Mr. Cummings. He married, March 11, 1856, Emeline Amanda Millard, daughter of Ebenezer and Mary (Bradford) Millard, of Canaan, Connecticut. Mrs. Cummings was a descendant in the eighth generation on the maternal side of Governor William Bradford, of Massachusetts. They were the parents of two children: Sherwood C., of further mention; Mary L., born in 1861, died in 1889.

Sherwood C. Cummings was born July 12, 1858, in West Cornwall, Connecticut, son of Philip Caldwell and Emeline Amanda (Millard) Cummings. Moving to Canaan when a child, he there received his elementary education in the public schools and early entered upon his career in business to learn the profession of

pharmacist. He received his license in due course of time and was located in Canaan from 1872 to 1880 engaged in practice. For the ensuing five years he was in Norwalk, Connecticut, in the employ of H. S. Betts, a well known druggist of that town. Subsequently Mr. Cummings was located in New Haven and Meriden, returning at length to Norwalk and resigning from the drug business in order to have an opportunity to spend more time within his family circle. Until 1903, he was employed in mercantile interests and in the latter year he came to Hartford, Connecticut, and there in company with his uncle, F. A. Cummings, and E. P. Yates, organized the Hartford Grain and Feed Company. A successful and flourishing business was conducted for some time; Mr. F. A. Cummings' interests were purchased by Mr. Cummings and later the entire business was sold to Mr. Yates, since Mr. Cummings had purchased from Mr. Yates the milling business which he now conducts. The mill was established in 1893, and does custom grinding as well as handling a general line of grains.

Mr. Cummings is also connected with several financial and business organizations of the city of Rockville, and in all the positions of honor or trust he has endeavored to render faithful and conscientious service. He is a director of the Rockville Building and Loan Association; Savings Bank, Rockville; and Rockville National Bank. Fraternally, he affiliates with Fayette Lodge, No. 69, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons; Washington Commandery, Knights Templar; Royal Arcanum; and by virtue of his ancestry holds membership in the Society of Mayflower Descendants.

He married Fannie, daughter of Thomas Cousins, of Norwalk. They are

the parents of three children: Elsie B.; Marian C., wife of James W. Clark, M. D., of Pittsburg, and has two daughters, Catharine and Frances S. Clark; Marjorie L., wife of Leslie E. Badmington, a sketch of whom appears at length elsewhere in this work. Mr. and Mrs. Badmington are the parents of a daughter, Barbara L. Badmington. Mr. Cummings and his family are attendants of the Episcopal church, of Rockville.

Modest, tolerant and unassuming by nature, Mr. Cummings has established his friendships on a permanent footing and exerts his influence with calmness and moderation. His opinions are formed with thought and cautious consideration, and for this reason his counsel and advice are frequently sought, and his place as a just and upright citizen is assured.

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**GARVIN, Albert,**

**Penologist.**

Few men who hold in their hands the destinies of their fellows are given so broad and comprehensive a power over them as the man who has charge of criminals confined within narrow limits for the safety of society. The wretch on whom the condemnation of the law has fallen is utterly without hope, unless the man in whose charge he is placed possesses a mind of infinite justice tempered with that compassion which is an attribute of only a warm heart capable of fathoming the depths into which he has fallen. In the freedom of normal existence every man is master of his own spirit. When tyranny or unjust suspicion imprisons a man, it is only his body over which these powers hold dominion. The spirit of the man is unquenchable. But when by some crime against society a man forfeits his freedom, he surrenders both.



Arthur Garrison



One of the most marvelous discoveries of the present day is that of some few penologists of lofty ideals, who have demonstrated the possibility of reconstructing human souls.

It has been the privilege of the State of Connecticut to reap the benefit of the wide experience and devoted labor of one of these men of whom the name "reformer," is an inadequate appellation—Albert Garvin, now retired, but for over twelve years warden of Wethersfield Prison, and the first superintendent of the Cheshire Reformatory.

The origin of the name of Garvin is very interesting. One of the most common of all roots is the Anglo-Saxon *gâr*, from the Old Norse *gier*, signifying spear. The oldest form of *gâr*, as found in the Gothic, is *gais*, showing the identity with the old Celt, *gais*—weapon, a sort of weapon used by the Gauls. Garvin is a name compounded from that root and the suffix *vin*, which is undoubtedly a corruption of the Saxon *winnen*, to conquer, or to gain possession.

Mr. Garvin comes of an old Scotch family; his paternal great-grandfather left Scotland and founded the American branch of the family in that part of Virginia which was later set off as the State of West Virginia, locating not far from Wheeling. It was there that Edward C. Garvin, father of Albert Garvin, was born. He was a wheelwright by occupation. After his marriage he went to live in Portsmouth, Ohio, where his wife's family resided. Before the Civil War he engaged in business as a contractor and builder, building mills and cotton gins in various parts of the South. He married Jane Warrick Blake, and they were the parents of five children: Mary, who married Joseph Wright; William A., who resides in Troy, Kansas; Albert, of whom

further; Hester, now deceased, who married R. W. Paynter, and resides in Houlton, Kansas; and John E., of Plainville, Kansas. Early in life the parents were members of the Presbyterian church, but later, as a matter of convenience, there being no church of that denomination near their place of residence, they became members of the Methodist Episcopal church.

Mr. Garvin's maternal grandfather, John W. Blake, was originally a Virginian. He was opposed to slavery, and it was this attitude that led him to remove to the free State of Ohio, where he operated a station on the famous "underground railway" before the war. He was a soldier of the War of 1812, and served one year at Fortress Monroe.

Albert Garvin was born near Portsmouth, Ohio, on February 23, 1851. He was a lad only eight years of age when his parents removed to Wyandot, Bureau county, Illinois, and there he attended the primitive public schools of that frontier country. The present multiplicity of books and convenient periodical form of reading matter were then alike unknown, but the youth worked out his own mental development to good purpose. Farming was practically the only kind of industry open to a young man there, and he followed farming until he was twenty-three years of age. Then he entered upon what proved to be his life work. He accepted a position as lower guard in the penitentiary at Joliet, Illinois. He did not realize at the time the breadth and depth of experience through which this work would lead him, but he was interested in it. As time passed and he came to know the men under his charge, he began to see the capability in certain men to rise above their conditions, and to see also the futility of the penal system, as it then

obtained. With interest his only incentive, he proved his adaptability to the work, and was advanced from one position of responsibility to another until, in succession, he held all the various positions up to warden. He was elected to the latter office in November, 1889, and held it until June, 1890.

Mr. Garvin then removed to St. Cloud, Minnesota, and accepted the position of assistant superintendent of the Reformatory. He remained there from August 1, 1890, to February, 1892; then became warden of the State Prison at Stillwater, Minnesota. He remained there about two years. This breadth of experience was developing his progressive spirit, and here he began to reach out for better methods in prison management. The law of precedent had no meaning for him, and he introduced an innovation by grading the prisoners, this being the first time such a plan had been carried out in an old-line prison. Following this, Mr. Garvin was chief of police of St. Paul, Minnesota, for two years. From there he went to the Southern Prison of Indiana, at Jeffersonville. When the Indiana Legislature transferred the prison into a reformatory they sent convicted felons above the age of thirty to the Northern prison. Mr. Garvin then became assistant superintendent of the reformatory; merely a change of title—his official duties being the same as before.

On March 1, 1899, Mr. Garvin came to Wethersfield, Connecticut, as warden. Here he carried on his policy of humane and considerate treatment of those under his charge. He held this position until June 15, 1911, when he resigned to become the first superintendent of the Reformatory at Cheshire, Connecticut. This institution was planned by Mr. Garvin, and built under his direction and supervision. It is the crystallization of his

ideals, the embodiment of plans which he had formed during his long experience among the outcasts of society. It is such an institution as only a man of broad sympathies and a fixed belief in the innate integrity of human nature could have evolved out of practical experience in handling malefactors. Only close, thoughtful study of criminology, together with a genuine spirit of brotherhood, could so open a new world to those who had lost hope.

Mr. Garvin was relieved of his responsibilities in this institution in 1915, as his advancing years made him anxious to lay down active work along these lines and enjoy a period of relaxation, taking up the more personal and less arduous interests of private life. His work has been such as demanded more vital essentials of mind and character than any mere labor performed with the hands. Aside from the study and practical experience which are indispensable to success in any profession, to make a real success of prison management, calls for an aptitude which is a real complex of natural traits and qualities of more than ordinary worth. In the olden days ability to maintain a rigid discipline, the harsher the better, was the prime qualification for a wardenship. But modern ideas on the handling of prisoners, while not ignoring the value and necessity of firm discipline, require a man of broad gauge, for the scientific study of criminals has changed the attitude of society towards them.

It is now known that society itself is to blame for the making of many criminals, and that a very large proportion of those who are sent to corrective institutions lack normal mental development, or are the victims of mental abnormalities which are no less real—and to the trained mind are as readily recognized as physical deformities. With this appraisal of the so-

called criminal class in mind, to manage them successfully, and with fairness towards themselves as well as to society in general, a man must possess an exceptional natural endowment. One need know Albert Garvin but a short time to realize that it would be hard to find another man who so well combined in his personality the qualities required of a modern prison warden—splendid physique and mentality, with the physical and mental poise which are their natural complements; a taste for observation, study and reflection; a gift for judging human nature, made valuable in its application by a precise and logical mind; a large allotment of the “milk of human kindness” and love of his fellow-man; all these held in perfect balance by a strong sense of what is fair, just and appropriate. These are the qualities which made his rigid discipline acceptable to the men subject to his control. One who worked with Mr. Garvin says that he was always accessible to every officer and prisoner, each knowing that he could speak his mind freely and frankly in criticism of persons and methods, not excluding the warden himself, and that only the fairest, most dispassionate and discerning consideration possible to human nature would be given the case, and that whatever the decision, no feeling of antagonism against the individual would be harbored by the warden.

It is given to few men to possess such qualities, and those few stand as beacon lights in our day, pointing to better methods and results for the unfortunate individual who becomes amenable to the law, and to society at large, which shall characterize the treatment of prisoners at no distant day. It cannot be wondered that Mr. Garvin not only held the respect and esteem of the inmates of the institutions over which he presided, but that he

enjoyed the confidence of other members of his profession, and was honored by them with official recognition in their associations. Mr. Garvin has now retired from his long and active career, and is the oldest, but one, living man who has engaged in prison service. He has written many papers for the reports of the American Prison Association, and is a recognized authority. He has filled every office in the American Prison Association, including that of president; also was president of the Wardens' Association. He is a member of Madison Lodge, No. 175, Free and Accepted Masons, of Joliet, Illinois; is a life member of Joliet Commandery, No. 4, Knights Templar; and is a member of the Sphinx Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, of Hartford.

Mr. Garvin married Barbara Smith, who was born in France, of Scotch parents. Their children are: 1. Albert H. Garvin, M. D., superintendent of the Raybrook Sanitarium of New York; he is a graduate of Yale Medical School, and served in France under the Red Cross. 2. Edward Taylor, born October 2, 1882; was graduated from the Hartford High School in 1902; after a short time in the employ of the old Charter Oak Bank, was for fifteen years with the Hartford Trust Company, resigning his position as head clerk in December, 1918, to become on January 2, 1919, secretary and treasurer of the Windsor Trust Company; he is a member of St. John's Lodge, No. 4, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons; the Washington Commandery, No. 1, Knights Templar; the Connecticut Consistory, and several clubs. The family attend and support the Congregational church of West Hartford.

The annals of any Commonwealth are enriched by the record of such a broadly useful life as that of Mr. Garvin. Serious

minds in all classes of uplift work recognize and acknowledge the importance to society of every individual gifted with strength of character and inspired by the spirit of progress, who devotes his life to the reclaiming of its derelicts.

**HUMPHREY, Frederick G.,**

**Business Man, Public Official.**

Not all the men of ability crowd into the centers of population. Occasionally we find in some small community substantial evidence of the fact that a man of initiative, of broad interests and keen foresight, has built close to nature, and built for more than his own day. The development of natural resources, the establishing of useful industries, contribute not alone to the advantage of the man at the head. They make of an unimportant village a point of interest, in which the citizens take pride. Every youth in the village is challenged to make something significant of his own life; the value of the surrounding property is enhanced; and the village takes its place in the march of progress. In the little village of Canton, Frederick G. Humphrey is a man of prominence; Mr. Humphrey would be a man of prominence anywhere.

The Humphreys are a family of English origin, and are descended from William the Conqueror. They were prominent in America in Colonial days, and during the Revolution several men of this name were honorably mentioned for gallant service in the cause of freedom.

(I) Michael Humphrey, the head of this family in America, came from Lyme Regis, England, in the ship "Mary and John." He settled in Windsor, Connecticut, becoming a merchant trader. In 1643, in connection with John Griffin, he was engaged in the manufacture of pitch and tar at Massaco, now Simsbury. He married Pricilla Grant, of Windsor.

(II) Lieutenant Samuel Humphrey, son of Michael Humphrey, was born May 15, 1656, and married Mary Mills, who was born December 8, 1662, and died April 4, 1730, daughter of Simon and Mary (Buel) Mills. In an expedition against the Indians in Hampshire, Massachusetts, he received his appointment as lieutenant, the commission being signed by Governor Saltonstall. He received valuable grants of land, and held various public offices.

(III) Ensign Samuel (2) Humphrey, son of Lieutenant Samuel (1) Humphrey, was born May 17, 1686, and died October 16, 1759. He was the father of nineteen children. He removed to Goshen, where he acquired much land. When he left the town of Simsbury his friends accompanied him for a distance of three miles, and there spent the night in prayer and praise, bidding him farewell with tears, because they never expected to see him again. The distance between the two settlements was thirty miles.

(IV) Captain Ezekiel Humphrey, son of Ensign Samuel (2) Humphrey, was born August 28, 1719, in Simsbury, and died before April 29, 1795. He became a man of great physical and mental stamina; was six feet four inches tall, and possessed a fine, courtly manner. In 1743 he removed to Canton, and resided on the "Parsonage lot." He represented Simsbury in the Legislature in 1777. He married, October 2, 1740, Elizabeth Pettibone, born December 5, 1724, died January 10, 1792, daughter of Samuel and Elizabeth (Thrall) Pettibone.

(V) Colonel George Humphrey, son of Captain Ezekiel Humphrey, was born November 11, 1756, in West Simsbury, resided on the paternal homestead, and manufactured iron with his brother Frederick, in Collinsville, on the site of the present plant of the Collinsville Company. He was a minute-man of the Revo-

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lution, was captain of the militia in 1784, and was colonel of the Seventeenth Connecticut in 1795-96. From 1798 to 1806 he was judge of probate. He was long representative from Simsbury, was the first representative from Canton when that section of the town was cut off, also continued in that office for some time thereafter. He married, August 7, 1777, Elizabeth Pettibone, of New Hartford, who was born in 1756, and died September 22, 1784, daughter of Captain Abraham and Jerusha (Pinney) Pettibone. He died July 6, 1812, and his estate was inventoried at \$19,458.92.

(VI) George (2) Humphrey, eldest son of Colonel George Humphrey, was born July 23, 1782, in Canton. When a young man he went on a voyage to the West Indies and was taken prisoner by the French in the Algerian War, but soon liberated. In 1812 he was in the New London campaign. He was a man of great intellect, and had a remarkable memory. Being a good musician he was made fife major in the militia, and he often composed very creditable pieces of music. He married Candace Case, who was born October 10, 1785, in Canton, and died before 1816, daughter of Elias and Lucretia (Foote) Case. Mr. Humphrey had a farm in New Hartford, where he died, December 6, 1836.

Their eldest child, George Humphrey, was born August 14, 1804, in Canton. He grew to be a large, tall man, and like his father possessed a very retentive memory. He resided in Canton, then in New Hartford, then later removed to Smyrna, Chenango county, New York, where he died August 13, 1883. He married in Canton Center, October 12, 1825, Louisa Mills, who was born April 26, 1805, in Canton, and died June 19, 1839, daughter of Gardner and Mary (Skinner) Mills.

(VII) Alfred Franklin Humphrey, son of George (2) Humphrey, was born in Canton, October 8, 1826, and died March 18, 1898. He was twelve years old when his parents removed to Smyrna, New York. He went to school there, making the most of such educational advantages as could be procured in that place, and remained on the farm with his father until he was twenty-four years of age. Then he returned to Connecticut, and coming to Hartford worked for a Mr. Burgess, who had a saw mill at Dutch Point. There he had typhoid fever, and the young lady who afterwards became his wife, but who was then a widow, won his heart by her attentive nursing. After two or three years he removed to Canton and was married, remaining there until his death. While he was still comparatively a young man he took up the manufacture of Griswold's Salve, the formula for which had been worked out by his wife's father. It possessed wonderful healing qualities, and had a large sale. Mr. Humphrey was later persuaded to part with the formula for \$10,000; a ridiculously low price, as it proved, for the salve became a standard remedy, and has a large sale, being still manufactured in Hartford.

Mr. Humphrey was a prominent man in the section, as the Humphreys had been for so many years. He served as selectman and also as assessor for long periods of time, and went to the Legislature in 1876. He was a staunch Republican. He was a member of Village Lodge of Masons, of Collinsville, also an early member of the Grange there. His wife, Lydia Adams (Griswold) Humphrey, was a daughter of Chauncey Gay Griswold, of Bloomfield. She was born in Ithaca, New York, November 14, 1825. They were the parents of four children: George, born December 31, 1854, married, March, 1880, Ida J. Burr; Frederick G., of whom fur-

ther; W. G., born May 31, 1860, married Cora B. Case; Hattie L., born February 17, 1864, married George W. Lauchier.

(VIII) Frederick G. Humphrey, son of Alfred Franklin and Lydia Adams (Griswold) Humphrey, was born in Canton, September 2, 1856. He was educated in the public schools of Canton, and the Connecticut Literary Institute. He then learned the trade of joiner, and followed that only until his marriage. Then he began farming, following it along with his trade for a few years, then gave up the joinering. He still carries on farming extensively; has a fine apple orchard of twelve or fourteen acres, and raises about twenty head of stock annually, and also grows about four or five acres of tobacco. About ten years ago he began putting up ice from Cherry brook, which he retails in Collinsville. Also about ten years ago he started in the saw mill business, and built a cement dam to utilize the water power from Cherry brook, which passes through his farm. He buys standing timber and manufactures it into ties and lumber, besides doing custom sawing. Mr. Humphrey is a member of the Grange. He has served as selectman four or five years, and as assessor, off and on, for ten or twelve years. In 1901 he went to the Legislature, and while there served on the committee on forfeited rights. In politics he is a Republican.

Mr. Humphrey married Emma Wilcox, daughter of Sherman Bidwell, of Canton, and they have had four children, three of whom reached maturity: 1. Bessie R., who married Lewis Case, and has six children: Esther, Frederick, John, Lewis, Jr., Ruth and Marjorie. 2. Louise, who married Roscoe Bristol, son of Anson W. Bristol, a sketch of whose life appears elsewhere in this work, and has four children: Mildred, Sarah, Mirion and Edith. 3. Helen, who married Arthur Sweeton,

and has two children, Arthur, 3rd, and Frederick Humphrey. Mr. Humphrey and his wife are both members of the Canton Center Congregational Church, and Mr. Humphrey has been clerk of the society for many years.

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**MAY, Rev. Michael Henry, A. B., S. T. B.,  
Clergyman.**

One of the proudest boasts of America is that she is still a nation in the building. But unlike a structure fashioned of material things, the building of a republic is never completed, and its life depends on the continual absorption of new elements. The best blood, the sturdiest manhood, the truest womanhood of the old world, are the material of which our republic is formed. This safeguards our integrity and sustains our pride; while at the same time it makes for substantial progress and economic security.

The family of Meagh (or in its Anglicized form, May) is mentioned by O'Hart as one of the principal families of County Cork. Two derivations of the name are given; the first signifying "strong man," the other the fact of the birth of an individual having occurred in the month of May. More than probably the two derivations merge in the earliest times, into the annual recurrence of the awakening of life and vitality at the season during which this month is found. That branch of the May family to which Father May belongs has brought to America the sterling qualities which made the name prominent in the old country, and has established the name among the names we honor. Not only has the family filled a useful place in society, but individual members have distinguished themselves through sheer personal force.

William Leahy May, the father of Rev. Michael Henry May, was born in Mode-



Michael H. May



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ligo, on the Black Water, parish of Conna, County Cork, Ireland. As a young man he came to America with his widowed mother to lay a foundation for his future, and give his ambitions wider scope. They located in New London, and with his native industry and practical common sense, he began at the bottom as a grocer's clerk. Always with the eventual good in view, he saved his money, denying himself all luxuries and expensive amusements, learning every detail of the business, working long hours on meagre pay. After a time his persistent economy placed him in a position to embark in a small retail grocer's business on his own account, in which he continued until his death in 1890.

The father was a member of the Ancient Order of Hibernians. His wife, Maria, was a daughter of Edward Drea, and was born in Kilkenny. She came to Montreal from Ireland in her youth, and was educated at St. Mary's Convent. Mrs. May is still living, and at the age of eighty-two years still maintains her youthful spirit.

To William and Maria May were born eight children: William Thomas, who is now trustee of the Connecticut School for Boys at Meriden, and is an ex-president of the Connecticut Ancient Order of Hibernians; Rev. Michael Henry, of whom further; a daughter, Helen Adelaide; James R., who has taken an active interest in public affairs and represents the Eighteenth District in the State Senate; John Lawrence, M. D., of Westerly, Rhode Island; twins, Edward R., now deceased, who was manager of the Postal Telegraph Company for New England, and Catherine Marie; Rev. Francis Edward, a professor at Saint Thomas' Seminary, at Hartford.

The Rev. Michael Henry May, A. B., S. T. B., was born in New London, Con-

necticut, January 4, 1860. He received his early education at the Nathan Hale Grammar School and the Bulkeley High School, of that city. He was graduated from the Boston College, where he received his bachelor's degree, in 1880. Then followed post-graduate work at Niagara University and theology at the Grand Seminary, the theological department of the Laval University of Canada. There he received his S. T. B. degree in June, 1883. He was ordained priest December 20, 1884, by Archbishop Fabre, of Montreal; he then came to Connecticut and went to the diocese of Hartford. Father May was first assigned to St. Peter's, at Hartford, as an assistant, and also was connected for a short time with the cathedral in the same capacity. He was then sent to St. John's Church, in Middletown, where he served seven years. From there he was sent to New Britain, under Father Tierney, who was afterwards bishop of the Hartford diocese, and Father William Harty. There he remained until 1895, when he was given his first parish, St. Mary's, at South Coventry. After a year there he was assigned to St. Andrew's Church at Colchester, with three mission churches under his care: At Moodus, Bozrahville and Fitchville. Here Father May labored with the same energy and executive ability with which his father had made a place for himself in the business world. During the thirteen years of his pastorate there he rebuilt and redecored three churches, reconstructed St. Andrew's School, and served as a member of the Board of Education for twelve years. In 1910 Bishop Nilan sent him to take charge of St. Bernard's, at Rockville. There, again, his untiring devotion, and capacity for directing large affairs, have accomplished a splendid constructive work. He liquidated the parish indebtedness, built the rectory,

bought property adjoining the church for a convent, remodeled the parochial school, and installed a new heating plant.

Father May utilized his annual vacations by visiting all parts of Canada, Mexico, and the United States. In 1900 he made an extended tour of South America, and the islands of the West Indies. In 1902, in company with Father Andrew Harty, of New Haven, he spent nine months in traveling through the northern section of Africa, through the Holy Land, and every country of Europe. During these travels he has collected many interesting curios and works of art. Father May has given lectures to the public, and talks to societies and schools, on the results and observations of his travels at home and abroad.

Father May is a fourth degree Knight of Columbus, of which order he is chaplain; is also chaplain of the Rockville Council, Knights of Columbus; chaplain of the Ancient Order of Hibernians, and St. Bernard's Total Abstinence and Benevolent Society; Knight of the Holy Sepulcher; member of the Diocesan Board for the Care of Dependent Children; and is a member of the Manchester Country Club. Father May takes a lively interest and an active part in public affairs, within the scope permitted by his calling. He possesses splendid executive ability. His sympathies are keen, yet he is endowed with that strong, practical common sense which maintains a proper balance. He is tactful, broadgauged, uniformly courteous, and is held in high esteem by his fellow-citizens, without distinction of class or creed.

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**FAHEY, John E.,**

**Judge of Probate, Legislator.**

Every community is entitled to feelings of pride when one of its own sons climbs

to a high position of great honor. Hon. John E. Fahey, judge of probate of Rockville, Connecticut, through a life of usefulness and public service, has given that right to the community of which he is so important a part. He was born December 18, 1857, in Manchester, Connecticut, the son of David and Mary (Burke) Fahey.

David Fahey, father, was born in County Limerick, Ireland, son of Dennis Fahey, and died July 11, 1886, in Rockville. His boyhood was spent on the home farm, which had been in the possession of the family for many generations. In his youth he came to America and located in New Jersey, removing thence to Manchester, Connecticut, where he was employed in the large textile industries there until the sixties, at which time he removed to Rockville. He was for many years employed in the woolen mills of the latter town. He married Mary Burke, and they were the parents of ten children, eight of whom grew to maturity. They are: Dennis, John E., David, Mary, William, James, Bridget and Edward.

John E. Fahey, the second son and the second child of David and Mary (Burke) Fahey, attended the schools in the towns of Buckland, North Manchester and Rockville. At a very early age, young Fahey entered upon his career in the business world working in the mills, and until he was forty-three years of age he was identified with the industrial life of the city of Rockville. He rose through the various grades and at the time of his resignation was assistant superintendent of the James J. Regan Manufacturing Company.

Having always held a strong interest in public affairs, Mr. Fahey began to turn more of his attention in this direction subsequent to his retirement from business. He had previously been several times honored with positions of trust by his



John E. Fahy



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fellow townsmen, and was held in high regard for the efficient and commendable manner in which he discharged the duties of his various offices. For a term of four years he was alderman; and was selectman of the town of Vernon. He was the choice of his party, the Republican, to represent them in the State Legislature in 1895. During that session he served on the committee of boroughs and cities. Again in 1901, he was their choice and served on the finance committee. In 1895 he was elected judge of probate and has since continuously held that office, having been honored with the nomination three different times by both parties. Further proof of the high esteem and respect in which he is held is contained in the following excerpt, commenting on the re-nomination of Judge Fahey:

\* \* \* The probate judgeship is a position where each year makes the official more useful to the people. There should be only one reason for a change in that office—abuse of the opportunity of the place or of the persons coming there. At present there is another reason for removal and that is arriving at the fresh and capable age of seventy years. The Constitution should be changed, but the probate judges should not be.

Judge Fahey enjoys the unique distinction of having been admitted to the bar at a more advanced age than any other man in the State. He took up the study of law when he was forty-three years old, under the preceptorship of Hon. Charles Phelps, and was admitted to the practice of his profession, June 20, 1911.

The judicious judgment and superior executive ability of Judge Fahey have made him a valued member of the directorate of several of the financial and industrial organizations of Rockville. He is officially connected with the Rockville Building and Loan Association; the People's Savings Bank, and is a trustee of the public library.

Fraternally, he is a member of the Ancient Order of United Workmen, of which he is past grand master; past chief ranger of the Foresters; member of Hartford Lodge, No. 19, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks.

Judge Fahey finds recreation and rest from the arduous cares of his profession and position in the cultivation of roses, which is a strong hobby with him. He has developed considerable talent in this direction and ranks high among the amateur horticulturists.

On November 9, 1880, he married Alice, daughter of Patrick and Bridget (Comiskey) O'Neil, a native of Tolland, Connecticut, born November 28, 1861. They were the parents of three children: Gertrude Alice, wife of Frank P. Conway, of Hartford, and the mother of two daughters, Alice and Katherine; Alice, deceased; and John P., deceased.

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### HANLEY, John Patrick,

**Physician, Public Official.**

Among the members of the well-known medical profession, Dr. Hanley has been successfully engaged in practice in his native town of Stafford Springs for several years. He is held in high esteem by his contemporaries, and his success has been well earned. He was born February 22, 1882, in Stafford Springs, the son of William Edward and Rose (Clark) Hanley.

William Edward Hanley, his father, was for thirty-two years a responsible merchant of Stafford Springs, Connecticut, and one of its most active residents. His father, John Hanley, was born in Tipperary, Ireland, in 1815, attended the common schools of his native place, and in 1850 emigrated to the United States, and during the thirty-eight years of his residence here gained by honest work and

good citizenship the respect of those with whom he became acquainted. He is well remembered in the town of Stafford Springs, where his death occurred in the year 1888. His wife, Margaret (Fox) Hanley, was also a native of Tipperary, born in 1820, and her death also occurred in Stafford Springs in the same year as her husband, 1888. Both Mr. and Mrs. Hanley were earnest members of the Catholic church. They were the parents of the following children: William Edward, deceased; Patrick, a resident of Stafford Springs; Daniel, a resident of Woonsocket, Rhode Island; Mary, wife of John McCormack, of Boston, Massachusetts; Michael Hanley, deceased; John Hanley, deceased; and Elizabeth, wife of Francis Brenan, of Providence, Rhode Island.

William Edward Hanley, who was associated with most of the public movements of Stafford Springs, and prominent particularly in supporting the Democratic party's policies, was born in Monson, Massachusetts, July 7, 1855, and died at the Johnson Hospital, Stafford Springs, September 29, 1917. He received public school education in Monson, Massachusetts, but like so many other American boys of character, who later succeeded so well in life despite early educational handicaps, he was not altogether downcast that his years of schooling should be few. At the age of thirteen he was hard and optimistically working, in the humblest capacity, in a woolen mill in his native place, and he evidently became skilled in the work, for step by step he rose in responsibility until he attained the position of overseer, installing all the looms at the Mineral Springs mill in 1883. From there he went to Hydeville, as overseer, remaining there about two years and a half. During these years he had saved sufficient capital to enable him to engage

in independent business, and he established himself in the retail shoe trade in Stafford Springs, Connecticut, in due course of time building up a fine business.

Upon locating in Stafford Springs, Mr. Hanley entered energetically and intelligently into public affairs. He was an aggressive townsman, and sought to advance its interests constantly. Almost at the outset he was elected to town office, in 1884 the labors pertaining to the office of tax collector being vested in him, and he served in that capacity for six years, 1884-89. He gained in general popularity, and in 1891 was chosen by the people of Stafford Springs to act as their representative in the State Legislature, or General Assembly. That he served them well is evident in the fact that he was returned to the House, altogether serving in the sessions of 1891-93. Other matters, including his own business, kept him out of public office for some years thereafter, but for three years, 1900-02, he was a member of the school board, served on the Court of Burgesses, and in many other ways materially aided the administration. During the years 1911-15, Mr. Hanley was a member of the board of park commissioners, resigning this office when appointed by President Wilson to the post-mastership of Stafford Springs, an office for which he was well fitted. Needless to say this appointment was in accord with the wish of the people of Stafford Springs in general, and particularly of the Democratic section. He took the office of post-master on February 1, 1915. He was also for many years a member of the State Democratic committee.

Mr. Hanley was very popular in fraternal circles, and he devoted much time to the proceedings and maintaining in active useful charity of the local branches of the orders to which he belonged. These were the Ancient Order of United Work-

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men, of which he was master workman; Knights of Columbus, in which he served as grand knight of the local order; Ancient Order of Hibernians, and Foresters of America. Socially he was a member of the Stafford Club. He was devout in the observances of the Catholic church, and was a trustee of St. Edward's Church at Stafford Springs, in which both he and his wife held membership, as do those of his children residing at home. Mr. Hanley was a man of sterling qualities, upright in business and greatly respected.

Mr. Hanley was married in St. Edward's Church, Stafford Springs, by the Rev. Patrick Donohue, on November 4, 1880, to Rose, daughter of Patrick and Mary Clark, a native of Ireland. Eight children were born to them, namely: John P., of further mention; William J., born September 3, 1883; Mary B., born July 19, 1885; Rose M., born August 19, 1888; Bernard C., born July 31, 1894; Alice T., born September 17, 1895; Mildred C., born August 24, 1896; Walter J., born September 17, 1899. The funeral services of Mr. Hanley were held at St. Edward's Church with a solemn high mass. Interment was in St. Edward's Cemetery.

The elementary education of Dr. Hanley was received in the parochial schools of his native town. He prepared for college at the Stafford Springs High School, and was a student at the Holy Cross College of Worcester, Massachusetts, for three years. Subsequently he attended the Cornell Medical School, from which he graduated in the class of 1906. The following year was spent as an interne in a hospital in Passaic, New Jersey. In 1907 Dr. Hanley returned to Stafford Springs, where he has since been engaged in general practice. He is a member of the Tolland County Medical Association, the Connecticut Medical Society, the American Medical Society. Fraternaly

he is a member of the Knights of Columbus, and a regular attendant of St. Edward's Roman Catholic Church.

Dr. Hanley married, October 12, 1916, Harriett Rollins, born November 13, 1884, daughter of John Rollins, of Quebec, Canada.

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### ABBE, Albert Norton,

#### **Business Man, Public Official.**

A prominent figure in the business and financial circles of New Britain, Albert Norton Abbe has been identified with the best interests of that town since 1884. He has won his way to public esteem and confidence by his business ability, his integrity, and his social gifts. He is a fine type of the New England business man of the most representative kind. He was born in Enfield, Connecticut, July 12, 1859, the son of Norton and Eliza (Turvey) Abbe. For the early generations of this family see Albert Parker Abbe.

Levi Pease Abbe, grandfather of Albert Norton Abbe, was born in Enfield, April 14, 1781, died there August 6, 1848, at the age of sixty-seven years. He was a farmer in Enfield, and married in East Windsor, Connecticut, November 12, 1801, Dorcas Wolcott, born in East Windsor, December 9, 1784, died in Enfield, March 5, 1855, daughter of Henry and Dorcas (Allen) Wolcott.

Norton Abbe, son of Levi P. and Dorcas (Wolcott) Abbe, was born in Enfield, November 2, 1825, and was a farmer of prominence in the community. He married, November 27, 1856, Eliza Turvey, daughter of William and Sarah (Mehrell) Turvey, a native of England. They were the parents of the following children: 1. Edwin Wolcott, born October 13, 1857, who was in the hardware business in New Britain for thirty-three years; married, February 19, 1885, Agnes

J. Moses, born January 12, 1864, and they have one son, Luther Norton, born February 18, 1886. 2. Albert Norton, of further mention. 3. Herbert A., who is in business in Springfield; married Elise C. Bridge, daughter of George and Jeanette (Law) Bridge, and they are the parents of a son and daughter. 4. Levi P., a farmer cultivating the paternal homestead; married (first) Cora E. Havens, who died September 21, 1907, and he married (second) in March, 1912, Adelaide Varno, daughter of Arthur Varno.

Albert N. Abbe was educated in the public schools of Enfield, Connecticut, and then went to the high school at Springfield. After finishing the course he accepted a position as bookkeeper in a provision house in New Haven, and here he worked for three years. A new position as a bookkeeper in a car trimming company was offered to him and here he remained until 1884. In that year he came to New Britain, working as a bookkeeper for a plumbing house for three years, or until 1887. His experience along similar lines led to his engagement by the P. & F. Corbin Company, as a purchasing agent, giving great satisfaction to his employers and gaining a wealth of valuable experience. This position he held until 1903, when the American Hardware Company assumed the affairs of the P. & F. Corbin and Russell & Erwin Companies. Mr. Abbe was then made the general purchasing agent of the firm and he still continues to hold the position.

He is a public-spirited citizen, and has served the city on the Board of Finance and Taxation for nine years. In 1909 he was elected State Senator for the Sixth district, and served in that year and in 1910. He is a director of the Burritt Savings Bank, and was a director of the P. & F. Corbin Company up to the time

when it was absorbed by the American Hardware Company.

Mr. Abbe married, in 1885, Mattie L. Booth, daughter of the late Horace Booth, of New Britain, Connecticut.

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### McFARLAND, Michael John,

**Banker, Public Official.**

Tradition gives the following fabulous origin of this family name. A nephew of one of the old Earls of Lennox having killed his uncle, ——— Cook, was obliged to flee the country. Returning after many years he built a castle upon an island above Inversnaid in the Highlands, where he and the island after him received the appellation of Farland. Hence McFarland, the son of him who came from Farland. The meaning is the son of Pharlán or Partholan, the Gaelic for Bartholomew. Malcolm McFarland descended from Alwyn, Earl of Lennox, founder of the clan McFarlane, lived about 1344, in the reign of Malcolm IV., King of Scotland. The progenitors of Michael J. McFarland, banker of Collinsville, Connecticut, were of Ireland, his grandfather, James McFarland, coming to Charlestown, Massachusetts, from that country with his wife. He was an iron molder, an occupation he followed for many years. He was the father of Frank McFarland.

Frank McFarland was born in Charlestown, Massachusetts (now a part of Boston), June 13, 1841, and died in Collinsville, September 4, 1917. He was educated in the public schools of Charlestown, his parents moving to Providence, Rhode Island, about the time the lad's school years were completed. In Providence he learned the blacksmith's trade, but while yet an apprentice he entered the employ of the Axe Factory at East Douglas, Worcester county, Massachusetts. From East Doug-





*Oliver T. Maguill .*

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las he moved to Collinsville, Connecticut, there becoming an employee of the Collins Company, and continuing with that corporation until within a few years of his death, when he retired. He married Catherine Reardon, born in Traylee, capital of County Kerry, Ireland, daughter of Michael Reardon. Catherine came to the United States with her two sisters, she being then but twelve years of age. Frank and Catherine McFarland were the parents of four children who grew to mature years, three others dying when young: James, of Providence, Rhode Island; Frank, of Collinsville; Michael John, who is of further mention; and Catherine.

Michael John McFarland, second son of Frank and Catherine (Reardon) McFarland, was born in Collinsville, Connecticut, February 28, 1873. He completed grammar and high school courses of study in Collinsville, then began his business career as clerk in a clothing store. He continued in that position until reaching the age of twenty-four, then entered the clerical service of H. S. Collins & Company, private bankers of Collinsville. He continued with Collins & Company for eighteen months and then, upon the organization of the Canton Trust Company, was elected its first secretary and treasurer. He continued in that relation to the company until October 16, 1918, when the company went into liquidation, Mr. McFarland being appointed by the court as receiver, and he has since been occupied with the duties of that position. A Democrat in politics, Mr. McFarland in 1918 was elected judge of probate for Canton, having previously and for a number of years served as town treasurer. He is a member of St. Patrick's Roman Catholic Church, treasurer of the Holy Name Society, and a trustee of the church.

**MAGNELL, Rev. Oliver Thomas,**  
**Clergyman.**

A native of South Manchester, Connecticut, where he was born October 13, 1870, the Rev. Oliver Thomas Magnell, pastor of the Sacred Heart Church, Wethersfield, has the distinction of being the first young man of his native town to be raised to the dignity of the Catholic priesthood. His father, Oliver Magnell, came from Brunskog, province of Vermeland, Sweden, and was the first native of that country to settle in Manchester, where he located in 1868, and was in business for forty-six years. His mother, Mrs. Ellen (Lyons) Magnell, was a native of Killybegs, County Donegal, Ireland, where her father was long in the employ of the British government. Five children were born of the union: Oliver Thomas, of further mention; Maria C.; James A.; Leo D., deceased; Charles J., and Alfred E.

Oliver Thomas Magnell received his early training in the Ninth District School of the village. In September, 1881, he entered St. Charles College, Ellicott City, Maryland, where he pursued his classical studies, graduating in the class of 1887. On his graduation he was assigned to St. John's Boston Ecclesiastical Seminary, Brighton, Massachusetts, where he studied philosophy and theology. On December 23, 1894, he was ordained to the priesthood by Archbishop Williams in Holy Cross Cathedral, Boston. After his ordination, Father Magnell was appointed to St. Joseph's Church, Willimantic, remaining there eight years, until March 4, 1903, when he was transferred to St. Mary's Church, East Hartford. Five years later, on April 7, 1908, he was appointed by the late Bishop Tierney pastor of the Sacred Heart Church, Wethersfield. For the past

ten years he has been Catholic chaplain at the Connecticut State Prison. For nearly twenty years Father Magnell has been associate editor of "The Catholic Transcript," the organ of the Diocese of Hartford. For several years he has been secretary of the Catholic Press Association of America and Canada. When the Connecticut National Guard was mobilized at the State military rendezvous, Niantic, Connecticut, in June, 1916, by the appointment of Bishop Nilan, Father Magnell ministered to the Catholics of both regiments. He accompanied the Connecticut soldiers as a Catholic volunteer chaplain when the troops were ordered to the Mexican border, and remained with them during the entire tour of duty. Father Magnell was designated, July 8, 1918, chaplain with the rank of captain on the staff of Major-General Lucien F. Burpee, commanding the Connecticut State Guard.

In his priestly career, Father Magnell has interested himself particularly in the young people of the parishes where he has been located. In Wethersfield, as in East Hartford and in Willimantic, he has devoted his energies with marked success to the cadet organizations which he established. As a citizen his influence has been exerted for high civic ideals. In the various phases of the present war, Father Magnell has been active, his voice, pen and example stimulating patriotism beyond the limits of the community where he is recognized as a zealous priest, a sterling American citizen, and a sturdy patriot. In the spring of 1919 he was transferred to St. Joseph's parish in Bristol, Connecticut, and at once entered into the patriotic work of the community, and is carrying forward the helpful works of his office.

**O'CONNELL, Michael Daniel,**

**Lawyer, Legislator.**

The prominent and leading position attained by Michael D. O'Connell in legal circles and as probate judge for the district of Stafford, has been achieved through his own initiative and indomitable will, and through no force of circumstances, nor favor of fortune; he has been the architect of his own life. Mr. O'Connell was born January 4, 1872, in Colchester, Connecticut, the son of Michael T. and Annie (Smith) O'Connell.

The early history of Ireland, like the histories of all other countries and people, gradually loses itself in the mist of a traditionary past. Of the traditions which precede recorded history, the Irish legends are among the most continuous and perfect in form, and probably give a better idea and a truer picture of that early past than is the case with almost any other country, the most notable exception being possibly Greece.

Thirty-six generations from Adam, came Milesius, a warlike youth, who made himself King of Spain. After a peaceful reign of twenty-six years, troubles came in the shape of a famine, and he sent his uncle Ithe and his son to seek out the country which a seer prophesied was to be his final abode. They reached the island since called Ireland. There Ithe was killed in a massacre. After the news of the death of Ithe reached Spain, Milesius made great preparations to invade Ireland, but before he could effect his object, he died, leaving the care and charge of the expedition to his eight sons. The eight brothers, soon after their father's death, with a numerous fleet well manned and equipped, set forth from (now Corinna) Spain, and sailed prosperously until a storm was encountered on the coast of



*W. D. Connel*



Ireland, when the Milesian fleet was dispersed and most of the vessels lost, five of the sons of Milesius losing their lives. That part of the fleet commanded by the three other brothers lauded safely, overcame all opposition, avenged their uncle Itlie, and gained possession of the country promised them by the seer long before. From these three brothers, Heber, Ir and Heremon, are descended all the Milesian Irish of Ireland and Scotland. This Milesian invasion of Ireland took place three thousand five hundred B. C., or the next year after Solomon began the foundation of the temple at Jerusalem.

There were one hundred and eighty-four kings or monarchs of Ireland from the conquest thereof to the Milesians down to Roderick O'Connor, the monarch of Ireland, A. D., 1186, the eighty-seventh king being Oliell Flann Beag, king of Munster for thirty years. He had a younger son, Daire Cearb, who did not inherit the throne, but is head of the line from which sprang the O'Connells. His great-great-great-grandson, Conall (meaning Friendship) was the ancestor of Aodh O'Connell, who flourished about the year 1340. Sixteen generations from him came the great Daniel O'Connell, styled "The Liberator." A branch of the O'Connell descendants of King Milesius through his eldest son, Heber, as indicated in the foregoing paragraphs, settled in County Kerry, a Charles O'Connell, born at Ballynablow, County Derry, August 12, 1805, being a member of Parliament for that county. He married, October 7, 1832, Kate, second daughter of Daniel O'Connell, the Liberator. From County Kerry also came Michael T. O'Connell, father of Michael Daniel O'Connell, a member of the Connecticut bar and a leading citizen of Stafford Springs, Tolland county.

The ancient O'Connell arms are thus described:

*Arms*—Per fess ar, and vert, a stag trippant between three trefoils slipped countercharged with a trefoil slipped vert.

*Motto*—*Cial Agus Neart*, meaning in Irish, Wisdom and Strength.

Michael T. O'Connell was born in County Kerry, Ireland, in 1834, and died in Colchester, Connecticut, in 1914. He was educated and grew to manhood in County Kerry, but at the age of twenty-one came to America, settling in Canada. He owned and conducted a small grocery store in Montreal, during the Civil War, but later came to the United States, finally settling at Colchester, Connecticut, where he was long employed as foreman in a rubber boot and shoe factory. In his later years he retired from active participation in business affairs, and passed a peaceful, contented evening of life. He married Annie Smith, born in Cork, Ireland, daughter of Richard Smith. They were the parents of eleven children, ten of whom grew to adult years: Mary T.; Nellie A.; Katherine F., a telephone operator; Thomas S., a practicing physician of East Hartford; John J., of Lynn, Massachusetts; Patrick W., died in 1902; Michael Daniel, of whom further mention is made; Annie, a teacher prior to accepting her present position, manager of the telephone exchange at Colchester, Connecticut; Richard T., judge of probate at East Hartford, Connecticut, and an attorney-at-law; Margaret M., principal of the Union School at East Hartford.

Michael Daniel O'Connell, son of Michael T. and Annie (Smith) O'Connell, was born in Colchester, Connecticut, January 4, 1872, and there was educated, finishing with graduation from the famous old Bacon Academy. His ambition was fixed upon a profession, and having only

his own efforts to rely upon he taught school for three years before beginning professional study. He then entered the law department of Baltimore University, where he was graduated, LL. B., class of 1900. He practiced law a few months in Colchester, then located in Stafford Springs, where he is well established in a general law practice. He has won the confidence not only of a clientele who entrust him with their legal business but of the public at large who have chosen him for important position.

For a number of years he was prosecuting agent against illegal liquor selling, and is now prosecuting attorney for the Borough Court of Stafford Springs, and council for the borough of Stafford Spring; county health officer and deputy coroner; has been secretary of the school board for twelve years; was county commissioner of Tolland county during Governor Baldwin's administration; and in 1911-1912, represented his district in the Connecticut Legislature, serving on committees for public health and safety, and on engrossed bills, being chairman of the latter committee. In 1918 he was elected judge of probate for the district of Stafford. He is a Democrat in his political faith, and in the fraternal relation is affiliated with the Knights of Columbus, as past grand knight; and with the Foresters of America, both Stafford Springs lodges.

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**WHITING, Archie Lord,**

**Merchant.**

Archie Lord Whiting, vice-president and treasurer of the W. H. Post Carpet Company, leading house in the vicinity of Hartford in rugs, carpets, tapestries, draperies, and a well regarded, responsible resident of Hartford, comes of a family

long resident in the State, and his genealogy connects with some of the oldest Colonial houses of Connecticut and New England. The Butlers, Richard and William, were among the original proprietors of Hartford, and leading members of Rev. Thomas Hooker's first church there, established in 1635, at Cambridge, Massachusetts, prior to the starting from that town in 1637 of his followers to form the Hartford settlement.

The surname, Whiting (Whiton) is derived from a place name, and has been in use in England since the earliest adoption of surnames there. Roger Witen is mentioned in the Domesday Book (1085), and Alan de Witting is mentioned on the rolls of Yorkshire in 1119 and 1150; Hugh Witeing was of Dorsetshire in 1202; Everard de Witting, of Yorkshire, in 1195; Giffardo Witeng, of Somersetshire, in 1214; Willus de Witon, of Yorkshire, 1216; Thomas de Whitene, of Nottinghamshire, 1276; and Willus Whitingh, of Oxfordshire, in 1300. Many coats-of-arms are recorded as possessed by different early English branches of the Whiting family, which obviously was of exalted social status. The name is also frequently encountered in the early Colonial records of the State of Connecticut, and particularly in reference to the Hartford Colony. One of the first records is of Major William Whiting, who was described as "William Whiting, Gentleman," a distinction given to men of wealth and education. His descendants are numerous throughout Connecticut, and have spread over the United States. One branch of the family removed to New Milford, Connecticut, and it is quite probable that the family herein traced was descended from that branch.

(1) Thomas Whiting lived in Kent, Connecticut, during the Revolution and until 1811. In the latter year he removed

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to Spafford, Onondaga county, New York. There he spent the greater part of his life, and at the time of his death was living near Syracuse. He was a first settler of Spafford, and at that time it was known as Babcock Settlement. He married Esther Hamilton, born 1773-74, died April 17, 1848, and was a farmer by occupation.

(II) Anson Lord Whiting, son of Thomas Whiting, was born in 1801, and removed with his parents to Spafford, where he grew to manhood and engaged in farming. In 1833 he removed to Scott, Cortland county, New York, and there he conducted a mercantile business for about sixteen years. In addition he manufactured flax. He owned sufficient lands to bequeath a fine farm to each of his five children. Possessed of true business instinct and shrewdness, he accumulated quite a competence, in addition to being a very large landholder. He died in 1893. He married Nancy Burdick, born in 1810, died 1877, daughter of Henry and Jemima (Crandall) Burdick. The Burdick family is of Scotch descent, and upon coming to this country settled in Hopkinton, Rhode Island, where Henry Burdick was born, son of Henry Burdick. After a short time in Colerain, Massachusetts, he went to Scott and purchased a farm. He remained there for two years and then returned to his native State, and upon returning to Scott he was accompanied by his father, mother and four brothers, all of whom settled very near to Scott and became successful, well-to-do farmers. Henry Burdick was a pioneer settler of Scott, and a leading citizen of that town. He cleared a farm of one hundred acres for himself, and also land for others. He held many offices; was justice of the peace for many years. He married Jemima Crandall, and they were the parents of nine children. The third daughter, Nancy, became the

wife of Anson Lord Whiting, as above noted. Henry Burdick died in October, 1868, in his eighty-ninth year. Mr. and Mrs. Whiting were the parents of five children, namely: Lucelia O., deceased, who was the wife of Hon. S. A. Childs; Henry Lee, of further mention; Hamilton I.; Lorinda F., wife of James B. Spencer; Adelle O., wife of Leland Griffin.

(III) Henry Lee Whiting, son of Anson Lord Whiting, was born in 1836, and after reaching the age of twenty-one he came to Hartford, where he engaged in mercantile business. He died in Scott, in 1892. He married Amelia Chapin Butler, daughter of Leonard and Pamela (Chapin) Butler, and they were the parents of two sons: William Lee, born February 6, 1863, died November 6, 1883, and Archie Lord, of extended mention below.

(IV) Archie Lord Whiting, son of Henry Lee Whiting, was born in Hartford, March 29, 1865. He was educated in the public schools of that city, but when only fifteen years of age was compelled to give up all thought of further schooling, because of the necessity of aiding in the support of his mother. His first employment was in clerical capacity in the office of Brown, Thomson & Company, with which firm he remained for fourteen years, and steadily advanced to the responsibility of bookkeeper. He was an enterprising young man, of steady characteristics, and his substantial advancement was only a question of time. In 1894 he was approached by the heads of another Hartford firm, and the negotiations resulted in his becoming in that year treasurer of the W. H. Post Carpet Company, owners of an extensive establishment in Asylum street. With that firm he has since remained, and in 1899, soon after the deceased of W. H. Post, he was elected to the vice-presidency, holding also the

treasurership. In these executive capacities, Mr. Whiting is still identified with the W. H. Post Carpet Company, which has advanced in volume of business and in reliability of product very considerably since his association with it was begun. Politically Mr. Whiting is a Republican, but he has never evinced a desire to seek public office. He lives in Hartford, and is a member of the Episcopal church. Fraternally he longs to the order of Free and Accepted Masons, St. John's Lodge, No. 4; Pythagoras Chapter, Wolcott Council, Washington Commandery, and Washington Lodge, No. 15, Knights of Pythias. Socially he belongs to the Wethersfield Country Club, and to the Automobile Club of Hartford.

On January 15, 1890, at Wethersfield, Mr. Whiting married Lena Abigail, daughter of Gaylord and Catherine (Kate) Elizabeth (Griswold) Hitchcock. Mr. and Mrs. Whiting have a daughter, Ruth Amelia, born February 18, 1891.

Mrs. Whiting was descended from Luke Hitchcock, who was probably living in Wethersfield in 1646. He took the freeman's oath in New Haven, July 1, 1644; was a shoemaker by trade; member of the jury in Hartford, June 5, 1646, and March 2, 1647; was selectman of Wethersfield in 1653 and 1656. He signed the petition to remove to Hadley in 1659, but died November 1 of that year. His wife, Elizabeth (Gibbons) Hitchcock, was a sister of William Gibbons, of Hartford. She remarried after her husband's death, and died in Springfield, April 25, 1696. Her son, John Hitchcock, married, September 27, 1666, Hannah Chapin, daughter of Deacon Samuel and Cisly Chapin, of Norwattuck. She was born December 2, 1644. Deacon John Hitchcock was constable in 1672 at Springfield; freeman in 1682; deacon of the Springfield church, and died February 9, 1712. His son, Sam-

uel Hitchcock, born in Springfield, August 21, 1672, lived in New Milford, and married Sarah Weller, who was born in Deerfield, Massachusetts, April 15, 1678, daughter of John and Mary (Alvord) Weller. They came to New Milford in 1713, and united with the church there, November 17, 1716. Samuel Hitchcock died December 9, 1727, and his wife April 13, 1761. Her son, Samuel Hitchcock, born in Springfield, September 17, 1699, died February 9, 1774. He lived in New Milford and New Marlboro; was admitted to the New Milford church, March 19, 1726. He married (second) Deborah Mallory, born in 1710, died January 23, 1809. She was a remarkably courageous woman, not afraid of the Indians. When she was eighty years of age she rode forty miles on horseback and rode over the same journey in a carriage after attaining her ninety-eighth year. She was the mother of Dr. Caleb Hitchcock, born in New Milford, February 26, 1736-37, and settled in what is now Bloomfield, then called Wintonbury. He married, October 5, 1763, Eleanor Charles. Their son, Caleb Hitchcock, born July 14, 1776, died June 26, 1859, lived in Bloomfield, and was a member of the Congregational church. He married, January 15, 1797, Electa Foote, and they were the parents of Gaylord Hitchcock, born February 4, 1820, died December 17, 1880. He married Kate Griswold and their daughter, Lena Abigail, became the wife of Archie Lord Whiting, as above noted.

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**KETCHIN, William Mansfield,**

**Builder. Tobacco Grower.**

The pioneers of New England had not the facilities for building which had been at their command, even then, in the countries they had left. Tools were scarce, and there was no opportunity to increase



*William M. Ketchum*



the supply except by sending to the mother country. Furthermore the standing timber must be cleared away to make room for the production of grain and other crops. So the first buildings were constructed of wood, except those few built by families who were financially able to import bricks. After the Revolution, when the country began to feel its new strength, and men realized that it meant permanence and stability for the government, then individual enterprise found its opportunity. Men began to build for the future. Industries sprang up, and those industries must be substantially housed. Still there was material at hand for the artisan; and this period will never be forgotten as long as the many fine buildings of stone which are found throughout New England stand to bear evidence of it. Many industries are the outgrowth of that phase of our development as a nation, for when these structures were completed, and building as a trade became an established factor in economics, every art and industry not only felt the impetus forward, but inevitably became a part of the great federal organization. Forever linked with these solid structures are the many of our best New England names. In North Central Connecticut the name of Ketchin, although now widely known in other lines of industry, will live in these buildings.

The name of Ketchin is of old English origin, and is considered a name derived from the location of its original bearers, and is another form of Kitchener. Hall, Tower, etc., are kindred names, each seeming to come from the part of the castle which in ancient times came under the care or management of the man whose descendants became known by the name. Beardsley, the well-known authority on the origin of surnames, says of names of this class: "They are doubtless the re-

sult of the feudal system, which, with its formal list of house officers and attendants, required the presence of at least one in each separate chamber," and among others we have "Geoffrey atte Kitchen, or Richard del Kitchen." In those days none but people of high degree were permitted to serve in Royal palaces as stewards or caretakers, and those who cared for the food and sleeping arrangements were held in higher honor than those who performed more impersonal duties. The branch of the Ketchin family in which we are now interested was found in Scotland, tracing back to a remote ancestor who was granted a coat-of-arms. The arms are as follows:

*Arms*—Argent on a chevron quarterly gules. Sable between three of the second as many bezants.

*Crest*—A pelican's head erased vulning proper.

(I) Deacon Andrew Ketchin, a sturdy Scotchman, born September 3, 1739, came to America in 1821. He was deeply religious, industrious, and devoted to his family. He worked in several towns in Massachusetts at his trade, that of weaver, then came to Tariffville, Connecticut, and was employed at the old carpet factory there. He married Margaret Arthur, who was born October 6, 1793, and died June 13, 1854. Of their children one, James, enlisted in Company E, Sixteenth Connecticut Volunteer Infantry; was scalped by a piece of shell at Antietam; was taken prisoner at Plymouth, North Carolina, and died in Andersonville prison.

(II) John Ketchin, eldest son of Andrew Ketchin, was born in Edinburgh, Scotland, in 1819, was only two or three years old when he came with his parents to America. He lived in Tariffville for many years, learning the trade of stone mason when he was a young man. He built some of the stone buildings in Tariff-

ville and the village of Simsbury. He enlisted in the Civil War, in Company E, Tenth Connecticut Volunteer Infantry. After he had served for eighteen months he suffered sunstroke, and was discharged for physical disability. He never recovered his health. His wife was Margaret Moore, of Paisley, Scotland, and she died April 23, 1864, aged forty-two. Their children were: Elizabeth E., who died in the explosion of a fuse factory in Simsbury; Margaret G., now Mrs. Julius Vining, of Simsbury; Andrew J., mentioned below; Jeannette, Mrs. William Guild, of Parkville; Nancy, Mrs. William Humphrey, of Simsbury; Charles and Robert, who went West; Lizzie, Mrs. Albert Coley, of Waterbury; and Eliza, who died in infancy.

(III) Andrew J. Ketchin, eldest son of John Ketchin, was baptized Andrew Quincy, but through some mistake in the War Department his papers were made out in the name of Andrew Johnson, and he continued to use the name in that form thereafter. He was born March 21, 1848, and when he was in school was so active and full of life that he was considered troublesome, so was taken from school and went to work on the farm of Ariel Mitchelson, a prominent farmer in Tariffville. But the boy could not endure the quiet life of the farm when the whole country was alive with excitement on account of the war, and he ran away from home and enlisted in Company E, Twenty-fifth Connecticut Volunteer Infantry; also served later in the First Connecticut Heavy Artillery, for two years. Was badly wounded in the chin at the battle of Petersburg. Later his jawbones were sawed off and his face made up with a metallic rubber jaw. After his recovery he located in Hartford, and learned the trade of stone cutting and carving with J. G. Batterson. He followed this trade

as a journeyman in Springfield, and again in Hartford. In 1883 he returned to Tariffville, and worked with his father at his trade. Together they built many stone structures. Indeed practically all of the stone buildings in that whole section of the State were built by members of the Ketchin family. Later he started in the monument business by himself in Tariffville. Not long after this, his son being grown to manhood, they worked together at the mason's trade. Among the more important structures they built are the Ensign-Bickford Company plants at Simsbury and Avon, the high and grammar schools and the Simsbury Methodist Episcopal Church. Andrew J. Ketchin was a member of Robert O. Tyler Post, Grand Army of the Republic, of Hartford; of St. Mark's Lodge, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, and was the secretary of this lodge for many years.

He married Harriet, daughter of William K. and Sarah J. (Mann) Spencer, of Middletown. Her father is given the credit for being the original inventor of the spring mattress, and a great lock inventor, the Yale locks, it is claimed, being the outgrowth of his ideas. Of the four children of Andrew J. and Harriet (Spencer) Ketchin, two grew to manhood, William Mansfield and Archibald B. Ketchin. Archibald B., born November 6, 1874, met with a coasting accident at eighteen years of age, and suffered a compound fracture of the twelfth vertebrae, as a result of which he has been paralyzed from the waist down ever since. In spite of this misfortune he has made something significant of his life. Although he knew nothing of music at that time, he has acquired a knowledge of theory and harmony, and has composed a number of pieces. He also plays any of the string or band instruments which he can handle, and has drilled a number of orchestras.

(IV) William Mansfield Ketchin, eldest son of Andrew J. Ketchin, was born June 3, 1871. He was educated in the public schools of Hartford and Tariffville, attended the Simsbury Academy for two years, then took a course in Huntsinger's Business College. In addition to this he has studied architecture and civil engineering by correspondence. He learned the stone-cutter's trade with his father, and in 1891 they began business together under the name of A. J. Ketchin & Son. During the busy season they employed about one hundred and twenty-five men. Each fall they were confronted with the unpleasant necessity of dismissing these men, and a new organization had to be built up each spring. In order to furnish employment that would keep these men at work the year round, William M. Ketchin began buying and packing tobacco. This gave his men employment in the winter season. That was about twelve years ago. He formed a partnership with W. J. Hayes, under the firm name of Ketchin & Hayes, to conduct the tobacco business. The business became very successful after two or three years, and was changed to the Ketchin-Hayes Corporation. In 1911 the firm reorganized and became the Ketchin Tobacco Corporation, Mr. Hayes finding other interests demanding his attention. The corporation grows one hundred acres of tobacco annually, sixty under shade and forty in the open. Mr. Ketchin designed and built the first completely fire-proof building in the State of Connecticut in 1906. Not a piece of wood was used in its construction. They are using this building as a tobacco warehouse, and it was especially designed to meet the requirements of tobacco packing. The corporation also raises about five thousand bushels of potatoes every year.

Mr. Ketchin, personally, is a man of broad interests, alert, progressive; a man of charm and dignity in his social relations, and a man who takes a whole-souled part in any movement for the welfare of the public. He is a member of St. Mark's Lodge, No. 36, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, of Simsbury; Washington Commandery; Connecticut Consistory; Sphinx Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine; member of Charter Oak Chapter and Lee Council, of Collinsville; Summit Lodge, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, of Hartford; Old Newgate Lodge, Knights Templar, of Tariffville, and was the first captain of the Oliver C. Case Camp, Sons of Veterans. He is a member of the Foresters of America, and the Order of the Eastern Star, of Collinsville, of which Mrs. Ketchin is also a member.

On November 21, 1894, Mr. Ketchin married Hattye E., daughter of Thomas W. Moore, of Hartford, whose forefathers were pioneer settlers of Connecticut, coming to the State in 1636. They are the parents of five children: 1. Ethel Moore, born September 28, 1895; married, June 26, 1917, Thomas Smart Ridge, Jr., of Kansas City, Missouri. 2. Pauline Spencer, born October 2, 1898. 3. Elizabeth Buckley, born December 1, 1899. 4. Dorothy Arthur, born June 18, 1903. 5. William Andrew, born May 16, 1908. The daughters are all graduates of the Knox School, Tarrytown, New York. The family are members of the Baptist church, of which Mr. Ketchin was committeeman for ten years. He is also a member of the Tariffville section of the Simsbury school board; and served as chairman of the Red Cross in Tariffville; was also a member of the Simsbury War Board and Americanization Committee.

**CAMERON, John Peter,****Business Man, Public Official.**

The qualities which make for success are present in abundance in the character of John Peter Cameron, mayor of Rockville, Connecticut, who has been identified with the business and political life of his city and State for many years, and has attained a reputation for high standards of honor and loyalty to his friends. He was born November 3, 1867, in Mansfield, Connecticut, the son of John G. and Ann (Craig) Cameron.

John G. Cameron, his father, was a highly respected citizen of the city of Rockville for many years. He was born December 14, 1829, in Paisley, Renfrewshire, Scotland, and the early age of eight years became an assistant to his father in the factory, where he tended a loom. When he became fifteen years of age, he decided to learn the trade of dyer, and with that purpose in view apprenticed himself to the owner of a dye house in his native city. The usual length of time was five years, but the ambition of young Cameron was to become an expert in every detail of the trade, and so he spent nine years mastering it with the result desired. Mr. Cameron, accompanied by his sister, Rachel Cameron, sailed from Glasgow, Scotland, on steamship "Clyde," landing at New York City filled with ambitions and hopes of success, but with very little finances. They were the only ones of a family of twelve who came to this country. The first employment of Mr. Cameron was obtained in Providence, Rhode Island, where he remained for about one and one-half years, removing thence to Lawrence, Massachusetts, where friends of the family had formerly located. There he was employed in the Pemberton Cotton Mills, remaining for several years until the mills were totally

destroyed by fire and many lives lost, Mr. Cameron being among the more fortunate who escaped injury. In 1864 he was in Salmon Falls, New Hampshire, and an odd coincidence was the burning of the Salmon Falls Mills, where he worked, and a second time Mr. Cameron escaped unhurt. His next location was in Willimantic, Connecticut, then to Mansfield, where he was in charge of the dyeing department of the Paisley Silk and Thread Company. In September, 1873, Mr. Cameron received an offer from the Belding Brothers, silk manufacturers, among the largest in the country, to take complete charge of their dye works. Mr. Cameron accepted this offer and for many years was a most valued employee of this company. Upon his retirement from active business life in 1903, he was presented with a gold-headed cane by his associates in token of their respect and esteem. Mr. Cameron died in January, 1914. He married, November 22, 1860, Ann Craig, daughter of James and Elizabeth (Thompson) Craig.

John Peter Cameron received his education in the schools of Mansfield and Rockville. He was a student at the high school in Rockville for three years, followed by a year at the Friends' Boarding School, of Providence, Rhode Island. Upon his return to Rockville, he learned the profession of photography, later purchasing the studio of his employer with the idea of going into business on his own account. The very day the transaction was completed, the studio was destroyed by fire and being only partially insured, Mr. Cameron suffered a considerable loss. He resold the studio to its former owner, and on March 4, 1889, entered the office of the Springville Company, in a clerical capacity, which company he has been identified with to the present time. His first years were divided between the office and the mill, in this



J. Cameron







*Mark Worth Bushnell*

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way he gleaned a knowledge of the mechanical and business ends of the woolen manufacturing business. He later was made bookkeeper and in 1911 became chief accountant. Upon the consolidation of the mills, Mr. Cameron became the cost accountant for the Hockanum Mills Company, of which he now is the purchasing agent.

The energy, promptness and good judgment manifested by Mr. Cameron in his business career here gained him an excellent reputation. He is vice-president of the Rockville Building and Loan Association; director of the People's Savings Bank. A man of his calibre is always in much demand for fraternal and social organizations, and he finds pleasure and relaxation in such bodies. Mr. Cameron is a member of the following: Fayette Lodge, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, of which he is past master; Adoniram Chapter, and Council, having served the latter body as thrice illustrious master; Washington Commandery, No. 1, Knights Templar; Sphinx Temple, of Hartford, of which he is assistant director; Connecticut Consistory, Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite.

Mr. Cameron is a Republican in political principles, and served as assessor for the town of Vernon for six years; city auditor of Rockville for two years; city assessor of Rockville for the same period, and, likewise, city treasurer. Mr. Cameron is now serving his second term as mayor of the city of Rockville (1918), and in these several offices, as well in other positions of public trust and responsibility, he has satisfied the expectations of his fellow-citizens by a faithful and efficient performance of the duties which devolved upon him. One of the notable activities in his position as chief executive of the city was the laying of sidewalks at an expenditure of \$30,000, requir-

ing the passage of a special act of legislature.

In the various stations to which he has been called, and in every relation in life, social, business and political, Mr. Cameron has earned the respect, confidence and good cheer of all who know him. His genial and hospitable disposition, and frank and open-hearted bearing have gained him many friends.

Mr. Cameron married (first) Annie Strickland, born May 20, 1870, died February 7, 1905, daughter of Lucius and Maria (Bowe) Thompson, of Rockville. They were the parents of three children: Beatrice Margaret, Audrey Thompson, and Donald Craig. He married (second) April 20, 1908, Imogene, daughter of John Corbin, of Rockville. Mr. Cameron is a regular attendant of the Union Congregational Church of Rockville, and his wife of the Methodist Episcopal Church of that city.

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### **BUSHNELL, Mark Worth,**

**Manufacturer.**

The Bushnells of Connecticut trace their descent from Francis Bushnell, an Englishman, who came to the New Haven Colony in 1638, and became one of the founders of Guilford. In each generation Bushnells have been men of prominence in their communities, and in this day, when the submarine has proved so mighty an engine of war, it is pertinent to recall that the inventor of the very first submarine was one Captain David Bushnell, born in Saybrook, Connecticut, in 1742, and died in Warrenton, Georgia, in 1826. He was the son of a farmer, and in 1771 entered Yale College. In his first year he began the development of the submarine idea which resulted in the finished boat in 1775, the year of his graduation. The "American Turtle" was made of large

pieces of oak timber, and externally bore resemblance to two upper shells of a turtle joined together, the entrance to it being at the opening made by the swells at the head. The inside was capable of containing air sufficient to support the operator thirty minutes without rising to the surface. An oar formed on the principle of the old-fashioned screw and fixed in the forward part of the boat propelled it forward or backward, at the other end of the rudder. An opening at the bottom admitted water when necessary to submerge, two pumps ejecting the water when coming to the surface. The torpedo carried outside above the rudder consisted of two pieces of oak hollowed out to hold one hundred and fifty pounds of powder, with a clockwork percussion apparatus for firing it. The first trial was made in New York harbor against a British vessel, and was eagerly watched by the officials and army. The operator failed to attach the torpedo to the selected ship, but it exploded with great force without damaging anything. This was absolutely the first attempt at submarine construction, Fulton's machines being only a development of the Bushnell idea. One of the new United States destroyers bears the name "Bushnell" in recognition of the services of David Bushnell, the originator of modern submarine warfare.

Francis Bushnell, the immigrant ancestor of the Bushnell family, came to America in the good ship "Planter," and in 1639 settled in Guilford, Connecticut. He was one of six brothers.

Doud Bushnell, direct descendant of Francis Bushnell, fifth generation, was born in Saybrook, Connecticut, May 15, 1762, Revolutionary soldier, and served on privateer brig "Thetis." After the Revolution, about 1786, he removed to Buckland, Massachusetts, thence to Cambridge, New York, from there to Waits-

field, Vermont, in 1798. Doud Bushnell, on November 17, 1789, married Lucy, daughter of William and Eunice (Bishop) Joyce, of Middletown, Connecticut, who was born November 10, 1767. Eleven children were born of this union. Ira Bushnell, fourth son, was grandfather of Mark Worth Bushnell, who is more particularly the subject of this review.

Ira Bushnell was born in 1799, in Waitsfield, Vermont, and died in 1872. He went to Starksboro, Vermont, when a young man, to learn the trade of making iron, of a distant relative, Samuel Bushnell. He soon showed marked ability as an iron master, and after an apprenticeship of four years he became "Master of the Works." The principal business of this was making iron from ore, which was mined in Port Henry, New York, and had to be hauled by teams more than thirty miles and across Lake Champlain on the ice, in the winter, to the charcoal furnaces for smelting and water power for forging and drawing to mercantile shapes. His apprenticeship contract stipulated a remuneration of board and clothes during four years, three months of attendance at schools each year, and at the termination of his contract he was to receive a new suit of clothes, one hundred pounds of iron and five dollars cash. But in a few years his services were in such demand that he was enabled to purchase the controlling interest, which he held for many years until he decided to retire to farm life. He purchased the Bushnell farm in Starksboro, formerly owned by a distant relative, who was the grandfather of Rev. Dr. Horace Bushnell, of national fame, and so especially revered in Hartford, Connecticut. This farm was in the Bushnell family, not always in the same branch, for more than one hundred years.

But Ira Bushnell could not lead the life of a country gentleman as he had hoped—

the fascination of making iron products was too great—and he set up a moderate hand forge and manufactured guns, locks, and a wide variety of iron and steel implements and utensils. Mark Worth Bushnell possesses a pair of all-steel skates, hand-forged by his grandfather nearly fifty years since, that have served two generations of skaters and several of each generation and never required repairs except to be sharpened. The guns Ira Bushnell made and rifled by tools that he himself made, would shoot so accurately that the Bushnell rifles were barred from the annual Thanksgiving "Turkey Shoots" and competitions.

Ira Bushnell married Lurinda Ferguson, December 4, 1823. She was the grandniece of Bishop Elijah Hedding, of the Methodist Episcopal church. Bishop Hedding was an agnostic in his youth, but under the Christian influence of Rev. Dr. Bushnell's grandmother he was converted to the Christian faith and has been termed the "Greatest Bishop" of the Methodist Episcopal church of his age. Ira and Lurinda Bushnell were the parents of eight children: William Spencer, Nancy, William David, Julia, Lucy, Ira Newton, Sidney and Delia P.

Sidney Bushnell, youngest son, father of Mark Worth Bushnell, was born May 17, 1838, in Starksboro, and there spent his active years engaged in farming on the "Bushnell Farm," which he purchased from his father and owned for about fifty years. He was a Republican in politics; member of Vermont Legislature in 1876 and 1877, and held many other offices in the gift of his district; was a member and strong supporter of the Methodist Episcopal church, and was leader of the choir of same for nearly fifty years and played the church organ for many years, never having taken lessons in instrumental music. He married, January 9, 1861, Julia

Ann Worth, who was born in Starksboro, March 27, 1846, and before her marriage, beginning in her sixteenth year, a teacher in public schools and especially proficient in pen drawing and penmanship. Her art with the pen was of an exceedingly high grade, and experts of recent years have stated that such fine work as she executed is rarely if ever now performed. Of this union four children were born: 1. Kate, born in Starksboro, Vermont, January 27, 1862; married, April 15, 1888, Coburn W. Pierce, son of Seymour and Mercy (McCuen) Pierce, of Hinesburg, Vermont; Seymour Pierce, oldest son of Coburn W. and Kate (Bushnell) Pierce, is a graduate of the University of Vermont, and is shop superintendent and head draughtsman and a director of the Standard Metalwork Company, Thompsonville, Connecticut. 2. Mark Worth, mentioned below. 3. Guy Ferguson, born in Starksboro, Vermont, March 11, 1872; married (first) February 3, 1895, Katie Mable Swift, who died January 9, 1903, daughter of Dexter and Miranda Swift; married (second) October 16, 1907, Ida Viah Fisher, daughter of George and Theresa (Joslyn) Fisher. Judge Guy Ferguson Bushnell, in 1917, was appointed by the Governor of Connecticut judge of the Enfield, Connecticut, town court, reappointed in 1919; he is secretary and general shop manager and a director of the Standard Metalwork Company of Thompsonville, Connecticut, and well displays the Bushnell talents for difficult metal working. Two children were born of his first marriage: Dorothy, born in Starksboro, Vermont, and Ira Swift, born in Starksboro, Vermont. Ira Swift Bushnell enlisted in 1918 in the United States Navy promptly on his graduation from high school, and was stationed at Newport, Rhode Island, Naval Training Station. 4. Belle, born in Starksboro, Vermont, October 12, 1873;

married, October 12, 1893, Fred C. Smith; two children were born to them: i. Jerome Bushnell, who enlisted in the United States Navy in 1917, was an expert mechanic, and soon after war was declared with Germany and Austria he was transferred to the submarine boat station at New London, Connecticut, worked on the submarine mother ship, the "Bushnell;" when the "Bushnell" and "L" submarines were transferred to European waters, Jerome Bushnell Smith was on the "A L I" until the close of the war, hunting German U boats and protecting transports and shipping. ii. Mary Louisa, a senior in Middlebury College.

Mark Worth Bushnell, eldest son of Sidney and Julia Ann (Worth) Bushnell, was born in Starksboro, Vermont, July 17, 1864, and completed public school courses of study. He followed this course with attendance at Barre Academy, Vermont, and then a course at Eastman Business College at Poughkeepsie, New York. At the age of seventeen he began teaching in the public schools of Vermont. His first school was in a lumbering district, where his classes included beginners in school up to students past twenty-one years of age, and this school had maintained a record for six previous years, excepting one teacher, of having thrown the teacher out of the school house and broken up the school in each winter term—and attempted this same course with this teacher—but despite his youth and inexperience in this line of work, after several decisive physical encounters with the older boys, the scholars soon discovered this teacher had the spirit and determination of his forebears and was their "Master" in every encounter, physical and otherwise. He continued teaching for seven years, although not continuously, being engaged in mercantile life during this period and one season was ticket

agent for the Lake Champlain Transportation Company, located at Burlington, Vermont. In 1887 he made a trip to Mexico with the widely known late Professor Cyrus G. Pringle, botanist, who at that time was probably better known than any other botanical explorer, having been termed by Dr. Asa Gray, of Boston, the prince of botanical explorers. The trip extended as far South as the city of Mexico, but most of the time was spent in exploring the State of Chihuahua and the main ranges to the south and west for rare and new specimens of the then practically unknown flora of that section. Harvard College and the Smithsonian Institution jointly aided and financed this expedition, of which Professor Pringle and Mr. Bushnell were the sole members.

But none of these occupations strongly appealed to him, and in 1890 he applied for a position with the G. H. Bushnell Press Company of Thompsonville, Connecticut. This company had recently moved to Connecticut, having been established in Worcester, Massachusetts, some years previous, and was managed by George Henry Bushnell, who was born in Waitsfield, Vermont, and was a grandson of Doud Bushnell, previously mentioned. The G. H. Bushnell Press Company was a corporation manufacturing heavy presses for textile mills and various other purposes. Mark Worth Bushnell was offered a clerical position, but asked for and received an apprenticeship contract of three years, so as to gain a knowledge of the fundamentals. At the expiration of eighteen months of his apprenticeship the directors of the company, recognizing his close study and application to details and ability to overcome mechanical difficulties, asked him to cancel the remainder of his apprentice contract and assume the duties of shop superintendent. This position he held for sev-

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eral years. He was then placed as selling manager and traveled over all States in the Union east of the Mississippi river and many of those west of the river, selling and superintending the erection of machinery sold by him and his aids, establishing with the aid of the very high-grade machinery manufactured by the Bushnell Company a large and pleasant business acquaintance, and many lasting, personal friendships.

In 1902 George H. Bushnell, manager of the G. H. Bushnell Press Company, died suddenly, and Mark Worth Bushnell was installed in the management and from that date the business, which had previously never been very successful financially, although always turning out a high grade of machinery, progressed very satisfactorily along financial lines. About this time the automobile industry began to attract attention and Mark Worth Bushnell saw even a brighter future in this line than in the line of manufacturing presses and heavy machinery.

In 1905 the Standard Metalwork Company was started in a small way by Mr. Bushnell, and was operated in the buildings of the G. H. Bushnell Press Company as a subsidiary to the G. H. Bushnell Press Company. The Standard Metalwork Company was started to manufacture difficult special parts for gasolene motor engines, and was so successful from the start in manufacturing these intricate parts that the makers of motor cars and gasolene engines were quick to recognize the merits of their products, and the growth of the company was so rapid under the efficient management of Mr. Bushnell that in 1907 the Standard Metalwork Company was obliged to purchase adjoining property and erect new factories and was incorporated as a separate company. In 1916 the Standard Metalwork Company pur-

chased the entire holdings of the G. H. Bushnell Company and M. W. Bushnell was elected president and treasurer.

Mr. Bushnell married, in Monkton, Vermont, September 26, 1888, Inez Alma Wyman, born in Monkton, Vermont, daughter of William W. and Sally (Rhodes) Wyman. Mr. and Mrs. Bushnell are the parents of two daughters and a son: 1. Ruth Inez, born December 4, 1889, died March 21, 1904. 2. Worth Rhodes, born October 3, 1893; a student in the Enfield High School, Thompsonville, Connecticut. 3. Persis Wyman, born September 27, 1901; a senior student in Central High School, Springfield, Massachusetts; is vice-president of the senior class, president of both branches of the Pierides Debating societies, and has taken her entrance step to Wellesley College.

Strictly a business man, Mr. Bushnell has held aloof from political office, although repeatedly having been urged by the Republican committee to stand for nomination for important town, State and National offices. He was elected and accepted the first place on the first finance committee of the town. He is an ardent Republican, and his is a potent voice in party councils. He is a director of the Shepard Sales Corporation, a member of the Enfield Country Club, the Calumet Club, Engineers' Club of New York City, Fish and Game Club of Springfield, Massachusetts, the Mount Mansfield Trout Club of Stowe, Vermont, the Thompsonville Board of Trade, and past president, and ever since its affiliation with the State Chamber of Commerce has been a director in the State Chamber of Commerce of Connecticut, chairman of the Enfield War Bureau, chairman of the Young Men's Christian Association for raising war funds, and chairman of the United War Work Fund Campaign. He was an ardent

supporter and a liberal contributor to liberty loans, war savings stamps and all war work, firmly believing from the first that the United States should have entered the war several years before it did, and advocated this in public speeches more than two years previous to the United States declaring war on Germany. In religious connection, he is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, a member of the official board and treasurer of the board of trustees.

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**BARBER, Edwin Peckham,**

**Manufacturer.**

A scion and worthy representative of two old Colonial families, Edwin Peckham Barber has imbibed several of those qualities which make for success. He was born July 12, 1877, in South Coventry, the son of Renssalaer Wilber and Kate (Lander) Barber. Both his paternal and maternal sides were represented in the Revolutionary War; of the former, Colonel Moses Barber served on the staff of General George Washington. This Colonel Moses Barber married Harriett Belcher and was the father of Deacon Solomon Barber, who was the sixth son of that union. He was born February 6, 1823, at Glen Rock, South Kingston, Rhode Island, and died in the village of Peacedale, that town, June 30, 1905. He received a fair education for that time, and from boyhood had had a strong desire to engaged in the manufacturing of cloth. He was established in this business when only twenty-four years of age, and later in life was the owner of a large manufacturing plant at Laurel Glen, Connecticut. He married August 18, 1844, at Peacedale, Ellen Maria Dye, born there, April 27, 1828, died at Cole Farm, Hopkinton, Rhode Island, April 19, 1914. His eldest son was Renssalaer Wilber Barber,

born May 4, 1845, in Chepachet, Rhode Island, died in May, 1914, at Northfield, Vermont. His youth was spent in Laurel Glen and he worked in his father's mill. In 1864 his parents removed to South Coventry, Connecticut, and there he worked in a store conducted by his father in partnership with C. H. Kenyon, under the firm name of C. H. Kenyon & Company, being admitted a partner in 1873. This business continued until the death of Mr. Kenyon in 1893, in which year it was dissolved, and Mr. Barber removed to Dover, Maine, where for the next twelve years he was superintendent of a woolen mill. After his retirement from active life he removed to Northfield, Vermont, where he made his home until his death. Mr. Barber was a strong advocate of prohibition and worked hard for this cause. He was an attendant of the Congregational church. He married, at South Coventry, Kate Lander, a member of an old and respected family there. They were the parents of a son and a daughter: Edwin Peckham and Annie Elizabeth.

Edwin Peckham Barber's youth was spent in the town of South Coventry, and there he attended the district schools, finishing his education in Maine, to which State his father had removed. In the latter State he was a student at the famous old Foxcroft Academy in 1897. It was a very natural thing to find Mr. Barber interested in the woolen manufacturing business, and to find him entering upon that business as a career. His first experience was under the instruction of his father in the mill of which the latter was superintendent in Dover, Maine. He remained there for three years and thence they removed to Newport, Maine. The ensuing years were spent in Hanover, Connecticut; Saxton's River, Vermont, Skowhegan, Maine, and in all of the three last named places Mr. Barber an over-





*E. C. Dennis*



The American Historical Society

Photo by J. Williams & Co. N.Y.

*Geod Dennis*



seer. In the experiences thus gained in observing the different operations and methods in use, Mr. Barber fitted himself for the more responsible positions which he has since filled and is still filling at the present time. He was an apt student and was quick to grasp the problems set before him. In the fall of 1904 he went to Lowell, Massachusetts, and there was assistant superintendent of a mill, resigning from this position to accept the superintendency of the James J. Regan Manufacturing Company of Rockville, Connecticut. Mr. Barber very successfully discharges the duties incumbent upon his office and is held in high respect by those who are associated with him. His business acumen, high integrity, and sound judgment have placed him among the sound and just citizens of the city of Rockville.

Fraternally, Mr. Barber is affiliated with Fayette Lodge, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons; Adoniram Chapter and Council, of Rockville, Connecticut.

Mr. Barber married Lillian May, daughter of Frank Farrenkopf, of Rockville, Connecticut.

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### DENNIS, George Leroy,

**Merchant.**

The commendable characteristic traits of worthy ancestors have been imbibed to a large degree in the life of George L. Dennis, proprietor of a grist mill, and dealer in grain and feed, in Stafford Springs, Connecticut. He has won a high place among his fellow-townsmen by virtue of his high integrity in business dealings and enjoys well earned respect. Mr. Dennis was born June 30, 1865, in Stafford Springs, son of Ebenezer Collins and Sophronia Malissa (Fuller) Dennis.

Ebenezer Collins Dennis, father of George Leroy Dennis, was born July 26,

1834, in Hardwick, Massachusetts, and died March 25, 1904, in Stafford Springs. His great-grandfather, Rev. Samuel Dennis, was born in Sutton, Massachusetts, and followed his vocation of preacher in Petersham, Barre, and Hardwick. He died in the latter town in 1784. He was the father of Adonijah Dennis, born in 1759 in Sutton, died September 30, 1844, in Hardwick. He was a soldier of the Revolutionary War and took part in the battle of Stillwater, and was present at the crossing of the Delaware. He received a pension for his services. In 1780 he married, at Sutton, Eunice Sibley, born in 1762, died September 30, 1844, a native of North Salem, Massachusetts. Their son, Adonijah Dennis, Jr., born October 4, 1803, in Hardwick, died there, March 24, 1881. He was considered a prosperous man in his day, and was several times honored with positions of trust and responsibility. He married, September 11, 1827, Julia Ann, daughter of Ebenezer Collins, and she died in 1858 at the age of fifty-one years. They were the parents of Ebenezer Collins Dennis, father of George Leroy Dennis. As a boy Ebenezer attended the schools of his native town of Hardwick, and at the age of seventeen years was apprenticed to learn the trade of tanner. For a year he was located in Worcester, Massachusetts, coming in 1860 to Stafford Springs, Connecticut. In company with Sylvester Preston, he leased a mill in the latter town and under the firm name of Preston & Dennis engaged in manufacturing leather for the government, to be used in saddles and cavalry material. In 1870 he purchased the interests of his partner and converted the mill into a grist mill. As a side issue he also conducted a store, and sold grain and feed and articles necessary to the farmers in tilling their farms. Mr. Dennis was one of the most repre-

sentative men of his day. He was prominently and actively identified with many of the leading interests. A Republican in political principle, he cast his vote for Abraham Lincoln in 1860. He was State Senator from 1881 to 1885; in 1870 was one of the committee to purchase grounds for the Agricultural Society, which in 1888 became a stock company and he served as its president; was a director of the Rockville National Bank; a corporator of the Stafford National Bank; was vice-president of this bank, and in 1901 became its president, holding office until his death. He married, April 6, 1861, Sophronia Malissa, daughter of John and Oliva (Preston) Fuller, and a direct descendant in the seventh generation of Robert Fuller, who was early in Dedham, Massachusetts.

George Leroy Dennis, their son, is more particularly the subject of this sketch. Until he was fifteen years of age, he attended his native town schools, and then went to work in his father's mill. Four years later he entered the Eastman Business College, at Poughkeepsie, New York, where he pursued a commercial course of study, on the completion of which he became associated with his father in business. Upon attaining his majority, young Dennis had a strong inclination for travelling and started for the Northwest on a hunting trip. The three succeeding years were nothing more or less than a continual series of new and exciting experiences, experiences that could be gained in no other way, and which will be pleasant recollections to the possessor for many years, as well as valuable knowledge. Mr. Dennis is well acquainted with the pioneer days in the West, and many and varied are the interesting tales he can tell from his memory's store. Having satisfied his wanderlust, Mr. Dennis returned East and again entered business

with his father. During the last ten or twelve years of the latter's life, he assumed entire charge of affairs, continuing to the present time.

Mr. Dennis is a director of the First National Bank of Stafford Springs; a trustee of the Savings Bank; a member of the finance board of the Cyril and Julia Johnson Memorial Hospital, also a trustee of this institution.

He is a Republican in politics, but not a politician. He performs his just share as a citizen, and is not a seeker for public office. Fraternally, he is a member of Ionic Lodge, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons; St. John's Lodge, No. 4, of Hartford; Washington Commandery, No. 1, Knights Templar; Sphinx Temple, Nobles of the Mystic Shrine.

Mr. Dennis married (first) November 7, 1895, Sally E. Wenberg, of Willington, Connecticut, and he married (second) Grace McCluskey, of Brooklyn, Maine.

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**ENO, Richard Bacon,**

**Agriculturist, State Legislator.**

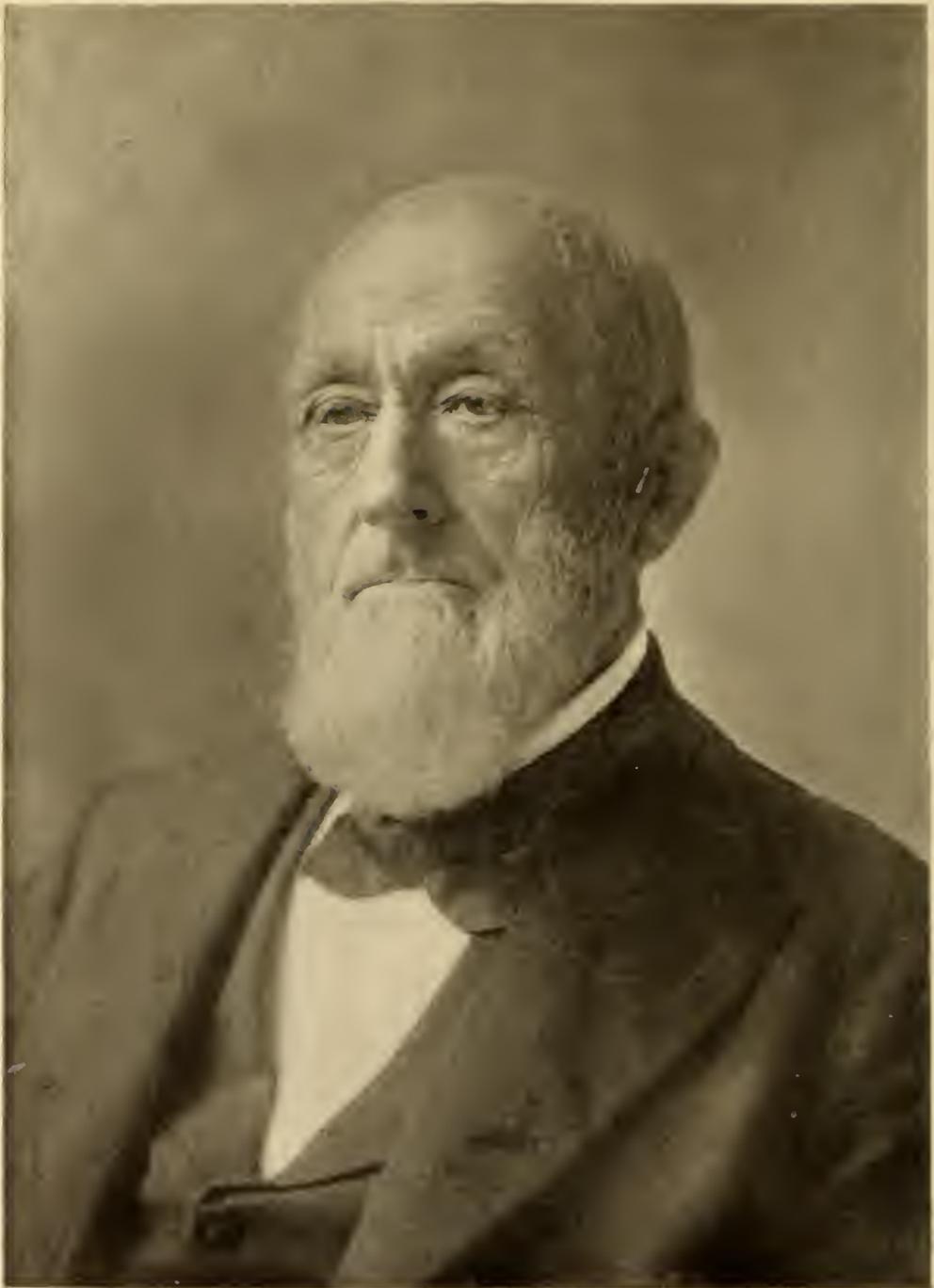
In the town of Simsbury one sees many residences in grounds which are set with all the rare and beautiful horticultural specimens which can be coaxed to thrive in this climate, and now and then an ancestral home and garden. A number of these places are new. But here and there are houses which show the benignity of serene old age. These houses are homes in the noblest sense of the word, cherished and protected from decay. They stand in grounds whose very trees and gardens tell silent tales of long generations of prosperous manhood. Such a home is the residence of Richard Bacon Eno, which was built in 1717, by the Phelps family, his ancestors, and occupied by the Phelps, Bacon and Eno families from the first purchase.



Richard B. Eno







Chauncey E. Eno

The name of Eno is said to be of French origin by some authorities, although the name had long been established in England before the settlement of the American colonies. Some members of the family have added an "s," but in these cases the letter is silent as in French usage.

(I) James Eno, the progenitor of this line in America, came from England in 1648, and settled in Windsor. Later he owned lands at Massaco (now Simsbury). He was granted a strip of land "in the Palizado" to build a barber shop. In those days barbers were also surgeons, and were especially trained in England. He married, August 18, 1648, Hannah Bidwell, who was born October 22, 1634, and died October 7, 1657.

(II) James (2) Eno, son of James (1) Eno, was born October 30, 1651, at Windsor. He was a soldier in King Philip's War, and participated in the Swamp Fight. He died July 16, 1714. He married, December 26, 1678, Abigail Bissell, who was born July 6, 1661, and died April 19, 1728, daughter of Samuel and Abigail (Holcomb) Bissell.

(III) David Eno, son of James (2) Eno, was born August 12, 1702, in Simsbury, and died in June, 1745, in the Cape Breton campaign. He married, October 20, 1723, Mary Gillett, born February 29, 1702, died November 23, 1760, in Simsbury, daughter of Nathan and Rebecca (Owen) Gillett, and granddaughter of Nathan Gillett, who was in Dorchester, in 1634, and in Windsor, in 1635.

(IV) Captain Jonathan Eno, son of David Eno, was born in 1739, lived in Simsbury, and died December 5, 1813. He owned the covenant, April 14, 1768. He married, January 17, 1764, Mary Hart, born December 28, 1744, in Berlin, died October 8, 1834, daughter of Elijah and Abigail (Goodrich) Hart, of New Britain.

(V) Chauncey Eno, son of Captain

Jonathan Eno, was born December 19, 1782, and died January 13, 1845. He was a farmer in Simsbury all his life, a deacon in the church, and a prominent citizen. He was a representative in the General Assembly in 1828, and a justice of the peace in Simsbury, in 1834. He married, November 4, 1807, Amarilla Case, who was born February 12, 1789, and died August 22, 1860, daughter of Fithen and Amarilla (Humphrey) Case. They had five children: Elizur Hart, Cordelia, Chauncey Evelyn, of further mention; Jeanette, and Josiah. Revolutionary soldiers stopped at their house, General Washington taking dinner at their table. This was the house which Jonathan Eno purchased in 1774, and which is now occupied by Chauncey Eno.

(VI) Chauncey Evelyn Eno, son of Chauncey and Amarilla (Case) Eno, was born December 27, 1815, and died February 14, 1902. He was given the advantages of a good education. After attending the schools of his native town, he studied at Amherst, Massachusetts. He followed farming in Hop Meadow, in the town of Simsbury, until 1878, when he removed to the Bacon homestead, a view of which appears in this work. Mr. Eno was first a Whig in politics, then a Republican when the old party was merged with the new. He was noted for his loyalty to the party, and always served its interests in any possible way, but was not a seeker for political preferment. Nevertheless he was persuaded to represent Simsbury in the General Assembly for one term, during which time he worked not only for the good of the party, but for the welfare of his constituents as well. He was assessor of the town, and deputy sheriff of Hartford county, and always held the confidence and esteem of his fellow citizens. A man of the highest honor, an exemplary member of the Con-

gregational church, he was sincere and broad-minded in his religious beliefs. Chauncey Evelyn Eno married Maria Bacon, and they were the parents of two children: Richard Bacon, of whom further, and Mary C., who is vice-regent of the Abigail Phelps Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, of Connecticut. Mrs. Eno survives her husband and lives on the homestead with her son and daughter, and with her ancestral heritage is keenly alive to the momentous questions of the present day. She was born December 14, 1825, the youngest daughter of Richard Bacon, and a descendant of Nathaniel Bacon, the progenitor.

(VII) Richard Bacon Eno, only son of Chauncey Evelyn and Maria (Bacon) Eno, was born April 4, 1860. He was educated in the public schools of Simsbury and the Hartford Public High School. Following this, Mr. Eno pursued a course at the Hannum Business College of Hartford. He preferred the life of the open to that offered by any city opportunity. A man of progressive ideas and the force of character to put them into execution, the two hundred acres of the homestead have responded to his management, and the farm is one of the finest in that locality and the home of about fifty fine Jersey cattle. Mr. Eno is an excellent judge of stock, and keenly interested in raising the standard of dairy product by continual improvement of the herds. In addition to the farming operations Mr. Eno does a retail business in grain. Up-to-date in his methods, he manages his various interests, putting his strong and aggressive personality into the business in a way to obtain best results. Mr. Eno does not confine his activities to those lines which wholly benefit him, but takes an active interest in the institutions and public life of the town. For nine years he served as assessor, and is a director of the

Simsbury Bank and Trust Company, and a member of the school board. A Republican in politics, he served in the State Legislature in 1913 and 1917, and was house chairman of the railroad committee both terms. Mr. Eno is a charter member of the Sons of the American Revolution, securing his membership through the Bacon lines. Men appreciate him for his sterling qualities, inherited from his public-spirited ancestors, and in religious faith he is a Congregationalist, his family adhering to that denomination from the days of Bishop Brewster down to the present.

(The Bacon Line).

Bacon is a place name, derived from the ancient seigniory in Normandy, whence the ancestors removed to England. The great Suffolk family of Bacon was founded by one Grainuld or Grimaldus, a relative of the great Norman chieftan, William, who came to England at the time of the Conquest and settled near Holt in Suffolk. His great-grandsons took the place name of Bacon for a surname. The name is still in use in the North of France. In 1082 William Bacon endowed the abbey of Holy Trinity at Caon. The Battle Rolls of England in the eleventh century and the Hundred Rolls in the thirteenth century bear the name with occasional variations in spelling, such as Bacun and Bachun, and again as Beacon. Descendants of the family were very early in Virginia. The original site of the family was near Ipswich, in Suffolk, but prominent representatives have been found in Durham, Hampshire, Norfolk, Somerset, and Yorkshire.

(I) William Bacon, born about 1608, lived in the Borough of Stretton, County of Rutland, England, and had a numerous family.

(II) Nathaniel Bacon, son of William Bacon, born about 1630, came to New



THE ENO HOME,

Built in 1717, by the Phelps family, and occupied by the Phelps, Bacon and Eno families for many generations.



England when he was about nineteen years old, and settled first with his Uncle Andrew, a deacon, at Hartford, Connecticut. In the fall of 1650 he joined the company who founded Mattabeseek (Middletown), Connecticut, was afterwards a leading and influential man, a large landholder in that town. By the will of his Uncle Andrew, he received considerable property. He married Anne, daughter of Thomas Miller, Sr., who came from Rowley, Massachusetts, and settled in Middletown. She died July 6, 1680.

(III) Nathaniel (2) Bacon, son of Nathaniel (1) Bacon, was born in 1659, and his name was later changed to Thomas Bacon. He married and was the father of Zaccheus, of whom further.

(IV) Zaccheus Bacon, son of Nathaniel (2) Bacon, married and was the father of Richard, of whom further.

(V) Richard Bacon, son of Zaccheus Bacon, served in the Revolutionary War, and his commission as sergeant (now in possession of Mr. Eno) was signed at the garrison of West Point, January 1, 1783, by Colonel Samuel B. Webb, of the Third Connecticut Regiment, and his discharge, signed by George Washington, is now in the possession of the Bacon family. Richard Bacon married Anna Fosdick, who was born in Wethersfield in 1761, and died in Dayton, Ohio. Anna Fosdick was a granddaughter of Captain Samuel Fosdick, who married Mercy Pickett, daughter of John and Ruth (Brewster) Pickett. Her father was Ebenezer Fosdick. Through the maternal line of Mercy (Pickett) Fosdick the family traces to Elder William Brewster.

(VI) Richard (2) Bacon, son of Richard (1) and Anna (Fosdick) Bacon, was born October 11, 1785, in Wethersfield, Connecticut. Richard Bacon spent his entire life on the farm where he settled. He was prominent in many ways and served as State Senator from the old

Third Senatorial District. The first safety fuse was brought from Europe by Mr. Bacon, and the first factory for the manufacture of fuses was located on his farm, where his scales now stand. This factory was later located in the village of Weatogue, and the remains of the dam are still standing. The firm name was originally Bacon, Bickford & Company, which continued until it became Toy, Bickford & Company, and is now the Ensign-Bickford Company. In religious faith Mr. Bacon was a Congregationalist. He married, in Simsbury, January 12, 1813, Laura Griswold Humphrey, daughter of Jonathan and Lydia Griswold (Phelps) Humphrey. They were the parents of the following children: Richard, Harriett, Laura, Elizabeth, Moses, Charles, who married Anna Putnam, a granddaughter of General Israel Putnam; Maria, the youngest daughter of the family, became the wife of Chauncey Evelyn Eno, as above noted.

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**ENO, Elizur Hart,**

**State Legislator.**

Within the boundaries of every State there are landmarks, homes, personalities, which have become so familiar and so deeply revered that they seem an integral part of the Commonwealth. They belong to one locality, yet they bear ethical relationship to all the State. Of such interest and significance is the name and family of Eno to Simsbury and to Connecticut. The long line of pioneer ancestors with their sturdy qualities are a sacred memory to the present generation of the family. None the less does their history mean inspiration and challenge to all those who enjoy the privileges and protection of the State of which, with their contemporaries, they were the founders. It has truly been said that no man lives unto himself. Just as truly may it be said

that no man leaves to his sons alone the heritage of his honor. The deeds of our forefathers live to-day in the spirit which meets every duty of the hour patiently or valiantly, as that duty demands.

Elizur Hart Eno, son of Chauncey and Amarilla (Case) Eno, was born November 7, 1809, and died January 16, 1883. He married, May 24, 1848, Sarah Elizabeth, daughter of Harvey Tuller. When the clock industry was started in Connecticut, he went South and West, like many other citizens of the State, selling clocks. After his father's death he returned to the home farm and carried it on as long as he lived. He held an enviable position in the town, was highly respected by all who knew him, and well beloved by his many friends. He was a Republican in political faith, and served as selectman for years, and also represented the town in the State Legislature. He was a member of St. Mark's Lodge, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, of Simsbury. Elizur Hart and Sarah Elizabeth (Tuller) Eno were the parents of three children, of whom two grew to maturity: Chauncey Hart, of further mention; Frances, who married Peter Welch, of New York. The mother is still living, wonderfully preserved, in the hundredth year of her age. She knitted continuously for the soldiers of the American Expeditionary Forces overseas, and in the fall of 1918 completed a fine bedquilt for the hospital. She is still a member of the Congregational church, and keenly interested in the work of the societies with which, during the greater part of her long life, she has been actively associated.

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**ENO, Chauncey Hart,**

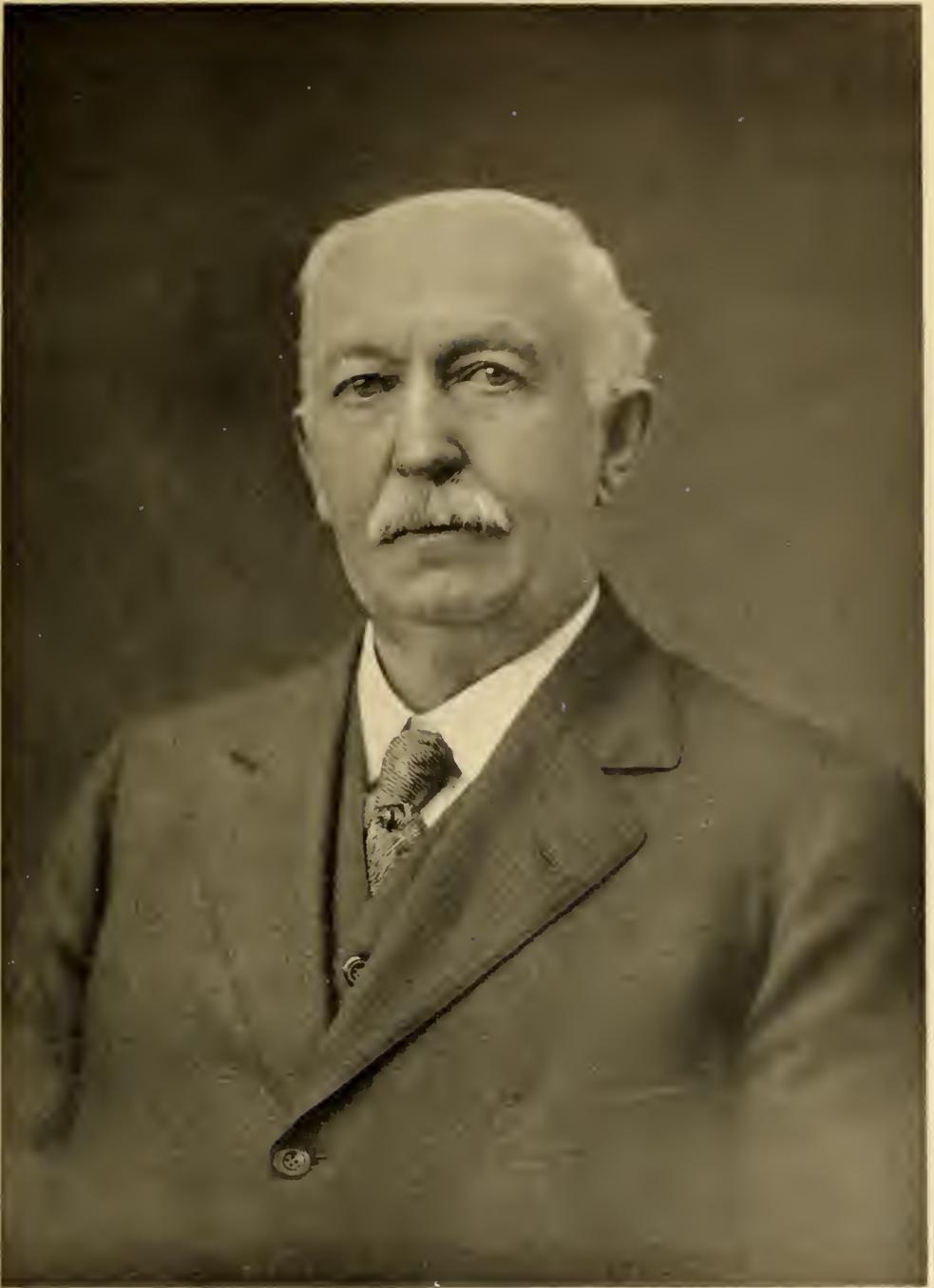
**Agriculturist, Public Official.**

One of the most public-spirited men of the town of Simsbury, Chauncey Hart

Eno, has enjoyed for many years the distinction due to a man of his character and abilities. Mr. Eno was born February 18, 1849, only son of Elizur Hart and Sarah E. (Tuller) Eno.

He was educated in the district schools of Simsbury and Wilbraham, Massachusetts, Academy, then took a special course in Bryant & Stratton's Business College at Trenton, New Jersey. Although thus well prepared for a business career, the life of the city held little attraction for him, and he felt that he could use his advantages and expend his energies in a thoroughly worth while manner in the town of his birth. He returned to the home farm and carried it on with the same policy at heart which had inspired the activities of his ancestors, the constant improvement and careful preservation of the old homestead which has become an honored landmark of the town of Simsbury. He continues to operate the farm and keeps a herd of dairy cows, at times milking as many as twenty-five.

Always interested in public affairs, Mr. Eno has served in numerous positions of public trust. He was for several years assessor in Simsbury, and later selectman. In 1890 he went into the internal revenue service under John I. Hutchinson. He remained with Mr. Hutchinson until John C. Bixby succeeded him as collector, and remained with Mr. Bixby until 1895. In 1897 he represented the town of Simsbury in the State Legislature, and served on the committee on corporations. In 1879 he served as messenger for the State House of Representatives. This, of course, was early in his public career. The following year he was defeated for the position after a spirited contest. He served as messenger for the Senate in the years 1881, 1882, 1884 and 1885. In 1904 Mr. Eno went back into the internal revenue service and continued there until



*L. N. Emv*



1914. Since that time he has been obliged to relinquish a large share of his public duties on account of ill health. He lives a retired life on the farm, but is much sought by his successors in public life for conferences regarding the issues which demand the best thought and broadest experience.

Mr. Eno married Martha, daughter of Lucius Goodrich, of Simsbury. Lucius Goodrich was a prominent farmer of Simsbury. In the Civil War he served as a provost marshal. He was high sheriff for years, and county commissioner for a long term. He was a member of the board when the present county building was erected. At one time he was a member of the State Legislature. He died in August, 1893. His wife was Martha (Ensign) Goodrich, sister of Ralph Ensign, a sketch of whose life appears elsewhere in this work. Their daughter, Martha, became Mrs. Chauncey Hart Eno. Mr. and Mrs. Eno are the parents of the following children: 1. Frank H., whose sketch follows. 2. Grace, wife of C. E. Cadwell, of Hartford. 3. Helen, wife of Dr. J. P. Carver, of Simsbury. 4. Jonathan E., whose sketch follows. 5. Abigail Goodrich, married Joseph T. Curtiss, of Simsbury; Mr. Curtiss died in 1912; two sons: Joseph T., Jr., and Austin Eno Curtiss.

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**ENO, Frank H.,**

**Merchant.**

A worthy representative of the Eno family, Frank H. Eno, of the firm of Rourke & Eno, of Hartford, Connecticut, has imbibed many of the worthy characteristics of his ancestors. Mr. Eno was born in Simsbury, April 18, 1871, son of Chauncey Hart and Martha (Goodrich) Eno.

His education was received in the grammar schools of that town, and the

Hartford High School, from which he was graduated in 1889. In 1890 he entered the employ of E. Tucker's Sons, and remained with them until 1901 as a salesman on the road. From there he went to D. S. Walton & Company of New York City. He acted as their New England representative, remaining with them until January 1, 1912. On October 23, 1911, he formed a partnership with William H. Rourke. The new firm took over the business of E. Tucker's Sons, one of the largest of its kind in Southern New England. The business was conducted under the old name until October, 1917. Then the firm felt assured of the permanence of the present arrangement, and adopted the name of Rourke-Eno Paper Company. They do an important business throughout the State, and in Southern Massachusetts. Their business is largely wholesale, but they also meet the requirements of a select retail trade. Mr. Eno is a member of St. Mark's Lodge, Ancient, Free and Accepted Masons, of Simsbury, of which he is past master, and is a member of the Connecticut Past Masters' Association. He is a member of Columbia Chapter, Royal Arch Masons; Lee Council, Royal and Select Masters, both of Collinsville. He is past patron of Hesper Chapter, Order of the Eastern Star, and is past grand patron of the Grand Chapter of the Eastern Star of Connecticut.

Mr. Eno married Pearl A., daughter of John and Mary Collins, of Plantsville, Connecticut, and they are the parents of three children: Louise Goodrich, Dardhea Elizabeth, Frank H., Jr., who died in 1913, at the age of seven years. The family are members of the Fourth Congregational Church of Hartford, and Mr. Eno is a trustee and chairman of the house committee of the church.

Personally Mr. Eno is optimistic, progressive and full of enthusiasm in both

his work and his recreations. Cordial and friendly in his relations with his business associates as well as in social life, he is esteemed alike for the strength of character which makes him the man that he is and for the good fellowship that makes every man his friend.

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**ENO, Jonathan E.,**

**Active Man of Affairs.**

Jonathan E. Eno, son of Chauncey Hart and Martha (Goodrich) Eno, was born in Simsbury, July 9, 1878. He has been a resident of that town for many years, one of its prominent and useful citizens.

Mr. Eno attended the schools of Simsbury, and completed his education at Hartford. Early in life he engaged in agricultural pursuits, and is the second largest tobacco grower in Simsbury, having a number of acres under cloth. Mr. Eno inherits to a large degree that quality of public-spiritedness which has been characteristic of his family for many generations. Despite the demand his private business interests make upon his time, he is ever ready to assist in the forwarding of any movement for the public good. During the recent World War his activities have been many and varied. His military career had begun long before, however, at the outbreak of the Spanish-American War. Mr. Eno enlisted in 1898 as a member of Company K, First Regiment, Connecticut Volunteer Infantry, and for a time was stationed at Portland, Maine. Subsequently he was stationed at Camp Alger in Virginia, and was obliged to return home from there through illness from typhoid fever. He served to October 31 of that year. Mr. Eno enlisted in Company K, Connecticut National Guard, and on March 20, 1917, at the formation of the Connecticut State Guard, he was commissioned captain of this company, which

commission he held during the war. He performed signal and valuable service; was a member of the publicity committee of the State Council of Defense, arranged war rallies and secured speakers. By this means the people at home were brought to a keener realization of their individual part in the great struggle. This was arduous and painstaking work, and much credit is due to Mr. Eno for the thorough manner in which he arranged and carried out his plans. Mr. Eno was also active in his own town in war work, being a member of the Simsbury War Bill, and he also arranged and conducted all the rallies held in that town. He more than performed his share in upholding the name of Eno and the Eno family. It is to be naturally expected that a man of his caliber and temperament would be active in fraternal orders. He is a member of St. Mark's Lodge, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, and has the distinction of being the youngest master of that lodge; is a member of Columbia Chapter, Royal Arch Masons; Lee Council, Royal and Select Masters; and of Hester Chapter, Order of Eastern Star. In politics he is a Republican.

Mr. Eno married Georgia Fancher, and they are the parents of Chauncey Hart, 2d, Francis C., Ralph S., and Jonathan E., Jr. With his family Mr. Eno is an attendant of the Congregational church of Simsbury.

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**STICKLE, Frederick William,**

**Inventor and Manufacturer.**

The story of iron and steel is a story of marvels. Perhaps there is less romance connected with this industry than with many others, but some of the best minds of the world have been devoted to the development of the industry and the perfection of its products. No one substance,



*J. W. Stickler*



perhaps, is applied to so wide a variety of uses. Iron is older than history; still every year the inventive genius of some man applies it to new purposes, or perfects some appliance in which it is used. It must be acknowledged, however, that the man who gives the world a new invention in these days is a man deserving great honor. It is comparatively only a few years ago that Frederick William Stickle placed his name on this roll of honor.

(I) The native home of the Stickle family is Hillsdale, Columbia county, New York, Mr. Stickle's grandfather, William P. Stickle, having been born there. He was a prominent farmer of that section, and a dealer in cattle; he served as town supervisor in 1855, and always took an active part in town affairs. He married Catherine Sharts.

(II) Grosvenor F. Stickle, son of William P. and Catherine (Sharts) Stickle, was born in Hillsdale, February 12, 1831. He was reared on the homestead farm, and spent his youth and early manhood there, cultivating the farm until 1877. Then he went to South Shaftsbury, Vermont, where he became shipping clerk in the works of the Eagle Square Company. He continued in that position until his death, August 1, 1900. He married Mary Elizabeth, daughter of William T. Palmer, a merchant of Hillsdale. There were three children: Theodore P., Frederick William, and Mary, who married Jeremiah Fredenburg, of Ghent, New York, and has two children, Harry and Paul. Mrs. Stickle was a member of the Baptist church, a woman of splendid personality and genius, from whom Mr. Stickle probably inherited his mechanical tendencies.

(III) Theodore P. Stickle, eldest son of Grosvenor F. and Mary Elizabeth (Palmer) Stickle, was born September 24,

1859, and reared on the home farm in Hillsdale, New York. He went to Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania, where he was clerk in a hat store. He continued there for two years, then in 1885 went to Craryville, New York, where he was in the employ of H. J. Best, a hay and straw dealer, until 1902. From that time until 1907 he held various positions with the Borden Milk Company, then entered the employ of the Capitol Foundry Company of Hartford. He married Emma H. Phillips, and has two children, William P. and Lulu Emma.

(III) Frederick William Stickle, second son of Grosvenor F. and Mary Elizabeth (Palmer) Stickle, was born in Hillsdale, New York, September 14, 1861. His educational opportunities were limited to those offered by the district schools of his native town. After leaving school he learned the trade of iron moulder. When his apprenticeship was completed he went to Hoosick Falls, and entered the employ of The Walter A. Wood Mower and Reaper Works. This was seasonal work and left much time to be filled in. He worked here five seasons, improving the intervals with constant study and work as he was able to obtain it, both along the lines of his chosen trade. This took him to various places, and gave him a breadth of view and variety of experience which he found of value later. In 1886 he went to Bridgeport, Connecticut, and followed his trade as a journeyman until about 1890. He then went to Worcester, Massachusetts, where he worked in the foundry of Caleb Colvin about two years. Then he became foreman in the William Allen's Sons Boiler Works. After a year there he went to work for the Old Junction Foundry in Worcester. There he filled successively the positions of foreman, the more important one of superintendent, and finally general manager.

In 1897 Mr. Sickle went to Detroit as manager of the Leland Faulkner Manufacturing Company's Foundry. It was while he was working there that he made the first automobile gas engine cylinder known to be made in this country (there is a question between this and the Duryea of Redding, Pennsylvania), this being the old one cylinder Oldsmobile engine. In 1891 he left Detroit and went to Boston, where he planned and built for the B. S. Sturtevant & Company their new foundry plant at Reidville, Massachusetts, all of its equipment being especially designed by him. There his genius entered into the work of construction and his wide experience gave him the capability of completing and fitting out the buildings, until it now stands one of the best equipped plants in the country. After the completion of this work, he was called to Waterbury, Connecticut, to engage in the building of the Manufacturers' Foundry Company plant in that city. Here was started a business specializing in the automobile cylinder castings. Up to this time practically all the automobile engine castings used by American automobile manufacturers had been made in France. This concern succeeded in supplying all the needs of the American automobile builders, the business keeping pace with the phenomenal growth of the demand. In this work Mr. Sickle continued, throwing into the successful development of the business all the power of his splendid administrative ability, as well as the inventive genius which first gave him front rank in the army of American inventors. He remained there until October 27, 1905, when he incorporated the Capitol Foundry Company of Hartford, of which he was the founder, and he became president and general manager, with Frank H. Wilnot, secretary and treasurer. Together with Noyes Wilnot these gentle-

men comprise the board of directors of the concern.

The Capitol Foundry Company, built on a foundation of practical experience and excellence of product, has come to be one of the important manufacturing concerns of the city of Hartford, indeed, of the State. The making of the first casting, of which event this business is the outgrowth, grew out of an order to cast, en block, a six cylinder marine engine. This was believed to be the first internal combustion engine cast, en block, in America; also, the first six cylinder gasoline engine made here, or perhaps, anywhere. That was in 1899, a long distance back in the development of automobile motors, but only a twinkling of time since man first discovered that heat would reduce iron ore to a useful metal. The first casting was perfect, but the engine did not prove a success owing to the large size bore which generated so much heat that the expansion of the metal could not be controlled. Shortly after this came the old single cylinder Cadillac, and from that time on the casting of gasoline engine cylinders became a regular thing at that plant, and Mr. Stickle began to receive the recognition he deserved as a pioneer in that line. His services as an expert were often sought when new types of engines were being brought out. Mr. Stickle is the inventor of a process of making Vanadium cast iron, especially adapted to the making of cylinders and other castings which require fine abrasive qualities, which has not yet been duplicated.

Mr. Stickle's company confines its efforts to producing only work of the most exacting and precise nature. They ship castings all over the United States, and they have developed this business from the small beginning in 1905 without a salesman or a line of advertising. The

business gives employment to eighty men on the average. Mr. Stickle and his partner have a thorough knowledge of the scientific side of their business, as well as every practical detail of the work. Conscientious care is exercised that no least important detail is slighted, and that only the highest standards of workmanship and material shall be represented in each individual casting. With their splendid executive ability and good business judgment they unite strict adherence to straightforward dealings, whether with employees or customers. They meet all with unflinching courtesy, yet stand firmly for the right.

Mr. Stickle is treasurer and director of the Shekomeo Oil Company, and vice-president and director of the Hartford Battery Manufacturing Company. He has been a member of the Putnam Phalanx for ten years; a thirty-second degree Mason, being a member of St. John's Lodge, No. 4, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons; Pythagoras Chapter, Royal Arch Masons; Walcot Council, Royal and Select Masters; Washington Commandery, Knights Templar; Connecticut Consistory, Sublime Princes of the Royal Secret; Sphinx Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine; member of Hartford Chapter, Order of the Eastern Star; and past grand patron of the Grand Chapter, Order of the Eastern Star, of Connecticut. He is also a member of Connecticut Lodge, Independent Order of Odd Fellows; the Hartford Club; the Manufacturers' Association, national, State and county; the Hartford County Employers' Association; the Hartford Chamber of Commerce, and is president of the Connecticut Foundrymen's Association. Mr. Stickle is a Republican and proud of it.

Mr. Stickle married, June 27, 1887, at Bridgeport, Hattie May, daughter of Charles H. Frear, of Bridgeport. Her

mother, before marriage, was Mary McEwen, and Mary McEwen's mother was a sister of Hayden Higley. The Higley family was one of the oldest and most prominent families in the town of Simsbury, Connecticut, mention being made as early as 1698 of the choice of John Higley, then prominent in public affairs, for the first militia captain, an office of great honor in those days. His descendants are connected with the best New England families, and a section of the town of Simsbury, near Tariffville, was for a long time called Higleyville, in his honor. Mrs. Stickle has followed the tendencies of her ancestors; is a public-spirited woman, active in social work; is president of the Rebekah State Assembly, and an officer in the Grand Chapter, Order of the Eastern Star. Though not the mother of any children, Mrs. Stickle brought up a family of four girls, left orphans by the death of their mother, Mrs. Stickle's sister. All are now grown to maturity, one of the children, Viola, was adopted. She married A. Raymond Waterman, superintendent of the Capitol Foundry, and they are the parents of a son, Frederick Raymond Waterman, and reside in the town of West Hartford. Mr. and Mrs. Stickle have found their recreation and pleasure together in the fraternal circles in which they are both deeply interested.

A story like that of Mr. Stickle's life, which is given here in the merest outline, is one that should be read by every youth of our Nation. Honest endeavor, persistent progress, always with the goal in view, these are the prime factors of success, and when inventive genius is added, together with the courage to attempt big things, success is assured. Such men are the very foundation on which our national prosperity stands. Mr. Stickle is one of those rare men who have achieved real distinction in his line without having re-

ceived the training and half-instinctive technical knowledge of the business from a line of ancestry following the same kind of work.

**WILMOT, Francis Henry,**

**Manufacturer.**

The city needs men of integrity in its municipal government; it needs men of character and refinement in its social life; it needs alert, energetic men in its business life. But in each of the city's many industries the men at the head must possess all these qualities. Every manufacturing plant is a small municipality in itself. The men in authority must not only be "all things to all men," they must make every word and action count for the progress and stability of the industry. Francis Henry Wilmot, secretary and treasurer of the Capitol Foundry Company, is a man who fulfills the requirements of his position with a broad executive ability and sterling uprightness of character, which command the respect of both customer and employee.

The name of Wilmot has long been a name of prominence. The surnames descended from the Christian names, William and John, are numerous. One of these is Wilnot, in its English form; the French form being Guillemot. The name John Wylemot appears in Writs of Parliament, record of the name being found as early as 1434, in which year John Willimote was sworn in to sell good beer.

Benjamin Wilmot, the progenitor of the name in this country, was born in England, and came to America, settling in New Haven, Connecticut, in the early days of that colony. He took the oath of fidelity on May 2, 1648. He died August 18, 1669, "aged about four score," and his wife died October 7, 1668. There is record of William Wilmot, son of Benjamin

Wilmot, being in New Haven as early as 1641. He took the oath of fidelity, May 22, 1654. He married, October 14, 1658, Sarah, daughter of John and Tabitha Thomas. He died in 1689, and his wife died December 28, 1711, aged seventy-two. Their son, John Wilmot, was born January 20, 1667. He married Sarah, daughter of John and Sarah (Smith) Clark. Valentine Wilmot, son of John Wilmot, was born December 14, 1713, and lived in Woodbridge, Connecticut. He married Rachel, daughter of Isaac and Abigail (Cooper) Johnson. Valentine (2) Wilmot was baptized September 30, 1753, and died in 1828. He lived in Milford, Connecticut, and the Christian name of his wife was Martha. Their son, John Wilmot, was born in 1779 in Milford, now Bethany, Connecticut, and died there in 1837. He married Asenath, daughter of Andrew and Annie Clark. She was born April 29, 1789. Her father was a farmer, and died about 1834, aged ninety-eight. He distinguished himself for gallantry in the Revolution, beginning his service at the time of the Lexington Alarm under Lieutenant-Colonel Thomas Seymour, then later was in Major Skinner's troop of light horse.

Noyes S. Wilmot, son of John Wilmot just mentioned, was born September 16, 1830, in that part of the town of Naugatuck which was then a part of Waterbury, and died in Naugatuck, February 23, 1918. After attending school in Waterbury and Naugatuck, he spent one year on a farm, then went to New Haven to learn the trade of iron moulder. He remained there for five or six years, and during that time completed his education by studying in evening school. Then he entered the employ of the Naugatuck Iron and Malleable Company, where he remained for thirty-five years, first in a subordinate position, but later as super-

intendent, which position he held for twenty-one years. He served in the Civil War with the Twenty-third Connecticut Volunteer Infantry. For some years previous to his death he was a member of Isabel Post, Grand Army of the Republic, of Naugatuck. He was also a member of the Shepards Lodge, No. 78, Free and Accepted Masons, of Naugatuck; the Allerton Chapter and Waterbury Council. He was an officer in the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and belonged to the Rebekahs, the Order of the Eastern Star, and the Red Men. He was a Republican in his political convictions, and a member of the Congregational church. He married Mary A. Breneizer, born July 28, 1839, in Reading, Pennsylvania, died June 7, 1903, daughter of Benneville and Lavina (Drinkle) Breneizer.

Francis Henry Wilmot, son of Noyes S. and Mary A. (Breneizer) Wilmot, was born in that part of Naugatuck known as Straightsville, on June 17, 1865. He received his education at the public schools of Naugatuck, and the Williston Seminary, at Easthampton, Massachusetts, completing his studies at the Yale Business College. He was then only sixteen, and his father intended that he should learn every detail of the manufacture of iron. To this end he went into the foundry of his father, and began shoveling sand. This looked like rough work for a lad with a good education, but the wisdom of it was proved by his later success. He learned successively the trades of core-making, iron moulding, melting and annealing. He was interested in the work, and faithfully gave close attention to all details, and when it became necessary for his father to go to Bridgeport and assume the management of the branch of the business located there, the young man was able to take charge in

Naugatuck, as superintendent. Later, when his father had placed the Bridgeport plant in successful operation, the son was sent to take charge there. That was on July 12, 1886. The business in Bridgeport was conducted under the name of the Bridgeport Malleable Iron Company. Mr. Wilmot remained in that position until April, 1899, when he went to Wilnington, to become superintendent of an iron foundry there. He remained but a short time, and then returned to his native State and located in Waterbury, where he engaged in the retail cigar business for two years. Here the lure of the land appealed to him, and he bought a farm, going into the country to live over again the life of his boyhood on the hundred acre farm of his father. This training he had not forgotten, and he continued successfully until 1905.

When the Capitol Foundry Company was organized that same year, Mr. Wilmot became its secretary and has held that position ever since, the duties of treasurer having been added in 1913. This company is known to the trade over a large territory; in fact, their castings are shipped all over the country. In this business Mr. Wilmot is associated with Frederick William Stickle, a sketch of whose life precedes this. They have worked together, side by side, since the formation of the company, with a unity of purpose and ideals which have built the foundation of lasting success. When it is considered that the business has been carried on since the start without a salesman or a line of advertising, it is clearly understood that its remarkable growth and development have been due to the merit of the work turned out and the business capacity and honorable dealings of the firm. This business has become one of the important industries of Hartford. Mr. Wilmot is a member of Shepard Lodge,

No. 78, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons; Washington Commandery, No. 1, Knights Templar; the Connecticut Consistory; Sphinx Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine; and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows.

Mr. Wilmot married Anna Laura, daughter of Rudolf Houck, of Coopers-town, New York, and they are the parents of four children: Frank, who married Mary Murphy, and has one child, Anna; Mildred, who married Herman Fetch; Charles; Eleanor.

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**HORTON, Sidney Ellsworth,**

**Inventor, Manufacturer.**

When the men of the first New England settlements cut trees from the virgin forest, and hewed the logs into lumber with which to build houses for those whom they had brought with them into the new country, they little thought to what magnificent proportions their hard wrought beginnings would grow. With rude, hastily made contrivances they sought to lighten their labor, not because they hoped to gain leisure thereby, but because the days were not long enough to allow time for even the most urgent necessities. Generation by generation the knowledge gained through experience made the necessary work less arduous, and the inbred ingenuity, and the readily acquired skill of hand used this accumulated knowledge to good purpose. The devices which one generation had found useful were made in greater numbers by the next. Thus industries were established, and thus in time we came to be a nation of inventors. Not the least of those men who bear the honorable name of inventor was Eli Horton, founder of the E. Horton & Son Company, chuck manufacturers, of Windsor Locks.

In the Anglo-Saxon language the word

Horton means an enclosure or garden of vegetables. It is derived from the words ort and tun, the former meaning to plant and the latter, enclosed. Thus the man who cared for an enclosed garden was called, when surnames came into general use, Horton, and his descendants used the name. This name has been known in England since the Conquest of Caesar. The coat-of-arms of the Horton family is as follows:

*Arms*—A stag's head, cabossed, silver, attired gold, and for distinction a canton ermine.

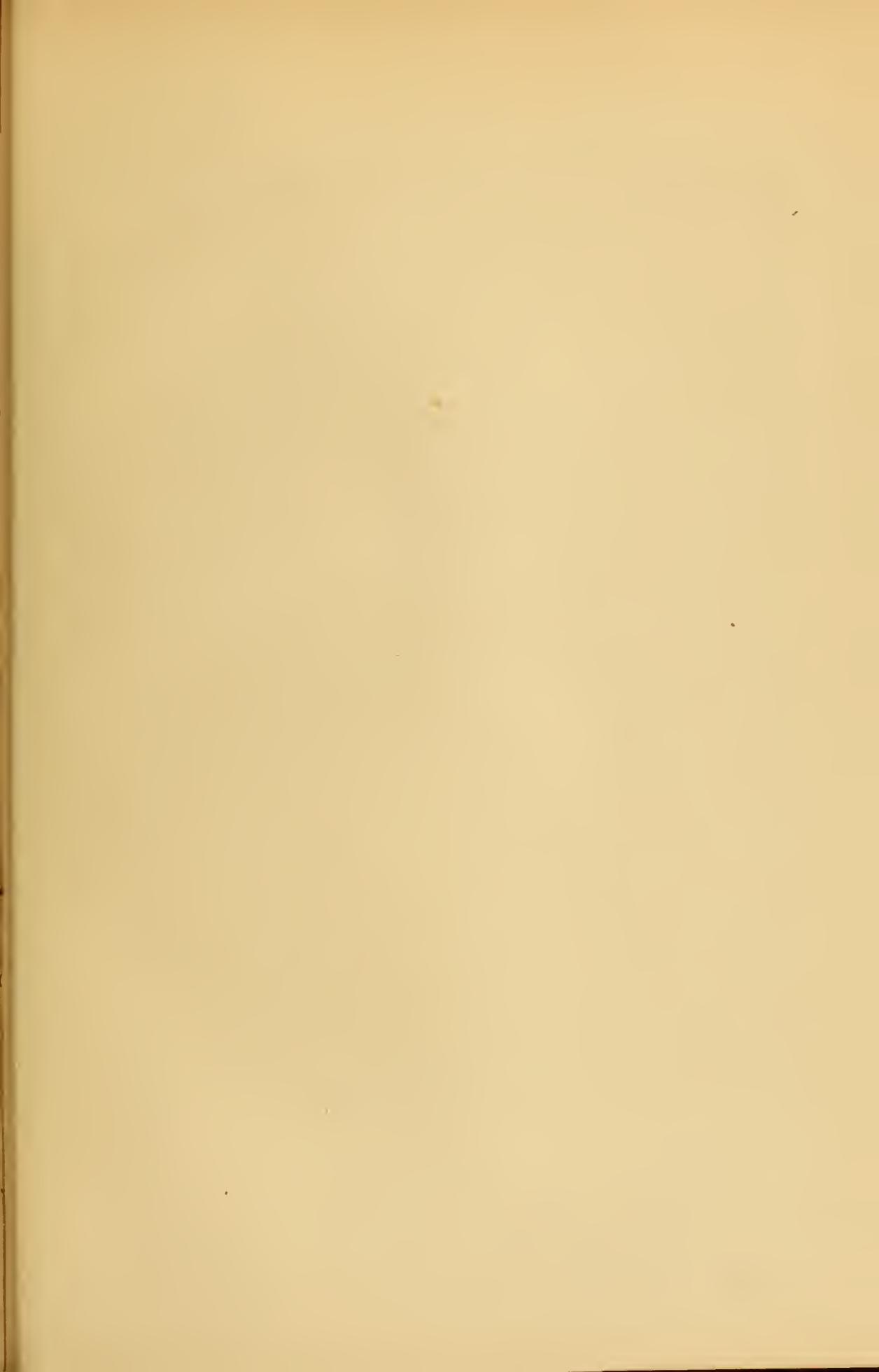
*Crest*—Out of the waves of the sea propre, a tilting spear erect, gold, enfield with a dolphin, silver, finned, gold and charged with a shell.

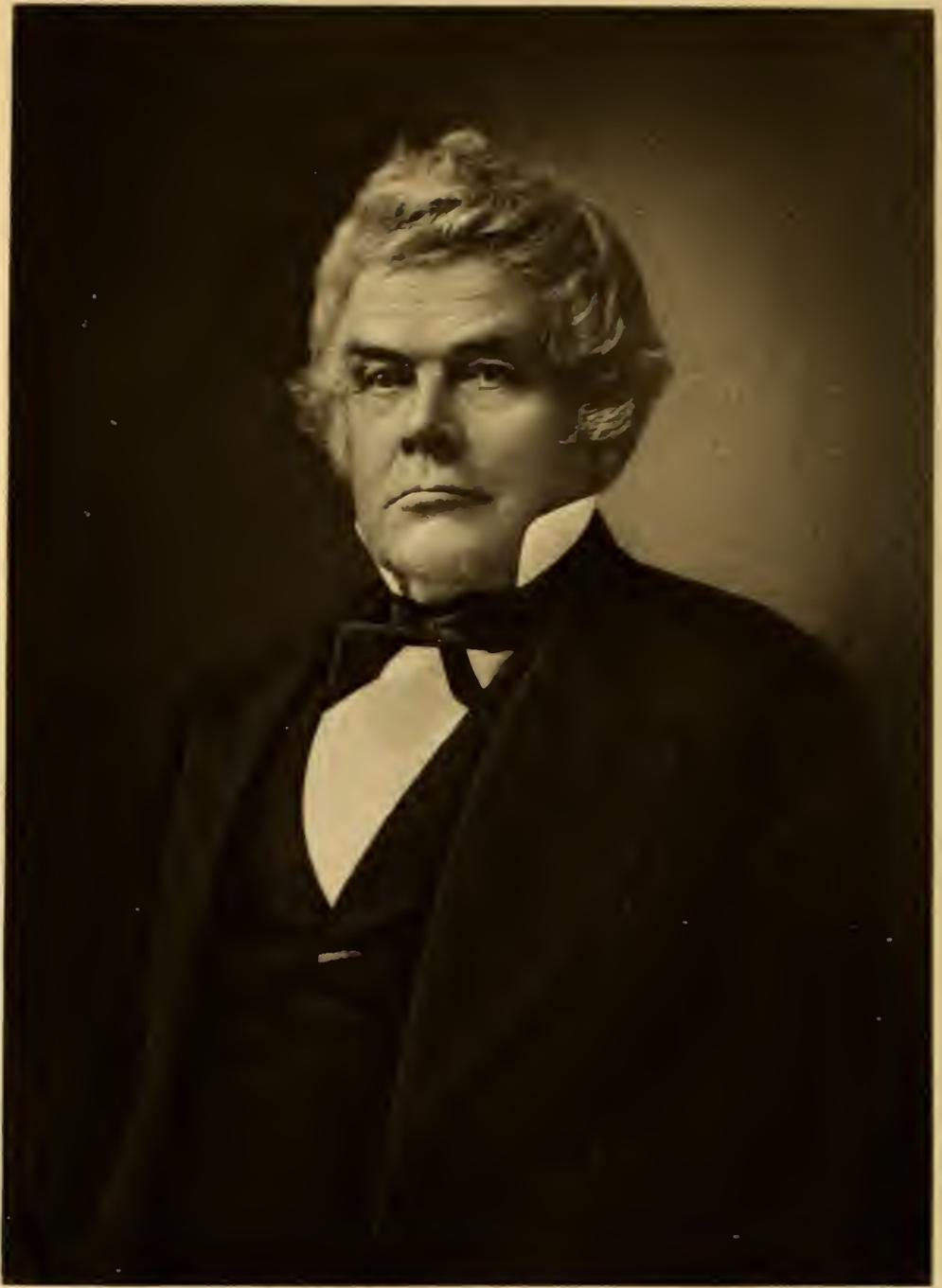
*Motto*—*Quod vult, valde vult.* (What he wills he wills cordially and without stint).

(I) The immigrant ancestor of this family in America was Barnabas Horton, who was born July 13, 1600, in Mousely, Leicestershire, England. He came to America in the ship "Swallow" in 1633, and landed at Hampton, Massachusetts, going to New Haven, Connecticut, and was there in 1640 with his wife and two children. He settled permanently on the east end of Long Island, now Southold, in October, 1640. His house in Southold was standing in 1875. He is described as large in stature and of a ruddy complexion.

(II) Jonathan Horton, son of Barnabas Horton, was born February 23, 1648, in Southold, Long Island. He married, about 1672, Bethia Wells, daughter of William Wells, Esq., who was one of the original settlers of Southold, about 1650. He lived with his father and inherited the homestead. He was captain of the first company of cavalry ever organized in Suffolk county. He died February 23, 1707, and his wife survived him until 1733.

(III) Deacon James Horton, son of Jonathan Horton, was born at "Old





*Eli Horton*

Castle" in Southold, in 1694. He married, in 1717, Anna Goldsmith, who was born in Southold, in 1698. He held office in the Southold Church from the age of twenty-one until his death. He was very highly respected by all who knew him. He died May 16, 1762, and his wife died March 8, 1783.

(IV) Rev. Ezra Horton, son of Deacon James Horton, was born December 25, 1733. He was graduated from Princeton College, New Jersey, in 1754. He studied for the ministry in Princeton, and Yale conferred upon him the degree of Master of Arts in 1772. He was ordained to the ministry, June 14, 1759, at Union, Connecticut. Until 1783 he was pastor of the Congregational church at Union. At his request he was dismissed, August 6, 1783, and he died at Union, January 13, 1789. He married, in 1757, in Hempstead, Long Island, Mary Hempstead, born in 1736, daughter of Robert Hempstead.

(V) Deacon Ezra (2) Horton, son of Rev. Ezra (1) Horton, was born in Union, Connecticut, April 12, 1761, and died May 31, 1848. He married, May 15, 1785, Olive May, daughter of Nehemiah and Anna (Lyon) May. Olive May was born about 1787, in Holland, Massachusetts.

(VI) Eli Horton, son of Deacon Ezra (2) Horton, was born at Union, Connecticut, May 6, 1803. He settled in Stafford, then removed to Windsor Locks. He received only a common school education, then learned the trade of machinist, being a natural mechanic and inventor. He removed to Rochester, New York, in the early forties, and established a small shop for the manufacture of machinery. After a few years he returned to Connecticut and located in Windsor Locks. Soon after that, in 1851, he invented and patented the first universal geared screw chuck. As with most enterprises this business was developed from

small beginnings. Among the numerous devices which are the product of his genius are a machine for making pins, and also a machine for seeding raisins, but the most important of his inventions is the chuck, which gives the firm its definite name. Eli Horton married Katharine E., daughter of Stoddard and Clarissa (Alden) Ellsworth, descendant of John Ellsworth, who was in Windsor, in 1616.

(VII) Stoddard Ellsworth Horton, son of Eli Horton, was born March 21, 1833, in Stafford Springs, Connecticut, and died January 24, 1873, in Windsor Locks. He attended the public schools of Stafford, and when the family removed to Rochester, New York, he completed his education at a private school, after which he became associated with his father in the manufacture of machinery. He returned with the family to Connecticut, and was with his father in the manufacture of chucks until the Civil War broke out. He answered the first call for volunteers and served as lieutenant of a company in the Twenty-fifth Regiment, Connecticut Volunteer Infantry. He participated in the battle of Bull Run with gallantry and distinction. He was a Republican in political affiliation, and served his town as selectman, but was not a politician. He was a public spirited citizen, interested in all vital questions of the day. He died prematurely, while his father was still actively engaged in manufacturing. He married, November 15, 1865, Frances E., daughter of John and Emma (Greenleaf) Chase. She was born in Rainbow, August 3, 1846.

(VIII) Sidney Ellsworth Horton, son of Stoddard Ellsworth Horton, and the present head of The E. Horton & Son Company, was born in Windsor Locks, Connecticut, October 28, 1869. He was

educated in the grammar school and Hartford High School, and was graduated from the Massachusetts Institute of Technology in 1890, with the degree of S. B., having completed the course in mechanical engineering. He then entered the employ of the Dwight Slate Machine Company of Hartford, for the benefit of broader experience, and then entered the plant of which he is now president. After several years of practical shop experience, he took up the sales and field engineering work of a Cleveland, Ohio, manufacturer of turret machines, and had charge of all their eastern territory. During the interval when Mr. Horton was absent from the chuck plant, the business was in charge of his uncle, Ezra Brewster Bailey, a sketch of whom appears elsewhere in this work. In 1912, Mr. Horton gave up the work of the Cleveland firm and took full charge of his present business. He brought to this business the same inventive talent and practical administrative ability which had made the early adventures a success in the hands of his grandfather, and which, but for his untimely death in the very prime of his manhood, his father would have added to the furtherance of the company's interests. The company now employs about two hundred hands on the average, and the products of the plant are sold to machine shops all over the United States and with a rapidly growing export trade. As the perpetuator of the business, Sidney E. Horton holds the friendship and confidence of those of his associates who have been many years connected with the firm. He upholds with the strictest fidelity the standards of business honor on which the success of the industry was founded. Mr. Horton is a member of Euclid Lodge, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, of Windsor Locks; Washington Commandery, Knights Templar; Sphinx Temple,

Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, of Hartford; and of the Connecticut executive committee of the Young Men's Christian Association, and is president of the local association. He served for a time as lieutenant in Company G, Connecticut State Guard.

Mr. Horton married Nellie Louise, daughter of Watson W. Pease, of Suffield, and they are the parents of four children: Clarissa A., Edward R., Phyllis L., and Sidney E., Jr. The family are members of the Congregational church of Windsor Locks. Mrs. Horton is a member of Sybil Dwight Kent Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, of Suffield.

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**HILL, William,**

**Manufacturer, Civil Engineer.**

The natural resources of the State of Connecticut should be more fully developed. The cities in the central part of the State have grown up around commercial beginnings, the factories, when they became established, making use, largely, of steam, and later, electric power. But in some of the smaller towns the manufacturers are still making use, as far as practicable, of the wealth of water power with which the State abounds. In these towns the factory is the town, and the prosperity of the town depends even more closely than in the large cities on the prosperity of the manufacturing interests. Thus the men at the head of these factories hold the material well being of whole communities in their hands. The prosperous little town of Collinsville speaks well for the breadth of view and the integrity of purpose of the big men of the town. One of these big men in Collinsville is William Hill, of the Collins Company, who was born April 10, 1860,



William Hill



in Brooklyn, New York. Long identified with the company of which he is president, he has been alive to the civic as well as the economic progress of the town, and his name is held in the highest respect.

The name of Hill is among the oldest of patronymics, and is taken from the face of nature. When the hamlets and towns became more thickly settled, it necessitated some means of identifying individuals among the many who bore the same name. It became customary, therefore, to refer to the John who came from Tweed as John the Scott, the Richard who owned the mill as Richard the Miller, and the Thomas who lived on the hill as Thomas at the Hill. Thus the names gradually evolved themselves into John Scott, Richard Miller and Thomas Hill. The name Geoffrey del Hill is found in the Hundred Rolls, and John at Hill in Writs of Parliament.

John Hill, the progenitor of this family in America, was accompanied from England by his brother, and settled in Dover, New Hampshire, and later in York, Maine. He acquired much land there and became prominent in the community.

(I) John Hill, a descendant of John Hill, lived in Eliot all his life, and was a tanner. He married Eunice Libby.

(II) William Hill, fourth child of John and Eunice (Libby) Hill, was born in Eliot, February 28, 1799. He was educated in private schools then, as he showed mechanical ability, learned the trade of wood working at North Berwick, Maine. From there he went to Great Falls, New Hampshire. He built the first power looms to be located in that vicinity. Returning in 1832 to North Berwick, he entered upon the manufacture of woolens. Through his enterprise and far-sighted management he helped materially to de-

velop the industry. He was a member of the firm of Lang & Hill until 1837. A stock company was then organized, incorporated as the North Berwick Company. Mr. Hill held the office of president for forty years. This business furnished employment for a large number of people, and always kept up with the times. In 1860 Mr. Hill obtained the charter for the North Berwick Bank, now the North Berwick National Bank. He was president of this institution until his death. Originally a Whig, he became a Republican on the organization of that party. He was a member of the Society of Friends. He married (first) January 25, 1823, Elizabeth Buffum, daughter of Samuel Buffum, and she died September 26, 1859. He married (second) May 2, 1861, Sarah M. Wilbur, a native of Dartmouth, Massachusetts, and she died November 27, 1872. He was the father of thirteen children. He died May 12, 1881.

(III) Charles Edwin Hill, son of William and Elizabeth (Buffum) Hill, was born in what is now Somersworth, New Hampshire, February 28, 1827, and died February 5, 1894. His education was that of the common schools, supplemented with well chosen reading on a variety of topics. He grew up in the business with his father, and remained with him until he was twenty-eight years of age, when he went to Philadelphia for a short time, and then to New York City. In New York he engaged in importing teas for a number of years, and later removed to Stamford, Connecticut, where he lived the life of the retired business man, interested in all public affairs. Although not a politician, he represented that town in the Legislature of 1889. He was a Republican. While in business in New York Mr. Hill was a director of the National Park Bank. He married Susan F., daugh-

ter of John Wilbur, of Fall River, Massachusetts. The Wilbur family were Quakers, and John Wilbur was killed when his daughter was only five years old. He was a cabinet maker, and had a lumber yard near the site of Bowenville Station. They were the parents of four children: William, of whom further; George Edwin, who resided in Bridgeport, and is now deceased; Herbert Wilbur, of Boston; and Susan F., who married Theodore Gould, of Portland, Maine.

(IV) William Hill, son of Charles E. and Susan F. (Wilbur) Hill, was educated in the public schools of Brooklyn, New York, after which he attended the Columbia School of Mines, being graduated in the class of 1882, when he received the degree of Civil Engineer. He came to Collinsville in September, 1882, and entered the steel department of the Collins Company. In those days the modern methods of analysis and microscopical examination of steel were unknown. What little knowledge the so called experts of that day possessed was empirical. Mr. Hill introduced modern scientific methods, which cut down losses from defects, and made for a product of standardized excellence. He worked through all the departments of the business, mastering every detail of the manufacture of axes and other cutting implements, constituting the products of the Collins Company. As Mr. Hill was a civil engineer, he was placed in charge of the designing and construction of the dam at Otis, Massachusetts. Later he was made assistant superintendent, and continued in that position a number of years. Then for some time Mr. Hill held the position of agent in practical charge of the affairs of the company. He is a director of the Union Electric Light and Power Company, of Unionville, Farmington River Water

Power Company, of Lee, Massachusetts. He is a member of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers, and of the Hartford Club.

Mr. Hill married Elizabeth Mygatt, daughter of Horatio P. Blair, formerly of Collinsville, but at that time of Rochester, New York. Of their children three are living: ———, wife of Seth Guerney Haley, formerly principal of the Munson Academy of Munson, Massachusetts, who was also principal of the East Hartford High School for a year; Wilbur P., of Portsmouth, New Hampshire; and George Edwin. The family are members of the Congregational church of Collinsville, and Mr. Hill is chairman of the Ecclesiastical Society and a member of the church committee.

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## ROBERTSON, John T.,

**Inventor, Manufacturer.**

One definition of genius is "an infinite capacity for hard work." There may be others, but it is certain that is the most comprehensive. A man capable of thinking for himself may have talent, but the man who possesses the ability to think for others is the man of genius. He can get another's point of view, and from it sees some need of the people. Then, oftentimes, follow hours, days, months, and even years of struggle for the end which his prophetic vision has glimpsed. Thus are made many things which the every day plodder handles as a matter of course, with never a thought for the long strain and the endless self denials which they cost the man who made them. The name of John T. Robertson may mean little to the average householder, but the preparation, "Bon Ami," French for good friend, which is the result of years of labor and study on his part, is probably the most familiar



*John J. Robertson*



compound in the land for cleaning fine surfaces.

Mr. Robertson's father, William T. Robertson, was born August 15, 1815, in Sterling, Scotland, where he spent his youth learning the trade of tanner and currier, for which he served the customary apprenticeship of seven years. In 1854, with his wife, Elizabeth Millie Robertson, born in Dumfriesshire, Scotland, October 13, 1819, he came to America and located in Glastonbury, Connecticut, where he lived until his death, June 21, 1904. His wife died nearly nine years later, February 1, 1913. Both were members of the First Congregational Church in Glastonbury.

John T. Robertson was born in Glastonbury, Connecticut, January 14, 1855. He began his education in the public schools of his native town, after which he attended a private academy conducted by William Wright, a well known educator. At the age of fourteen years he went to Hartford, where he worked for three years. During part of this time he attended Hannum's Business College, evenings, and in 1872 he entered the employ of the J. B. Williams Company, of Glastonbury, where he remained until 1885, at which time he went into business for himself. He began in a very modest way, making soap in a small shed and selling it from house to house, but he soon acquired quite a business, and rented a factory in the southern part of the town. In five years' experience, Mr. Robertson had learned through personal observation that what was badly needed by housewives was a fine polishing soap. Then followed a period of study, labor, and experiment. Midnight often found him at work, and frequently he was up at two or three o'clock in the morning to try out some new idea which had occurred to him dur-

ing the intervals of restless sleep. He was successful at length and able to put on the market a polishing soap destined to please the most critical. The product was first called "Mineral Soap," and sold under that name until 1891, at which time Mr. Robertson removed with his family to Manchester, and in association with S. A. Gardiner and other Manchester people, organized the J. T. Robertson Company, with W. H. Childs as president. The name of "Bon Ami" was substituted for "Mineral Soap" and the manufacture of the product began on a large scale. So rapidly did the business increase that it was necessary to secure more capital, and a new company was organized by W. H. and W. H. H. Childs. To this company was sold the right to manufacture and sell "Bon Ami." This was in 1893, and since that time there have been many changes and the company is now known as the Orford Soap Company, but the man who gave to the world "Bon Ami" has been the moving spirit of the business. The company now has one hundred and twenty-five employees. The process of manufacture is largely carried on by machinery. Ever since its organization, the J. T. Robertson & Company, owned by Mr. Robertson and his sons, has continued to manufacture toilet, shaving, and laundry soaps, as well as a line of mill soaps. When America entered the World War, the demand was so great for soap, that it was necessary to have more room for manufacture. Unable to find a suitable factory in Manchester, J. T. Robertson & Company was obliged to remove its plant to Syracuse, New York. The two sons of Mr. Robertson, with their families, removed to that city, and manage the business. Mr. Robertson is also manager of the J. T. Robertson Company of Canada, which was organized to manufacture the

Robertson products and also "Bon Ami" for the Orford Soap Company's Canadian distribution.

Mr. Robertson married Jessie Fremont, daughter of William and Ruth (Weaver) Brown, of Lebanon, Connecticut. Mrs. Robertson died May 30, 1918. She was a devoted wife and mother, and much of the success of Mr. Robertson is due to her helpful words of encouragement. She believed in him and his purpose when he had almost lost faith himself. Many times, when the discouragements and trials which beset every one who strives to accomplish a worthwhile object, seemed too great, it was the cheering word and tact of Mrs. Robertson that gave him courage to go on. Her death marked the passing of a good and worthy woman, and her loss was keenly felt, not alone by her immediate family, her husband and her children, but also, in the outside world. In the church and societies of which she was a member, a void was felt. Mrs. Robertson was the mother of three children: 1. William W., married Isabella Saunders, of Manchester, and has children: Marian E., John Douglas, Elinor May. 2. Herbert F., married Gertrude Cadman, of Manchester, and has children: Jessie Cadman and Herbert F., Jr. The two sons are now residents of Syracuse, New York, where they are in charge of the interests of J. T. Robertson & Company of that city. 3. Grace, the youngest child and only daughter, lives at home with her widowed father.

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**STONE, Samuel M.,**

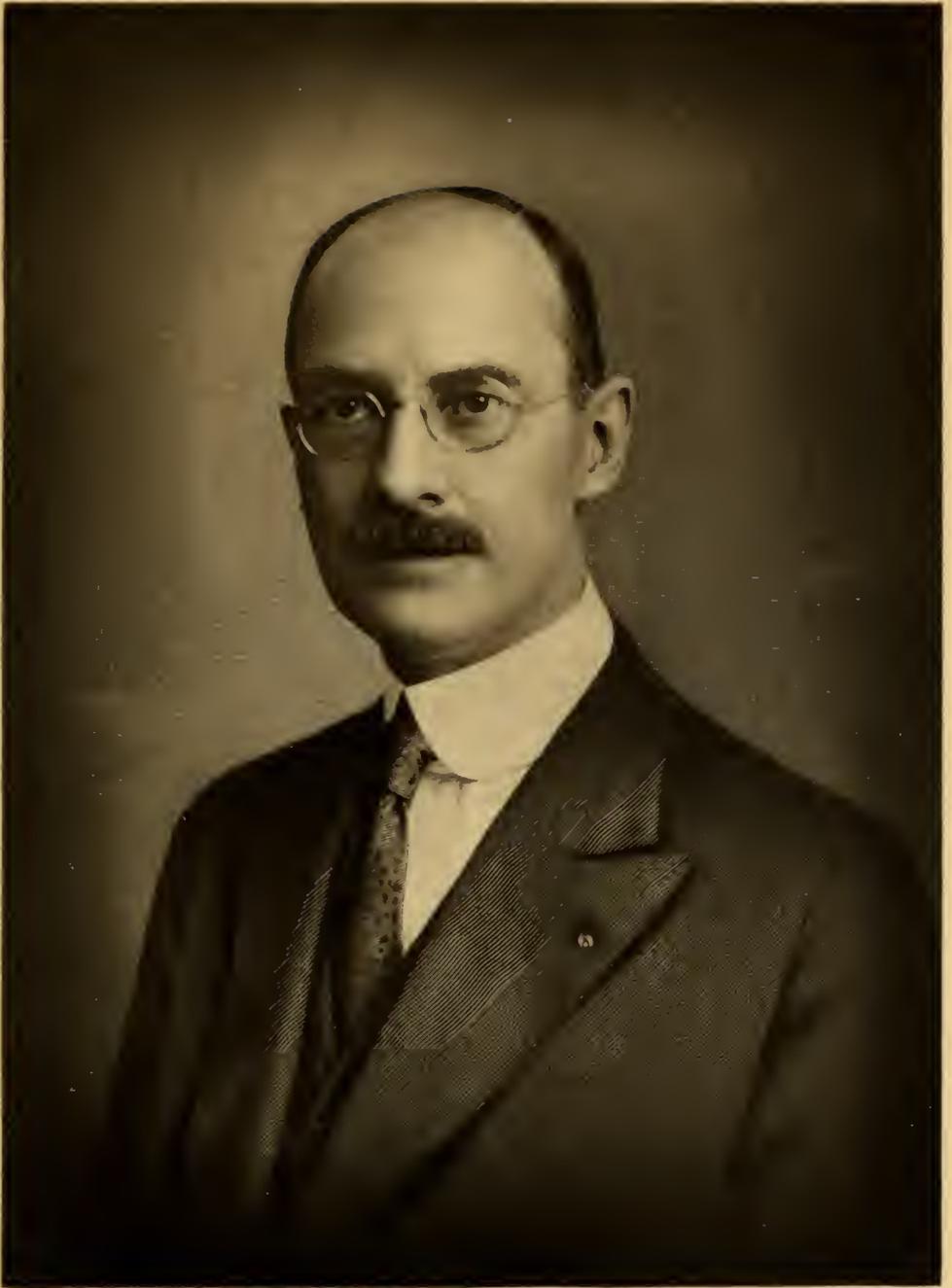
**Manufacturing Executive.**

In the world of industry there are numberless divisions and subdivisions of labor. The multitudinous uses to which iron and steel have been applied have

created thousands of factories, scattered all over the country—all over the world. In city after city and town after town these factories provide a means of livelihood for countless families. These industries are handled by two classes of workers: The men whose brains devise, plan and supervise the work to be done; and the men whose labor is of the hands. These men work together, from the man in whose brain an idea has birth up to the man whose administrative genius guides the metal through the various operations. Each bears a share in the ceaseless revolutions of the wheels of industry. One of the prominent executives of the world-famous Colt's Patent Fire Arms Manufacturing Company, is Samuel M. Stone, vice-president of the company.

(I) The great-grandfather of Mr. Stone was Jacob Stone, who married a widow, Barbara Slagle. Jacob Stone was born in Pennsylvania and removed to Frederick's county (now Clarke county), Virginia. He was a farmer by occupation and owned much land. He erected a stone house upon his farm which a few years ago was still in good condition, being then a hundred years old. Jacob Stone attended the Lutheran church, of which he was an active and devout member. He gave land from the corner of his farm and largely aided in other ways in the building of a new, large church, the first in that community. The big structure was replaced by a frame building and some years later a brick church was built on the site. The three churches were known as "Stone's Chapel." Jacob Stone and his wife, Barbara, both died at the age of seventy-five years and are buried at Stone's Chapel.

(II) Ferdinand Stone, their son, was born in Frederick's county, Virginia, and was a miller by occupation. In 1847 he removed to Champaign county, Ohio,



*Samuel M. Stone*



where he settled and engaged in milling. He spent the remainder of his life there, and died in the eighties. He married Mary Pidgeon, who was born in Lynchburg, Virginia, a daughter of friends. Ferdinand Stone was a staunch Lutheran, but his wife was a Presbyterian in religious faith. They were the parents of the following children: Samuel L. P.; Dr. Joseph Slagle; Ferdinand Fairfax; Elizabeth; and John H. P., of further mention. The second of these, Dr. Joseph Slagle Stone, was wounded in a duel with Governor Bliss, of Montana, and died as a result, in Denver, Colorado. At the time he was serving as a member of the "rump" Legislature of Colorado. Besides the above named children, Mr. and Mrs. Stone brought up two other children, one, Mary Coates Helps, she being a daughter of Mrs. Stone's sister. The other was a boy, Clifford Hazard.

(III) John Hammar Pidgeon Stone, son of Ferdinand and Mary (Pidgeon) Stone, was born March 30, 1829, in Clarke county, Virginia. He was educated at the Benjamin Hallowell's Friend's School, in Alexandria, Virginia. At an early age he was employed as a clerk in a general country store in Wadesville, Virginia, and subsequently was with the Armstrong-Cator Company, wholesale milliners, of Baltimore. About 1858 he went to Indiana and there he worked in the store of Flavius Pidgeon, of Vincennes. Removing to Urbana, Ohio, he entered the employ of Henry Weaver, dry goods merchant, and remained with him until he became a partner of the firm of Rock, Colwell & Ellis, of that town. In 1882 he became assistant cashier of the Citizens' National Bank of Urbana, and this position Mr. Stone continued to occupy, efficiently and faithfully, until his retirement from ac-

tive business life in 1909. He married, February 10, 1864, in Urbana, Sarah MacDonald, born August 29, 1840, in Urbana, daughter of Colin and Nancy (McCullough) MacDonald. The ancestor of the MacDonalds, Archibald MacDonald, was born October 11, 1759, at Glencoe, Scotland, and died September 11, 1840, near Urbana. He came to this country in 1773, and assisted in establishing American independence while acting as a private soldier. He enlisted in Captain Tibbot's company, Colonel William Irwin, Sixth Pennsylvania Battalion, soon after coming to America. His parents were William and Elizabeth (Douglass) MacDonald. At eighteen years of age, Archibald MacDonald took part in the famous battle of Cullendon. For his gallant and courageous service he received a Bonnet, a part of the head dress worn in the Highland regiments in those days. He was descended from the Lord of the Isles. He married, July 9, 1776, Margaret MacDonald. Their son, Colin MacDonald, was born in 1808, in Ross county, Ohio, and died at Urbana, in 1882. He was a dry goods merchant and a farmer. In 1832 he married Nancy McCullough, born January 24, 1814, in Zanesfield, Logan county, Ohio, died in May, 1890, at Urbana. Their children were: Elizabeth, Sarah, Margaret, Colin, George, and Wilbur. The second of these, Sarah, became the wife of John H. P. Stone as above mentioned.

John H. P. Stone was a Democrat in political matters and he was one of the leading citizens of Urbana for many years. He was a member of Harmony Lodge, No. 8, Free and Accepted Masons. Mr. and Mrs. Stone were the parents of the following children: Mary Louise, born December 24, 1864; Nancy Mac-

Donald, born October 13, 1866; Samuel M., of further mention; Joseph E., born December 20, 1874.

(IV) Samuel M. Stone, the eldest son of John H. P. and Sarah (MacDonald) Stone, was born February 19, 1869, in Urbana. He attended the public schools there, and his first step in the business world was in the employ of two uncles, engaged in the retail hardware business in Urbana. He remained with them for three years, then went to St. Louis, where he was with the Simmons Hardware Company, the biggest hardware concern in the world. He remained with them for fourteen years, all but two years of that period in the different buying departments. During the last ten years he was in charge of one division of the buying department. In this way Mr. Stone gained a wide experience in the handling and judging of all kinds and grades of metals, as well as practical and valuable business experience. It was a comprehensive preparation for the large responsibilities he was to take up later. With his native capacity for management, and the long experience in meeting men of all types, he found himself in his right sphere when he became associated with the Colt's Patent Fire Arms Company of Hartford, as a traveling representative. This was in February, 1905, and for two years he remained in the position named, becoming sales manager in 1907. In a firm of such importance and of world-wide reputation this position carries dignity with the business world as well as

responsibilities. In 1909, Mr. Stone was elected vice-president, the next to the highest office in the gift of the company.

Mr. Stone has other business connections, being a director of the Atlantic Screw Works, on Charter Oak avenue, Hartford, and the Peck & Young Manufacturing Company, of Forestville, Connecticut. He is also a member of the American Hardware Manufacturers' Association. Mr. Stone is a member of St. John's Lodge, No. 4, Free and Accepted Masons; Washington Commandery, No. 1, Knights Templar; Connecticut Consistory, of Norwich; the Sphinx Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. He is a member of the board of managers of the Hartford Young Men's Christian Association, a member of the Hartford Club, and the Hartford Chamber of Commerce.

Mr. Stone married Alice Osborne Bailey, of St. Louis, and they are the parents of two sons: Henry Taylor, born November 4, 1902; John MacDonald, born April 8, 1908. Mr. and Mrs. Stone are members of the Windsor Avenue Congregational Church, of which Mr. Stone is a deacon. Mrs. Stone is active in the women's organizations.

Personally, Mr. Stone is a very approachable man, broad-minded and of a genial disposition. He is interested in every phase of the public welfare, and prominent socially. He is not given to ostentation, but is one of those men who can be depended upon to lend his influence to every worthy movement for public progress.

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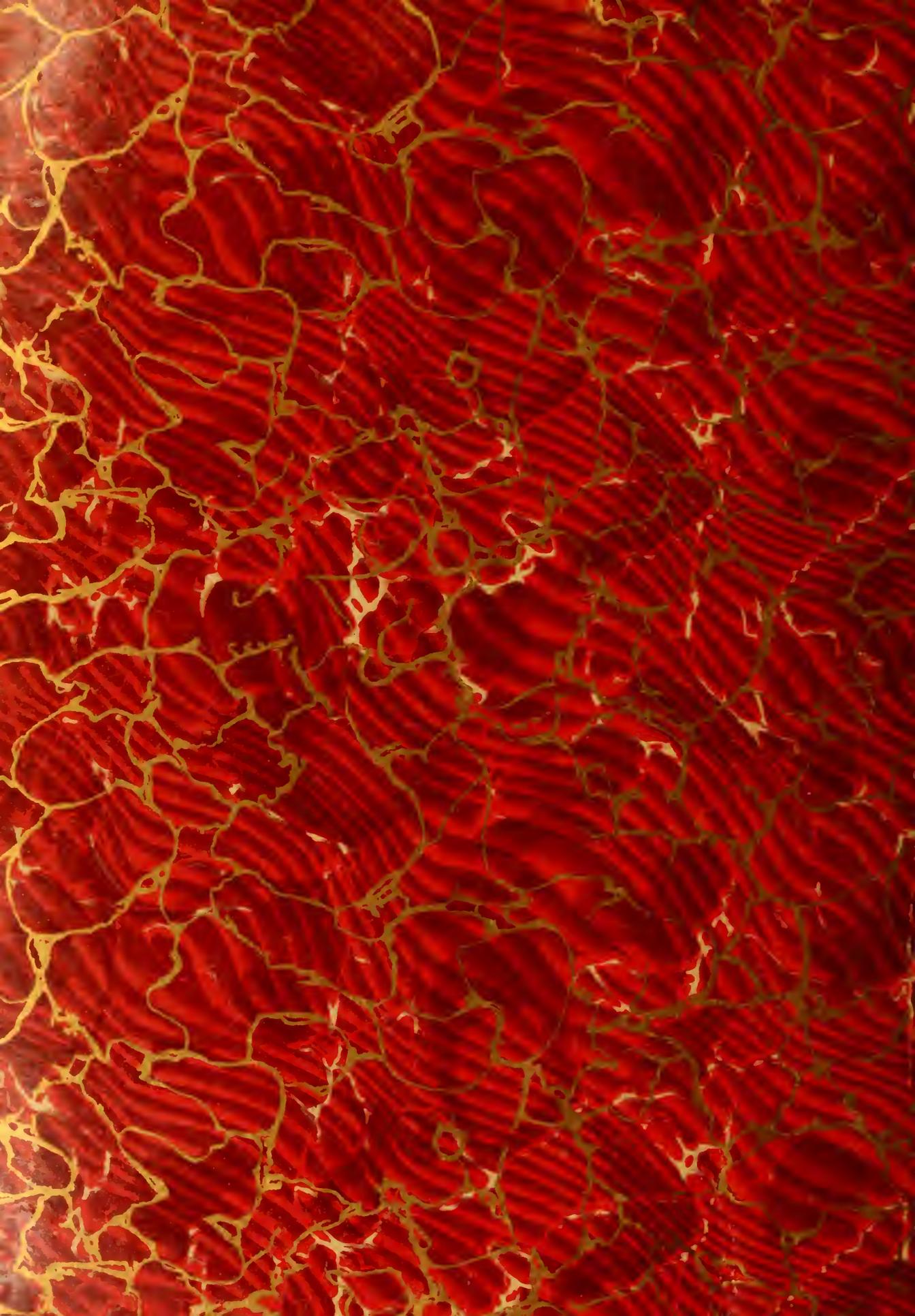














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