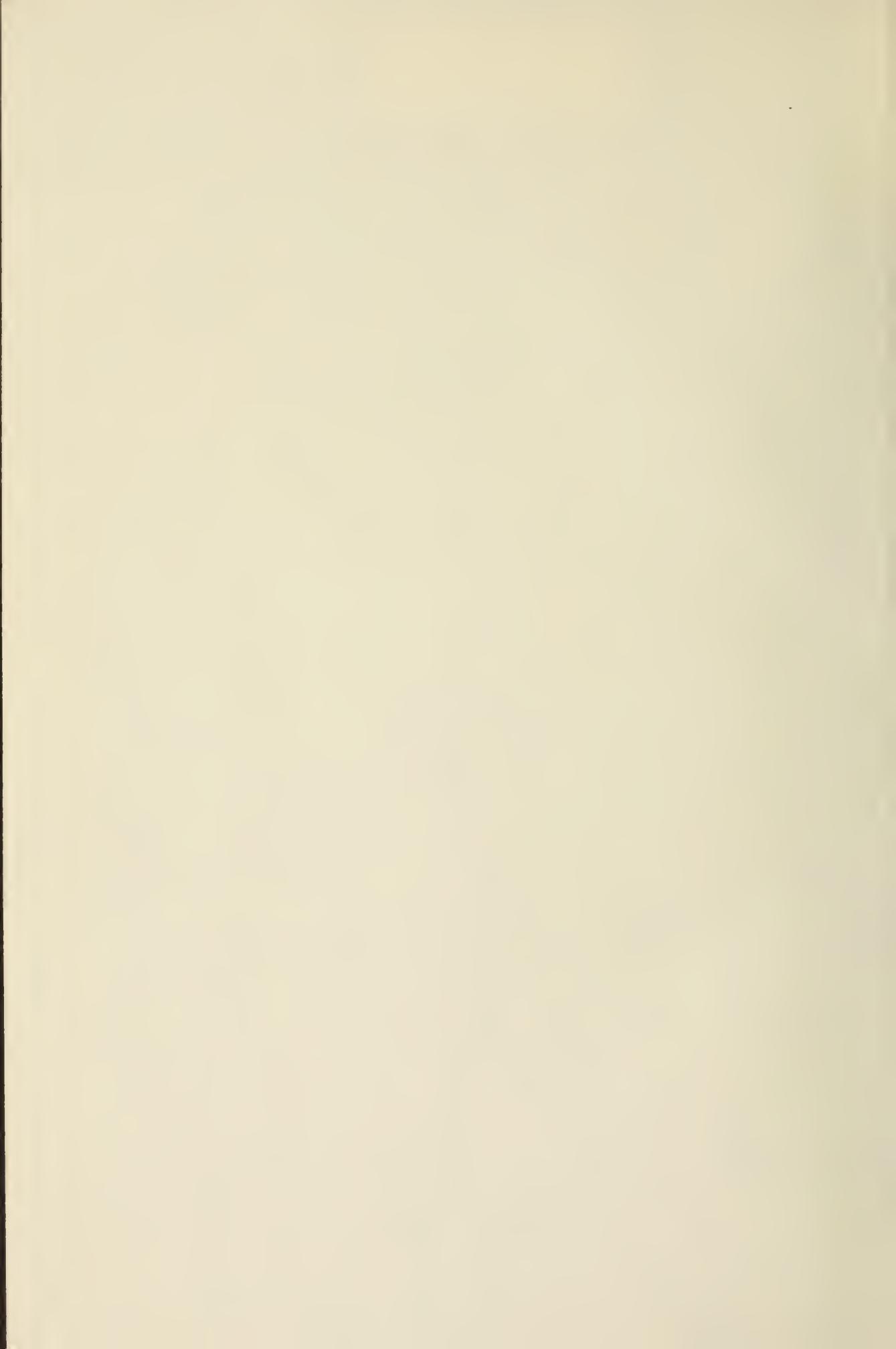




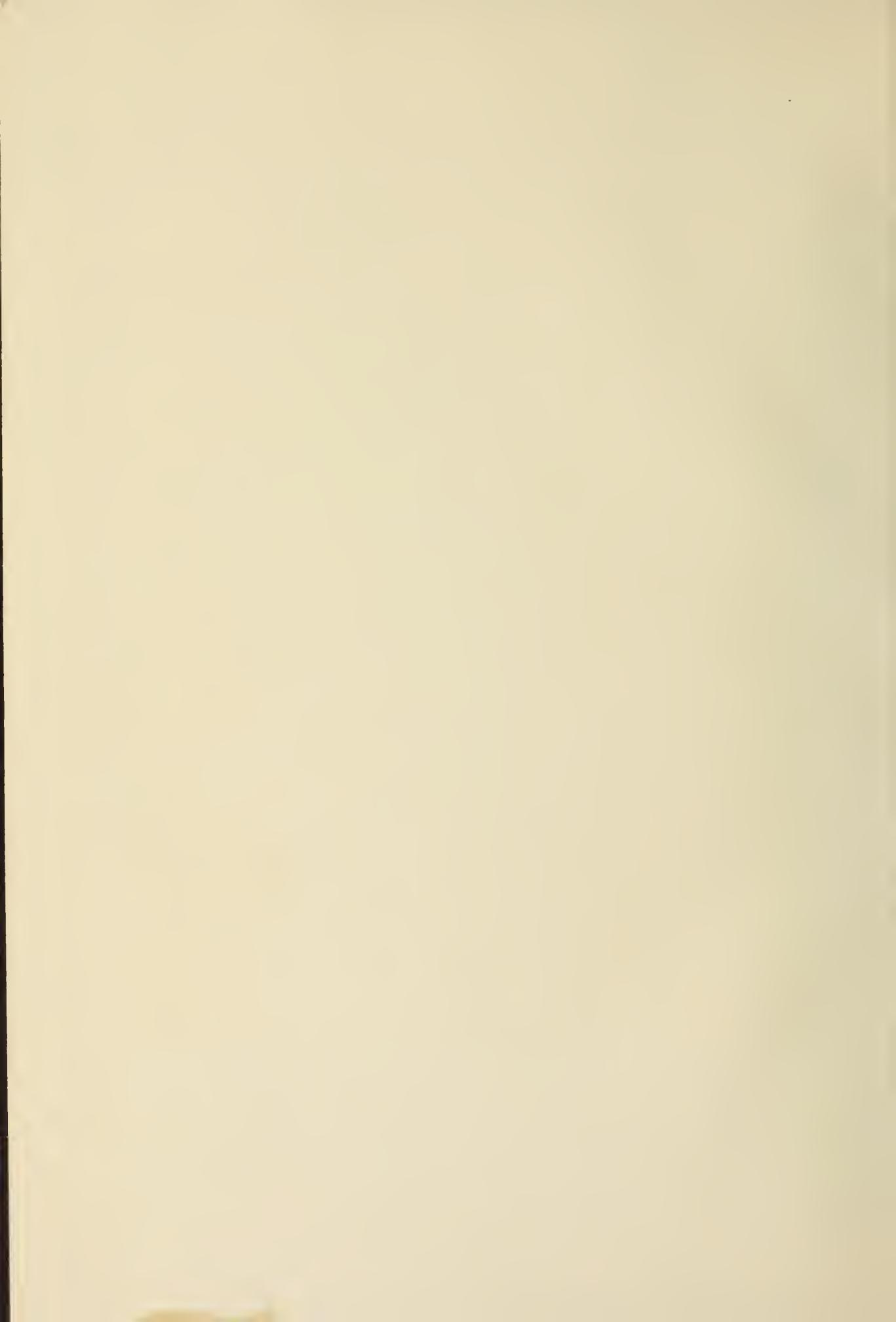
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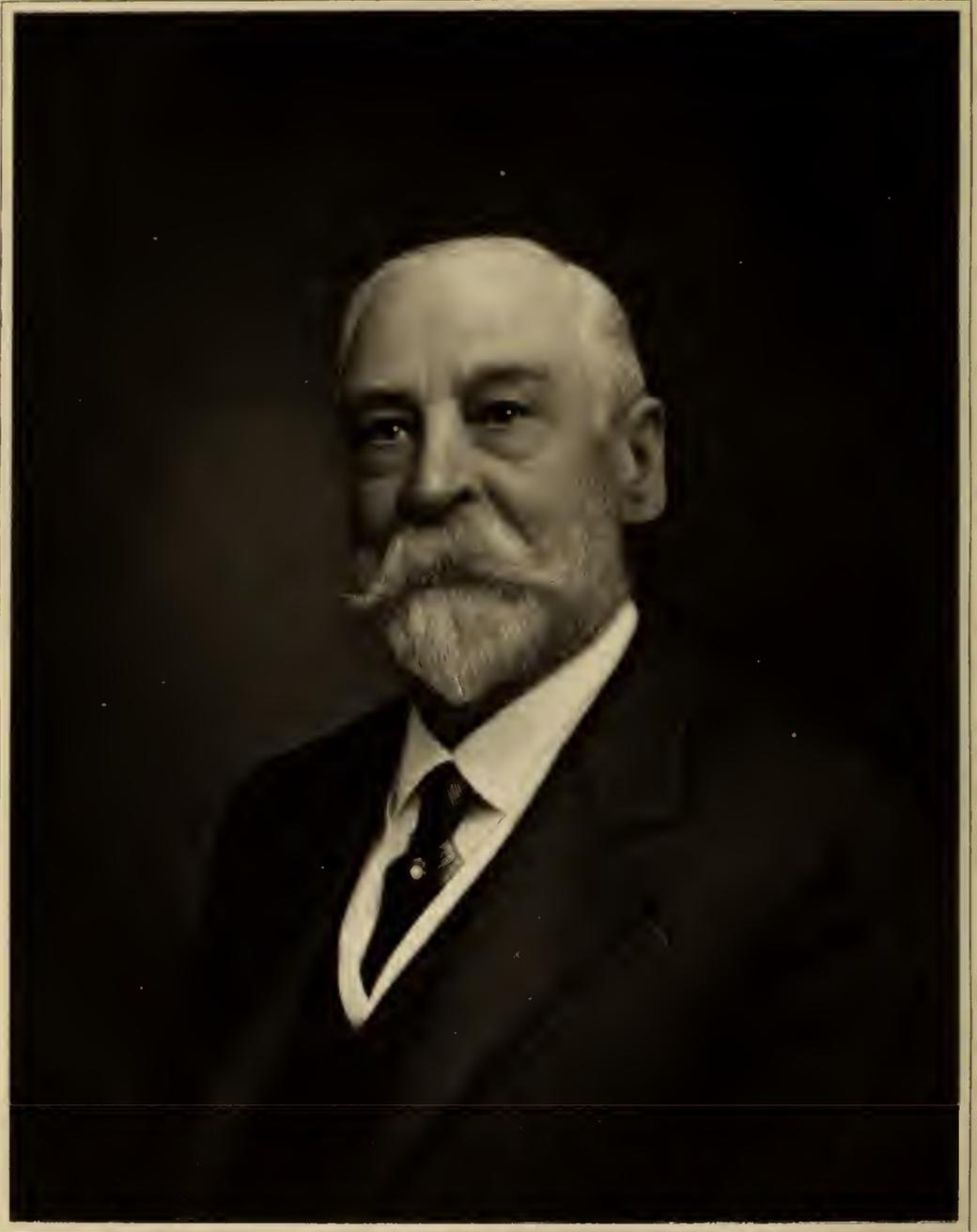


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Robert N. Lombury

ENCYCLOPEDIA
— OF —
CONNECTICUT BIOGRAPHY
GENEALOGICAL—MEMORIAL

REPRESENTATIVE CITIZENS

Compiled with the Assistance of a
Capable Corps of Advisers and Contributors

ILLUSTRATED

THE AMERICAN HISTORICAL SOCIETY (INC.)

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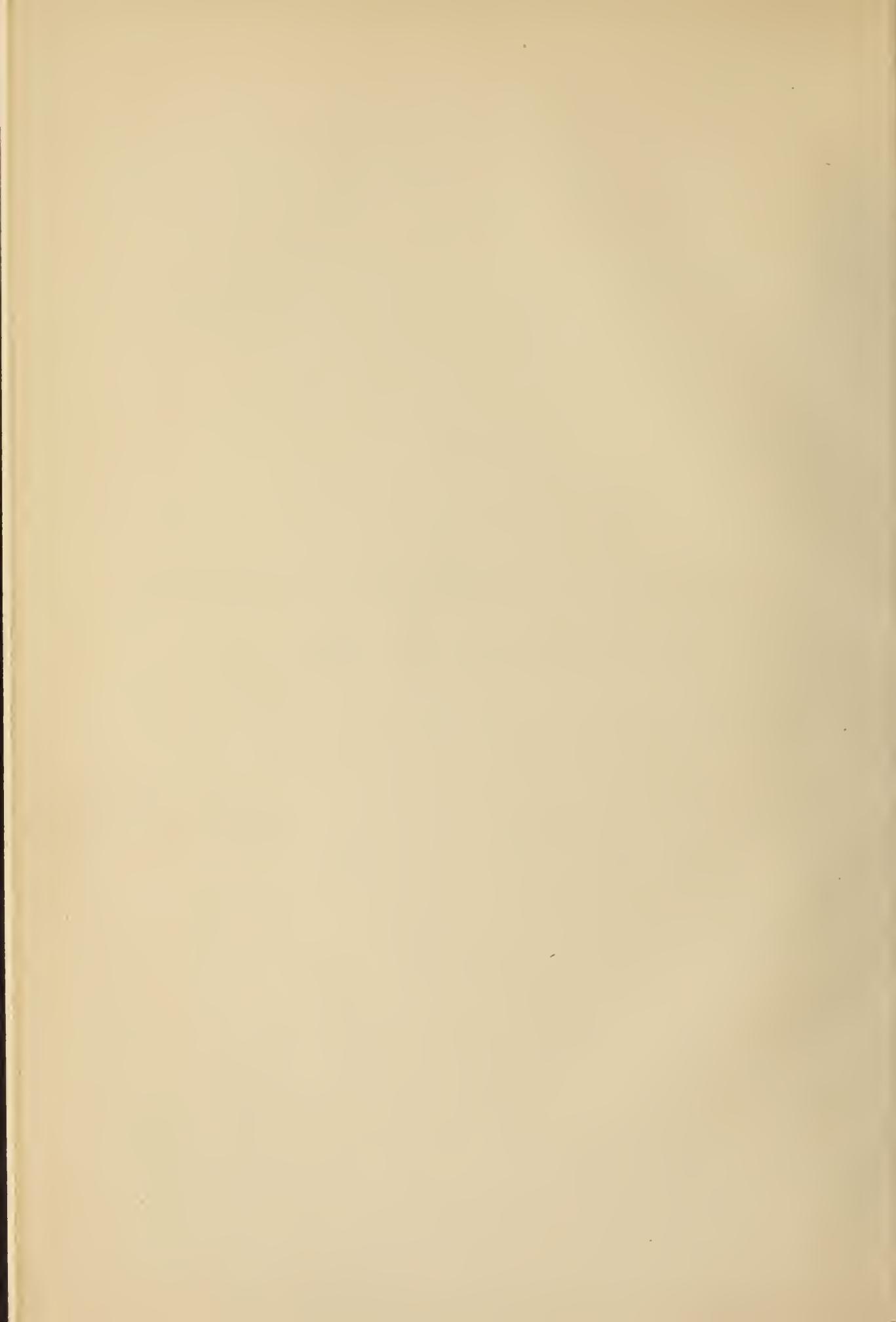
CHICAGO

Foreword

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

SAMUEL HART.

BIOGRAPHICAL



ENCYCLOPEDIA OF BIOGRAPHY

LOUNSBURY FAMILY,

Ancestral History.

In the public records of the State of Connecticut there are many names which stand for all that is high, all that is worthy, all that makes for public progress. But rarely in any State have two members of one family risen to the highest office in the gift of the Commonwealth, and so commanded the respect of their contemporaries and so endeared themselves to the general public that they have made their name universally honored and cherished. Connecticut holds the name of Lounsbury second to none in all her history, for the brothers Lounsbury, first Phineas C. and later George E., have occupied the Governor's chair with honor to their name and with wide-reaching benefit to the State. In the contemplation of the lives of men of this calibre it is interesting to trace through former generations the spirit which has come down to them through the centuries, which evolved for the citizens of to-day positive and permanent good.

The significance of the surname, Lounsbury, is literally the "Manor or Fortress De La Lond, or De La Land," and carries with it the fundamental meaning of sovereignty, inasmuch as at that early period of Anglo-Norman history, particularly the eleventh, twelfth and thirteenth centuries, land owners were landlords in the best sense of that compound word. It first appears as the name of a locality in Yorkshire, England, and in one of its many forms is still the name of a town there called Londesborough. It is

found in Domesday Book, where it is written Lodensburg. The name has been spelled in many ways, and among the various forms are: Lodensburg, Leonebergh, Lonesburgh, Lounesburgh, Lownesburg, Lowndesbrough and Londesborough. The Church of "Lonesburgh or Lonesbeurg," Yorkshire, England, was granted to William De Lonesburgh by Stephen, King of England, from 1135 to 1154. William De Lonesburgh was also treasurer of the Church of York.

(I) Richard Lounsbury, the Colonial ancestor of the Lounsbury family in America, was a descendant of the De Lounsbury family of Yorkshire. During the religious wars of the seventeenth century, the period of Puritan and Huguenot persecutions, Richard Lounsbury, with others, crossed to Leyden, Holland, to seek more congenial conditions. There he met and married Elizabeth Du Bois, of a distinguished and wealthy French Huguenot family. Later Richard Lounsbury, his wife, and a little company who sought the perfect religious freedom awaiting them on this side the Atlantic, took passage on the "Bonte Koeu," or "Spotted Cow," and came to the American colonies. They settled in Esopus, Ulster county, New York, about 1663. His name appears on a roll of the Foot Company of Militia, Marbletown, Ulster county, New York, under the command of Captain Daniel Broadhead. Richard and Elizabeth (Du Bois) Lounsbury were among the first settlers of Rye, New York, in Westchester county. The company who settled here purchased from the Indians lands which extended from

ENCYCLOPEDIA OF BIOGRAPHY

Long Island sound on the South, to the further boundary lines of White Plains to the Northwest, and to the nearer boundaries of Norwalk to the Northeast. White Plains was then included as a part of the New England Colony. The early records preserve but a meagre story of the struggles and achievements of those first pioneers, and even the vital statistics are in many cases only fragmentary, but in the first will ever recorded in this settlement Richard Lounsbury bequeathed to his son Henry that portion of the land in Stamford which had been allotted to him. The land purchased from the Indians is still known as the Lounsbury Farm. Richard Lounsbury's will is preserved in the White Plains Land Records.

(II) Henry Lounsbury, son of Richard and Elizabeth (Du Bois) Lounsbury, was born August 15, 1684, in Stamford, Connecticut, and died there in 1763. He married Mercy Scofield, born October 30, 1690, daughter of John and Hannah (Mead) Scofield.

(III) Nathan Lounsbury, son of Henry and Mercy (Scofield) Lounsbury, was born in 1722, and died in 1793. He married, March 22, 1759, Mrs. Elizabeth (Seeley) Tallmadge, born September 25, 1734, daughter of Nathaniel and Elizabeth (Holly) Seeley, and widow of Jonathan Tallmadge.

(IV) Enos Lounsbury, son of Nathan and Elizabeth (Seeley-Tallmadge) Lounsbury, was born May 31, 1763, and died in 1816. He served in the Revolutionary War during the latter part of that struggle, being less than eighteen years of age when he received an honorable discharge, January 1, 1781. He married (second), August 3, 1796, Catee Waterbury, born March 12, 1766, daughter of Isaac W. and Thankful (Scofield) Waterbury.

Through the Waterbury family also

the present members of the Lounsbury family trace their ancestry back to the early New England pioneers. John Waterbury was born in Suffolk County, England, about 1620. He came to America about 1641, and settled first at Watertown, Massachusetts. Later he sold his land holdings there, and in 1646 removed to Stamford, Connecticut. He was granted a parcel of land there in 1650, and died in Stamford, July 31, 1658. He married Rose Lockwood. Lieutenant David Waterbury, their son, born about 1650, in Stamford, Connecticut, served in King Philip's War. He died November 20, 1706. He married (first) Hannah Newman, born October 29, 1657, daughter of William Newman. John Waterbury, their son, was born January 25, 1682, died January 20, 1736. He married, December 4, 1710, Sussanah Newkirk. Isaac W. Waterbury, their son, was born about 1728. He married, February 4, 1750 or 1751, in Bedford, New York, Thankful Scofield. Their daughter, Catee, born March 12, 1766, became the wife of Enos Lounsbury, as above noted.

(V) Nathan Lounsbury, son of Enos and Catee (Waterbury) Lounsbury, was born April 13, 1807, in Stamford, Connecticut, and died April 27, 1894, in Ridgefield, Connecticut. He was a prosperous and public-spirited citizen of Fairfield county, highly respected by all who knew him. He married, July 9, 1828, in Poundridge, New York, Delia A. Scofield, daughter of Henry and Azubah (Raymond) Scofield. She was born January 28, 1809, in Patterson, New York, and died February 21, 1895, in Ridgefield, Connecticut. Their children were: 1. Matilda, born April 16, 1829, died 1867; married Francis Quintard, of Norwalk, Connecticut. 2. William, born June 12, 1831, died October 19, 1874; married, March 1, 1871, Caroline Augusta Youngs,

ENCYCLOPEDIA OF BIOGRAPHY

born October 7, 1850. 3. Sarah E., married Nelson B. Sherwood; she died October 1, 1896. 4. Ann E., married Joel L. Rockwell. 5. George E. (q. v.). 6. Phineas Chapman (q. v.).

LOUNSBURY, George Edward,

Fortieth Governor of Connecticut.

There are men upon whom the world looks as individuals. There are men whose breadth of character reaches out only to the little circle about them. Then there are men to whom all the world is brother, who in heart and deed, as well as in the spoken word, extend the hand of fellowship to every man be he king or laborer. This was the man which those who knew him best saw in George Edward Lounsbury, fortieth Governor of the State of Connecticut. This was not an attitude with him. It was the sincere expression of a great soul, attuned to catch the harmony of life through whatever turmoil might arise. He saw good in everything, read faith and high aspiration in every human character. Descended from a long line of ancestors who had held positions of honor in public life, and who had been successful in a material way, he was still a man of simple, wholesome tastes, while at the same time he filled with dignity and grace every public duty which devolved upon him.

(VI) George Edward Lounsbury was born May 7, 1838, the fifth child of Nathan and Delia A. (Scofield) Lounsbury (q. v.). He received his early education in the public schools of his native town, Ridgefield, Connecticut. Here he became thoroughly grounded in the elementary studies which are so important a foundation for future scholarship. He taught school for three years, and in this practical application of knowledge attained won an added mental power which placed

him at a distinct advantage in his later studies. He entered Yale University, from which he was graduated in 1863. He then took a course in preparation for the ministry, a field of usefulness which had come to him with a strong appeal. He was graduated from Berkeley Divinity School, Middletown, in 1866. The young man's genius for oratory gave promise of a wonderful career which should be a power for the upbuilding of the church. He was in charge of the Episcopal church in Suffield for some time, then later was placed in charge of the parish in Thompsonville. He was very popular with the people in both parishes, his earnest piety and thorough manliness giving force and meaning to the eloquent words which they heard from his lips in the pulpit. For with him religion was a matter of daily living, a principle to be applied to all problems, not mere theory to be expounded at stated intervals and laid aside with the vestments worn on those occasions.

A radical change in the young man's plans for the future was made imperative by the development of a serious throat trouble. It became impossible for him to continue regular public speaking, and he finally gave up the ministry. In 1868 he became associated with his brother in Norwalk, Connecticut, in the manufacture of shoes. The utilitarian side of his nature here found expression, and one of his most positive characteristics was his wholesome conviction that the practical things of life have a dignity of their own which is second to nothing. Here also he found scope for unlimited good in the true spirit of brotherhood with which he met the workmen in the factory. He was a man among them, while his position as one of the executive force was by no means disregarded in their attitude toward him. Fearless on public questions,

ENCYCLOPEDIA OF BIOGRAPHY

intensely interested in the public welfare, and gifted with the ability to sway men in argument, it was but natural that he should find a warm reception in the political world. His choice was the Republican party, and this organization appreciated to the full the force he would be in the forwarding of the party interests. It was soon clearly evident that party interests, as such, were subservient in the mind of this new leader to the public good. The party found that a wise and just move would have his unqualified support, but anything which savored of mere partisanship would bring out a counter proposal which his contagious enthusiasm would at once make popular. Fairfield county knew him, and with unbounded confidence in his future the Twelfth District made him more and more their leader as time passed. In 1895 they nominated him for Senator, and he was elected by a gratifying majority. His legislative career was marked from the outset by the same fearless utterances which had given him a leading position in the home county. He was made chairman of the Committee on Finance, and his business experience, together with his sound common sense, brought about a distinct improvement in the work of that committee. He was again elected Senator from the same district, in 1897, and during this term served as chairman of the Committee on Humane Institutions. In this connection it may be said that he did much practical good in the preparation of bills which related to the management of various institutions of this nature throughout the State. In all his senatorial record he exemplified those ideals which he had always held and had made the very fabric of his public utterances.

So it was with the greatest confidence that the Republican party placed the name of George Edward Lounsbury

in the field in the Gubernatorial election of 1898. He was nominated without serious opposition, and as in the case of his senatorial elections he won by a most satisfactory majority. Throughout his administration he held the respect and confidence of the people as well as the loyal co-operation of his party. It may safely be said of him that he was master to an unusual degree of the art of knowing when to speak and when to keep silent. His addresses to the different branches of the Legislature were masterly examples of oratory, but except in rare cases were terse and strictly to the point. The practical trend of his administration is evidenced by the fact that he reduced the debt of the State one million dollars.

The Governor's retirement from public life was not coincident with his relinquishment of his business interests. He continued actively interested in business for a considerable time thereafter. He was president of the First National Bank of Ridgefield, and during all the period of his residence there was much sought by business men in an advisory capacity. When he finally gave up all active business, he still spent a large part of his time in managing and improving the fine farm which has been his home for many years. He always made use of the most up-to-date methods in farming, and as a result the products of the place were of the finest. He gave freely of his bounty, not only to his immediate and personal friends, but saw to it that every needy family of his acquaintance, or which might be brought to his attention, should be provided with a generous share of such comforts and delicacies as the farm afforded. Many individuals over a wide section in that part of the State have reason to recall with feelings of warmest affection and admiration the picturesque gentleman of the old school, whose eye

ENCYCLOPEDIA OF BIOGRAPHY

kindled with genuine friendliness for every one who greeted him.

A man's possessions are but a poor addition to the review of his personality and achievements. But it would be impossible to complete even a sketch of Ex-Governor Lounsbury's career without some mention of his wonderful library. Possessed of literary ability of a fine order, he was a lifelong collector of books. He lived with his books and lived in them, and they also lived in him and in a measure worked out in his public activities the best thought that has been immortalized on the printed page. His books were his closest friends, and to him a worthy ideal expounded in crisp new binding was as rich a treasure as the rarest old first edition of an early master of literature. A simple tribute published soon after his death, August 16, 1904, expressed the universal sentiment among his friends. It was as follows:

The Connecticut men who knew him will keep pleasant and kindly memories of George E. Lounsbury. He was a pleasant, kindly man. The enjoyment which he took in sharing the treasure of his orchard with his friends was a characteristic trait. An attractive gentleman, he was always a good friend. It is with regret that we say farewell to him.

LOUNSBURY, Phineas Chapman,

Banker, Statesman, Ex-Governor of Connecticut.

Any man who for the greater part of a long lifetime has stood before the public has received from many sources the meaningless adulation which is the meed of fame. But long before he reached the zenith of his powers he learned to prize, in the kindling eye and the deepened voice, the unstudied response of the people to his giving of himself. The Hon. Phineas Chapman Lounsbury, of Ridgefield, Connecticut, retired banker and Ex-

Governor, has won his share of these unspoken laurels, for he is to-day as he always has been close to the people—"a friend to man."

(VI) Phineas Chapman Lounsbury was born in the town of Ridgefield, January 10, 1841, the sixth child of Nathan and Delia A. (Scofield) Lounsbury (q. v.). Descended from a long line of high-minded, public-spirited ancestors, and personally gifted with those qualities of mind and heart which command spontaneous respect, he is a man peculiarly fitted to handle large interests. His childhood and youth were spent on the farm, where was laid the foundation for the splendid health which he has enjoyed during his later years. He received a thorough academic education, and entered a business career with the organization of the firm of Lounsbury Brothers. They manufactured shoes, the factory being first located in New Haven, Connecticut, then in South Norwalk, same State, when the firm name was changed to Lounsbury, Mathewson & Company. Here the business was more broadly developed, the facilities and equipment being much more advantageous. The firm became widely known for the excellence of its product and for the honorable dealings which were the basis of its business policy. As the head of the firm Mr. Lounsbury soon became a man of more than local note and was sought by business men in many sections for advice on monetary affairs. He became a member of the Merchants' Exchange National Bank, of New York City, and won so high a place in the esteem of that important institution that in 1885 he was elected its president by unanimous vote. This bank was organized in 1829 with a capital of one million dollars, then an enormous sum of money, and his position at the head of the institution gave Mr. Lounsbury a leading

ENCYCLOPEDIA OF BIOGRAPHY

place among the great financiers of the country. It was not long after his first connection with the Merchant's Exchange National that he was also made a director of the Atlantic National Bank, of New York. He has been a director of the American Banknote Company, of New York, for forty-five years, and is the last surviving corporator of the Washington Trust Company of that city. For many years he was actively interested in other enterprises and was a valued adviser, to which he added a sane appraisal of a critical situation, and he possessed a fearless courage in going forward along any line which he approved. Although this multiplicity of interests in New York demanded much of his time, he was during all of his business career closely identified with his manufacturing interests in this State, upon which he still keeps an over-sight. One of his most cherished mementoes of his active business life was presented to him upon his completion, in 1919, of forty years service as a member of the board of directors of the Atlantic National Bank. It was the finest example of the watchmaker's art which could be obtained, and was presented by his associates as a token of their esteem, accompanied by the following resolutions:

At the completion of forty years of service in the management of the bank by our Chairman, Phineas C. Lounsbury, having in mind the many benefits which have accrued to this institution through his long and faithful services, and the success that has attended his watchful care of the interests of the stockholders, during the vicissitudes of more than a generation,

Be it Resolved, That Kimball C. Atwood, David L. Luke and Lorenzo Benedict be, and hereby are appointed a committee authorized to present to Governor Lounsbury, on behalf of the bank, a token suitably inscribed to show its appreciation of his valuable services, with the congratulations of the board on his achievements, and the hope that he may long continue to participate in the active management of the bank.

But to the people of Connecticut Ex-Governor Lounsbury's political career holds a deeper significance than his long and honorable career in the business world. He exercised the franchise at the first election after he reached his majority, casting his first vote in 1862. Then, as now, he supported the Republican party. He was one of the first to enlist at the breaking out of hostilities between the North and South, and served as a private in the Seventeenth Connecticut Volunteers. He was honorably discharged after several months on account of serious illness. Later he was recommended for a pension. While he deeply appreciated this recognition of his services, he declined the emolument since he had no need of it.

During the period following the war, he labored with unflagging zeal in the reconstruction of the old order, which was as real and vital a problem in the North as it was in the South. His party was not slow to recognize in the young man the possibilities of leadership. In 1874 the Republicans of the town of Ridgefield elected him to represent the town in the State House of Representatives. The temperance question was one of the live issues of the campaign, and it was largely his attitude in regard to it that won him success. In this broader field the talents which had been recognized in the home environment were at once acclaimed by the assembled Republicans, and they placed in his hands the more weighty and important issues which held their interest. In short he speedily became a leader. His business experience, together with the sane and practical way in which he applied it to the proceedings of a committee or the handling of a debate, contributed largely to the success of the measures for which he labored. He was a

ENCYCLOPEDIA OF BIOGRAPHY

member of the committee which framed the rigid local option laws of the State.

As an orator Ex-Governor Lounsbury has made a lasting impression on the people of the State, as well as on his colleagues at the Capitol. During the presidential campaign of 1884 he addressed great gatherings in the interests of James G. Blaine. His eloquence evoked the most laudatory comment on the occasion of the dedication at Woodstock, in 1886, of the monument to the Sons of Connecticut who lost their lives on the field of Gettysburg. The personal magnetism which has been a part of his success in the political field made him readily suggestible for the highest office in the gift of the State. In 1882 his name was enthusiastically mentioned for Governor, but for party reasons it was withdrawn and the nomination was given to the Hon. William H. Bulkeley, brother of Ex-Governor Morgan G. Bulkeley. In 1884 many friends again desired Mr. Lounsbury's nomination, but it was finally given to Mr. Harrison. In 1886 the sentiment was overwhelming for Mr. Lounsbury, who had worked loyally for the success of the previous candidates. At the convention in Hartford in 1886 he was unanimously nominated for Governor on the first ballot. His popularity with the people was substantially demonstrated at the polls, and on January 6, 1887, Phineas Chapman Lounsbury was inaugurated Governor of the State of Connecticut. During the two years which his term of office covered, he fulfilled the most confident prophecies of his friends and administered wisely the trust placed in his hands by the people of the State. A law which has been called one of the most important of his administration is the "Incorrigible Criminals Act." This law provides for the detention for a long period of any criminal convicted twice of any offense

for which the penalty is not less than two years. The justification of the severity of such measures is that primarily the state prison is for the protection of society. The Ex-Governor's own argument for the bill was that as a mad dog or a tiger must be confined for the safety of the public, so the man who has shown himself to be devoid of honor must be imprisoned permanently, not allowed to prey upon the community. The vote upon this Act was unanimous. His entire administration was marked by a frank and consistent deference to the highest standards of right and a never failing consideration of the welfare of the people. The rare tribute of praise from an opponent was paid him by the "Hartford Times," the leading Democratic paper of the State, at the close of his term of office, as follows:

Governor Lounsbury retires from the executive office to-morrow, with a record alike creditable to him as a man and as an official. While our political preference did not favor his election to the chief magistracy of the state, and while we had, in the outset, some doubts as to the probable methods of his official course, we may frankly say at this time that we are satisfied that he has been one of the best governors Connecticut has ever had. We have found in Governor Lounsbury a gentleman of sterling integrity, of unflinching courtesy, gifted with excellent business tact, and inclined to administer the affairs of the state on business principles and with a view to economy and efficiency in every matter requiring his official consideration and action. Governor Lounsbury unquestionably retires from office with the respect and hearty good feeling of every one, irrespective of party, with whom he has been brought into official or personal relations.

Such is the record and such the people's appreciation of the thirty-fifth Governor of the State of Connecticut.

In the rapidly thinning ranks of the Grand Army of the Republic, Ex-Governor Lounsbury is a prominent figure. He is a member of the Edwin D. Pickett Post,

ENCYCLOPEDIA OF BIOGRAPHY

of Stamford. He is one of the two still living of the one hundred and sixty-two volunteers in the Civil War who enlisted from Ridgefield. He is a member of the Union League and Republican clubs of New York City, and is a member of Jerusalem Lodge, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons; and Eureka Chapter, Royal Arch Masons. He has always been a devoted and consistent member of the Methodist Episcopal church, and an active and influential layman in the deliberations of the church gatherings. He served as a lay delegate to the General Conference in 1888, and has since served in many similar capacities. For many years he has been a trustee of Wesleyan University, Middletown, Connecticut, from which institution he received the degree of Doctor of Laws in 1887.

Ex-Governor Lounsbury married, in 1867, Jennie Wright, daughter of Nezhiah Wright, one of the founders of the American Bank Note Company. The home in Ridgefield is one of the most beautiful estates in Connecticut, comprising seventy-five acres in rolling lawns adorned with many varieties of flowers and fine trees. The Lounsbury home has always been the center of the most genial hospitality, and here Ex-Governor Lounsbury is at his best, for added to the dignity with which he meets the public is the wholesouled charm of the man as a host.

LOUNSBURY, Charles Hugh,

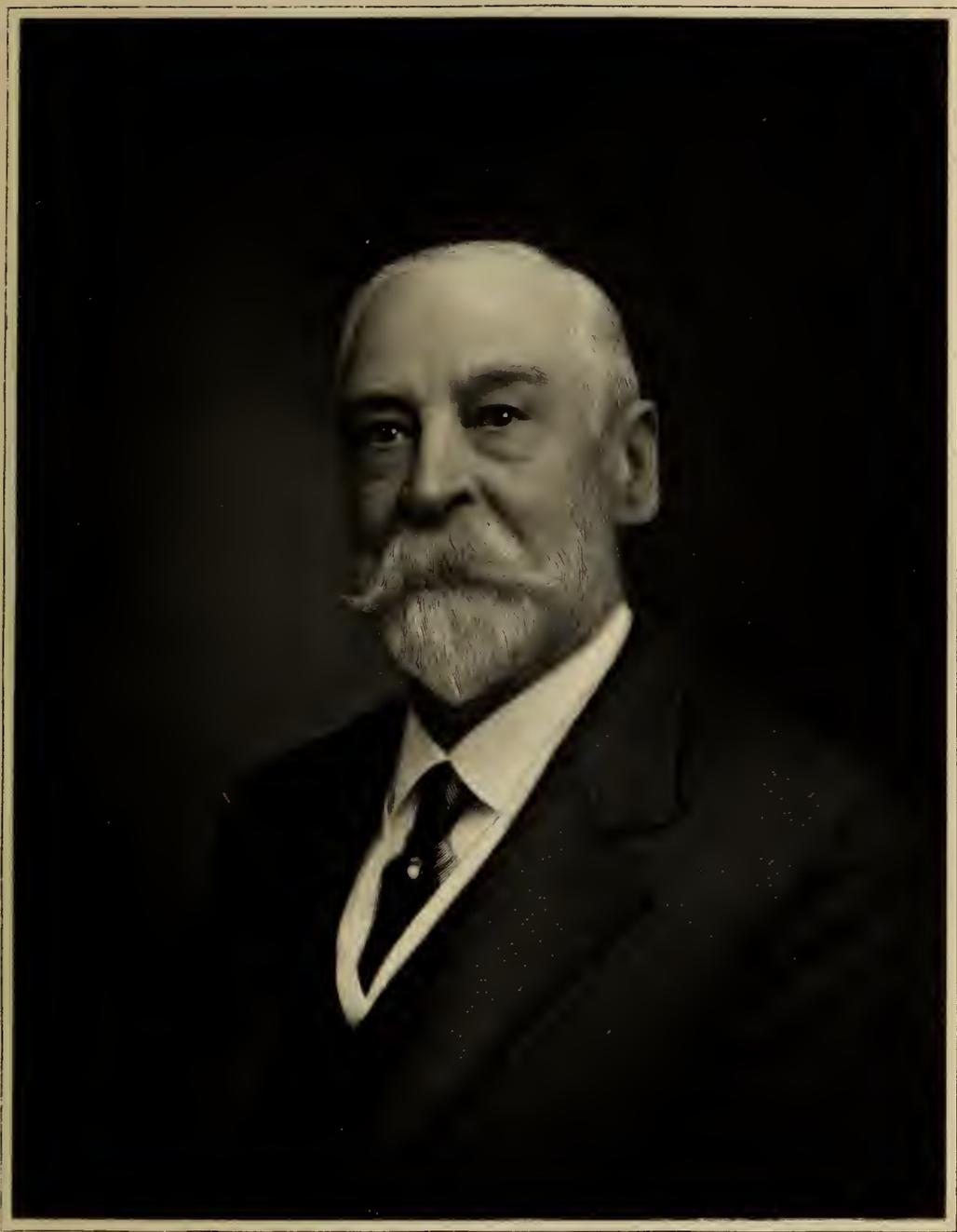
Manufacturer, Man of Affairs.

When a man has won his way to success in the business world he has learned much of practical value. The use of this knowledge in the administration of public affairs, and in the management of economic institutions, constitutes a genuine service to mankind. The city which can command the loyal coöperation of her

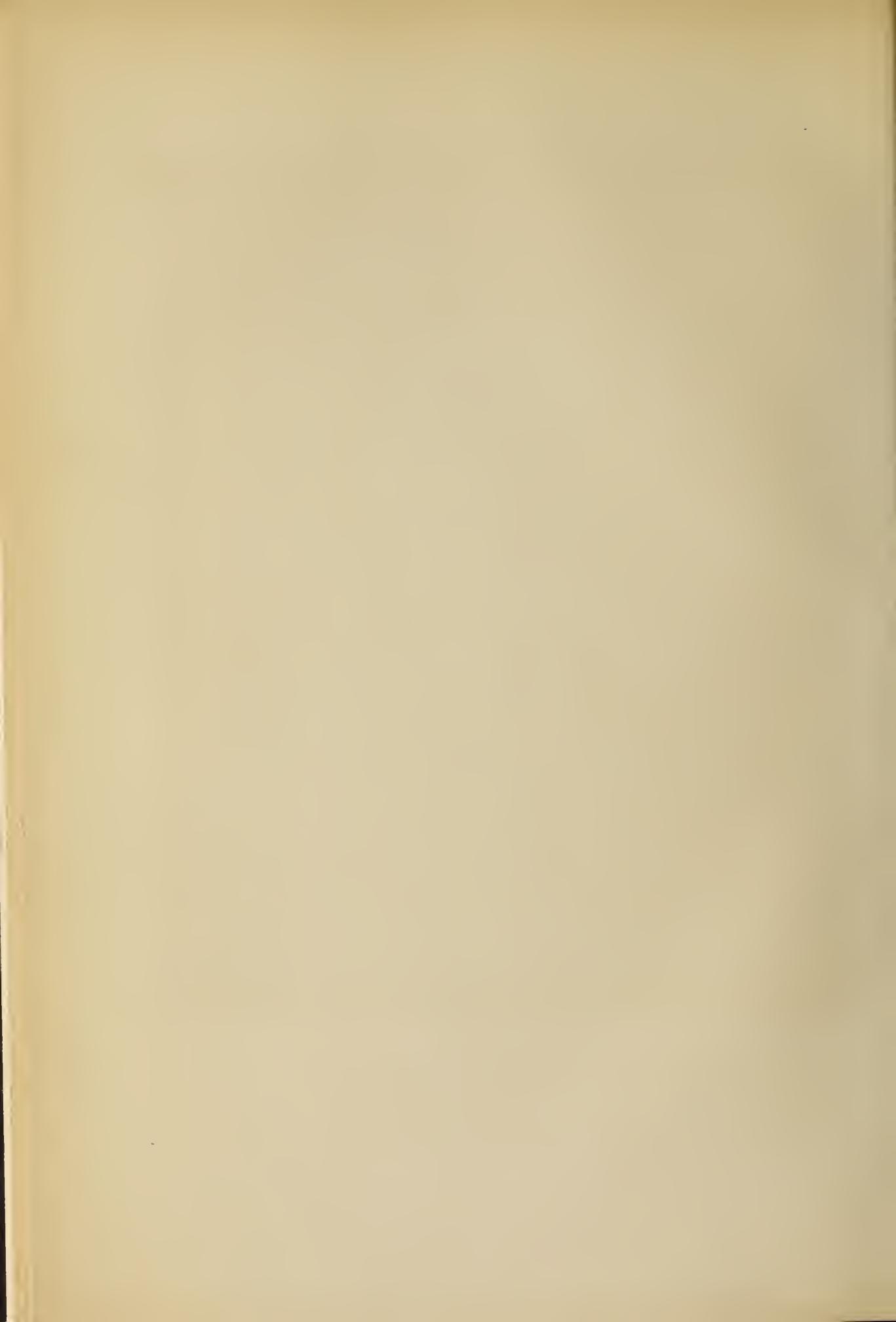
successful business men is the city which holds a leading place in the march of progress. Stamford, Connecticut, counts among the names of real significance to the community that of Charles Hugh Lounsbury, formerly manufacturer, now banker and merchant of that city.

(II) Michael Lounsbury, son of Richard and Elizabeth (Du Bois) Lounsbury (q. v.), was also a prominent man in the community, as the detailed records show. He was born in Rye, New York, and came to Stamford, Connecticut, about 1703. Book A, of Stamford Land Records, page 410, records that on January 25, 1702 or 1703, he bought from Samuel Webb for the sum of £43 10s. seven acres of upland on the west side of Mill river, and woodland on Pepper Weed Ridge, near Taunton. In 1706 or 1707 he obtained twenty-seven acres in the Rocky Neck, and in the same year other land in partnership with Edmond Lockwood, whose sister Sarah he married, June 19, 1707. Records of the town of Rye show that in the year 1709 he sold land there which he had inherited from his father. He was chosen highway surveyor at a Stamford town meeting, December 15, 1719, and again on January 5, 1725 or 1726. On December 18, 1722, he was one of the collectors chosen to "gather ye Revarant Mr. Davenport's rate." He died January 20, 1730.

Robert Lockwood, grandfather of Sarah (Lockwood) Lounsbury, was one of the early Massachusetts settlers. He came from England about 1630, and settled in Watertown, Massachusetts. He was made a freeman, March 9, 1636, and in 1646 removed to Fairfield, Connecticut, where he died in 1658. His widow, Susannah, died December 23, 1660. Jonathan Lockwood, their son, was born September 10, 1634, in Watertown, Massachusetts, and died May 12, 1688, in



Chas N. Lonsbury



ENCYCLOPEDIA OF BIOGRAPHY

Greenwich, Connecticut. He was in Stamford, October 16, 1660, and lived there for five years. He removed to Greenwich, and became a freeman in 1670. He was one of the twenty-seven original proprietors of that town, served in the Legislature, and held several minor offices. He married Mary Ferris, daughter of Jeffrey Ferris, who was a freeman in Boston in 1635. Sarah Lockwood, their daughter, married, June 19, 1707, Michael Lounsbury, as above noted.

(III) Joshua Lounsbury, son of Michael and Sarah (Lockwood) Lounsbury, was born in Stamford, Connecticut, July 1, 1716. He was a prosperous man, and his name appears in the records of many land transactions. One of these was the purchase of a triangular tract lying directly in front of the present (1919) site of the Methodist Episcopal church. At some time between the years 1757 and 1774 he moved over the line into the Colony of New York, for in the latter year his name appears in the North Castle Land Records as a resident of that town. His first wife, whom he married May 3, 1739, was Hannah Scofield, born December 11, 1718. She was the mother of his children, and died in Stamford, March 20, 1750. She was a daughter of Samuel and Hannah Scofield. Joshua Lounsbury's will was the fifth on record in the Surrogate Court at White Plains, and is found in Book A, page 10, dated May 28, 1787. It was proved December 12, 1787, and mentions his wife, Martha, his eldest daughter, Hannah Smith; his second daughter, Sarah Brown; his youngest daughter, Lydia Southerland; his son, Joshua, Jr.; his grandson, Silas, son of Joshua, Jr.; and his granddaughters, Martha and Mary Ann Southerland. His second wife, Martha Lounsbury, died January 14, 1813, aged eighty-eight years.

(IV) Joshua (2) Lounsbury, son of

Joshua (1) and Hannah (Scofield) Lounsbury, was born October 4, 1745, and died April 4, 1826. He was a dutiful son and a devoted husband and father. With the flower of the colonies he took a loyal part in the struggle for Independence in the Revolutionary War, but survived without being seriously incapacitated. He married Susannah Smith, born October 3, 1752.

(V) Silas Lounsbury, son of Joshua (2) and Susannah (Smith) Lounsbury, was born January 17, 1771. He was a farmer, and lived for many years in Stan-
wich, Connecticut. He was a man of progressive ideas, who thought ahead of his time and built for the future of his children.

(VI) George Lounsbury, son of Silas Lounsbury, was a prominent citizen of Fairfield county, Connecticut. He served in local public offices and as a member of the State Legislature. For many years he was a merchant at Long Ridge, in the town of Stamford, but later returned to the life of the open, which had interested him as a boy, and conducted a farm. He married Louisa Scofield, daughter of Benjamin Scofield, and they were the parents of eight children: Mary, who married Seth S. Cook; Sarah, who married James H. Rowland; Susan, who married Philip Clark; Harriet, deceased; George, deceased; Charles Hugh, of whom further; Jane E., living; Elizabeth, deceased.

(VII) Charles Hugh Lounsbury, son of George and Louisa (Scofield) Lounsbury, was born August 19, 1839. He spent his boyhood on the farm at Long Ridge, but as he grew to manhood he felt the restrictions of the life and chose to branch out for himself. He entered into a partnership with Scofield & Cook. Three years later, in 1861, F. B. Scofield retired from the business, which was thereafter carried on under the firm name

of Cook & Lounsbury. The manufacture of shoes was becoming an important industry in New England, and this firm held a high standard of excellence in its product. The business grew with the growth of the section and the development of the country. The partnership continued until 1884, when a period ensued when general trade changes made reorganization advisable. The first change in the business was that of location, the factory being removed to the more populous part of the town near the railroad tracks. At this time, George H. Soule, a bright, alert young man who had for some time been connected with the sales department, was admitted to membership with the firm, and the senior member, Seth S. Cook, withdrew. This placed Mr. Lounsbury at the head of the firm and the name became Lounsbury & Soule. In 1885 the firm took a long step ahead in assuming possession of the new factory on Broad street where the business is still located. The factory was equipped with the most modern machinery, and from that day until the present time the policy of the firm has remained the same, up-to-date equipment, the most improved methods, and always quality the first consideration.

In 1894 the firm branched out into the retail trade, purchasing a store at No. 26 Atlantic street. Here they conducted a thriving retail business under the name of the Stamford Shoe Company. They met the needs of the retail trade with the same comprehensive attention to all pertinent details which has always characterized their manufacturing business. Later Mr. Lounsbury retired and the company was then incorporated. Late in the year 1904 he became president of the Stamford Savings Bank, and since that time this interest has almost exclusively held his attention. He still owns

the Stamford Shoe Company, which became his personal property when he retired from the firm.

Mr. Lounsbury has always held the keenest interest in the public welfare and civic progress. While never seeking political preferment, and caring nothing for the game for its own sake, he never shirks any part in the public service which appeals to him as a duty. His political convictions hold him loyal to the Republican party. He has been a member of the Board of Burgesses and of the City Council, also of the Board of Trade, of which he was president for some years. He is a director of the Stamford Trust Company and of the Stamford Savings Bank, and is secretary and assistant treasurer of the Stamford Gas and Electric Company, and a director of the Stamford National Bank. He is also a director of the Stamford Hospital. He is a member of Union Lodge, No. 5, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, of Stamford, and also of the Suburban Club.

Mr. Lounsbury married, in Stamford, Anna Perry Samuel, of St. Louis, and they are the parents of three daughters: Alice; Mary; Louise, who was the wife of William P. Hudson, and was the mother of two children, Florence, deceased, and Charles H. L., who was an ensign in the Navy during the European War.

LOCKWOOD FAMILY,

Ancestral History.

The Lockwood family is of ancient English origin, the name being mentioned in Domesday Book, which dates it back over eight hundred years. A place of the name in Staffordshire, England, is celebrated for the medical quality of the water of its springs. There was also a town of Lockwood in Yorkshire, England. In the reign of Edward III., one

ENCYCLOPEDIA OF BIOGRAPHY

John Lockwood was attached to the royal party, fought at Naseby, and was there wounded, 1327, 1377. In 1392 the name of John Lockwood is mentioned. In 1470 the Lockwood estates passed to the Henshaws by marriage. The name is often spelled Lokewood and Lockewood, and is a compound word formed thus: Locke or Lock referring to a dweller in or by an enclosure or confine, and wod, wode, which is old English wudu, meaning wood. Hence a remote ancestor of the family dwelt in a clearing or by the side of a large wood and which gave him his name. The American branch of the race was founded nearly three centuries ago by Robert and Edmund Lockwood, who came with Winthrop's company to Massachusetts. Their descendants were largely represented in the Colonial and Revolutionary wars, and at all periods in our history have proved themselves worthy and patriotic citizens. The family is entitled to display the following escutcheon which was granted in 1530 to the Rev. Richard Lockwood, rector of Dingley, Northamptonshire, England:

Arms—Argent, a fesse between three martlets sable.

Crest—On the stump of an oak tree erased proper a martlet sable.

Motto—*Tutus in undis.* (Secure against the waves.)

(I) Robert Lockwood, founder of the Stamford and Greenwich branch of the family, settled in Watertown, Massachusetts, in 1630, and in 1637 was made a freeman. In 1646 he removed to Fairfield, Connecticut, where he was made a freeman in 1652, and became a man of prominence in the community. He married Susannah ———, and his death occurred in Fairfield, in 1658. His widow married (second) Jeffrey Ferris, and survived until 1680.

(II) Lieutenant Jonathan Lockwood,

son of Robert and Susannah Lockwood, was born September 10, 1634, in Watertown, Massachusetts. On January 1, 1657, at Easttowne, New Netherlands, signed a paper promising allegiance to the Dutch governor "so long as we live in his jurisdiction." In 1660 he was of Stamford, Connecticut, where he lived until 1665. He then sold his estate and removed to Greenwich. In 1670 he was made a freeman, in 1671 assistant, and in 1672 became "one of the twenty-seven proprietors." During four years he represented the town in the Legislature. His wife was Mary (sometimes called Marah), daughter of Jeffrey Ferris. Lieutenant Lockwood passed away May 12, 1688, and a town meeting was called at which resolutions were adopted expressive of the loss sustained by the community in the death of such a man.

(III) Still John Lockwood, son of Jonathan and Mary (Ferris) Lockwood, was born about 1674, in Greenwich, Connecticut. The name of his wife is unknown. His death occurred in 1758.

(IV) Jonathan (2) Lockwood, son of Still John Lockwood, was born in 1719, in Greenwich, Connecticut. He married Mercy ———. He died January 24, 1798.

(V) Frederick Lockwood, son of Jonathan (2) and Mercy Lockwood, was born February 3, 1763, in Greenwich, Connecticut. He acted as executor of his father's estate. He married Deborah Reynolds, born May 24, 1766, daughter of Nathaniel and Sarah (Lockwood) Reynolds, granddaughter of Nathan Lockwood, great-granddaughter of Gershom Lockwood, great-great-granddaughter of Jonathan Lockwood, and great-great-great-granddaughter of Robert Lockwood, the immigrant. Frederick Lockwood died in 1808. His widow passed away in 1857, after she had entered her ninety-first year.

(VI) Captain Uriah Lockwood, son of

ENCYCLOPEDIA OF BIOGRAPHY

Frederick and Deborah (Reynolds) Lockwood, was born September 18, 1805. He was a farmer, running a market sloop from Mianus to New York City. He married, September 24, 1827, Rebecca Smith, daughter of Joseph and Rebecca (Mills) Smith, of Stamford, and the children of Mr. and Mrs. Smith were: Samuel, Abraham, George, Abigail, Polly, Nancy, Rebecca, born January 19, 1804; Alexander, and Joseph. Children of Captain and Mrs. Lockwood: 1. Henry Smith, of further mention. 2. William A., born March 9, 1830, died September 3, 1831. 3. Frederick Mills, born March 21, 1832, died October 21, 1892; married, September 15, 1864, Margaret A., daughter of Edward Hewes, and their children were: Frederick, born September 22, 1865, and Mary E., born May 22, 1868, both of whom are now deceased, each having left an heir. 4. Mary A., born January 28, 1834; married Andrew Ferris, son of George Ferris, and died April 11, 1875. 5. John L., born August 16, 1836; married, January 27, 1863, Mary C. Goodwin, and died October 30, 1904. 6. Emily E., born January 12, 1839; married William H. Ferris, brother of Andrew Ferris, and died January 19, 1905. 7. George E., born July 6, 1841, died October 28, 1874. 8. Joseph Albert, born July 8, 1843; now resides near Ossining, New York. Captain Uriah Lockwood died August 14, 1880, and his widow survived until January 21, 1893.

(VII) Captain Henry Smith Lockwood, son of Captain Uriah and Rebecca (Smith) Lockwood, was born April 30, 1828, in the western part of the town of Greenwich, and received his education at the Greenwich Academy. As a young man he assisted in the building of the first bridge which spanned the Mianus river, and at the same period of his life ran a market sloop, in association with his fa-

ther, to New York City. Some few years later Captain Lockwood engaged in business for himself as an oyster planter, beginning by transplanting from natural beds to his own. That was about 1854, and he was one of the first to undertake the method of transplanting. His enterprise proved successful and he developed a business which was a large one for his day. Later his sons purchased the business.

Captain Lockwood married, December 22, 1850, Sarah Elizabeth White, born February 3, 1828, daughter of Jacob and Phoebe (Reynolds) White, and they became the parents of the following children: 1. Nelson Uriah, whose biography follows. 2. Elbert Franklin, whose biography follows. 3. William H., born October 25, 1855; married, December 31, 1879, Mary Campbell, born December 21, 1859, daughter of Andrew G. and Mary A. Campbell, and the following children have been born to them: Elbert Franklin, born October 23, 1880, died February 27, 1882; Florence White, born October 8, 1882, married, November 22, 1905, Walter T., born February 25, 1882, son of Henry E. and Lillian T. Wessels, and they have one child, Florence Lockwood Wessels, born September 19, 1906; Agnes Campbell, born September 25, 1885, died January 12, 1888; Alice Campbell, born June 5, 1889; and Henry Smith, born June 27, 1891. William H. Lockwood and his wife are of Brooklyn, New York. Captain Henry Smith Lockwood died November 22, 1910, his wife having passed away July 20, 1908. Mrs. Lockwood was a member of the Methodist Episcopal church.

Captain Henry Smith Lockwood was an able, aggressive business man, a good citizen, and irreproachable in every relation of private life.



Em Lockwood

ENCYCLOPEDIA OF BIOGRAPHY

LOCKWOOD, Edward Morgan,

Lawyer, Public Official.

It is a pleasure and source of satisfaction to trace descent from the old and honored families of Colonial days, as does Edward M. Lockwood, of Norwalk. Some idea of the ancient origin of the name of Lockwood is gleaned from the fact that it appears in the "Domesday Book."

(II) Ephraim Lockwood, fourth son of Robert and Susannah Lockwood (q. v.), was born December 1, 1641, in Wauertown. He was but a youth when brought by his parents to Norwalk, and there grew to manhood. He purchased a house and lot and had an inventory of seventy pounds in 1673, and of one hundred and twenty pounds in 1687, which proves that he was a sturdy, thrifty man. He married, June 8, 1665, Mercy St. John, daughter of Matthias St. John. The latter was the first of the name in America, born in England, and came to Dorchester, Massachusetts, in 1631-32. He was in Windsor in 1640, and in 1654 removed to Norwalk. The name of his wife is not on record.

(III) Daniel Lockwood, son of Ephraim and Mercy (St. John) Lockwood, was born August 13, 1668, in Norwalk, Connecticut, and died there previous to 1744. He was the official "pounder" of lawless cattle, March 5, 1700. He married, November 30, 1702, Charity Clements, daughter of Rev. William and Elizabeth Clements.

(IV) Daniel (2) Lockwood, eldest son of Daniel (1) and Charity (Clements) Lockwood, was born December 13, 1703, in Stamford, Connecticut. He married (first) April 5, 1734, Mary Webb, born July 28, 1715, died May 28, 1741, daughter of Joseph and Mary (Hait) Webb.

(V) Daniel (3) Lockwood, first child

of Daniel (2) and Mary (Webb) Lockwood, was born January 5, 1735, in Stamford, Connecticut, and died November 28, 1807. He was a member of the Congregational church in 1774. He married, March 17, 1754, Mary Bellamy, who died in 1810.

(VI) Daniel (4) Lockwood, second son and seventh child of Daniel (3) and Mary (Bellamy) Lockwood, was born January 21, 1769, in Stamford, Connecticut, where he died October 8, 1837. He married (first) May 9, 1802, Sally (Sarah) Jessup, born October 14, 1779, in Greenwich, died September 8, 1829, daughter of Jonathan (2) Jessup, who was born September 12, 1734, in Greenwich, and died April 22, 1805. He married Ann, daughter of Gershom Lockwood, and she died April 14, 1825. He was the son of Jonathan (1) Jessup, who was baptized August 3, 1707. He was a farmer and also was a carpenter. The Christian name of his wife was Sarah. He was a son of Edward (2) Jessup, who was born in 1663, either in Newtown or West Farms, New York, and died December 28, 1732. He was three years of age when his father died. He married Elizabeth, daughter of John and Elizabeth (Harvey) Hyde, and she died October 2, 1747. He was a son of Edward (1) Jessup, the immigrant ancestor of the Jessup family in America, who was in New England as early as 1649, in which year he was a citizen of Stamford, Connecticut.

(VII) Solomon Morgan Lockwood, son of Daniel (4) and Sally (Jessup) Lockwood, was born July 24, 1818, in Stamford, Connecticut. He removed to New Canaan, Connecticut, where the major portion of his life was spent. He was a farmer. Mr. Lockwood married, December 12, 1850, Mary Elizabeth Ayres, born April, 1827, daughter of Jonathan and Jane (Chapman) Ayres. With his

ENCYCLOPEDIA OF BIOGRAPHY

family, he attended the Congregational church. Mr. and Mrs. Lockwood were the parents of three children: 1. Mary Bellamy, born December 6, 1851, now deceased. 2. Caroline A., who became the wife of James B. Jenkins; Mr. and Mrs. Jenkins lived in Oneida, New York, and they are now deceased, being survived by a son, Harry Jenkins. 3. Edward Morgan, of further mention.

(VIII) Edward Morgan Lockwood, only son and youngest child of Solomon Morgan and Mary Elizabeth (Ayres) Lockwood, was born September 20, 1859, in New Canaan, Connecticut, and baptized June 20, 1860. Mr. Lockwood was educated in the public schools, and after completing the courses there took up the study of law under private tutors. In this manner he prepared for entrance to Columbia College Law School, from which he was graduated in 1883, and in June of the same year was admitted to the bar of New York State. Mr. Lockwood engaged in the practice of his profession in New York City, and subsequently removed to Norwalk, Connecticut. There amidst the scenes and associations of his forefathers, he began his practice of law, being admitted to the Connecticut bar in 1885. For over three decades he has been among the respected members of the Fairfield County Bar Association, and through his uprightness and ideals has won for himself well deserved honors. He served for one term as prosecuting attorney of the Town Court, and for sixteen years was judge of the Town and City Court, and was appointed corporation counsel and city clerk, serving from 1894 to 1898, and as corporation counsel again from 1915 to 1917; and has held other city offices. The efficient and commendable manner in which Mr. Lockwood discharged the duties incumbent on these offices is suf-

ficient warrant of his ability. He is a Republican in politics, and actively interested in all measures which tend to better the welfare of his town. Socially he is a member of the Norwalk Club, the Norwalk Country Club, the Westport Country Club, and the East Norwalk Yacht Club.

Mr. Lockwood married, August 22, 1886, in New York City, Margaret Florence Patterson, daughter of John and Mary Patterson, and they are the parents of four children: 1. Dorothy May, born May 5, 1887; is now the wife of Lansing D. Odell, of Norwalk, Connecticut. 2. Alan Edward, a graduate of Cornell University; he enlisted at Washington and was given rank of first lieutenant and served in aviation in France; in October, 1917, he went overseas and remained in active service until May, 1919. 3. Mary Patterson, died in June, 1901, at the age of ten years. 4. Edward Morgan, Jr., born October 21, 1902. Mr. Lockwood and his family are members and regular attendants of the First Congregational Church of Norwalk.

LOCKWOOD, Charles Davenport,

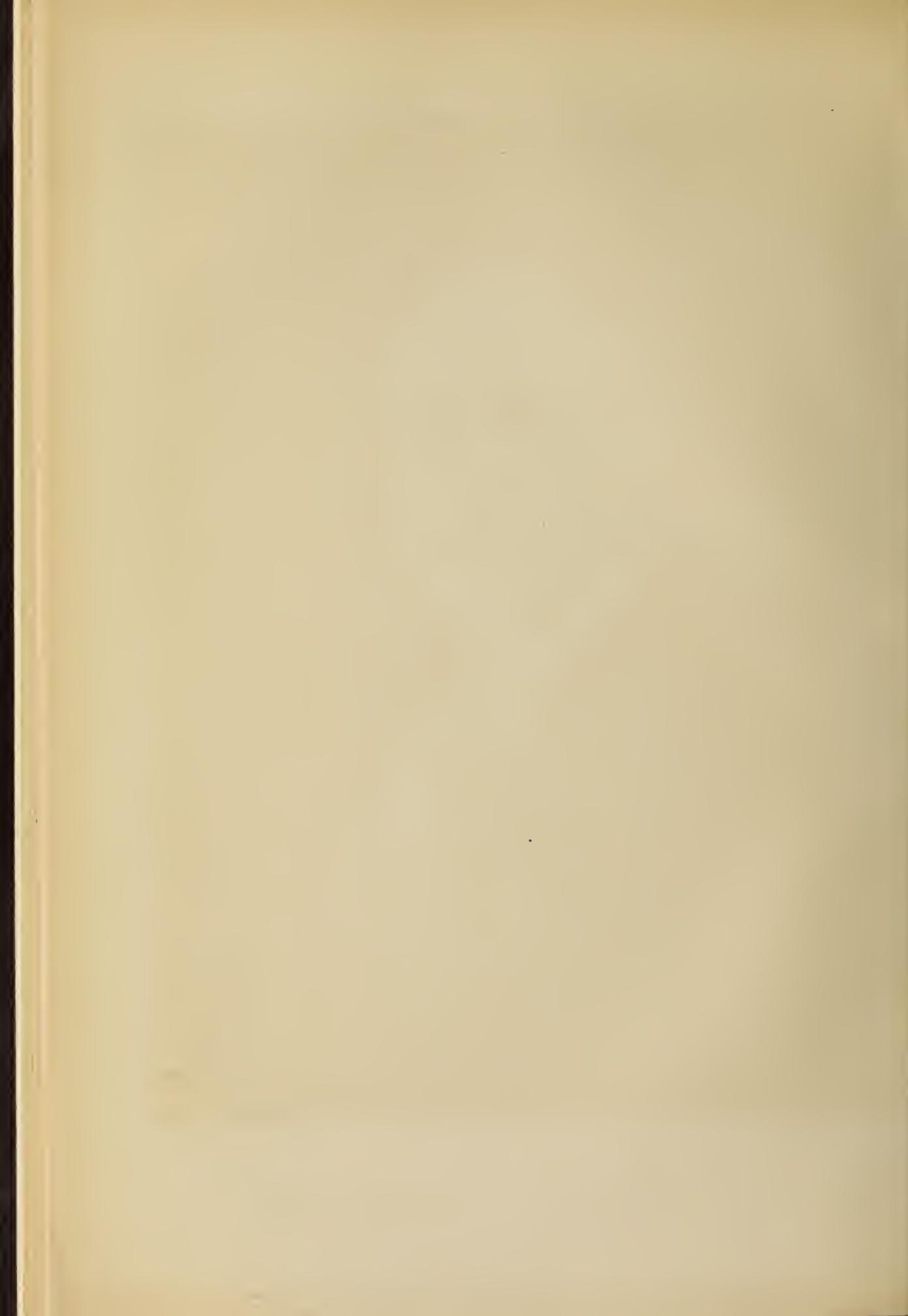
Lawyer, Legislator.

Bearing the name of a splendid ancestry, Judge Charles D. Lockwood, of Stamford, Connecticut, has reached a high place in life as a citizen and man of public affairs.

(II) Lieutenant Gershom Lockwood, son of Robert and Susannah Lockwood (q. v.), was born September 6, 1643, in Watertown, and died March 12, 1718-19, in Greenwich, Connecticut. He was but a boy of nine when his father removed to Greenwich, and fifteen years on the death of the latter. He was the principal builder and carpenter of Greenwich, a man of useful deeds, of importance to the com-



Charles Lockwood



ENCYCLOPEDIA OF BIOGRAPHY

munity. He was one of the twenty-seven proprietors of Greenwich. He married Lady Ann Millington, daughter of Lord Millington, of England. In 1660 she received from her home in England a large carved oaken chest said to contain one-half bushel of guineas and many fine silk dresses. This chest was in the home of Samuel Ferris in Greenwich in 1888.

(III) Gershom (2) Lockwood, son of Lieutenant Gershom (1) and Ann (Millington) Lockwood, born in Greenwich, was admitted a freeman, February 7, 1693-94, and with his brother William built a bridge across Myanos river. His wife's Christian name was Mary, and they were the parents of Gershom, of whom further.

(IV) Gershom (3) Lockwood, son of Gershom (2) and Mary Lockwood, was born in Greenwich, in 1708. He married Mary Ferris, born the same year, died February 9, 1796.

(V) Gershom (4) Lockwood, son of Gershom (3) and Mary (Ferris) Lockwood, was born about 1728, and died in 1798, of dropsy, at Stanwich, Connecticut. He married Eunice Close, of Horse Neck Parish, Greenwich, born about 1728, died 1808, and was buried in Greenwich.

(VI) Joseph Lockwood, son of Gershom (4) and Eunice (Close) Lockwood, was born November 13, 1769, and in early life lived on a small farm. Later he went to New York City, and there engaged in business as a merchant tailor for some years. He then located in North Stamford, Connecticut, and lived a retired life until his death. He married Sarah Alauson, of Stanwich, Connecticut, and was the father of Gideon Reed, of whom further.

(VII) Gideon Reed Lockwood, son of Joseph and Sarah (Alauson) Lockwood, was born in North Stamford, Connecticut, February 27, 1793, died April 11, 1879.

He married, February 25, 1818, in Poundridge, New York, Mary Ayres, who was born there February 14, 1798, daughter of Reuben and Elizabeth (Lounsbury) Ayres, who died about 1871.

(VIII) Henry Lockwood, son of Gideon Reed and Mary (Ayres) Lockwood, was born March 22, 1843, in North Stamford, Connecticut, where he was educated in the district schools and spent his boyhood on a farm. He attended Eastman's Business College, Poughkeepsie, New York. In February, 1866, he came to Stamford, Connecticut, as clerk in a hardware store owned by S. W. Scofield, and after fifteen years Mr. Lockwood purchased the business of his employer, February 1, 1881. In 1914 the business was incorporated as The Lockwood & Palmer Company, with Mr. Lockwood as president, a position which he now holds at the age of seventy-eight years. The present building occupied by the corporation covers a floor space of sixty-six by eighty-five feet, and contains five stories. Mr. Lockwood is domestic in his tastes, and has a ready ear for any welfare movement to help the general public. He has given his undivided attention to his business which accounts in a large measure for its wonderful growth.

Mr. Lockwood married, April 24, 1872, Helen Maria Davenport, born April 19, 1851, daughter of George and Charlotte (Warner) Davenport, a descendant of an old and honorable family. (See Davenport VII).

(IX) Charles Davenport Lockwood, son of Henry and Helen Maria (Davenport) Lockwood, was born November 11, 1877, in Stamford, Connecticut. He attended the public and high schools there. He graduated from Sheffield Scientific School in 1900 with the degree of Ph. B., and from Yale Law School in 1903 with the degree of LL. B. While at Yale

ENCYCLOPEDIA OF BIOGRAPHY

he was captain of the university basketball team and represented Yale in intercollegiate debates against Harvard and Princeton. He was admitted to the bar in the State of Connecticut in 1903 and in New York in 1904, and was assistant district attorney under Willam Travers Jerome from 1903 to 1906 in New York City. In November, 1906, he was elected judge of probate in Stamford, in 1908 was reelected to this office, and in 1910 was endorsed by both parties. On the expiration of his term in 1913, he refused to be a candidate for reelection. Judge Lockwood formed a partnership with Homer S. Cummings, a sketch of whom appears elsewhere in this work, and they have a large general practice, being one of the important law firms in the State.

Many outside interests have demanded the attention of Judge Lockwood, and he has been called to serve on a great many directorates of leading business and financial institutions. He is president and a director of The Citizens' Savings Bank of Stamford, a trustee of the Stamford Children's Home, a director of the First-Stamford National Bank, a director of the Stamford Morris Plan Bank, president of the Shippan Point Land Company, and secretary of The Lockwood & Palmer Company.

In politics Judge Lockwood is a Democrat, and has taken more than a passive interest in that party. In 1913 he was representative from Stamford in the Lower House, and was a candidate for lieutenant-governor in 1918. He was an able and efficient legislator and served on the committee on incorporations. He was one of the four delegates-at-large sent from Connecticut to the Democratic National Convention in St. Louis in 1906, and to the convention in San Francisco in 1920; was chairman of the local Draft Board of the City of Stamford; member of the Committee on State Protection.

Judge Lockwood married, October 13, 1906, Gertrude Bell, daughter of Harry Bell, of Stamford, and they are the parents of three children: Charles Davenport, Jr., born December 22, 1907; Walter Bell, born February 14, 1911; Barbara Elizabeth, born July 3, 1918.

(The Davenport Line).

(I) Mrs. Helen M. (Davenport) Lockwood descends from John Davenport, who came to America in 1639. He was admitted a freeman in New Haven, in May, 1657, and in 1660 removed to Boston with his family, where he was made freeman the following year. He was a merchant and probate registrar. He died March 21, 1677. He married, November 27, 1663, Abigail Pierson, daughter of Rev. Abraham Pierson, of Branford, and sister of Rev. Abraham Pierson, first rector of Yale College.

(II) Rev. John (2) Davenport, son of John (1) and Abigail (Pierson) Davenport, was born in Boston, February 22, 1668, and was baptized by his grandfather on the 28th of the same month. He graduated from Harvard in 1687 and began to preach in 1690. Three years later he came to Stamford, Connecticut, and was ordained pastor of the church there in 1694. He was a member of Yale College Corporation from 1707 to 1731. He married, April 18, 1695, Mrs. Martha (Gould) Selleck.

(III) John (3) Davenport, son of Rev. John (2) and Martha (Gould-Selleck) Davenport, was born January 21, 1698, in Stamford, Connecticut, and there was married by his father to Sarah Bishop, September 6, 1722. He removed to Davenport Ridge, and was one of the original twenty-four members of the Congregational church in New Canaan, June 20, 1733. He died November 17, 1742.

(IV) John (4) Davenport, son of John (3) and Sarah (Bishop) Davenport, was





W. F. A. Hickwood.

ENCYCLOPEDIA OF BIOGRAPHY

born January 15, 1724. He united with the church, March 7, 1742. He married Deborah Amblar, June 2, 1748, and died June 23, 1756.

(V) Deacon John (5) Davenport, son of John (4) and Deborah (Amblar) Davenport, was a carpenter and farmer. He was an early member of the Congregational church and was appointed deacon, May 8, 1796. He married (first) Prudence Bell, daughter of Jesse Bell, of Stamford, who died December 23, 1794. He died February 5, 1820.

(VI) James Davenport, son of Deacon John (5) and Prudence (Bell) Davenport, was born February 2, 1787, in Davenport Ridge, and died October 27, 1845. He was a farmer. He married, February 6, 1810, Martha Warren, of Norwalk. They united with the church in 1815.

(VII) George Davenport, son of James and Martha (Warren) Davenport, was born in Davenport Ridge, March 24, 1813. He married (second) March 26, 1850, Charlotte Warner. They were the parents of Helen Maria Davenport, who became the wife of Henry Lockwood. (See Lockwood VIII).

LOCKWOOD, William F. H.,

Financier.

William Fletcher Hanford Lockwood, of Greenwich, is a member of the old and distinguished family of Lockwood, a representative in the eighth generation.

(III) Lieut. Gershom Lockwood, son of Jonathan and Mary (Ferris) Lockwood (q. v.), was born 1676, in Greenwich, Connecticut, and was admitted a freeman there, February 7, 1697. In May, 1726, he was deputy of the Colonial Assembly of Connecticut. He served as justice of the peace in May, 1726-27-28, and was deputy in 1747-50. He married Hannah ———.

(IV) Nathan Lockwood, son of Lieutenant Gershom and Hannah Lockwood, was born in Greenwich, Connecticut, July 28, 1704. He married Sarah ———, about 1740, and died July 28, 1761. He made a will June 11, 1761, which was probated August 4, 1761.

(V) Thaddeus Lockwood, son of Nathan and Sarah (———) Lockwood, was born in Greenwich, Connecticut, about 1741, and died in 1814. He married and had a large family.

(VI) Ira Lockwood, son of Thaddeus Lockwood, was born October 17, 1769, in Greenwich, Connecticut, and died April 19, 1846, on the homestead where he first saw the light. He was a very successful farmer and although starting in life with small resources became a man of wealth, due to his own initiative and perseverance. He was a Whig in politics. For a number of years he was a constable. He married Clementine Mills, February 14, 1794 (born December 19, 1770). During the early part of their married life they were members of the Baptist church, but later were members of the Episcopal church. Their children were: Alva, born May 14, 1795, died October 15, 1825; Lydia, born June 16, 1797, married Isaac Ostrander, May 14, 1814; she died May 13, 1857; Ira, Jr., born January 25, 1800, and died April 11, 1825; Ralph, born April 16, 1804, and died unmarried, October 20, 1866; and Hanford, of further mention.

(VII) Hanford Lockwood, son of Ira and Clementine (Mills) Lockwood, was born June 7, 1808, in Greenwich, Connecticut, and died January 27, 1896. He was one of the foremost men of his day in his community, a public-spirited citizen. He was born on the farm where his father and grandfather were born and lived their lives. In his childhood days, during the summer, he was accustomed to help his

ENCYCLOPEDIA OF BIOGRAPHY

father in the work about the farm, and in the winter attended the district schools. He had a great desire to acquire a broader education than the district schools afforded, and at the age of about fourteen opportunity made it possible for him to attend the Union Hall Academy in New York City. His son, William F. H. Lockwood, has a map in his home in Greenwich, Connecticut, which his father drew while attending Union Hall Academy, covering the United States. At that time the Mississippi river was the Western border. The map is dated 1823. Naturally, Mr. Lockwood greatly prizes this old map made by his father. Hanford's first position was as a clerk in a grocery store in New York City, in the employ of William J. Romer; his wages were five dollars a month. At the end of the first year he had saved thirty dollars, besides clothing himself, and here were first shown the traits of business acumen which later developed. Because of sickness in the family he was obliged to return home, where he remained two years. At the end of that time he returned again to New York City, and entered the store of his sister's husband, Isaac Ostrander, and for the first year he received eight dollars a month and for the second twelve, and at the end of the third year fifteen dollars a month.

After he had become of age, Mr. Lockwood secured a position teaching school in Greenwich, Connecticut, and "boarded round" among the parents of the children of the district, as was the custom at that time. The highest pay he received as teacher was fifteen dollars a month. His genial disposition and pleasant manner soon endeared him to all and he made many lasting friends. The second year of his teaching school he was engaged in what was known as the "Nash District." During this time he made the acquaint-

ance of Susan, daughter of James Nash, the man who engaged him to teach the school. She was born July 14, 1812. On October 6, 1830, they were married, and she died October 27, 1869, without issue.

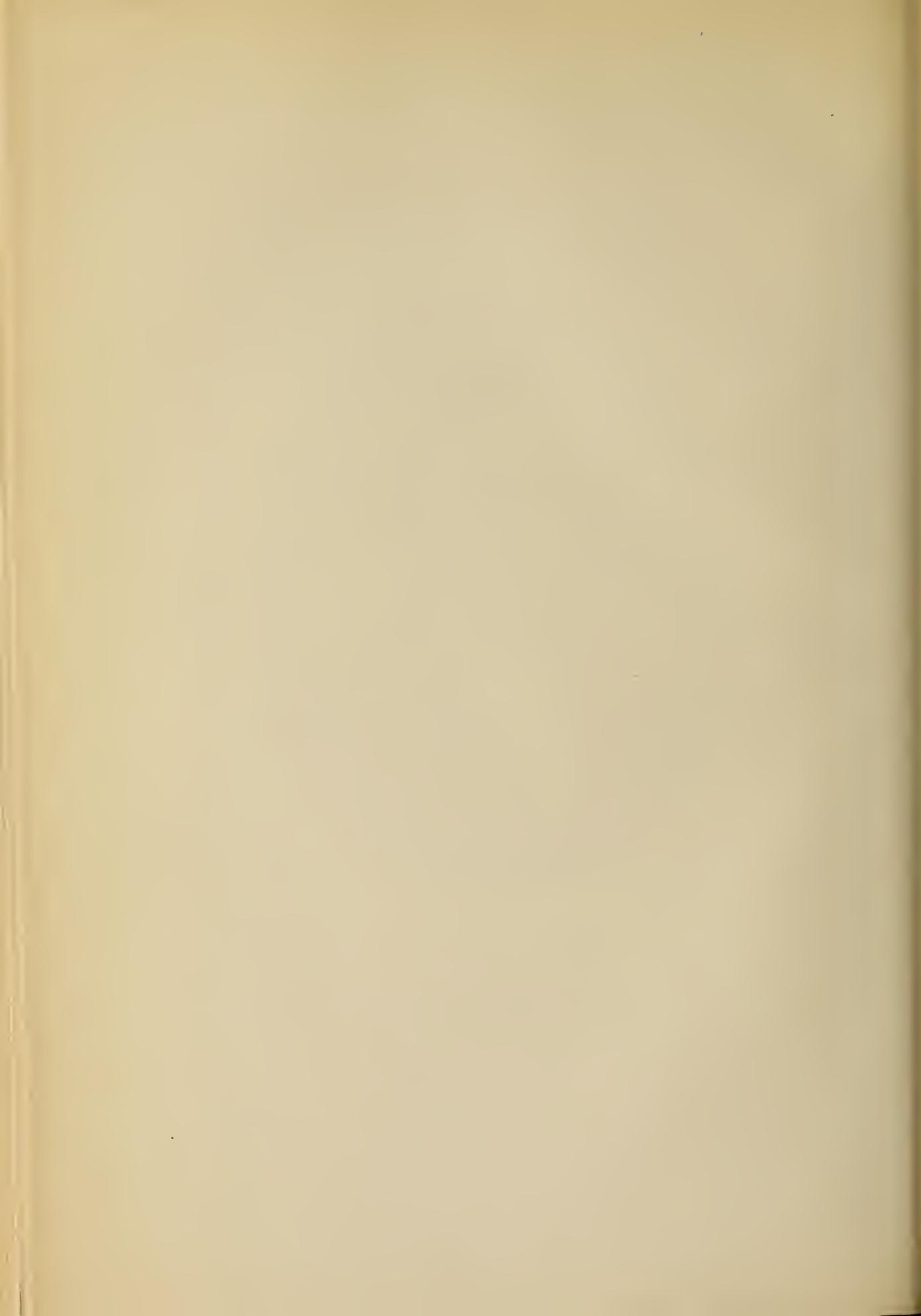
In the month of April, 1831, Hanford Lockwood commenced business as a grocer, locating at No. 90 Roosevelt street, New York City. He continued in that line of business for twenty-four years, when he retired and returned to his native town, where he resided on the old homestead of his birth until February, 1878, when he moved to his large estate in Greenwich, Connecticut, known as "Grand View." During his residence in New York City he made investments in real estate which greatly increased in value during his ownership. His real estate activities extended to various parts of the country. For many years he was largely interested in the New York stock market, where he also met with success. Mr. Lockwood showed keen business ability in every line of his undertakings. He was the first president of the Greenwich Trust, Loan & Deposit Company, which he established in 1887, and remained its president until he reached his eighty-second year, when feeling that he wished to be relieved of so great a responsibility at his time of life, he resigned. The bank is now known as The Greenwich Trust Company.

During the greater part of his life he was actively interested in church work, and for many years was one of the most influential members of the Methodist Episcopal church in his native town. He contributed his happiness and success to his religious principles.

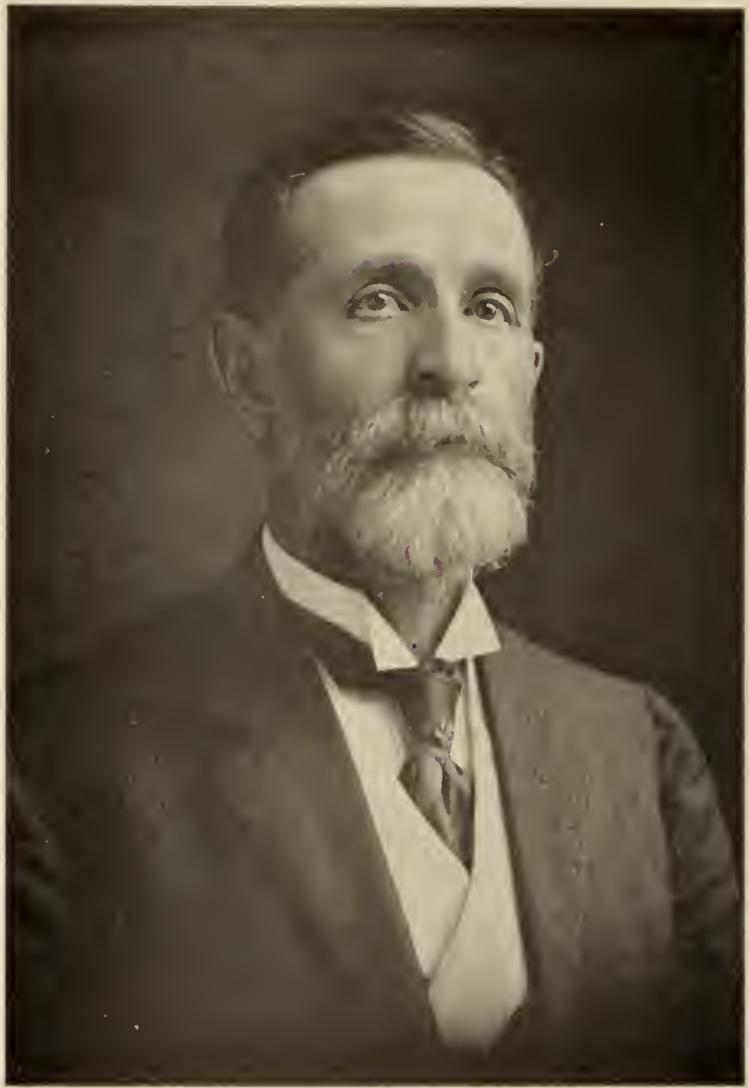
Mr. Lockwood married for his second wife, Fanny (Roscoe) Lounsbury, widow of Samuel D. F. Lounsbury, and daughter of William and Anna (Browne) Roscoe, on January 31, 1872. She was born July



*Mr
Hanford Lockwood*







George F. Lockwood

ENCYCLOPEDIA OF BIOGRAPHY

20, 1831, and died on Saturday, March 5, 1921, at her home in Greenwich. They had one son, William Fletcher Hanford, the subject of this review.

(VIII) William Fletcher Hanford Lockwood, son of Hanford and Fanny (Roscoe-Lounsbury) Lockwood, was born in Greenwich, Connecticut, May 22, 1875, on the old homestead of his father and grandfather. He was educated in the Greenwich Academy and at the Bordentown Military Institute, at Bordentown, New Jersey, and the Centenary Collegiate Institute at Hackettstown, New Jersey, and the Berkeley Institute at Boston, Massachusetts. After completing his education, his time was entirely devoted to the care of his personal and financial affairs. He is interested in real estate and the New York stock market, and has been very successful in his undertakings. On December 27, 1897, Mr. Lockwood was elected a director of the Greenwich Trust Company, an office he held for about eighteen years. On December 18, 1895, he married Daisy Lucille Jackson. She was born August 28, 1875, at Millbrook, New York, the daughter of John A. and Mary Frances (Morse) Jackson. They are the parents of one daughter, Clementine Elizabeth Lockwood, born in Greenwich, Connecticut, June 3, 1903. She is now attending the Bennett School at Millbrook, New York. She inherits much of ability and intellect due her from a long line of prominent, intellectual and influential ancestors.

An extensive genealogy of the Lockwood family was published in 1889, compiled by Frederick A. Holden and E. Dunbar Lockwood, and it shows over four thousand descendants of Robert Lockwood who came to this country in 1630. It also shows that one hundred and forty-seven of them served in the War of the Revolution and earlier wars with the

French and Indians, giving the rank of service from private to that of brigadier-general. From these descendants have come men who have held honorable places, not only on the roll of fame in military lines, but whose genius, tact, intelligence and learning have given them places honorable and high in the professional and business world.

(The Roscoe Line).

William Roscoe was born August 11, 1806, in Greenwich, Connecticut, and died June 25, 1875. He received a liberal education and learned the trade of carriage builder. In this line of business he was active the greater part of his life. He was the son of Abraham Roscoe, who was born in 1778, died in 1833, and who married Fanny Gruman, born in 1781 and died in February, 1821.

William Roscoe was an active member of the Methodist Episcopal church of Port Chester, New York, for many years and until the time of his death. On September 2, 1830, he married Anna Browne, of Greenwich, Connecticut, born July 14, 1812, died May 8, 1883, in Greenwich. She was the daughter of Thomas Browne, an Englishman, and his wife, Hannah. Their children were: Fanny, born July 20, 1831, died March 5, 1921; she married Hanford Lockwood (see Lockwood VII); Mary Elizabeth, born December 25, 1832, died January 13, 1915; Julia Ann, born May 12, 1834, died February 22, 1910; William Bradley, born July 17, 1837, died December 21, 1839; Hanna Augusta, born December 4, 1840, died June 14, 1914.

LOCKWOOD, George Francis,

Man of Affairs.

The career of George F. Lockwood, president of the New Canaan National Bank, is one well worthy of emulation by

ENCYCLOPEDIA OF BIOGRAPHY

the youth of the present day. Industry, thrift and perseverance has marked his way through life, and to these qualities he added business ability of a high order and an honesty of purpose that has brought success to his well-directed efforts. His name is known in business and financial circles as that of a man who can be trusted, and with whom it is a satisfaction to transact business. He is a descendant of the well known Lockwood family.

(IV) Edmund Lockwood, son of Daniel and Charity (Clements) Lockwood (q. v.), was born November 11, 1717, and died September 12, 1798. He married (first) April 26, 1742, Hannah Scofield, of Stamford, and she died September 4, 1760.

(V) Ezra Lockwood, son of Edmund and Hannah (Scofield) Lockwood, was born May 30, 1747, in Stamford, Connecticut, and died March 8, 1821. He enlisted in April, 1775, in Captain Joseph Hoyt's company and went to the defense of New York, serving eight days. Ezra Lockwood married (second) Ann Davis, and she died June 22, 1822.

(VI) Dr. Samuel Lockwood, son of Ezra and Ann (Davis) Lockwood, was born in Watertown, Connecticut, July 21, 1787, and died in Stamford, March 10, 1859. The Lockwood family were pioneers in Watertown, Massachusetts, Watertown, Connecticut, and Watertown, New York. Samuel Lockwood studied medicine with Dr. Elton and graduated from the New York Medical College. He opened an office in Stamford and rapidly gained prominence as a physician, being highly esteemed among the townspeople. Dr. Lockwood was especially loved by the children and in 1838, upon his retirement from practice, he bought a farm near the site of the present Stamford Hospital, where he passed the remainder of

his life in quiet rest. He married (first) January 14, 1820, Helen Sheddon, born in 1792 at Falkirk, Scotland, daughter of John and Helen (Hodge) Sheddon.

(VII) John Davis Lockwood, son of Dr. Samuel Lockwood and his first wife, Helen (Sheddon) Lockwood, was born in Stamford, Connecticut, March 14, 1823, and died in September, 1857. His educational opportunities were limited, but he made the most of those at hand. He did not care for farm life, and soon after reaching manhood went to New York City and there entered the Hecker Company flour mill. He was placed in charge of the Brooklyn mill, which burned down, and Mr. Lockwood then returned to a place near to the old home, where his death occurred. Mr. Lockwood married Jeanette Gray, daughter of Holly Gray; she died in 1877. They were the parents of the following children: Antoinette H., married George E. Whitney, and is now deceased; had one son, Edward P. Whitney, of New York; Helen S., George Francis, of whom further; Emily J., Robert D., Amelia H.

(VIII) George Francis Lockwood, son of John Davis and Jeanette (Gray) Lockwood, was born November 17, 1849, on Hubbard's Hill, Stamford, Connecticut. He was educated in the public schools and Professor Glendenning's Academy. When he was fourteen years old he entered the employ of the Stamford Bank, where he remained for five years, and then went to New York City as cashier in the office of James McCreary & Company. His health became impaired, and he spent a year recuperating at New Milford, Connecticut. Subsequently, he went to St. Paul, Minnesota, in the year 1869, and his chief employment there was with General Owens, who had charge of an expedition serving the Northern Pacific Railroad. Mr. Lockwood was on a

ENCYCLOPEDIA OF BIOGRAPHY

branch of it that went to Partridge River from St. Cloud. He was there about two years, and then returned East and traveled a season with G. F. Bailey, who was in the early days of his career a circus man. When Mr. Bailey combined with P. T. Barnum, Mr. Lockwood was offered the treasurership of the combined shows, but declined the offer. Returning to New Canaan, he became identified as bookkeeper and teller with the bank of which he is now chief executive. For ten years he remained in this position, and then for a second time went West, spending a winter in Minneapolis and St. Paul, Minnesota. Upon his return to New Canaan, Connecticut, he went into the shoe business of Benedict & Company, manufacturers, as a member of the firm. For over a quarter of a century he continued in this business, being at the head of it most of this time, until at length the business was given up.

During all these intervening years, Mr. Lockwood had been a member of the board of directors of the New Canaan National Bank, and in 1908 was elected president of the institution, which office he now holds. The father of Mr. Lockwood was a Whig in politics, and his mother's family were Democrats. He grew up in the latter political faith, but has always been an Independent in political action. For a number of years he served as town treasurer; was warden of the borough for two years, and during his term the borough saved money, a unique experience in its financial history. Mr. Lockwood has been identified for many years with the different village improvement societies and the Village Club to improve young men; in short, he is to be found identified with any of the welfare movements for the general good.

Mr. Lockwood married, December 12, 1878, Emma N. Benedict, born November

15, 1853, daughter of Charles and Sarah E. (Dann) Benedict, the well known shoe manufacturer of New Canaan. Mr. Lockwood and his wife attend St. Mark's Episcopal Church, of which he has been warden for twenty-five years.

LOCKWOOD, Luke Vincent,

Lawyer, Public Official.

The name of Lockwood is one of the most ancient surnames found on English records, and it is worthily represented in the present generation by Luke Vincent Lockwood, of New York City.

(VI) Frederick (2) Lockwood, son of Frederick (1) and Deborah (Reynolds) Lockwood (q. v.), was born February 4, 1788. He married Mary Ann Jessup, daughter of Gershom and Rhoda (Knapp) Jessup. They were the parents of Luke Adolphus, of further mention.

(VII) Luke Adolphus Lockwood, son of Frederick (2) and Mary Ann (Jessup) Lockwood, was born in Riverside, town of Greenwich, Connecticut, December 1, 1833, and until fourteen years of age attended the public schools of that town. He prepared for college at Greenwich Academy and entered Trinity College in 1851, graduating in 1855 as valedictorian of his class. In 1888 Mr. Lockwood received the degree of M. A., and was for three years chosen by the Alumni an elective trustee, and in 1890 was elected trustee for life. His *alma mater* also conferred on him the degree of LL. D. After his graduation, Mr. Lockwood read law in a New York office and was admitted to the bar of that State in 1856, and subsequently was admitted to the Connecticut bar, although his practice was wholly in New York City. In his earlier years of practice, Mr. Lockwood was a member of the firm of Lockwood & Lewis, and after an interval of many

ENCYCLOPEDIA OF BIOGRAPHY

years alone he formed another partnership under the name of Lockwood & Hill. While for some years he resided in Brooklyn, New York, in the winters, he always retained the ancestral estate in the town of Greenwich, which has been in the family since the original grant in 1642.

In 1875 Mr. Lockwood started a mission chapel at Riverside known as St. Paul's and laid the cornerstone the following year. For eleven years thereafter he conducted the Sunday school and evening service, and for years held the office of senior warden. He held a license to preach and enjoyed an intimate friendship with the late Bishop Williams.

He was made a Mason in 1856, in Union Lodge, No. 5, Stamford, Connecticut. At the organization of Acacia Lodge, No. 85, in Greenwich, in 1858, he was a charter member and served as its first worshipful master, continuing in the office for ten years thereafter, and after an interval serving again for two years. In 1858 he was exalted a Royal Arch Mason in Rittenhouse Chapter, No. 11, Stamford, and served as high priest in 1864 and 1865. On May 9, 1872, he was elected grand master of the Grand Lodge, of Connecticut, from the floor, a very rare occurrence, the only other instance up to that time being in 1816, when Oliver Wolcott, who the same year had been elected Governor of the State, was elected from the floor. Mr. Lockwood filled the office for two years and his administration was characterized by a careful and intelligent direction of the affairs of the craft, marked with progress and prosperity. His annual address, delivered before the Grand Lodge in 1873, is distinguished not alone for ability and intelligence manifested but for the inception of the Masonic Charity Foundation of Connecticut, which was later chartered by the State.

He was one of the incorporators of the home at Wallingford, was elected a member of the board of managers and became its first president. On May 9, 1865, he was elected grand high priest of the Grand Chapter and was reelected in 1866. His administration was distinguished for ability and a high moral tone, leaving the impress of a master's hand, more enduring than marble, upon every page of its history. During almost the entire connection of Mr. Lockwood with these bodies, he was honored as chairman of the committee on jurisprudence, and his legal mind wrought order out of chaos, furnishing for the government of the craft a system of masonic law unexcelled by that of any jurisdiction. He wrote "Lockwood's Masonic Law and Practice," a most valuable book of jurisprudence, which has been adopted by the Grand Bodies of Connecticut, and is recognized as a standard work throughout the country. Of Mr. Lockwood, it was said by a fellow craftsman:

To Freemasonry in Connecticut, he has been a tower of strength—a Father in Israel—and his influence has been the means, to a great extent, of laying the foundations of the order in Connecticut on a broad, deep and enduring basis. As a student of the philosophy and symbolism of freemasonry, he is not excelled, and as a teacher of its grand and uplifting precepts, he has few equals, being himself controlled by the highest principles of morality, and virtue that underlie its teachings, and which are wrought out in his daily life. He has delivered many masonic addresses and written numerous articles on the subject of Freemasonry.

Mr. Lockwood married, September 11, 1862, Mary Louise Lyon, daughter of Captain James and Catherine (Mead) Lyon. She was born in Greenwich, Connecticut, March 10, 1841. Her father, Captain James Lyon, was one of the most prominent citizens of Greenwich. He sailed regularly between America and

ENCYCLOPEDIA OF BIOGRAPHY

Liverpool. At one time he owned the "Fairfield," and at another time the "Oceanic." At the time he became master of a vessel, Mr. Lyon was only about twenty-two years of age; he retired from the sea early in life, having acquired quite a competence. He was interested in the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad at the time it was organized, being one of the directors. His home was the large house with the cupola on the post road in Greenwich, next to the hotel known now as "The Maples." The children of Luke A. and Mary Louise (Lyon) Lockwood were: Theodora Lyon, born January 12, 1868; Gertrude Louise, born October 29, 1869; Luke Vincent, of further mention; William Frederic, who died young.

(VIII) Luke Vincent Lockwood, eldest son of Luke Adolphus and Mary Louise (Lyon) Lockwood, was born in Brooklyn, New York, February 1, 1872. He prepared for college at King's School in Stamford, and was graduated from Trinity College in 1893 with the degree of A. B. He then entered the New York Law School, from which he was graduated in 1895 with the degree of LL. B., and was admitted to the bar the same year in New York City. In 1895 he received the degree of M. A. from Trinity College. About 1911 Mr. Lockwood was admitted to the Connecticut bar. The same year in which he graduated also marked the beginning of his association with the firm of Lockwood & Hill, and in 1901 he was admitted to partnership. After the death of his father, the firm name was changed to Hill, Lockwood, Redfield & Lydon. Mr. Lockwood makes a specialty of corporate and estate work.

In politics, Mr. Lockwood holds independent views; he is chairman of the Highway Commission in Greenwich, and is a member of the Board of Estimate and

Taxation. His interests are not solely confined to his legal work; he has an active share in the executive management of several industrial and financial institutions. He is a director of the Greenwich Trust Company; president of the News & Graphic; president of the Greenwich Hospital; president of the Beaumont Glass Company of Morgantown, West Virginia; director of the Norfolk Southern Railroad; director of the Thatcher Furnace Company; director of Flint & Horner Company, of New York; director of the Commercial Acetylene & Supply Company, and of several other corporations.

Mr. Lockwood's hobby is antiquarianism, and he has written a number of books on the subject which are recognized as standard authority. Among them are: "Colonial Furniture in America," "Pendleton Collection," "A Collection of English Furniture of the Seventeenth and Eighteenth Centuries," "Furniture Collection Glossary," "Articles on Colonial Silver."

At the time of the Hudson-Fulton Celebration, Mr. Lockwood gave valuable assistance to the Metropolitan Museum in making up their exhibitions; he has personally one of the largest private collections of American furniture and American silver and needle work and textiles in the country. Mr. Lockwood is a member of the Municipal Art Commission of New York; a trustee of the Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences; an honorary fellow of the Metropolitan Museum of Art; a life member of the National Arts Club of New York. Socially, Mr. Lockwood is a member of the Field Club; the Riverside Marine and Field Club, of Greenwich; the Century and University clubs of New York; the Twentieth Century and Rembrandt clubs of Brooklyn; he is an executive member of the Wal-

pole Society, member of the Society of Colonial Wars, and of the fraternities, Alpha Delta Phi and Phi Beta Kappa. Through the entire war he served as chairman of Local Board, No. 15, Fairfield county, Connecticut.

On November 16, 1897, Mr. Lockwood married Alice Gardner Burnell, daughter of Calvin J. Burnell, of Hartford. They are the parents of two children, Luke Burnell, born 1901, and Jane, born 1904.

LOCKWOOD, Capt. Nelson Uriah,

Man of Varied Activities.

High on the list of Stamford's citizens stands the name of Captain Lockwood. In his early manhood Captain Lockwood was actively identified with the oyster business, and later devoted some years to agricultural pursuits. Since becoming a resident of Stamford he has taken a helpful and public-spirited interest in all that makes for the truest welfare of his community.

(VIII) Nelson Uriah Lockwood was born October 14, 1851, in Greenwich, and is a son of Captain Henry Smith and Sarah Elizabeth (White) Lockwood (q. v.), and a brother of Captain Elbert F. Lockwood, who is represented in this work by a biography which follows.

The education of Captain Lockwood was obtained in the public schools of Greenwich and at the old Greenwich Academy. After completing his course of study he served for about a year as clerk in a dry goods store, and was then associated with his father in the latter's oyster business. Thenceforth he "followed the water" for a number of years, becoming a captain at the age of twenty-five years. About 1884 Captain Lockwood was compelled by impaired health to abandon a seafaring life. He had then been for some year associated in the

oyster business with his brother, Captain Elbert F. Lockwood, and on withdrawing from that he turned his attention to farming, purchasing some land in Greenwich. At the same time he conducted a small wholesale and retail oyster business on his own account. In 1911 he sold the farm and moved to Stamford, where he has since resided.

On moving to Stamford, Captain Lockwood withdrew from active business life. He was one of the charter members of the Greenwich Farmers' Club, and for three years served as its vice-president. He and his wife are members of the Congregational church of Stamford, of which he has been a deacon, and he is also a teacher in the young men's class of the Sunday school. While a resident of Stanwich, in the town of Greenwich, he served as deacon of the Congregational church and also as superintendent of the Sunday school. Captain Lockwood is interested in work among the younger generation, and for several years was a member of the religious work committee of the Young Men's Christian Association. He is active in the Boy Scout movement, a member of Stamford Council of Boy Scouts, and one of the committee of Troop No. 2. Captain Lockwood has chosen well those things to which he gives his aid and support, for in the success and perpetuation of such organizations, aiming toward the welfare of the men of to-morrow, is the hope of American institutions and ideals.

Captain Lockwood married, June 8, 1875, Adeline, daughter of Samuel Woodhull and Sarah Louisa Hopkins, granddaughter of General Gilbert Hopkins. The name of Hopkins occupies distinguished position throughout New England's history. General Gilbert Hopkins was for many years a major-general of New York Militia, and was grand mar-





Engelb. Comp. 1

Elbert G. Lockwood

ENCYCLOPEDIA OF BIOGRAPHY

shal of the military services held in New York City on the occasion of the death of General Lafayette, also acting as grand marshal of the parade held in celebration of the bringing of Croton water into New York City. He was a man of importance and distinction of his day, and filled honorable place in military and private life. Captain and Mrs. Lockwood are the parents of two daughters: Grace, married Lewis Mead Close, of Stamford; and Sarah May, wife of William D. Rich, of Woodbury, Connecticut, and mother of two children: William Nelson, born March 24, 1905; and Elberta Grace, born September 8, 1908.

The career of Captain Lockwood has been singularly well-rounded. He has touched life at many points, moving in different spheres of action and gaining varied experiences. After years spent in the activities of a seafaring life, and in those of a business man and farmer, he is now, in his retirement, doing all in his power to further the best interests of his community and lending his influence and aid to those movements and institutions which in his judgment bring enlightenment and encourage loyalty to higher standards of living.

LOCKWOOD, Capt. Elbert F.,

Business Man, Public Official.

As president of The Sea Coast Oyster Company, Captain Lockwood is a figure of prominence in the business world, his position being rendered more commanding by his office of shell fish commissioner, to which he had been recently reappointed after having held it for several years. Notwithstanding his extensive business connections and their heavy responsibilities, Captain Lockwood is always faithful to the duties of citizenship

and has never been found lacking in a laudable degree of public spirit.

(VIII) Captain Elbert F. Lockwood, son of Captain Henry Smith and Sarah Elizabeth (White) Lockwood (q. v.), was born October 16, 1853, in Greenwich, Connecticut. He received his education in the public schools of his native town and at the Greenwich Academy. Then, at the age of seventeen, he became associated with his father and brother, Nelson U., in the oyster business under the firm name of H. S. Lockwood & Sons. During the following three years he assisted his father in the running of the boat and then, on reaching his twentieth year, was given charge of it. On attaining his majority he took out his master's license and sailed until 1882, when the firm built a steamer, the first ever used in the oyster business in Connecticut. About a year after they sold the boat to H. C. Rowe, of New Haven. Captain Lockwood and his brother took over the business from their father, who retired to the enjoyment of a period of well-earned leisure, and the firm name was changed to Lockwood Brothers. After a time Captain Lockwood purchased his brother's interest and carried on the business under his own name, Elbert F. Lockwood. On becoming sole owner of the concern he began buying land for oyster beds, and conducted his business transactions by wholesale and on a very extensive scale. After the lapse of a few years, Captain Lockwood and Alden Solomon, of South Norwalk, combined their oyster interests under the name of the Standard Oyster Company, Mr. Solomon holding the office of president and Captain Lockwood that of vice-president, combining with it the duties of treasurer. A few years later they sold out and Captain Lockwood retired from business.

ENCYCLOPEDIA OF BIOGRAPHY

It is not easy, however, for a man of Captain Lockwood's mental and physical vigor to remain for a long time without a definite occupation, and at the end of ten years he reentered the business arena, signaling the event by the purchase of the Andrew Radell oyster plant at Rockaway, Long Island. Later he bought sixty acres at Mattituck, Long Island, and three hundred and fifty acres at Port Jefferson, the property of the Sewasset Oyster Company. Still later he became by purchase the owner of the Seal-shipped Oyster Company at Cape Cod, Massachusetts, taking as an associate Frank W. Rowley, of New Haven. The business was conducted under the name of The Cape Cod Oyster Farms Company, with headquarters at Wellfleet, Massachusetts. On July 1, 1919, Captain Lockwood bought out the firm of Smith Brothers, of New Haven, adding to this the purchase of the interests of the F. G. Lane Company, of the same city, whose oyster beds were situated at New Haven and Milford, Connecticut; also at Newport, Rhode Island. These various purchases gave to Captain Lockwood and his associates four thousand five hundred acres of oyster beds, the largest plant in New England. Their equipment consists of the latest and most modern appliances for handling oysters from the time the seed oysters are planted until the grown oyster is shipped to the consumer.

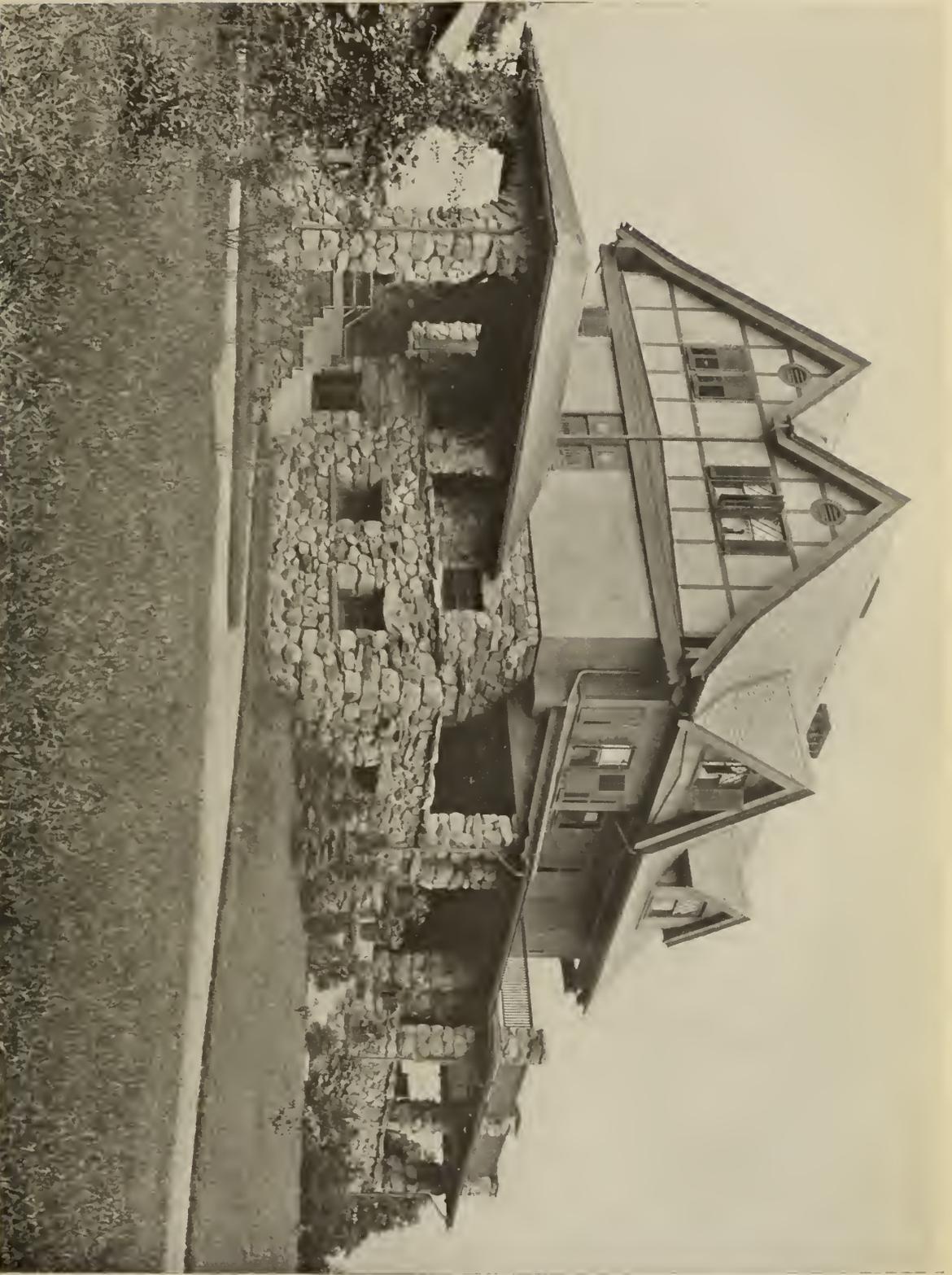
On July 1, 1919, all these properties were combined and incorporated under the name of The Sea Coast Oyster Company, Captain Lockwood holding the office of president of the amalgamated organization. The company ships its products packed in barrels from Cape Cod to Canada and to all other parts of its extensive territory. From Wickford it ships oysters, both opened and in barrels. The other plants are used as feeders

to the Wellfleet and Wickford establishments. They also sell seed oysters to planters all along the coast. During the oyster season they employ a large number of men. In 1915, in association with Charles W. Raymond, Captain Lockwood founded the firm of Lockwood & Raymond, purchasing oyster beds in Stamford and near Oyster Bay, Long Island. They now have about five hundred acres. In 1915 Captain Lockwood was appointed by Governor Holcomb to the office of shell fish commissioner, and on July 1, 1919, was reappointed. The tribute to Captain Lockwood's exceptional qualifications for the office which the appointment implied was richly merited as the fact of its renewal most conclusively proved.

Captain Lockwood married (first) June 8, 1892, Emma Frances Peck, daughter of George A. and Eliza (Valentine) Peck, of Greenwich, the former a representative of a well known family of English origin. Mrs. Lockwood died September 15, 1909. Captain Lockwood married (second) June 30, 1910, Jennie Mead, widow of Frederick Mead, and daughter of Richard and Elizabeth (Hawes) Cox, of Greenwich.

The home of Captain Lockwood at Coscob, Connecticut, which he built about twelve years ago, and which is a beautiful house in the English style of architecture, is in one respect truly unique. The foundation consists of a solid rock out of which the cellar was blasted. On this sure basis, provided by Nature, he has reared the fabric of a charming structure.

Captain Elbert F. Lockwood is a representative of a family the history of which is inextricably interwoven with the narrative of the development and progress of New England, and more especially, of Connecticut. As the acknowledged head of one of New England's



THE RESIDENCE OF CAPTAIN ELBERT F. LOCKWOOD
COSCOB, CONNECTICUT



ENCYCLOPEDIA OF BIOGRAPHY

leading industries he has faithfully maintained his ancestral traditions, not only in the upbuilding of his own fortunes, but in rendering valuable public service and in advancing the welfare and prosperity of large numbers of his fellowmen.

LOCKWOOD, Fred E.,

Merchant.

For many years Fred E. Lockwood stood in the public eye in Norwalk as a merchant, and the record of progressive, straightforward dealing that stands in his name is one of the highest tributes to his memory. Not alone as a man of affairs and as a public-spirited citizen, willing and diligent in his efforts to advance the general good, is Mr. Lockwood remembered, but for his work in fraternal orders and his sponsorship of the cause of good sportsmanship in its broadest sense. This memorial to his life and work, among those of the men who were his daily associates, is dedicated in recognition of the high ideals that guided his daily walk.

Charles W. Lockwood, father of Fred E. Lockwood, was born in Norwalk, Connecticut. He was educated in the public schools. He learned the trade of carriage trimmer and followed this occupation for some years. Later an opportunity to buy a gravel and roofing business offered better advantages and Mr. Lockwood bought this business, in which he was very successful, and for many years he was the leading man in that line in his section. After selling his interests in the roofing business, he purchased a fish market from Charles Scofield, which was located on Wall street, about fifty feet east of the cigar store which is now opposite the foot of Main street (1921). Until his retirement from active business duties Mr. Lockwood was engaged in carrying on the fish market, and sold it when he retired. Mr. Lockwood was a staunch

Republican, and took a keen interest in all matters of public welfare. On several occasions he was asked to be a candidate for public office, which he always declined, preferring to serve his party and the interests of his community in the role of a private citizen.

Mr. Lockwood married Jane Capstick, a daughter of Miles Capstick. The latter was a native of Scotland, but his daughter was born in Norwalk. Mr. and Mrs. Lockwood were the parents of the following children: Fred E., of further mention; William F., a resident of Norwalk; George, of the firm of F. E. Lockwood & Company, of Norwalk; Minnie L., wife of Charles Betts, of Norwalk; Edward, of Norwalk.

Fred E. Lockwood was born June 4, 1855, in Norwalk, Connecticut. He attended the public schools there. After completing his schooling, he secured employment in the dry goods store of John F. Bennett, where he remained for almost five years. Following this period Mr. Lockwood was in the employ of several concerns in the capacity of salesman on the road. While traveling in this way he became identified with the Singer Sewing Machine Company, first as salesman and later as manager of their Norwalk office. His service covered a period of eighteen years, Mr. Lockwood resigning in 1884 to enter the employ of the Shoninger Piano Company. In 1894 he established in business, independently, selling and repairing bicycles, also dealing in sewing machines and musical instruments. As the automobile business became more flourishing, Mr. Lockwood was quick to see the opportunities afforded in the repairing line and he was the pioneer repairman and auto dealer in Norwalk. At first he handled the Oldsmobile, and later had the agency for the Cadillac, Kissel and Hubmobile cars, and the Kissel and Mack trucks. In addition

ENCYCLOPEDIA OF BIOGRAPHY

he maintained a store in which was carried a general line of auto supplies and sporting goods, in connection with this a large service station and garage. His brother, George Lockwood, was in partnership with him, and the business was conducted under the firm name of F. E. Lockwood & Company. Mr. Lockwood met with well deserved success in his business, the result of intelligently applied effort and a keen initiative. He was a Republican in politics, and active in municipal affairs though not a seeker for political preferment.

Mr. Lockwood was interested in military affairs at the time of the formation of the old Lockwood Rifles of the Connecticut National Guard, and was an original member and officer of the company. He was a prominent member of the old Norwalk Gun Club, and was long considered one of the best shots in the town. He was also a devotee of rod and reel, and it had been his custom for some years to offer a prize to the sportsman bringing in the largest trout of the season. He was a member of Our Brothers Lodge, Independent Order of Odd Fellows; St. John's Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons; and was also a member of the Roxbury Club, the Phoenix Engine Company, and the Norwalk Boat Club. His associates in these organizations felt in his death the loss of a man whose life exemplified fraternity and loyalty, and who possessed many commendable virtues in a manly personality.

Fred E. Lockwood married Laura Arnold, daughter of Theodore and Laura Arnold, who survives him. His death occurred January 25, 1921.

MEAD FAMILY,

Ancestral History.

The founders of our civilization, coming to the shores of the New World while

yet that world was a wilderness, brought with them something of far greater value than the material possessions which they left behind; greater even than the decadent principles and institutions which they had foresworn. They brought the spirit of independence which supported them through all the hardships of pioneer life, and which has been transmitted from generation to generation, making their descendants of the present day leaders among men, upholding and cherishing that which their forebears created, and sustaining the National progress which received its first impulse from these early pioneers. The Mead family, in the early part of the seventeenth century, came to New England and established the name which has become significant of high attainment.

The surname Mead is of undoubted English origin. The various forms now in use have been derived from the root, "Ate Med," and have been handed down through very many generations from ancient times. The name clearly originated in the location of the home of this family on the mead, or meadow.

The Connecticut Meads are descended from one, William Mead, who is believed to have been a brother of Gabriel Mead, the immigrant ancestor of the Massachusetts family. Probably these two brothers, with their families, sailed from Lydd, County Kent, England, in the good ship, "Elizabeth," in April, 1635.

(I) William Mead was born in England, about 1600. He was married, about 1625, and died in Stamford, Connecticut, about 1663. He was a man of great fearlessness of spirit, perhaps not as outspoken as some men of that day, but holding fast to the principles which he believed to be right, and willing, for their sake, to face the unknown. He was a man of uncompromising attitude, never

ENCYCLOPEDIA OF BIOGRAPHY

satisfied short of the utmost possibility. He came to the Massachusetts Colony in the summer of 1635, then pressed farther inland, and settled in Wethersfield, Connecticut. Later he removed to Stamford, Connecticut, and was granted land there on December 7, 1641. His wife's death is recorded on September 19, 1657.

(II) John Mead, son of William Mead, was born in England, about 1634, and died February 5, 1699. He married, about 1657, Hannah Potter, daughter of William Potter. John Mead was at one time in Hempstead, Long Island, removed to Old Greenwich, now Sound Beach, in 1660, then became one of the original proprietors of Horse Neck (Greenwich), in 1672. He was a very broad-minded, public-spirited man, and did much for the wellbeing of the little community. He was made a freeman in 1670, and took a prominent part in all the public affairs of the section. He served as a member of the General Assembly in 1679, 1680 and 1686.

(III) John (2) Mead, son of John (1) and Hannah (Potter) Mead, lived in Stamford, Connecticut, and also in Hempstead, Long Island. Later he located permanently in Horse Neck. He married, in 1671, Ruth Hardy, daughter of Richard Hardy. The second John Mead was, like his father, a man interested and active in the public good, bearing his share in the responsibilities of the community. He served in different offices, and was constable in 1682.

(IV) Samuel Mead, son of John (2) and Ruth (Hardy) Mead, was born about 1673, and died in 1713, in the prime of life. He married, in 1695, and his wife's Christian name was Hannah. One of the most regrettable things about this period of Colonial history is that the records of the growth and development of the colonies are so very meager. In those days

men were scarcely aware of the meaning to posterity of the constructive work they were doing. To them it was largely a daily grind, hallowed only by those ideals of which they were so steadfastly tenacious, and the cost, many times, in peace as well as in war was a sad shortening of useful lives.

(V) Peter Mead, son of Samuel and Hannah Mead, was born October 2, 1700. He married, July 29, 1744, Hannah Mead, daughter of Benjamin Mead.

(VI) Peter (2) Mead, son of Peter (1) and Hannah (Mead) Mead, was born January 14, 1755, and died December 20, 1832. He married, November 19, 1777, Hannah Close, daughter of Samuel and Deborah (Mead) Close, born March 14, 1756, died November 5, 1824.

(VII) Lucknor Mead, son of Peter (2) and Hannah (Close) Mead, was born May 17, 1793, and died January 6, 1846. He married, February 14, 1814, Sophia Fletcher, who was born October 4, 1794, and died April 24, 1852. He was a prosperous, ambitious man, and brought up his children in the habits of thrift and industry.

(VIII) Captain Benjamin C. Mead, son of Lucknor and Sophia (Fletcher) Mead, was born in Greenwich, Connecticut, 1817, and died in 1879. He was only fourteen years old when he began "following the water." The public prosperity had reached a point where advantages of commercial communications between various sections had become a matter of established fact. This was in the days before the railways made transportation rapid, safe, and low enough in cost to compete successfully with sailing craft. Benjamin C. Mead, with the spirit of his forebears strong in him, set out to make his own future in the coastwise trade. He began on a packet running between Bridgeport and New York, loaded

ENCYCLOPEDIA OF BIOGRAPHY

with produce from the Connecticut farms. Good-tempered, hard-working, possessed of excellent judgment and the ability to command, he rose rapidly, and was only twenty years old when he became captain of a vessel. The business was very profitable, with no competition, and he invested his savings to such good advantage that at one time he owned two schooners. He always remained in the coastwise trade, following the seafaring life up to within a short time before his death.

Captain Benjamin C. Mead married Mary E. Ritch, daughter of Ralph and Clemence (Mead) Ritch (see Ritch VI). They were the parents of eight children.

(The Ritch Line).

(I) Henry Ritch, the earliest ancestor of this family of whom there is record in this section of Connecticut, bought land of Caleb Webb in Stamford in 1681. In 1685 he sold this land and removed to Greenwich. Here he was granted three acres of land, May 19, 1686. He died in the latter part of the year 1710. He married (first) October 21, 1680, Martha Penoyer, daughter of Robert Penoyer. The Christian name of his second wife was Sarah.

(II) Thomas Ritch, son of Henry Ritch, was born about 1682, and probably spent his entire life in the same neighborhood. His wife's Christian name was Ruth.

(III) John Ritch, son of Thomas and Ruth Ritch, was born May 4, 1718. He married, February 17, 1741, Jemima Holmes.

(IV) James Ritch, son of John and Jemima (Holmes) Ritch, was born June 8, 1763. He married (first) Mary Ann Lockwood, born April 15, 1763. Married (second) Mary Whelpley, born October 18, 1774.

(V) Ralph Ritch, son of James and Mary (Whelpley) Ritch, was born March 9, 1798, and died December 28, 1846. He was the seventh child. He married, December 5, 1819, Clemence Mead, born December 25, 1797, died March 27, 1867, daughter of Matthew and Nancy (Hobby) Mead.

(VI) Mary E. Ritch, daughter of Ralph and Clemence (Mead) Ritch, married Captain Benjamin C. Mead (see Mead VIII).

MEAD, Benjamin Heath,

Attorney-at-Law.

There was never a time in the history of our Nation when there was more imperative need of sane, wholesome manhood in public life. The country needs men who do not fear to be leaders, men who are able to apply in a practical way the deductions which business or professional life has taught them to the health and upbuilding of the body politic. The communities which can command this loyal service are taking front rank in the march of progress. The city of Stamford, Connecticut, counts among these men the name of Benjamin Heath Mead, whose ancestors have borne their share in the founding and development of the city.

(IX) Benjamin Penfield Mead, son of Captain Benjamin C. and Mary E. (Ritch) Mead (q.v.), was born in Bridgeport, Connecticut, September 23, 1848. He was only an infant when his parents, who had theretofore lived in Greenwich, returned to that town. He attended the public schools, and then completed his education in the Greenwich Academy. He spent his early years with his father on shipboard. But a seafaring life did not appeal to him from a business viewpoint, and about the time he became of age he went to New York and entered the employ of Davis & Benson, wholesale flour

ENCYCLOPEDIA OF BIOGRAPHY

merchants. He found business life congenial, but after several years with this firm became anxious to branch out for himself. Going to New Canaan, Connecticut, he formed a partnership with James W. Burtes, and they embarked in the grocery business. They were very successful, and this partnership was continued until a short time before Mr. Mead's death. Mr. Mead was an active member of the firm, a first class business man. He also became interested in local real estate. He had great faith in the future prosperity and progress of the town of New Canaan, and put heart and soul into its development, with the result that those who knew can recognize his hand in many of the most desirable features of the town. He helped to found the New Canaan Public Library, and the free reading room connected with it. He recognized the fact that the security of our Government and her future position among the nations of the world rests largely on the intelligence of her citizens. The library thus started in a humble way has grown to be one of the important institutions of the town. The memory of his work in connection with it, and the great heart and broad sympathies of the man, will long keep alive the impulse he gave it at the start. He was one of the founders of the New Canaan Fire Company, also founded the New Canaan Water Company with others.

Mr. Mead was a Republican in political affiliation, and it was but natural that his party should place a man of his calibre in positions of responsibility. He was repeatedly elected to public office. He held every office in the town government, from selectman to auditor. He served as first selectman for eight or ten consecutive years, and was representative to the Legislature for three terms—1885, 1887 and 1889. He also served in the State

Senate for two years, being elected by the Twelfth District. During his legislative career he served on the membership committee, the school fund, was chairman of the fish and game committee, and served on the senatorial, charities, and cities and boroughs committees. He was state controller for two consecutive terms. When he was elected controller the second time, he was the only man on the Republican ticket to be elected. He also served for a time as state auditor. Although he was a candidate for public office upwards of thirty times, he was never once defeated.

Benjamin Penfield Mead married Florence Heath, daughter of Benjamin Heath, of New Canaan, born in 1857. Of their children four grew to maturity; Benjamin Heath, of whom extended mention will follow; Harold H., born November 25, 1888; Stanley Penfield, born in 1890, who was graduated from Yale University, Bachelor of Arts, and from Yale Law School, Bachelor of Laws, now a member of the firm of Bartram & Mead; Florence Louise, born December 26, 1893. The family have always been active in the work of the Congregational church, Mr. Mead having been until his death a trustee of the society, and his wife prominent in the work of the women's organizations connected with the church. The passing away of Mr. Mead was looked upon as a public loss, and his many friends united with his family in paying respect to his memory.

(X) Benjamin Heath Mead, the eldest child of Benjamin Penfield and Florence (Heath) Mead, was born in New Canaan, Connecticut, March 27, 1887. As a boy, he was an active, whole-souled fellow, going into study and sports alike with the vim and eagerness characteristic of his family. He was educated in King's private school, Stamford, and long before his graduation from that institu-

ENCYCLOPEDIA OF BIOGRAPHY

tion had mapped out his future. He entered Yale University and was graduated in 1906 with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. He then entered Yale Law School and was graduated in 1908 with the degree of Bachelor of Laws. He was admitted to the bar the same year, and practiced with his uncle, the Hon. James R. Mead, of Greenwich, a review of whose life appears in this work, remaining with him for about one year. Advantageous as this arrangement was, Mr. Mead followed the traditions of the family in striking out for himself. In 1909 he formed a partnership with Floyd B. Bartram, a sketch of whose life also appears in this work. The firm name became Bartram & Mead, and while it is one of the younger law firms in this section these progressive young men have already won an enviable position in their profession. While Mr. Mead was still in college he was captain of the Yale Military Company, and during the recent World War he devoted every possible resource and a very large share of his time to the forwarding of every public movement in support of the American Expeditionary Force. He was captain of a team on each of the Liberty Loan drives, was secretary of the Salvation Army Drive, and the law office of Bartram & Mead took care of all the clerical work connected therewith. Mr. Mead also worked on all the Red Cross drives. Socially, he is much sought. He is a member of the Beta Theta Pi; of Wooster Lodge, No. 37, Independent Order of Odd Fellows; of Union Lodge, No. 5, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons. He is serving his second year as president of the Stamford Kiwanis Club, and is a member of the Suburban Club.

Mr. Mead married Ivy St. John Comstock, daughter of Frank L. and Esther Elizabeth Comstock, and they are the parents of four children: Benjamin

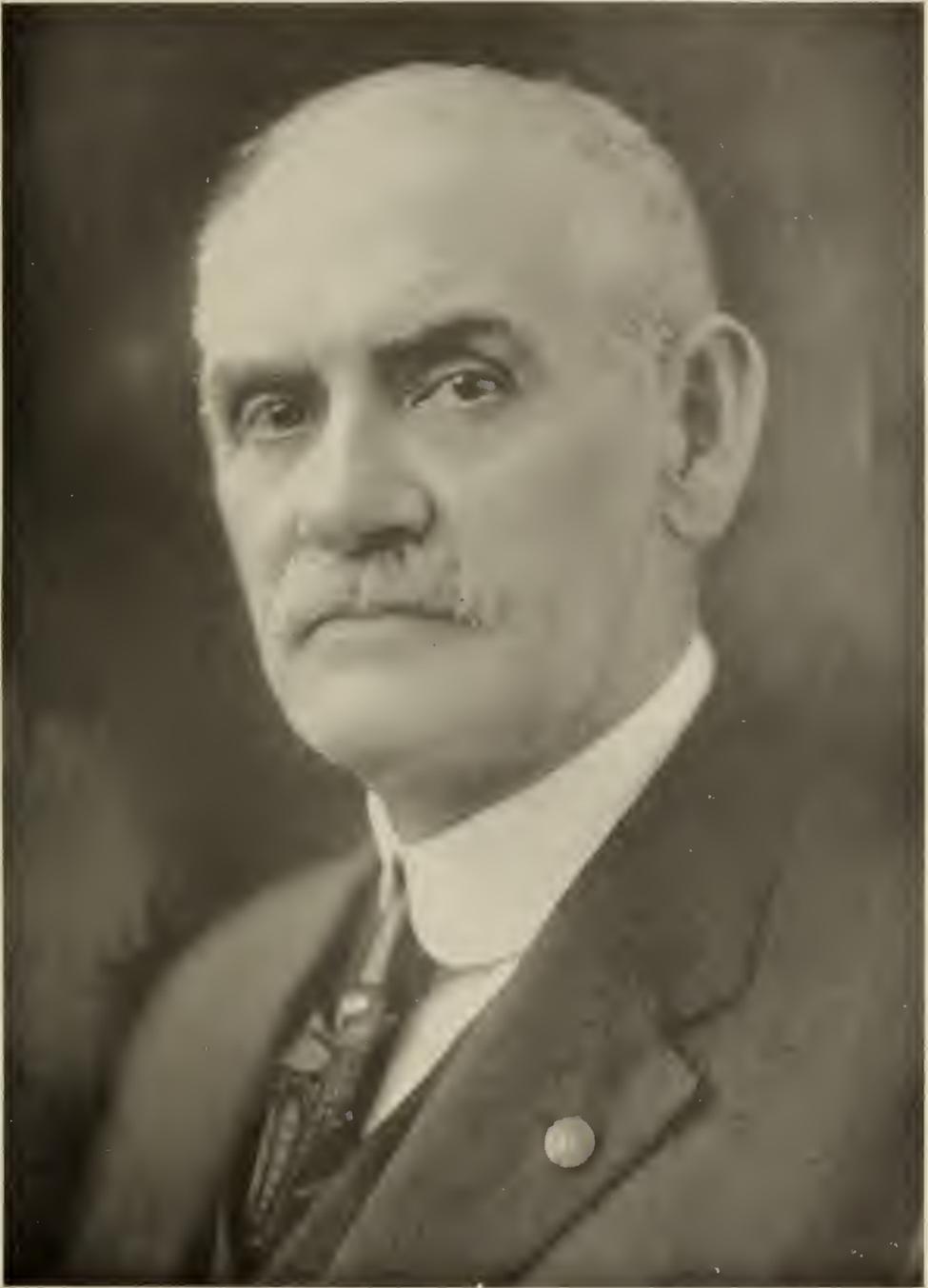
Heath, Jr., Esther Elizabeth and Florence Louise, twin daughters, and Faith Bickford. Mr. and Mrs. Mead are active members of the Congregational church, where Mr. Mead has served as trustee and assistant superintendent of the Sunday school. He is now president of the Young People's Society.

It takes no prophet to foresee for Mr. Mead a future which shall make a mark on the history of the city and the State. He is a Republican in political affiliation, and has served on the Town Committee and on the Board of Finance of New Canaan, and on the Town Highway Commission. He was nominated for Senator from the district, but was defeated by the Progressive party, which split the normal Republican vote. He has taken the stump with good effect for the party in several political campaigns.

MEAD, Hon. James R.,

Lawyer, Jurist.

In public life to serve is the greatest honor. The man who has given most of the depths of his experience, of the breadth of his sympathies, or the strength of his spirit, this is the man to whom the world, often all unwittingly, yields the tribute of confidence. That this tribute carries with its burdens and responsibilities makes it no less an honor, but it is rarely bestowed where it is undeserved. With such a man as the Hon. James R. Mead, of Greenwich, Connecticut, it is not difficult to understand why the people place in him the confidence which a child feels in his father, or a man in a leader who has proven his capability under stress of adverse circumstances. Judge Mead has won and held the confidence of the people during all the years in which he has been a member of the Fairfield county bar.



James R. Mead

ENCYCLOPEDIA OF BIOGRAPHY

(IX) Hon. James R. Mead, the eminent attorney and judge of Greenwich, Connecticut, son of Captain Benjamin C. and Mary E. (Ritch) Mead (q. v.), was born in the town of Greenwich, Connecticut, August 28, 1860. He received his elementary education in the public schools of his native town, and later attended the Greenwich Academy. He was a devoted and thorough student, loving research for its own sake as well as for the purpose it served in forwarding his life ambition. He entered the law office of Colonel H. W. R. Hoyt, of Greenwich, and after studying under his able preceptorship was admitted to the bar, May 19, 1882. From the first he showed promise of the remarkable power which he developed in later life. He remained with Colonel Hoyt for three years longer, then opened an office of his own in Greenwich. He has carried on for the greater part a general law practice, but has handled some very interesting and celebrated cases.

The services of a man of this calibre could not be overlooked by that public which needs men. Judge Mead has always been affiliated with the Republican party, and the party needed him. Not only did the party need him, the city and State needed him, for he was not a man to subserve the good of the public to the interests of the party. He was first elected town clerk, in 1886, and held the office continuously for seventeen years. He was assistant prosecuting attorney of the Borough Court for ten years. In June, 1889, he was elected deputy judge of the Borough Court, which office he held for two years; he served for two years as warden of the borough of Greenwich, and was for four years its borough attorney, and for six years a member of the Board of Burgesses of the borough of Greenwich; then was elected to the State Legislature and served in the session of 1903.

He served as house chairman of the insurance committee; was member of the committee on congressional and senatorial districts. In 1915 he was elected to the State Senate and reelected in 1917. He served as chairman at both sessions of the Senate committee on cities and boroughs. He was again reelected in 1919, and was made Senate chairman of the committee on appropriations. He is chairman of the committee appointed by the last Legislature to frame a new administration code. He has been delegate to many party conventions, and has served his party on the stump in many important and closely contested campaigns. In the public institutions of the town of Greenwich, Judge Mead has always held positions of dignity and responsibility. He is a director of the Greenwich National Bank, and president of the Greenwich Water Company. He is president of the Putnam Cemetery Association, and of the New Canaan Water Company.

Judge Mead married Elizabeth M. Stone, daughter of Thomas Stone, of Brooklyn, New York. They have long attended and supported the Congregational church.

MEAD, Charles,

Member of Important Family.

The best asset in a community is its strong men, men of honor and integrity. These men leave a definite impression upon the public, the professional and industrial life of a city. They prove the truth of the assertion that "The world today is what the men of the last generation have made it." Closely interwoven with the history of Fairfield county is the history of the Mead family. Members of this family have been settled there since

ENCYCLOPEDIA OF BIOGRAPHY

a very early date, and they have taken a vital interest in all of its affairs.

(III) Ebenezer Mead, son of John and Hannah (Potter) Mead (q. v.), was born in 1663, and died in 1728. He married, in 1691, Sarah Knapp, of Stamford, Connecticut.

(IV) Ebenezer (2) Mead, son of Ebenezer (1) and Sarah (Knapp) Mead, was born October 25, 1692, and died May 3, 1775. He married, December 12, 1717, Hannah Brown, of Rye, New York.

(V) Jonas Mead, son of Ebenezer (2) and Hannah (Brown) Mead, was born December 25, 1723, and died September 14, 1783. He married Sarah Howe, daughter of Captain Isaac Howe, born January 9, 1741, died December 8, 1779.

(VI) Deacon Jonas (2) Mead, son of Jonas (1) and Sarah (Howe) Mead, was born April 13, 17—, and died August 2, 1871. He married, January 2, 1809, Hannah Hebbard, daughter of Nathaniel Hebbard, who died March 12, 1814.

(VII) Deacon Charles Mead, son of Deacon Jonas (2) and Hannah (Hebbard) Mead, was born February 4, 1812, and died January 10, 1898. He was educated in Greenwich, Connecticut, and the work of farming occupied the greater part of his life. In his youth he was a member of the Train Band. He married, December 31, 1831, Rachel Elizabeth Sackett (see Sackett VIII).

Mr. and Mrs. Mead were the parents of the following children: Sarah A., wife of Benjamin P. Brush; Whitman Sackett, whose sketch follows; Mary E., wife of Zophar Mead; Hannah H., born September 2, 1851; Charles Noah, whose sketch follows.

(The Sackett Line).

(I) Simon Sackett, the first of the family in New England, died in October, 1635. He came to New England in the ship "Lyon" in 1630, and was among the

first settlers of Newton, now Cambridge, Massachusetts.

(II) Simon (2) Sackett, son of Simon (1) Sackett, was born in 1630, and was but an infant when his parents brought him to America. He died in 1659. He married, in 1652, Sarah Bloomfield, daughter of William and Sarah Bloomfield.

(III) Captain Joseph Sackett, son of Simon (2) and Sarah (Bloomfield) Sackett, was born in Springfield, Massachusetts, February 23, 1656, and died July 23, 1719. He lived in Newton, Long Island, and held many public offices. He was a member of the Presbyterian church. He married Elizabeth Betts, daughter of Captain Richard Betts.

(IV) Rev. Richard Sackett, son of Captain Joseph and Elizabeth (Betts) Sackett, was born about 1686, and died May 8, 1737. In 1709 he was graduated from Yale College, where he had studied for the ministry. In 1711 he was the preacher in Maidenhead and Hopewell, New Jersey, and the following year was in Saybrook. In 1714 he was in Greenwich, Connecticut, preaching, and two years later in that part of Greenwich called Horse Neck. In 1717 a new church was formed there of which he was ordained the pastor. He labored diligently among his flock and was greatly beloved. He died May 9, 1727.

(V) Hon. Nathaniel Sackett, son of Rev. Richard Sackett, was born June 8, 1720, and died before 1768. About 1739 he married Anne Bush, daughter of Justus Bush, Jr., who died about 1746. For some years Mr. Sackett lived in New York City, where he was in business. He was a member of Captain Van Horne's military company; in 1753 he established his permanent home in Greenwich, Connecticut. In 1756 he was representative, also in

ENCYCLOPEDIA OF BIOGRAPHY

1760; and from 1757 to 1760 he served as justice of the peace.

(VI) Justus Sackett, son of Hon. Nathaniel and Anne (Bush) Sackett, was born in 1740, and died January 15, 1827. He married Anna Lyon.

(VII) John Sackett, son of Justus and Anna (Lyon) Sackett, was married, January 12, 1809, to Mary Mead, daughter of Whitman and Rachel Mead. He died in 1864.

(VIII) Rachel Elizabeth Sackett, the daughter of John and Mary (Mead) Sackett, was born December 19, 1811, died July 18, 1885. She became the wife of Deacon Charles Mead (see Mead VII).

MEAD, Whitman Sackett,

Public-spirited Citizen.

Whitman S. Mead, son of Deacon Charles and Rachel Elizabeth (Sackett) Mead (q.v.), was born April 17, 1841, in Byram, on the Byram river, Connecticut, and was educated in the school at Coscob and the Greenwich Academy of Greenwich, Connecticut. At the age of eighteen years he went to work for a wholesale dry goods house in New York City, where he continued until the outbreak of the Civil War. The members of this firm being Southerners, they naturally returned to the South and at the same time Mr. Mead returned to his native home to care for his father's farm. Since 1686 this homestead has been in possession of the family. Business interests soon engaged his attention and practically all of his time were devoted to them, although throughout his entire life he managed the farm interests. Mr. Mead was a trustee of the Greenwich Trust and Loan Company, and a director of the Rippowam Woolen Manufacturing Company. He was very active in public matters; his vote was cast for Ab-

raham Lincoln in 1860, and he was a staunch supporter of the principles of the Republican party. Mr. Mead was honored with many positions of trust and responsibility; he was registrar and selectman, and was appointed in July, 1891, county commissioner. In January, 1897, he was appointed judge of probate. In many ways he gave assistance to those who needed it; he gave of his time to the public welfare and of his finances to those charitable movements which brought hope and many times sunshine to the less fortunate. He was held in the highest respect, and at his death in 1914 was sincerely mourned.

Mr. Mead married, February 9, 1871, Sara Sackett, born September 11, 1845, daughter of J. Ralph and Mary E. (Mead) Sackett, and this marriage was blessed with four daughters. They were: Julia, Clara, Helen and Marion.

MEAD, Charles Noah,

Merchant.

Charles Noah Mead, son of Deacon Charles and Rachel Elizabeth (Sackett) Mead (q.v.), was born in Greenwich, Connecticut, February 25, 1854. The Academy of Greenwich afforded him his early education, and the intervals between were spent in assisting his father about the work of the homestead. Through this outdoor exercise the young man developed a sound mind and healthy body, and was well equipped to enter the business world.

In partnership with Henry M. Brush, the oldest dry goods business in Greenwich was purchased in the early eighties. For many years they carried on the business under the firm name of Mead & Brush. The interests of his partner were subsequently purchased by Mr. Mead, who continued to conduct it alone for

ENCYCLOPEDIA OF BIOGRAPHY

several years. With the natural growth of the town and the growth needed in business to compete with this, Mr. Mead incorporated the business, since which time he has acted as president. During his many years in business Mr. Mead has been distinguished for his high-minded integrity, and all those who come in contact with him admire his qualities. He has rendered faithful and conscientious service to his city and State. For many years he has served as deacon of the Congregational church of Greenwich, and is the sixth in direct descent of his family to hold this office. In the spring of 1919, Mr. Mead put a new bell in the church tower in memory of the ancestors who had preceded him in the office of deacon.

MEAD, Oliver Deliverance.

Business Man.

The name of Mead is frequently found on the pages of history of Fairfield county, Connecticut. From the earliest settlements in that colony the members of this family have been prominent and are still to-day upholding the prestige and honorable position which they have occupied for generations.

(V) Jared Mead, son of Ebenezer (2) and Hannah (Brown) Mead (q. v.), was born December 15, 1738, died May 8, 1832. He married, December 10, 1775, Lydia Smith, born December 8, 1754, died January 27, 1824, daughter of Daniel Smith.

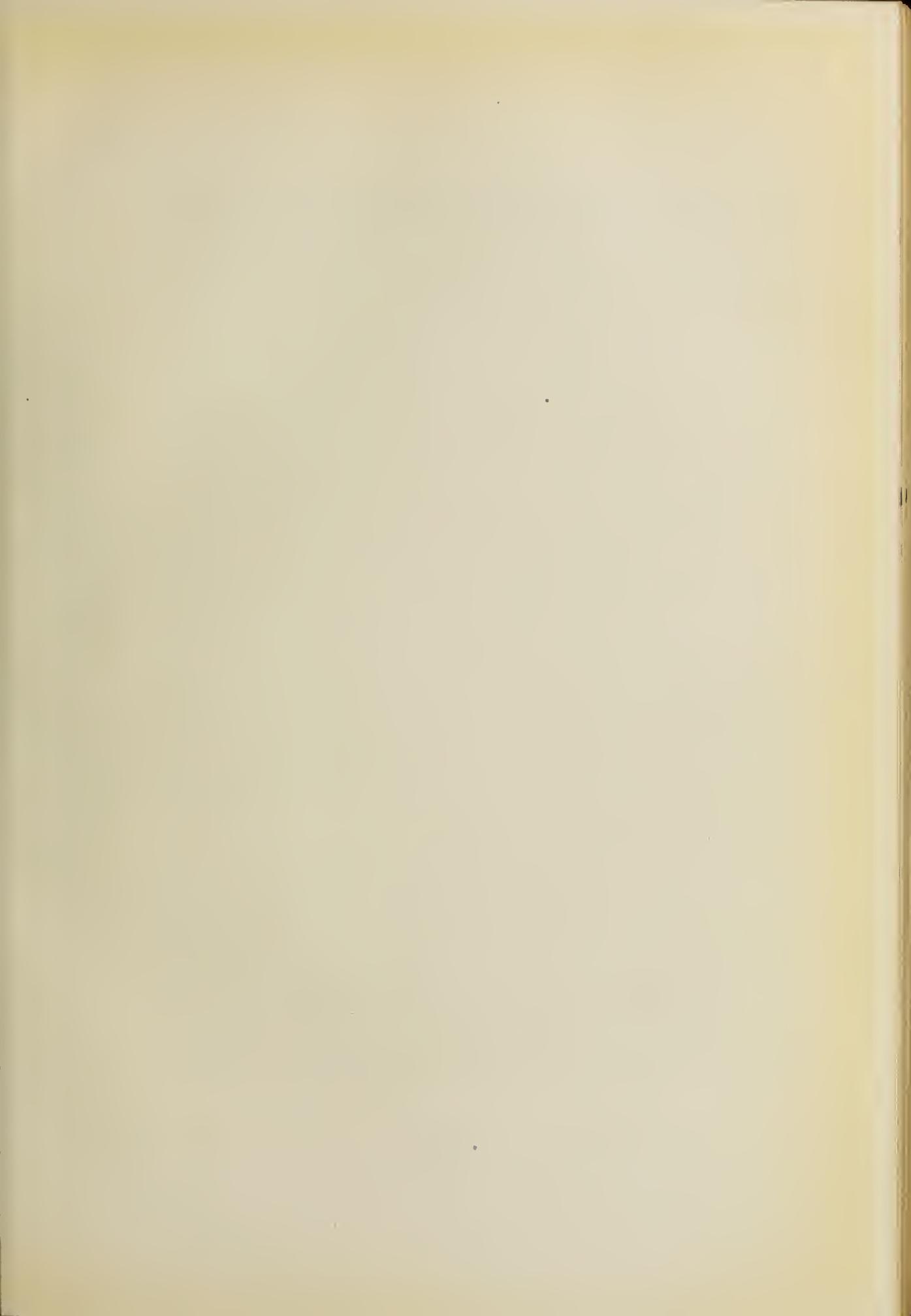
(VI) Daniel Smith Mead, son of Jared and Lydia (Smith) Mead, was born November 20, 1778, and died December 21, 1831. He married, January 16, 1806, Rachel Mead, born September 2, 1779, died January 10, 1859, daughter of Joshua Mead.

(VII) Daniel Smith (2) Mead, son of Daniel Smith (1) and Rachel (Mead)

Mead, was born in Greenwich, Connecticut, on the site now occupied by the undertaking rooms of Mr. Knapp, April 9, 1811, and died in 1906. His educational opportunities were limited, but he was a keen student of human nature and was highly respected for his opinions. He was a farmer, and in politics was originally a Whig and later a Republican. Mr. Mead was an exceptionally quiet, home-loving man, and for many years a member of the Congregational church. He married, November 26, 1832, Huldah Mead, daughter of Ephraim Mead, born February 5, 1812, died October 27, 1882. Their children were: Ophelia, married William Long; Esther A., married Isaac Mead; Daniel Smith (3); Oliver D., of further mention.

(VIII) Oliver Deliverance Mead, son of Daniel Smith (2) and Huldah (Mead) Mead, was born in Greenwich, Connecticut, December 29, 1842. He was brought up on the home farm and remained there until 1882, when he removed to his present residence in Field Point Park, where he continued farming. Later he organized the Field Point Land Company, of which he has since been president, and cut the farm up into house lots. In this way one hundred and fifteen acres have been developed into the most beautiful residence sections of the State. Mr. Mead was also president of the Greenwich National Bank for ten years. For thirteen years he served in the State Militia.

Mr. Mead married Cornelia Scofield, daughter of William and Cornelia (Mead) Scofield. Cornelia (Mead) Scofield was born September 12, 1820, and died June 9, 1873. William Scofield, her husband, was born September 29, 1816, and died February 16, 1906. He was of Stamford. He was a son of Rufus Scofield, who died in Greenwich, July 28, 1854, aged sev-





Paul Nash

ENCYCLOPEDIA OF BIOGRAPHY

enty-five years. He owned and ran for some years a mill on the west side of the Mianus river at Coscob, Connecticut. Mr. and Mrs. Mead were the parents of three children: Cora A., married Adam Guy, of Brooklyn, New York; Olive May, married Newell L. Mead; Lydia Smith, married William J. Ferris, a sketch of whom appears elsewhere in this work. Mr. Mead and his wife attend the Congregational church of Greenwich.

NASH, Paul,

Civil Engineer.

The story of America is a story of workers. The big men of our nation, from the beginning, have been men who were not afraid to go out and take hold of the real work of the world. They have not despised the grime and exhaustion of toil, and have given to labor a dignity which it never before had received. Because this is true, America has become a nation of achievement and the men who belong to the great army of workers hold a higher position than those who belong to the aristocracies of old. Paul Nash, the prominent civil engineer of Stamford, is one of those men whose pride is his work.

The name of Nash is of Saxon origin. In the early times the prefix *atte* was much used with the first surnames, as *Atte-Wood*; and for euphony an "n" was often added. Such was the case with the name "*Atte-n-Ash*." In the natural evolution of the name, the prefix was gradually dropped, and the name became *Nash*. In all probability the first bearer of the name lived near an ash tree or an ash wood.

(I) The earliest known ancestor of the family, Edward Nash, was born in Lancaster, England, in August, 1592, in the reign of Queen Elizabeth.

(II) Edward (2) Nash, son of Edward (1) Nash, was born in Lancaster, England, in 1623, and emigrated to America in 1649 or 1650. He resided in Stratford, Connecticut, for two years, where his daughter Anna was born January 18, 1651. In 1652 he removed to Norwalk, Connecticut, and there followed his occupation of tanner near where Christ Episcopal Church now stands in East Norwalk. There was a stream of water there which was used by Edward Nash in his business of tanner. It is believed that he was the first hearthstone occupant of the town of Norwalk, and the early records give no cause to doubt it. In 1690 he had a large estate rated at £216, and unvarying tradition says he lived to the age of seventy-six years.

(III) John Nash, son of Edward (2) Nash, was the first white male child born in Norwalk, in 1652, and he died between 1712 and 1713. He was presented with a piece of land on which now stands Christ Episcopal Church in East Norwalk. John Nash married, May 1, 1684, Mary, daughter of Thomas Barlow, of Fairfield, whose widow Edward Nash had previously married for his second wife. Mrs. Mary Nash died September 2, 1711.

(IV) John (2) Nash, son of John (1) and Mary Nash, was born December 25, 1688. He married, May 19, 1709, Abigail Blakeley, daughter of Ebenezer Blakeley, of New Haven, Connecticut, and they were the parents of ten children.

(V) Micajah Nash, son of John (2) and Abigail (Blakeley) Nash, was born in 1720. He married, October 9, 1744, Mary Scribner, daughter of John and Deborah (Lee) Scribner.

(VI) Daniel Nash, son of Micajah and Mary (Scribner) Nash, was born December 2, 1747. He married Frelove Wright, daughter of Dennis and Susannah (Smith) Wright, April 24, 1768. He later

ENCYCLOPEDIA OF BIOGRAPHY

removed to Patchogue, Long Island, where he had a saw mill and sawed lumber for the soldiers in the Revolution.

(VII) Daniel (2) Nash, son of Daniel (1) and Free love (Wright) Nash, was born May 12, 1770, in Patchogue, Long Island. He married Rebecca Camp, daughter of Jonathan and Hannah (Bouton) Camp, of Norwalk, October 9, 1808. Daniel Nash had a saw and grist mill on the King's Highway. He died August 2, 1865.

(VIII) Andrew Camp Nash, son of Daniel (2) and Rebecca (Camp) Nash, was born June 4, 1811, and died July 11, 1897. He was a farmer. On January 18, 1835, he married Eliza A. Adams, daughter of Jabez and Anna Adams.

(IX) Edward Adams Nash, son of Andrew Camp and Eliza A. (Adams) Nash, was born December 25, 1841. He married Mary Edwards Morey, of Kent, Connecticut, June 6, 1866, and their children were: Edward Irving, born October 10, 1867; Anne Winifred, born March 13, 1869, who married W. J. Wood; and Paul, of whom further.

(X) Paul Nash, son of Edward Adams and Mary Edwards (Morey) Nash, was born December 3, 1870, in Westport, Connecticut. As a boy he showed interest in any kind of construction work. He received his early education in the public schools of Westport, then the South Norwalk High School, from which he was graduated in 1886, and Sheffield Scientific School of Yale University in 1887, from which institution he was graduated in 1890 with the degree of Bachelor of Philosophy. He immediately struck out into active work along his chosen line, working for two years in association with W. B. Rider, civil engineer of Norwalk. Then he entered the employ of the Yale & Towne Manufacturing Company, with whom he remained for six years. This

experience placed the young man where he felt the confidence in himself which is only to be won through actual handling of practical problems in any line of work. The opportunity offered, and in 1899 he became the city engineer of Stamford. This is a position of more than usual responsibility, because it includes not only the usual engineering work of the city, but the work usually done by a contractor of public works, since the policy of the city of Stamford is to handle practically all its own work along this line. This, of course, involves the direction of large interests and the employment of considerable labor. Mr. Nash has on an average about one hundred men working under him. He has been very successful in the management of the interests placed in his hands, being keen-witted and at the same time judicious, showing acute discernment and sound farsighted common sense in the conservation and development of the natural physical advantages and resources of the city, so far as they have come into his hands. In his twenty years of service as an administrative officer of the municipality, during which time its population has more than doubled, many substantial improvements and developments have been made in the various lines of public work, assuring for the city of Stamford a place with the really progressive cities of the country. Mr. Nash is a member of the American Society of Civil Engineers, also the Connecticut Society and the Yale Engineering Society; also a member of Union Lodge, No. 5, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons; the Suburban Club of Stamford; the Stamford Yacht Club.

Mr. Nash married, April 6, 1893, Anna May Punzelt, daughter of James P. Punzelt, of South Norwalk. They are the parents of two children: Pauline, born February 21, 1903; Edward Maynard,





Lloyd Wash



Edward C. Hash



ENCYCLOPEDIA OF BIOGRAPHY

born September 13, 1906. Mr. and Mrs. Nash are members of St. John's Episcopal Church, of Stamford, of which Mr. Nash is vestryman. The family are much sought socially, and are among the thoroughly representative people of the city.

NASH, Edward Colt,

Business Man.

(VIII) Edward Hawks Nash, son of Daniel (2) and Rebecca (Camp) Nash (q. v.), was born August 6, 1809. He was a miller and farmer and had a planing and grist mill. He was a director of the Westport Bank. He was ambitious, thrifty, and gave much time to religious work. With his brother, Andrew Camp Nash, he gave the land and a large amount of money which made possible the building of new Christ Church and gave it an endowment. On October 9, 1836, he married (first) Abigail Gorham, and she died January 16, 1861. He married (second) September 17, 1861, Margaret Newkirk Williams, daughter of Reuben and Amelia Williams, and she died in 1871. Mrs. Margaret Nash was a descendant of William Williams, who served in the Revolution under Captain Godfrey and Colonel Dimon.

(IX) Lloyd Nash, son of Edward Hawks and Margaret Newkirk (Williams) Nash, was born in Westport, Connecticut, February 18, 1865. He was educated in the district schools, and subsequently followed a course at a business college. From an early age he proved himself a very good mechanic, and although but fifteen years old he was in charge of the grist and cider mills on his father's farm. He succeeded the latter in the management of these in later years. Mr. Nash added to the estates, and for many years was among the most progressive business men of Westport. He was

active in many outside matters, in industrial affairs, and also in public affairs. Mr. Nash was vice-president of the Westport & Saugautuck Street Railway Company and also connected with the street railroad lines in Petersburg, Virginia, of which he was vice-president; he was also second vice-president of the Franklin Society of Home Building and Home Savings in New York.

In politics, Mr. Nash was a staunch Republican; on several occasions he was honored with public office, and in every instance he proved himself worthy of the choice of his constituents. In 1900 he was representative, during which time he served on the committee on banks; in 1902 he was elected State senator, and was a member of the committee on Senate appointments and contingent expenses. During the session he served as chairman of the committee on banks and the committee on woman suffrage. Mr. Nash and his family attended the Episcopal church, Westport, and for many years he served as a vestryman of that church.

Mr. Nash married, April 6, 1885, Charlotte Helen Colt, a native of Exeter, Otsego county, New York. On her maternal side, Mrs. Nash was descended from John Pratt, who was settled in New England in 1632. Mr. and Mrs. Nash were the parents of four children, two of whom survived. They are: Edward Colt, of further mention; Louise Helen, born September 11, 1888, married W. Clark Crossman, and resides in Westport, Connecticut. Mr. Nash died July 24, 1908.

(X) Edward Colt Nash, son of Lloyd and Charlotte Helen (Colt) Nash, was born February 14, 1887. He was educated in the public schools. When he was about twelve years of age he was placed in the Norwalk University and there spent six years. Two years were then spent at the Chase School for Boys in Bridge-

ENCYCLOPEDIA OF BIOGRAPHY

port, Connecticut, and two in the Pratt Institute, Brooklyn, New York. On July 20, 1908, he graduated and took charge of his father's estate. He had just then taken up the ice business, which was produced on a pond on his own farm, which contains about seventy-five acres. He developed this business to double its original amount, and conducts a large wholesale as well as retail business, running seven auto trucks, covering a large territory and employing about a dozen men. Mr. Nash also carries on the cider business, making a large quantity of vinegar. Since 1911 he has also engaged in the trucking business, having motors engaged in long distance hauling.

In spite of the demands made on his time by his business, Mr. Nash has taken an active interest in military matters and other public affairs. During the World War he was a member of the State Guard, and was captain of the Westport Company, disbanded in January, 1919. He then joined the reserves, and in March, 1920, was assigned to Company I, 4th Infantry, Connecticut State Guard, of Norwalk, as captain; was appointed major, February 1, 1921.

Mr. Nash married Anna Barbara Ebel, daughter of William G. Ebel, of Albany, New York, and they are the parents of four children: Harriet C., Anna Barbara, Louise Helen, Lloyd William. Mr. Nash and his family attend Christ Episcopal Church, of which he is a vestryman.

WILKINS, Albert James,

Deceased.

The terminations, kin, kind, ling, let, and so forth, have the same signification as the Latin, *genus*, meaning race, offspring, or children. It is from the German, *kind* (a child), the diminutive termination, kin, is derived, and thus we

have the names, Watkin, meaning the son of Wat or Walter, and Wilkin, the son of Will or William. In very early times the Anglo-Saxons affixed this termination to the father's name, and always we find the "s" appended by the Welsh. The name of Wilkins is Welsh.

Albert James Wilkins was born in Utica, New York, January 19, 1848, son of Luke and Elizabeth (Downs) Wilkins, natives of Wales. Mr. Wilkins died in Bridgeport, Connecticut, March 8, 1904. He married, October 5, 1870, Eliza Anna Nash, a scion of one of the oldest families in Fairfield county (see Nash VIII). Mr. and Mrs. Wilkins were the parents of a daughter, Mary Amelia, born in May, 1872, died July 2, 1894.

RAYMOND, Thomas I.,

Prominent Business Man.

Active in business and general affairs of his community at an age when most men seek the rest and ease of retirement, Thomas I. Raymond was called from his busy life on May 8, 1920, in his seventy-third year. The widespread sorrow that was felt and the many expressions of regard and sympathy that poured from all quarters were the tribute of his fellows to a life lived purposefully and well, to the earnest endeavors of a man to perform his duties as they appeared to him, and to one who followed high ideals in every relation of life.

The name of Raymond is of very ancient French origin. It is derived from two French words, *rai*, signifying a beam of light, and *monde*, meaning world. The Latin word *raimundus* is its exact equivalent. The history of the French family of Raymond is intensely interesting, including, as it does, a long line of Counts of Toulouse. Several of them participated in the Crusades, and in other ways they



The J. R. R. R.

played important roles in making the history of their times. It is said that in the civilization and refinement of its people the County of Toulouse and its independent lordships early in the twelfth century far surpassed all other parts of Gaul. Its citizens enjoyed religious liberty and freedom of speech; Jew, Christian, and infidel lived side by side in mutual tolerance; and commerce, literature, the arts, and sciences flourished under a form of government at least suggesting the republican. The Raymonds supported the Albigenses, and suffered greatly during the persecutions of that sect.

According to Lower, a leading authority on the origin of surnames, Raymond Berenger, who went down under the sword of the first Simon de Montfort, presumably in the Albigensian War, bore one of the earliest double names. The names of Stephen and Pierre Raymond are found on the rolls of the first Knights Hospitaller of the Order of St. John of Jerusalem early in the twelfth century. The persecutions of the Albigenses scattered many of the Raymond families to the surrounding countries, and some of them went to England about the time of the Conquest. Apparently they first settled at a place called Raymond, in the Hundred of Wye, in Kent. The Essex families of the name claim descent from the settlers in Kent.

(I) Richard Raymond, the immigrant ancestor of the family here under consideration, probably came from County Sussex, England. This assumption is based on the fact that he lived in the territory included in the Captain John Mason Colony and that the members of that colony came from Sussex county. Richard Raymond was made a freeman in Salem, Massachusetts, May 14, 1634. On January 2, 1636, he was granted half an acre of land at Winter Harbor (now Win-

ter Island in Salem Harbor) "for fishing trade and to build upon." The same year he received a grant of sixty acres at what is now Manchester, Massachusetts. In 1660 he sold a one-fourth interest in "the good Ketch called the Hopewell of Salem." On October 20, 1662, he bought a house and lot in Norwalk, Connecticut, and it is probable that he became a resident of Norwalk soon after his purchase. Two years later he moved to Saybrook. He called himself a mariner and engaged in coastwise trade with the Dutch and English settlers on Manhattan Island. It is also said that he made voyages to the Barbadoes. He and his wife, Judith, were members of the First Church at Salem before 1636, and all his children but John were baptized there. In 1676 he gave by will all of his lands in Norwalk "unto those children which my son, John Raymond, already have or may have, by Mary Raymond, his present wife."

(II) John Raymond, son of Richard and Judith Raymond, drew lot No. 21 in a division of lots in the winter wheat field made in Norwalk in 1668. He also received a share of the common lands divided in 1687. He married, December 10, 1664, Mary Betts, born in Guilford, in 1646, daughter of Thomas Betts, of Norwalk, who had only recently arrived in the plantation. Thomas Betts was born in England, in 1615-16. He was enrolled, seventeenth in number, on the Guilford, Connecticut, settlers-register. Accompanied by his wife, Mary, he came to Norwalk about 1660. His wife may possibly have been married before her Betts union, as in the will of Thomas Betts, Sr., executed May 10, 1688, he refers to "her children."

(III) John (2) Raymond, son of John (1) and Mary (Betts) Raymond, was born in Norwalk, Connecticut, September 9, 1665, and died April 12, 1737. He was an

ENCYCLOPEDIA OF BIOGRAPHY

important man in the town, captain of the train band, and a large owner of real estate. On December 16, 1713, he was, with Captain Joseph Platt and Ensign James Stewart, appointed a committee to make a settlement of a highway or road to Ridgefield, "if they and the committee of Ridgefield can agree; and doth fully empower said committee to make restitution to such persons that said highway may take land from within the limits of Norwalk township."

On March 7, 1690, he married Elizabeth St. John, daughter of Samuel St. John, granddaughter of Matthias St. John, Sr. Her mother was Elizabeth (Hoyt) St. John, daughter of Walter Hoyt. Matthias St. John was born in England, and came to Dorchester, Massachusetts, in 1631-32. The record of the marriage of John Raymond, Jr., reads: "He took to wife and was married unto Elizabeth Sension, the daughter of Samuel Sension, on the 7th day of March, 1690."

(IV) Jabez Raymond, son of John (2) and Elizabeth (St. John) Raymond, was born April 1, 1705. He married Rebecca Platt, born April 9, 1713, daughter of Samuel and Rebecca Platt. He died at a good age, his will, drawn August 26, 1783, being court-proven August 3, 1789. His wife evidently survived him but a few months, as her estate was inventoried March 26, 1790. Their heirs were Josiah, their son, and the children of their deceased daughter, Ann, wife of Samuel Platt, son of John Platt, 3rd. They appear to have lost an unmarried daughter, Hannah, in 1770.

(V) Josiah Raymond, son of Jabez and Rebecca (Platt) Raymond, married, November 5, 1765, Molly Merwine, in Norwalk. She was from Greenfield Hill and belonged originally, it seems, to the New Haven family of that name. She was but eighteen years of age at marriage, but

brought with her to her Norwalk home after her marriage several of the Greenfield slaves, who worked in and out of doors and were a domestic power.

(VI) Thomas Raymond, son of Josiah and Molly (Merwine) Raymond, married, March 1, 1797, Eunice Meeker, of Greenfield, and they lived in Ridgefield in the early part of the nineteenth century.

(VII) William Meeker Raymond, son of Thomas and Eunice (Meeker) Raymond, was born in Norwalk, Connecticut, in 1809, died in 1887. He was educated in the public schools, grew to manhood on the home farm, and all his life was a husbandman. When the time came for him to establish a home of his own, he bought land adjoining the homestead, and there built a house which sheltered him all his days. A man of quiet, unassuming manners, he took the interest of a good citizen in public affairs and shirked no duty that devolved upon him as a citizen or neighbor. The attractions of public office held no lure for him and he never accepted political office. He married Sarah E. Throop, daughter of Isaac Throop, of Easton, Connecticut, and they were the parents of the following children, who grew to maturity: 1. William T., born November 19, 1839, died in May, 1918, a lifelong resident of Norwalk. He was educated in the public schools, and when twenty years of age started to make his own way in the world. His first employment was in a hotel in Westport, where he acquired sufficient knowledge of the business to open a hotel of his own. He continued in that business until 1871, when he was admitted to a partnership with his brother, Thomas I., who was already established in business. The firm, Raymond Brothers, continued until the death of the elder brother, who bore his share of the burdens of the business until his death. Like his father, he had

ENCYCLOPEDIA OF BIOGRAPHY

no taste for political life, but he was ever ready to give of his time, means and energy in furthering any movement that promised to advance the interests of the community. He married Josephine A. Lockwood, daughter of George Lockwood, of Wilton. Mrs. Raymond's death occurred about two years before her husband's. 2. Thomas I., mentioned below. 3. Henry W., deceased. 4. Sarah Eliza, married H. R. Gorham. 5. Ruth Zelda, married Robert W. Keeler, of Wilton, Connecticut, who is mentioned elsewhere in this work. Mr. and Mrs. William Meeker Raymond were consistent members of the Baptist church.

(VIII) Thomas I. Raymond, son of William Meeker and Sarah E. (Throop) Raymond, was born August 17, 1846. He received his formal education in the public schools of Norwalk, Meeker's private school in Westport, and Wheeler Institute in Easton, Connecticut. At the age of sixteen he left the home farm and entered the lumber office of C. F. Tolles, in South Norwalk. After about eighteen months he left Mr. Tolles to become a teller in the First National Bank of South Norwalk, a position he filled for only six months, when an opportunity then presented to become a teller in the Fourth National Bank of New York City. This offer he accepted and he continued in the employ of that bank until 1868, when he returned to South Norwalk, having married the previous year Elizabeth A. Tolles, the daughter of his former employer. He next established himself in the coal trade on his own account, purchasing the business of David H. Webb. This was the beginning of a long and most successful business career, during which time Mr. Raymond was actively identified with more enterprises, perhaps, than any other man in his city. Soon after embarking in the coal business, he began shipping farm

products by water to various points along the coast as far South as Jacksonville, Florida. While that business was profitable from the beginning, it was abandoned in about a year in order that Mr. Raymond might give more attention to his coal business and to the other lines of merchandise which he was handling in connection therewith, flour, feed, grain, and a wide range of building materials. His business was carried on with splendid success until 1919, when he sold out to the Norwalk Coal and Supply Company. During the years covering his business operations, Mr. Raymond was expanding, until at his death it was one of large proportions. A special line which he followed for several years with good results was the purchase of houses and buildings in an undesirable condition, and restoring them often in an entirely remodeled condition to most desirable residences.

Mr. Raymond was connected with many successful business enterprises, and during his career served as president of the Mianus Manufacturing Company, treasurer of the Norwalk Manufacturing Company, manager of the Norwalk Realty and Improvement Company, treasurer of the Norwalk Steamboat Company, trustee and chairman of the executive committee of the Norwalk Trust Company, director and member of the executive committee of the Norwalk Lock Company, and treasurer of the Connecticut Tidewater Coal Dealers' Association. Besides these personal interests, which would seem to consume the time and energy of any ordinary man, Mr. Raymond showed more than a passive concern in matters affecting the public good. With Dr. J. G. Gregory he founded the Norwalk Hospital and was a member of the executive committee of the board of directors. He was one of the founders of the South Norwalk Library and was a

ENCYCLOPEDIA OF BIOGRAPHY

member of its board of trustees for many years. He was secretary of the South Norwalk Relief Association, secretary of the South Norwalk Improvement Society, president of the Norwalk Historical and Memorial Library Association, inspector to the Empire Trust Company of New York, trustee of the Epworth Home for Working Girls in New York City, and served as president of the Merchants' & Manufacturers' Association, of Norwalk. His public service was to his city as a member of the Common Council of the old city of South Norwalk during a period of five years, and as a member of the School Board for about twelve years, several of which he was chairman of the board. He was called into the State service, and for five years was auditor of the State of Connecticut. He was a member of the First Methodist Episcopal Church, which he served as trustee since 1875, acting as chairman of the board for five years, and was a superintendent of the Sunday school of the church for twenty years. He is affiliated with Butler Lodge, Independent Order of Odd Fellows; his clubs, the Norwalk, South Norwalk, the Knob Outing, Pine Ledge, and the Norwalk Country.

Mr. Raymond married (first) Elizabeth A. Tolles, who died in 1893, leaving three children: 1. Martha P., wife of M. D. Randall, and mother of a daughter, Elizabeth. 2. L. May, formerly the wife of Charles D. Burnes, of Stamford, Connecticut, and mother of two sons, Dudley E. and Raymond. 3. Elsie, wife of David Albrecht, of Stamford, Connecticut. Other children of Mr. and Mrs. Raymond died in infancy. Mr. Raymond married (second) Carolyn Van Cleft, daughter of the Rev. Asa Jessup Van Cleft, D. D., of the Wyoming Conference, at Oneonta, New York, and Elizabeth Gore (Wood) Van Cleft, who was a daughter of John B. Wood, one

of the first settlers of Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania. Mrs. Raymond is a descendant of the judges, Obidiah Gore, of Massachusetts, and Christopher Gore, who was sent by this country to Europe as a diplomat, and was a friend of General Lafayette.

Once when asked what his particular hobby was, Mr. Raymond replied: "Anything I undertake." On another occasion he said: "The poorest boy if honest and industrious can achieve his ambition." These remarks furnish the keynote to Mr. Raymond's success in life, a success which rested upon a secure foundation, upright character, ability to concentrate, and indefatigable industry. Although for half a century his working days averaged from fifteen to eighteen hours, in his seventy-third year he exhibited a physical and mental alertness which a man twenty-five years younger might envy. His friends were legion and he held the esteem and confidence of all who knew him.

Such was the life and work of Thomas I. Raymond, every page of his book of life an open one, every act one of justice and right. The work of a community continues despite the changes and vicissitudes that come to smaller groups, but men in all walks of life paused to mark with respect and honor the passing of an associate who had lived long and worthily among them, and the loss of his companionship and counsel will long persist. Among the numerous resolutions passed by the organizations with which Mr. Raymond was identified were the following:

WHEREAS, Our associate, co-worker and director, Mr. Thomas I. Raymond, for whom we entertained profound feelings of regard, respect and affection, has been taken from us and called to a higher life, and,

WHEREAS, We shall cherish the influence and example of his life through the coming years, and,

WHEREAS, His going will create a deep void, not only in the board but in the entire community; now, therefore,

ENCYCLOPEDIA OF BIOGRAPHY

Be it Resolved, That in his death we have all experienced an irreparable loss; that we sincerely value the memory of his loyal spirit and his untiring efforts to promote all enterprises which inured to the public good; that we prize the knowledge of having been so closely associated with a man of his courage, sound judgment, broad vision, civic pride, and one whose standard of business life can well be followed by all those who consider honest and upright dealings the only foundation of enduring success in life, and,

Be it Further Resolved, That this resolution be incorporated in the minutes of this meeting and that a copy of the same be sent to Mrs. Raymond.

THE NORWALK REALTY & IMPROVEMENT CO.,
WILLIAM L. YOUNG, *Secretary*.

The following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted by the Board of the South Norwalk Trust Company at a regular meeting held May 13, 1920:

Thomas I. Raymond, Esq., a lifetime resident of this city, died at his home on the 8th inst. Mr. Raymond has been identified with this company since its organization as stockholder, director and member of the executive committee, and his judgment on real estate values and general banking matters has been of material assistance in the company's progress. In recognition, thereof, and of his sterling qualities, be it therefore

Resolved, That we hereby express our appreciation of his identification with us, of the services he has rendered the company, the loss we have suffered through his death, and extend our sincere sympathy to his family in their bereavement, and

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to his widow.

RICHARD H. GOLDEN, JOSEPH R. TAYLOR,
EDWIN O. KEELER, DAVID H. MILLER,
CHARLES E. HOYT, MATTHEW CARBUTT.

The following resolutions were passed by the directors of The Mianus Manufacturing Company:

WHEREAS, It has pleased God to remove the burdens of this life from our President and friend, Mr. Thomas I. Raymond, and grant him a life eternal in the Heavenly Kingdom, be it

Resolved, That we extend our sincere sympathy to the family who has lost husband, father and protector; that we mourn his loss as that of an intimate friend and counsellor, who endeared him-

self to each of us through the kindness, courtesy and manly qualities exhibited by him during our long association with him in business life.

Resolved, That these resolutions be signed by the surviving directors and forwarded to the bereaved family, and that a copy of same be spread upon the records of this company.

MINER D. RANDALL,
FRED A. SPRINGER,
N. P. BISHOP,
EDWIN O. KEELER,
JOSEPH BRUSH,
HENRY J. WARREN.

At a meeting of the Governing Board of the Norwalk Country Club the following resolution was passed:

Resolved, That in the death of Thomas I. Raymond, our vice-president and associate, this Board feels a sense of great loss. It will miss the benefit of his keen insight, sound judgment and interest in the welfare of this Club.

The Secretary is instructed to spread this resolution on the Minutes of the Club and send a copy to Mrs. Raymond.

SEYMOUR CURTIS,
Secretary.

At a meeting of the directors of the Norwalk Manufacturing Company the following resolutions were adopted:

IN MEMORIAM.

INASMUCH, As it has pleased the Almighty God to summon home that good man and faithful Christian, Thomas I. Raymond,

WHEREAS, His high business ideals, his judgment in deciding matters of importance, his courage in helping to develop The Norwalk Mfg. Co., and his ever readiness to do all he could for the Company, are a cherished memory, and an everlasting inspiration to the directors of The Norwalk Mfg. Co.

WHEREAS, During our association with him as treasurer of The Norwalk Mfg. Co., he implanted in the organization the principles of dealing justly to all with whom we do business, and whereas this principle of his life stands to-day a memorial of the work to which he devoted his energy and his manhood, be it

Resolved, That the directors of The Norwalk Mfg. Co. do hereby express our loving regard for the memory of Thomas I. Raymond, and our sorrow at his illness and death.

ENCYCLOPEDIA OF BIOGRAPHY

That this action be placed upon the minutes of the Company, and that a copy be sent to his bereaved family.

CHARLES E. DUNNEBACK,
Secretary.

At a regular monthly meeting of the board of directors of the Norwalk Lock Company, held on May 12, 1920, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That in the removal by death of Mr. Raymond, who has been associated with this company as director since 1904, we have lost a wise counsellor and loyal friend, and one who always manifested a deep interest in its affairs.

Resolved, That these resolutions be incorporated in the minutes of this meeting, and the Secretary be directed to send the family of Mr. Raymond a copy thereof. GEORGE R. BARNUM,
Secretary.

At a meeting of the Official Board of the South Norwalk Methodist Episcopal Church, held May 18, 1920, the following resolutions were drawn and adopted:

Resolved, That it is with great sorrow that we are called upon to record the death of such a valuable member of our Official Board as Brother Thomas I. Raymond. Few men have attained the record that Brother Raymond has for more than fifty years. He was ever ready to bear the burdens of the positions he held. For many years he was Superintendent of our Sunday School; served long and faithfully as a Trustee of the Church and on most of the Church's important Committees. With wisdom and steadfastness of purpose he was always ready to bear his full share of responsibility. His devotion to the South Norwalk Methodist Episcopal Church was very sincere and very marked in his daily life and character, and his death causes a great loss to our Church. We wish to convey to the family of our deceased brother our deep feeling of sadness and sympathy in this hour of their bereavement—and be it further

Resolved, That the foregoing resolution be entered upon the records of the Church, and a copy of the same transmitted to the family of our deceased brother.

CHARLES F. TRISTRAM,
CHARLES E. HOYT,
JOHN L. ALLEN,
Committee.

TOWNE, Henry Robinson,

Engineer, Manufacturer.

In the history of Connecticut industries, the name of Henry R. Towne will ever hold a foremost place. Locating his plant in Stamford long before that place became a city and manufacturing center, he did more perhaps than any other man of his time to give the town a world-wide reputation. During his residence there Mr. Towne was a leader in all movements to improve the material, moral and spiritual phases of the city's life. He has proven himself a worthy scion of one of New England's pioneer families, and by his own achievements has added fresh luster to an honored family name.

Towne is one of the oldest of English surnames. The most common derivation of family names is from places of residence. This is well illustrated by the name of William de la Towne, who in the year 1274 was a resident of the village of Alvely in Shropshire. In course of time the preposition and article were dropped, and the name, used in a descriptive way at first, became finally a patronymic. A town originally signified a collection of houses inclosed by a hedge, palisade or wall for safety.

(I) William Towne, the founder of the family in America, was born (according to a family record that has been preserved) in 1600, and came to America from Bristol, England, in 1630. His age is further attested by his testimony in a case tried in the Salem Court in 1660 that he was three-score years old. On March 25, 1620, he married Joanna Blessing, in the Church of St. Nicholas, in the town of Yarmouth, England, and their first six children were baptized there. He is first found on record in Salem, Massachusetts, in connection with a grant of land in 1640. He was referred to as "Goodman" Towne



Henry R. Towns.

ENCYCLOPEDIA OF BIOGRAPHY

in a court judgment given in his favor the same year. In 1651 he purchased land and a house in Topsfield, Massachusetts, and the following year sold his property in Salem and bought more land in Topsfield. There he died in 1672, his widow surviving him until 1682.

(II) Edmund Towne, son of William Towne, was baptized June 28, 1628, in the Church of St. Nicholas. He was a member of a committee from the town of Topsfield, who during King Philip's War petitioned the General Court to form military companies to protect the inhabitants from the Indians while at work. His estate was inventoried, May 3, 1678. His widow's will was proved, December 16, 1717, and in it she said she was very aged.

(III) Joseph Towne, son of Edmund Towne, was born in Topsfield, Massachusetts, September 2, 1661. On August 10, 1687, he married Eamy (sometimes Ruhama) Smith, born August 16, 1668, and died February 22, 1756, daughter of Robert Smith.

(IV) Nathan Towne, son of Joseph and Eamy (Smith) Towne, was born in 1693. He married Phoebe Curtis and resided for a time in Boxford, Massachusetts, from whence he removed to Andover. There his wife died January 5, 1762, and he survived her but a short time.

(V) Nathan (2) Towne, son of Nathan (1) and Phoebe (Curtis) Towne, was born April 25, 1720. He married Mary Poole, in Boxford, Massachusetts, and died in Andover.

(VI) Benjamin Towne, son of Nathan (2) and Mary (Poole) Towne, was born February 28, 1747. He married (first) Mehitable Chandler, born August 9, 1744, and died January 23, 1788, daughter of Josiah and Sarah (Parker) Chandler. She was of the sixth generation in descent from William Chandler, who with his wife

Annis and four children settled in Roxbury, Massachusetts, in 1637. Benjamin Towne died in Methuen, Massachusetts, in 1825.

(VII) John Towne, son of Benjamin and Mehitable (Chandler) Towne, was born April 3, 1787. Thus far the family had been small farmers and millers, but he departed from the vocation of his ancestors. In many ways John Towne was a remarkable man. He had great energy and perseverance combined with rare ingenuity, refined tastes and a brilliant intellect. He left home early to seek a fortune and he succeeded. He became a teacher of penmanship, following that profession in various places. In Baltimore, Maryland, he met Henry Robinson, an Englishman whose sister he married. These men formed a partnership and continued in business together for a few years. Mr. Towne later withdrew from the firm and went to Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. There he bought land, built a large house and started a large fruit farm. Soon after he also embarked in the transportation business, owning several river steamboats which plied between Pittsburgh and New Orleans. At the same time he engaged in the sugar and cotton commission business. During his activities in these ventures, his wife superintended the cultivation of the farm. In 1833 his brother-in-law, Henry Robinson, who was then owner of the gas works in Boston, Massachusetts, offered Mr. Towne the position of superintendent. Accepting the offer, he removed to that city and resided there until 1840. Having accumulated considerable wealth, he retired from business and became a resident of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. Nine years later he purchased a beautiful home near that city, where he died July 24, 1851. In his later years he was able to indulge his love of art by purchasing many fine paintings,

largely the work of well known American artists, many of whom were numbered among his personal friends. He married Sarah Robinson, a native of Coventry, England.

(VIII) John Henry Towne, son of John and Sarah (Robinson) Towne, was born in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, February 20, 1818. He was educated in Boston, Massachusetts, and early evinced great natural talent for mechanics. When yet a young man, he formed a partnership with S. V. Merrick (later the first president of the Pennsylvania Railroad), and under the firm name of Merrick & Towne they established in Philadelphia what became in its day one of the largest and best known engineering plants in the country. The business is still carried on under the name of the Southwark Foundry. Among the notable work done by that firm was the building of the engines, designed by Captain John Ericsson, for the United States steamship, "Princeton," which was the first war vessel to be equipped with a screw propeller. In 1848 Mr. Towne withdrew from the firm and engaged in business as a consulting engineer. He built gas works in New Bedford, Massachusetts, and Savannah, Georgia. He also became active in the management of the Philadelphia & Reading Railroad. He helped to organize and build the North Pennsylvania Railroad, of which he became vice-president. In 1861 he formed a partnership with I. P. Morris under the firm name of I. P. Morris, Towne & Company, which owned and operated the Port Richmond Iron Works. Later that plant became part of the present Cramp shipyards. During the Civil War the firm built the engines for many large war vessels and monitors. Like his father, he was a great lover of nature, music and art. He left a large bequest to the University of Pennsylvania for its

scientific department, which thereupon was named the "Towne Scientific School" in his honor. His death occurred April 7, 1875.

Mr. Towne married Maria Rebecca Tevis, born May 30, 1822, daughter of Joshua and Rebecca Risteau (Carman) Tevis. Joshua Tevis was a prominent Philadelphia merchant. Rebecca Risteau Carman was born in 1784, daughter of Robert North Carman, who was born in 1756. He was a grandson of Captain Robert and Katherine (Risteau) North. The latter was born in 1708, and was a granddaughter of John Risteau, a Huguenot refugee who settled in Baltimore, Maryland, where he became high sheriff. John Henry and Maria Rebecca (Tevis) Towne became the parents of two sons, one of whom died in infancy, and the other, Henry Robinson Towne, is the subject of this sketch, and of two daughters.

(IX) Henry Robinson Towne, son of John Henry and Maria Rebecca (Tevis) Towne, was born in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, August 28, 1844. He was prepared for college at private schools, and matriculated at the University of Pennsylvania, which later conferred on him the degree of Master of Arts. At the close of the college year in 1862, Mr. Towne went into the drafting-room of the Port Richmond Iron Works. There the mechanical bent of his mind soon became apparent, and after less than two years at the drafting table he was placed in charge of government work in the shops engaged in repairing the gunboat "Massachusetts." That was in 1863. The following year, Mr. Towne, though only about twenty years of age, was sent to the navy yard in Charlestown, Massachusetts, to assemble and erect the engines which the Port Richmond Iron Works had built for the monitor "Mon-

adnock." From there he went to the navy yard in Portsmouth, New Hampshire, to superintend the erecting and testing of the machinery of the monitor "Agamenticus" (whose name was later changed to "Terror"), and from there he was sent to the Philadelphia navy yard to do similar work in connection with the cruiser "Pushmataha." These were great responsibilities for one so young, but they served to develop his mechanical and executive abilities. Mr. Towne was only twenty-one when, as acting superintendent, he was placed in general charge of the shops of the Port Richmond Iron Works. All this practical experience emphasized to Mr. Towne's mind the fundamental necessity of a thorough training in engineering science, a department of learning that had not in those days received anything like the attention now given to it. Accordingly, soon after peace was declared, Mr. Towne resumed the study of engineering under the tuition of Robert Briggs, a noted civil engineer of Philadelphia, whom he accompanied later on an engineering trip to Great Britain, Belgium and France. Mr. Towne remained in Paris to pursue a special course in physics at the Sorbonne. Upon his return to the United States, Mr. Towne resumed his association with Mr. Briggs and for another year engaged in study and experimental work. During this time he carried out a series of experiments in connection with leather belting, the results of which were accepted as standard authority for the following twenty years. He next entered the shops of William Sellers & Company, manufacturers of the Giffard injector, where he still further broadened his mechanical knowledge and experience.

In July, 1868, Mr. Towne became acquainted with Linus Yale, Jr., and thus in an almost casual way was born a busi-

ness that was to make the names of both men known the world over, and to become one of Connecticut's principal industries, contributing greatly to the material up-building of the State. Mr. Yale was a talented and ingenious inventor, who had originated many designs for locks that were a radical departure from any then in use. He was conducting his business in Shelburne Falls, Massachusetts, where about thirty-five men were employed. At that time the principal product was bank locks. Mr. Towne foresaw the wonderful possibilities in Mr. Yale's invention of the "cylinder" lock, and suggested a partnership, in which he should assume charge of the manufacturing end of the business, thus leaving Mr. Yale free to do further experimental work and inventing. Accordingly, The Yale & Towne Manufacturing Company was organized, in October, 1868, with Mr. Yale as president, and the business was removed to Stamford, Connecticut. This association, which in a brief time had developed into a warm friendship, was suddenly brought to an end by the untimely death of Linus Yale, Jr., December 25, 1868. He was succeeded in the presidency by Mr. Towne. Trained as an engineer, endowed with a natural aptitude for organization, and for executive management, broad of vision, ambitious, with a determination that brooked no obstacle, and blessed with splendid mental and physical poise, Mr. Towne assumed a task before which most men would quail. His natural mechanical instinct, backed by his technical and practical training, led him to plan and build for the large and permanent future which he saw was possible to the business, and to lay a broad and deep foundation of scientific manufacturing methods.

For the following ten years, Mr. Towne devoted himself with indefatigable indus-

ENCYCLOPEDIA OF BIOGRAPHY

try to broadening the company's line of products, to the design of machine tools especially adapted to manufacture the unique Yale lock, to working out the most efficient and effective factory methods and processes, to a wider application of the principles introduced by Mr. Yale, and to make improvements in the design and mechanical excellence of the company's product. Besides doing all this, the management of the executive and selling departments in the early days of the business devolved upon Mr. Towne. With him there was never any question of policy—there was only one path to pursue, namely, to make every product mechanically right for its intended use, and to sell it at a price which permitted of the maintenance of this quality. The path thus chosen led to open and square dealing without variation, regardless of all exigencies. The business prospered. Beginning in 1868 with about thirty-five employees and a plant that, including brass foundry and power-house, comprised only fifteen thousand feet of floor space, the plant has grown until it now occupies an area of twenty-four acres, with about five acres of ground in reserve to meet the requirements of future development. The combined floor areas of buildings in 1918 exceeded twenty-five acres. The value of the plant and equipment is indicated by the amount of insurance carried, \$6,000,000, which also covers materials on hand, the total invested capital exceeding \$15,000,000. The number of employees is normally about 4,000, and during the War years, 1917-19, exceeded 6,500. Their welfare is looked after by a department known as the Industrial Relations Department, which neglects no detail that will promote their safety, sanitation, health and comfort.

Mr. Towne was one of the pioneer manufacturers of the country in thus looking

after the welfare of employees, his efforts along this line beginning in 1869, when the first plant was completed. In 1911-12, a subsidiary company was organized in Canada to manufacture Yale products for that market. That plant, though of course very much smaller than the one in Stamford, was built and is operated along the same lines. Fifty years ago the organization of a manufacturing plant was of the simplest and most elementary character, but in this direction, as in everything else, Mr. Towne's ideas kept pace with the development of the business and of the times, and it is safe to say that no industrial enterprise in this country is more thoroughly and efficiently organized. Mr. Towne is a splendid judge of men, and as the needs of the business grew he selected men with the requisite knowledge and natural qualifications for the positions to be filled. It is said that The Yale & Towne Manufacturing Company is the largest producer in the world of locks, bank locks, night latches, fine padlocks, and chain-blocks, and one of the largest producers of builders hardware, door-closers, electric hoists, and electric industrial trucks. The items in its catalogs number 45,000.

Mr. Towne became a member of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers when that organization was yet young, and for many years participated enthusiastically in its proceedings. He was elected president of the Society in 1888, and the following year was chosen chairman of the large delegation from the three great engineering societies who went to Europe as the guests of the Institution of Civil Engineers of Great Britain and of the Société des Ingénieurs Civils of France. Mr. Towne, while not a voluminous writer, is the author of a number of papers which won wide recognition as valuable contributions to tech-

nical literature. Perhaps the most notable was a paper read before the American Society of Mechanical Engineers in 1886 entitled "The Engineer as an Economist." It has been said that this was the first published article advocating the recognition of works management as a modern science. In 1921 he was elected an honorary member of the Society.

In 1892 Mr. Towne changed his residence from Stamford to New York City, and despite the exacting demands of his own business he found time to render valued service as an early and active member of the Merchant's Association of that city, serving as its president from 1907 to 1913, and is still a member of its board of directors. He was active in promoting the organization of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States of America, and of the National Tariff Commission Association, and served as treasurer of the latter until it was disbanded. He also participated in the early activities of the League for Industrial Rights, and the National Industrial Conference Board. In 1919 the degree of Doctor of Commercial Science was conferred on him by New York University.

While a resident of Stamford, Connecticut, especially in the years between 1880 and 1890, Mr. Towne interested himself in movements for the improvement of the town. Stamford's most pressing need at that time was a system of sewerage. Mr. Towne was the most active advocate of this, and led numerous debates in its favor at public meetings. He was instrumental in securing the employment, by the then borough, of his friend, Colonel George E. Waring, a celebrated sanitary engineer, who designed the system of sanitary sewerage that was later installed. Mr. Towne was a pioneer in the movement for good roads. In addresses and in articles published over his signature, he

advocated a more progressive policy and the result was the construction of a number of macadamized streets, the real beginning of better roads in Stamford. He caused a plan to be drawn for a parkway along the Rippowan river. This met with opposition and defeat, but in later years it was recognized that had Mr. Towne's suggestion been carried out, which could easily have been done at that time, Stamford would have a beauty spot through the center of the town that would make it unique. One of the earliest undertakings of Mr. Towne for the benefit of his employees was the establishment of a library, which was housed in two rooms of a building on Main street. This was supplied with works on scientific subjects, fiction and current magazines. It was used not only by his factory employees but by the public, and was really the beginning of Stamford's splendid free library. It was also the beginning of the Yale & Towne welfare work already alluded to in this sketch.

On March 12, 1868, Mr. Towne married Cora E. White, daughter of John Parker and Eliza Canfield (Tallmadge) White. John P. White was a descendant of Hon. David Hall, first governor of Delaware. Hon. Frederick Augustus Tallmadge, father of Eliza Canfield Tallmadge, was at one time recorder of the City of New York. He married Eliza H. Canfield, daughter of Judson and Mabel (Ruggles) Canfield. Frederick A. Tallmadge was the son of Colonel Benjamin Tallmadge, aide-de-camp of General Washington in the Revolution. He married Mary Floyd, daughter of General William Floyd, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence. Henry Robinson and Cora E. (White) Towne were the parents of John Henry Towne, still living, and of Frederick Tallmadge Towne, who was born March 5, 1872, and who died February 4, 1906.

ENCYCLOPEDIA OF BIOGRAPHY

MIX, Elisha (3rd),

Head of Important Business.

A man is a quotation from all his ancestors. No book printed in the nineteenth century did so much perhaps to spur young people to worthy endeavor as "Self Help," by Samuel Smiles, a collection of brief biographies detailing the struggles of men who by their own unaided efforts worked their way from humble beginnings to commanding positions in every field of human achievement. Such stories still interest and instruct us, but the objection is often heard that the days of opportunity are past. It is, therefore, important to place before the youth of our time the histories of successful men now living; and the career of Elisha Mix, lock manufacturer of Stamford, furnishes such a story. It will be an inspiration to the young. It will stimulate ambition. It will conduce to honesty, energy and perseverance. It will inculcate humanitarianism in the management of employes, efficiency and system in upbuilding a business.

The Mix family is among the oldest in New England, and Elisha Mix, of this review, who will appear in greater detail below, carries in his veins also the blood of other Colonial families, among them, Turner, Goodwin, Webster, Steele, Governor William Bradford and others. It was the lofty ideals and sturdy patriotism of such families that gave color and form to New England society and institutions, which in turn exerted such a virile and beneficent influence in shaping the real character of America as a nation. To possess such a heritage carries with it responsibility. Elisha Mix in his character and activities maintains the unsullied reputation of his ancestors, and like them he has always stood ready to meet every responsibility that is connected by

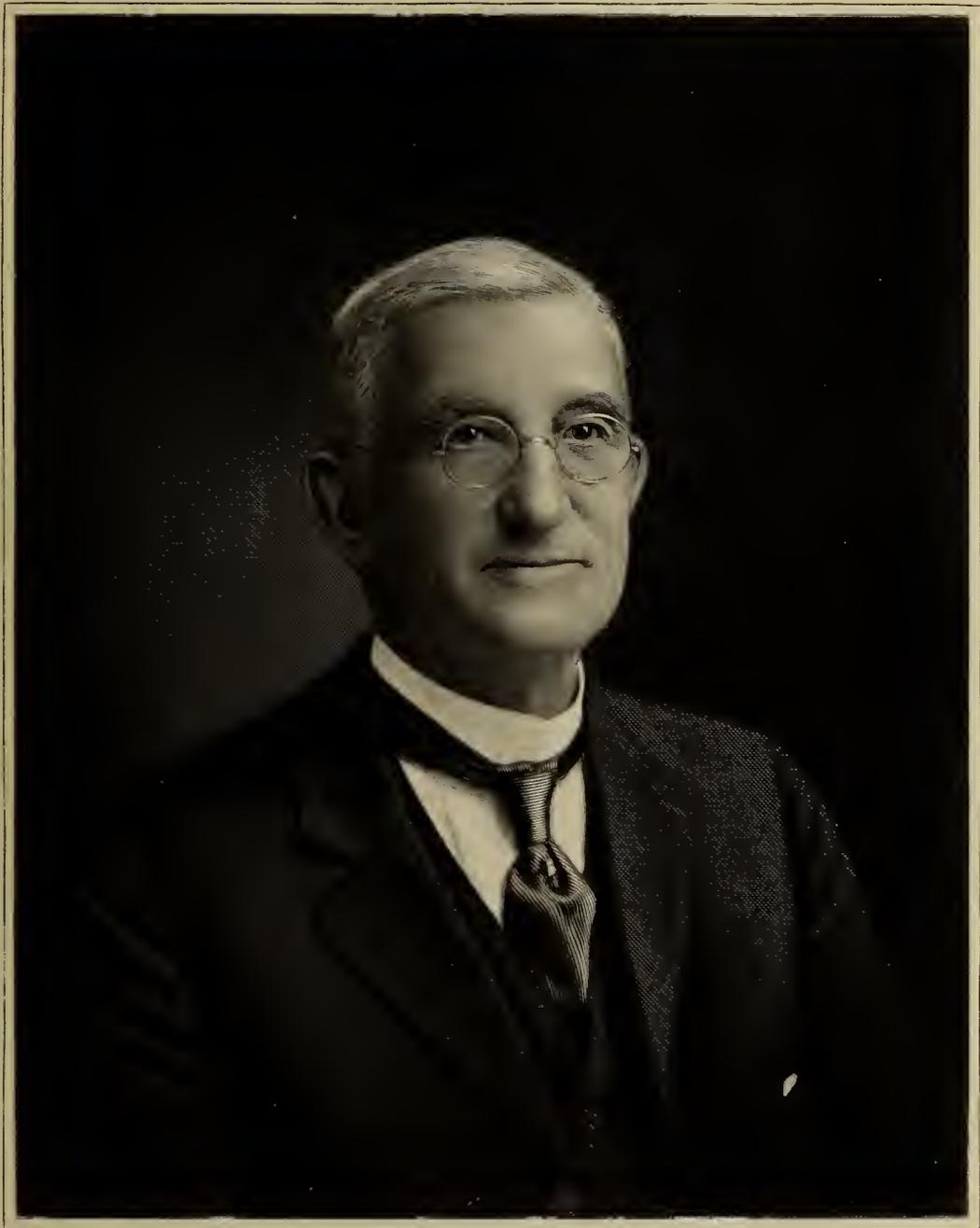
the term, good citizen. The spellings of the name of Mix have been many and varied. In the early records it is most commonly spelled Meekes.

(I) Thomas Meekes, the ancestor of the family, believed to have been born in London, England, died in 1691, and is buried near the old green in the New Haven Church Burying Ground. In 1643 he was a resident of New Haven, Connecticut. He married, six years later, Rebecca Turner, daughter of Captain Nathaniel Turner, who came with Governor Winthrop.

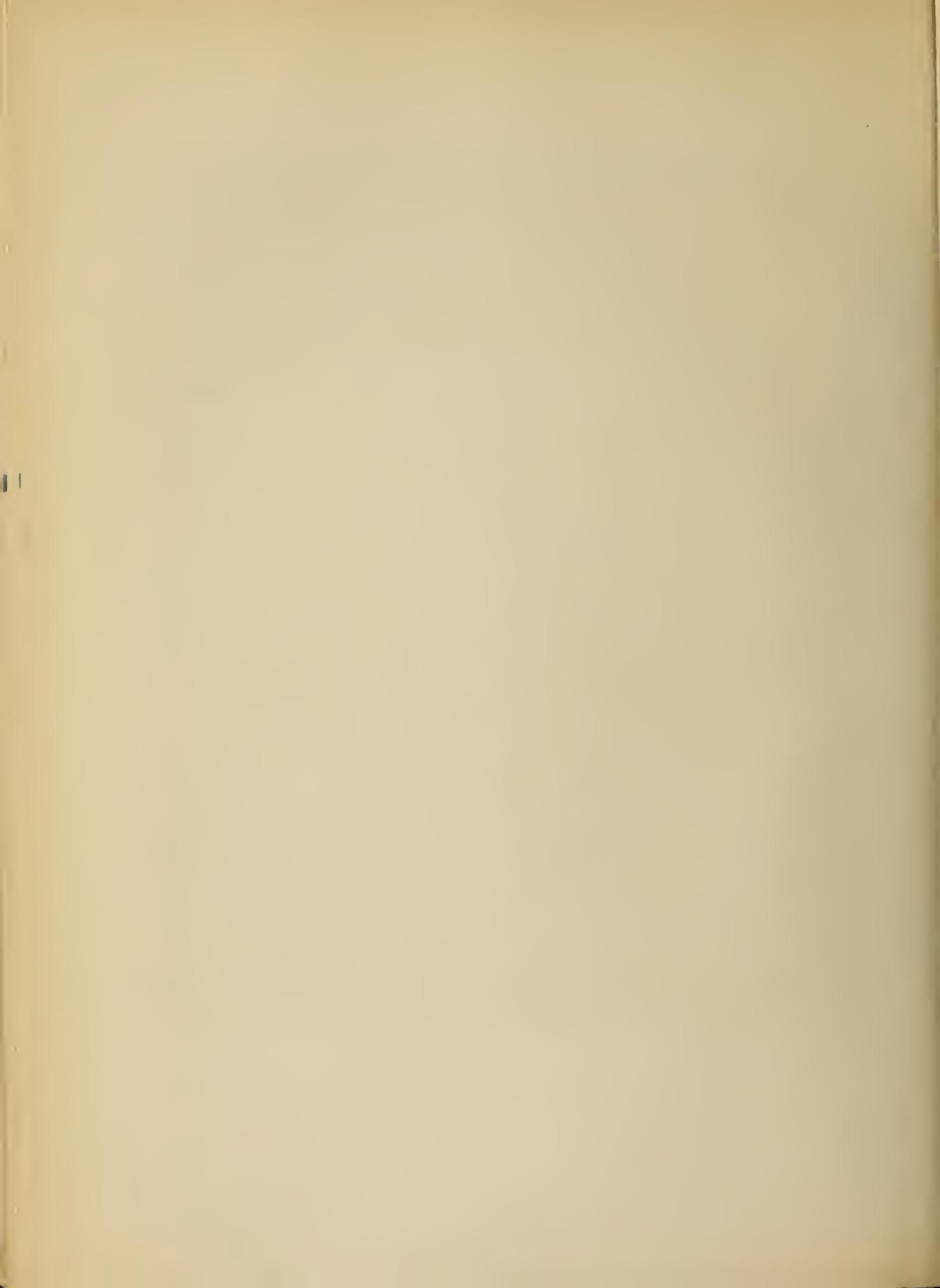
(II) John Mix, eldest son of Thomas and Rebecca (Turner) Meekes, was born in 1649, and died January 21, 1711-12. He removed to Wallingford, Connecticut, in 1670, and was the first of the name there. He married, before 1676, Elizabeth Heaton, born in 1650, died August 21, 1711.

(III) John (2) Mix, eldest son of John (1) and Elizabeth (Heaton) Mix, was born August 25, 1676. He married (first) November 25, 1702, Sarah Thompson, born January 16, 1671, died November 21, 1711. He married (second), November 12, 1712, Mrs. Elizabeth Booth, who died in May, 1716. He married (third), February 14, 1717, Esther Peck.

(IV) Ebenezer Mix, son of John (2) and Elizabeth (Booth) Mix, was born in 1715-16, and died in West Hartford, Connecticut, August 4, 1766. He was a large land owner, and an active member of the Congregational church. He married Anna Goodwin, born in 1725, died in 1817, daughter of Isaac Goodwin (see Goodwin V). Ebenezer and Anna (Goodwin) Mix were the parents of John and Elisha Mix, both prominent men. The former, John Mix, was secretary of the Order of the Cincinnati, and with him were deposited the charter and funds of the Society when it was disbanded in 1804. He was an ensign and lieutenant in the Rev-



Elisha Mix



ENCYCLOPEDIA OF BIOGRAPHY

olution. The second son was Elisha, of whom further.

(V) Elisha Mix, son of Ebenezer and Anna (Goodwin) Mix, was born July 1, 1764, and died June 12, 1818. He was a corporal in the Revolutionary War, and a pensioner in 1818, the year he died. His widow received a pension until her death. Elisha Mix served in Captain Catlin's company, Fifth Regiment of the Connecticut Line, May 26, 1777, for eight months; enlisted from Goshen, as corporal, August 14, 1777, for the war, in the Seventh Regiment of the Connecticut Line; "enlisted in Captain Baldwin's Company, January 1, 1781, paid to December 31, 1781." He also served as a corporal in Captain Bissell's company, "arrived in camp, June 23, 1778." Elisha Mix married Anna Webster, born in 1759, died January 27, 1842, daughter of Isaac Webster (see Webster V).

(VI) James Mix, son of Elisha and Anna (Webster) Mix, was born July 10, 1793. He was corporal in the War of 1812. He settled in Goshen, Connecticut. At one time he conducted a grocery store in Hartford, and he died in Terryville, Connecticut, in 1859. He married, December 8, 1814, Lucy Steele, born December 8, 1793, daughter of Allyn Steele (see Steele VII).

(VII) General Elisha (2) Mix, son of James and Lucy (Steele) Mix, was born November 17, 1818, in Watertown, Connecticut, and died October 8, 1898. He married, July 10, 1843, Amelia Edmonds, a native of Trowbridge, England, where she was born April 2, 1827. She died in November, 1916. General Elisha Mix was reared in Hartford, where his father removed while he was yet a small lad, and entered the grocery business. The boy, Elisha, attended the common school, and later learned the trades of tool and clock making. When he was about eighteen

years old, he ran away and went to sea; he continued along this line for about two years, and finally reached Florida, during the progress of the Seminole War, in which he took part. After that he returned to Connecticut and settled in Terryville, remaining for a time, going thence to New Haven, where he was one of the organizers of the New Haven Clock Company. After a few years he left the Clock Company, though still retaining his financial interest in it, and went to Michigan where he engaged in the lumbering business for a year or two. He then returned to New Haven, Connecticut, and spent three or four years with the Clock Company. About 1854 he sold his interest in that enterprise and went West, locating in Allegan, Michigan, where he engaged in the lumbering business until 1862, in which year he raised a company for the Eighth Michigan Cavalry and served three years. He went out as captain of his company and was promoted successively to major, lieutenant-colonel and colonel. On March 19, 1865, he was brevetted brigadier-general. In the Stoneman raid, General Mix was taken prisoner and confined in Macon, Georgia, for a short time. From there he was sent to Charleston, South Carolina, where he remained about two and one-half months, when he was exchanged. General Mix served in fifty-two engagements, a remarkable record.

After the war, General Mix purchased a retail hardware store in Allegan, which he conducted for about three years. Then he removed to Fennville, Michigan, where he operated a saw mill for Emerson & Talcott for two years. In 1868-69, he bought a machine shop in Allegan and engaged in building saw mills and stationary engines, and doing repair work on them, until 1870, when he removed to Wyandotte and took charge of the

ENCYCLOPEDIA OF BIOGRAPHY

Wyandotte Agricultural Works, manufacturers of mowers, plows, cultivators and so forth. He was there about two years and then returned to Allegan. In the latter place, General Mix organized a company to manufacture freight cars. A factory was built and the machinery had been installed when the panic of 1873 compelled the abandonment of the enterprise. On May 3, 1873, General Mix returned to Connecticut and entered the employ of the Eagle Lock Company as a toolmaker. In October, 1875, he organized the Bridgeport Lock Company and removed to Bridgeport. He was secretary of the company, which was successful from the beginning and promised such competition in the lock business that the Eagle Lock Company purchased the business and removed it to Terryville. General Mix went there as superintendent of the tool department and remained there until 1880, when he went to Clarion county, Pennsylvania, and organized a lumber company under the name of the Bagaley Mills Company. Later he established another mill in Elk county for the same company. That was in the spring of 1882, and as there were coal mines on the property where the company proposed to work, a new corporation was formed under the name of the Arthur Coal & Lumber Company. General Mix remained there until the spring of 1884, and in that year retired from active business, returning to Allegan, Michigan, where he resided until his death in 1898. During his last residence there he was for several years superintendent of the Allegan County Poor.

In political faith a Republican, he was active in the support of the party. He was a delegate to the convention in Jackson, Michigan, at which the Republican party was organized, but never desired public office. General Mix was a member

of C. J. Bassett Post, Grand Army of the Republic, of Allegan, which he served several times as commander, and he was made a Free Mason in Mt. Clements, Michigan, while in camp there at the beginning of the war. A Sons of Veterans camp was also organized in Allegan, and they chose the name of General Elisha Mix Camp in honor of their fellow-citizen.

General Mix and his wife, Amelia (Edmonds) Mix, were the parents of the following children: Rosina, wife of Harold C. Weeks; she died January 10, 1919, in Allegan; Elisha, of further mention; Harriet Elizabeth, died in infancy. The family were members of the Congregational church.

General Elisha Mix was a typical, restless, energetic, aggressive and progressive New Englander. He knew not the word discouragement. The failure of one undertaking only spurred him to greater and more determined effort. A highly skilled mechanic of the time when men learned trades thoroughly, he was also the fortunate possessor of splendid executive ability. He understood human nature and knew how to win the confidence of men and manage them. Every inch a patriot, he served his country on the field of battle, and in the less strenuous days of peace he measured up to the responsibilities of citizenship. He was highly esteemed by all who had an opportunity to recognize his sturdy, upright character.

(VIII) Elisha (3) Mix, only son of General Elisha (2) and Amelia (Edmonds) Mix, was born January 14, 1850, in New Haven, Connecticut. He was educated in the grammar and high school of Allegan, Michigan, and at an early age began to learn the trade of machinist, under the instruction of his father. He came to Connecticut, May 3, 1873, and entered the employ of the Eagle Lock Company as a toolmaker, in which ca-

ENCYCLOPEDIA OF BIOGRAPHY

capacity he served for one year, when he was promoted to superintendent of the mail lock department, which position he held until the Bridgeport Lock Company was formed in November, 1874. He remained with this company until it was consolidated with the Eagle Lock Company in 1877. He then returned to Terryville and engaged with the old company as toolmaker until the summer of 1880, when he went with his father to Pennsylvania to engage in the lumber business. He left Arthur's Coal & Lumber Company in November, 1883, and then took a position with the Corbin Cabinet Lock Company, where he remained until October, 1891, when he came to Stamford, Connecticut, and took a similar position with the Yale & Towne Manufacturing Company, which position he held until June 30, 1898, in which month he organized The Excelsior Hardware Company, of which he has since been president. The produce of the company is trunk and cabinet locks, which are sold direct to trunk manufacturers and makers of cabinet work.

The business has grown from the smallest of beginnings until about eighty-five people are employed on an average and about ten thousand dozen locks are produced a month. The story of the growth of this enterprise is both entertaining and instructive. Mr. Mix's achievements demonstrate that it is still possible for a man with the requisite knowledge of his business and the right personal qualities to enter a field of business apparently already preëmpted and win for himself a substantial success. From what we have seen of his father's career, we have a right to infer that Mr. Mix inherited his great courage, determination and initiative. Like his father, he is thorough master of every detail of his trade and a highly skilled artisan. With this equip-

ment and a capital which was, apparently, wholly inadequate, he embarked in this enterprise, full of hope, but not unmindful of the keen competition which he knew he should encounter as soon as other lock manufacturers discovered his product on the market. Accordingly, he planned wisely for all contingencies. He made a thousand dozen of a certain type of lock, which he had no difficulty in marketing. He was not in the least surprised when other manufacturers cut the price on that type of lock to a ruinous figure. However, he had sold his first thousand dozen and now, with the strategy he had already planned, he made a large stock of a different type, and this also met with the ruthless price cutting competition, and so it went, Mr. Mix gradually strengthening his standing with the trade and adding to his capital and equipment until his position among lock manufacturers was assured. In 1918 a new and modern brick factory building of two stories, one hundred feet by fifty feet, was erected, well lighted and equipped with every convenience for the comfort and well being of his employes. A trip with him through the plant illumines the character of the president, for it is apparent that the workers are accustomed to his visits and to receive a pleasant word of kindly interest that does more to promote their loyalty than can easily be estimated. In such an atmosphere it would be hard to propagate discontent.

Mr. Mix takes an active interest in the welfare of his adopted city, and can be depended upon to do his share in its development toward an ideal community. He is an ex-president of the Chamber of Commerce, and a member of the Order of United American Mechanics, of which he is also past councilor; he is past master of Ponus Lodge, Ancient Order of United Workmen.

ENCYCLOPEDIA OF BIOGRAPHY

Mr. Mix married (first) Frances A. Williams, who has nearly all her life been known as "Fannie." She was born in Terryville, Connecticut, March 4, 1851, a daughter of Cornelius R. and Caroline (Hooker) Williams, the latter named a daughter of Ira Hooker. The children of Mr. and Mrs. Mix are: 1. Moseley W., now vice-president of The Excelsior Hardware Company; he married Nellie N. Layle, and has one son, Earle Linwood. 2. Lora A., resides at home; a retired school teacher. 3. Ralph Hooker, married Ina Thresher, and has a daughter, Frances Bradford, and a son, Ralph Thresher; they reside in Springdale, Stamford, Connecticut. 4. James Edmonds, secretary and treasurer of The Excelsior Hardware Company; he married Grace Morro and they have two daughters, Marjory and Elizabeth Ann. 5. Clarence Elisha, assistant secretary and assistant treasurer of The Excelsior Hardware Company. He served eleven months in France, until April 4, 1919, in the Medical Corps of the 107th Infantry, 27th Division, and was in the engagement at the breaking of the Hindenburg Line. Clarence E. Mix has a citation for bravery under fire in the Hindenburg line and other engagements in the World War. The mother of these children died July 23, 1916. Mr. Mix married (second), March 12, 1919, Mrs. Mary M. Forbes, of Plainwell, Michigan. The family attend and are active in the support of the Congregational church, of which Mr. Mix has served several terms as deacon.

(The Goodwin Line).

(I) Ozias Goodwin, the ancestor of this branch of the family, was born in 1596, and died in 1683. It is not known just when he came to New England, but he was a resident of Hartford, Connecticut, in 1639. He was one of those who

agreed to remove to Hatfield, although he did not go himself. He married Mary Woodward, daughter of Robert Woodward, of Braintree, Massachusetts.

(II) William Goodwin, son of Ozias and Mary (Woodward) Goodwin, was born about 1629, and died October 15, 1689. He was made freeman, May 21, 1657, and in 1662 served as chimney viewer.

(III) Nathaniel Goodwin, son of William Goodwin, was a shoemaker by trade. He was a deacon of the First Church of Hartford in March, 1734. He held this office until his death, in November, 1747. He married Mehetable Porter, born September 15, 1673, daughter of Samuel and Hannah (Stanley) Porter, and she died February 6, 1726.

(IV) Isaac Goodwin, son of Nathaniel and Mehetable (Porter) Goodwin, was baptized November 10, 1695, and died August 15, 1766. He was grand juror in 1741, and selectman in 1742. He married (first) Hannah Morgan, born November 24, 1703, daughter of Thomas and Rachel Morgan.

(V) Anna Goodwin, daughter of Isaac and Hannah (Morgan) Goodwin, was baptized May 16, 1725, and died September 9, 1817. She married, in 1754, Ebenezer Mix (see Mix IV).

(The Webster Line).

(I) Governor John Webster was from Norwickshire, England, and was one of the original settlers of Hartford and one of the founders of the Republic of Connecticut. He held many prominent offices; in 1655 he was deputy governor and in 1656 was governor. His wife's Christian name was Agnes and they were the parents of four sons.

(II) Lieutenant Robert Webster, son of Governor John and Agnes Webster, was born in 1627, and was a man of great





Samuel Lyman

ENCYCLOPEDIA OF BIOGRAPHY

ability. He served his communities in many ways, and settled in Middletown. When that town was organized, he was made recorder, and also represented Middletown in the General Court, 1653-55, 1656, 1657, and 1658. He married, in 1652, Susannah Treat, born in 1629, daughter of Richard and Joanna Treat, of Wethersfield.

(III) Deacon Jonathan Webster, son of Lieutenant Robert and Susannah (Treat) Webster, was born January 9, 1656, and died in 1735. His wife became a member of the Second Church in Hartford, March 17, 1695, and died the same year.

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

(V) Isaac Webster, son of Captain Stephen and Mary (Burnham) Webster, was born in 1718, baptized June 15, of that year, and died September 19, 1801. He married, November 11, 1739, Ame White, who died June 23, 1807. They were the parents of Anna Webster, who became the wife of Elisha Mix (see Mix V).

(The Steele Line).

(I) John Steele, the immigrant, was born in Essex county, England, and died November 25, 1665, in Farmington, Connecticut. He came to New England in 1631, and settled in Cambridge, Massachusetts. He removed to Hartford, thence to Farmington. The first wife of John Steele was named Rachel; she died in 1653; he married (second) Mrs. Mercy Seamer.

(II) John (2) Steele, son of John (1) and Rachel Steele, was married in 1645 to Mercy Warner, daughter of Andrew

Warner. He died previous to his father, 1653.

(III) Samuel Steele, son of John (2) and Mercy (Warner) Steele, was born March 15, 1652, and died in 1710. He married, September 16, 1680, Mercy Bradford, daughter of Major William Bradford.

(IV) Thomas Steele, son of Samuel and Mercy (Bradford) Steele, was born September 9, 1681, and died in 1757. He married, May 16, 1709, Susanna Webster, who died November 27, 1757.

(V) Samuel (2) Steele, son of Thomas and Susanna (Webster) Steele, was born March 11, 1712, and died September 12, 1779. He married, December 20, 1739, Elizabeth Merry.

(VI) Allyn Steele, son of Samuel (2) and Elizabeth (Merry) Steele, was born July 21, 1757, and died June 17, 1802. He married (first) Joanna Cadwell, born January 20, 1757, and died May 3, 1835.

(VII) Lucy Steele, daughter of Allyn and Joanna (Cadwell) Steele, became the wife of James Mix (see Mix VI).

LYNES, Samuel,

Merchant.

Many of the old New England names have undergone great modifications in spelling and one of these is Lynes. It is frequently written Lines and Lyne. Henry and Ralph Lines, usually supposed to be brothers, settled in New Haven, Connecticut, about 1642. Henry Lines states in the birth-record of his son, Samuel, that he is "second sonne of John Line (as he saith) of Badby two miles from Dantry (Daventry) in Northamptonshire."

(I) Ralph Lines, Sr., probably brother of Henry Lines, lived in that part of New Haven later designated the parish of Amity, and now the town of Woodbridge.

ENCYCLOPEDIA OF BIOGRAPHY

He died September 7, 1689, and his estate showed an inventory of over £242. In his will, dated December 4, 1687, he mentions sons, Samuel, Ralph, Joseph and Benjamin, wife "Alis," and daughter Hannah. A codicil, dated February 1, 1689, says that as his life has been prolonged, and his daughter Hannah since died, he leaves her portion to his wife Alice. An additional codicil, made during his last sickness, states as his son Benjamin has since died, but his widow being with child, to that child, if it lives, he bequeaths its father's portion. He also speaks of his deceased daughter Merriman. The will was proved November 13, 1689 (New Haven Probate, Vol. II, p. 17). Children: Samuel, Ralph, John, Joseph, Benjamin, of whom further; Hannah.

(II) Benjamin Lines, son of Ralph Lines, married Anna Wilmot, daughter of William and Sarah (Thomas) Wilmot. He died July 26, 1689, and soon after his widow married (second) Dr. Peter Carrington. In 1702, Peter Carrington is called husband to Anna, administratrix on the estate of her late husband, Benjamin Lines, deceased (County Court Records, New Haven, Vol. II, p. 83).

(III) Benjamin (2) Lines, son of Benjamin (1) and Anna (Wilmot) Lines, was born November 8, 1689. He was of New Haven. He married Esther, daughter of Joseph Sturgis, of Fairfield.

(IV) Samuel Lynes, son of Benjamin (2) and Esther (Sturgis) Lines, was married, February 28, 1749, to Mercy Holly. Mercy Holly was born April 12, 1719. Her father was Elisha Holly, born November 10, 1687, died May 14, 1752; he married, January 24, 1716, Rebecca Bishop, daughter of Stephen Bishop. Elisha Holly, grandfather of Mercy Holly, was born June 1, 1659, and died October 28, 1719; he married, December 2, 1686, Martha Holmes, and she died

August 4, 1721. His father was John Holly, who was born in England about 1618 and came to America about 1640, settled in Stamford, Connecticut, where he died May 25, 1681. His widow's name was Mary.

(V) Benjamin (3) Lynes, son of Samuel and Mercy (Holly) Lynes, was born June 19, 1757, in Ridgebury, Connecticut. He married Sarah Coley, daughter of Daniel and Sarah (Sanford) Coley, of Redding, Connecticut.

(VI) Stephen Coley Lynes, son of Benjamin (3) and Sarah (Coley) Lynes, married, February 6, 1815, Hannah Maltby, born in Fairfield, Connecticut, April 7, 1769, daughter of Captain Jonathan and Elizabeth (Allen) Maltby. (See Maltby IV).

(VII) Dr. Samuel (2) Lynes, son of Stephen Coley and Hannah (Maltby) Lynes, was born in December, 1821, and died in July, 1878. He attended school in his native town of Ridgefield, and read medicine under the preceptorship of Dr. Willard Parker, for whom the Willard Parker Hospital in New York is named. Subsequently he went to Yale Medical School, from which he was graduated. Immediately Dr. Lynes engaged in the practice of his profession in Norwalk, and for many years was the only physician in the town. That was at a time when the territory covered by a doctor was a very large one. The physician of that day not only ministered to the physical wants of man, he was also the friend, confidante and adviser of his patients. Dr. Lynes was beloved among those whose sufferings he eased; he was accustomed to ride over the country in the old fashioned two-wheeled gig, and a glad welcome awaited him wherever he called. Dr. Lynes was past master of St. John's Lodge, No. 6, Free and Accepted Masons, and was past grand of Our Brothers Lodge, Independ-



Samuel Lyner, M.D.



ENCYCLOPEDIA OF BIOGRAPHY

ent Order of Odd Fellows, both of Norwalk.

Dr. Lynes married Emily Augusta Sherry, daughter of Charles and Susan Virginia (St. John) Sherry, of New York City. Her parents removed to Norwalk shortly after her birth and located on East avenue; later the property was cut up into building lots and what is now Morgan avenue passes through the property.

Dr. Lynes and his wife were the parents of: Charles S., now deceased; Emily A.; Susan Virginia, deceased; Samuel, of whom further. The family were members of St. Paul's Episcopal Church, of which Dr. Lynes was a vestryman for many years.

The St. John descent is through Susan Virginia St. John, daughter of William (2) and Esther (Cannon) St. John. William (2) St. John was a son of William (1) and Mary Esther (Belden) St. John. William (1) St. John was a son of Joseph (2) and Susannah (Selleck) St. John. Joseph (2) St. John was a son of Joseph (1) and Sarah (Betts) St. John. Joseph (1) St. John was a son of Mark and Elizabeth (Stanley) St. John. Mark St. John was a son of Matthias St. John, the American founder. In the Cannon family the ancestry is as follows: Esther Cannon was a daughter of James and Rebecca (Gould) Cannon. James Cannon was a son of John (3) and Esther (Perry) Cannon. John (3) Cannon was a son of John (2) and Jerusha (Sands) Cannon. John (2) Cannon was a son of John (1) and Maria (LeGrand) Cannon. John (1) Cannon was a son of Andrew and Anna Cannon, of Staten Island, the first Cannon settlers. The Selleck connections are traced through Susannah, born September 3, 1709, who married Joseph (2) St. John. Susannah was a daughter of Nathan and Susannah (Hooker) Selleck. Nathan Selleck was the only son of Jona-

than (2) and Abigail (Gold) Selleck, who were married September 12, 1686. Jonathan (2) Selleck was a son of Jonathan (1) and Abigail (Law) Selleck. Jonathan (1) Selleck was born March 20, 1641, son of David and Susannah Selleck. Susannah Hooker, who married Nathan Selleck, was a daughter of William Hooker, of Farmington, Connecticut. William Hooker was the third son of Rev. Samuel and Mary (Swazey) Hooker. Rev. Samuel Hooker was a son of Rev. Thomas Hooker, founder of Hartford. The Belden family figures in this record through the marriage of William (1) St. John and Mary Esther Belden. Mary Esther, born 1758, was a daughter of John (3) and Rebecca (Bartlett) Belden. John (3) Belden, born April 26, 1729, was a son of John (2) and Ruhama (Hill) Belden. John (2) Belden was a son of John (1) and Ruth (Hayes) Belden. John (1) Belden, born January 9, 1653, was a son of William and Thomasine (or Comma-cine) Belden. John (1) Belden moved to Norwalk, Connecticut. His father, William Belden, lived in Wethersfield, Connecticut, and died there about 1660.

(VIII) Samuel (3) Lynes, son of Dr. Samuel (2) and Emily Augusta (Sherry) Lynes, was born April 13, 1865, in Norwalk, Connecticut. He was educated in the public schools of that city. Early in life he entered the real estate business with Louise O. Coolidge, under the firm name of Coolidge & Lynes, and this partnership successfully continued about fifteen years. In 1902, Mr. Lynes formed a partnership with Hubert E. Bishop, under the firm name of Bishop & Lynes, succeeding C. T. Leonard as proprietors of a coal business that was established in 1839, handling coal, wood and mason's supplies. Mr. Lynes is among the leading merchants of Norwalk, and one of the enterprising citizens there. Besides his own

ENCYCLOPEDIA OF BIOGRAPHY

business interests he is a director of the Fairfield County National Bank and an incorporator of the Fairfield County Savings Bank. Public matters also have received his attention; he served on the Board of Selectmen and was water commissioner for the city of Norwalk.

Fraternally, Mr. Lynes is a member of St. John's Lodge, No. 6, Free and Accepted Masons, his membership dating back for twenty-three years; member of Washington Chapter, Royal Arch Masons; Clinton Commandery, Knights Templar; Lafayette Consistory, Sublime Princes of the Royal Secret; and Pyramid Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, the last two named being of Bridgeport. He is a member of the Improved Order of Red Men, and of Our Brothers Lodge, Independent Order of Odd Fellows. Masonic work has always claimed his devoted attention, and in 1920 he performed a signal service for the local lodge. Since the erection of the Masonic building in 1886, St. John's Lodge, No. 6, had occupied the top floor, and with the purchase of the property early in 1920 by the Central Trust Company the lodge faced the problems of paying a greatly increased rental or finding new quarters. Mr. Lynes proposed that the building that had formerly been the Chapel of the Holy Saviour, maintained by St. Paul's Episcopal Church, be purchased. The wisdom of the plan and the possibility of securing sufficient funds were doubted by many, but Mr. Lynes' energetic enthusiasm won the day and St. John's Temple Association was organized with him as president. He led in the campaign for subscriptions, worked tirelessly in planning the large fair that yielded welcome proceeds, and finally was able to announce to his fellow members, on behalf of his associates in the financial drive, that the required

amount had been raised and that the lodge owned a new home. In expression of their appreciation of his leadership in this project, his brother Masons, at an open meeting in connection with the dedication of the temple, presented him with a handsome gold watch, chain and pendant. Mr. Lynes attends St. Paul's Episcopal Church and aids in the support of its good works.

(The Maltby Line).

(I) William Maltby, the ancestor, was one of the most prominent men of Branford, Connecticut, and died September 1, 1710. He held many important offices, serving as magistrate and as representative to the General Court. He married Abigail Bishop, born in New Haven, October 30, 1659, died October 24, 1710, daughter of Deputy Governor James Bishop, of Connecticut, and his wife, Mary (Lamberton) Bishop, daughter of Master Lamberton, of the phantom ship.

(II) Jonathan Maltby, sixth child of William and Abigail (Bishop) Maltby, was born in Branford, Connecticut, July 26, 1698. He married, in Stamford, September 25, 1719, Sarah Potter, born August 22, 1690, daughter of John and Sarah (Selleck) Potter. The parents of Sarah (Selleck) Potter were John and Sarah (Law) Selleck. Sarah (Law) Selleck was a daughter of Richard and Margaret (Kilbourne) Law.

(III) Jonathan (2) Maltby, eldest child of Jonathan (1) and Sarah (Potter) Maltby, was born June 29, 1720. He married Abigail Holmes, of Greenwich, and their only child was Jonathan, of whom further.

(IV) Captain Jonathan (3) Maltby, son of Jonathan (2) and Abigail (Holmes) Maltby, was born December 17, 1744. He was a sea captain in the East Indies trade, and lived in one of the historic

houses named in the "History of Fairfield County" as "Colonial No. 4." This house was built in 1766 by Isaac Tucker, who sold it to Captain Maltby, by whom it was occupied during the Revolution, being one of the few left standing at the burning of Fairfield. Henry Rowland, a grandson, in writing some reminiscences, states: "Grandfather Maltby's house was reserved as a cook house. After the conflagration, when the British had gone aboard their ships the inhabitants returned. Grandfather Maltby, on returning to his house, found all their valuable china scooped off the shelves to the floor and broken to pieces, and everything upside down. In the kitchen fire-place hung a large brass kettle filled with their hams, but they dared not eat them, fearing they were poisoned, so they started anew with provisions." Captain Maltby's son, William Maltby, inherited the place and sold it to Justice Hobart. The house is still standing in good condition (1921). Jonathan (3) Maltby was first lieutenant of the "Trumbull," one of the first cruisers built for the Continental navy, Dudley Saltonstall, commander. She went into service about April, 1780, carrying twenty-eight guns and a crew of two hundred. Her first engagement under Captain Nicholson occurred June 2nd of the same year with the "Watt" ("Wasp?"), an English letter-of-marque, under Captain Colehart. She carried thirty-four guns and two hundred and fifty men. The "Watt" was a private vessel with a cargo of great value, and was especially equipped to fight her way. This was the first action of any moment that occurred in 1780, and was known as the most obstinate and sanguinary naval battle during the Revolution. The "Trumbull," being badly disabled, failed to capture the "Watt," although she defeated her. The next summer, 1781, she left the Delaware,

still under Captain Nicholson, having been thoroughly equipped as convoy to twenty-eight sail of merchant craft bound for Cape Francois, West Indies. Off the capes the "Trumbull" met three British cruisers astern. Two of them, one a frigate, stood for the "Trumbull," which ship, by hauling up, gained the wind of them. While standing on in this manner, hoping for the darkness, which was fast approaching, a gale carried away the "Trumbull's" foretopmast, which in falling brought down the main-gallantmast. She was otherwise disabled and, night coming on, was unable to clear up the wreck. At ten o'clock the "Iris," thirty-two guns, one of the vessels in chase, closed with her and forced her to combat. In the midst of rain and tempestuous winds, Captain Nicholson found himself obligated to go to quarters or to strike without resistance. He preferred to do the first, but the English volunteers on board, instead of obeying orders, went below, extinguished lights, and secreted themselves. Nearly half the remaining men followed their example, and Captain Nicholson could not muster even fifty of the diminished crew he had at the guns. The battle that followed might be said to have been fought by the officers. These brave men, sustained by a party of petty officers and seamen, manned a few of the big guns for more than an hour, and when the "General Monk," eighteen guns, came up and joined in the fire of the "Iris," the "Trumbull" submitted. The "Trumbull," after her capture, was towed into New York Harbor and condemned. Though unsuccessful in her battles, she still fought two of the most famous fights that took place on the ocean during the exciting times of the Revolution. Jonathan Maltby was afterward appointed master of the "Argus," a cutter in the service of the United States for the pro-

tection of the revenue. The commission of Jonathan Maltby as lieutenant is dated October 12, 1776, and is signed by John Hancock. His commission as captain is dated March 21, 1791, and is signed by George Washington. In December, 1775, Lieutenant Jonathan Maltby was on the "Alfred," its captain, Dudley Saltonstall; first lieutenant, John Paul Jones; and second lieutenant, Jonathan Maltby.

Captain Jonathan (3) Maltby married, October 23, 1768, Elizabeth Allen, born in Fairfield, Connecticut, April 13, 1749, daughter of Lieutenant-Colonel David and Sarah (Gold) Allen, of Fairfield. Their daughter, Hannah, married Stephen Coley Lynes (see Lynes VI). Elizabeth (Allen) Maltby was a great-granddaughter of Lieutenant Gideon Allen, and a granddaughter of Gideon Allen, Jr., born about 1675, married Annah Burr, born 1675, daughter of Nathaniel and Sarah (Ward) Burr. Nathaniel Burr was a son of John Burr, and died February 26, 1712. John Burr was born in England about 1600, and died in Fairfield, Connecticut, in 1670. Sarah (Ward) Burr was the daughter of Andrew and Esther Ward. Andrew Ward was a freeman in 1634, and with Ludlow and others had a commission from Massachusetts to govern the people of Connecticut for one year, yet the date of his removal to Stamford is 1641 and he was probably governor until that time. Sarah (Gold) Allen was a daughter of John and Joanna (Hawley) Gold, granddaughter of Hon. Nathan Gold. The latter lived in Fairfield. He married Hannah Talcott. Their son, John Gold, married (first) Hannah Slawson; (second) Johannah (Joanna) Hawley. Hon. Nathan Gold was the son of Major Nathan Gold, who came from St. Edmundsbury, England, to Fairfield, Connecticut, in the reign of Charles II. and became a landholder in Fairfield in 1649.

WHEELER, Arthur Canfield,

Manufacturer, Publisher, Man of Affairs.

In a busy career that has included valuable public service in addition to productive private activity, Arthur Canfield Wheeler has been prominently known in Norwalk, Connecticut, his birthplace, as manufacturer, publisher, and man of affairs, while the full circle of his relationships has brought him into touch with all the best interests of his city. He is a member of an old New England family, son of Charles Henry and Ann Eliza (Canfield) Wheeler, grandson of Benjamin and Permelia (Bouton) Wheeler, and great-grandson of Simeon Wheeler, of Wilton, Connecticut.

(I) Benjamin Wheeler, grandfather of Arthur C. Wheeler, was born June 17, 1801, died January 12, 1880. He was the owner of a saw and grist mill. He was a devout Methodist. He married, January 3, 1819, Permelia Bouton, born in Ridgefield, Connecticut, February 16, 1798, daughter of Jesse and Sally (Bouton) Bouton. The Bouton family descends from John Bouton, believed to have been a son of Count Nicholas Bouton. He was a Huguenot and during the great persecution fled to England and from there to America about 1635. He married (first) Joan Turney, (second) Abigail Marvin, (third) Mrs. Mary Stevenson. The line descends through his son, Joseph, and Mary, his wife; their son Joachim (or Jakin), who had the title of captain and marched with General Montgomery against Quebec; his son, Ebenezer, and Abigail, his wife; their son, Jesse, and Rachel, his wife; their son, Jesse, father of Permelia Bouton, wife of Benjamin Wheeler. Children of Benjamin and Permelia (Bouton) Wheeler: 1. Betsey, born December 10, 1821, died May 14, 1888; married Rev. Alonzo B. Pulling. 2.



Arthur L. Wheeler



ENCYCLOPEDIA OF BIOGRAPHY

Charles Henry, of whom further. 3. John B., born about 1839, died in October, 1911.

(II) Charles Henry Wheeler, son of Benjamin and Permelia (Bouton) Wheeler, was born in Ridgefield, Connecticut, August 26, 1829, and died April 1, 1899. He was educated in Amenia (New York) Seminary, and as a young man taught school in Wilton, Connecticut, and Lewisboro, New York, and for a number of years was head of a private school in Norwalk, Connecticut. His talent for teaching was a natural gift, love of his calling and orderly, logical methods of instruction combining to make his work in the classroom inspiring and effective. Poor health caused his retirement from the profession he so ably represented, and he became a foreman in the hat factory of Beatty Brothers, remaining there until his death. He was a Republican in politics, and gave public-spirited service to his town in numerous capacities, filling the office of first selectman of Norwalk from 1884 to 1890, and also that of school director. He married, in Lewisboro, New York, April 13, 1854, Ann Eliza Canfield, born July 12, 1833, died May 16, 1909, daughter of Daniel and Sally Canfield. Both Charles H. Wheeler and his wife were members of the Methodist Episcopal church, Mr. Wheeler a member of the official board of the South Norwalk congregation, serving as clerk for a number of years and also as Sunday school teacher and superintendent. Children: 1. Mary Evelyn, born January 31, 1855; married, in September, 1880, Seaman W. Haines (deceased), of Ledyard, New York, and she now resides in Chula Vista, California. 2. Arthur Canfield, of whom further. 3. Carrie Viola, born October 28, 1858; married, in June, 1881, Charles W. Littell.

(III) Arthur Canfield Wheeler, son of Charles Henry and Ann Eliza (Canfield)

Wheeler, was born in Norwalk, Connecticut, August 26, 1856. His father was his first educational mentor, and he was subsequently a student in the Norwalk public schools. As a youth of fourteen years he became office boy in the employ of Beatty Brothers, and the twenty years of his association with this firm witnessed his steady advance through all departments of the business to the position of confidential clerk in charge of the firm's bookkeeping and financial affairs. In 1888 the Beatty brothers retired from active life and Mr. Wheeler succeeded to ownership of the enterprise, which he conducted prosperously until 1891. In that year he sold it to Vanderhoef & Company, retaining a part interest, and remaining in charge as manager and co-director until the liquidation of the business in 1916.

Mr. Wheeler is president of the Hour Publishing Company, owners of the "Norwalk Hour," a newspaper known throughout New England journalism as one of the best published in cities of Norwalk's size. Mr. Wheeler has been the principal stockholder of this company since 1903, and has been an influential factor in its upbuilding to its present high standing. Among his official business connections are directorships in the National Bank of Norwalk and the Fairfield County Savings Bank. He is also president of the Germ-Proof Cup Corporation, a concern whose sturdy growth promises a most successful continuance.

Mr. Wheeler has been a lifelong Republican, and has been placed as his party's candidate in several places of responsibility and trust. When Norwalk was a borough he served as a burgess, and in 1893, when incorporation was made as a city, he became a member of the first City Council, and as chairman of the committee on lights made the ten year contract

ENCYCLOPEDIA OF BIOGRAPHY

for city lighting. In 1895 he was elected mayor, reëlected in 1896, and during his administration accomplished, among other commendable works, the widening of Wall street, the widening of the bridge by eight or ten feet, and the laying of brick paving. For many years prior to his retirement from office, about 1916, Mr. Wheeler was chairman of the School Board, his total service covering a period of nearly twenty-five years.

His fraternal affiliations are with the Masonic order and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. He is a member of St. John's Lodge, No. 6, Free and Accepted Masons, of which he is past master, and he is past grand master of the Grand Lodge of Connecticut, and a member of the Past Grand Masters' Association. He is past high priest of Washington Chapter, Royal Arch Masons; a member and past commander of Clinton Commandery, No. 3, Knights Templar, of Norwalk; past grand commander of the Grand Commandery, and member of the Grand Encampment of the United States. He is also a member of Lafayette Consistory, Sublime Princes of the Royal Secret; and Pyramid Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, of Bridgeport. In the Independent Order of Odd Fellows he has been likewise active, and is a past grand of Our Brothers Lodge, past chief patriarch of Kabosa Encampment, and past grand patriarch of the Grand Encampment of Connecticut, holding the last named office in 1899. His fraternal relations have been treasured by him for their principles and symbolisms, and for their close fellowship in the pursuit of worthy aims. Mr. Wheeler is a member of St. Paul's Episcopal Church, and has been a vestryman for many years. He has been a member of the council of the Nation-wide Campaign, and a member of the executive committee, the finance and

budget committees, and the local committee. The work of the denomination has always received a generous share of his time, and with his influence and his means he has furthered all of its activities.

Mr. Wheeler married, June 23, 1880, Susie Cousins, born in Darien, Connecticut, daughter of Thomas Cousins, born in England, who came to the United States in 1850 and was for a time a resident of Brooklyn, New York, later engaging in shoe manufacture in Norwalk. Children: 1. Ernest Cousins, born September 30, 1885; a member of the firm of J. & T. Cousins Shoe Company, of Brooklyn, New York; married Edna A. Austin. 2. Harold Arthur, born June 10, 1891; married Margaret Heath Lane, of South Norwalk, and they have one child, Frederick Arthur, born December 13, 1916.

This is the record, in outline, of the work of Arthur C. Wheeler, of Norwalk. It has been performed in honor, with profit to splendid causes, and his community continues the beneficiary of his public-spirited, progressive endeavor.

THOMAS, Edward James, Journalist.

The Norwalk "Hour," ranking as one of the leading newspapers of New England in a city of Norwalk's class, has for two decades had as its publisher Edward James Thomas, who is also treasurer and manager of the Hour Publishing Company.

Mr. Thomas is a son of James Thomas, his family of Welsh descent, tradition being that the Thomas line are direct descendants of Sir Rhys ap Thomas, K. G., who was a lineal descendant of the ancient kings of Wales, and whose castle and estates were forfeited to the crown during the reign of Henry the Eighth.



Edward Thomas

ENCYCLOPEDIA OF BIOGRAPHY

Two brothers of this descent came from Wales together, one settling in New York and the other in New Orleans.

The census of 1790 gives Gregory Thomas as a resident of Norwalk, Connecticut, having a wife and one child, a daughter, living with him. Gregory Thomas descended from John and Elizabeth Thomas, of Fairfield, whose son, Joseph Thomas, fought in the French and Indian War, in 1758. (French and Indian War rolls, page 1517.) Two sons of Joseph and Phoebe (Gregory) Thomas were Nathan and Gregory Thomas. Joseph was killed in the battle of Monmouth, New Jersey, June 28, 1778. Gregory enlisted February 1, 1778, and at the close of the war located in Norwalk, died May 6, 1811, and is buried in the old Silvermine Cemetery. Among the children of Gregory Thomas was Charles, grandfather of Edward James Thomas. Charles Thomas was a lumber merchant, and resided for a time at Wilton, later making Norwalk his home. Charles Thomas married, about 1818, Sarah Crofoot, daughter of Ebenezer and Sarah (Gregory) Crofoot, granddaughter of Joseph and Esther (St. John) Crofoot, great-granddaughter of Ebenezer Crofoot, and great-great-granddaughter of Joseph Crofoot. Sarah (Gregory) Crofoot, wife of Ebenezer Crofoot, was descended from John Gregory through his son, Jachin, his son, Deacon Matthew, his son, Ensign Matthew, a Revolutionary soldier; and his son, Elias Gregory, her father.

James Thomas, son of Charles and Sarah (Crofoot) Thomas, was during his busy and active life a sea captain and civil engineer. He was one of the surveyors for the proposed parallel railroad in Connecticut, a project that never materialized. He married, in Norwalk, August 15, 1863, Clara Stevens Doty, daughter of Isaac Reed Doty. (See Doty line).

Edward James Thomas, only child of James and Clara Stevens (Doty) Thomas, was born in Norwalk, Connecticut, January 21, 1870. He attended grammar and high schools and prepared for college, but owing to serious illness in his family was compelled to abandon his plan. As a youth of fifteen years he became employed in a stationery store, soon afterward entering the Norwalk post office in the capacity of clerk. Later he was transferred to the South Norwalk post office as assistant postmaster to establish the foreign money order department and the free delivery system in that section of the city. His initiative and ability attracted the favorable attention of James Golden, editor of the South Norwalk "Sentinel," and he offered Mr. Thomas a position as reporter for Norwalk, which was accepted. He afterward became a member of the reportorial staff of the Danbury "News," then returned to Norwalk and the service of the "Sentinel." During this period he represented the Associated Press and contributed articles to several leading New York newspapers, including numerous illustrated feature articles for the Sunday editions. Mr. Thomas remained with the "Sentinel" until February 27, 1901, when he became associated with the company which purchased the control of the Norwalk "Hour," then owned by the estate of Brainard W. Maples. The "Hour" has been, insofar as a single interest can be said to have occupied him, his life work, and his able, devoted service as publisher, treasurer and manager has been responsible in no small measure for its strong, influential position of the present day. Mr. Thomas has been for a number of years vice-president of the Connecticut Daily Newspaper Association. He is also a member of the National Editorial Association, the Connecticut Editorial Association, the In-

ENCYCLOPEDIA OF BIOGRAPHY

ternational Circulation Managers, the American Newspaper Publishers' Association, the New England Alliance of Daily Newspapers, and the Employing Printers of Connecticut. In all of these he has been active through committee service, and has coöperated heartily in their work.

In other associations that are distinctively Norwalk's, Mr. Thomas has likewise taken a leading part. He was one of the fathers of the Fourth of July Mardi Gras, an annual institution that has made Norwalk noted throughout the State for her Independence Day celebration. He was an organizer of the Alpha Wheel Club, an organization that gained fame far beyond the confines of Norwalk. Mr. Thomas has always been a Republican, and although he has always held decided views on public affairs and issues, has never entered public life. Norwalk has had no more loyal champion than he, and all causes advancing the prosperity and welfare of his city number him among their energetic supporters. He is a Mason in fraternal affiliation, holding the thirty-second degree, and is a member of St. John's Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons; Washington Chapter, Royal Arch Masons; Clinton Commandery, Knights Templar, all of Norwalk; and Lafayette Consistory, Sovereign Princes of the Royal Secret; and Pyramid Temple, Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, both of Bridgeport. In the days of the popularity of the bicycle, Mr. Thomas was an expert cyclist. He has always been fond of out-door recreation, and with the introduction of the automobile was an early owner, now an enthusiastic motorist. For forty years he has been a member of the Norwalk Methodist Episcopal Church. He is a member of the Norwalk Club and the Craftsmen's Club.

Mr. Thomas married, in Norwalk, April

8, 1891, Nellie May Kellogg, daughter of Martin (3) and Jennie (Pooley) Kellogg. (See Kellogg line).

(The Doty Line).

Abner Doty, parents' names not known, was probably descended from Isaac Doty, the first of that name from Oyster Bay, Long Island. Abner was a farmer and lived at Southeast, Putnam county, New York. He died about 1797. Among his children was Abner.

Abner (2) Doty, son of Abner (1) Doty, was born at Southeast, Putnam county, New York, about 1781, and died about 1822. He lived at Southeast, Mount Washington, and Amenia. He married, at Southeast, in 1802, Esther Reed, daughter of Daniel Reed. Among his children was Isaac Reed.

Isaac Reed Doty, son of Abner (2) and Esther (Reed) Doty, was born in Mount Washington, Dutchess county, New York, June 13, 1813, and lived in Norwalk, Connecticut, where he died April 23, 1882. The following is quoted from an obituary notice: "He was a man of earnest nature, firm in his convictions, and could not be swerved from what he believed to be his duty. He served the town for many years as constable and grand juror. He was a hard working and cautious business man." He married, in Norwalk, Connecticut, April 2, 1834, Mary Ann Disbrow, born September 12, 1812, daughter of Phineas Sherwood and Rhuamy (Murray) Disbrow. They were the parents of Clara Stevens Doty, born December 17, 1839, who married James Thomas.

(The Kellogg Line).

According to family tradition, Great Britain was the original home of the Kellogg family, and there are a number of legends to that effect. The most general is that advanced by Hon. Day Otis Kellogg, formerly United States Consul at

ENCYCLOPEDIA OF BIOGRAPHY

Glasgow, and one of the earliest collectors of Kellogg data. He relates the tradition that the Kelloggs were partisans of James VI., of Scotland, and came with him to England when he ascended the British throne, and remained there until their settlement in New England. He says that the name is derived from two Gaelic words, *kill*, a cemetery, and *loch*, a lake, that is, the "Family of the Lake Cemetery." The name is found in old English records as early as 1420, and County Essex, England, is the earliest home of the Kelloggs. In the Lay Subsidy Rolls of Debden, County Essex, January, 1525, Nicholas Kellogg, of Debden, and William Debden are taxed on "movables."

Nicholas Kellogg was born about 1488, and was buried at Debden, May 17, 1558. He married Florence Hall, daughter of William Hall; she was buried November 8, 1571. Among their children was Thomas.

Thomas Kellogg, son of Nicholas and Florence (Hall) Kellogg, resided in Debden.

Phillipe Kellogg, the first English ancestor from whom the Kelloggs of the New World can with certainty trace their descent, was probably the son of Thomas, and grandson of Nicholas. Among his children was Martin.

Martin Kellogg, son of Phillipe Kellogg, was baptized at Great Leighs, November 23, 1595. He married, in County Hertford, October 22, 1621, Prudence Bird, daughter of John Bird. He died in Braintree, England, between May 20, 1671, when his will was made, and September 20, 1671, when it was proved. He was the father of Daniel.

Daniel Kellogg, son of Martin and Prudence (Bird) Kellogg, was baptized in Great Leighs, England, February 6, 1630, and died in 1688. It is not known exactly

when he came to New England. He was one of the early settlers of Norwalk, Connecticut, which was incorporated September 11, 1651. He was selectman, 1670; representative to the General Court, 1670-1672-74-75-77-79-80-83. He married Bridget Bouton, daughter of John, Sr. and Alice Bouton; she died in 1698. Among their nine children was Daniel (2).

Daniel (2) Kellogg, son of Daniel (1) and Bridget (Bouton) Kellogg, was born in Norwalk, Connecticut, May 7, 1671. It is not known whom he married. He died at Norwalk before July 28, 1709, as his estate, valued at £504, was appraised on that date. His eldest child was Daniel (3).

Daniel (3) Kellogg, son of Daniel (2) Kellogg, was born at Norwalk, May 7, 1698, died 1762. He married, in Huntington, Long Island, Eunice Jarvis, of that town, born 1703, died 1767, daughter of Thomas Jarvis. They had eight children.

Jarvis Kellogg, son of Daniel (3) and Eunice (Jarvis) Kellogg, was born at Norwalk, in 1731, died March 22, 1815. He was a farmer, lived in Norwalk, and served in Lieutenant Carter's company in the Revolution. He married (first) January 10, 1760, Elizabeth Smith, who died in 1778. He married (second) in 1781, Hannah Meeker, who died in 1832.

Deacon Jarvis (2) Kellogg, son of Jarvis (1) and Elizabeth (Smith) Kellogg, was born at Norwalk, April 20, 1768, and died July 18, 1831. He married in 1792, Mercy Selleck, born June 12, 1770, died in 1850, daughter of Captain James Selleck, a Revolutionary soldier.

Martin (2) Kellogg, son of Deacon Jarvis (2) and Mercy (Selleck) Kellogg, was born at Norwalk, July 3, 1808, and died May 14, 1867. He resided in Norwalk, New Canaan, Connecticut, and Bedford, New York. He married (first) October 15, 1828, Jane Gray, born in 1809, died

in 1840, daughter of Stiles and Helena Gray. He married (second) Clarissa Jane Lockwood, daughter of Peleg and Clarissa (Dann) Lockwood.

Martin (3) Kellogg, son of Martin (2) and Clarissa Jane (Lockwood) Kellogg, was born October 19, 1846. He was street commissioner of Norwalk. He married, at New Canaan, Connecticut, June 27, 1867, Jennie Pooley, born at Huntington, Long Island, August 17, 1852, daughter of James and Maria Jane Pooley. He was the father of Nellie May Kellogg, born at Norwalk, April 24, 1873; married, in Norwalk, April 8, 1891, Edward James Thomas (see Thomas line).

NEILSON, Howard Stout,

Physician, Served in World War.

Two brothers named Neilson emigrated to America from Belfast, Ireland, in the early part of the eighteenth century. Their father, John Neilson, was a celebrated surgeon of Dublin, and was professor of surgery in the medical department of the University of Dublin. This university was founded in 1591 and has a single college, Trinity. There was a monument erected to Dr. John Neilson in Dublin, which was recently destroyed in Sinn Fein riots. James Neilson, who came first, established himself in New Brunswick, New Jersey. He was wealthy, was a trader, and had vessels sailing to Belfast, Madeira, and the West Indies. He was a judge, a member of Council, and a warm friend of the Revolution. He married and left no issue.

(I) Dr. John Neilson, younger brother of James Neilson, born 1717, was a physician, and died March 19, 1745. He married Catherine Coeymans, of Coeymans Manor, below Albany, New York. Children: Gertrude; John, of whom further.

(II) John (2) Neilson, son of Dr. John

(1) and Catherine (Coeymans) Neilson, was born March 11, 1745, on the old homestead of the New Jersey branch of the Coeymans, on the Raritan river, near Somerville, New Jersey, and died in New Brunswick, March 3, 1833. He was educated in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, then went to live in New Brunswick, New Jersey, with his uncle, James Neilson. At the outbreak of the Revolution John Neilson raised a company of volunteers, and was made captain. He was in the expedition to the east end of Long Island to disarm Tories. On August 31, 1775, he was commissioned colonel, and August 1, 1776, commanded the First Regiment of Infantry of his county. In December of that year he planned a surprise attack on the British quartered on Bennett's Island, which was made the following February 18th, and was brilliantly successful. In 1780 he was deputy quartermaster-general of New Jersey. The following is quoted from the Daughters of the American Revolution Lineage Book, No. 16,345: "General John Neilson, born 1745, died 1833, served as colonel with minute men, 1775; brigadier-general of militia, 1777; deputy quartermaster-general at close of war. Lafayette presented him with a sword. He was born in New Brunswick, died there; married Catherine Voorhees." After the war he was one of the state convention which ratified the constitution. He retired to private life and resumed mercantile business, and in civil life long exerted a commanding influence. A street in New Brunswick is called Neilson street, and a military company assumed the title "Neilson Guards." General Neilson was one of the most distinguished and influential men of New Brunswick. When the Declaration of Independence was brought from Philadelphia he read it to an assembled multitude in the streets of New Brunswick. He was one of the

ENCYCLOPEDIA OF BIOGRAPHY

early members of the board of trustees of the Theological Seminary of New Brunswick. He was married, December 31, 1768, to Catherine Voorhees (see Van Voorhees line). John and Catherine (Voorhees) Neilson were the parents of:

1. Joanna, born July 30, 1771, died 1773.
2. John, born April 3, 1775, married, 1798, Abigail Bleecker.
3. Joanna, born January 26, 1777, died 1781.
4. Gertrude, born April 25, 1780, died 1863; married George Spofford Woodhull.
5. Catherine, born March 28, 1783; married, in 1804, Augustus Fitz Randolph.
6. James, born December 3, 1784, died 1862; married (first) Rivini Forman; (second) Jane Dunlap; (third) Harriet Benedict; (fourth) Catherine Bleeker.
7. Joanna, born June 7, 1786, died 1858, unmarried.
8. Abraham Schuyler, of whom further.
9. Cornelia Lott, born November 19, 1794, died 1797.

(III) Abraham Schuyler Neilson, son of John (2) and Catherine (Voorhees) Neilson, was born September 10, 1792, and died June 30, 1861. He married, in New Brunswick, New Jersey, June 6, 1815, Catherine Stevens Grant. Children: William Howard, of whom further; Mary E., married T. Robinson Warren; probably others.

(IV) William Howard Neilson, son of Abraham Schuyler and Catherine Stevens (Grant) Neilson, was born January 12, 1820. He married Hannah Maria Hoover. They were the parents of Charles Hoover, of whom further.

(V) Charles Hoover Neilson, son of William Howard and Hannah Maria (Hoover) Neilson, was married, October 7, 1873, to Kate Strandley Pritchard (see Pritchard line). Their son, Howard Stout, of whom further. Mrs. Neilson married (second) William H. Bishop.

(VI) Howard Stout Neilson, son of Charles Hoover and Kate Strandley (Pritchard) Neilson, was born in New

York City, August 30, 1874. He prepared for college at Peekskill Academy, and then entered the New York Homœopathic Medical College and Hospital, whence he was graduated M. D. in 1895. At graduation he received the honorary mention medal for his thesis on fractures and dislocations, and while at college he served as surgical editor of the "Chironian." He was an interne at the Flower Hospital in 1895-96, demonstrator of anatomy from 1896 to 1901, lecturer on pathology from 1900 to 1902, and chief demonstrator of pathology in 1903. In the last named year he resigned from the faculty and withdrew from medical practice.

Dr. Neilson was one of the organizers of the Home Bank and Trust Company of Darien, and was its vice-president from its founding until 1920, when he succeeded to the presidency of the institution, his present office. He became a resident of Darien in 1903, and in 1906 built one of the finest residences of this section of the State. His estate is named "Althea Farm," and here he has for eighteen years given much time and attention to the breeding of blooded horses, having for some time past centered his efforts on Arab and Arab-thoroughbred cross. He has exhibited the best of his stables at numerous horse shows in the East, and his work is well known among breeders.

On March 28, 1917, Dr. Neilson was commissioned captain in the remount service of the United States army, and while on duty in the United States purchased thousands of horses for army use, traveling to all parts of the country on this mission. He was ordered to France in March, 1918, commissioned major, September 5, 1918, and remained on active duty until February 21, 1919. He was appointed a member of the Remount Board by special order No. 65, War De-

ENCYCLOPEDIA OF BIOGRAPHY

partment, May 17, 1919. On December 19, 1919, commissioned lieutenant-colonel in Reserve Corps, Remount Section.

Dr. Neilson was one of the founders of the Alpha Sigma fraternity, and a member of the Connecticut State Board of Agriculture; Connecticut State Welfare Commission; Darien School Board; Breeding Committee United States Remount Association; Army and Navy Club of America; Grolier Club, New York; Bibliophile Society, Boston; secretary-treasurer Arabian Horse Club of America; member Arab Horse Club of England; Hackney Horse Society; National Pony Breeders' Association, England; Morgan Horse Club; Horse Association of America; American Jersey Cattle Club; New England Shorthorn Breeders' Association; New England Dairymen's Association; Hampshire Swine Breeders' Association; New York Zoological Society; Stamford Yacht Club; Woodway Country Club.

Dr. Neilson married, June 4, 1901, Jane Wallace Platt, daughter of Isaac Stephen and Mary Jane (Redfield) Platt (see Platt and Redfield lines). Isaac S. Platt is a member of the New York Chamber of Commerce. Children: Jane Wallace and Katharine Bishop (twins), born April 8, 1902; Wallace Platt, born November 24, 1903; Marion Redfield, born February 9, 1907; Edith Howard, born November 17, 1913.

(The Van Voorhees Line).

(I) Stephen (Steven) Coert Van Voorhees was born in Hees, Holland, in 1600, emigrated to America in 1660, settling in Flatlands, Long Island, and died there in 1684. He married in Holland, and among his children was Lucas Stevense, of whom further.

(II) Lucas Stevense Van Voorhees, son of Stephen Coert Van Voorhees, was born in 1650. He married (first) Catherine Hansen Van Noortstrand, daughter

of Hans and Jannecken Gerritse Van Loon; (second), in 1689, Jannetje Minnes; (third), in 1703, Catherine Van Dyck. Among his children was Jan Lucasse, of whom further.

(III) Jan Lucasse Van Voorhees, son of Lucas Stevense and Catherine Hansen (Van Noortstrand) Van Voorhees, was baptized February 19, 1675. He married (first) Ann Van Duyckhuysen, daughter of Jan Teunnisen and Agatha (Stoothoff) Van Duyckhuysen; (second) in 1704, Mayke R. Schenck. Among his children was Johannis, of whom further.

(IV) Johannis Van Voorhees, son of Jan Lucasse and Ann (Van Duyckhuysen) Van Voorhees, was born July 19, 1700 and died in 1733. He married, in 1721, Sara Schenck, daughter of Jan Rolofse and Sara (Kouwenhoven) Schenck, and among his children was Johannis, of whom further.

(V) Johannis (2) Van Voorhees, son of Johannis (1) and Sara (Schenck) Van Voorhees, was born November 18, 1729, and died in 1802. He was a minuteman in the Middlesex, New Jersey, militia. He married Catherine Schuyler, born 1733, died 1782.

(VI) Catherine Voorhees (Van Voorhees), daughter of Johannis (2) and Catherine (Schuyler) Van Voorhees, was born December 25, 1753, and died August 2, 1816. She married, December 31, 1768, Colonel John Neilson (q. v.).

(The Pritchard Line).

(I) James Pritchard, of Prowley, England, was born in London, February 2, 1788, died in New York, January 30, 1823, and was buried in St. Paul's Churchyard. He was an actor of note. He married, July 24, 1811, Catrina Lewis (see Lewis and Van Benschoten lines). She died of cholera in La Grange, Dutchess county, New York, September 10, 1846, and was buried in Freedom Plains Churchyard.

ENCYCLOPEDIA OF BIOGRAPHY

Children, born in New York City: John Nicholas, of whom further; William Edward, born November 15, 1815, died young; James William, born January 17, 1817, killed November 20, 1834, married Caroline Turnbull.

(II) John Nicholas Pritchard, son of James and Catrina (Lewis) Pritchard, was born in New York, July 13, 1812, and died in Baltimore, Maryland, August 19, 1888. He was in the banking business in early life, but for the last forty years of his life was president of the Lumbermen's & Mechanics' Insurance Company of St. Louis, Missouri. He organized the National Guard of St. Louis, was captain of the first company, afterwards colonel of the regiment. He married, July 28, 1835, Amelia J. Stubbs, born in Georgetown, Maryland, July 26, 1813, died in New York, August 20, 1890. Children: James, born October 21, 1836; Fannie I., born June 17, 1838, married, 1859, William Tod Helmuth; Katherine Strandley, of whom further; Nicholas W. R., born September 20, 1856, died April 20, 1861.

(III) Katherine Strandley Pritchard, daughter of John Nicholas and Amelia J. (Stubbs) Pritchard, was born October 17, 1849. She married (first) Charles Hoover Neilson (see Neilson line). She married (second) William H. Bishop.

(The Lewis Line).

(I) Leonard Lewis married, November 16, 1688, Elizabeth Hardenburg. He removed to Poughkeepsie, New York, was colonel in the militia, and kept the first tavern. He married Elizabeth Hardenburg. He had son Thomas, of whom further.

(II) Thomas Lewis, son of Leonard and Elizabeth (Hardenburg) Lewis, was born August 23, 1694, and died in 1766. He married, October 4, 1714, Anna Maria Vander Burgh. He had son Leonard, of whom further.

(III) Leonard (2) Lewis, son of Thomas and Anna Maria (Vander Burgh) Lewis, was baptized in Poughkeepsie, July 6, 1720, and died before 1766. He had son Thomas, of whom further.

(IV) Thomas (2) Lewis, son of Leonard (2) Lewis, married, in 1776, Rachel Van Benschoten (see Van Benschoten line). Among his children was Catrina, born February 19, 1779, married, July 24, 1811, James Pritchard (see Pritchard line).

(The Van Benschoten Line).

(I) Theunis Eliassen Van Benschoten was in Kingston, New York, in 1671. He died between February, 1725-26, and February, 1727-28. He married Gerritje Gerrits, parentage unknown, and had son Elias, of whom further.

(II) Elias Van Benschoten, son of Theunis Eliassen and Gerritje (Gerrits) Van Benschoten, was baptized November 23, 1679, in Kingston. He married (first) in 1705, Sarah Jans Jansen, daughter of Jans Mattysen Jansen and Magdalena (Blanchan) Jansen; married (second) in 1716, Catrina Keyser, daughter of Dirk Cornelius and Agnietta (Coens) Keyser. Among their children was Elias, of whom further.

(III) Elias (2) Van Benschoten, son of Elias (1) and Catrina (Keyser) Van Benschoten, was born April 23, 1717. He married Jaquemyntje Van Couwenhoven, daughter of Johannes and Rachel (Benson) Van Couwenhoven. Among their children was Rachel, of whom further.

(IV) Rachel Van Benschoten, daughter of Elias (2) and Jaquemyntje (Van Couwenhoven) Van Benschoten, was born September 12, 1761. She married, in 1776, Thomas Lewis (see Lewis line).

(The Platt Line).

It is well known that the name Platt is frequently found in various parts of England. Coats-of-arms have been

ENCYCLOPEDIA OF BIOGRAPHY

granted to six or seven of the family from the time of Edward III, 1326, to the twenty-first year of the reign of Queen Elizabeth. The first ancestor in America was Richard Platt, believed to have been the "Richard, son of Joseph" baptized September 28, 1603, in Bovington, a village near Hertford, England, died in Milford, 1684. He came to America in 1638, landed in New Haven, Connecticut, and had eighty-four acres of land in and near New Haven. He was among the first settlers in Milford, Connecticut, and was deacon there in 1669. His children by his wife Mary, who died in January, 1676, were: Mary, probably born in England, as were John, Isaac, of whom further, and Sarah; Epenetus, of whom further; Hannah, baptized October 1, 1643; Josiah, baptized 1645; Joseph, baptized 1649.

Isaac Platt, son of Richard Platt, settled in Huntington, Long Island, and was enrolled among the fifty-seven landowners of that place in 1666. He was a captain of militia, and held "every office of consequence in the gift of his townsmen." He died July 31, 1691. He married (first) March 12, 1640, Phebe Smith; (second) after 1660, Elizabeth Wood, daughter of Jonas Wood. Children: Elizabeth, born 1665; Jonas, born 1667; John, born 1669; Mary, born 1674; Joseph, born 1677; Jacob, born 1682; and others.

Epenetus Platt, son of Richard Platt, born in Milford, baptized July 12, 1640, was called captain, sometimes lieutenant, and held many offices. He also settled in Huntington, Long Island, and was enrolled among the fifty-seven landowners of that place in 1666. He died in 1693. He married, in 1667, Phebe Wood. Children: Phebe, born 1669; Mary, born 1672; Epenetus, born 1674; Hannah, born 1679; Elizabeth, born 1682; Jonas, born 1684; Jeremiah, born 1686; Ruth, born 1688; Sarah, born 1692.

(I) Israel Platt, a descendant of Epenetus Platt, was born in 1738, baptized in Huntington, Long Island, March 30, 1740, and died of yellow fever in 1796 in New York City. In the early part of the Revolution he moved from Huntington, Long Island, to Pleasant Valley, Dutchess county, New York, and was a captain of militia during the Revolution. He married (first) Elizabeth Scudder, of Huntington; married (second) Abigail, surname unknown. Children: Stephen, of whom further; Edwin, born 1764, died 1788; Henry, baptized 1764, died young; Sarah, married Dr. Cyrenius Crosby; Zilla, born 1773, married Egbert Barton; Ruth, born 1778, married Samuel Reynolds; Betsey, born 1781, died 1848, married Ariovistus Pardee; Harriet, born 1785, married Walter Perlee; Nancy, born 1786, married Rufus Herrick.

(II) Stephen Platt, son of Israel and Elizabeth (Scudder) Platt, was born in Huntington, Long Island, March 28, 1762. He removed to Freehold, Albany (now Greene) county, New York, about 1788, and there was drowned, December 12, 1800. He was a lieutenant in the army of the Revolution at the age of nineteen, later was justice of the peace, and member of the Legislature for Albany county from 1793 to 1795. He married (first) Dorcas Hopkins, daughter of Roswell Hopkins; she died in 1790, in her twenty-sixth year. He married (second) Lydia Sutherland, born in 1766, died October 28, 1837. Children by first wife: Fanny, married Charles Griggs; Abigail, married John House; Dorcas, married Rev. Samuel Robertson; Sally, died 1811. Children by second wife: Harriet, married Dr. Bela Brewster; Isaac L., of whom further; Jacob S., twin of Isaac L., born April 5, 1793, married Catherine Waldron; he purchased property in New York City and cut the street through which bears

his name, Platt street, in 1834; Eliza, married Gerard Van Schaick; Aramenta, second wife of Gerard Van Schaick.

(III) Isaac L. Platt, son of Stephen and Lydia (Sutherland) Platt, was born April 5, 1793, and died in Plainfield, New Jersey, October 22, 1875. He was a manufacturer and importer of mirrors, and a resident of New York City throughout his life, being intimately connected with several important enterprises, including the Pennsylvania Coal Company and the Chemical National Bank, and a director of the latter organization. He was married, May 6, 1816, to Marion Erskine Ruthven, born January 1, 1796, died November 2, 1854, daughter of John Ruthven, born 1753, and had children: John R.; Mary Jane R., married John P. Adriance; Samuel R.; Lydia; Isaac Stephen, of whom further.

(IV) Isaac Stephen Platt, son of Isaac L. and Marion Erskine (Ruthven) Platt, was born in New York City, January 5, 1834, and died there November 15, 1904. He was educated in De Forrest's School in New York City, early in life became employed in a mercantile house, and later became a member of the firm of Adriance, Platt & Company, manufacturers of harvesting machinery. With this organization he was prominently identified throughout his life, serving for many years as president. He was a member of the New York Chamber of Commerce. He was a member of St. Andrew's Society and the Century Club. He married, October 16, 1866, Mary Jane Redfield, daughter of James Starr Redfield (see Redfield line). Children: 1. Wallace Redfield, born December 20, 1867, died April 29, 1887. 2. Marion Erskine, born August 20, 1869; married Dr. Charles B. Keeler (see Keeler line). 3. Charles Howard, born October 10, 1872, died February 9, 1921; married Ida Maud South-

ack, daughter of George Southack, of New York City; they have one daughter, Marion Erskine. 4. Jane Wallace, born December 4, 1874; married Howard Stout Neilson (q. v.).

(The Redfield Line).

Thus far the antecedents of the Redfield family of America have not been traced in England. This name, like most other old names, has undergone a change in spelling, its present form having for some reason not discovered been adopted by the second generation in this country. The immigrant ancestor of the family was William Redfin, and that form of the name was spelled in various ways in the early records as Redfen, Redfyn and Redfyne.

(I) The first record of William Redfin shows him as an occupant of a house and four acres of land on the south side of the Charles river, about six miles from Boston, near the northwest corner of what is now the town of Brighton. This was in 1639, and he may have located there at an earlier date. He was one of the first settlers upon that side of the river, and was no doubt of English origin. He sold the place in September, 1646. He probably joined the ranks of those who removed about that time to what is now the town of Ledyard, Connecticut. The first positive evidence we have of his presence there is in 1653, when he built a house on Brewster's Neck, on land conveyed to him by Jonathan Brewster, May 29, 1654. He died about April or May, 1662, leaving a widow Rebecca and four children, three of whom were daughters. The last record we have of his widow Rebecca is in 1667. There is evidence to indicate that he followed the trade of stone-mason as opportunity offered. During the residence of the family in New London the spelling of the name, as

ENCYCLOPEDIA OF BIOGRAPHY

shown in various documents on record, was gradually changed to its present form.

(II) James Redfield, son of William and Rebecca Redfin, was born about 1646. On April 1, 1662, he bound himself for five years to Hugh Roberts, of New London, to learn the trade of tanner. In May, 1669, he was married in New Haven to Elizabeth How, born in 1645, daughter of Jeremy How, of New Haven. Jeremy How was a son of Edward How, one of the early settlers of Lynn, Massachusetts, who was admitted freeman there in 1636; was several times chosen representative; was a member of the Essex Court in 1637; attended the court which was convened in Boston in March, 1639, and in April dropped dead while on his way home. The New Haven records show that a daughter Elizabeth was born to James Redfield in 1670, but he must have left New Haven soon after, for in 1671 his name appears as one of the inhabitants of Tisbury, Martha's Vineyard. In 1676 he was living with his family in Saybrook, Connecticut, plying the trade of weaver, and he was then recommended to the Council of Hartford as a fit person to reside in and care for the newly repaired fort at the mouth of the Connecticut river. The appointment was probably made, for in 1683 and 1686 the town made him small grants of land contiguous to the fort. Here probably was born to him his son Theophilus, in 1682, whose mother soon after died, and before 1693 James Redfield had removed to Fairfield, Connecticut, married again, and before 1723 died. The roving character of this ancestor is rather remarkable. Tanner, seaman and weaver seem to have been his successive occupations. Born in Newtown, Massachusetts, apprenticed in New London, married in New Haven, resident for a time in Martha's Vineyard, then in Say-

brook, and finally established in Fairfield, where he died.

(III) Theophilus Redfield, son of James and Elizabeth (How) Redfield, was born in 1682, probably in Saybrook, Connecticut, and died February 14, 1759. He was a joiner by trade, and settled in Killingworth, Connecticut, soon after becoming of age. In March, 1704-05, he purchased a small piece of ground in that part of Killingworth which was afterward set off as Clinton. On December 24, 1706, he married Priscilla Greenel (or Grinnell), the seventeen year old daughter of Daniel and Lydia (Pabodie) Greenel, who three years before had settled in that part of Saybrook now known as Westbrook. Priscilla Greenel's mother, Lydia (Pabodie) Greenel, was born (according to "The Paybody Family" by B. Frank Pabodie), April 3, 1667, daughter of William Pabodie, of Duxbury, Massachusetts, and Little Compton, Rhode Island. William Pabodie was born in England, 1620, and died December 13, 1707. He married, December 26, 1644, Elizabeth Alden, born 1624-25, "the first white woman born in New England," that being stated on her headstone at Little Compton, Rhode Island; she died May 31, 1717, daughter of John and Priscilla (Mullins) Alden, the story of whose marriage is immortalized in Longfellow's "Courtship of Miles Standish." William Pabodie (or Paybody) settled in Plymouth with his father; afterward removed to Duxbury, where he held many offices of trust and responsibility. He owned much land there. He was one of those to whom Bridgewater was set off in 1645; was one of the first proprietors of Freetown in 1659; was one of the original purchasers of Little Compton in 1675, and removed there with his family about 1684. His father, John Paybody, was born in England about 1590, died in Bridgewater

ENCYCLOPEDIA OF BIOGRAPHY

about 1667; had a wife named Isabel. He and his son William are named among the original proprietors of Plymouth. Daniel Grinnell, father of Daniel Grinnell, mentioned above, was born in 1636, in Portsmouth, Rhode Island, and died at Little Compton in 1703. He married Mary Wodell, born November, 1640, daughter of William and Mary Wodell. William Wodell was in Boston at an early date, and died in Tiverton, Rhode Island, in 1693. In 1643, with others, he was banished from Massachusetts for "heresy and sedition" and returned to Portsmouth, Rhode Island, where they had previously been living. In 1643 he was granted land in Portsmouth; was commissioner, 1655-63; deputy, 1664-65-66-67-69-70-72-73-74-75-80-81-82-83-84-86. During these years he served on many important committees. In 1684 he was chosen assistant, but positively declined to serve. Daniel Grinnell was a malster; was made freeman in Portsmouth in 1657. His name appears in several real estate transactions in that town and in Little Compton. He served on the grand jury and as constable. His father, Matthew Grinnell, died prior to 1643; was a resident of Newport, Rhode Island. His wife Rose died in 1673. In 1713 James Redfield visited his son, Theophilus, in Killingworth, and made over to him the title tract of land in Saybrook. Soon after, Theophilus bought a tract of land on Chestnut Hill, in the northern portion of Killingworth, and there he resided during the remainder of his life. Several of his descendants still occupy a portion of that site. He served on many important town committees, and was known as "Sergeant Redfield." His widow Priscilla survived him eleven years, and died January 12, 1770, aged eighty-one years. He left nine sons and four daughters, all of whom lived to rear families.

(IV) William (2) Redfield, son of Theophilus and Priscilla (Greenel or Grinnell) Redfield, was born in Killingworth, Connecticut, December 5, 1727. He resided for a brief time in Guilford, and there is evidence that he then owned and commanded a small coasting vessel, a fact which gave him the title of captain in later years. Retiring from that occupation he became a resident of Middletown, Connecticut. His name is found in a list of the inhabitants of Middletown who in 1775 were adjudged liable to special military service in case of sudden alarm. In August, 1776, he was appointed second sergeant of the First Company in one of the regiments raised by Connecticut for the Continental service, and in the following year he was appointed issuing commissary in the same service. He is said to have kept an inn in Middletown for a short period, and at one time had charge of the county jail. He was a prominent Free Mason. He died in July, 1813, in the eighty-sixth year of his age. He married Elizabeth Jarcie Starr, born in Middletown, February 4, 1734, died about 1800.

(V) Peleg Redfield, son of William (2) and Elizabeth Jarcie (Starr) Redfield, was born in Middletown, Connecticut, January 22, 1762. About the age of fourteen he left his home, made his way to New London, where he joined a privateer which soon after, meeting a vessel supposed to be a British merchantman, boldly gave it battle. A nearer approach showed the supposed trading vessel to be a frigate in disguise. The unfortunate privateer had caught a tartar, and its crew were taken to New York as prisoners. Peleg's youth probably saved him from the horrors of a prison ship. A British officer noticed him and took a fancy to employ him as a servant. One day this officer with some comrades made an excursion to Long Island to dine with a Tory family.

ENCYCLOPEDIA OF BIOGRAPHY

While the officers were feasting within, the lad was permitted to amuse himself without, and naturally had resource to the fruit trees for solace. While in the top of one of these he fell into sleep, either real or feigned, and when the hour of departure had arrived he was not to be found. His ears were deaf to the repeated calls, and search was in vain. Concluding that he had escaped, the officer departed without him. Then, descending, he managed in some way to reach the eastern part of the island and eventually found a boat to land him in Connecticut. He continued to follow the sea for most of his life, and besides his frequent long absences from home, and the fact that he died when his oldest son was but thirteen years of age, little is known of the details of his life. He married, in 1788, Elizabeth or Betsey Pratt, daughter of Jonathan and Mary (Latham) Pratt, of Middletown, a descendant of John Pratt, one of the first settlers of Hartford, and of Cary (Latham) Pratt, one of the early settlers of New London. Peleg Redfield died September 10, 1802, leaving his widow and five children. She was a woman of strong character and earnest faith, and died February 2, 1825. Children: William, born March 26, 1789; Mary, born 1791, died 1792; Samuel, born February 14, 1793; Peleg, born April 5, 1795; Mary Latham, born November 22, 1797; James Starr, of whom further.

(VI) James Starr Redfield, son of Peleg and Elizabeth (Pratt) Redfield, was born December 8, 1799. He removed to Ohio with his family in 1805, and settled in Medina county. He married (first) Mary Perkins, daughter of Josiah and Rachel Perkins; (second) Mrs. Mary (Mason) Rowe. Children, by his first wife: Rachel Harris, born March 11, 1832; William, born 1833, died 1837; James Perkins, born March 28, 1835; Joseph

Harris, born January 18, 1837; William Henry, born 1839, deceased; Russel B., born June 21, 1841; Mary Jane, born April 20, 1843, died November 2, 1904, lived in New York with her aunt, Mrs. William C. Redfield; married, October 16, 1866, Isaac Stephen Platt (see Platt line).

KEELER, Charles Bradley,

Physician, Specialist.

The record of Dr. Keeler's paternal line begins with Ralph Keeler, one of the first settlers of Norwalk, Connecticut, who was born in England about 1613. The first mention of him in America is as a lot owner in 1640 in Hartford, whence he moved to Norwalk about 1651. The name of his first wife is unknown, but he married (second), after 1651, Sarah Whiple, widow of Henry Whiple, of Norwalk. Children: Ralph, Jr., born about 1646; John, of whom further; Rebecca, born February 9, 1654, married James Pickett; Samuel, born 1656, married Sarah St. John; Elizabeth, born 1660, married Thomas Morehouse; probably Jonah

(II) John Keeler, son of Ralph and Sarah (Whiple) Keeler, was born in Norwalk, Connecticut, in 1652, and lived there. His will was dated February 27, 1718-19. He married, June 18, 1679, Hittabel Rockwell, daughter of John Rockwell, of Stamford, a first settler, who came from Dorchester, England, and whose wife was Elizabeth (Weed) Rockwell. Children of John and Hittabel (Rockwell) Keeler: John, Jr., born 1682, married Rhoda Hoyt; David, married Mary St. John; Daniel, of whom further; Elizabeth, born 1688, married a Hoyt; Mehittabel, married (first) Joseph Blackley, (second) Caleb Hoyt; Hannah, married a Gregory; Sarah, married a Hoyt, sometimes spelled Hayt; Jemima; Ruth, married, in 1727, Matthew Benedict.

ENCYCLOPEDIA OF BIOGRAPHY

(III) Daniel Keeler, son of John and Hittabel (Rockwell) Keeler, was born in Norwalk, Connecticut. His will was dated November 4, 1764. He married Hannah Whitney, born in Norwalk, November 5, 1707, daughter of John and Elizabeth (Finch) Whitney, granddaughter of John and Elizabeth (Smith) Whitney, great-granddaughter of Henry Whitney, the founder of the family in America. The Whitney ancestry is traced to Exrog, Knight of King Arthur's Round Table, and the family bore arms: Azure, a cross chequy or and sable. Children of Daniel and Hannah (Whitney) Keeler: Daniel, of whom further; Hannah, born in Norwalk, married, December 29, 1748, Benjamin Bolt; Dorothy, married, in 1750, Abram Hoyt; Isaiah, married Melicent Olmstead; Lydia, baptized in 1737; Jeremiah, born about 1740, married Elizabeth Weed; Mary, baptized 1742, married Joseph Riggs; Dinah, baptized 1744, married James Canfield; John and Joseph (twins), born 1746, John married Phebe Hoyt; Elizabeth, baptized 1748, married Samuel North.

(IV) Daniel (2) Keeler, son of Daniel (1) and Hannah (Whitney) Keeler, was born about 1730, and died December 24, 1803. He and his wife Mary joined the church at New Canaan, August 14, 1753. Children: Hannah, baptized in New Canaan, March 3, 1754, married Jachin Hoyt; Isaac, of whom further; David, baptized July 19, 1761; Rhuama, baptized November 13, 1763, died 1786.

(V) Captain Isaac Keeler, son of Daniel (2) and Mary Keeler, was born May 2, 1756, in Canaan parish, Norwalk, Connecticut, and died January 23, 1837, when in his eighty-first year. When the Revolutionary War broke out he became a member of the Fourth Company, Seventh Regiment, under Captain Joseph Hoit, Colonel Charles Webb command-

ing, served at Winter Hill under General Sullivan, was at Valley Forge during the memorable winter of 1777-78, and subsequently took part in the battle of Monmouth. On December 7, 1775, the regiment was reorganized under Colonel Webb for service in 1776, and was adopted as a Continental organization, and Isaac Keeler was accredited to Norwalk. His military record is as follows: Commissioned ensign in Second Regiment (formation of 1777-80), January 1, 1777; second lieutenant, February 4, 1778; first lieutenant, August 1, 1779; quartermaster in 1781. He was a government pensioner and was a member of the Society of the Cincinnati. After the war closed he commenced business life for himself, later removing to New York City, where he received the appointment of city marshal, and he also served at one time as police justice in that city. He was afterward given a position in the custom house, which he retained until his death. During the War of 1812, when New York City was in danger of being attacked by the British, he volunteered for three months' service in the Veteran Corps of Revolutionary soldiers to guard the arsenal, and was made an officer in the corps. He bravely attempted to discharge the duties which fell to his lot with his old-time fidelity, but the labors and exposures of camp life proved too much for his years and enfeebled constitution, and he contracted a severe cold which developed into consumption, though he lived for many years afterward. He married (first), September 24, 1779, Sarah St. John, born May 11, 1755, died September 21, 1793. He married (second), December 15, 1793, Catherine Tuttle, born September 9, 1774, died July 28, 1854. Children by first marriage: Esther, born April 22, 1781; Naomi, born September 24, 1783, married Stephen Ayres; Isaac, born July 19, 1786,

ENCYCLOPEDIA OF BIOGRAPHY

died December 25, 1786; Isaac, born May 25, 1789, married Hannah Olmsted; Sally, born June 16, 1791, married Peter Crissy. Children by second marriage: Bradley, of whom further; Edward E., born November 28, 1796.

(VI) Bradley Keeler, son of Captain Isaac and Catherine (Tuttle) Keeler, was born September 26, 1794, in Canaan parish, Norwalk, Connecticut, and died July 6, 1855. He was a carriage manufacturer by occupation, carrying on a business in New Canaan, where he also owned what is now the "Birdsall House." He married Polly Hoyt, who survived him many years, dying April 26, 1872. Children: Stephen Edwards, Sylvester Hoyt, and Isaac Eldridge, of whom further.

(VII) Isaac Eldridge Keeler, son of Bradley and Polly (Hoyt) Keeler, was born September 8, 1826, in New Canaan, Connecticut. He spent his earlier life there, receiving his education in the district schools. He learned the trade of carriage-maker with his father, and followed the same successfully for a number of years; he made the celebrated coach owned by "Tom Thumb." He was the organizer of the Union Coach Company, of Bridgeport, and was one of its officials for many years. In 1858 he became associated with the Wheeler & Wilson Sewing Machine Company, in Bridgeport, Connecticut, as superintendent of their cabinet department, and removed to that town, becoming one of its prominent citizens. He was a member of the Artillery Company in Bridgeport, and during the Civil War was on home duty. He married, February 14, 1852, Jane Todd Porter, born February 17, 1830, daughter of Abijah and Rhoda Porter, of Bridgeport. Isaac E. Keeler died August 2, 1885, and his wife survived him until January 25, 1895. They were members of St. Paul's Episcopal Church, Bridgeport,

of which Mr. Keeler was warden for many years. In politics he was a Republican. Children: 1. Emma, born March 4, 1855; married, April 29, 1886, Roger H. Comstock, of Milford, Connecticut; she died in 1908. 2. George Eldridge, born September 30, 1861; resides in Springdale, Connecticut; married, September 17, 1891, Annie May Warner, daughter of Frank Warner, of Wilton, Connecticut. 3. Charles Bradley, of whom further. 4. Benjamin Hoyt, a sketch of whom follows.

(VIII) Dr. Charles Bradley Keeler, son of Isaac Eldridge and Jane Todd (Porter) Keeler, was born July 17, 1865, in Bridgeport, Connecticut, and there attended the public schools. His studies were interrupted by ill health and he went West to Kansas in search of a favorable change and climate, in 1885 entering Hahnemann Medical College, of Chicago. He was graduated M. D. from that institution in 1889, having worked his way throughout his entire course, and in April of the year of his graduation he located in New Canaan, Connecticut. In 1914 Dr. Keeler built and occupied a beautiful residence of Colonial architecture in the adjoining town of Darien, and has there continued practice. In professional activity he has specialized in the treatment of diseases of the eye, ear, nose, and throat, is associated with the Ophthalmic Hospital of New York City, and holds responsible position in his field. He is a member of the Ophthalmological, Otological, and Laryngological societies, the Fairfield County Medical Society, the Connecticut State Homœopathic Society, the American Institute of Homœopathy, and the American Medical Association.

While a resident of New Canaan, Dr. Keeler served as health officer of the town and borough and as coroner's examiner. Fraternaly he is affiliated with the Ma-



S. Curtis Reading

ENCYCLOPEDIA OF BIOGRAPHY

sonic order and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, in the former holding membership in Harmony Lodge, No. 67, Free and Accepted Masons, of New Canaan; Washington Chapter, Royal Arch Masons, of Norwalk; Clinton Commandery, No. 3, Knights Templar, of Norwalk, and Pyramid Temple, No. 9, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, of Bridgeport. He is a member of the Chiron Club, of New York City, whose membership is limited to twenty, the Suburban Club, of Stamford, and the Woodway Golf Club. Dr. Keeler has long been an enthusiastic yachtsman, and is able to handle any craft. He is a graduate of Ullmark's Nautical Academy, and holds a master's license. At one time he was commodore of the Norwalk Yacht Club, and he is now a member of the New York Yacht Club, the Indian Harbor Yacht Club, of Greenwich, and the Stamford Yacht Club. Dr. Keeler is a member of the Sons of the American Revolution through the patriotic services of his great-grandfather, Captain Isaac Keeler.

Dr. Keeler married (first) Gertrude C. Chidley, April 24, 1889; she died May 22, 1907. He married (second) Ida Ashton, February 22, 1909; she died May 10, 1911. He married (third), April 16, 1912, Marion Erskine Platt, daughter of Isaac Stephen and Mary Jane (Redfield) Platt (see Platt line). Mrs. Keeler is a member of the Society of Mayflower Descendants.

KEELER, Benjamin Hoyt,

Dentist.

A present day representative of a family long prominent in Connecticut, Dr. Keeler has made dentistry his profession, following this calling in the district where the name of Keeler has long been familiar. Son of Isaac Eldridge and Jane Todd (Porter) Keeler, Benjamin Hoyt Keeler

was born December 3, 1867. He attended Bridgeport public schools and was later a student in a private school, subsequently pursuing professional studies in the Baltimore Dental College. New Canaan has been his home and the scene of his practice since his graduation, and he holds foremost position in his calling. His clientele is large and his work is highly appreciated in the community. Dr. Keeler is a member of Harmony Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons, of New Canaan, and Wooster Lodge, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, of New Canaan, of which he is past grand.

Dr. Keeler married, November 6, 1889, Elizabeth Olmstead, daughter of Lewis and Hannah E. Olmstead, and they have one son, Benjamin Hoyt, Jr., born March 16, 1891, in New Canaan, Connecticut; a civil engineer of Stamford, Connecticut; he married, October 30, 1915, Jessie Close, of Norwalk, Connecticut, and has two children, Jane Howell, born April 19, 1918, and Charles Bradley, 2nd, born March 29, 1920.

SKELDING, Schuyler Merritt,

Active Business Man.

The five years during which Mr. Skelding has carried on business in his native town of Stamford have sufficed to place him high on the list of representatives of her real estate interests. He is prominent in the social and club circles of his community, and was among those who volunteered for service during the World War.

The name of Skelding appears to be a variation of the Danish name Scolding, Scalding, derived from the Danish royal family, the "Skioldunger," signifying descendants of Skiold. Skiold, in the different forms of the various Scandinavian languages, signifies "a shield."

ENCYCLOPEDIA OF BIOGRAPHY

The Skeldings are an old family of Stamford, records showing that they have been established there over two hundred years. They have always been good citizens, aiding to the utmost in the development of the interests most vital to the progress and prosperity of the town.

(I) Thomas Skelding, the first ancestor of record, was of Stamford, and on June 11, 1701, married Mary Austin.

(II) Thomas (2) Skelding, son of Thomas (1) and Mary (Austin) Skelding, was born June 11, 1703. On September 5, 1726, he married Mary Brown, born October 2, 1705, daughter of Joseph and Mary Brown. Joseph Brown, a son of Francis Brown, married Mary ———. Francis Brown, born in England, about 1607, came to this country in 1638 with the New Haven Company, led by Theophilus Eaton and John Davenport, locating in the Province of Connecticut. Subsequently he removed to Stamford, being a settler there about 1656.

(III) James Skelding, son of Thomas (2) and Mary (Brown) Skelding, was born April 15, 1738. He married, June 9, 1763, in Salem, New York, Mary Hait. The original form of the name of Hait was the German von Haight. In England it was changed to Hait, Hoyte and various other forms, which were preserved when a branch was transplanted to the American colonies.

(IV) James (2) Skelding, son of James (1) and Mary (Hait) Skelding, was born June 6, 1775. He married, December 29, 1800, Hannah Knapp, a native of Greenwich, who died November 20, 1822, aged thirty-nine years and seven months.

(V) Henry Knapp Skelding, son of James (2) and Hannah (Knapp) Skelding, was born November 30, 1801, in Greenwich. For many years he was a merchant in New York City. He affiliated with the Masonic fraternity. On retiring from

business he again became a resident of Stamford, becoming one of the organizers and the first president of the Stamford Gas Light Company. He also served three years as warden of the borough. Mr. Skelding married, April 3, 1823, Delia Maria Lockwood, daughter of Captain Augustus Lockwood, and his death occurred August 31, 1871.

(VI) William Frederick Skelding, son of Henry Knapp and Delia Maria (Lockwood) Skelding, was born in 1833, in Stamford. He there married, December 12, 1863, Amelia Merritt, daughter of Matthew Franklin Merritt, of that city. The Merritt genealogy is incorporated in the biography of the Hon. Schuyler Merritt, which follows in the work. After his marriage Mr. Skelding engaged in the coal business in Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania.

(VII) Franklin Merritt Skelding, son of William Frederick and Amelia (Merritt) Skelding, was born in 1865. He was educated in the widely known private school presided over by Professor King. In 1885 he graduated at Columbia University, and afterward engaged for a short time in newspaper work. He married Louise Darling Lockwood, daughter of Henry F. Lockwood. Mr. Skelding died in early manhood, passing away December 1, 1895. The following tribute, which appeared in a local paper, is peculiarly felicitous: "There was that about his bright, genial, cheerful disposition which won good-will and friendship answering to his own, and he was endowed with positive talents worthy of admiration and respect."

(VIII) Schuyler Merritt Skelding, son of Franklin Merritt and Louise Darling (Lockwood) Skelding, was born August 27, 1889, in Stamford. He received his early education in Miss Haff's school, passing thence to King's school, where

his father had been prepared for the university. In 1907 he graduated from King's school, and in 1911 received from Brown University the degree of Bachelor of Arts. Immediately thereafter Mr. Skelding entered the service of the Bankers' Trust Company of New York City, remaining two years, and then spent another two years in association with the Yale & Towne Manufacturing Company, being employed in their New York office. All this time, however, Mr. Skelding retained his residence in Stamford, and in 1915 he identified himself with a real estate firm. In 1917 he engaged on his own account in the real estate and insurance business, and has already acquired a profitable clientele and built up for himself a sterling reputation. He is secretary and director of the H. S. Morehouse Hotel Company, which operates the Davenport, and he is also general manager and director of the Apartments Company. He is treasurer of the Mercantile Realty Company. During the World War, Mr. Skelding's business career suffered an interruption by reason of his patriotic response to the call of the Federal government. He enlisted as a private in the 437th Engineer Detachment which was stationed at Washington Barracks. Later the value of his service was recognized by the award of a commission as second lieutenant.

Mr. Skelding's fraternal associations are with Union Lodge, No. 5, Free and Accepted Masons; Rittenhouse Chapter, Royal Arch Masons; Clinton Commandery, Knights Templar, and Pyramid Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. He is a member of the Delta Phi fraternity, and his clubs are the Suburban, Stamford Yacht, Woodway Country, of Stamford, the Algonquin, of Bridgeport, and the New York Athletic and Brown University clubs, of New York.

Throughout the changes incident to his career as a business man, Mr. Skelding has loyally chosen to remain a resident of the city with the history of which his ancestors were identified for two centuries. His record gives assurance that he will be true to his traditions of high-minded public service and so bring additional honor to a name long and deservedly held in veneration.

MERRITT, Hon. Schuyler,

Manufacturer, National Legislator.

Schuyler Merritt represents the Fourth Congressional District of Connecticut. His family had its origin in England and in Somersetshire, the county which almost more than any other is invested with the indescribable and pervasive charm of immemorial tradition. As "King Arthur's country" it is the home of earliest romance, romance which has inspired the noblest work of one of England's greatest laureates. It is in this Old World haunt of song and story that we find the first known ancestor of the Merritts, Eadnoth, an Anglo thane, whose son, Harding de Meriet, was the earliest to bear the family name. Members of this race, which was seated in Somersetshire prior to the Norman Conquest, are now numerous in almost every county of England. The name, variously spelled, and one of the most familiar and honorable, appears in a slightly altered form as Merriott, the designation of a parish in Somersetshire derived from that of one of the ancestral seats of the family.

Branches of the race were early transplanted to New England and to other portions of the American colonies, and for well-nigh three centuries the Merritts have done their part in the development and upbuilding of the interests which have helped to make our land what she

ENCYCLOPEDIA OF BIOGRAPHY

is to-day. They are numbered among the armigerous families of America.

(I) Thomas Merritt, the earliest American ancestor of record, was born in May, 1634, and in 1662 purchased from Thomas Standish a home lot in Wethersfield, Connecticut. In 1673 he settled in Rye, New York, and in 1683 his name appears on the list of Rye's proprietors. On July 12, 1684, he was made constable. He purchased real estate, including a parcel of land called Pine Island, adjoining Merritt's meadows. On April 12, 1694, he was commissioner to renew the Indian purchase at White Plains, and on February 28, 1694, he was appointed vestryman of Rye, and served in 1695 and 1697. On July 22, 1697, he served on a committee to select a minister, and on September 25, 1697, was on a committee to build a meeting house. From 1667 to 1698 he was a collector of the minister's salary. He was one of those to whom was granted, January 22, 1696, the patent of Rye. On January 19, 1697, Thomas Merritt and Deliverance Brown appeared before the General Court of Connecticut to obtain a charter for Rye. In 1698 Thomas Merritt was called Senior. In October, 1699, he was deputy to the General Court, and from 1697 to 1699 served as townsman or trustee. On December 11, 1699, he became a proprietor of Peningo Neck, and in 1705 he was supervisor. On November 1, 1707, he served on a committee to settle the line between Greenwich and Rye. On June 2, 1713-14-15-16, he was a member of the Grand Jury. He lived nearly opposite the site of the present Park Institute. Thomas Merritt married (first), December 3, 1656, Jane Sherwood, born in 1636, daughter of Thomas and Alice (Seabrook) Sherwood, and they became the parents of sons and daughters. The mother of the family died January 4, 1685. Thomas Merritt married (second), August

13, 1688, Abigail Francis, born February 14, 1660, daughter of Robert and Joan Francis, of Wethersfield, Connecticut. A son and a daughter were the offspring of this marriage. Thomas Merritt married (third), in 1696, Mary (Ferris) Lockwood, daughter of Jeffrey Ferris, and widow of Jonathan Lockwood. This first American ancestor of the Merritts lived to an advanced age, passing away on November 10, 1725.

(II) Joseph Merritt, son of Thomas and Jane (Sherwood) Merritt, was born June 6, 1662, and in 1683 was a proprietor of Rye. He had assigned to him two acres on Hog-Pen Ridge, in 1707, which he fenced in, and in 1708 he was a proprietor of Wills Purchase. In 1717-18-22, he served on the Grand Jury. On February 27, 1722, he was an ensign in the Westchester County Military Company, and on May 11, 1727, he signed a petition of Presbyterians. Joseph Merritt married Jane ———. The death of Joseph Merritt occurred May 12, 1754. His will, which was made March 27, 1752, and proved June 6, 1754, is signed with his mark.

(III) Nehemiah Merritt, son of Joseph and Jane Merritt, was born May 7, 1715, and in December, 1758, at the Oblong Meeting at Quaker Hill, Dutchess county, New York, showed a certificate of removal from the Mamaroneck Meeting. In 1760 he was on a committee to review the sufferings of the Friends at Oblong. On July 25, 1761, he and nine others signed a petition in behalf of themselves and fifteen others for twenty-five thousand acres on the east side of the Hudson river between Fort Edward and Lake George. On July 10, 1762, a meeting of the proprietors of Queensbury was held at the shop of Nehemiah and Daniel Merritt in Beekman Precinct, Dutchess county, New York, and on November 8,

ENCYCLOPEDIA OF BIOGRAPHY

1762, at a second meeting held at the same place, partition deeds were given to the thirty proprietors, including Nehemiah and his sons, Daniel and Ichabod. Nehemiah Merritt had not been included in the Queensbury patent. On February 23, 1763, he was one of the trustees to rent all undivided lands, and for a number of years was very active in real estate transactions. Nehemiah Merritt married (first), Dinah Hopkins, daughter of Ichabod and Sarah (Coles) Hopkins; married (second), before 1761, Mary Dingy, daughter of Robert Dingy. Nehemiah Merritt died in 1794, and was buried in Quaker Hill Cemetery.

(IV) Daniel Merritt, son of Nehemiah and Dinah (Hopkins) Merritt, was born July 23, 1738, and in 1763 became one of the proprietors of Queensbury, owning twenty-five acres there. He married (first), December 23, 1761, Hannah Wing, daughter of Abraham and Anstis (Wood) Wing. He married (second), October 1, 1765, Sarah Mudge, daughter of Michael and Sarah (Hopkins) Mudge. Daniel Merritt died May 25, 1805, and was buried in Quaker Hill Cemetery.

(V) Nehemiah M. Merritt, son of Daniel and Sarah (Mudge) Merritt, was born April 26, 1772, in Quaker Hill, and in 1810 was a dry goods merchant on Pearl street, New York. He lived at one time in Flushing, Long Island, and was a man of prominence in the community, being an acknowledged minister of the Society of Friends. Mr. Merritt married (first), February 28, 1793, Phoebe Thorne, born April 13, 1773, daughter of William and Jemima (Titus) Thorne, who died January 30, 1823. He married (second), May 11, 1827, Sarah Sutton, daughter of Moses and Rebecca (Underhill) Sutton. Mr. Merritt inherited the longevity characteristic of his ancestors, passing away on

March 10, 1863, having nearly completed his ninety-first year.

(VI) Matthew Franklin Merritt, son of Nehemiah M. and Phoebe (Thorne) Merritt, was born March 2, 1815, in Flushing, New York State, and received his education in public schools of Dutchess county. When about sixteen years of age he went to New York City and began his active employment there. He was associated, practically all his life, with the iron and steel business, and was as late as 1859 associated with his brother-in-law, George W. Quintard, in the great Morgan Iron Works of New York City. While still a young man, Mr. Merritt manifested an unusual enthusiasm and interest in political affairs, not as a seeker for office, but rather as an expression of that earnest and intelligent patriotism which distinguished him through life. He was an enthusiastic "old-line Whig" in ante-war days, but was disposed to conservative views during the period immediately preceding the Civil War when many earnest patriots, North and South, were still hoping that some happy compromise might still be potent to scatter the clouds of civil strife which were gathering on the horizon. From such motives as these he was for a time attracted to the support of the presidential ticket of Bell and Everett, but as the issue became clearer and it was evident to all that the vital question was union or disunion, no private citizen more heartily supported the hands of the government, or gave proportionately more liberal and persistent aid to all measures taken for its defense.

In his business connection with the great iron and marine engine works Mr. Merritt was in a position to perform services of uncommon value, and his long and intimate personal acquaintance with the Hon. Gideon Welles, Secretary of the

Navy, aided in bringing him into prominence in connection with naval construction. Largely through this channel he made the personal acquaintance of President Lincoln himself and likewise of many of the leading generals, especially of the higher officers of the navy, such as Farragut, Foote, Dupont, Worden and others. He chanced to have seen all that could be seen from Fortress Monroe of the memorable battle between the "Merrimack" and the "Monitor," and a few days after had the privilege of meeting at dinner the gallant Worden and forming an acquaintance which was severed only by death. One of the later monitors, the "Cohoes," was built chiefly under Mr. Merritt's personal supervision. In order to undertake this work he organized the American Iron Works which continued to build ships and marine engines, Mr. Merritt remaining in the shipbuilding business alone until 1869, when he retired.

As already mentioned, he never aspired to political office, but in 1859 was elected State Senator from his district. He was often called upon to preside at public meetings, a position for which his tact, intelligence and habitual courtesy particularly qualified him. These qualities were characteristic of him even in the heat of political contests, and as a result he provoked no malice and made no enemies even among his bitter opponents.

About 1855 Mr. Merritt became a resident of Stamford, and during the war his main activity as a citizen was in promoting the political ascendancy of the party upon which in his view the strength and success of the Union cause depended. He was influential in organizing the First National Bank, and took an active part in the organization of Woodlawn Cemetery, serving for many years as its vice-president. When the Republican party

was organized in Connecticut, Mr. Merritt became one of its original members. He affiliated with Union Lodge, No. 5, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons. For many years he maintained, nominally at least, his birthright membership in the Society of Friends. Subsequently he became both in form and spirit a member of St. John's Protestant Episcopal Church of Stamford, prominent and valued in that communion during all the latter years of his life.

Mr. Merritt married, in 1840, in New York City, Maria Shaw, daughter of William and Clarissa (Hoyt) Shaw, and their children were: 1. Amelia, born September 16, 1841; married William F. Skelding (a biography of whom precedes this); she died April 12, 1915. 2. Julia, born September 12, 1842, died December 15, 1908. 3. Adeline, born May 27, 1848, died March 27, 1869. 4. Schuyler, mentioned below.

The death of Mr. Merritt, which occurred May 10, 1896, removed from the roster of Stamford citizenship a name which had long distinguished it and which had been prominently identified with the social and political life of the town for nearly half a century. It removed from the midst of a circle of near friends and relatives one who was looked up to and loved by all, from the youngest to the eldest. Even to much wider circles of the community his departure brought a sense of personal loss, more especially to the older citizens who were contemporaries of Mr. Merritt in the more active and conspicuous years of his life, and who knew, from personal recollection, what a large and honored place he filled here during one of the most memorable periods of our national history.

(VII) Schuyler Merritt, son of Matthew Franklin and Maria (Shaw) Merritt,

ENCYCLOPEDIA OF BIOGRAPHY

was born December 16, 1853, in New York City. He received his education in the public schools of Stamford, Connecticut. In 1873 he graduated at Yale University with the degree of Bachelor of Arts, doing post-graduate work for a year thereafter. He then entered Columbia Law School, receiving in 1876 the degree of Bachelor of Laws. The same year he was admitted to the bar in New York City, and after spending a year in a law office there entered the service of the Yale & Towne Manufacturing Company as an office assistant. This was in 1877, and in 1878 he was elected secretary of the company and became a member of its board of directors. For several years he was general manager of the commercial end of the business, and from 1898 to 1902 filled the office of treasurer. For some years Mr. Merritt has been senior vice-president of the company. With his thorough legal equipment he has always had charge of those affairs of the organization which called for the services of a member of the bar, and has also protected its patent interests, giving special attention during recent years to the bank lock department. In 1905 Mr. Merritt was elected president of the Stamford National Bank, and when that bank and the First National Bank were consolidated in July, 1919, under the name of the First-Stamford National Bank, he was chosen president of the new organization. He is also a director of the Stamford Trust Company and the Virginia Iron, Coal and Coke Company.

To the support of the principles of the Republican party Mr. Merritt has always given his political allegiance, and for very many years he has been active in public affairs, advancing step by step to that position of leadership which he has so long held. In 1884 he became a member of the School Committee of Stamford, and

for fifteen or sixteen years continued to serve, most of the time as chairman of the board. He took a very active part in developing the high school to its present complete and well equipped condition and in elevating it to its very high standing of to-day. For his part in helping to raise the standard of the graded schools the community is much indebted to him. In 1910 he was appointed as a member of the State Board of Education and served until he was elected to Congress in 1917. He was a member of the Constitutional Convention which met in Hartford in 1904, and he also served for a number of years on the Board of Appropriation and Apportionment of Stamford. At a special election held in 1917 he was chosen to represent the Fourth Congressional District in the United States House of Representatives, and was reelected in 1918 and 1920. He is a member of the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

As a man of keen perception, sound judgment, wise counsel and unquestioned integrity, Mr. Merritt has made a notably successful record in the business world. The justice and fair-mindedness which have always characterized his relations with his employes have constituted no small factor in the prosperity of his commercial enterprises. He has taken an active interest in the Associated Charities. The patriotism characteristic of his race has marked Mr. Merritt's entire career and was called forth in all its strength by the late war. He was identified with a number of its activities, the most conspicuous of his services being his chairmanship of Stamford's Liberty Loan Committee. The versatility of his talents has enabled Mr. Merritt to achieve success in the law, in commerce and in the arena of politics.

WHEELER, **Elonzo Seth,**

Manufacturer.

There are not many families who have sustained so high a character through so great a term of years as the Wheelers of Fairfield county, Connecticut. For over a century they have been resident in Naugatuck and Saugatuck, coming to the latter place in 1860. Since 1837, in which year Elonzo Seth Wheeler started in business, this family has been prominent in manufacturing circles. The family is among the oldest settled in Connecticut, and the surname is one of the most ancient in England. The first appearance of the name is in the eighth century; there was a Saxon chief who bore the name, and it is later found in the Domesday Book, at the time of William the Conqueror. The Hundred Rolls (1273) give record of the name of Hugh le Welere, and in the Close Rolls (1348) we find Richard Whelere. The derivation of the name is from the two Anglo-Saxon words, *wel*, or *wiel*, meaning prosperous, and *hari*, or here, meaning a warrior, so that the name signifies lucky warrior. The first known member of the family herein described in direct line is Agur Wheeler.

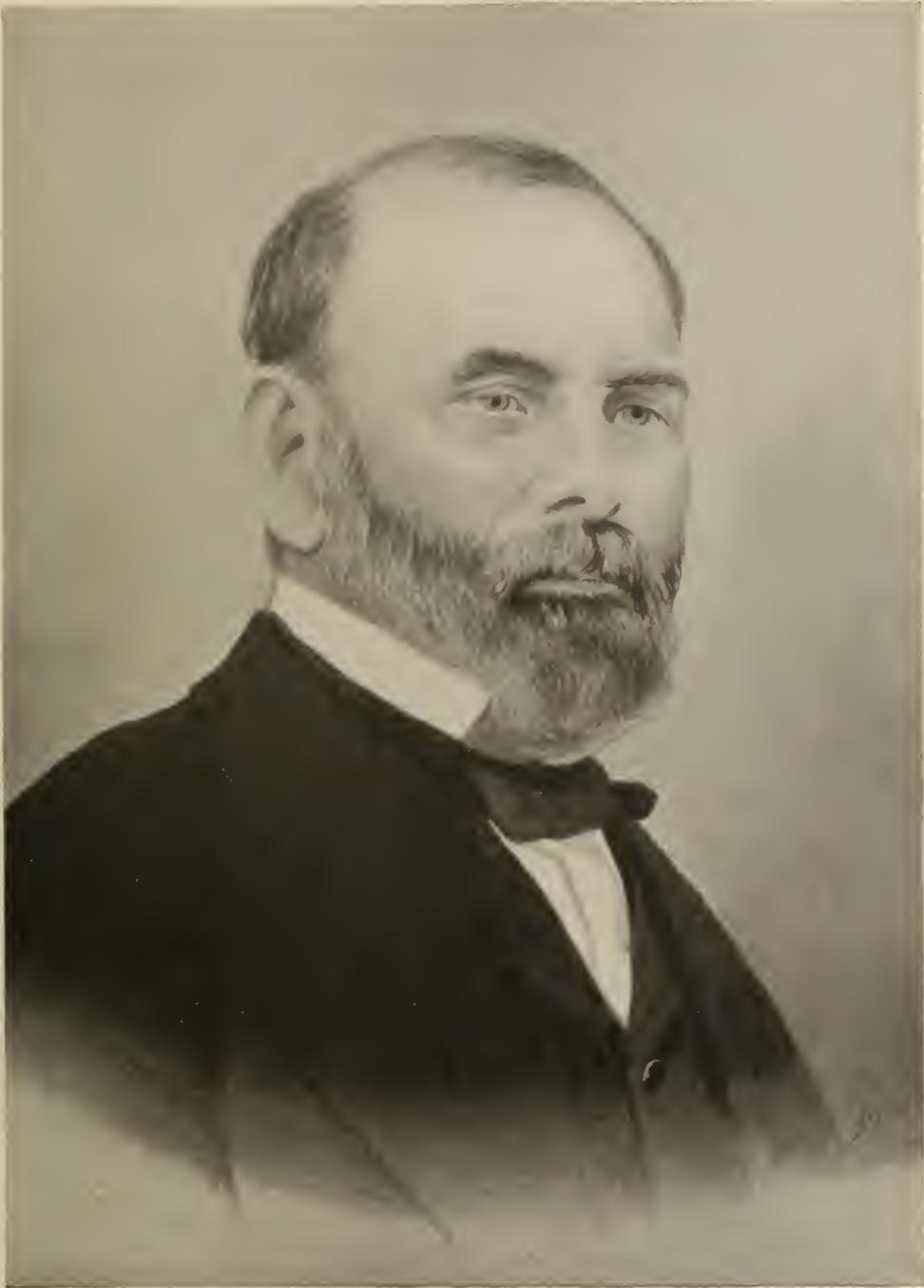
(I) Agur Wheeler was born December 20, 1754, and died at South Britain, Connecticut. He enlisted, August 15, 1776, in Colonel Benjamin Hinman's company, from which he was discharged on account of illness. On June 28, 1776, he married Anna Tuttle, of South Britain, and she was born May 24, 1759, and died December 11, 1802.

(II) Samuel Wheeler, son of Agur and Anna (Tuttle) Wheeler, was born at South Britain, Connecticut, May 18, 1786, and died November 17, 1863. He married Oria Hinman, born January 12, 1788, died August 5, 1858, a daughter of Jonathan and Betty (Hinman) Hinman, and a de-

scendant of Titus Hinman, one of the first settlers of Woodbury, Connecticut. Samuel Wheeler followed farming throughout his lifetime. He was the father of Elonzo Seth Wheeler, of further mention.

(III) Elonzo Seth Wheeler, son of Samuel and Oria (Hinman) Wheeler, was born March 29, 1816, in South Britain, Connecticut, and died in May, 1898, at Saugatuck, same State. He was educated in the public schools, and was only a young man when, in 1837, he started in the manufacturing business on his own account. He was one of the first manufacturers of buttons in Connecticut. His start in business was a small venture, but he soon met with success, as, possessed of a very ingenious mind, he patented machinery that enabled him to decrease the cost of manufacture and increase the volume of output. Later, when glass buttons began to be used, Mr. Wheeler took up that line, and at a still later date he was one of the pioneer manufacturers of cloth covered buttons in the State. In association with his brother, J. E. Wheeler, he incorporated the business under the name of the Saugatuck Manufacturing Company, of which Mr. Wheeler was president for a short time. He maintained an office in New York City and had traveling men on the road. Mr. Wheeler was an upright and conscientious citizen, and interested in public matters, though by no means a politician. He was of a quiet and retiring nature and devoted his time to his business and his family.

Mr. Wheeler married Caroline Smith, born April 29, 1816, in Naugatuck, died in March, 1911, daughter of Anson and Sarah (Bouton) Smith. Mrs. Wheeler was a descendant of George Smith, and a granddaughter of Anthony Smith, who fought in the Revolution. Mr. and Mrs. Wheeler were the parents of five children: 1. Robinson Hinman, married Sa-



E. S. Wheeler



rah Frances Smith, and has two children: Edith May and Charles Edward; with his family he resides in Naugatuck. 2. Clarence LeRoy, married Cora Henry, and their children are: Elonzo Henry; LeRoy Melville; Mary Caroline, wife of Alfred Sharp, of Buffalo; Frederick E., married Frances Thomas; Elsie; Willard Clark, married Alice White. This family resides in Buffalo. 3. Kate Washington, deceased. 4. Bertha Caroline, married John Hazelton. 5. Elonzo Sterne. The Wheeler family were long members of Christ Episcopal Church until Trinity Church was built, at which time they became identified with the new church.

REDFIELD, Tyler Longstreet,

Printer, Publisher.

To this should be added, "Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Redfield-Kendrick-Odell Company." For many years a publisher and printer of note in New York City, Mr. Redfield has remained a resident of Greenwich, actively identified with the interests of his community and prominently associated with its club circles and its social life.

The family name, which indicates the ancient English origin of the race, has undergone, with the lapse of centuries, numerous changes, being spelled successively, Redfen, Redfyn and Redfyne.

(I) William Redfen, founder of the American branch of the family, was among those courageous pioneers who landed on our shores soon after the arrival of the Pilgrims. Coming from England he was in Massachusetts as early as 1639, and possibly earlier, owning and occupying a house and land on the south side of the river Charles, about six miles from Boston, near the northwest corner of what is now the town of Brighton. In September, 1646, he sold the property and

probably joined those who removed to what is now the town of Ledyard, Connecticut. The first evidence we have of his presence there is in 1653, when he built a house on Brewster's Neck, on land conveyed to him by Jonathan Brewster, May 29, 1654. He died about April or May, 1662. The Christian name of his wife was Rebecca and the last evidence we have of her is in 1667. During the residence of the family in New London, which occurred later, the spelling of the name, as shown in various documents on record, was changed to its present form.

(II) James Redfield, son of William and Rebecca Redfen, was born about 1646, and on April 1, 1662, bound himself to Hugh Roberts, of New London, for five years, "to learn the art and trade of tanning," being then about sixteen years of age. He married (first) in May, 1669, in New Haven, Elizabeth How, born in 1645, daughter of Jeremy How, of that place, and a descendant of Edward How, one of the first settlers of Lynn, Massachusetts, who was admitted a freeman there in 1636; was several times chosen representative; was a member of the Essex Court in 1637; attended the court which was convened in Boston in March, 1639, and in April dropped dead while on his way home. In 1671 James Redfield was at Tisbury, Martha's Vineyard, and in July, 1676, he was back in Connecticut and engaged in weaving. At one time he lived in Saybrook, where the town granted him land. About 1686 he removed to Fairfield, where he married (second) Deborah, daughter of John Sturges, or Sturgis. In 1683 he had been granted land at Pipe Stains Point. The date of his death is not known, but it was probably prior to 1723.

(III) Theophilus Redfield, son of James and Elizabeth (How) Redfield, was born in 1682, probably in Saybrook.

ENCYCLOPEDIA OF BIOGRAPHY

He was a joiner, and soon after coming of age, in March, 1705, purchased a small piece of ground in that part of Killingworth afterward set off as Clinton. He married, December 24, 1706, Priscilla Greenel (or Grinnell), the seventeen year old daughter of Daniel and Lydia (Pabodie) Greenel (or Grinnell), who three years before had settled in that part of Saybrook now known as Westbrook. Lydia Pabodie was born, (according to "The Pabodie Family," by B. Frank Pabodie), April 3, 1667, and was the twelfth child of William and Elizabeth (Alden) Pabodie. William Pabodie was of Duxbury, Massachusetts, and Little Compton, Rhode Island. He was born in 1620, in England, and died December 13, 1707. He married, December 26, 1644, Elizabeth Alden, born in 1625, daughter of John and Priscilla (Mullins, or Molines) Alden, the story of whose marriage is immortalized in Longfellow's "Courtship of Miles Standish." William Pabodie (or Paybody) settled in Plymouth with his father; afterward removed to Duxbury, where he held many offices of trust and responsibility, and where he was the owner of much land. He was one of those to whom Bridgewater was set off in 1645; was one of the first proprietors of Free-town in 1659; was one of the original purchasers of Little Compton in 1675, and removed there with his family about 1684. His father, John Paybody, was born in England about 1590, died in Bridgewater about 1667; had a wife named Isabel. He and his son William are named among the original proprietors of Plymouth. Daniel Grinnell, father of Daniel Grinnell, mentioned above, was born in 1636, in Portsmouth, Rhode Island, and died in Little Compton, in 1703. He married Mary Wodell, born in November, 1640, daughter of William and Mary Wodell. William Wodell was in Boston at an early

date, and died in Tiverton, Rhode Island, in 1693. In 1643, he, with others, was banished from Massachusetts for "heresy and sedition" and returned to Portsmouth, Rhode Island, where they had previously been living. In 1643 he was granted land in Portsmouth; was commissioner, 1656-63; deputy, 1664-65-66-67-69-70-72-73-74-75-80-81-82-83-84-86. During these years he served on many important committees. In 1684 he was chosen assistant, but positively declined to serve. Daniel Grinnell was a maltster; was made freeman of Portsmouth in 1657. His name appears in several real estate transactions in that town and at Little Compton. He served on the Grand Jury and as constable. His father, Matthew Grinnell, died prior to 1643; was a resident of Newport, Rhode Island. His wife Rose died in 1673. About 1717 or 1718 Theophilus Redfield purchased about one hundred and twenty acres of land on Chestnut Hill in Killingworth, Connecticut, and there he resided during the remainder of his life. He served on many important town committees, and was known as "Sergeant Redfield." He died February 14, 1759. His widow, Priscilla (Greenel or Grinnell) Redfield, died January 12, 1770, aged eighty-one years.

(IV) George Redfield, son of Theophilus and Priscilla (Greenel or Grinnell) Redfield, was born November 7, 1725, and lived in Killingworth. He married (first), in 1750, Trial Ward, daughter of Ira and Lydia (Parmelee) Ward, of that place. Mrs. Redfield died some time after 1762. He married (second), in 1767, Abigail Stone, who died in 1769. George Redfield died in Killingworth, May 30, 1812.

(V) Peleg Redfield, son of George and Trial (Ward) Redfield, was born May 14, 1762, and in 1777 enlisted as a fifer in the Connecticut Line. During the ensuing five years he served continuously and wit-

ENCYCLOPEDIA OF BIOGRAPHY

nessed the burning of East Haven, being one of those who undertook to save New Haven from the marauding expedition under Tryon and Garth. In June, 1782, he was discharged and returned to Killingworth, where he resumed his work, which was the trade of shoemaking. Later he removed to Suffield, and in 1800 migrated to a tract which he had purchased near the present village of Clifton Springs, in the town of Farmington (now Manchester), Ontario county, New York. He was a member of the Baptist church and connected with a number of its benevolent associations. He married, in 1787, Mary Judd, daughter of Heman and Anna (Goodrich) Judd, of Farmington, Connecticut, and his death occurred May 26, 1852, on his farm in Ontario county, New York.

(VI) Manning Redfield, son of Peleg and Mary (Judd) Redfield, was born March 17, 1791. He was a volunteer in the War of 1812. He was a farmer in Manchester township, Ontario county, New York. He married, in 1828, Milicent Goodrich Hollister, of Berlin, Connecticut. On February 26, 1852, he died, exactly three months prior to the decease of his aged father.

(VII) Charles Manning Redfield, son of Manning and Milicent Goodrich (Hollister) Redfield, was born July 12, 1841, in Manchester township. He received the greater part of his education in Rochester, New York. He was reared on a farm, but on reaching manhood became a merchant in Clifton Springs, New York. During the Civil War he enlisted in the Forty-eighth Regiment, New York Volunteer Infantry, but was attacked by rheumatism in Norfolk, Virginia, and thus incapacitated for further service. When about fifty years of age he retired from business. While adhering to the principles of the Democratic party he was never

a politician. He affiliated with Canandaigua Lodge, No. 294, Free and Accepted Masons, of Canandaigua, and the Grand Army of the Republic. He married Caroline Florence Younglove, daughter of Cornelius and Caroline (Eddy) Younglove, who died February 28, 1878. The name of Eddy is of Anglo-Saxon origin, and in its ancient form of Ead was not a surname. It signifies "prosperity." William Eddy (as the name was then spelled) was a native of Bristol, Gloucestershire, England, and from 1589 to 1616, when he died, was vicar of the Church of St. Dunstan, Cranbrook, Kent. He married (first), Mary Fasten, daughter of John Fasten, who died in 1611. He married (second), in 1614, Elizabeth Taylor (widow). John Eddy, son of William and Mary (Fasten) Eddy, came in 1630 with his brother Samuel to Plymouth, Massachusetts, and thus the American branch of the family had its origin. Following is the Eddy escutcheon:

Arms—Sable, three old men's heads couped at the shoulders argent, crined proper.

Crest—A cross-crosslet fitchée sable, and a dagger argent, hilt or, in saltire.

Motto—*Crux mihi grata quies.*

Mr. and Mrs. Redfield were the parents of the following children: Tyler Longstreet, mentioned below; Judd Hamilton, a biography of whom follows in this work; and Harriet Caroline, married A. J. Short, of Clifton Springs, now of Lima, New York. The family were members of the Protestant Episcopal church in which Mr. Redfield served as warden. Mr. Redfield died January 9, 1913.

(VIII) Tyler Longstreet Redfield, son of Charles Manning and Caroline Florence (Younglove) Redfield, was born December 18, 1865, in Clifton Springs, New York, and attended the public schools of that place. At the age of fifteen he be-

came an apprentice in the office of the Clifton Springs "Press." Later the paper was placed in the hands of trustees who made Mr. Redfield the editor and publisher despite the fact that he was then only eighteen years of age. The sequel proved, however, that their confidence was not misplaced, the youth giving evidence from the first of the possession of qualities which fitted him for the difficult positions to which he was assigned.

In 1885 Mr. Redfield's brother, Judd Hamilton Redfield, was employed by the Brooklyn "Eagle," and the following year he also went into the composing room of that paper. The brothers remained there until 1893, when they founded their present business by opening a small job printing office. Very soon they began to do work for advertising men, that being the time when advertisers were first awakening to the possibilities of artistic, yet forceful, typography. The firm of Redfield Brothers not only had a thorough practical knowledge of the technique of the printer's art, but they also possessed originality and that indefinable faculty, taste, artistic perception as applied to typography. The superiority of their work along these lines quickly brought them a volume of business which has ever since been steadily augmented, until today it is safe to say that the company, doing a business of upward of a million dollars a year, is among the half-dozen leaders in the business in the United States. It soon came to pass that periodicals were brought to them, and it was not long before they were among the largest printers of magazines. For a long time they printed the "International Studio," "Life" and other publications of that class, also doing fine catalogue work. In 1917 Redfield Brothers was consolidated with the Kendrick-Odell Press and the name changed to Redfield-Kendrick-Odell,

Company. Map-making was taken up at that time, and here their originality again came into play, for they introduced new, soft colorings, which in their harmonious combinations make their map-work unquestionably the most beautiful now produced. They number among their customers many of the largest users of printing in America.

The company's plant was at first situated at No. 73 Warren street, New York City, and when more spacious quarters were demanded they moved to Park place, their next migration being to No. 411 Pearl street. There they remained about ten years, removing in 1907 to their present fine quarters in the Scribner building at No. 311 West Forty-third street. A detailed description of their equipment would be superfluous. It is enough to say that it comprises the latest and most modern machinery necessary for the production of the highest class of printing and engraving. Five years ago the company purchased the publication known as "Newspaperdom," which they have greatly improved, causing it to be recognized as one of the best class publications in the United States.

In all that concerns the welfare and progress of his home town of Greenwich Mr. Redfield has ever maintained the liveliest interest. He was one of the organizers of the Putnam Trust Company of Greenwich and has since occupied a seat on its board of directors. He is a trustee of the Greenwich Hospital and the Brunswick School of Greenwich.

The love of the open, which is one of Mr. Redfield's marked characteristics, has led him to become the owner of a farm at the top of Round Hill, in the town of Greenwich, where he has built one of the beautiful houses of that section. About twenty-five acres are devoted to general farming, and he has productive orchards,

ENCYCLOPEDIA OF BIOGRAPHY

a herd of fine cattle and much first-class poultry. Riding and golf are among his favorite recreations. Mr. Redfield is a member of the Greenwich Country Club, the Field Club of Greenwich, and the Indian Harbor Yacht Club, also of Greenwich. He was for a long time a member of the New York Yacht Club.

Mr. Redfield married, September 9, 1908, Lydia Pearson, widow of James Clifton Pearson, of Wakefield, Massachusetts, and daughter of Albert Judd Wright, of the well known firm of Wright & Potter, State printers of Boston. Mrs. Redfield was the mother of four children. Mr. and Mrs. Redfield are members of the Christian Science church.

REDFIELD, Robert Latimer,

Lawyer, Author.

One of the foremost lawyers of New York City, and an acknowledged leader in his profession, Robert Latimer Redfield, of the firm of Hill, Lockwood, Redfield & Lydon, has achieved more than temporary fame. He will be known to the generation succeeding him through the legal works of which he is the author and editor. Mr. Redfield descends from a long line of courageous pioneers of New England. The family has not been traced in England, and the name has undergone many changes in spelling as was common with many of the early surnames.

(IV) Peleg Redfield, son of Theophilus and Priscilla (Greenel, or Grinnell) Redfield (q. v.), was born April 2, 1723. In 1756 he was appointed second lieutenant, 10th Company, 2nd Connecticut Regiment, raised for campaign against the French. In 1758 he served as first lieutenant of the same regiment. In the spring of 1759 he was commissioned captain and took command of ninety men which he had raised in and about Killing-

worth. This company formed part of the 2nd Regiment under Colonel Nathan Whiting. They participated in the campaign against Ticonderoga, and in 1760 Peleg Redfield again saw active service with the same company and regiment, participating in the military operations which closed with the surrender of Montreal. Upon his return he became ill with smallpox in Albany, and died on his journey home near Stockbridge, Massachusetts, December 5, 1760. He married, April 25, 1744, Sarah Dudley, daughter of Ebenezer and Elizabeth (Graves) Dudley, of Guilford.

(V) Beriah Redfield, son of Peleg and Sarah (Dudley) Redfield, was born November 21, 1745. His early life was spent in Killingworth, and later he resided in Richmond, Massachusetts, where he was a farmer on an extensive scale. On November 5, 1770, he married Dorothy Stevens, daughter of Thomas and Dorothy (Parker) Stevens, of Killingworth, and in the spring of 1816 he removed to Junius, Seneca county, New York, where he died June 4, 1819.

(VI) Captain Luther Redfield, son of Beriah and Dorothy (Stevens) Redfield, was born in Richmond, Massachusetts, November 26, 1780. He married, May 19, 1803, Mary Dryer, born March 3, 1781, died May 7, 1853, daughter of John and Kezia (French) Dryer. In January, 1806, he removed to Junius, Seneca county, New York, then a wilderness. He became an active and substantial citizen. He made his first journey to Junius on foot and returned to Massachusetts the same year. The year following he brought his wife and two children to Junius, with his household effects, and purchased and cleared a large farm. During the War of 1812 he was captain of the town militia, and upon the landing of the British soldiers at Sodus in June, he

and his soldiers were summoned to the defense of that place. For nearly a half century Captain Redfield was a deacon and elder of the Presbyterian church.

(VII) Luther (2) Redfield, son of Captain Luther (1) and Mary (Dryer) Redfield, was born in Junius, New York, July 1, 1815, and later removed to Clyde, New York. In 1849 he removed to New York City and became a dealer in grain and provisions, continuing until 1871. In the latter year he removed to Tarrytown, where he became president of the village. During this period he became associated with the First National Bank, of Tarrytown, and finally became its president. He married, in Clyde, August 1, 1836, Eliza Ann Angell, daughter of Amasa and Mary (Ward) Angell, and his death occurred September 9, 1878.

(VIII) Amasa Angell Redfield, son of Luther (2) and Eliza Ann (Angell) Redfield, was born in Clyde, New York, May 19, 1837. At an early age he removed to New York City, and after attending school in Bloomfield, New Jersey, entered New York University, the class of 1860, with which he was graduated. He began the study of law in the office of Austin Abbott, and subsequently attained an extensive practice. He became official reporter of the Surrogates Court and the Court of Common Pleas, serving from 1877 to 1882. Early in life he devoted himself to literary work, and for many years contributed to the "Knickerbocker Magazine." He also wrote a number of books on legal subjects which became widely known and uniformly accepted as authorities. During the last few years of his life, he resided in Farmington, Connecticut, where he died October 19, 1902. Mr. Redfield drew and put through the constitution of the Borough of Farmington and had it adopted by the Legislature. He was elected senior burgess of the

borough, which office he held until his death. Mr. Redfield was a member of the Constitutional Convention of Connecticut, and was nominated for this office on both tickets by his fellow-citizens. He was a member of the New York Bar Association and of the Zeta Psi fraternity. At the time of his death he was working on the "Judicial History of New York." In his younger days he was a member of the West Presbyterian Church in West Forty-second street, New York City, and later became identified with St. Timothy's Episcopal Church. Upon his removal to Farmington, he became a member of the Congregational church there.

In 1863, Mr. Redfield married Sarah L. Cooke, daughter of Robert L. and Caroline (Van Deventer) Cooke, and their children were: 1. Robert Latimer, of whom further. 2. Edith, born September 22, 1867; married, November 29, 1887, Frederic T. Cooper, and they have the following children: Doris R., born December 29, 1890; Helen T., born November 25, 1893; Marjorie H., born February 14, 1896.

(IX) Robert Latimer Redfield, son of Amasa Angell and Sarah L. (Cooke) Redfield, was born July 30, 1864. At the age of twenty-two years he was graduated from Yale College with the degree of B. A. He studied law in the office of his father's preceptor, Austin Abbott, and in 1888 was admitted to the New York bar. In 1890 he formed a partnership with his father, which continued until the latter's death in 1902. By the admission of Richard P. Lydon in 1898 (now a justice of the New York Supreme Court), the firm name was changed to Redfield, Redfield & Lydon. In 1906 the firm was consolidated with the old firm of Lockwood & Hill, becoming known as Hill, Lockwood, Redfield & Lydon. Mr. Redfield specializes in estates and probate matters. The

last four editions of his father's work on the law of Surrogate's Court were written by him, and in 1919 Mr. Redfield wrote "The Descent and Administration of Estates." During the winter season Mr. Redfield lives in New York City, and in the summer time in Farmington, Connecticut, on the estate inherited from his father.

Mr. Redfield married, November 1, 1894, Emma J. Balen, daughter of Peter and Mary A. (Stickney) Balen, and they are the parents of two sons: Robert Latimer, Jr., born July 7, 1904; John Alden, born January 1, 1907. Mr. Redfield's clubs are: The Yale Club of New York, the New York Bankers' Club, New York Biographical and Genealogical Society, the Farmington Country Club, Shuttle Meadow Club, Lakewood Golf Club of New Jersey, Cherry Valley Club of Garden City, and the New York Law Institute.

REDFIELD, Judd Hamilton,

Master Printer.

Long before coming to Greenwich Mr. Redfield was a well-established business man of New York City and now, as treasurer of the widely known printing house of Redfield-Kendrick-Odell Company, he is prominent in his own line. Mr. Redfield has other business interests and is numbered among the most highly respected residents of his home city.

(VIII) Judd Hamilton Redfield, son of Charles Manning and Caroline Florence (Younglove) Redfield (q. v.), was born January 22, 1867, in Clifton Springs. He received his education in local public schools. At the age of fourteen he began to learn the printer's trade, afterward following it as a journeyman. On attaining his majority, Mr. Redfield, in association with his brother, established an independ-

ent business in New York City under the firm name of Redfield Brothers. That was in 1893 and two years later the business was incorporated under the same name. The firm did general jobbing and commercial printing, also some publication printing, and as the years went on built up a strong and flourishing concern. In 1917 the business was consolidated with the Kendrick-Odell Press and the name changed to the Redfield-Kendrick-Odell Company, with Mr. Redfield as treasurer, that being the office which he had held in the firm of Redfield Brothers. The house makes a specialty of fine commercial and map printing, and has rapidly made for itself a position among the foremost printers of the United States. For a number of years Mr. Redfield was a member of the Board of Governors of the New York Printers' Board of Trade and was its president for one year. Mr. Redfield is a director of the firm of A. Ackerman & Son, dealers in old prints. In 1909 Mr. Redfield became a resident of Greenwich and has ever since taken a helpful interest in everything which in his judgment has a tendency to advance the welfare of his community. He belongs to the Greenwich Country Club. He and his wife are members of Christ Protestant Episcopal Church, of Greenwich.

Mr. Redfield married, November 25, 1911, Emily Louise Rockwood, daughter of George W. and Emily Louise (Wright) Rockwood, of Wakefield, Massachusetts, but originally of Ashburnham. The Rockwoods are an old family of English origin, a branch of which was early planted in New England. Mr. and Mrs. Redfield are the parents of three children: Judd Hamilton, Jr., born May 18, 1913; Tyler Adams, born November 16, 1918; and Howard Wright, born May 5, 1921.

Judd Hamilton Redfield has helped to found and develop a business which has a national reputation, and occupies a place among the leading citizens of his community. He is entitled, beyond all question, to be called a truly successful man.

MATHER, David Nelson,

Business Man.

The name of Mather can be found on record among the oldest English surnames. In the parish records of Leigh, about two miles from Lowton, Lancashire, England, is found mention of Mather baptisms as early as 1558. There are few names so prominently connected with our early New England history as that of Mather. The name is derived from *math*, and signifies honor or reverence. The motto of the Mather family, "Virtus vera nobilitas est," is an ample presentation of the qualities of the family which in England and New England has held a place of conspicuous prominence in the history of both countries.

The Mather family of which David Nelson Mather is a worthy scion has been settled in Darien, Connecticut, for four generations. The great-grandfather of Mr. Mather, Joseph Mather, being the pioneer. The latter receives extended mention in the ancestry which follows. The old homestead in Darien is still called the "Old Mather Homestead," and it is one of the ancient landmarks which are fast disappearing. The members of this family have followed agricultural pursuits for generations; they have been producers and among the worthy men of their day.

(I) Rev. Richard Mather, immigrant ancestor, was born in Lowton, Winwick parish, Lancashire, England, in 1596, and died in Dorchester, Massachusetts, April 22, 1669. He attended the public school in Winwick, and in the summer time

walked four miles to school. At the age of fifteen years he was recommended for teacher of a school near Liverpool. There Rev. Mr. Mather remained for several years, and during this time was brought within the good influence of Aspinwall, and also listened with earnest attention to the preaching of Harrison, all of which seemed to instill in him a desire to enter the ministry. This he did, taking his theological studies at Oxford, and at the age of twenty-two years was ordained minister at Toxeth. There he served the ministry faithfully for many years. Eventually, religious oppression forced him to leave England and he sailed on the "James" from Bristol, arriving in Boston, Massachusetts, in August, 1635. On October 25, of the same year, he and his wife joined the Boston church. In August, 1636, Rev. Richard Mather settled in Dorchester, where he remained until his death. He married (first), September 29, 1624, Catherine Holt, daughter of Edmund Holt, of Bury, England, and she died in 1655. She was the mother of Timothy Mather, of whom further.

(II) Timothy Mather was born in Liverpool, England, in 1628, died in Dorchester, January 14, 1684; he was the only one of his father's sons that grew to maturity and did not enter the ministry. He always lived near his father's home, and was a farmer. His death was caused by a fall while at work in his barn. Mr. Mather married (first) Mary Atherton, daughter of Major-General Humphrey Atherton, and they were the parents of six children, of whom Richard Mather is the next in line of descent.

(III) Richard (2) Mather was born December 22, 1653, and died in Lyme, Connecticut, August 17, 1688. His life was spent in farming, and he was among the early settlers of Lyme. He married, July 1, 1680, Catherine Wise, and they



David N. Mather

ENCYCLOPEDIA OF BIOGRAPHY

were the parents of Captain Timothy Mather, of whom further.

(IV) Captain Timothy (2) Mather was born March 20, 1681, and died July 25, 1755. He married Sarah Noyes, and they were the parents of Rev. Moses Mather, of whom further.

(V) Rev. Moses Mather was born in Lyme, Connecticut, February 23, 1719, and died in Darien, Connecticut, September 21, 1806. He graduated from Yale College in 1739, and was a fellow of that institution from 1777 to 1790. Rev. Mr. Mather was early settled in Darien as pastor of a church there established in 1740. In 1791 the degree of D. D. was conferred on him by the College of New Jersey. During the Revolutionary War he was subjected to many indignities at the hands of the Tories who were very numerous in that vicinity. He was made prisoner by them and confined for some time. During his imprisonment his food was of the worst and his surroundings were very poor. There was a woman, said to be the mother of Washington Irving, who sent him food and clothing and in other ways managed to make his forced stay endurable. Rev. Mr. Mather married (first) September 10, 1746, Hannah Bell, and she died April 21, 1755. They were the parents of Joseph Mather, of whom further.

(VI) Joseph Mather was born July 21, 1753, and died February 29, 1840. He was known as Deacon Joseph, and was one of the most influential citizens of Darien, Connecticut. His home was back from the main traveled path a considerable distance, and because of this fact was not so easily found by the British enemy. It was customary for many of the neighbors to bring their silver and other valuables to Deacon Mather's house to conceal them there until such time as

they could be carried to a better place of safety. In the spring of 1781 the enemy learned of this practice and before the valuables could be taken away they came to the house and confiscated everything. Deacon Mather married, May 29, 1777, Sarah Scott, and she died August 27, 1843. They were the parents of Joseph (2) Mather, of whom further.

(VII) Joseph (2) Mather was born September 30, 1789, and died September 27, 1864. He was a farmer and a useful citizen of the community. The house in which Joseph Mather was born is now the summer home of his grandson, Stephen T. Mather, who receives extended mention in the following sketch. For several terms Joseph Mather served as selectman; he was originally a Whig in politics, and later a Republican. For many years he attended the Congregational church, a consistent Christian and active worker of the church. On January 1, 1812, he married (first) Sally Jarvis, and (second) October 6, 1816, Happy Osborne Wakeman. His second wife died December 31, 1871.

(VIII) David Banks Mather, son of Joseph (2) and Happy Osborne (Wakeman) Mather, was born in the same neighborhood, October 16, 1817, and died December 18, 1876. In his younger days he was a school teacher and was also a farmer throughout his lifetime. He married, November 10, 1841, Julia Everett, and they were the parents of the following children: 1. Anna Eliza, now the widow of James S. Weed, of Stamford, Connecticut. 2. Sarah Cornelia, deceased, married Michael Newbauer, of New York City. 3. David Nelson, who receives extended mention below. 4. Julia Louise, deceased, married Theodore Scofield, of Danbury, Connecticut. The Mather family were active members of the Congrega-

ENCYCLOPEDIA OF BIOGRAPHY

tional church, and David B. Mather was active in church work during his lifetime.

(IX) David Nelson Mather, son of David B. and Julia (Everett) Mather, was born on the place he now occupies in Darien, Connecticut, October 23, 1852. He was educated in the public schools of his native town, and immediately after completing his schooling became associated with his father in caring for the home farm. After the death of the latter in 1876, Mr. Mather succeeded to the interests of the farm and for forty years has been engaged in the retail milk business in the village. Mr. Mather is among the best known citizens of Darien, and has always been found willing to aid in any of the public enterprises. For many years he has served as constable, which office he now holds. In politics he is a Republican, and staunchly adheres to the interests of that party.

Mr. Mather married Ida Matilda McEwen, daughter of Daniel Chattel and Sarah Amelia (Sale) McEwen. Daniel C. McEwen was born in Paisley, Scotland, son of Daniel and Sarah McEwen. The former was eighteen years old when he came to America and learned the trade of tailor, which he followed in New York City until the Civil War. Mr. McEwen died in 1864, at the early age of twenty-eight years. Mr. and Mrs. Mather were the parents of three children: 1. Frederick Clinton, born September 21, 1876, now deceased. He married Murilla Louise Smith, and left a daughter, Mabel Pierpont. 2. Florence Amelia, born December 26, 1878, married Samuel Lewis Rice, and has one son, Clarence Chattel, born July 17, 1903. 3. Clarence Sale, born June 21, 1884, married Margaret Loretta Clark, and has three children: Alberta Ida, Marguerite Mary, and Loretta Ellen. Mr. Mather and his wife attend the Congregational church of Darien.

MATHER, Stephen Tyng,

Manufacturer, Director of National Park Service.

(VIII) Joseph Wakeman Mather, son of Joseph (2) and Happy Osborne (Wakeman) Mather, whose ancestry appears in the preceding sketch, was born in Darien, Connecticut, January 11, 1820. He was educated in the public schools and for some years taught in the schools of Darien and surrounding towns. Then Mr. Mather went to New York City and at first worked in mercantile establishments, but soon resumed teaching, finally becoming principal of one of the downtown grammar schools. Returning again to business life, he became identified with the old importing house of Alsop & Company, with whom he remained a number of years, until 1863, when he went to California to assume the office of secretary of the Quick-Silver Mining Company. There he remained a number of years, and for part of the time was engaged in business as a commission merchant. While in San Francisco, Mr. Mather served as a member of the school board. In 1888 he returned to the East as representative of the California Borax Company, with headquarters in Wall street, remaining with this company until 1897, in which year he retired. Mr. Mather's summers were always spent in the home of his forefathers at Darien. He died there, August 21, 1905.

One of the most interesting phases of his career was his membership in the original Fremont & Dayton Glee Club, which was organized for the campaign of 1856. He had a fine tenor voice, which he retained in splendid volume and quality until late in life. In politics Mr. Mather was a Republican, and was always active in political matters. He was an attendant of the St. George Episcopal

ENCYCLOPEDIA OF BIOGRAPHY

Church in New York City, and was a singer in the choir of this church previous to 1863. He married, June 27, 1864, in New York City, Bertha Jemima Walker, born March 31, 1844, daughter of Edward and Sophia (Shedell) Walker, of New York City. Their children were: Ella Maria, deceased; Stephen Tyng, of further mention; Joseph Wakeman, born January 18, 1869, died February 4, 1888.

(IX) Stephen Tyng Mather, the only surviving child of Joseph Wakeman and Bertha J. (Walker) Mather, was born July 4, 1867. He was educated in the University of California, from which he was graduated in 1887 with a B. L. degree. For five years subsequently he worked as a reporter, and from 1892 to 1894 was associated with his father in the borax business. He went to Chicago in the interests of this business and established an agency there, remaining until 1903. In the latter year he developed his own borax business, which is incorporated under the name of the Thorkildsen-Mather Company, the same interests having a corporation in California known as the Sterling Borax Company, and since their organization Mr. Mather has been vice-president of these corporations, and since 1894 has maintained his legal residence in Chicago.

While a student at the University of California, Hon. Franklin K. Lane, Secretary of the Interior, was a classmate, and this friendship has continued throughout the years. He asked Mr. Mather to take up park work, and in 1915 Mr. Mather became assistant to the Secretary of the Interior. In 1917, when the bureau known as the National Park Service was created, Mr. Mather was made the first director. He has charge of nineteen National parks, and is responsible for their administration.

Mr. Mather has taken a great interest

in mountain climbing, and was one of the directors of the Chicago Geographic Society for a number of years. He is also a member of the Prairie Club and of the Sierra Club. One of the expeditions of the latter club was a climb to the top of Mt. Rainier. Mr. Mather is a member of Sigma Chi, and the Golden Bear, an honorary society of the University of California, and he has been an active member of the City Club of Chicago since its organization, also serving this institution as vice-president. He was a member of the building commission that erected its present fine clubhouse. He is also a member of the University Club of Chicago; the Chicago Athletic Club; and a life member of the Chicago Art Institute. Mr. Mather has always been more or less active in the United Charities and served as chairman of its activities in the stockyards' district for a number of years. He helped to build the House of Social Service. Other clubs of which Mr. Mather is a member are: Down Town Club of New York; New York Chemists', the New York Drug Club, and the Cosmos Club, of Washington, D. C.

Mr. Mather married Jane T. Floy, daughter of James T. Floy, of Elizabeth, New Jersey, and they were the parents of a daughter, Bertha F. Mather. The family are members of the Church of the Redeemer of Chicago, of which Mr. Mather has been vestryman for ten years.

(The Wakeman Line).

Mrs. Happy Osborne (Wakeman) Mather's ancestry is equally as ancient and prominent as her husband's. She was born January 27, 1794, and died December 31, 1871, a descendant of John Wakeman, the immigrant.

The origin of the name of Wakeman has an added interest because of its great antiquity. It was a title originally given

ENCYCLOPEDIA OF BIOGRAPHY

to the chief magistrate of Rippon, in Yorkshire, England, and literally signified, "wide-awake man." This title descended from father to son, and in this manner the surname originated. The family has long been settled in New England, the founder, John Wakeman, being listed among the freemen in New Haven, Connecticut, as early as June 4, 1639.

(I) John Wakeman was born about 1598-99, in Bewdley, Worcestershire, England, and died in Hartford, Connecticut, in 1661. He was a son of Francis and Anna (Goode) Wakeman, of Bewdley. On January 28, 1628-29, John Wakeman married, at Bewdley, Elizabeth Hopkins, daughter of William and Helen (Vickaris) Hopkins, baptized October 7, 1610, in Ribbeford Church, England, and died at New Haven, in 1658.

(II) Rev. Samuel Wakeman, son of John and Elizabeth (Hopkins) Wakeman, was born, probably, in 1635, as he was baptized June 7, of that year, and died March 8, 1692, at Fairfield, Connecticut. He was ordained September 30, 1665, as second pastor of the church at Fairfield. His early education was obtained at Harvard College. Rev. Mr. Wakeman married, August 28, 1656, Hannah Goodyear, daughter of Governor Stephen Goodyear, of New Haven, Connecticut, and she died in 1721.

(III) Captain Joseph Wakeman, son of Rev. Samuel and Hannah (Goodyear) Wakeman, was born in 1670, and died December 5, 1726. He was particularly prominent in affairs, and was considered a good business man. Sufficient warrant of this fact is found in his will showing his estate at his death to be £5,000. On December 13, 1704, he was appointed lieutenant by the council (Queen Anne's War), and was appointed captain in Fairfield, in May, 1708. Captain Wakeman held many offices of trust and responsi-

bility, and was held in high esteem by his fellow-citizens. He served as justice of the peace of Fairfield, and as probate judge and judge of the County Court. He was a member of the governor's council from 1724 to 1725, and was deputy twenty-eight sessions. His house, which was built in 1670, was for many years a landmark in Fairfield. This house and that of his grandson were the only ones the British did not burn. At one time Captain Wakeman had been kind to some prisoners and it was in consideration of this that they spared his house. It is said that Captain Wakeman often wished they did not spare it as he was afraid his neighbors would think he was a Tory. At one time several British officers were quartered in his home and in one of the rooms they had considerable gold money. One of Captain Wakeman's daughters, hoping to save some of it, concealed a gold piece under each bedpost, but it was discovered. Captain Wakeman married, in 1697-98, Elizabeth Hawley, born May 6, 1679, died August 18, 1753, daughter of Ebenezer and Esther (Ward) Hawley.

(IV) Stephen Wakeman, son of Captain Joseph and Elizabeth (Hawley) Wakeman, was born in 1716, and died March 23, 1760. He graduated from Yale College in 1738, with the degree of B. A. On January 11, 1734, Stephen Wakeman married Mary Adams, born in 1717-18, and died August 16, 1741, daughter of Stephen Adams.

(V) Jesup Wakeman, son of Stephen and Mary (Adams) Wakeman, was baptized September 25, 1748, and died January 2, 1780. He married, at Greenfield, Connecticut, December 29, 1768, Amelia Banks, born in 1746, died December 17, 1833, daughter of Nehemiah and Abigail (Bradley) Banks.

(VI) Banks Wakeman, son of Jesup and Amelia (Banks) Wakeman, was born

September 12, 1769, and died March 29, 1835. He married (first) Happy Osborne, and (second) in Fairfield, Connecticut, November 20, 1796, Eleanor Jennings, born April 28, 1776, died March 25, 1861, daughter of Joshua Jennings.

(VII) Happy Osborne Wakeman, a daughter of Banks and Happy (Osborne) Wakeman, became the wife of Joseph (2) Mather, as above noted.

MATHER, William Francis,

Building Contractor.

In the death of William Francis Mather early in 1921 there was removed from the Norwalk community one of its oldest citizens, a man who for seventy of his ninety-two years followed his calling in this place. William Francis Mather was a son of Joseph (2) and Happy Osborne (Wakeman) Mather (q. v.), and was born on the old Mather homestead, May 13, 1829. He was educated in the district schools, grew to manhood on the home farm, and remained there until 1847, when he was apprenticed to the carpenter's trade. For seventy years he was active in this line as journeyman and contractor, and his long career placed to his credit the building of more houses than have been constructed in Fairfield county by any other man. His four sons, all of whom were trained in the same trade, were associated with him in his operations, and in 1851 Mr. Mather built the house that was his residence at the time of his death, a home on Five Acre lot. Mr. Mather was orderly sergeant in the Norwalk Artillery Company, and served three years before attaining his majority. He was widely acquainted and popular in his locality, interested in all that concerned the welfare of his fellows, and held by them in the respect that is always rendered to one who lives an upright,

moral life. William Francis Mather died January 13, 1921.

Mr. Mather married, December 30, 1850, Emeline L. Gregory, daughter of George B. and Nancy (Taylor) Gregory, of Cranbury Plain, in the town of Norwalk, Connecticut, who was born February 18, 1829, and died September 27, 1912. Children: 1. William Joseph, born November 27, 1851; married, September 10, 1874, Fannie M. F. Hitchcock. 2. George Wallace, born August 31, 1855; married, March 12, 1881, Minerva Crabb. 3. Happy Isabell, born January 23, 1857; married, April 8, 1875, Thaddeus B. Johnson. 4. Charles Francis, born June 25, 1859; married, March 6, 1881, Jennie F. Knapp. 5. Edwin Lincoln, born April 22, 1861; married, August 14, 1883, Maud Platts. 6. Nellie Frances, born October 3, 1874.

LEES, John A.,

Head of Important Business.

The history of the Lees Manufacturing Company of Westport is a very interesting one. It is not only the oldest business enterprise of that town, but there have been four generations of the Lees family at the head of its management continuously. The present plant stands on the same site as the original. The plant was started in 1814 in the face of much local opposition and doubt as to its feasibility. An interesting item in the contract for the original building was the stipulation that in raising the frame, the building committee should supply one gallon of West India rum and three gallons of elderberry brandy. The mill started with fifteen employees, and the depression following the War of 1812 made the enterprise unprofitable. It sustained a precarious existence until 1834, when Joseph Wood and Robert Raymond rented the mill and operated it for four years. From

ENCYCLOPEDIA OF BIOGRAPHY

1838 to 1843 the enterprise lay dormant, and in the latter year John Lees took it in hand.

John Lees was the founder of his family in America. He was born in Gln-clonch, township of Preswick, County Lancashire, England, in 1786, and sailed from Liverpool, England, February 20, 1810, landing in New York City the following April. He was a man of skill and enterprise, and infused new life into the business when he assumed its manager-ship in 1843. He spent much money and labor in improvements, and kept the mill running all the time on a paying basis. After fifteen years of faithful endeavor, the warnings of age made him retire, and in 1858 his son succeeded him. John Lees married, at the Friends Meeting, August 5, 1812, Martha Comstock. Their son, Thomas Robert Lees, is mentioned below.

Thomas Robert Lees was born in Holden, Massachusetts, and died in Westport, Connecticut. After succeeding his father as the head of the mill, he continued to successfully manage the affairs for twenty years. He had practiced running the mill for years before he became owner, and in 1878, when fire destroyed the mill, he had been a manufacturer for thirty-five years. Thomas R. Lees was a director of the Westport Savings Bank; he was a Republican, and served as representative in the State Legislature. He married, in Auburn, Massachusetts, Elizabeth Clarke, daughter of John and Sarah (Rice) Clarke. They were the parents of Robert T. Lees, mentioned below.

Robert T. Lees became president and treasurer at the time the business was incorporated in 1881. The capital was \$25,000, afterwards increased to \$50,000, and the work of rebuilding on the old site began. The new factory of stone and brick, in every way larger and more com-

modious than the old one, was completed in ninety days. It was equipped with the latest and most improved machinery, and in this respect the equipment has always been kept abreast of the latest developments. Robert T. Lees was accustomed to work in his father's factory at the early age of twelve, and obtained by practical experience a thorough knowledge of every detail of the business. In 1874 he entered the commission house of Lees & Kelly, and for six years traveled over the entire country as their representative. He married Lucy P. Lees. Robert T. Lees died September 19, 1913.

John A. Lees, son of Robert T. Lees, was born in Brooklyn, New York, January 21, 1875. He attended school there. He was ten years of age when he came to Westport, Connecticut, and six years later entered the plant of the Lees Manufacturing Company. Mr. Lees began at the very bottom and learned each detail of the business, preparing himself for the time when he would be at its head. His father was his able preceptor, and in 1905 John A. Lees had progressed sufficiently to hold the office of secretary and general manager. The company's products consist of cotton cordage, twines, wicks, yarns, braided goods, glazed and polished twines and threads. The factory buildings include a large modern dye plant for coloring its twines, threads and yarns. The products are shipped to all parts of the world under its well known registered trade-marks—"La Favorita" and "Octagon" brands. The company's water power is drawn from the beautiful Saugatuck river, the mill being located on the banks of one of its tributaries. The recent purchase of an additional factory site and brick building in Norwalk, Connecticut, will afford the company a substantial increase in its production. The Lees family has always owned control of

the company, and at the present time the business of the Lees Manufacturing Company is headed by John A. Lees, who is of the fourth generation of the family.

Fraternally, John A. Lees is a member of Temple Lodge, No. 65, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons; Pyramid Temple, Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, of Bridgeport, and the Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite; Lafayette Consistory, Sublime Princes of the Royal Secret, thirty-second degree, Bridgeport; also Clinton Commandery, No. 3, Knights Templar, Norwalk, Connecticut. He is a member of the Saugatuck Congregational Church, and was a member of the church committee. In 1913 Mr. Lees purchased a site in the Catskill mountains where he built a summer home and spends part of each summer with his family.

Mr. Lees married Margaret J. Sniffen, daughter of Joseph M. Sniffen, of Westport, Connecticut, and is the father of two children: Ruth A., born September 1, 1899, and John A., Jr., born September 28, 1905.

WOOD, Walter C.,

Surgeon, Farmer.

Success in the healing art is usually attended with material reward, but such a reward is an incident and not the goal of the right-minded physician. In his devotion to relieving the ills of humanity, Dr. Walter C. Wood won a prominent place among the surgeons of the East, but at a price little short of his own physical well-being. He was compelled to give up the practice of the profession he dearly cherished and to go back to nature to regain his health. He took up agriculture and stock-raising in the same thorough, studious manner that he had given his profession, with the result that he has

achieved notable success in his new vocation and restored his health besides.

(I) Jonathan Wood, one of Dr. Wood's early ancestors, was born in Ridgefield, Connecticut. He married Elizabeth Munson, and they were the parents of Dr. Ezekiel Wood, of whom further.

(II) Dr. Ezekiel Wood, son of Jonathan and Elizabeth (Munson) Wood, was a surgeon in the Continental army, and died at West Point, in 1781.

(III) David Wood, son of Dr. Ezekiel Wood, was a Revolutionary soldier, and the Christian name of his wife was Princess.

(IV) Asahel Wood, son of David and Princess Wood, was born in Westhampton, in 1796, and died in Northampton, in 1876. For many years he ran a section of the stage line between Boston, Massachusetts, and Albany, New York. He married Louisa Clapp, born in 1796, died in 1880, daughter of George and Abigail (Burt) Clapp. On the maternal side Mrs. Wood descended from the earliest settlers of Northampton, Massachusetts, and also from Henry Burt, who came to this country from England in 1633; in 1640 he was settled in Springfield, Massachusetts, where he died in 1662. Mr. and Mrs. Asahel Wood were the parents of the following children: George Clapp; Austin, of Syracuse; Andrew Spencer, of further mention; Cornelius Delano, of Brooklyn; Maria, wife of Lyman N. Clark, for many years editor of the New York Times "News Letter," now residing in Westfield, Massachusetts; and Asahel Frank, of Washington, D. C.

(V) Andrew Spencer Wood, son of Asahel and Louisa (Clapp) Wood, and father of Dr. Wood, was born in 1825, in Northampton, Massachusetts, where he died in 1881. He was educated in the public schools, and learned the drug busi-

ENCYCLOPEDIA OF BIOGRAPHY

ness. For some time he was engaged in this business in Northampton, later going to Montreal, Canada, where he was in the wholesale woodenware business for seventeen years, under the name of Nelson & Wood.

Mr. Wood married (first) Catherine N. Burnell, of Chesterfield, Massachusetts, and she died in 1856. He married (second) Lois P. Lyman, a daughter of Captain Otis Childs, of Conway, Massachusetts, and adopted daughter of Asahel Lyman. Andrew S. and Lois P. (Lyman) Wood were the parents of six children, four of whom grew to maturity: 1. Winthrop H., died in infancy. 2. Katie, died aged three years. 3. Walter C., of further mention. 4. Albert S., died while on a business trip, and was buried at sea. 5. Clarence D., born in 1871; he died in Brooklyn, unmarried, in 1901. 6. Lyman P., twin with Clarence D.; he married Mary Putney, of St. Johnsbury, Vermont, and died in 1919, in Atlanta, Georgia.

(VI) Walter C. Wood, son of Andrew Spencer and Lois P. (Lyman) Wood, was born August 4, 1864, in Northampton, Massachusetts. He was educated at Graylock Institute, South Williamstown, Massachusetts, and at the Northampton High School. He graduated from Amherst in 1886 with the degree of Bachelor of Arts, and from the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New York City in 1889 with the degree of Medical Doctor. The subsequent eighteen months were spent in Bellevue Hospital, and from the beginning Dr. Wood specialized in surgery. For a period of twenty years he practiced very successfully in Brooklyn, New York. He was surgeon to the Brooklyn Hospital for fifteen years, and professor of surgery at the Long Island College Hospital for seven years, and for twelve years surgeon at St. Mary's

Hospital. In the years Dr. Wood spent in the work of his profession, he furnished an exemplification of the highest virtues of his calling, his career being one of ability and usefulness. Dr. Wood's health became undermined and he retired from his practice on this account about six years ago. Previous to this time he had purchased a summer home at New Canaan, Connecticut, and after his retirement he purchased what was known as the old Jones Farm on High Ridge road in North Stamford, adjoining the town of New Canaan. It is in the development of this farm that Dr. Wood has engaged to regain his health. He has about three hundred acres of land, and specializes in hogs and cattle. He has between fifty and sixty Holsteins, all registered or eligible to registration, and produces about eight thousand quarts of milk annually, which is sold at wholesale. His hogs are Berkshires, and large general farm crops are raised for consumption on the farm.

Dr. Wood is a Republican in politics, and while actively interested in all public measures does not seek to hold office. He is a member of Alpha Delta Phi fraternity; of the New York Academy of Medicine; the American Medical Association; the New York Surgical Society; the Brooklyn Surgical Society, and president of the Connecticut State Farm Bureau Federation.

Dr. Wood married Ellen Davis, daughter of Theodore R. and Maria E. (Hale) Davis, the former of New Haven, Connecticut, and Brooklyn, New York. Dr. and Mrs. Wood were the parents of a daughter, Eleanor Childs, and she married Raymond L. Thompson, of Hartford, and has one daughter, Harriet. With his wife, Dr. Wood attends the Congregational church in New Canaan, of which he is also a trustee.

ENCYCLOPEDIA OF BIOGRAPHY

BISHOP, Hubert E.,

Public-Spirited Citizen.

The name of Bishop belongs to a class of names the origin of which is most interesting. Writers on the subject of patronymics usually dispose of it briefly by saying that Bishop is one of those names derived from office, rank or position; but this does not explain how bishops who in England were celibate in the centuries following the Norman Conquest could pass on the designation of their ecclesiastical rank as family names to descendants. In those early times the masses were illiterate. They were instructed or entertained by plays which must necessarily deal with subjects within the purview of their knowledge; hence the themes of their plays were usually political or religious; the Passion play is a survivor of that type. The characters in the plays represented dignitaries of the church or State and the men who played the various roles became known in every-day life among their village friends as Bishop, Priest, King, and so forth. In course of time, as surnames were being adopted, it was quite natural for families to assume as their surnames the title of the part in the folk-play acted by the head of each family.

The progenitor of the Connecticut family of Bishop was John Bishop, born in England about 1600. He was one of the twenty-five immigrants who come with Rev. Henry Whitfield's company from England and founded Guilford, Connecticut, and his name was signed second to the Plantation Covenant made on ship-board, June 1, 1639.

(I) Benjamin Bishop, the first known of the family of Hubert E. Bishop, was born in Fairfield county, Connecticut, and passed his life in the town of Norwalk, where he followed the occupation of

blacksmith. He married Mary Camp, born September 10, 1775, daughter of Isaac and Rhoda (Keeler) Camp. His father was Captain Jonathan Camp, born December 17, 1712, died August 20, 1768. He married Ann Platt, born in 1710, died November 5, 1749, daughter of Richard and Hester Platt, and a descendant of Richard Platt, who came to New Haven, Connecticut, in 1638. The father of Jonathan Camp was Samuel Camp, who was born September 15, 1655, and his will was made May 10, 1688. He married, November 13, 1672, Hannah Betts, born November 22, 1652, daughter of Thomas and Mary Betts. Thomas Betts was born in England in 1615-16, and was one of the original settlers of Guilford. He located in Norwalk in 1660, and his will was executed, May 10, 1688. Samuel Camp was a son of the immigrant, Nicholas Camp, who married Sarah Beard, daughter of the Widow Martha Beard, whose husband is supposed to have died on the voyage to this country. The first Nicholas Camp lived in the town of Nasing, County Essex, England, and came to this country with his son, Nicholas Camp, Jr. The latter married, in 1652, Catherine Thompson, of New Haven, Connecticut. They were the ancestors of Mary Camp, who became the wife of Benjamin Bishop, as above noted. Benjamin Bishop was "raised" in St. John's Lodge, No. 6, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, of Norwalk, in 1809.

(II) George Galpin Bishop, son of Benjamin and Mary (Camp) Bishop, was born in Ridgefield, Connecticut, in 1803, and died August 10, 1888. During his youth he learned the trade of hatter, which he followed for some years. He was very observant in the methods of making hats, and before he had been many years in the business, invented a process for making what was known as

ENCYCLOPEDIA OF BIOGRAPHY

felt cloth. He formed a company for the manufacture of the product, and in 1838 the company was incorporated under the name of the Union Manufacturing Company. This company had the unique distinction of being the first company incorporated in the State, and it was necessary to pass a special law to authorize it. The coming on of the Civil War at this time brought a great many new companies into existence, owing to the demands for blankets and other woolen goods, and naturally, a large amount of "shoddy goods" were manufactured. It was impossible to compete with the low prices and as a result Mr. Bishop's company began the manufacture of thread goods. This was a successful and profitable business until the passing of the Wilson Tariff Bill which took away the profit on woolen goods. Soon after this time Mr. Bishop retired from active business. He was among the most beloved citizens of Norwalk, and at his death was sincerely mourned. In politics he was a Democrat, and was ever willing to give of his time or finances to the furthering of any movement for the general welfare. He married Julia A. Taylor, daughter of Benjamin Taylor, and she died June 6, 1850.

(III) Adolphus Fitch Bishop, son of George Galpin and Julia A. (Taylor) Bishop, was born in Norwalk, Connecticut, and educated in the public schools. Early in life he entered the Bishop Felt Mills and learned the business in every detail. He mastered all of the processes and for some time was superintendent of the company, later becoming president, which office he held as long as he lived. He was a director of the National Bank of Norwalk. Mr. Bishop married Julia Carter, and they were the parents of two sons: William Marcus, deceased; Hubert E., of further mention. The family at-

tended St. Paul's Episcopal Church, of Norwalk.

(IV) Hubert E. Bishop, son of Adolphus Fitch and Julia (Carter) Bishop, was born in Norwalk, Connecticut, March 8, 1869. He was educated in Dr. Selleck's school and also attended a school conducted by his uncle, Alexander Johnston, afterwards a member of the faculty in Princeton College. Mr. Bishop completed his formal education in Williston Seminary in East Hampton, Massachusetts, and then spent several years in travel. He has traveled extensively in Great Britain, Europe and Africa as well as in this country. In 1904, Mr. Bishop formed a partnership with Samuel Lynes, a sketch of whom appears elsewhere in this work, under the firm name of Bishop & Lynes, to engage in the coal and wood business and mason's supplies. They are among the prominent business men of Norwalk. Mr. Bishop is a life member of the Norwalk Hospital and a director of that institution. He gave the land on which the Carnegie Library stands, and this is but one of the instances which prove his public-spiritedness.

Fraternally, he is a member of St. John's Lodge, No. 6, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons; Washington Chapter, Royal Arch Masons; Clinton Commandery, No. 3, Knights Templar; Lafayette Consistory, Sublime Princes of the Royal Secret; and Pyramid Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. For fourteen years Mr. Bishop served as secretary and is still a director of the Public Library. He is a member of the Norwalk Club, the Norwalk Country Club, the Woodway Country Club, the Westport Country Club, and golf and travel are his principal recreations. In politics he is a Republican, and in 1914 was a member of the State Senate, serv-

ENCYCLOPEDIA OF BIOGRAPHY

ing as chairman of the committee on military affairs.

Mr. Bishop married, in 1903, Alice Bartlett Cram, daughter of George W. Cram, and the Cram genealogy appears in connection with the sketch of Mr. Bishop's brother-in-law, Dr. George E. Cram, of Norwalk.

KEMPER, Charles H.,

Manufacturer, Public Official.

Closely identified with the leather interests of Connecticut, and justly ranked among the leading citizens of Westport, Charles H. Kemper was born there May 7, 1865.

(I) John Kemper, the first of the line herein followed, was born in Holland. He came to New York City in his early life, and enlisted at about the age of twenty-one years in the Revolutionary War, and received a pension for his services. It is here interesting to note the origin of the name of Kemper, which is from the old English, meaning a soldier. It is derived from the Saxon, to *kemp*, or combat. In many places in England this name is retained in its original form even to the present time, and a football match is spoken of as a *kemping*, and thus in the Saxon, a Kemper signifies a combatant, a champion, a man-at-arms. The following is a record of the military services of John Kemper: From August, 1777, to the spring of 1779, he was wagon master under Captain James Mearns Clothier, general of the army; in May, 1779, he enlisted for six months as first midshipman under Captain Montgomery on the ship, "General Greene." In the spring of 1780 he enlisted for six months as midshipman with Captain Stephen Decatur on the brig, "Fair America," and in the spring of 1781 he enlisted for six months as midshipman under Captain James Stover on

the brig, "Hector." He was captured by the British ship, "Iris," and imprisoned in New York and in Mill Prison, England, until the spring of 1782. In that year he escaped and obtained passage to the West Indies, finally arriving in Philadelphia in November, 1782. After the war, he settled in Hudson, New York, where he died August 11, 1842, in the ninety-third year of his age. He married Elizabeth Ann Hopper, and their children were: Sophia, married a Mr. Willard; Daniel, married Elizabeth Van Valkenburg; Charles Morton, of whom further; John, married Eliza ———; Jane, married Samuel Crossman; Elizabeth, married Samuel Mason.

(II) Charles Morton Kemper, son of John and Elizabeth Ann (Hopper) Kemper, was born in 1791, and died in 1868. He was a very prominent business man of Hudson, New York, where he had a slaughter house and a candle and soap factory. His last years were spent in Westport with his son, Charles H. Kemper. Charles M. Kemper married Catherine Maxwell, daughter of Anthony Maxwell. She died in 1831, aged thirty-four years.

Anthony Maxwell, father of Catherine (Maxwell) Kemper, was born in Scotland, December 12, 1754, and died in Hudson, New York, May 24, 1825. He was about seven years old when his father, William Maxwell, and his wife, brought their family to America. They located first in New York City. William Maxwell was the younger scion of a noble family. He enlisted in 1777; was made sergeant, May 1, 1777, and the following July was made ensign. On February 28, 1778, he was commissioned second lieutenant, and on April 24, 1779, first lieutenant, and the same year received his commission of captain. He also served in Captain John Sanford's company, General Malcolm's regiment, one of the six-

ENCYCLOPEDIA OF BIOGRAPHY

teen regiments in the Continental service officered by General Washington, and not belonging to the line of any particular State and credited to New York. Anthony Maxwell married Eva Platner, daughter of Henry and Katharine (Best) Platner. Henry Platner was born in Holland in 1731, and died in 1804. He commanded a company in the militia of Albany, New York, and in May, 1775, the company was enlisted for the defense of the Colony. On February 25, 1778, Henry Platner was promoted to first lieutenant.

(III) Charles Henry Kemper, son of Charles Morton and Catherine (Maxwell) Kemper, was born in Hudson, New York, July 22, 1817, and died October 22, 1896, in Westport, Connecticut. At the age of sixteen he apprenticed himself to a man named Pinkham in Hudson, and learned the trade of sailmaker. In 1835 he accidentally shot his right hand through the palm and this made it impossible for him to use the sailmaker's "palm" and he had to give up his trade. The same year he located in Westport, Connecticut, and learned the leather business with his uncle, Daniel Kemper, who was already in business there as a tanner. The factory of which Daniel Kemper was the manager, was built in 1835 by R. & H. Haight, of New York, and in 1855 was sold to Charles H. Kemper. The latter established the business of which his son is now the head, and made a specialty of fancy leather for hatters. A large and very successful business was built up, and Mr. Kemper continued active in its management until his death.

Mr. Kemper was a Democrat in politics, and for two terms represented his party in the State Legislature. Mr. Kemper also served as a member of the Board of Selectmen for several years, and was among the useful citizens of his com-

munity. He was a leader among the Universalists in a day less tolerant than the present in religious matters and when it required a good deal of courage to espouse a denomination then so unpopular.

Mr. Kemper married Caroline Matilda Smith, daughter of Cornell Smith, and they were the parents of eight children.

(IV) Charles H. Kemper, son of Charles Henry and Caroline Matilda (Smith) Kemper, was educated in the public schools and in a private academy. When he was twenty-one years old he took a position teaching school, continuing for two years, at the end of which time he entered the factory of his father to learn in detail the practical side of leather making. In 1893 the old plant was sold and the present one on Riverside avenue purchased. The product is still fancy leathers, but in variety the product has broadened greatly beyond the lines made for hatters, including hatters leathers which are sold direct to the hating trade. They also make lines for fine book binding and so forth. A representative is maintained in New York and also in Chicago with a salesroom. In 1913 the business was incorporated under the name of The Charles H. Kemper Company, with Mr. Kemper as president, and his son, Charles M. Kemper, as treasurer, and John A. Kimber as secretary. It is the oldest business of its kind in the United States and one hundred or more are employed. Mr. Kemper has been a member of the Westport School Board for twelve years, and in many other ways is active in the public life of Westport.

Mr. Kemper married Carrie Louise Gray, daughter of David and Louisa (Burwell) Gray, of Westport, and they are the parents of four children: 1. Carrie Louise, married W. F. Osborne, of Westport. 2. Edith, married John A. Kimber, of Westport, and has four sons,





John A. Mills

Burwell, Nelson, Donald and Harry. 3. Emma S., married W. Sterling Atwater, and is the mother of two sons, Sterling and Kemper. 4. Charles Maxwell, born October 16, 1889, was educated in the Chase School, Norwalk, and in the Stevens Institute of Technology, Hoboken, New Jersey, and since his formal education was completed has been associated with his father in the business; he married Helen Prentice, and has two children, Doris and Charles. The family are attendants of the Episcopal church, of Westport, and aid in its support.

MILLS, John Archer,

Business Man.

One of the oldest names to be found in the history of the American colonies is that of Mills; it is found scattered throughout Maine and Connecticut. There have been many prominent men bearing this name, among whom are: Clark Mills, the sculptor of the statue of General Jackson, and Darius O. Mills, the philanthropist. The family of John Archer Mills was early settled in Connecticut. His grandfather, William H. Mills, lived in that part of Norwalk called Broad River. He was a farmer, and married Elizabeth Archer, daughter of James Archer. The latter was born in England, and married Sarah Newcomb, daughter of Eleazer and Anna (McGuire) Newcomb, born about 1788. Mr. and Mrs. Mills were the parents of three children, one of them, Daniel A., of whom further.

Daniel A. Mills, second son of William H. and Elizabeth (Archer) Mills, was born in Norwalk, December 25, 1842, and died April 12, 1891. He attended the common schools, then learned the trade of stationary engineer, which he followed in New York City for many years, and during this time made his home there.

He returned to Norwalk in the spring of 1887, and after this time was practically retired from active business. Mr. Mills was a member of the old Volunteer Fire Department, and received a medal for thirteen years continuous service without missing a call, a truly remarkable record. He married Sarah A. Little, daughter of John Little, of Leeds, England, born August 3, 1844, died July 31, 1920. John Little was born November 21, 1799, and died March 21, 1875. He learned the trade of tailor and followed it in England until 1848. In that year he came to America, and two years later was followed by his second wife and five children, his oldest son, John, having come with him, locating in New York City. There the father followed his trade until 1862, in which year he went to Hastings-on-the-Hudson. About 1864 he came to Norwalk, and for a time followed his trade, until he went to work in Bishop's Mill. He married for his second wife, Mary Nicholson, daughter of Peter and Hannah Nicholson, an English woman. Mr. and Mrs. Daniel A. Mills were the parents of seven children, six of whom grew to maturity, as follows: 1. Eliza, married Harry A. Hendrick, of Norwalk; she died March 12, 1921. 2. Mary B., married Joseph H. Cable, of Norwalk. 3. George B., of South Norwalk. 4. John Archer, of further mention. 5. Sarah R., married Frederick Ridell, of Norwalk. 6. William H., of Norwalk.

John Archer Mills, fourth child of Daniel A. and Sarah A. (Little) Mills, was born in Norwalk, August 24, 1877. He attended the public schools until he was thirteen years old and then went to work in the shoe department of Lounsbury & Mathewson. For seventeen years Mr. Mills gave his attention to this business, most of the time being located in New York City and Brooklyn. Such persist-

ency must surely bring its reward, and Mr. Mills received part of his when he was placed in charge of a plant in New York City. Sometimes a radical change gives a man an opportunity to realize whether or not he has chosen the occupation most suited to him, and in 1909 such a change came to Mr. Mills. He received his start by taking a position as chauffeur for four years, from 1909 until the latter part of 1912. During this time he learned all about cars in general, and so well did the work appeal to him that he started in the garage business on his own account in 1912. After two years Mr. Mills gave up the garage part of the business and opened an auto supply store on Wall street, Norwalk, handling a general line of supplies; the business is incorporated under the name of the Norwalk Supply Shop, and Mr. Mills is president and treasurer. In 1920 he added a general line of hardware, paints, and oils to his stock of auto supplies, and this branch of the business has developed in prosperous manner.

In politics Mr. Mills is a Republican, and has served as a member of the Republican town and city committees for some years. He has also been a delegate to State conventions, and has held the office of justice of the peace for several terms. Fraternally he is a member of St. John's Lodge, No. 6, Free and Accepted Masons, of Norwalk; Washington Chapter, No. 24, Royal Arch Masons; Improved Order of Red Men; Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, and the Norwalk Club. Mr. Mills is essentially what has been aptly termed a self-made man. Early in youth, with few advantages, he began to make his own way, and his courage, energy, and determination have won for him a success wholly commendable. With material prosperity has come that which is more difficult by far

to acquire, high standing in his community, and an honored place in the regard of his fellow-citizens.

Mr. Mills married Sarah Louise Hodgetts, daughter of Charles A. and Sarah Louise (Hodgetts) Hodgetts. Mr. Hodgetts was born in Dudley, England, while his wife was born in New York City of English parents.

WILLSON, Thomas G.,

Member of Important Family.

Before surnames were universally adopted, that is about the thirteenth century, there were many and varied ways in designating members of a family in order to distinguish them. One of the most common was to give a family a name similar to the location of their home, as At-Wood, near a wood. Another way was to refer to the son in the possessive case, as John's son and Will's son, using the Christian name of the father. It is in this latter class that the name of Willson belongs, being derived from the Christian name Will and son. Many families retained but one "1," and this fact has made it very difficult for the genealogist and the historian to distinguish between descendants of the name.

(I) The Willson family herein under consideration were early settled in Rhode Island. John Willson was born in 1650, and died in 1725. He married, before November, 1671, Mary Lyon, born in August, 1649, in Stamford, and died in 1713. This John Willson was in Bedford and Rye, New York, at different times. He was the father of Samuel Willson, of whom further.

(II) Samuel Willson, son of John and Mary (Lyon) Willson, was born in 1678. He came from Rhode Island in or previous to the year 1710, settled at Rye, and operated a ferry between Rye and Oyster

ENCYCLOPEDIA OF BIOGRAPHY

Bay. He married Susannah Ogden, daughter of Joseph and Susannah Ogden, and she died in 1770.

(III) Samuel (2) Willson, son of Samuel (1) and Susannah (Ogden) Willson, was born in 1708, and died July 2, 1756. He married Phebe Lyon, and she died January 29, 1770. Before the war Samuel Willson removed to Somers.

(IV) Jotham Willson, son of Samuel (2) and Phebe (Lyon) Willson, was born in 1746, and died November 18, 1811. He married Mary Brundage, daughter of James Brundage, who was born in 1754, and died October 31, 1800. They were the parents of Jotham (2) Willson, of whom further.

(V) Jotham (2) Willson, son of Jotham (1) and Mary (Brundage) Willson, was born February 2, 1774, and died October 28, 1828. He married Sarah Green, born in June, 1777, died August 1, 1865, daughter of James and Martha Green.

(VI) James Willson, son of Jotham (2) and Sarah (Green) Willson, was born October 29, 1802, and died November 5, 1878. He lived in Port Chester, New York, and surrounding territory. He married, February 21, 1828, Sarah Green, born December 28, 1796, died March 5, 1860, daughter of Joseph Green. Joseph Green was born February 14, 1768, and died December 31, 1836. He married, December 25, 1790, Elizabeth Merritt, born March 22, 1775, and died April 12, 1843, daughter of Daniel Merritt.

(VII) Thomas Green Willson, son of James and Sarah (Green) Willson, was born at Greenwich, Connecticut, February 21, 1836, and died November 26, 1896. He spent his early life on the home farm in Port Chester, and subsequent to his marriage bought a farm across the road from the homestead, which is now owned by the Blind Brook Golf Club. Mr. Willson followed farming all of his life and

always took an active interest in civic affairs of his community. He was a Democrat in politics, and served as highway commissioner of the town of Rye for eighteen years. He was also a delegate to several conventions.

Mr. Willson married, February 23, 1857, Sarah Elizabeth Smith, daughter of Josiah Smith, of Stamford. Mr. and Mrs. Willson were the parents of five children: 1. James Green, a sketch of whom follows. 2. George Dudley, who is deceased. 3. Jeannie, born September 8, 1863; married Freeman H. Merritt. 4. Francis Finley, born September 12, 1867, deceased. 5. William Jay, a sketch of whom appears elsewhere. The Willson family have long been members of the Episcopal church.

(The Smith Line).

(I) Henry Smith, the immigrant ancestor of the family, was born in England, in 1619, and was early settled in Stamford, where he died. The name of his first wife is not on record, but she was the mother of all his children.

(II) Daniel Smith, son of Henry Smith, was born in 1648, and died March 3, 1740. He married Hannah Close Knapp, born March 26, 1660, died March 29, 1721.

(III) Joseph Smith, son of Daniel and Hannah Close (Knapp) Smith, was born in the 1600's, died March 12, 1755. He married Mary Cornell, and their son was Amos Smith, of whom further.

(IV) Amos Smith, son of Joseph and Mary (Cornell) Smith, was born October 17, 1716, and died in 1765. He married Sarah Blackman, who died in 1772. They were the parents of Lieutenant Josiah Smith, of whom further.

(V) Lieutenant Josiah Smith, son of Amos and Sarah (Blackman) Smith, was born July 23, 1750, and died November 29,

ENCYCLOPEDIA OF BIOGRAPHY

1830. He married Sarah Reynolds, born February 8, 1762, and died August 31, 1849. They were the parents of Josiah Smith, who was born June 20, 1803, and died February 10, 1878. He married, September 22, 1830, Betsey Lockwood, who was born May 2, 1813, died March 4, 1855. Their daughter, Sarah Elizabeth Smith, married Thomas Green Willson (q. v.).

WILLSON, James Green,

Business Man, Public Official.

James Green Willson, son of Thomas Green and Sarah E. (Smith) Willson (q. v.), was born October 23, 1858, and grew to manhood in the town of Rye, New York. There he went to school, and also attended the Smith Institute, at Port Chester, New York. He remained on the home farm until 1882, and then moved to Greenwich, Connecticut, where he located on a farm of one hundred and eighty acres, on the Round Hill road, and engaged in general farming. He still resides on this farm, although outside interests take up the major portion of his time. He is a member of the Maher Brothers Corporation, and has been a member of its board of directors since 1907.

Mr. Willson is a Democrat in politics, and has several times been honored with positions of public trust and responsibility. In 1898 he was elected first selectman of the town of Greenwich, and continued in that office for eight consecutive years. During his term of office there were many thorough investigations of public affairs made. He was instrumental in the removal of the almshouse from Round Hill to Parsonage road, which was the result of a strenuous fight. During this same time the town hall was presented to the town of Greenwich by the

late Robert M. Bruce, and Mr. Willson had the privilege and the honor of making the speech of acceptance on behalf of the town. He has since served a number of terms on the Town School Committee. Mr. Willson is a member of Acacia Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons; and of Rittenhouse Chapter, Royal Arch Masons.

Mr. Willson married Harriet Husted, daughter of Mills Hobby Husted, of Greenwich, and their children are: 1. Henrietta, born in Greenwich, married Fred J. Ferguson, and they were the parents of one daughter, Jean, now deceased. 2. Mabel, wife of Max J. C. Leuchs, and they have two children: Augusta, and John James. 3. Josephine Clark, wife of Dr. B. J. Sands, and the mother of three daughters: Esther, Josephine, and Dorothy. 4. Marie G. 5. James Green, Jr., who served during the late World War. 6. Hawley Griswold. Mr. Willson and family are members of the Episcopal church.

WILLSON, William Jay,

In Public Utility Service.

William Jay Willson, son of Thomas Green and Sarah Elizabeth (Smith) Willson (q. v.), was born in Port Chester, Rye township, New York, February 19, 1873. He was educated in the public schools of his native town, and in 1889 engaged in his first work in the business world. In that year the water-works were being installed in Tarrytown, New York, and Mr. Willson entered the employ of John O. Merritt, superintendent of construction. He has been identified with this line of work to the present time, and has at different times been located in White Plains and Greenwich. In the latter city he became superintendent of the Greenwich Water Company, in 1906,

and the following year accepted a similar position in addition from the Port Chester Water Company. He has attained success in his chosen field, and has been more fortunate than most men for the reason that since accepting his first position he has followed similar lines.

Mr. Willson is a Republican, and takes more than a passive interest in public affairs. Fraternally, he is a member of Acacia Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons, of Greenwich.

Mr. Willson married (first) July 23, 1902, Victoria D. Sublett, of Petersburg, Virginia, who died June 12, 1911. He married (second) Florence L. Close, born September 12, 1886, daughter of Peter Voorhis and Anna Sutherland (Thomas) Close (see Close line).

(The Close Line).

The name Close is of agricultural origin, though intimately associated with ecclesiastical usage, in which it is applied specifically to denote the precinct of a Cathedral or Abbey. Lower's "Patronymica Britannica" defines it as follows: "Close, any piece of ground that is enclosed with hedge, wall or water." The word is from the Latin *clausus*, past participle of *claudo*, and meaning closed, enclosed, surrounded. The spelling of the name has varied with the custom of the times and the degree of literacy of its writers, Cloos, Closse, Closs, Clos, Clusse, Cluss, being various renderings of the name now used as Close.

According to Hotten's lists of emigrants to America, Phettyplace Close came to Virginia in 1608, and was granted a patent of one hundred acres of land on the James river, in the corporation of Henrico, in 1626. In response to an inquiry as to him, the secretary and librarian of the Virginia Historical Society, under date of May 29, 1908, states that

he has no "evidence to show whether Phettyplace Close (Clause) left a family. * * * As the name does not appear here later, I think that he was one of the numerous settlers who succumbed to disease or was killed by the Indians." The name of Close in New England first appears in the will of William Frost, of Fairfield, Connecticut, dated January 6, 1644, where one Goodman Close is mentioned as having one of the testator's heifers. Goodman Close probably died at Fairfield, about 1653, and left surviving him his widow Elizabeth and the following children: Hannah, Thomas, Joseph, and Mary. His widow afterwards married George Stuckey, had one child, Elizabeth Stuckey, and died in Stamford, Connecticut, September 4, 1656. George Stuckey bought land at Windsor, Connecticut, in 1640, sold out in 1645, and later removed to Stamford, Connecticut, with his stepchildren.

According to the records, the Close family in New England, in 1660, consisted of Hannah Close, who, June 9, 1657, married Joshua Knapp; Thomas Close, and Mary Close, who, June 26, 1668, married Samuel Holly. A search of the parish registers for County York, England, seems to indicate that Goodman Close was born in Grinton parish, where the family attained considerable prominence about 1606, came to America about 1642, and finally settled in Fairfield, Connecticut, where he died. He and his wife Elizabeth had children: Hannah, born about 1632; Joseph, born about 1634; Thomas, of whom further; Mary, born about 1640.

Thomas Close, son of Goodman Close, was born about 1637, and died in Greenwich, Connecticut, in 1709. He settled permanently in Greenwich, and was one of the original patentees named in the patent granted to the town of Greenwich

by the General Assembly in May, 1665. He was a member of the General Assembly in 1701. His will was dated December 30, 1708, and probated in 1709. He married, in 1669, Sarah Hardy, daughter of Richard and Ann (Husted) Hardy. Children: Sarah, born December 10, 1670; Hannah, born March 12, 1672; Thomas, born December 16, 1674; Joseph, of whom further; Benjamin, born May 18, 1679; Mary, born in 1682; Elizabeth, born August 5, 1684; Ruth, born November 1, 1687; John, born April 8, 1689; and Lydia, born in 1690.

Joseph Close, son of Thomas Close, was born November 20, 1676, and died October 4, 1760. He married, in 1701, Rebecca Tompkins, born in 1679, died November 13, 1761. Children: Joseph (2), of whom further; Elizabeth, born July 11, 1704; Solomon, born June 23, 1706.

Joseph (2) Close, son of Joseph (1) Close, was born September 20, 1702, and died January 4, 1760. He married (first) May 29, 1728, Eunice Hait, who died March 7, 1740. He married (second) July 26, 1744, Mary Merritt. Children, all by his first wife: Joseph, born July 21, 1729; Eunice, born May 10, 1731; Jerusha, born April 21, 1733; Odle, of whom further.

Odle Close, son of Joseph (2) Close, was born October 22, 1738, and died April 26, 1812. He was an officer in the Revolution. He married, December 16, 1756, Bethia Reynolds, daughter of Gideon Reynolds, born February 27, 1742, died February 17, 1832. Children: Odle (2), born January 11, 1758; Bethia, born May 6, 1760; Gideon, born December 6, 1762; Gilbert, born March 7, 1765; Jonathan Odle, of whom further; Mary, born April 16, 1770; Tompkins, born May 11, 1772; Eunice, born August 12, 1774; Elizabeth, born July 16, 1776; Shadrach, born Feb-

ruary 9, 1779; and Nancy, born March 17, 1781.

Jonathan Odle Close, son of Odle Close, was born December 6, 1768; married (first) Mary Mead, born January 10, 1775, died April 3, 1805; married (second) May 21, 1806, Rebecca Lyon, born November 10, 1765, died May 19, 1858. Children, all by first wife: Elizabeth, born March, 1793; Gilbert; Horace, born 1796; William; and Jonathan Allen, of whom further.

Jonathan Allen Close, son of Jonathan Odle Close, was born in 1802, and died February 10, 1875. He was a farmer, a Democrat in politics, and a Methodist. For several terms he served in the Legislature, and was also selectman for the town of Greenwich, as well as holding other minor offices. He married Mary Hart, of White Plains, New York, born in January, 1803, died January 31, 1879. Children: Allen Hart, of whom further; Mary; George W.; and Martha.

Allen Hart Close, son of Jonathan A. Close, was born April 26, 1829, and died May 8, 1904. He was educated in the Greenwich Academy, and lived on the homestead, where he followed farming for many years. In politics he was a Democrat, and held the office of justice of the peace and assessor. He was one of the organizers of the Greenwich Water Company. Mr. Close was of an inventive mind, and although he did not enter this field from a commercial standpoint, many of his appliances were in use on his own farm. He married, March 14, 1854, Gertrude Voorhis Spencer. She was descended from Steven Coerte Van Voorhees, who came to this country in April, 1660, from Holland. Children: Jonathan Allen, born February 11, 1856; Jacob Voorhis, born June 19, 1859; Peter Voorhis, of whom further; and Hannah Gertrude, born July 13, 1864.



Walter Burley

ENCYCLOPEDIA OF BIOGRAPHY

Peter Voorhis Close, son of Allen Hart Close, was born December 20, 1860, in Greenwich, Connecticut, and attended the public schools there and Greenwich Academy. He learned the mason's trade and afterward farmed on the old Close homestead at Clapboard Ridge. For the last twenty-five years he has carried on a building and jobbing business in New York City. He married, November 18, 1885, at Greenwich, Anna Sutherland Thomas, born July 14, 1866, at New York City, died December 21, 1917, at Greenwich, Connecticut, daughter of Daniel and Mary (Sutherland) Thomas. Children: 1. Florence Livingston, married, September 10, 1912, William Jay Willson (q. v.). 2. Walter Guion, born December 3, 1888, married Elizabeth Hull Jones, and has one child, Allen Thomas, born March 8, 1917. 3. Harold Thomas, born July 28, 1892; he enlisted in the Twelfth Company, C. C. A. N. G., Greenwich, Connecticut, trained at Fisher's Island and Fort Wright, New York, and was mustered into the regular army, in August, 1917. Afterward he was transferred to Battery E, Fifty-sixth Coast Artillery Corps, and was on the Aisne-Marne and Meuse-Argonne fronts. In all he served twenty-seven months, from June 14, 1917, to September 24, 1919.

BURLEY, Captain Walter,

Master Mariner.

The name of Burley is an ancient one, having originated in England. It may have been derived from burler, a dresser of cloth, burly, boisterous, or compounded from bur, burgh, elevated, and ley, meaning untilled ground, viz., high and untilled ground. Burgh also means a fortification, a castle, and ley, leigh, means a field, viz., a castle on the field, or defense of the lowly. The vari-

ations in spelling the name have been Burleigh, Borleigh, Burghly, Burghley, Birgeley, Burley, Berley, Birley, Burlie, Burl, Burlly, Bourle, Burly, Budley, Burdley, Berdley, Birdley, Birdly, Bodley, Borley, Barley, Burles, Beareley, Brally, Brally, Bowley, Burhely, and perhaps Burleson and Burlison.

Giles Burley was an inhabitant of Ipswich in 1648, and a commoner in 1664. Felts' "History of Ipswich" says of the little we learn of Gyles Budley, "he left a wife, Elizabeth, and children, Andrew, James, Giles, and perhaps John, the youngest, who probably died before his father. He was a planter, living eight years on Brooke street, and owning division lot No. 105, situated upon Great Hill, Hogg Island. On June 13, 1668, Goodwife Birdley had granted trees for one hundred rayles and one hundred posts. February 23, 1669, Rebecca, widow of Giles Birdley, married Abraham fitt of Ipswich. Inventory of his estate amounted to £241 4s. 6d."

An American branch of the family bears arms as follows:

Arms—Paly of six argent and gules, on a chief paly six crescents all counterchanged.

Crest—A stag's head erased gules.

Captain Walter Burley was a son of Samuel Burley, grandson of Silas Burley, and great-grandson of Henry Burley, who died in February, 1776. Henry Burley's wife, Sarah, died in February, 1826, at the age of eighty-seven years. Silas Burley died March 14, 1833, aged seventy-one years, and his wife, Deborah, died September 30, 1845, aged eighty-two years. Deborah Burley was responsible for the name of Dumpling Pond, North Mianus, town of Greenwich, in the following manner: She was noted for the excellence of her cooking and took great pride in her reputation. On one occasion when her husband and his farm hands came in from

ENCYCLOPEDIA OF BIOGRAPHY

the fields late for dinner, Silas Burley complained that the dumplings, which formed a part of the meal, and which had been standing for some time, were water soaked. This remark greatly offended his wife, who replied that they would stay water soaked, and threw them in the pond, which thereafter was known as Dumpling Pond. The homestead farm was located on the eastern shore of this sheet of water. Samuel Burley was born on this farm, married Elizabeth Ferris, and died October 5, 1835, aged thirty-three years and two months.

Captain Walter Burley, son of Samuel and Elizabeth (Ferris) Burley, was born October 14, 1833, on the Burley homestead, and died October 10, 1909. His father's death occurred when he was young, and as a boy he became self-supporting. He early began to "follow the water," and as a young man became captain of a market sloop plying between Cos Cob and New York City. Later he owned a schooner, which he operated in the coast-wise trade, and he afterward built another vessel on the Little East river, in Mathews county, Virginia, and for a time ran her as a freighter on the river. Subsequently, he brought her North and sailed her in his shipping operations on Long Island Sound. For two years Captain Burley was a resident of New York City, became a prosperous shipping master, and acquired a fleet consisting of a number of vessels, including barges and a steam tug. During his later years he operated a vessel under contract with the Stamford Manufacturing Company, carrying their freight between Stamford and New York City. Captain Walter Burley was a well known figure in the shipping trade along the Sound, and during the long years of his active life was respected for his unbending integrity and for his strict, fair dealing. Whether sailing as master

of his own vessel, or directing the operations of his ships from his office, he held the good-will and regard of his associates. He was firm, very kindly in manner, knew the Sound as few captains did, and possessed business instincts and qualities that brought him a generous measure of prosperity. In 1883 he retired from the sea and engaged in the coal business, his line of endeavor for the remainder of his active years.

Captain Walter Burley married Hettie Faulkner Burger, daughter of Gabriel Samuel Burger, of Rye Neck, New York, and they were the parents of: 1. Annie, married Arthur Dodge, of Stamford. Mrs. Dodge, a trained vocalist and widely known as a public singer, has devoted her talents for many years to religious service, and has sung frequently in Stamford church choirs. Mr. and Mrs. Dodge are the parents of: Mary, married Nicholas Thiel Ficker, of New York, and has two children, Nicholas T., Jr., and Dorothy Dodge; Hettie, died aged four years; Walter Burley, married Vera Provost Shearer, of Stamford, and has three children, Elizabeth, Virginia, and Anne; Dorothy, married Jarvis Ralph Harbeck, of Chicago. 2. Clarence A., a sketch of whom follows. 3. Jennie L., married Norton Stanley Bird, of New Haven. 4. Nettie, married Watson Dodge Woodward, M. D., deceased, of New York City. 5. Edith Melvina, married Harry Morehouse. The mother of these children died August 15, 1898, aged fifty-six years; she was a member of the Congregational church, a woman of noble life and character.

BURLEY, Dr. Clarence A.,

Man of Enterprise.

In professional practice and in agriculture, two widely separated lines of en-



Clarence A. Burley



ENCYCLOPEDIA OF BIOGRAPHY

deavor, Dr. Clarence A. Burley has been equally successful. Entering dental practice from business association, in 1904 he retired from his profession to devote himself to general farming and gardening in his native State, and this, in connection with real estate operations, has occupied him to the present time.

Dr. Burley is a son of Captain Walter and Hettie Faulkner (Burger) Burley (q. v.), and was born at Rye Neck, Westchester county, New York, February 5, 1862. He obtained his education in the local public schools and finished in George Glendening's private school at Stamford, spending his summers on the water with his father, and when he had finished his scholastic training he passed six or seven years with Captain Burley. In 1872 he came to Stamford, between which place and New York his father operated a freight schooner for the Stamford Manufacturing Company. In 1883 Captain Burley retired from the sea and Clarence A. Burley was associated with him in coal dealings until 1888. In that year Dr. Burley began the study of dentistry under the preceptorship of his brother-in-law, Dr. W. D. Woodward, in New York City, and upon the completion of his professional training opened an office in that city, and for a number of years continued in dental practice.

In 1904 Dr. Burley withdrew from his metropolitan connections in dentistry in order to engage in general farming and large scale market gardening, an occupation he found both congenial and remunerative. In 1916 Dr. Burley came into possession of the property known as the Enos Lockwood farm, an estate of sixty-three acres, and this land he cultivated until its close proximity to Stamford's residential district made its value too great for agricultural purposes. He then began its platting into building lots, and

has since been engaged in the erection of attractive homes thereon, which have found a ready market in this pleasant center. Until 1917 Dr. Burley had a herd of about thirty cows on his farm and sold their milk to local dealers.

Dr. Burley married (first) September 21, 1892, Frances Bristol, daughter of Anthony Bristol, of Indianapolis, and they became the parents of one son, Edward Keith. Mrs. Burley died December 30, 1895. Dr. Burley married (second) April 15, 1897, Edith Lockwood, adopted daughter of Enos Lockwood. Dr. and Mrs. Burley are members of the Congregational church.

The record of Dr. Burley as an agriculturist furnishes conclusive evidence of the fact that the same thoughtful and intelligent direction of ability and energy which wins success in professional life and in the business world renders farming distinctly profitable, and entitles farmers of his type to high places among the representative men of their communities.

DOLGE, Carl Bruno,

Manufacturer, Inventor.

In the shaping of the career of Carl Bruno Dolge, there were unusual characteristics which, combined, won for him success, both in business and private life. Mr. Dolge was born in the town of Leipzig, Germany, in 1847, and died in Westport, Connecticut, December 2, 1916. After a life full of strife and activity during the Revolutionary War in his native land, he came to this country, September 9, 1866. Possessed of natural talent as a wood engraver, he procured a position with Harper Brothers, and many of the best illustrations in Harper's magazines of that period are the product of his skill.

In 1873 Mr. Dolge inaugurated on a small scale in Brooklyn a new industry,

ENCYCLOPEDIA OF BIOGRAPHY

the manufacture of felt for piano hammers, a quality that had hitherto been imported, owing to the pecuniary losses which had until that time attended the then scarcely understood manufacture of this product in the United States. Mr. Dolge was the first one to overcome these difficulties and in a short time was producing a grade of felt of such excellence that it found ready sale on the European markets. In less than three years the Brooklyn factory proved inadequate to supply the constantly increasing demand and the plant was transferred to a small village in the Adirondacks, called Brockett's Bridge, where can be seen today the immense buildings of a prosperous company whose existence is due solely to the superior abilities of Carl B. Dolge.

Through the efforts of his numerous employees, to whom he had endeared himself by his equitable and kind dealings, Mr. Dolge was appointed postmaster, and the name of the village changed by legal enactment to Dolgeville; all the positions of honor, road commissioner, school trustee, the presidency of various commercial enterprises and societies were given to him. However, the strain placed upon his physical and mental powers soon became so great that in order to avoid fatal consequences Mr. Dolge was compelled to abandon these various activities and returned to Brooklyn, where in complete rest and quiet he for a long time tried to restore his shattered health.

As soon as his health permitted him again to engage in business, he embarked with a Mr. Huncke in the manufacture of the celebrated embalming fluid, "Utopia." That was in April, 1886, and although this new venture was entirely different from the business in which he had for so many years engaged, Mr. Dolge in a short time mastered all the details and soon suc-

ceeded in bringing his embalming fluid, "Utopia," before the undertakers of America. During all his life his policy was to give the best article possible for the price charged, and on that foundation Mr. Dolge developed a large and successful business. His inventive genius was always active in devising new and improved appliances and instruments for the use of embalmers, among which may be mentioned: The atmosphere pump; the extracting needle; the arterial binders; the draining tube; the infant trocar and needle; the professional wallet; tube supporters; graduated bottle; hypodermic instrument; leecher, etc.

The achievement in which he took the most pride was the founding alone, unaided, and in the face of discouraging opposition, of the United States College of Embalming. This was the dream of all progressive undertakers, and through Mr. Dolge's efforts it became a reality, and a place of instruction in the art of embalming. This Mr. Dolge accomplished in opposition to friendly admonitions; in spite of the effort of competitors to impede; without any certainty of future pecuniary returns commensurate with the large investment and the expense of demonstrators, costly paraphernalia, etc. His enterprise and unswerving honesty won for him the esteem and sincere friendship of all with whom he came in contact.

Among other valuable discoveries credited to Mr. Dolge were the value of formaldehyde as an embalming fluid, and the introduction of the first nonpoisonous embalming fluid. In 1886, the same year in which Dr. Dolge became identified with the manufacture of embalming fluids, he formed a partnership with Jean D. Bender, and established the Atlantic Starch Works in Brooklyn. The plant was de-

ENCYCLOPEDIA OF BIOGRAPHY

stroyed by fire in 1890; a factory site was then purchased in Westport and the business carried on there for many years. Dr. Dolge sold his interest in this company in 1892.

So great was the attachment of many of his employees for Mr. Dolge that when he began his operations in Westport some of these removed there from Dolgeville. The business in Westport is carried on under the name of the C. B. Dolge Company, and the product manufactured, disinfectants, is sold direct to institutions, hospitals, factories, and to the retail trade jobbers.

As a pastime and recreation from his business, Mr. Dolge took up landscape painting. He painted for his own pleasure and also that of his immediate friends, and his work has been admired and praised by many. One who had been privileged to see his paintings wrote: "It was indeed a rare treat to be allowed to inspect the many water colors and oil paintings which adorn his handsome home and fill several portfolios beside. Genuine love of nature is in evidence in every particular picture." His favorite sketching place was Lake George, and here he summered with his family for many years. His treatment of Lake George is historically, as well as artistically, a noteworthy achievement. In the parlor of his late home hangs a full length portrait of his father, one of the heroes of the German revolutionary movement, the loving work of C. B. Dolge. Mr. Dolge was a man of liberal Democratic views, most considerate towards his employees, and beloved by them.

Mr. Dolge married Henrietta Slistter, and they were the parents of two sons: Karl Alfred, and Arthur H., sketches of whom follow.

DOLGE, Karl Alfred,

Manufacturer.

Karl Alfred Dolge, the eldest son of Carl Bruno and Henrietta (Slistter) Dolge (q. v.), was born in 1880. He attended Packard's Business College in New York City, and then entered his father's business. He was soon promoted to the office of treasurer, which position he held until the death of his father, in 1916. In the latter year Mr. Dolge became president, succeeding his honored father. He is among the leading citizens of Westport, and active in all public matters. Mr. Dolge is a member of the Westport Club; the Westport Country Club, and the Old Colony Club of New York.

Mr. Dolge married Betty Lloyd, and they are the parents of a son, Lloyd Dolge.

DOLGE, Arthur H.,

Manufacturer.

Arthur H. Dolge, youngest son of Carl Bruno and Henrietta (Slistter) Dolge (q. v.), was born in Dolgeville, New York, May 13, 1882, and was educated there in the public schools. His education was completed at the Norwalk University, and soon after this time Mr. Dolge became associated with his father in business. After he had learned the details, he was made vice-president of the company, and after his father's death, he succeeded his brother as treasurer. Mr. Dolge now holds both these offices and is capably carrying on the responsibilities which have come to him. He enters actively into the social and business life of Westport, and is highly esteemed among his fellow-citizens. He is a member of the Westport Country Club; the Westport Club, and the Old Colony Club of New York.

Mr. Dolge married Josephine Reeves, daughter of George H. Reeves, of Brooklyn, New York.

COMSTOCK, Samuel,

Retired Farmer.

In Devonshire, England, there is a little village called Culmstock, with a few hundred people living there. It is situated on a small stream, called the River Culm, from which it derives its name. Residents in and near this village were wont to retain the name as a surname, and the immigrants coming to this country brought it with them. It is today one of the oldest and most respected names of early Colonial families. Members bearing the name are found in the business and professional world in large numbers. The family of which Samuel Comstock, one of the leading citizens of South Norwalk, is a member, descends from one of the first Colonial settlers.

In 1650 Christopher Comstock came to Fairfield, Connecticut, and in 1661 he was in Norwalk. He is believed to have been a son of William Comstock, who was early in Massachusetts. Christopher Comstock served as a deputy, and married, October 6, 1663, Hannah Platt, of Milford. She was baptized October 6, 1643. Christopher Comstock died December 28, 1702.

Moses Comstock, son of Christopher and Hannah (Platt) Comstock, was born May 4, 1685, in Norwalk, and died there, January 18, 1766. He married, February 23, 1709-10, Abigail Brinsmade, of Hartford, and they were the parents of Abijah Comstock, of whom further.

Abijah Comstock, son of Moses and Abigail (Brinsmade) Comstock, was born in Norwalk, November 19, 1721, and died in New Canaan, June 22, 1807. He mar-

ried Deborah Benedict, of Norwalk, May 30, 1745.

Samuel Comstock, son of Abijah and Deborah (Benedict) Comstock, was born in Norwalk, July 11, 1767, and died in New Canaan, November 9, 1819. He married, December 6, 1793, Catherine Clock, of Darien. She was born November 18, 1769, and died March 20, 1839, daughter of Jonathan Clock. Samuel Comstock was a farmer in New Canaan, and the farm which he owned is now owned by his grandson; it has been continuously in the family. Samuel Comstock was commissioned ensign and rose through the ranks to major, receiving his commission from Governor Trumbull.

Samuel (2) Comstock, son of Samuel (1) and Catherine (Clock) Comstock, was born in New Canaan, July 4, 1802, and died there March 11, 1871. He married, October 3, 1837, his cousin, Sarah Comstock, born in 1812, died February 7, 1901; she was a daughter of David Comstock, of Norwalk. Samuel (2) Comstock was raised on his father's farm, and engaged in farming all his life. In his younger days he was a Whig and in later life an Independent in politics; he held various town offices. His children, only four of whom grew to maturity, were: Sarah; Ann Eliza; Josephine; Clementine, wife of Dr. J. R. Conklin, of Omaha, Nebraska; and Samuel (3), of further mention.

Samuel (3) Comstock, son of Samuel (2) and Sarah (Comstock) Comstock, was born November 29, 1851, and was brought up on the home farm. In due course of time he succeeded his father as owner of the farm, and successfully operated it for about forty years, when he retired to enjoy a well-earned rest. Mr. Comstock has been one of the substantial citizens of Norwalk for many years; he is the type of man who is an asset to



Samuel Bamstock



any community, a man of honor and integrity. Since retiring from active duties Mr. Comstock has spent his winters in Florida, where he has a winter home.

Mr. Comstock married Florence May Benedict, daughter of William Henry Benedict, of Norwalk, and the house in which they live has been in the Benedict family for four generations. Mr. and Mrs. Comstock attend and aid in the support of the South Norwalk Congregational Church.

GORHAM, Henry,

Business Man, Public Official.

The memory of those whose lives have been spent in useful activities, with the welfare of the community always at heart, will ever be a favorite topic with the biographer. Generation after generation the family spirit lives and thrives through all the hardships of pioneer existence, forms and governs new conditions, merging into that supreme spirit of National progress and independence which has made America the foremost Nation of the world today. Henry Gorham, prominent in the Stamford of the early part of the nineteenth century, was a noteworthy member of one of the oldest of American Colonial families.

The origin of the name of Gorham reaches back to ancient English times. It is one of those names derived from the location of the home of its first bearer. It was formed from two words: Gore, which signifies a three-cornered piece of land, and ham, signifying an enclosure. It is thus clear that some early ancestor of this family built his home close to a piece of land of this shape, which was enclosed for the protection of his possessions. From the earliest form of John of Gore-ham, or John atte-Gore-ham, the form has gradually changed to its present

form, Gorham. The arms of the Gorham family are: Gules, three shacklebolts, conjoined in the fesse point, or.

(I) Captain John Gorham, an early ancestor of this family, was born at Benefield, Northamptonshire, England; he was the son of Ralph Gorham, and the grandson of James Gorham. He was born in 1550, and died in 1576. He married, in 1572, Agnes Bernington.

(II) Ralph Gorham, son of Captain John and Agnes (Bernington) Gorham, was born in 1575, and died about 1643. He came to New England with his family, and was in Plymouth in 1637.

(III) Captain John (2) Gorham, son of Ralph Gorham, was baptized January 28, 1620. He was a devoted professor of the Puritan faith. He married, in 1643, Desire Howland, daughter of John and Elizabeth (Tilley) Howland, born in Plymouth, died October 13, 1683. John Howland was among the passengers of the "Mayflower," as was also John Tilley, grandfather of Desire Howland. In 1646 John Gorham removed from Plymouth to Marshfield, and in 1648 he was chosen constable of the latter town. He was admitted a freeman, June 4, 1650, and in 1652 removed to Yarmouth. He became a very prominent man in the little pioneer community, and owned a grist mill and a tannery. He was deputy from Yarmouth to Plymouth Colony, April 6, 1653. He filled the important office of surveyor of highways in Yarmouth. He did gallant service in King Philip's War, in which struggle he lost his life. For his services at this time his family were awarded one hundred acres of land. He lived in Barnstable and there made his home most of his life.

(IV) Shubael Gorham, son of Captain John (2) and Desire (Howland) Gorham, was born October 21, 1667, in Barnstable, Massachusetts. His parents wished him

ENCYCLOPEDIA OF BIOGRAPHY

to enter one of the professions, but he was more interested in the establishment and development of the Colony. He learned the carpenter's trade, and had a share in the actual constructive work of the vicinity. He became a prosperous and well-to-do business man, keeping a tavern and owning a number of shares in a fulling mill. He married, in 1696, Puella Hussey, of Nantucket, and later they removed to South Sea. His will was dated September 23, 1748, and proved August 7, 1750.

(V) George Gorham, son of Shubael and Puella (Hussey) Gorham, was born in Barnstable, Massachusetts, January 29, 1696 or 1697. In early life he was a sea captain, but was located in Rye, New York, in 1727. He still kept an active interest in commerce by water. He had a flour and grist mill at Rye, and sent his product to the West Indies in his own vessels. He was licensed, in 1727, to sail from New London to the Barbadoes, with the sloop "Hannah." Some years after this he came to Stamford, Connecticut. He married, in Rye, New York, July 20, 1726, Hannah Banks.

(VI) Daniel Gorham, son of George and Hannah (Banks) Gorham, was born in Rye, New York, May 17, 1737. He was for many years a resident of Darien, Connecticut. He was very prosperous, and became a large land owner. Besides conducting a farm of considerable size, he was one of the most important millers in that section. He married Jane Bates, July 15, 1780.

(VII) Henry Gorham, well remembered by many residents of Fairfield county, son of Daniel and Jane (Bates) Gorham, was born in Darien, Connecticut, in the house now occupied by his daughter, August 28, 1792. This house was built in 1789, replacing a much older one. Here his childhood was spent. He received his elementary education in the

public schools of the town, then later attended a private school. He then taught school for a time, leaving the impress of his high ideals and splendid personality on a group of young people who were later to bear a part in the development of this section into what it is today. He then went to New York City, where he became a clerk in a wholesale dry goods house. Later he went into business for himself as a member of the firm of Gorham & Mott. Various outside influences, which the young men had the foresight to analyze, deterred them from attempting any expansion, and led them at length to close up the business. Mr. Gorham determined to do nothing hastily, and wishing to look about for some promising opening, went to Ohio, leaving his wife and two children in the care of his sister. The section did not particularly appeal to him, nor did he find his health as good as in his former home section, thus it did not require much urging on the part of his brother to induce him to return to Darien to engage in the milling business. They formed a partnership, purchased the family homestead, and erected a thoroughly up-to-date flouring mill. The vast plans of the West were still unbroken prairie, but the fertile Genesee Valley, in New York State, was just reaching the height of its production as a wheat growing section. As the mills there handled the grain without the transportation inevitable for the Connecticut millers, the brothers soon found that it was not worth while to attempt to compete with the mills which were more advantageously located. They continued in the business, however, for Connecticut farmers then grew a large share of the grain required by their stock, and the Gorhams did an extensive business, grinding corn, both for culinary purposes and for feed. Flour they bought and sold. In

ENCYCLOPEDIA OF BIOGRAPHY

1857 the mill was destroyed by fire. Mr. Gorham was then quite advanced in years, and feeling no need nor inclination to reestablish the business retired to the comfort and leisure for which his busy life had left neither time nor opportunity. He lived but four years to enjoy the quiet pursuits of his choice, passing away September 21, 1861.

Mr. Gorham married Julia B. Raymond, daughter of George Raymond, of New York City. Her mother was Susan (Parker) Raymond, a Southern lady. They were the parents of eight children: Helen, who married John J. Warren, of Stamford, deceased; Francis, now deceased, formerly of Brooklyn, and Mount Vernon, New York; George Raymond, deceased, formerly of Noroton; Henry, deceased, formerly of New York City; Joseph, deceased, formerly of Savannah, Georgia; James, deceased, formerly of Brooklyn; Caroline, of Darien, who lives at the old homestead, and is a prominent member of the Stamford Historical Society; and Charles Leary, deceased.

Mr. Gorham is remembered in the community as a man of lovable personality, and genuine, sterling worth. Of genial presence, fond of a telling anecdote, full of the true, deep goodness of heart which keeps alive the brotherhood of man, and thus strengthens one's faith in the Fatherhood of God, he was a man whose friendship was valued and whose convictions were respected by all who knew him. He possessed too generous a nature to amass great wealth. He could always see the justice and right on the side of the other man. He was sincerely devoted to the public welfare, holding a high interpretation of his personal duty as a citizen. He served as selectman for many years, and such was his public spirit that he would never put a price on his services, and declined more than an honorarium of

ten dollars per year. In the truest sense of the term he was a public servant, seeking not his own but the public welfare, and the same spirit of unselfishness was evident through all his life. He was a man whose memory lives though the years have gone by since his passing.

SAXTON, William Henry,

Manufacturer, Banker.

There were many and varied ways of deriving surnames, yet the two most generally found are from the location of the ancestral home, and from occupation of an early ancestor. Authorities differ regarding the origin of the surname Saxton; some claim that it is derived from Saxtown, meaning a town of the Saxons, and others, that it is derived from the office of the church, the same as sexton. However, the name is a very ancient one and is found on record at an early date in English history. The family from which Mr. Saxton descends was early settled on Long Island, and there his father, Stephen R. Saxton, was born July 30, 1813.

The latter grew to manhood in Long Island, and soon after attaining his majority went to New York City, where he engaged in business. Very early in his life he proved himself to be possessed of more than the ordinary business acumen, and from the outset was very successful in business. He learned the trade of cabinet maker, which occupation he followed until his marriage. Mr. Saxton then entered business as a manufacturer and importer of artificial flowers. The business was conducted under the name of S. R. Saxton, and later a nephew of Mr. Saxton was admitted to partnership, at which time the name was Saxton & Vanvelsor. Mr. Saxton was one of the incorporators and during his life a member of the board of directors of the Sau-

ENCYCLOPEDIA OF BIOGRAPHY

gatuck Bank, which later became the First National Bank, of Westport, and in 1913 was reorganized as the Westport Bank and Trust Company. Mr. Saxton married, in 1841, Samantha Marietta Porter, born August 29, 1817, in Danbury, Connecticut, and died in Westport, March 14, 1903, daughter of Menander and Clarissa (Sanford) Porter. Menander Porter was born February 17, 1789, and died October 18, 1838; he married Clarissa Sanford, born November 6, 1794. His father, Philo Porter, was born in August, 1767, and died March 30, 1830. He married, in November, 1785, Lois Baldwin, born in July, 1768. Mr. and Mrs. Saxton were attendants of the Congregational church, of Westport.

The only son of Stephen R. and Samantha M. (Porter) Saxton was William Henry Saxton, born May 1, 1842, in New York City, and lived there until he was fourteen years of age. It was at this time he removed to Saugatuck, Connecticut, with his family, and there he has resided practically all his life since, with the exception of trips abroad. His schooling was obtained in the Greens Farms Academy, and subsequently he went to New York and entered his father's business as a clerk. He learned the business in detail, and later was admitted as a partner. For almost ten years Mr. Saxton was the firm's representative in Paris, France. Since 1887 Mr. Saxton has been connected with the Westport Bank and Trust Company, and now serves that institution as vice-president and director. Mr. Saxton has a beautiful home in Saugatuck, situated on the Saugatuck river and commanding a wonderful view. He has always been represented among the prominent citizens there, and is held in high respect and esteem.

In 1867 Mr. Saxton married Emily F. Sherwood, daughter of Captain Frederick

and Emily (Banks) Sherwood (see Sherwood VIII).

Mr. and Mrs. Saxton were the parents of four children, only one of whom, Angie, Mrs. B. L. Woodworth, is now living. The others were: Clara H., married Rev. H. M. Burr; Emily F., died in Paris, France; Edward R. The family attend the Congregational church and Mr. Saxton has been a deacon there for many years.

(The Sherwood Line).

(I) The Sherwoods are one of the oldest families in Fairfield county, being descended from Thomas Sherwood, the immigrant. The latter came from Ipswich, England, in the "France," in 1634. He was born in England about 1586, and died in 1655 in Fairfield. After coming to America, Thomas Sherwood lived for several years in Massachusetts, and thence removed to Fairfield, Connecticut. He married (first) Alice Seabrook, born in 1587, daughter of Robert Seabrook, and the Christian name of his second wife was Mary.

(II) Thomas (2) Sherwood, son of the immigrant, Thomas (1) Sherwood, was born in 1624, and died in 1698. He was admitted a freeman in Hartford, Connecticut, October 13, 1664, and was the first miller in Mill River, Fairfield. He married Ann Turney.

(III) Samuel Sherwood, son of Thomas (2) and Ann (Turney) Sherwood, was born in June, 1725. He married and was the father of Daniel, of whom further.

(IV) Daniel Sherwood, son of Samuel Sherwood, was born in 1708, and died in 1874. During the Revolutionary period, Daniel Sherwood and his wife, Martha (Hull) Sherwood, kept a tavern.

(V) Daniel (2) Sherwood, son of Daniel (1) and Martha (Hull) Sherwood, was born November 20, 1735, and died in 1819. In 1756 he was graduated from

Yale College. He married Abigail Andrews, born in 1736, died in 1793, daughter of Deacon John Andrews.

(VI) Daniel (3) Sherwood, son of Daniel (2) and Abigail (Andrews) Sherwood, was born June 8, 1761, and died December 19, 1828. He was a farmer in Greens Farms, part of which estate is still in possession of the family.

(VII) Frederick Sherwood, son of Daniel (3) Sherwood, was born September 3, 1810, one of the famous Sherwood triplets, the other two being named Francis and Franklin, all sea captains. Sherwood's Island is named for this family. Captain Frederick Sherwood married Emily Banks.

(VIII) Emily F. Sherwood, daughter of Captain Frederick and Emily (Banks) Sherwood, became the wife of William Henry Saxton (see Saxton).

LELAND, George Benton,

Manufacturing Executive.

The wonders of electrical science have engaged the brightest minds of recent years. Their practical application has revolutionized industry and ended household drudgery. The story of electricity is full of fascinating interest, and those who can tell the most say that the science is only in its infancy. George Benton Leland, of Stamford, Connecticut, is one of the foremost men of the section in the electrical world. And noting the eminently practical line of work in which he is occupied, it is interesting to follow back to their American origin the family lines through which, from one generation to another, this practical trend of effort has been an actuating impulse.

The name of Leland, according to the most generally accepted authorities, is derived from the place of residence of the earliest bearers of the name, as lee, leigh,

lea, ley, or lye, all different forms descriptive of such land as we call a pasture. This circumstance would very definitely indicate that the early bearers of this name were industrious farmers and shepherds. The name was used in the form of Leyland, and many illustrious men have borne it in England and America. A Leland in England attained the distinction of serving as chaplain to King Henry VIII., and was the only person ever holding the office of "King's Antiquary." He was one of the most accomplished scholars and voluminous writers of his own or any other age. The Lelands of America have had many prominent men among their number, men who have made their name significant of big things in development of the National prosperity. The Leland coat-of-arms is:

Arms—Gules a saltire argent charged with three palets azure, a chief or.

Crest—A crow rising, surmounted with an arrow.

Motto—*Cui debeo fidus.*

(I) Henry Leland, according to the most accurate records, was the progenitor of all the families who bear this name in America, almost without exception. He was born in England, about 1625. It is probable that he came to America in 1652, as the church records of Dorchester, Massachusetts, show that he united with the church in that town in 1653. Not long after, he settled on land where the town of Sherburne was later located, and here he resided until his death, April 4, 1680. Henry Leland made his will, March 27, 1680 (O. S.), and on June 8th following it was probated. He made a practice of spelling his name Layland. All records give every reason for perpetuating his memory as a man of high character, meeting danger with invincible courage, and enduring the inevitable hardships of pioneer life with patient fortitude, seek-

ENCYCLOPEDIA OF BIOGRAPHY

ing the solace of religious devotion through all. He married Margaret Badcock, and they were the parents of five children.

(II) Ebenezer Leland, the fourth child of Henry and Margaret (Badcock) Leland, was born in Old Medfield, Massachusetts, January 25, 1657, and died in Sherburne, in 1742. He followed farming during all his life, like the majority of the colonists. His son Timothy administered his estate, which amounted to £198 10s. 6d. Administration was granted, October 18, 1742. Ebenezer Leland was married twice; the name of his first wife being Deborah; and his second wife Mary Hunt.

(III) Captain James Leland, third son of Ebenezer and Deborah Leland, was born in Sherburne, Massachusetts, in 1687, and died in Grafton, in 1768. Besides conducting the farm, he served in the militia with the rank of captain. In the commissioner's return of his father's estate, January 12, 1753, it is recorded that Captain James Leland received in the year 1708 £17 10s. His early life was spent in Sherburne, but in 1723, after his marriage, he removed with his wife and little family and settled in Worcester county, Massachusetts, in a township then called Hassanamisco, which later became the town of Grafton. He married Hannah Learned.

(IV) Phineas Leland, son of Captain James and Hannah (Learned) Leland, was born in Grafton, Massachusetts, in 1730, and died there in 1773. He settled near the home of his father, in Grafton, as did all his brothers and sisters who lived to maturity, and lived on a farm which was a part of his father's estate, situated on the Blackstone river. He married (first) Lydia Fletcher, (second) Sarah Warren.

(V) Caleb Leland, son of Phineas Le-

land, was born in 1765, and died in 1843, in Baltimore, Vermont. He lived in Grafton, Massachusetts, where he followed farming until about the year 1800, when he removed to Chester, Vermont, then soon afterward to the adjoining town of Baltimore, where he remained until his death. He married Lakin Willard.

(VI) Charles Leland, son of Caleb and Lakin (Willard) Leland, was born in 1806. He was a farmer all his life, highly respected in the community, and an industrious and upright man. He served for many years as justice of the peace. He lived in Lowell, Vermont, in his younger days, then later removed to Johnson, Vermont, when he remained until a few years before his death. These last years were spent in Minneapolis, Minnesota, where he died about 1892. He married Lucy Perkins.

(VII) Albert A. Leland, son of Charles and Lucy (Perkins) Leland, was born in Lowell, Vermont, in January, 1832. He began life as a farmer, but possessing much originality and considerable business ability, he saw the possibilities in the marketing of potato starch. He manufactured this product for many years, beginning in a small way, and developing the business until in his later years it attained a substantial volume. He lived in Johnson, Vermont, during the greater part of his life. He was a broad-minded and public-spirited man, always bearing his share in the affairs of the town, and held numerous town offices. He was a Republican by political affiliation, but held the tenets of the party subservient to the public good. On account of physical disability he was not permitted to serve in the Civil War, although eager to enlist. He married, April 25, 1860, Mary Esther Benton, born April 2, 1839, daughter of Reuben C. and Almira (Fletcher) Benton (see Benton VII). They were the parents

ENCYCLOPEDIA OF BIOGRAPHY

of eight children, of whom five grew to maturity: Frederic Adams, of Springfield, Massachusetts, now deceased; Lucy Louise, of East Fairfield, Connecticut; George Benton, of whom further; Thomas Henry, of Waterbury, Vermont; Mary Elmira, who married Professor Warner J. Morse, Ph. D., of the University of Maine; Clarence Albert; Helen Douglas, born December 4, 1880, died October 12, 1882; Clifford M., born July 4, 1882, who enlisted in the Canadian regulars for the war in Europe, and was killed June 28, 1917. The family have always been members of the Congregational church.

(VIII) George Benton Leland, second son, and third child of Albert A. and Mary Esther (Benton) Leland, and general manager of The Stamford Gas and Electric Company, was born in Johnson, Vermont, December 14, 1870. He received his education in the public schools of his native town. He worked on the home farm in his youth, then went into the shop in Erving, Massachusetts, where he gained the experience which was to become the stepping-stone to substantial success. From there he went to the Connecticut Industrial School for Girls, at Middletown, as chief engineer and electrician. Later he accepted the very important position of day engineer of the Middletown Electric Light Company, rising finally to the position of chief engineer. He was with this company for something over seven years; then an opportunity presented itself which would appeal to any live, aggressive man. He became associated with Sanderson & Porter, and superintended the erection of their generating plant in Far Rockaway, Long Island. For three years he was chief engineer of this splendidly equipped, modern plant, then came to Norwich, Connecticut, where he became superintendent of the Norwich Gas and Electric

Company. The next step was to Stamford, Connecticut, where he accepted a position similar to that in Norwich. Mr. Leland has again assumed the head of the business in which he is interested, and is now general manager of the Stamford Gas and Electric Company. He enjoys the confidence and good will of every member of the executive and working forces, and is considered one of the big men in the world of production in this section. He is a thoroughgoing business man, keenly interested in every phase of the work under his charge, but he is also a wholesouled man among men, with a never-failing interest in the welfare of the men who do this work. This sentiment was well expressed in "The Story of Electricity" (p. 276), as follows:

The wholehearted and often disinterested service that he has given to his profession has made his name familiar to the fraternity at large and in particular to the lighting division of the industry. He has been especially noted for his work in New England, as well as in Connecticut, having been zealous in promoting the welfare of The New England Section of The National Electric Light Association, in addition to his strictly professional duties. He served as a member of the Executive Committee for several years, and was president of the section during the year 1919. He has also been at the head of two of the State electrical associations.

Mr. Leland is a busy man, taking little time for recreation, and his hours of leisure are very frequently taken up by study and research along electrical lines. He is an associate member of the American Institute of Electrical Engineers.

Mr. Leland married Nellie L. Griswold, daughter of LeRoy S. Griswold, of Hyde Park, Massachusetts. Mrs. Leland's parents, in November, 1919, celebrated the fifty-ninth anniversary of their marriage, and were felicitated by all their friends because of the fact that all their children are living. Mr. and Mrs. Leland are the

ENCYCLOPEDIA OF BIOGRAPHY

parents of three children: Marian Esther, born September 16, 1894; Harold M., born November 28, 1897, died in Far Rockaway, August 1, 1901, and buried in Johnson, Vermont; and Ruth Laura, born June 23, 1903. The family is prominent in all movements that make for social and civic progress.

(The Benton Line).

(I) Andrew Benton, the immigrant ancestor of this family in America, was born in England in 1620, and died July 31, 1683, in Hartford, Connecticut. About 1630 he came to New England, it is believed with the Waterford settlers. He was a first settler of Milford, Connecticut, and in 1639 was granted three acres of land in that township. He removed to Hartford about 1660. He married (first) Hannah Stocking, daughter of George Stocking, a first settler of Hartford; and (second) Anne Cole, of Hartford.

(II) Samuel Benton, son of Andrew and Hannah (Stocking) Benton, was born in Milford, Connecticut, August 15, 1658, and died in Hartford, April 10, 1746. He was an original proprietor of the settlement of Harwinton, Connecticut. He was a prominent man in the community, a leader in the public interests, and ambitious and industrious in his personal affairs. He was honored with various public offices, and became a large land owner. He married Sarah Chatterton, daughter of William and Mary Chatterton, of New Haven, Connecticut, born July 19, 1661.

(III) Deacon Jacob Benton, son of Samuel and Sarah (Chatterton) Benton, was born September 21, 1698, and baptized the 26th. He died in Harwinton, November 23, 1761. He also was one of the first settlers there, and lived there the greater part of his life. He married Elizabeth Hinsdell, born January 9, 1703,

daughter of Barnabas and Martha (Smith) Hinsdell.

(IV) Jacob (2) Benton, son of Deacon Jacob (1) and Elizabeth (Hinsdell) Benton, was born January 8, 1729, and died January 13, 1807. Attracted by the prosperity of Hartford, then fast becoming an important trade center, Jacob Benton removed thence, and passed the remainder of his life in Hartford. He married Hannah Slade, who died July 21, 1805.

(V) Samuel Slade Benton, son of Jacob (2) and Hannah (Slade) Benton, was born April 22, 1777, and was baptized in the October following. He died December 15, 1857. The pioneer spirit of his ancestors revived in him with renewed strength, and he sought a home farther inland, going into Vermont and building his own log cabin there. This was in 1801. Later he removed to St. Johnsbury, and owned a farm. In July, 1841, he sold this farm to the Messrs. Fairbanks, who built their scale factory on its site. Samuel Slade Benton married Esther Prouty, of Charlestown, New Hampshire, who was born April 23, 1782, and died March 14, 1860.

(VI) Reuben Clark Benton, son of Samuel Slade and Esther (Prouty) Benton, and their first child, was born in Waterford, Vermont, in the log cabin built by his father. He was reared on the home farm, where he worked with his father, living the normal, healthy life of the farmer boy. He developed a very strong, sturdy physique, and managed to acquire a good education, continuing to go to school when opportunity offered, until he was well past his majority. He then took up seriously the study of law, and was admitted to the bar in 1851. He became a man of much more than local importance. He enjoyed the greatest confidence of his fellow-townspople, which was richly deserved. He filled



John C. Durey

ENCYCLOPEDIA OF BIOGRAPHY

many public offices with honor and distinction. He served as selectman, justice of the peace, was representative to the General Assembly, associate judge of the Essex County Court, State's attorney, and was a member of the State Senate in 1856. Late in life he went West, where he died in Rockford, Illinois, October 11, 1857. He married, in Haverhill, New Hampshire, April 9, 1829, Almira Fletcher, born October 13, 1801, in Waterford, Vermont, who died August 29, 1873, in Johnson, Vermont, daughter of Samuel and Mary Ames (Billings) Fletcher (see Fletcher VII). Mrs. Benton was a school teacher before her marriage, a woman of brilliant mentality, and her devoted interest in her husband's work was most helpful to him in his career. She was a descendant of the Fletcher family of Concord, Massachusetts.

(VII) Mary Esther Benton, daughter of Reuben Clark and Almira (Fletcher) Benton, was born April 2, 1839, in Waterford, Vermont, and died October 8, 1885, in Johnson, Vermont. She married, April 25, 1860, Albert A. Leland (see Leland VII).

(The Fletcher Line).

(I) Robert Fletcher, the founder of this branch of the family in America, was born in England, about 1592. He came to this country in 1630, and settled in Concord. He was wealthy and influential, a man of mental power and commanding presence, and held many public offices.

(II) Francis Fletcher, son of Robert Fletcher, was born in Concord, in 1636. He was made freeman in 1677, and admitted to the church the same year. He also became a prominent man in the community, and a large land owner. He married, August 1, 1656, Elizabeth

Wheeler, daughter of George and Katherine Wheeler, who died June 14, 1704.

(III) Corporal Samuel Fletcher, son of Francis and Elizabeth (Wheeler) Fletcher, was born August 6, 1657. From his rank it is evident that he served in the militia. He was also selectman and town clerk. He died October 23, 1744. He married, April 15, 1682, Elizabeth ———, and she survived him but three days.

(IV) Timothy Fletcher, son of Corporal Samuel and Elizabeth Fletcher, was born August 28, 1704, in Concord. He served in the French and Indian War with courage and gallantry, and all his life was a great hunter. His wife's Christian name was Elizabeth.

(V) James Fletcher, son of Timothy and Elizabeth Fletcher, was born September 23, 1734. He was a man of great hardihood, of venturesome spirit, and fond of travel. In 1755 he was a member of Captain Osgood's Nova Scotia expedition.

(VI) Samuel (2) Fletcher, son of James Fletcher, was born about 1750, in Chesterfield, New Hampshire, and died in East Montpelier, Vermont, in 1831. He made an honorable record in the War of the Revolution, after which he removed to Waterford, Vermont, and there he served as constable. He married (second) Mrs. Mary Ames Billings.

(VII) Almira Fletcher, daughter of Samuel (2) and Mary Ames (Billings) Fletcher, became the wife of Reuben Clark Benton, the Vermont attorney and State Senator (see Benton VI).

DUREY, John C.,

Lawyer.

Among the younger generation of attorneys now practicing at the Fairfield county bar, the man whose name stands

at the head of this article is an acknowledged leader.

Thomas H. (2) Durey, son of Thomas H. (1), and father of John C. Durey, was born November 21, 1838, at Bethersden, County Kent, England, where his ancestors had resided continuously since the settlement there of John Durey, who died in 1615, and whose grave in the family burial ground is still extant. When four years of age, Thomas H. (2) Durey came with his widowed mother to the United States and settled in Saybrook, Ohio, where other members of the family had located. After receiving an education in the public schools, he entered the mercantile business to which he devoted himself principally until his death. He was a chess player of note.

Mr. Durey married Mary Julissa Jenks, and of the five children born to them four attained maturity: George, died unmarried; Ethel, married Frank A. Frisbie, of Saybrook, and both she and her husband are now deceased; Thomas H., of Cleveland; and John C., mentioned below. Mr. Durey was a member of the Protestant Episcopal church. He died in 1887.

John C. Durey, son of Thomas H. (2) and Mary Julissa (Jenks) Durey, was born October 12, 1880, in Saybrook, Ohio, and received his education in the public schools of his native place and at the Geneva Institute. After graduating from the latter institution, he matriculated at the Law School of Yale University, from which he was graduated *cum laude* in the year 1906. While at Yale Mr. Durey served for two years on the editorial board of the "Yale Law Journal," and was a member of the fraternities of Corbey Court, Phi Delta Phi and Chi Tau Kappa. He was admitted to the Connecticut bar in 1906.

Mr. Durey began his professional career in Stamford, becoming associated with John E. Keeler, with whom he

afterward entered into partnership under the firm name of Keeler & Durey. The partnership was maintained until Mr. Keeler's elevation to the judiciary. Since that time Mr. Durey has continued the practice of the law under his own name, acquiring a lucrative and constantly increasing clientele, and building up a reputation which rests on the sure basis of native ability, thorough and comprehensive equipment, and unremitting devotion to duty.

Mr. Durey is general counsel for the First-Stamford National Bank, a recent consolidation of the old First National and Stamford National banks, and is also attorney for the Citizens' Savings Bank, the Stamford Water Company, the Western Connecticut Title and Mortgage Company, and other important interests. He is a member of the American Bar Association, and of the Character Committee of the Fairfield County Bar; is a member of the board of governors of the Suburban Club; and belongs to the Woodway Country Club, the Stamford Yacht Club, and the Yale Club of New York. He is treasurer of the Stamford Day Nursery and one of its board of trustees. He attends St. John's Protestant Episcopal Church, and serves as one of its officers.

Mr. Durey's record furnishes conclusive evidence of his wisdom in choosing to devote himself to the profession of the law. He has proved that he possesses the judicial mind and also that he is endowed with the personal qualities necessary to insure a successful career at the bar. In the years to come his name will undoubtedly be inscribed with honor in the legal annals of his county and State.

RICE, Watson Emmons,

Physician, Legislator.

For many generations descendants of the Rice family have been prominent in

ENCYCLOPEDIA OF BIOGRAPHY

the annals of New England. Members of this family have been found in the professions of medicine and the ministry in practically every generation. They have been distinguished for their earnest adherence to high ideals and their advocacy of all that makes for good citizenship. More than a quarter of a century ago, Dr. Watson E. Rice, a worthy representative of this ancient family, settled in Stamford, where he has since engaged in practice as a physician. During the intervening years Dr. Rice has performed his share in upholding the honorable record and prestige of the family name.

As far back as 1073 record of the name is found, at which time it is spelled Rhys. It is of Celtic derivation, signifying ardour. This meaning illustrates an ancient custom of deriving surnames from some personal quality or appearance. The location of the ancestral homes, as well as personal occupation, also served to designate individuals at an early period.

(I) Edmund Rice, ancestor, born about 1594, came from Barkhamstead, Hertford county, England, and settled in Sudbury, Massachusetts, in 1638-39. He shared in the three divisions of land in 1639. He was a well known, influential citizen of Sudbury, and served as proprietor and selectman. His wife, Tamazine, died in Sudbury, June 13, 1654; he died at Marlboro, May 3, 1663, and was buried at Sudbury. They were the parents of a son, Henry, of whom further.

(II) Henry Rice, son of Edmund and Tamazine Rice, was born about 1617. He was admitted a freeman in 1658, and married, February 1, 1643, Elizabeth Moore, who died August 3, 1705. He died at Framingham, February 10, 1710-11. They were the parents of David, of whom further.

(III) David Rice, second son of Henry and Elizabeth (Moore) Rice, was born

December 27, 1659, and died October 16, 1723. He was a founder and deacon of the Framingham Church in 1701. He married, April 7, 1687, Hannah Walker, of Sudbury, born in 1669, died December 18, 1704, daughter of Thomas and Mary Walker, of Sudbury and Framingham. They were the parents of Bezaleel, of whom further.

(IV) Bezaleel Rice, son of David and Hannah (Walker) Rice, was in the service of Clark's Company from Framingham in 1725. He was a physician, and also served as selectman in 1742. He married, June 23, 1720, Sarah Buckminster, of Framingham.

(V) David Rice, second son of Bezaleel and Sarah (Buckminster) Rice, was born September 17, 1723, died in March, 1802, at Framingham. He married, September 27, 1750, Hannah Winch, who died in January, 1816. Their eighth child was Dr. Nathan Rice, of whom further.

(VI) Dr. Nathan Rice, son of David and Hannah (Winch) Rice, was baptized April 9, 1769, and died February 23, 1814. He was a physician, and settled at Wayland. He married, September 29, 1796, Polly Eaton, born May 8, 1778, died July 19, 1818, daughter of Benjamin and Mary (Stacey) Eaton, of Framingham, a descendant of Jonas Eaton, early in Reading, Massachusetts. Their children were: Calvin, Marshall, Mary, Gardner, of whom further; and Nathan.

(VII) Rev. Gardner Rice, third son of Dr. Nathan and Polly (Eaton) Rice, was born December 13, 1805. He was graduated from Wesleyan University, at Middletown, Connecticut, in the early thirties, and was ordained to the ministry of the Methodist Episcopal church. He never accepted a settled pastorate, feeling that his gift was that of a teacher, but during his long and active career he constantly sought out small churches in rural

ENCYCLOPEDIA OF BIOGRAPHY

communities that were unable to maintain settled pastors, a service in the doing of which he must find his reward, and he had the gratification of seeing a number of well established churches develop from his missionary efforts. Mr. Rice established and conducted academies in the towns of Holliston, Salem and Shrewsbury, Massachusetts. What he sought to do, what alone satisfied him, was not merely to increase a young man's store of information, but to develop his character and make a Christian man of him, to teach him how the learning he gained might be used in the work of life, and that it was of small value unless it were so used. He taught the lesson and importance of life; he made his students grasp the significance of existence, the responsibility that rested upon them, the duty and the glory of doing their part to help and benefit the generation in which they lived, and the failure and ignominy of leading listless, heedless, unimportant lives. As a result of his precepts, supported by an unusually consistent Christian example, he had the satisfaction of seeing nearly all his pupils converted. Who can tell the far-reaching effects of such a devoted man? His influence will go on and on in ever widening circles to bless generations yet to come.

Mr. Rice married, May 25, 1835, Sarah Morse, born September 2, 1809, in Leominster, Massachusetts, daughter of Joseph and Sukey (Dirroll) Morse, descendant of Anthony Morse, settler at Newbury, Massachusetts. They were the parents of nine children: 1. Milton G., born August 17, 1836, died July 17, 1842. 2. Emery H., born May 3, 1838. 3. Marshall N., born May 9, 1840. 4. Wilbur H., born January 10, 1842. 5. Sarah E., died young. 6. Watson E., of further mention. 7. Milman B., died young. 8.

Wilmot B., born November 8, 1850. 9. Virgil, born August 23, 1854.

(VIII) Watson Emmons Rice, son of Rev. Gardner and Sarah (Morse) Rice, was born December 15, 1848, at Shrewsbury, Massachusetts. His education was mainly obtained under the able preceptorship of his father, and his youth was spent in the various towns where the Rev. Gardner Rice conducted his schools. Subsequently, Dr. Rice prepared himself for teaching and for six years followed this calling in his native State, and also in Parkersburg, West Virginia. While a resident of the latter town he became interested in the medical profession, and under Dr. William Gilman he studied and prepared to enter the University of Michigan, at Ann Arbor. He graduated in 1872, and part of the same year practiced in Plymouth, Michigan. Returning East he located at North Grafton, where for twenty years he was one of the leading physicians and among the highly respected citizens of the place. The West again called him and he spent the winter of 1891-92 in Seattle, Washington. In the spring of 1892 he came to Stamford, Connecticut, where he has remained to the present time.

Dr. Rice has won many friends for himself, and he possesses the art of keeping a friend, which is better still. He has always been of a modest, retiring nature, and does not seek public attention of any kind, although in 1898 he represented Stamford in the General Assembly, and was reelected for a second term of two years. He served on Humane Institutions and Public Lands committees.

While in the Legislature, Dr. Rice tried to arouse interest in a project to establish a State farm where inebriates and other ne'er-do-wells might be sent in hope of making men of them. He recognized

ENCYCLOPEDIA OF BIOGRAPHY

that more evil than good comes from sending such individuals to the usual penal institutions. His plan was to increase the length of the sentence on each recurring commitment so that incurables would ultimately be kept on the farm under healthful conditions and helpful environment. Dr. Rice's idea was too advanced for the time, but he has had the pleasure since then of seeing the plan partially put into operation. Dr. Rice has ever been interested in educational matters, and has served twenty-four years as a member of the School Board, having been its chairman for fourteen years. A new school, containing twenty-four rooms, in Stamford, has recently been named in his honor, the Rice School. He is on the staff of the Stamford Hospital, and visiting physician of the Children's Home.

Fraternally he is a member of Union Lodge, No. 5, Free and Accepted Masons; Rittenhouse Chapter, Royal Arch Masons, of Stamford; Hiram Council and Worcester County Council of Worcester; Rose Croix, of Worcester; Pyramid Shrine, at Bridgeport.

McNALL, George Gordon,

Lawyer, Man of Affairs.

George Gordon McNall was born in Utica, Oneida county, New York, June 2, 1857, the son of John Alexander and Mary (Tilden) McNall. He removed to Greenwich in boyhood, was educated in the local schools, became a clerk in the town clerk's office, and was elected town clerk when twenty-one years of age. He studied law under the preceptorship of Myron L. Mason, was admitted to the bar in 1883, and subsequently elected judge of probate. On the establishment of the Borough Court in Greenwich, he was appointed deputy judge and succeeded the

late Husted W. Hoyt on his death. Since his retirement from that office he has devoted his time entirely to the practice of his profession. He is connected with many of the industrial enterprises in his town, and is a director of and attorney for the Greenwich National Bank and the Maher Brothers' Corporation. In religion he is a member of Christ Episcopal Church. He is prominent in Masonic circles in Connecticut, having been elected grand master in 1899.

On April 24, 1899, Mr. McNall married Mrs. Emma F. McNall.

PENFIELD, William W., Laverne H.,

Manufacturers.

The first of the name of Penfield in Connecticut was William Penfield, who was early settled in Middletown, in 1663. Since that time there have been many bearing the name throughout the State engaged in the professional, the public and business life of their respective communities. They have been among the useful and upright citizens, and prominent among them are William W. Penfield and his son, Laverne H. Penfield, manufacturers of Stamford.

The family from which they are descended was long settled in New Haven, Connecticut, and it was there that the great-grandfather of Laverne H. Penfield, William Barnes Penfield, lived. The latter was a sea captain, and the Christian name of his wife was Elvira.

William Barnes Penfield, grandfather of Laverne H. Penfield, was born in New Haven, and died March 17, 1914, aged seventy-four years. He was educated in the public schools, and at an early age went to sea, making voyages to foreign ports, especially the West Indies. After a few years he gave up the sea and took up cabinet-making in Fair Haven,

ENCYCLOPEDIA OF BIOGRAPHY

in the plant of the Fair Haven Extension Table Company. Mr. Penfield was with them a good many years, until the business was abandoned, when he entered the employ of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad Company in its repair shop, and was with them as long as he lived. Mr. Penfield was a member of the old Volunteer Fire Department, No. 6, and when the permanent department was organized in Fair Haven, he became a call man for a short time. He married Josephine Davis, daughter of Captain John Davis, of New Haven; they were members of St. James' Episcopal Church, of Fair Haven. Of their two children, William W. was the one who grew to maturity.

William W. Penfield, son of William Barnes and Josephine (Davis) Penfield, was born in New Haven, Connecticut, July 20, 1861, and was educated in the public schools there. He learned the trade of tool-maker and machinist, and has worked in various shops in New Haven, Waterbury and New Britain, getting valuable experience which has been of untold value to him in later years. For seventeen years he was with the Traut & Hine Manufacturing Company of New Britain, much of this time holding a position as foreman. In 1916 Mr. Penfield engaged in business on his own account in Stamford, and on August 1, 1918, the business was incorporated under the name of William W. Penfield, Inc., with W. W. Penfield as president and treasurer, and L. H. Penfield as vice-president. The product of manufacture is snap fasteners for silk gloves and other brass novelties, and this is sold direct to glove manufacturers and manufacturers of other lines into whose products the various things made by the Penfield plant enter.

Mr. Penfield is a member of Harmony

Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons; Washington Commandery, Knights Templar, of Hartford; Sphinx Temple, of Hartford, and Connecticut Consistory, of Norwich.

Mr. Penfield married Sarah Elliott, daughter of James Elliott, and they were the parents of two sons: Leroy, now deceased, left one child, Barbara Elliott Penfield; Laverne H., of further mention. Mr. and Mrs. Penfield are regular attendants of St. Mark's Episcopal Church of New Britain.

Laverne Howard Penfield, son of William W. and Sarah (Elliott) Penfield, was born in Waterbury, December 25, 1891, and was educated in the schools of that city and in New Britain. After attending the high school, he worked under his father in the plant of the Traut & Hine Manufacturing Company, in New Britain, and since that time has been associated with him. On April 15, 1918, Mr. Penfield entered the Franklin Union Training School in Boston and pursued a course in aeroplane and tractor mechanics. The following July he left there and went to Camp Jackson, South Carolina, where after two weeks he sailed for France. After arriving in France he joined the 32nd Division, 121st Field Artillery Headquarters Company, remaining with them until the armistice was signed. Subsequently, Mr. Penfield was transferred to the Central Records Office of Bruges, Belgium, as a courier between that point and London. Each trip he spent three days in traveling and three days in London, thus giving him an opportunity to see the English metropolis. Mr. Penfield has many unusual and interesting incidents to tell of his days as courier and of the many interesting sights he saw between posts. On July 4, 1919, he sailed from Brest for the United States, and was discharged from Camp Mills on the 24th

of the same month. After his discharge Mr. Penfield returned to Stamford and took up his duties as vice-president of the Traut & Hine Manufacturing Company, and since that time has been actively engaged in looking after his business interests.

His fraternal affiliations are with the Masonic order, and he is a member of Union Lodge, No. 5, Free and Accepted Masons, and of the American Legion.

FROST, General Russell,

Lawyer, Active in World War.

For many centuries back in English history there is found mention of the Frost family. There was a Henry Frost of Cambridge, who founded the hospital of the Brothers of St. John in 1135, out of which grew St. John's College, University of Cambridge.

(I) The ancestor of General Russell Frost's branch of the family, Edmund Frost, was born in Hartest, County Suffolk, England, about 1600, a son of Rev. John Frost, a non-conformist minister. On October 16, 1634, Edmund Frost with his wife Thomasine, and infant son John, sailed for America on the "Great Hope," which was shipwrecked off Great Yarmouth, England. Fortunately, all the passengers were saved. Again they sailed, August 10, 1635, on the ship "Defense," arriving the following October at Boston. Edmund Frost settled at Cambridge, where he was stationed a freeman, and died July 17, 1672. His will is on record there. In Cambridge, Edmund Frost was a ruling elder of Rev. Thomas Shepard's church.

(II) Thomas Frost, eighth son of Edmund and Thomasine Frost, was born in Cambridge, about 1647. He served as a private from Cambridge with Captain Joseph Sill's company of militia, in King

Philip's War. In 1685 he was a townsman of Sudbury; in 1700 was constable; and in 1712, tithing man. Thomas Frost was one of the eighteen original members of the First Congregational Church. He married, November 12, 1678, Widow Mary (Gibbs) Goodridge, daughter of Matthew Gibbs.

(III) Samuel Frost, son of Thomas and Mary (Gibbs-Goodridge) Frost, was born November 23, 1686, in Sudbury, and died at Framingham, August 2, 1736. He was a farmer, a member of the Framingham Church, and an elder in that institution. He married, February 1, 1710, Elizabeth Rice, a descendant of Edmund Rice.

(IV) Amasa Frost, son of Samuel and Elizabeth (Rice) Frost, was born January 24, 1717, in Framingham, Massachusetts. He served in Colonel Joseph Buckmaster's company of militia from Framingham, April 26, 1757, in the French and Indian War. He was an early settler of Williamsburg, Massachusetts, where he lived, and was a deacon in the church at its organization in 1771. He died there, January 6, 1795. He married Abigail Livermore, of Framingham, a descendant of Joseph Livermore.

(V) Deacon John Frost, son of Amasa and Abigail (Livermore) Frost, was born December 22, 1759, in Framingham, and in 1765 removed to Hatfield, Massachusetts. He enlisted there in the Revolution before sixteen years of age, and served from October, 1775, to July, 1778. He removed in 1823 to Western New York, first locating at Knowlesville, and later in Evans, Erie county, New York, where he died October 16, 1853, in his ninety-fourth year. He married, April 12, 1781, at Williamsburg, Massachusetts, Amy Tenant, born February 22, 1761, died in 1816, at Sandgate, Vermont.

(VI) Russell Frost, son of Deacon

ENCYCLOPEDIA OF BIOGRAPHY

John and Amy (Tenant) Frost, was born in Williamsburg, Massachusetts, February 7, 1787, and died November 8, 1865. He went to New Hartford, Oneida county, New York, then removed to Skaneateles, New York, and bought a farm. He built a home on the western shores of Skaneateles Lake. Russell Frost was a member of the Society of Friends. He married, May 11, 1811, at Sullivan, Madison county, New York, Louisa Allen, born August 16, 1789, died September 6, 1871, daughter of Caleb Allen; they celebrated their golden wedding in 1861.

(VII) Caleb Allen Frost, son of Russell and Louisa (Allen) Frost, was born September 12, 1814, in New Hartford, New York, and died in Delhi, New York, December 30, 1892, in his seventy-ninth year. He was educated in the public schools of Central New York, and in early manhood became a cloth manufacturer. He was the owner of a woolen mill in Delhi, New York, and later a hardware merchant in the same town. About ten years before his death he retired from active business. Mr. Frost was a Greeley Republican, and held various town and county offices. While his religious scruples would not let him fight in the Civil War, he was active in organizing companies, and went to the front with them, performing valuable non-combatant service. Mr. Frost married Mary Griswold, born February 16, 1824, died December 11, 1910, daughter of Horace and Mary (Eells) Griswold, and granddaughter of Joshua Griswold. Horace Griswold was a descendant of the old Griswold family of Connecticut, and among his ancestors were the Colonial governors, Edward and Matthew Griswold.

(VIII) General Russell Frost, son of Caleb A. and Mary (Griswold) Frost, was born February 18, 1850, in Delhi, New

York. At fifteen years of age he left school and entered the employ of the Delaware National Bank of Delhi; at eighteen he was acting cashier of that bank, then for a year he was associated with his father in the hardware business. The desire for a college education was so strong, however, that he entered Delaware Academy of Delhi, where he prepared for college entrance. He was graduated from Yale College in the class of 1877 with high honors, and having pursued his law studies in Delhi, was admitted to practice in New York, in 1879. He was assistant to the district attorney of Delaware county for two years, and after three years' practice in Delhi was appointed by the Federal government a pension inspector, assigned to duty as an assistant to the United States district attorneys in cities in Ohio, Kentucky, Indiana, and other States, in the prosecution of forgery, perjury and frauds in connection with pension cases.

In November, 1885, he resigned from the government service and began the practice of law in South Norwalk, Connecticut. His practice became active in litigated cases; he was a forceful trier of causes before the jury, conspicuous as a skillful and resourceful cross-examiner of witnesses, and an eloquent advocate. He specialized in electric and street railway law and practice; he was active in securing charters for new roads and the extension and operation of lines from Norwalk into and through adjoining towns in the western part of Fairfield county. He was a leader in the establishment of the Town Court of Norwalk, and the first judge by unanimous choice of the General Assembly of that court, holding the office for six years and until his professional practice compelled his retirement.

In 1897 he was chosen as representative of Norwalk in the General Assembly,

ENCYCLOPEDIA OF BIOGRAPHY

where he served as chairman of the Committee on Cities and Boroughs. He was a successful leader in many contests arising out of reports from this committee. He acquired recognition as a promoter of good legislation and a fair and effective debater. He rendered conspicuous service in doing away with numerous State commissions doing perfunctory work, or whose duties were overlapping or crossing each other. As a result of his efforts, commissions were consolidated under unified heads, making for efficiency and economy in the administration of the business of the State.

Immediately on coming to Norwalk, he became identified with military activities. He served for six years as captain of Company D, 4th Infantry, Connecticut National Guard. From that rank he was elected by the officers of that regiment as colonel, and continued in that command until January 5, 1897, when he was promoted by the governor of the State as brigadier-general, commanding the military forces of the State. In 1904 he was selected by the War Department of Washington to command a brigade in General Frederick D. Grant's Division in joint military maneuvers by regular and State troops at Manassas and Bull Run, Virginia. He was the only National Guard officer to be chosen by the Secretary of War for that high command. In his brigade were regular army troops, as well as those from several Northern and Southern States. After eleven years' service as brigade commander, and twenty-one years of continuous military service, he retired in December, 1907.

After five years as vice-president of the First National Bank of South Norwalk, General Frost became president of that bank in 1895 and held that office for seven years.

General Frost was made a Mason in

Delhi, New York, in 1881, and is still a member of Delhi Lodge. He is a member of the South Norwalk Lodge, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks; belongs to the Sons of the American Revolution; and is one of the council of the Connecticut Society of Colonial Wars. He is a member of the Delta Kappa Epsilon Society at Yale, of the University Club of New York City, the Yale Club of that city, and a former member of the Army and Navy Club of New York. General Frost is a trustee of the Norwalk Hospital Association. He belongs to the Congregational church of South Norwalk.

In the Spanish-American War, Connecticut's quota was less than a brigade, and General Frost was not therefore eligible for service in his rank, but he was active in the preparation of the organizations which went into that service. He is an honorary member of McKinley Camp, Spanish War Veterans of Norwalk.

Although disqualified by the age limit for active service in the World War, General Frost was actively engaged in the promotion of enlistments and forming organizations for service. He was chairman of the Mayor's Committee of Safety appointed to preserve order and guard against attempted injury to property or person by sympathizers with the enemy; he coöperated in this work with the United States Secret Service. He was head of the Military Department of the Fairfield County Mobilization of Resources Association, and traveled over the State in the interest of that work. He was chairman of the Norwalk War Bureau, coöperating with the State and National Councils of Defense. He was chairman of the United War Work campaign for the maintenance of the seven relief and welfare organizations serving American soldiers overseas and in camps and cantonments on this side. In Lib-

ENCYCLOPEDIA OF BIOGRAPHY

erty Loan drives, and other war and relief activities, General Frost was a constant and reliable worker, and in continuous demand as a "four-minute" speaker. In promoting the local organization of the American Legion he was active. He is an honorary member of the Veterans of Foreign Wars; is a supporter of the work of the Salvation Army; and for five years was chairman of the Norwalk Council, Boy Scouts of America. He was the chairman and organizer of the noted welcome-home celebration given at Norwalk to the soldiers, sailors and marines returning from the World War.

General Frost has active business interests in New York City, where he is a director in several financial and commercial corporations, and is a member of the Chamber of Commerce of the State of New York.

On May 27, 1885, General Frost was married to Augusta Ayres Ely, daughter of Hon. Dudley P. and Charlotte (Phelps) Ely, of South Norwalk. Hon. Dudley P. Ely was a prominent banker, with business interests in New York. He was the first mayor of the city of South Norwalk, and its leading citizen. The Ely family and the Phelps family in the maternal line of Mrs. Frost are among the oldest in Colonial history. General and Mrs. Frost were the parents of Russell Frost, 3rd, of whom further.

(IX) Russell Frost, 3rd, son of General Russell and Augusta A. (Ely) Frost, was born July 6, 1890. He was graduated from Yale University in June, 1914, with the degree of A. B., and is engaged in business in New York City. He married Mary Burnell, of South Norwalk, daughter of Dr. J. J. Burnell, February 14, 1917, and they are the parents of two children: Mary Augusta, born November 5, 1917; and Russell Frost, 4th, born March 25, 1921.

RUNGEE, William Charles,

Lawyer, Public Official.

A leading member of the Fairfield county bar and prominent among the legal fraternity of Greenwich, Connecticut, William Charles Rungee holds a place of well deserved esteem. He was born in New Britain, Connecticut, January 17, 1874, son of Henry John and Pauline F. (Liefeld) Rungee, and grandson of John Henry Rungee, a lumber merchant. John Henry Rungee was the father of one son, of further mention; and two daughters.

Henry John Rungee, son of John Henry Rungee, was born September 22, 1840, and went to England with his parents. They remained in that country, but when Henry John was about twenty years old, he came to America. Previous to this time he had been serving an apprenticeship at the wood-turning trade and this occupation was the one he followed after his arrival in America. At first he located at Elizabeth, New Jersey, thence removing to New Haven, Connecticut. In the latter city he was employed by the Hooker Company, an old established carriage manufactory, and also by the New Haven Wheel Company. Another old firm in New Haven was the Bradley Company, and Mr. Rungee was in charge of their woodworking department for many years. After leaving this firm he established his own business in New Haven, Connecticut, and was very successful until his death, which occurred May 15, 1896.

Mr. Rungee married, November 2, 1871, Pauline F. Liefeld, daughter of Charles Augustus Liefeld, who in 1854 located in New Haven. At this time his daughter, Pauline F., was one and one-half years old; she was born May 14, 1852. The children of Mr. and Mrs. Rungee were: Augustus Henry; William Charles,





Wallace H. Finch

ENCYCLOPEDIA OF BIOGRAPHY

of further mention; Elizabeth N.; Julia Marie (Yale University, 1904, women's department), married Professor Charles P. Sherman, Yale, 1896, a member of the Yale faculty; Edward John, graduated Ph. B. in 1900 from Yale University, and is now a resident of San Diego, California; Benjamin Frederick, Yale University, 1904, men's department; Lillian A., married Charles J. Schliff, of Waterbury; Harry Albert, graduated B. A. from Yale University in 1912, and is now engaged in teaching in Kansas City, Missouri; and Clarence Raymond, ex-1909, Yale University. The Rungee family were members of the Baptist church in New Haven, which was founded by the Grandfather Liefeld.

William Charles Rungee, son of Henry John and Pauline F. (Liefeld) Rungee, received his education at the Sargent School in New Haven. For four years, from 1891 to 1895, he was assistant at the Yale Library, and during this time continued his studies under private tutors. In 1895 he went to Hartford, Connecticut, and entered the employ of the Capewell Company as an inspector, remaining for four years. He then entered Yale Law School, and in 1903 received his degree of LL. B., being admitted to the bar the same year. For two years Mr. Rungee practiced in New Haven, removing in 1905 to Greenwich, Connecticut, where he was associated for about four years with the late Hon. Robert J. Walsh, former secretary of State of Connecticut. Soon after this time, Mr. Rungee opened an office of his own and has since been alone in practice.

Mr. Rungee has ever been interested in public matters, and has several times been honored with public office. He is a Republican, and has represented that party in the Legislature, in 1913 serving on the Judiciary Committee. For two years Mr.

Rungee was assistant prosecuting attorney, and has been a delegate to several party conventions.

During the World War he was active in all of the "drives," and was a member of the Legal Advisory Committee of the Draft Board. With his family, Mr. Rungee attends the Second Congregational Church, and is superintendent of the Sunday school; he has served as treasurer of the church, and as clerk of the council. The fraternal affiliations of Mr. Rungee are; Member of Acacia Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons, of Greenwich; Hartford Lodge, Independent Order of Odd Fellows; and Greenwich Lodge, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks.

Mr. Rungee married, on September 7, 1908, Adeline Husted, daughter of Mills Hobby Husted, and they are the parents of two children: Gladys Muriel and Marion Carol, twins, born December 18, 1912. Mrs. Rungee is recording secretary of the Israel Putnam Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, through Captain Mead on her mother's side and Mills Hobby on her father's side.

FINCH, Rev. Wallace H., D. D.,

Clergyman, Author, Lecturer.

Finch is an old New England family and figures quite prominently in the early annals of Connecticut and New York State. Finchville, in Orange county, is named in honor of John Finch, the first immigrant in that section, who came from Horse Neck, Connecticut, and settled in Goshen, New York, the tradition being that he was the first adult buried in the graveyard of Goshen Church. His son, James Finch, settled in town of Wallkill, his farm now being the site of the village of Middletown. When marching to the ill-fated field of Minisink during the Revolution, Colonels Phillips and Wisner

with their troops were entertained at his house, and arrangements made for him to feed the soldiers on their return next day. But there were few of his friends and neighbors who returned. He also served in the army. A branch of the family headed by Ebenezer Finch, born in Stamford, Connecticut, settled in Greene county, New York, in the town of Greenville.

The first of the name in America was Daniel Finch, who came in Governor Winthrop's fleet and settled in Watertown, Massachusetts, where he was made a freeman, May 18, 1631. He removed to Wethersfield, Connecticut, where he was constable in 1636; removed to Stamford, Connecticut, where he was one of the original proprietors; and in 1653 to Fairfield, Connecticut, where he made a contract marriage, December 25, 1657, with Elizabeth Thompson, widow of John Thompson, and died in March, 1667. His will names a son Nathaniel. Daniel Finch had a brother, Abraham, who was killed in open Indian warfare.

(I) The earliest records of this line that have so far come to light are of Solomon Finch, who passed nearly all of his life in Ramapo, New York. On November 26, 1782, he purchased land that is now a part of Tuxedo Park, and the original deed, now in Dr. Finch's possession, is one of those rare documents sealed with a drop of the grantor's blood. Solomon Finch enlisted for military service in the Revolutionary War, but it was held that his value to the colonies was greater as an iron worker than as a soldier in the field, and he was discharged, returning to his forge. He was a Presbyterian in religious faith.

(II) Thomas Finch, son of Solomon Finch, was born in what was then Ramapo, New York. Like his father, he was an iron worker and resided all his life

within a radius of a few miles from the iron works. He served in the War of 1812, and his widow drew a pension based upon this service. He and his wife, Abigail, were members of the Presbyterian church.

(III) John H. Finch, son of Thomas and Abigail Finch, was born in 1832. He learned the trade of iron worker and followed that calling throughout his life. He served in the Union army in the Civil War, enlisting in Company C, 124th Regiment, New York Volunteer Infantry, and saw two years, nine months, and twenty-six days of active service, being wounded in the battle of Antietam. He was a member of Suffern (New York) Post of the Grand Army of the Republic. The family were Presbyterians in religious faith, but attended the Methodist Episcopal church for convenience. John H. Finch married Mrs. Catherine Bowen, daughter of Jacob Wood, of Haverstraw, New York, and widow of Hiram Bowen, who was killed in the first attack on Petersburg. There were two children of her first marriage: Minnie, who married William B. Miller, of Toledo, Ohio; and Georgia, who married Charles Gregory, of Center Valley, New York. Children of John H. and Catherine (Wood-Bowen) Finch: Wallace H., of whom further; Fannie B., married Alfred J. Lawler, of Yonkers, New York; and Cora, who married Raymond B. Johnson, of Springfield, Massachusetts.

(IV) Wallace H. Finch, son of John H. and Catherine (Wood-Bowen) Finch, was born June 12, 1874, and when twelve years of age became employed in the Ramapo Iron Works, where he remained until he was nineteen years of age. In this none too easy school he gained a knowledge of men and motives of human nature, that subsequent courses in psychology could scarcely improve upon, an

ENCYCLOPEDIA OF BIOGRAPHY

experience that has proved of inestimable value in ministerial work. Always an omnivorous reader, during his years in the mill he supplemented his scanty education with reading which, while varied in character, was always of the most substantial nature. At the age of nineteen years he entered Claverack Preparatory School in Columbia, New York, and from there went to Moody's School in Mount Hermon, Massachusetts. Three years in New York University followed, and during the last year of this time he also carried his first year's work in Drew Theological Seminary, Madison, New Jersey, whence he was graduated with the degree of Bachelor of Divinity in 1904.

In this same year he was ordained in New York City into the ministry of the Methodist Episcopal church and was assigned to his first pastorate in Pine Bush, New Jersey, where he remained for but a short time. When Dr. William F. Anderson, the present Bishop, was elected secretary of the Board of Education of the Methodist Episcopal church in May, 1904, Rev. Finch was invited to the pulpit of his church in Ossining, New York, a charge he held until 1911. His pastorate here was most successful and resulted in substantial church growth along all lines. At this time Bishop Smith appointed Mr. Finch district superintendent of the Newburgh district of the Methodist Episcopal church, and at the time of his appointment he was the youngest man appointed to that important office in the history of the Conference. Complimentary as the honor was, the purely administrative character of the work was not to Dr. Finch's liking, for his heart is in pastoral work, so in September, 1912, he was released at his own urgent request. He accepted a call to St. Andrew's Methodist Episcopal Church, New York City, and

in the following year, when that church was moved in the general forward movement of the denomination in New York, Dr. Finch came to Stamford, Connecticut, as pastor of the First Methodist Episcopal Church. The church property was much run down when he came to the parish, and Dr. Finch made his first material work its renovation, which was accomplished at an expenditure of \$36,000.

The decade of his ministry has been a most happy and fruitful term of service, rendered so by the spirit of zealous devotion he has brought to his work. Dr. Finch believes that men should not choose the ministry in the manner that other professions are chosen, but rather, that the minister is chosen by God, that therefore he has a divine mission in the world and a commensurate responsibility that permits of no perfunctory, routine service. He places Christianity high above codes of ethics or morals, and a practical idealism guides him in all his work. To his pastoral duties he brings an indefatigable industry and a kindly sympathy that enable him to accomplish a vast amount of work and to mingle in mutual benefit with his people. This communion is enlivened by Dr. Finch's almost irrepressible sense of humor which, often finding unconscious expression, not only lends enjoyment to social intercourse but is a delightful attribute to his public speaking.

His gift of oratory is natural, and this, with his wide reading, has given him eminent qualifications for the lecture platform. Dr. Finch has filled engagements in many places in Connecticut, Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, New York, and New Jersey, and among his best known lectures are those entitled: "Burns, Scotland's Chiefest Ornament of Song," "Bedford's Immortal Brazier," "The Magic

Maker," and "Mothers of Men." The first named seems to have wakened the heartiest response from his audiences, although Dr. Finch does not rate it so highly as some of his other lectures. In 1904 he toured the Burns country and added to his intimate knowledge of the poet's work all the feeling that can only come from the local color and atmosphere of the scenes among which Burns lived and wrote. In the past, Dr. Finch has done a great deal of after-dinner speaking, for which he has been in great demand. Dr. Finch is the author of "The Plumb Line," and "Helpers of Your Joy," published by Eaton & Main in 1911-12. Dr. Finch has contributed extensively to the religious press, "The Christian Advocate," of New York; "Zions Herald," of Boston; and the "Methodist Review," of New York, which is the oldest review published in the country.

In 1912 Syracuse University conferred upon Rev. Finch the degree of Doctor of Divinity, a distinction unexpected and unsought. Dr. Finch is an interested participant in public affairs, and has always borne a full share of the civic burden. He fraternizes with Radium Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons, of Ossining, and Newburgh Lodge, Independent Order of Odd Fellows. He is also a member of the Masonic and Clergy clubs, of New York City. Dr. Finch finds his chief recreation in hunting and fishing, and the several open seasons have generally found him in the field with rod of gun.

Rev. Dr. Finch married Phebe Secor, daughter of James and Loretta (Hill) Secor, of Cornwall, New York. James Secor was a soldier in the Union army, enlisting from Haverstraw, New York, whence he moved to Cornwall. Rev. Dr. and Mrs. Finch are the parents of Adelaide Catherine, born in 1906, and John Wallace, born in 1911.

WILLIAMS, Edward Drake,

Manufacturing Chemist.

The name of Williams is of Welsh derivation; it is derived from the verb, "gwylio," meaning to watch. The noun of this verb is "gwylyn," and means a watcher, a sentinel, and thus it is plainly seen that the name is derived from a military occupation. The Williams family, of which Edward Drake Williams is a scion, was early settled in Pomfret, Connecticut. The great-great-grandfather of Mr. Williams was John Williams, of Pomfret. He was the father of David Williams, whose son, Silas Williams, was born in Pomfret, February 4, 1750, and died at Royalton, Vermont, October 20, 1843. He came to Royalton in 1780, and located a plot of land, where he built a log house. The following year he removed from Pomfret with his wife and two children, and became one of the leading men of Royalton. He was a surveyor, lister, moderator, and in 1784 was representative to the Legislature. Silas Williams married Mary Flynn, daughter of Richard Flynn. She was born January 29, 1749, in Pomfret, and died March 13, 1835.

David Williams, son of Silas and Mary (Flynn) Williams, was born February 3, 1788, and died May 9, 1864, in Royalton. He was a farmer and a useful citizen of his community. He married, December 3, 1812, Eunice Crandall, daughter of Gideon and Esther (Rix) Crandall, born October 6, 1788, in Royalton, and died there, March 2, 1871.

Silas R. Williams, son of David and Eunice (Crandall) Williams, was born in Royalton, April 14, 1823, and died at Essex Junction, Vermont, August 24, 1890. He was educated in the district schools and the Royalton Academy. It was his ambition to go to college, but

ENCYCLOPEDIA OF BIOGRAPHY

being the youngest son and the only one remaining at home, it became necessary for him to assume the responsibilities of the home farm. He continued to cultivate it until 1872, in which year he removed to Essex Junction and purchased the restaurant in the station of the Central Vermont railroad. It was while Mr. Williams was in this business that Edward Phelps missed his train and wrote the famous poem about Essex Junction. Subsequently Mr. Williams was appointed agent at Royalton and went there to assume the duties of the position, but died shortly afterwards. During the Civil War Mr. Williams volunteered his services, and was appointed sergeant by Governor Smith. The men on the registration knew, however, that he was needed at home and they took advantage of the excuse that was often used by the less patriotic, and Mr. Williams' enlistment was refused on the ground that his teeth were too poor to bite the cartridges.

Mr. Williams married, September 12, 1853, Julia Ann Smith, daughter of William and Sarah (Parkhurst) Smith; she was a native of Randolph, Vermont. They were the parents of five children, four of them growing to maturity: Robert S., now a resident of Monte Vista, Colorado; Lottie E., deceased, married Frank E. Bowman, of Winthrop, Massachusetts; Clara E., married Homer S. Drury, of Essex Junction, and is the mother of five sons; Edward Drake, of further mention. The Williams family attended the Congregational church of Essex Junction for many years, and Mr. Williams served as deacon and was otherwise active in church work.

Edward Drake Williams, son of Silas R. and Julia Ann (Smith) Williams, was born in Royalton, Vermont, November 13, 1866, and attended the public schools of Essex Junction, and then was a student

at the Burlington High School. He entered the University of Vermont, and specialized in the study of chemistry, graduating in 1888 with the degree of Ph. B. The year following his graduation Mr. Williams taught chemistry at his *alma mater*, resigning to enter the employ of the Frederick Crane Chemical Company, at Short Hills, New Jersey. For thirty-one years Mr. Williams was continuously identified with this business, though the name of the concern was changed several times, and is now known as the Celluloid Zapon Company. He went to work there as a chemist and after a year was made superintendent, a position he has held since that time. Mr. Williams has seen the industry rise from comparatively small size until he now has about eight hundred men under his direction. He was a director of the company until the Atlas Powder Company took over the business.

Fraternally, Mr. Williams is a member of Union Lodge, No. 5, Free and Accepted Masons, of Stamford; Rittenhouse Chapter, Royal Arch Masons; Washington Council, Royal and Select Masters; Clinton Commandery, Knights Templar, of Norwalk; Lafayette Consistory, Sublime Princes of the Royal Secret; and Pyramid Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, of Bridgeport.

In politics Mr. Williams is a Republican, and has been an active worker since coming to Stamford. While a resident of Short Hills he served as a member of the Town Council and as town treasurer.

Mr. Williams and his family are members of the Presbyterian church, and he is an elder of the church and superintendent of the Sunday school. Mrs. Williams is secretary of the Women's Missionary Society.

Mr. Williams married Lena E. Ferrin, daughter of Dr. C. M. and Marion E.

ENCYCLOPEDIA OF BIOGRAPHY

(Benedict) Ferrin, of Essex Junction. Their children are: 1. Marion J., a graduate of the Connecticut Woman's College at New London; she is now instructor in dietetics in the Kansas State College. 2. Gertrude F.

PALMER, Frank Wyllis,

Enterprising Citizen.

Men of action are the men who make history. In all ages the world has watched the man of action, taken notes of his achievements, and handed them down from generation to generation in more or less permanent form. So it is eminently fitting that these pages should be covered with records of the achievements of men of the present day. It is not only the spectacular that holds meaning for the student of history. The constant, daily upward trend of civic life and public ethics, and the steady march of progress, are borne onward and forward by the men who cease not the wholesome, constructive activities that build up and sustain the integrity of the community. Such a man is Frank Wyllis Palmer, of the Lockwood & Palmer Company, hardware merchants of Stamford, Connecticut.

The origin of the name of Palmer is connected with one of the most interesting epochs in history. Previous to the eleventh century surnames were not common, but after the Crusades they began to be considered of importance, as at the present time. The name of Palmer is one of the most ancient of surnames. It was first a title given to those pilgrims of the Crusade who returned from the Holy Land, bearing palm branches in their hands, and from that custom it followed that the name was used as a surname.

(I) Henry Palmer, the progenitor of this family in America, was born, it is

believed, in County Somerset, England, about 1600. He settled in Watertown, Massachusetts, before 1636. He removed to Wethersfield, Connecticut, about 1637, and the records show that he had a homestead there in 1645, then later, about 1650, he lived in Greenwich. He died about 1660, mourned by all the little pioneer community he had helped to found. He married twice, the name of his first wife being Katharine, and the second, Judith, Children: Deborah, born February 5, 1643; Hannah, born August 14, 1645, married Isaac Stiles; and Ephriam, of whom further.

(II) Ephriam Palmer, son of Henry and Katharine Palmer, was born April 5, 1648, died August 19, 1684. He was granted, May 23, 1673, ten acres of land in Greenwich. The same year he was granted interest in outlands lying between Mianus and Byram rivers. He married, in 1668, Sarah ———, who survived him and afterwards married ——— Gregory. Children of Ephriam and Sarah Palmer: Joanna, born 1669; Sarah, born in 1671; Judith, born in 1673, married Samuel Raymond; Susannah, born in 1675; Ephriam, born October 24, 1677; Mary, born in 1679; John, of whom further.

(III) John Palmer, son of Ephraim and Sarah Palmer, was born in 1681. He married (first) Sarah Close, who died September 1, 1748, aged seventy-four; he married (second) Mary ———.

(IV) Messenger Palmer, son of John and Sarah (Close) Palmer, was born in 1718, and died January 28, 1792. In the May session of the General Court, in 1762, he was commissioned lieutenant of the Train Band in Greenwich, and was commissioned captain in 1764. These commissions would indicate that he was a man of great importance in the community. He became possessed of large land holdings on the Mianus river, on

what is now known as Palmer's Hill. He married (first) Hannah Ferris, daughter of Joseph Ferris, who died on February 18, 1746. He married (second) Sybil Wood, daughter of John Wood, of Brookhaven, Long Island, and she died April 13, 1754. He married (third) in 1755, Mrs. Esther Palmer.

(V) Jeremiah Palmer, son of Messenger and Sybil (Wood) Palmer, was born October 17, 1751, and died September 25, 1825. He was a farmer and served as a soldier in the Revolutionary War. In 1779 he married Mary Ferris, daughter of James Ferris. She was born on February 27, 1757, and died June 3, 1832.

(VI) James Ferris Palmer, son of Jeremiah and Mary (Ferris) Palmer, was born March 3, 1780, and died April 14, 1842. He worked as clerk in a store in Stamford, and became the proprietor before his marriage. He carried it on as a general store, and the post-office was located there. After a few years, failing health compelled him to give up business life, and he took charge of the farm on which he had formerly lived. He married (second) February 15, 1822, Sally B. Scofield, daughter of Gershom and Lydia (Bell) Scofield, of Darien. She was born October 28, 1786, and died on April 3, 1863. Gershom Scofield was a lieutenant in the Revolution; he died in 1824, aged seventy-five years. He always preserved his powder horn, on which he had carved while in the service, "Liberty, Property, and no Tax in America."

(VII) Charles Scofield Palmer, son of James Ferris and Sally B. (Scofield) Palmer, was born July 30, 1827, and died March 13, 1904. He received his education in the public schools, growing up among the wholesome and interesting activities of the farm. He learned the carpenter's trade, but spent more time on the farm than in following his trade. He

was very successful in his chosen line of work, and his place became one of the most prosperous and well-kept in the neighborhood. For about thirty years it was called Westover Farm, and this name was gradually applied to the whole locality. The house was built by Jeremiah Palmer when he was married, and is still in the family, being now carried on as a dairy farm by Herbert M. and Harry L. Palmer. They keep about ten cows, and with the milk they buy throughout the neighborhood, handle about one thousand quarts a day, selling direct to the consumer in Stamford. Charles Scofield Palmer lived to see his sons take up the work in which he had felt such pride and interest, and to see them established in the confidence and esteem of his lifelong neighbors. Mr. Palmer married, July 17, 1858, Mary E. Ferris, daughter of Nathaniel Ferris, of Stamford. She was born November 19, 1836, and died June 20, 1909. Of their seven children, six grew to maturity: Frank W., of further mention; Carrie May, born December 16, 1861; Wilbor Ray, born December 10, 1863, who died May 11, 1910; Herbert M., born December 16, 1865, on the old homestead; Harry L., born June 8, 1868, who married Caroline E. Fenwick, October 3, 1894; Helen W., born October 22, 1870, who married Robert T. Woodbury, of Springdale, Connecticut, May 8, 1898; and Ellis F., of Stamford, born September 2, 1875.

(VIII) Frank Wyllis Palmer, vice-president and treasurer of the Lockwood & Palmer Company, of Stamford, was born in that city, September 16, 1859, and is the eldest son of Charles Scofield and Mary E. (Ferris) Palmer. He was well grounded in the fundamentals of a practical education in the public schools of Stamford, then went to work in the woolen mills at Roxbury. He remained there about four

ENCYCLOPEDIA OF BIOGRAPHY

years, when he returned to Stamford and entered the employ of the Yale & Towne Manufacturing Company. With characteristic energy he took up their work, remaining with them for about five years, and then entered the employ of Henry Lockwood. This was an entirely different line of work, but so well did he apply himself to the mastery of the business and to the interests of his employer that after a time he was invited to become a partner in the business. The partnership was formed in July, 1897, when Mr. Palmer had been with Mr. Lockwood for thirteen years. At that time the firm name became Lockwood & Palmer, but in 1914 the business was incorporated under the name of the Lockwood & Palmer Company, with Mr. Lockwood as president. Always an aggressive and up-to-the-minute business man, gifted with an unusually broad mental grasp, he put new life into the business, and the company has gone forward to splendid success. The present building covers a floor space of sixty-six by eighty-five feet. In 1902 three stories were built to give adequate space for all future development. But men of this stamp, business houses of this caliber, are the forces that have made Stamford one of the banner cities of the East in growth and development, and with the growth of the city the business of the Lockwood & Palmer Company has grown beyond even the bounds set for it by the expectations of the members of the firm themselves. It was necessary to add two stories more only a few years later, and the imposing home of the business still inadequately suggests the importance of the mercantile interests housed therein. Finely equipped, the line carried consists of hardware, house-furnishing goods and agricultural implements. The increased use of automobiles and their accessories led the company to

discontinue some time ago the complete line of carriages, harnesses, etc., which comprised an important part of their business formerly. Mr. Palmer has made for himself a place of dignity and importance in the business life of Stamford. Personally he is an active, energetic man, keenly alive to all the interests of the day, whether or not they bear directly upon the business in which he is engaged. He is a man whom it is the pride of American men to call a representative citizen.

The family are members of the Congregational church, of which Mr. Palmer has served as deacon. For some years he has been an influential member of the business committee, where his experience and natural ability are of inestimable value to the church organization.

Mr. Palmer married Cordelia M. Whitehead, daughter of Martin Whitehead, of Durham, New York, and they are the parents of one son, Clarence Wyllis, who was born March 3, 1896. He was graduated from King's School, of Stamford, and was a student at the New York University when he left to enter the Red Cross Ambulance Corps and went to France. He made a splendid record of devotion to duty at the front, and attained the rank of sergeant-major. Since his return home he has been in the employ of the Lockwood & Palmer Company.

KEOGH, John,

Lawyer, Served in World War.

The surname of Keogh in Gaelic is Eochaidh and means a horseman. It is of the class of names derived from an occupation, and is among the names found in Ireland at the close of the sixteenth century. The Keogh family, of which John Keogh, attorney and referee in bankruptcy of South Norwalk, is a member, was early settled in the vicinity of Dublin, Ireland.

John Keogh, grandfather of John (2) Keogh, was born in the vicinity of Dublin, Ireland, and grew to manhood. The Christian name of his wife was Mary, and they were the parents of Daniel Keogh, who was born near Dublin, Ireland, coming to America in 1868 or 1869, being then a young man. He first located in New York, then went to New Haven, Connecticut, and later to Bridgeport, Connecticut, finally removing to Norwalk, same State. He died October 21, 1904. Daniel Keogh married Frances McMacken, daughter of Thomas McMacken, who was born in Glasgow, Scotland, died July 31, 1906, aged fifty-seven years, in South Norwalk, Connecticut. Thomas McMacken married Sara MacIlhenney, whose mother, Jennie (Fulton) MacIlhenney, tradition says, was a cousin of the inventor of the steamboat, "Robert Fulton." Mr. and Mrs. Keogh were the parents of nine children, seven of whom grew to maturity: John, of further mention; Thomas, Daniel, Sarah E.; Stephen F., now deceased; Jeremiah, and Harry W.

John (2) Keogh, son of Daniel and Frances (McMacken) Keogh, was born in New Haven, Connecticut, December 15, 1871. He was educated in the Bridgeport and Norwalk public schools. In 1897 he graduated from the Yale Law School with the degree of LL. B., and the same year was admitted to the bar. Until twelve years ago Mr. Keogh was engaged in practice alone; in 1908 he formed a partnership with Nehemiah Candee, a sketch of whom appears elsewhere in this work, under the firm name of Keogh & Candee. Their practice is a general one and they are among the most successful lawyers of Fairfield county. For two years Mr. Keogh served as judge of the City Court, and was corporation counsel of Norwalk for five years.

In politics Mr. Keogh is a Democrat,

and is a staunch advocate of that party's principles. On January 1, 1920, he was appointed referee in bankruptcy for Fairfield county. Mr. Keogh serves as a member of the board of directors and is counsel for the People's Trust Company of South Norwalk. Fraternally he is a Mason, Odd Fellow, and Elk, and was first commander of the local post of the American Legion. At the outbreak of the World War, Mr. Keogh, who had seen service in the Connecticut National Guard, enlisted as a candidate at Plattsburg, New York, and was later commissioned, serving with the 76th Division in France, where he was made a captain and assigned to the staff of Major-General Harry F. Hodges.

Mr. Keogh married, in 1898, Nana V. Pearson, daughter of Thomas and Caroline Pearson, and they have two children: Jack, born February 25, 1910; and Frances, born August 11, 1912.

GREGORY, George,

Metallurgist, Legislator.

The English antecedents of Henry Gregory, founder of the family in America, were of distinguished lineage, tracing from Gregorius, whose son, John Gregory, was lord of the manors of Ashfordby, Leicestershire and Freseley, Shropshire, England. He married Maud Moton, daughter of Sir Roger Moton, Knight of Peckleton. John Gregory was living A. D. 1162. His son, Nicholas Gregory, was the father of Adam Gregory, of Highhurst, Lancashire, who married a daughter of Adam Ormeston, of Ormeston, in the same county. The coat-of-arms of the Highhurst Gregory family was:

Arms—Party per pale, argent and azure, two lions rampant averse, counterchanged.

ENCYCLOPEDIA OF BIOGRAPHY

The next in line was William Gregory, of Highhurst. Most genealogies call him the son of Adam, but one writer says he was a lineal descendant. William Gregory married Dorothy Parr, of Kempnahaughe, Lancashire, and her family claimed descent from Sir William Parr, of Parr (an ancestor of Queen Katharine Parr, wife of Henry VIII.) and his wife, Elizabeth (de Ros) Parr, who was descended from Baron de Ros, one of the twenty-five barons appointed to compel King John to obey the Magna Charter. Robert was also a crusader, and married Isabel, natural daughter of King William the Lion, of Scotland. Robert was descended from the Earls of Warren and King Henry I of France. William Gregory had a son, Hugh, who married Maria ——. Their son, Thomas Gregory, of Overbroughton, Nottinghamshire, married Dorothy Buston. Their son, John Gregory, of Broughton, Sutney, Nottinghamshire, married Alice ——. Of their children, William, made a fortune as a grazer, and was alderman, mayor and member of Parliament from Nottingham.

(I) Henry Gregory, brother of William Gregory, and the founder of the family in New England, was born in Nottinghamshire, England, about 1570. He was in Boston, Massachusetts, before 1639, and in Springfield, Massachusetts, not long after, and was reckoned as one of the worthiest citizens of that town. The history of Stratford, Connecticut, shows Henry Gregory as a resident of that place in 1647. In that year his son, John, testified as his father "was old and that his eyesight had failed him." If he was born in 1570, as seems probable, he was seventy-seven years of age in 1647. He was a shoemaker. No doubt he combined with work at his trade the labors of a husbandman during the growing season, as was the custom of shoemakers until

within a period remembered by people now living. The assessments against him for taxes and the inventory of his estate show him to have won a fair measure of success through industry and thrift under the trying conditions of pioneer life. He died in 1655, and his will was proved June 19 of that year. In the history of Springfield, his wife is referred to as "Goody Gregory." Henry Gregory had several sons and two daughters: 1. John. 2. Judah, married Sarah Burt, of Springfield, in 1643. 3. Samuel, married a daughter of Henry Wakelee. 4. Elizabeth, married Richard Webb, one of the original settlers of Hartford. 5. A daughter, married William Crooker, of Stratford, in 1638. The daughters were no doubt older than their brother, Samuel.

(II) John Gregory, eldest son of Henry Gregory, was born in Nottinghamshire, England, probably between the years 1600 and 1610. The date of his last recorded deed was 1689, and the first notice of his death appears in 1694, and he was at that time a very old man. If the family came to America between the years 1635 and 1638, as supposed, he was already a man of mature years and had already accumulated some wealth. He had been reared in a superior environment among distinguished relatives, men of affairs, and their influence had doubtless ripened in him the character and habits of a leader which he continued to exhibit in the new home. While he is found mentioned in histories of Springfield and Stratford, it would seem that New Haven was the first town with which he was identified as a resident for several years. He represented that town in the General Court. His favorite sister, Elizabeth, had become the wife of Richard Webb, the wealthy Hartford resident who first signed the agreement with Roger Ludlow for the settlement of Norwalk, and it is more

ENCYCLOPEDIA OF BIOGRAPHY

than probable that the two families removed together to Norwalk. At any rate, John Gregory was one of the thirty original settlers of that town and his home lot was number one. He had mowed hay in the town in the summer of 1653. He became a large land owner and a leader of his community. He represented Norwalk nine times in the Legislature at its May sessions and eight times at its October sessions. His first term was in 1662. He served on a committee with three other citizens appointed in 1670, to settle the boundary line between Norwalk and Saugatuck rivers. He married Sarah ——— and their children were: 1. John. 2. Jachin, removed to Wilton, Connecticut, in 1625. 3. Judah, removed to Danbury. 4. Joseph, baptized July 26, 1626. 5. Thomas, baptized March 19, 1648. 6. Phebe, married, in 1670, John Benedict. 7. Sarah, born December 3, 1652, married James Benedict, brother of Phebe's husband.

(III) Judah Gregory, son of John and Sarah Gregory, was born about 1643, and died about 1733. He was an early settler of Norwalk and Danbury. On October 20, 1664, he married Hannah Haite, daughter of Walter Haite (Hoyt). Walter Haite was born about 1618. He was living in Windsor, Connecticut, in 1640 and 1644. He was deputy fourteen sessions; made sergeant in 1659; selectman in 1672, and his death occurred about 1698. His father, Simon Hoyt, was probably born as early as 1595. He was of Charlestown, Massachusetts, in 1628-29; Dorchester in 1633; Scituate about 1635; Windsor, Connecticut, about 1639 or 1640; Stamford, Connecticut, between 1657 and 1658; Fairfield, Connecticut, before 1659, and before his death was at Stamford again. He died there September 1, 1667. His wife, Susannah, died before February, 1674.

(IV) John (2) Gregory, son of Judah and Hannah (Haite) Gregory, was born March 17, 1668, and died in 1758. The Christian name of his wife was Hannah.

(V) Ebenezer Gregory, son of John (2) and Hannah Gregory, was born as early as 1737, and died November 13, 1809, in his seventy-fourth year, and is buried in North Street Cemetery, Danbury, Connecticut. He lived in Danbury. He married, July 12, 1768, Phebe Booth, daughter of Abel Booth, of Newton, and she died September 26, 1818, aged eighty-one years. Their children were: 1. Huldah, born April 9, 1769, died January 12, 1774. 2. Caleb, of whom further. 3. Esther, born November 23, 1772. 4. Abel Booth, born October 28, 1774. 5. Huldah, born August 19, 1776, died October 12, 1778. Ebenezer Gregory had a nail shop on his house lot, which he deeded to his son, Abel B., in 1802.

(VI) Caleb Gregory, son of Ebenezer and Phebe (Booth) Gregory, was born October 10, 1770, and died December 2, 1849. He lived in Danbury, and in 1801 received by deed from his father land in Wigwam in compensation for his services between the ages of twenty-one and twenty-seven. Caleb Gregory married Fanny Brewer, daughter of Peter Brewer, and she died July 18, 1825, at the age of fifty-two years. Their children were: Stephen Townsend, Harry, William Harvey, of whom further; Ira; Abel; Eliza, died July 24, 1831, aged twenty-one years; Maria, married Aaron Pierce; Phebe, died October 28, 1805, aged two years, five months, five days.

(VII) William Harvey Gregory, son of Caleb and Fanny (Brewer) Gregory, was born in Danbury, in 1804, and died in 1891. He spent most of his life in Darien, Connecticut, and in his young manhood was a carpenter and joiner, but after some years went into the lumber business. Mr.

ENCYCLOPEDIA OF BIOGRAPHY

Gregory was a man of progressive ideas, but very quiet and unassuming in manner. He married Mary Ann Richards, daughter of Ambe and Sally (Dibble) Richards, of Darien. She was born in 1810, and died in 1868.

(VIII) George Gregory, son of William Harvey and Mary Ann (Richards) Gregory, was born March 20, 1835, and is now living at the advanced age of eighty-six years (1921). He was educated in the public schools, and at the age of sixteen years became apprenticed to the blacksmith's trade. He was only twenty-five years old when he was made foreman of what was then the largest blacksmith shop in New Haven. In 1880 he went to South Bend, Indiana, to take charge of a shop for the Studebaker Brothers, but on account of ill health was obliged to return East after about fourteen months. After that he engaged for many years in carpentering and farming. One notable achievement of his career was the mastery of the art of welding copper, and also copper to iron, something very seldom attempted. For many years Mr. Gregory has resided at Noroton Heights in the town of Darien, where he is held in high esteem. He was a member of the Legislature. Mr. Gregory married Sarah Jane Whitlock, daughter of Wakeman and Betsey M. (Slawson) Whitlock. Their children were: Henry W., William H., and Ira O., sketches of whom follow.

(The Richards Line).

(I) Samuel Richards, the ancestor of Mrs. Gregory, was born in England, probably in Staffordshire. He came to this country as a soldier at the time of Queen Anne's War, March 31, 1713. He was then in his youth. He applied for a discharge from the army which was refused. Later, however, he was fortunate enough to escape and eventually came to Nor-

walk, Connecticut, where he settled and became one of the most useful and distinguished citizens there. He served as grand jurymen in 1734, and as tythingman in 1743. Samuel Richards married (first) March 7, 1714, Elizabeth Latham, daughter of Jonathan Latham, of Norwalk, born in 1692, died in 1751. She was the mother of John, of whom further.

(II) John Richards, son of Samuel and Elizabeth (Latham) Richards, was born February 16, 1720-21, and died May 5, 1790. He married, January 19, 1742-43, Rebecca Fitch, born in 1720, died October 15, 1801; they resided in what is now West Norwalk, and John Richards served as grand juror in 1750.

(III) John (2) Richards, son of John (1) and Rebecca (Fitch) Richards, was born in Norwalk, Connecticut, and baptized July 28, 1744. He was a cordwainer by occupation. He married, in Ridgefield, Connecticut, February 5, 1766, the Widow Abigail Olmstead.

(IV) Ambe Richards, son of John (2) and Abigail (Olmstead) Richards, was born September 23, 1773. He married, in 1801, Sally Dibble, daughter of John Dibble. This line has not yet been definitely traced back of Reuben Dibble, the grandfather of Sally Dibble. Reuben Dibble was born February 6, 1732-33, and married (first), March 16, 1758, Anne Sherwood, who presented a son, John, for baptism on December 16, 1759.

(The Whitlock Line).

Justus Whitlock, born February 12, 1764, formerly of Greenfield, Massachusetts, married, July 19, or 29, 1781, Abigail Meeker, of Redding, Connecticut. (see Meeker).

Walter Whitlock, son of Justus and Abigail (Meeker) Whitlock, born February 22, 1782, was made freeman in Redding, Connecticut. Married, December 24,

ENCYCLOPEDIA OF BIOGRAPHY

1799, Anna Morgan Gorham, born in Redding, Connecticut, September 1, 1782, daughter of Isaac Gorham, Jr. (see Gorham).

(The Meeker Line).

Abigail Meeker, who on July 19, or 29, 1781, married Justus Whitlock, was born February 12, 1764, daughter of Seth and Abbie (Wakeman) Meeker. Samuel Meeker, father of Seth Meeker, was born about 1700, and married Abigail Gregory. Their residence was on Cross Highway, Westport, Connecticut. His father, Daniel Meeker, married Elizabeth, daughter of Richard Ogden, ancestor of the Ogden family. His father, Robert Meeker, married, in Branford, Connecticut, in 1640, Susannah Tuberfield, and his will is dated 1651.

(The Gorham Line).

(I) The Gorham family was established in England in the time of the Norman Conquest. James Gorham, born in 1550, in Benefield, Northamptonshire, England, married, in 1572, Agnes Bernington. He died in 1576. His descent is traced from the De Gorrans, of La Tanniere, near the village of Gorram in Maine on the borders of Brittany as early as the beginning of the twelfth century. In 1158, Giles De Gorham, led an expedition to the Holy Land and returned to La Tanniere in 1162. Several of the family followed William the Conqueror to England. The Gothambury Manor in Hertfordshire was in the possession of the Gorhams from quite early in the twelfth century until 1307, when John and his wife, Isabella, sold the reversion of the estate after their deaths and thus it passed from the family. In 1338, a William de Gorham was living in Oundle, a place near Benefield.

(II) Ralph Gorham, son of James Gorham, was born in 1575 in Benefield. He

died about 1643. He came with his family to New England, and was in Plymouth in 1636.

(III) Captain John Gorham, son of Ralph Gorham, was baptized in Benefield, England, January 28, 1620-21, and came to New England in 1635 in the ship "Philip." He married, in 1643, Desire Howland, daughter of John and Elizabeth (Tilly) Howland (a Mayflower passenger) and granddaughter of John Tilly and wife Vandevelde, who also came in the "Mayflower." On October 4, 1675, John Gorham was appointed captain of the Second Company of Plymouth forces in King Philip's War, and died from exposure in the Great Swamp Fight. He was buried February 5, 1675-76, in Swansea, Massachusetts. Desire Howland, born in Plymouth in 1623, was one of the first children born in the Colony. She died October 13, 1683, in Barnstable, Massachusetts. In 1646 Captain Gorham removed to Marshfield, where two years later he was chosen constable. He was made freeman in 1650; was a member of the Grand Inquest in 1651; removed to Yarmouth in 1652. There he was elected to the Plymouth Colony Court in 1653. He was surveyor of wards in 1654; selectman of Barnstable in 1673-74; in 1673 was appointed lieutenant of the Plymouth force in the Dutch War. He was a farmer and tanner, and also owned a grist mill. In 1669 the Plymouth Court granted him one hundred acres at Papasquosh Neck, and in 1677 confirmed the grant to his heirs forever for the services he had performed. A similar grant of land in Gorham, Maine, was also participated in by his heirs.

(IV) Jabez Gorham, son of Captain John and Desire (Howland) Gorham, was born in Barnstable, Massachusetts, August 3, 1656. He married a widow, Mrs. Hannah Gray, daughter of Edward

ENCYCLOPEDIA OF BIOGRAPHY

and Alice or Elizabeth Sturges. He died May 3, 1725, in Bristol, Rhode Island, and she died March 13, 1739. He also served in King Philip's War and was wounded. In 1680 he was constable in Yarmouth, Massachusetts, and on the Grand Inquest in 1683.

(V) Joseph Gorham, son of Jabez and Hannah (Gray) Gorham, was born in Bristol, Rhode Island. Concerning his marriage, historians differ. The Gorham chart in the Fairfield Family Book states that he married Abigail Lockwood, of Fairfield, April 7, or May 11, 1715. She was born November 28, 1694, and died January 23, 1724-25. Orcutt's "History of Stratford" states that Joseph Gorham married (first) Sarah ———, and was then of Stratford. The Sturges genealogy gives Sarah Sturges as the name of his wife. There is a dispute that he married a Sarah at all unless he was thrice married. He married (second or third) Deborah Barlow, daughter of John and Abigail (Lockwood) Barlow, January 13, 1725-26. She was born May 3, 1705-06, and died January 25, 1778. He removed from Bristol and was in Stratford as early as 1715. He was a cordwainer by trade.

(VI) Isaac Gorham, son of Joseph Gorham, was born November 14, 1730, according to the Fairfield Family Book. The Fairfield church records give date of his baptism as September 30, 1729, while his tombstone in the Sanfordtown Church in Redding gives his age as sixty-eight years, eight months, ten days, when he died July 4, 1798, and this would make his birthday, October 24, 1729. On July 25, 1752, he married Ann Wakeman, born October 24, 1728, and died June 11, 1808, daughter of Joseph, Jr. and Abigail (Allen) Wakeman. The town of Redding deeded him part of a highway on the easterly side of the Mill Common, December 13, 1769. His negro slave, "Tone,"

was baptized April 11, 1772. Isaac Gorham and Ann Gorham, were received into the church in Redding on producing a certificate of Greens Farms, and were in good standing there January 24, 1762. He was a farmer, and lived on the river running to Saugautuck, about one-quarter of a mile west of their homestead.

(VII) Isaac (2) Gorham, son of Isaac (1) and Ann (Wakeman) Gorham, was born, according to his tombstone, November 15, 1761, and died in Redding, May 4, 1813. He married, March 4, 1780, Sarah Morgan, born October 21, 1763, died January 7, or 17, 1836, daughter of John Morgan. Their daughter Anna M. married Walter Whitlock (see Whitlock line).

(The Morgan Line).

Sarah (Morgan) Gorham, who on March 4, 1780, married Isaac Gorham, Jr., died January 7 or 17, 1836, aged seventy-two years, two months and sixteen days, according to her tombstone in the Redding Cemetery.

John Morgan, father of Sarah (Morgan) Gorham, was born December 27, 1736. He married, January or February, 1758, Joanna Banks, born December 1, 1739, daughter of Joseph and Joanna Banks.

Captain James Morgan, father of John Morgan, was born April 1 or 2, 1716, in Eachchester, New York. He married (first) April 7, 1736, Anne Morehouse, born September 14, 1718, daughter of John and Ruth (Barlow) Morehouse. He served in Captain Bradley's company for relief of Fort William Henry. He rode on horseback from Fairfield, and served sixteen days from August 7 to August 23, 1757.

James Morgan, father of Captain James Morgan, married Abigail Fowler, daughter of Henry Fowler, Sr., of Eastchester, New York.

ENCYCLOPEDIA OF BIOGRAPHY

Charles Morgan, father of James Morgan, married Elizabeth Feke, daughter of Widow Mary Feke. The latter made her will, June 20, 1691.

Charles Morgan, father of Charles Morgan, came, it is said, from Wales. He married (first) February 9, 1648, in New Amsterdam, Helena Applegate. He married (second) Catlyntje Hendricks.

(The Banks Line)

(I) This branch of the family was established in America by John Bank, probably a native of England. He spent some years in Wethersfield, Connecticut, where he was town clerk in 1643. There he married Mary Taintor, daughter of Charles Taintor, who afterwards also located in Fairfield. Soon after 1649, with Roger Ludlow, deputy governor, he went to Fairfield, where he was granted a home lot, and also acquired land by purchase. He was a lawyer and at once took an important part in public affairs. From 1651 to 1666, he represented Fairfield in the General Assembly. Later he settled in Rye, New York, and from 1670 to 1673 represented that town in the General Assembly. About 1675-76, he was appointed one of the Indian Council.

(II) Benjamin Banks, son of John Bank, was married, June 29, 1679, to Elizabeth Lyon, daughter of Richard Lyon. Benjamin Banks died about 1693.

(III) Joseph Banks, son of Benjamin and Elizabeth (Lyon) Banks, was born December 29, 1691, and died January 4, 1766. He married, June 25, 1712, Mary Sherwood, daughter of Benjamin and Sarah Sherwood. Both were admitted to the Greenfield church, July 10, 1726. Mrs. Banks died June 13, 1779.

(IV) Deacon Joseph (2) Banks, son of Joseph (1) and Mary (Sherwood) Banks, was born April 12, 1713. He married, in Greenfield, March 29, 1737, his first cousin,

Joanna Banks, daughter of Benjamin and Ruth (Hyatt) Banks. He settled in Redding, Connecticut, and died July 8, 1802. Their daughter, Joanna Banks, married John Morgan.

(The Morehouse Line).

(I) Thomas Morehouse, the immigrant, was in Wethersfield, Connecticut, in 1640. He removed to Stamford, Connecticut, the following year, and in 1653 bought twenty-four acres of land on "Sasco Hill," and ten days later bought the grist mill there. He died in 1658. Thomas Morehouse married Isabel Keeler, daughter of Ralph Keeler, supposed to have been his second wife and not the mother of his children.

(II) Lieutenant Samuel Morehouse, son of Thomas Morehouse, was born in Fairfield, Connecticut, as early as 1637. He was granted land in the "Long Lots," extending back to near the center of Redding. He died in 1687. He married Rebecca O'Dell, daughter of William and Rebecca O'Dell, of Concord, Massachusetts. The latter were in Southampton, Long Island, in 1642, and later in Fairfield, Connecticut. Their daughter was baptized in Concord in 1639.

(III) John Morehouse, son of Lieutenant Samuel and Rebecca (O'Dell) Morehouse, was born in Fairfield, Connecticut, a "yeoman," as early as 1668. He died there in 1727. John Morehouse married Ruth Barlow, daughter of John, Jr. and Abigail (Lockwood) Barlow. John Barlow, Sr. married Ann, or Anna ———. His will is dated May 28, 1674. Thomas Barlow married Rose, daughter of Thomas Sherwood, and widow of Thomas Rumble. She was eleven years old when her father, Thomas Sherwood, Sr., emigrated to America in 1634. Thomas Barlow's will is dated September 8, 1658, and mentions his wife and seven daughters,

ENCYCLOPEDIA OF BIOGRAPHY

but no sons. John Barlow, Sr. was living at the time and it is the opinion of some genealogists that he was the son of Thomas Barlow, even though not mentioned in his will.

(IV) Ann Morehouse, daughter of John and Ruth (Barlow) Morehouse, was baptized November 2, 1716. According to her father's will, in 1727, she was then eleven years old, but according to the Family Book, Fairfield, she was born September 14, 1718. She married, April 7, 1736, Captain James Morgan. She died November 5, 1735.

(The Slason-Slawson Line).

(I) George Slason made his will, December 19, 1694, and changed it the following January. He speaks of his wife, who was then alive, and three children, Eleazer, John and Hannah.

(II) John Slawson, youngest son of George Slason, was born in 1645. He married (first) November 12, 1663, Sarah Tuttle, daughter of William Tuttle, of New Haven. She was baptized in April, 1642, and was killed by her brother, Benjamin, with an axe, November 17, 1676. He was supposed to be insane, but was executed, June 13, 1677. John Slawson married (second) Elizabeth Benedict, daughter of Deacon Thomas Benedict, of Norwalk, Connecticut.

(III) Jonathan Slawson, second son and third child of John and Sarah (Tuttle) Slawson, was born July 25, 1670-71. At his death, November 19, 1727, he was called ensign. He married (first) February 4, 1699-1700, Mary Waterbury, daughter of John Waterbury, of Stamford. She was born March 20, 1679, and died May 12, 1710. He married (second) July 11, 1711, Rose Stevens, born October 14, 1683, daughter of Obediah and Rebecca (Rose) Stevens.

(IV) David Slawson, son of Jonathan

and Rose (Stevens) Slawson, was born December 28, 1713. He married, in April, 1735, Eunice Scofield. David Slawson was in service sixteen days in 1757, in a militia company under Captain David Hanford, of Norwalk, Colonel Jonathan Hait's regiment, on alarm for relief of Fort Henry.

(V) Jonathan (2) Slawson, son of David and Eunice (Scofield) Slawson, was born February 28, 1736-37, and died August 31, 1820, in New Canaan. He married, December 2, 1762, Lydia Lockwood, born February 9, 1741-42, daughter of Robert Lockwood.

(VI) Jonas Slawson, son of Jonathan (2) and Lydia (Lockwood) Slawson, was born February 19, 1780. He married, June 3, 1802, Hannah Wright, born December 9, 1785, daughter of Dennis and Lois (Newel) Wright. Dennis Wright was born April 19, 1761, and married, March 14, 1781, Lois Newel, born July 9, 1756. They apparently lived at one time in Norwalk, and also owned land in New Canaan. Research has thus far not disclosed the immediate antecedents of Dennis Wright, but it is supposed that he came from the Long Island family of that name.

(VII) Betsey M. Slawson, daughter of Jonas and Hannah (Wright) Slawson, born September 20, 1814, died February 20, 1876. She married Wakeman Whitlock, and was the mother of Sarah J. Whitlock, who became the wife of George Gregory.

(The Lockwood Line).

Lydia Lockwood, who married Jonathan Slawson, December 22, 1762, was born in Norwalk, Connecticut, February 9, 1741, according to the Lockwood genealogy; the family Bible, however, gives the year 1742.

Robert Lockwood, father of Lydia (Lockwood) Slawson, was born in Greenwich, Connecticut, in 1714. He married,

ENCYCLOPEDIA OF BIOGRAPHY

in June, 1739, Rachel or Jane Stevens, and soon after removed to Norwalk, Connecticut. He was in Salem, New York, between 1746 and 1750, and was of Newburgh, in 1775.

Still John Lockwood, father of Robert Lockwood, was born about 1674, in Greenwich, Connecticut, and died in 1758.

Jonathan Lockwood, father of Still John Lockwood, was born September 10, 1634, in Watertown, Massachusetts. On October 16, 1660, he was of Stamford, Connecticut, and five years later sold his estate there, removing to Greenwich, Connecticut, where he was one of the twenty-seven proprietors. In 1671 he served as assistant. His death occurred May 12, 1688. He married Mary (Marah) Ferris, daughter of Jeffrey Ferris, a sketch of whom appears elsewhere in this work.

Robert Lockwood, father of Jonathan Lockwood, came from England about 1630, and in 1641 was settled in Fairfield, Connecticut. There he died in 1658.

GREGORY, Henry Whitmore,

Judge of Probate.

Henry Whitmore Gregory, son of George and Sarah Jane (Whitlock) Gregory (q. v.), was born in New Haven, Connecticut, November 24, 1867. He attended the grammar schools of New Haven, and prepared for college at the Stamford High School. In 1891 he was graduated from the Sheffield Scientific School with the degree of Ph. B. Subsequently he read law under the preceptorship of J. Belden Hurlburt, of Norwalk, and was admitted to the bar in 1893. Under the firm name of Hurlburt & Gregory, he practiced law until March, 1900. In the latter year Mr. Gregory was elected judge of probate and he has held this office continuously since that time.

The voters of both parties are respon-

sible for Judge Gregory's long service in the public interest. They have recognized his special fitness to administer probate matters. He knows the law; his mind is logical, and his sense of fairness strong. Among his fellow-citizens he is held in the highest esteem. Other interests of Judge Gregory include: Director of the Fairfield County Savings Bank; president of the Lounsbury & Bissell Company, felt manufacturers. Fraternally, he is a member of St. John's Lodge, No. 6, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons; Washington Chapter, No. 24, Royal Arch Masons; ——— Council, Royal and Select Masters; the Norwalk Club; the Norwalk Country Club.

Judge Gregory married Eleanor Ida Miller, daughter of Christian Miller, of Stamford. With his wife, Judge Gregory attends Grace Episcopal Church and aids in the support of its good works.

GREGORY, William Harvey,

Dentist.

William Harvey Gregory, son of George and Sarah Jane (Whitlock) Gregory (q. v.), was born June 18, 1875, in New Haven, Connecticut. He was educated in the public schools of Darien. In 1894 he graduated from the South Norwalk High School, and subsequent to this time was engaged for a year in teaching school. He entered the New York College of Dentistry and was graduated from there in 1898 with the degree of D. D. S. In July of the same year Dr. Gregory engaged in practice. His work is of a general nature, although he makes a specialty of treating teeth. Dr. Gregory is among the leading citizens of Stamford, and is much interested in all that pertains to the welfare of that city. He is a member of Puritan Lodge, Independent Order of Odd Fellows; St. John's Club. He is also a mem-

ENCYCLOPEDIA OF BIOGRAPHY

ber of the Connecticut State Dental Association and of the National Dental Association.

On December 11, 1904, Dr. Gregory married Harriet Martha Post, daughter of Nicolas Post, of Staten Island, now residing in Perth Amboy, New Jersey. The mother of Mrs. Gregory died when she was eleven days old and she was reared by an aunt, Mrs. Eben Bouton, of South Norwalk, Connecticut, and she assumed the name of Bouton. Dr. and Mrs. Gregory are the parents of two children: Lois Harriet, born November 13, 1905, and Henry William, born January 16, 1915.

GREGORY, Ira Oswin,

Lawyer, Useful Citizen.

Ira Oswin Gregory, youngest son of George and Sarah Jane (Whitlock) Gregory (q. v.), was born May 21, 1881, in Weston, Connecticut. He was educated in the public schools of Darien and Norwalk, Connecticut, and graduated from the Yale Law School in the class of 1904, with the degree of LL. B. For six years following his graduation, Mr. Gregory was associated with the legal firm of Walsh & Hubbell, of Norwalk, and subsequently engaged in practice on his own account. His practice is a general one with a large proportion of real estate law. He has met with success in his profession and this has been well deserved, the just reward of diligence and attention to details. In the public life of Norwalk Mr. Gregory has taken his place as an alert and public-spirited citizen, and all matters of public interest are his interests. It seems especially fitting to find the scions of the oldest Colonial families occupying places of prominence and prestige in the communities. He was one of the first to become interested in the Boy

Scouts, and was first president of the Norwalk Council, serving for several years, and has held many other offices, evincing a decided interest in that movement. Mr. Gregory is a Mason in fraternal affiliation, and is a member of St. John's Lodge, No. 6, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons; Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks; and of the Royal Arcanum.

Mr. Gregory married Edna Baker, daughter of Edward V. and Carrie E. (Duncan) Baker. Mrs. Gregory is a granddaughter of Tallmadge Baker, ex-treasurer of Connecticut.

JENNINGS, Stanley T.,

Lawyer, Public Official.

Stanley T. Jennings, son of James Stanley and Harriet Emily (Ritch) Jennings, was born January 9, 1873, at Greenwich, Connecticut. Mr. Jennings graduated from the New York Law School in 1894, and was admitted to the Connecticut bar at Bridgeport, in July, 1894, and ever since has practiced law, first in Greenwich, his native town, for three years, and afterward in Stamford. For more than twenty years he was a partner of the late Edwin L. Scofield, under the firm name of Scofield & Jennings. Since the death of Mr. Scofield he has continued the practice of law alone. He has held the following public offices: Deputy judge of the City Court of Stamford for two terms; corporation counsel of the city of Stamford for two terms; and town counsel of Stamford for two years, and also for the town of Darien. At present he holds no public office, and does not enter actively in politics as he did in former years.

The ancient family of Jennings is of English-Saxon origin, having been seated in Yorkshire prior to the Norman Con-

ENCYCLOPEDIA OF BIOGRAPHY

quest. The name has been variously spelled Jennyns, Jennes, as well as in the modern form, Jennings.

Joshua Jennings, founder of the American branch of the family, was born in England about 1620 to 1625, and emigrated to the New England Colony about 1645 to 1647. In the latter year he was in Hartford, Connecticut, and later removed to Fairfield, where he passed the remainder of his life.

The grandfather of Mr. Jennings was Orin S. Jennings, and his grandmother was Mary Esther Partrick, both born in Ridgefield, Connecticut, and later removed to North Wilton, where they both died.

The mother of Mr. Jennings was Harriet Emily Ritch, who at the time of her marriage to James S. Jennings lived in Greenwich, Connecticut. Her father was Rufus Ritch, and her mother was Mahaley Lockwood. Mr. Jennings had five sisters, all of whom are living and named as follows: 1. Sarah O., widow of J. B. Hendrie, of Stamford, Connecticut. 2. Mary Emma, widow of Thomas Newton, a contractor of Hartford. 3. Alice D., widow of Thomas Lilly, of Norwalk, Connecticut. 4. Lizzie, who married Edward F. W. Gillespie, of Stamford. 5. Margaret Eugenia, unmarried, of Stamford.

Stanley T. Jennings married, in November, 1894, Lucy Holmes Hendrie, daughter of Joshua B. Hendrie, of Stamford, Connecticut, and by her had three children, now (1921), all living: Adrian Hendrie, Laurence Ritch; and Margaret Isabel, who married Harry Murray of Stamford.

PERDUE, Robert E.,

Physician, Specialist.

No list of the leading physicians, not of Norwalk alone, but also of Fairfield

county, would be complete without the name we have just written at the head of this article. Dr. Perdue has a record of honorable service in the late war, and is prominently identified with the professional and fraternal organizations of his community.

The name Perdue, which is variously written Purdew, Purdey, Purdie, Purdy, and Purdye, appears to be a corruption of the old ejaculatory expression derived from the French "perdie," used thus in Spenser's "Fairie Queen": "That red-cross knight, perdie, I never slew."

Loren O. Perdue, father of Robert E. Perdue, was born in Carroll county, Ohio, and was a man of superior education. At an early age he became a teacher, and later a professor at Purdue University. In the latter part of his life he retired to a farm in Louisiana, where he died in 1912. Prof. Perdue married Isabel Aiken, daughter of Robert and Elizabeth (Vanderhoof) Aiken. Robert Aiken was a native of Scotland, and at the age of twelve years came with a sister to the United States. He became a very successful farmer, removing in 1838 from Coshocton county to McArthur, and owning one of the first sawmills ever built and operated in Ohio. His marriage took place in McArthur, Ohio, and he and his wife became the parents of two daughters and a son: Alice, married Ira Wood, of Webster, Ohio, and is now deceased; Martha, married D. A. Engle, of Logan, Hocking county, Ohio, and is also deceased; and Robert E., mentioned below. The family were all members of the Presbyterian church.

Robert E. Perdue, son of Loren O. and Isabel (Aiken) Perdue, was born in McArthur, Ohio, June 7, 1875. He received his preparatory education in public schools of his native town, passing thence to the

ENCYCLOPEDIA OF BIOGRAPHY

Ohio State University and then entering the Starling Medical School at Columbus. From the latter institution he graduated in 1895 with the degree of Doctor of Medicine.

After a year spent in gaining experience in St. Francis' Hospital in Columbus, Dr. Perdue removed to Southport, Connecticut, in 1896, where he remained nine years. In 1907 he established himself in Norwalk, where, as a general practitioner and also specialist of children's diseases, he has built up a large and profitable clientele. He has for some years served on the staff of the Norwalk Hospital, of which he was in 1920 vice-president, and president in 1921.

During the World War Dr. Perdue was in service from August, 1917, to February, 1919, being appointed medical officer of the Engineer Officers' Training School at Lee and Camp Humphries, serving also at the latter place as camp surgeon. Enlisting as captain, he was advanced shortly after enlisting in the service to the rank of major, and still holds that rank in the Reserve Corps of the United States army.

The professional organizations in which Dr. Perdue is enrolled include the Norwalk Medical Society, the Fairfield County Medical Society, the Connecticut Medical Society, and the American Medical Association. He affiliates with St. John's Lodge, No. 6, Free and Accepted Masons; Butler Chapter, Royal Arch Masons; and the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, all of Norwalk. He also affiliates with the Improved Order of Red Men of Norwalk, and his only club is the Norwalk.

Dr. Perdue married Mary Bernard, daughter of David F. and Catherine Bernard, of Norwalk.

The record of Dr. Perdue, now covering a period of nearly a quarter of a century,

gives him high standing in his chosen profession, and as he is now in the prime of life it conveys assurance that further distinction awaits him in the years to come.

TENNY, Robert Mack,

Manufacturer.

It is safe to say that the business men of South Norwalk have no more aggressive representative than the one they possess in the citizen whose name stands at the head of this article. Mr. Tenny is actively interested in all that concerns the welfare of his community, and is well known in its fraternal and social circles.

The Tenny family is of English origin, and the name is probably an abbreviation of Tennyson, or Tenison, perhaps the same as Tynesende. Albert S. Tenny, father of Robert Mack Tenny, was born in Winchester, New Hampshire, and was reared on a farm. As a young man he went to Boston, where for some years he was employed in the wholesale dry goods business. He then entered the service of W. W. Lewisohn & Son, umbrella manufacturers, and before long became a member of the firm. He was a man of ability and energy, and continued to be active in the business as long as he lived. He affiliated with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. Mr. Tenny married Sadie E. Nelson, born in Foxboro, Massachusetts, daughter of Robert and Louisa (Dill) Nelson, and they became the parents of one child, Robert Mack, mentioned below. Mr. and Mrs. Tenny were members of the Warren Avenue Baptist Church, Boston. The death of Mr. Tenny occurred November 15, 1895.

Robert Mack Tenny, son of Albert S. and Sadie E. (Nelson) Tenny, was born May 6, 1880, in Boston, and received his education in the public schools of his na-

ENCYCLOPEDIA OF BIOGRAPHY

tive city. His first employment was in a hotel, and after a time he became a clerk in the Adams House, Boston, a position which he retained for two years. He was then for several years manager of the old Bowdoin Square Hotel, Boston.

After resigning this position, Mr. Tenny went to New York City, where he became a salesman for William Hegeman & Company, dealers in bulbs and similar products. For about ten years he remained with this concern, during the first two years as a salesman and afterward as a member of the firm. He was a factor of importance in the conduct of the business until the death of Mr. Hegeman, but shortly after that event, he disposed of his interest and severed his connection with the establishment.

About twelve years ago Mr. Tenny became a resident of South Norwalk. Soon after withdrawing from the bulb business he had associated himself with the automobile industry in Ossining, New York, dealing in Dodge and Buick cars, but on coming to South Norwalk he turned his attention in another direction. In November, 1919, with his two brothers-in-law, Dr. L. M. Allen, of South Norwalk, and J. R. Wrigley, then of Bridgeport, but now of South Norwalk, he organized a company under the name of John R. Wrigley, Inc., the object being the manufacture of paper boxes. The firm purchased the Luther Wright building in South Norwalk and equipped it as a factory, with every modern facility for making paper boxes. They employ on an average about fifty persons, and their product is sold to manufacturers in every part of the State of Connecticut.

One of Mr. Tenny's dominant characteristics is love of music, and for years he has found in playing the cornet a means of rest and relaxation from the cares of business. He affiliates with Old

Well Lodge, No. 108, Free and Accepted Masons, of South Norwalk.

Mr. Tenny married, in June, 1919, Amelia Becker, daughter of Frank C. and Amelia (Grupe) Becker, of Norwalk, and they are the parents of one child, Robert Mack Tenny, Jr., born April 3, 1920.

Mr. Tenny is now enjoying the well-earned fruits of his energy and progressiveness, and as he is in the prime of life there is reason to expect that the record of the coming years will be one of prosperity and accomplishment.

JOHNSON, Newton Samuel,

Business Man, Public Official.

That this is the name of one of her most progressive business men no citizen of Greenwich needs to be told, for while Mr. Johnson's place of business is in Port Chester, New York, he has been a resident of Greenwich for more than a third of a century, and for eleven years has filled continuously and in the most satisfactory manner the office of first selectman.

Charles Wesley Johnson, father of Newton Samuel Johnson, was born August 22, 1831, in Concord, New Hampshire, and is a descendant of New England ancestors. He learned the trade of house painter and decorator, and after his marriage moved to Pomfret, Connecticut, where he engaged in this occupation during all the active years of his life. Mr. Johnson married Elizabeth Griggs, born in Hampton, Connecticut, daughter of Jesse Griggs, and of the eight children born to them, the following reached maturity: Elizabeth, deceased; Harriet, deceased; Anna, deceased, formerly the wife of John W. Curtiss; Albert, deceased; George, of Pittsfield, Massachusetts; Newton Samuel, mentioned below. Mr. and Mrs. Johnson were members of the

ENCYCLOPEDIA OF BIOGRAPHY

Congregational church in Pomfret. On November 26, 1902, Mrs. Johnson passed away, and after this sad event, her husband retired from business. He is still living, being now in the eighty-ninth year of his age and retaining, to a wonderful degree his physical and mental vigor, reading without the aid of spectacles. His children, with the exception of George and Newton Samuel, are all now deceased.

Newton Samuel Johnson, son of Charles Wesley and Elizabeth (Griggs) Johnson, was born August 7, 1866, in Pomfret, Connecticut, and received his education in the public schools of his birthplace. He learned the business of a butcher and for several years engaged in it, during a portion of that time having his own establishment.

In 1882 Mr. Johnson removed to Greenwich and for about ten years thereafter continued to carry on his special line of business. He has always been a man of much enterprise and about this time availed himself, with characteristic alertness, of an opportunity which presented itself. He erected a plant for the grinding of feldspar for the purpose of supplying the potters and glassmakers in the Glenville section of the town of Greenwich, and the manner in which the business developed proved that the venture had been a wise one, large quantities of crushed stone being shipped to road builders. At the end of fifteen years, the supply of raw material being exhausted, Mr. Johnson resumed his former business and for seven years prospered in it, disposing of his interests in 1916.

Two years prior to this he had organized the firm of Eddy & Johnson, in Port Chester, New York, and after about eighteen months had purchased the interests of his partner. Not long after, he associated himself with Frederick A. Bier-

mann, the firm name becoming Johnson & Biermann. They do a large business in auto accessories, farm implements and general hardware, maintaining three spacious warehouses.

In politics Mr. Johnson has always been a staunch Republican, and in October, 1909, was elected first selectman. He has ever since received regularly the tribute of a reelection and now has two years of his present term still to serve.

In fraternal affairs Mr. Johnson is very active. He affiliates with Acacia Lodge, No. 85, Free and Accepted Masons, of Greenwich, as well as with the Improved Order of Red Men, the Knights of Pythias, and the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, these three organizations being also of Greenwich. He and his wife are members of Christ Protestant Episcopal Church of their home town.

Mr. Johnson married Hattie Pine, daughter of Samuel and Augusta Pine, and a native of New York State. By this marriage Mr. and Mrs. Johnson are the parents of two sons: 1. Samuel Eugene, born May 2, 1895, now with William R. Grace & Company, exporters, of New York; he served sixteen months in France as a member of Company B, Military Police, Twenty-seventh Division, and was cited for bravery. 2. Charles W., born July 22, 1896; now associated with his father in the hardware business; married Beatrice Sherwood, of Armonk, New York, and they have one child, Charles W., Jr.

Newton Samuel Johnson has made a worthy record both as business man and public official, for he is now at the head of a flourishing concern, and has received from his fellow-citizens convincing proof of their confidence in his ability to serve them and his disinterested zeal in doing so.

ENCYCLOPEDIA OF BIOGRAPHY

KNAPP, Nathaniel Augustus,

Legislator, Town Official.

The office now so ably filled by Mr. Knapp does not represent his first experience as a public official, but has come to him in recognition of long and faithful service to his community. His native town of Greenwich, of which he has always remained a resident, has called him to serve her in various capacities, most notably as a member of the Legislature. He has shown his fidelity by his loyal responsiveness, and his effective, disinterested work.

The name of Knapp is of very ancient Teutonic origin, and signifies a top, or knob. The family is entitled to display the following escutcheon:

Arms—Or, in chief, three close helmets sable; in base a lion passant, of the last.

Crest—An arm embowed, in armor, proper, garrisoned, or, the hand of the first grasping by the blade a broken sword, argent; hilt and pommel of the second, with a branch of laurel, vert.

Motto—*Spes nostra Deus.*

(I) Nicholas Knapp, founder of the families of Greenwich and Stamford, Connecticut, and Rye, New York, came from England in 1630 with Winthrop and Saltonstall, and settled first in Watertown, Massachusetts, removing to Wethersfield, Connecticut, and finally to Stamford, where he died, in 1670. He married (first) at Watertown, Eleanor ———; she died in 1658; he married (second) Unity, widow of Peter Brown and Clement Buxton. His children were all by his first wife.

(II) Joshua Knapp, son of Nicholas and Eleanor Knapp, was born in 1634, and was one of the original patentees named in the patent granted to the town of Greenwich. He married Hannah Close, daughter of Gardener Close, and his death occurred in 1684.

(III) Joshua (2) Knapp, son of Joshua (1) and Hannah (Close) Knapp, was born in 1663, and married (first) Elizabeth Reynolds, daughter of Jonathan Reynolds; (second) Abigail Butler. Joshua (2) Knapp died some time prior to 1750.

(IV) Jonathan Knapp, son of Joshua (2) Knapp, was born about 1702, and married Mary Husted, daughter of Angell Husted.

(V) Joshua (3) Knapp, son of Jonathan and Mary (Husted) Knapp, was born in 1729, and married Eunice Peck, daughter of Theophilus and Elizabeth (Mead) Peck. The death of Joshua (3) Knapp occurred in 1798.

(VI) Joshua (4) Knapp, son of Joshua (3) and Eunice (Peck) Knapp, was born in 1761, and was a soldier of the Revolution. He married Charity Mead, daughter of Nathaniel Mead, and died in 1831.

(VII) Nathaniel Knapp, son of Joshua (4) and Charity (Mead) Knapp, was born February 27, 1790, in Greenwich, in the section of the town known as Round Hill. For many years he conducted a general store. He served in the militia with the rank of colonel. Mr. Knapp married Elizabeth Close, born April 20, 1793, daughter of Odle and Hannah (Brush) Close, and their children were: Elizabeth, born May 5, 1813, died in 1841; Odle Close, mentioned below; Joshua, born October 19, 1818, died June 27, 1845; Nathaniel Augustus, born February 25, 1821, died February 10, 1876; Hannah Close, born June 4, 1823; Eunice, born March 29, 1826, died February 23, 1847; and Sarah Maria, born January 10, 1832, died in June, 1848. Mr. Knapp died January 4, 1836, and his widow passed away November 25, 1840.

(VIII) Odle Close Knapp, son of Nathaniel and Elizabeth (Close) Knapp, was born May 26, 1815, in Greenwich, and succeeded his father as proprietor of the

ENCYCLOPEDIA OF BIOGRAPHY

store at Round Hill, being then only eighteen years of age. He had grown up to the business and when it became his own, conducted it successfully for fifty years. He was a director of the Greenwich Trust Company, the Greenwich Savings Bank, and the Greenwich Fire Insurance Company.

Mr. Knapp married (first) in 1841, Caroline B. Hobby, daughter of Guy B. Hobby, and they became the parents of two children: Caroline C., born November 28, 1843, died August 26, 1847; and Joshua, born in 1846, died in 1869. Mrs. Knapp died in 1848, and Mr. Knapp married (second) Eunice A. Brown, whose ancestral record is appended to this biography. The children born of this marriage were the following: Sarah, born April 2, 1850, died January 31, 1879; Caroline, born November 20, 1852, married Edward B. Reynolds, and died January 24, 1878; Anna M., born December 19, 1854, married Irving S. Balcom, a physician, and died April 19, 1891; Charles O., born January 5, 1857, died January 15, 1913, in Saskatchewan; Kate Augusta, born August 9, 1859, married Allen A. Knapp, and is now deceased; John F., born April 19, 1861, now living at Armour, South Dakota; and Nathaniel Augustus, mentioned below. Mrs. Knapp died March 5, 1879, and Mr. Knapp married (third) Mary A. Howland. The death of Mr. Knapp occurred November 15, 1888. He was a member of the Congregational church, a man of strong character, and held in the highest esteem by all to whom he was known.

(IX) Nathaniel Augustus Knapp, son of Odle Close and Eunice A. (Brown) Knapp, was born June 9, 1864, in Greenwich, and received his education in local public schools and at the Chappaqua Mountain Institute, a Friends' private school at Chappaqua, New York. At age

of twenty-one he began his business career in his father's store, succeeding him as owner of the concern and conducting it for twenty-six years. He then sold out and engaged in business as an auctioneer and real estate agent, following these two lines of endeavor until about ten years ago.

For some years Mr. Knapp was vice-president of the Greenwich Savings Bank, retaining the office until the bank went out of business. He was president of the Greenwich Fire Insurance Company until that institution was dissolved, and is now a director of the Greenwich Trust Company, in which his father formerly held a directorship.

Politically, Mr. Knapp is a Republican and has long taken an active part in community affairs. For about two years he served as registrar of voters, and then for four years filled the office of selectman. In 1899 he represented his party in the Legislature, serving on the Insurance Committee, and proving himself the disinterested champion of the rights of his constituents. He has since filled the office of selectman for two years, afterward serving for four years as town treasurer. In 1914 he succeeded to the office of highway commissioner, which he held for six years, resigning to accept again the office of treasurer, which he now holds.

The fraternal affiliations of Mr. Knapp are numerous. He is past master of Acacia Lodge, No. 85, Free and Accepted Masons, also affiliating with Rittenhouse Chapter, Royal Arch Masons; the Improved Order of Red Men; the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, in which he was first exalted ruler of his lodge; and the Junior Order of United American Mechanics, of which he is a past counsellor. He is a director of the Young Men's Christian Association, and he and his family are members of the

ENCYCLOPEDIA OF BIOGRAPHY

Congregational church, in which he has for years held the office of treasurer. He was for a long period superintendent of the Sunday school.

Mr. Knapp married, February 7, 1889, Emma Louise Gilmore, daughter of Thomas F. Gilmore, of New Haven, and they are the parents of a son and a daughter: Charles Stanley, born June 5, 1893, now house physician at Roosevelt Hospital; and Anna Louise, born April 21, 1897.

The record of Nathaniel Augustus Knapp is that of an all-round man, able and aggressive in business, wise and far-seeing in public affairs, and always helpfully active in promoting the truest and most essential interests in the life of his community.

(The Brown Line).

(I) Peter Brown was born in England in or about 1610, and in 1638 emigrated to New Haven, Connecticut. About 1647 he removed to Stamford, where he passed the remainder of his life. He married (first) in England, Elizabeth ———, who was the mother of all his children, and (second) Unity Buxton, widow of Clement Buxton. Peter Brown died in 1658.

(II) Hackaliah Brown, son of Peter and Elizabeth Brown, was born in 1645, and in 1665 settled at Rye, New York. He married (probably) Mary Hoit, daughter of John Hoit, of Stamford and Rye, and his death occurred in 1720.

(III) Major Hackaliah (2) Brown, son of Hackaliah (1) and Mary (Hoit) Brown, was born about 1695, and married Ann Kniffen. He died in 1780, and his will is recorded in New York county.

(IV) Nehemiah Brown, son of Major Hackaliah (2) and Ann (Kniffen) Brown, was born in 1726, at Greenwich, and married Sophia Park, daughter of Roger and Charlotte (Strang) Park. Nehemiah Brown died May 1, 1810.

(V) Major Brown, son of Nehemiah and Sophia (Park) Brown, was born in 1758, and was of Round Hill, Connecticut. He married Ruth Mead, daughter of Abram and Ruth (Lyon) Mead.

(VI) Abram Brown, son of Major and Ruth (Mead) Brown, was born in 1795.

(VII) Eunice A. Brown, daughter of Abram Brown, was born in 1822, and became the wife of Odle Close Knapp, as stated above.

KNAPP, Charles Whittemore,

Physician, Hospital Official.

That this is the name of one of the leading representatives of the medical fraternity of Greenwich a large majority of her citizens are fully aware. In addition to the reputation which he has established in his home city Dr. Knapp has a war record of distinguished service abroad.

(I) Harry Knapp, great-grandfather of Dr. Charles Whittemore Knapp, was a son of Samuel Knapp, and a descendant of Nicholas Knapp, mentioned at length in preceding sketch.

(II) Henry Cornelius Knapp, son of Harry Knapp, married Helena Buckingham, and during the greater part of his life was a resident of New Haven, Connecticut.

(III) Charles Lincoln Knapp, son of Henry Cornelius and Helena (Buckingham) Knapp, was born in New Haven, Connecticut. He graduated from the high school of that city. As a young man he removed to Brooklyn, New York, where he lived many years. He became a manufacturer of corsets and underwear, and as long as he lived was engaged in that business. His later years were spent in Poughkeepsie, New York, where his home and place of business were both situated. Mr. Knapp married (first) Lily Whittemore, daughter of Franklin J.

ENCYCLOPEDIA OF BIOGRAPHY

Whittemore. The original home of the Whittemores was in Hitchin, Hertfordshire, England, whence Thomas Whittemore emigrated to Massachusetts, becoming one of the early settlers of Charlestown. Of the children born to Mr. and Mrs. Knapp, Charles Whittemore, mentioned below, was the only one who reached maturity. Mrs. Knapp passed away in 1895. Mr. and Mrs. Knapp were members of the Congregational church in which Mr. Knapp was an active worker, holding at different times various offices. Mr. Knapp married (second) Grace Preston, and of the children by that marriage only one, Aletta B., is now living. The death of Mr. Knapp occurred in 1917.

(IV) Dr. Charles Whittemore Knapp, son of Charles Lincoln and Lily (Whittemore) Knapp, was born April 10, 1885, in New Haven, Connecticut. He was educated in Phillips Academy, Andover, graduating in 1904. In 1908 Yale University conferred upon him the degree of Bachelor of Arts, and in 1912 he received from the College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York City, the degree of Doctor of Medicine. In 1913 and 1914 he served in the Roosevelt Hospital, and he is now an associate in medicine in the College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York City. In 1915 Dr. Knapp became a resident of Greenwich, where he has ever since been engaged in active practice, building up a deservedly high reputation. His specialty is internal medicine and pediatrics. He is a member of the staff of the Greenwich Hospital, and holds the office of attending physician in the Vanderbilt Clinic, New York City.

At the time of the World War, Dr. Knapp offered his services to the government, and in 1918 was commissioned first lieutenant and assigned to Camp Jackson, South Carolina, where he remained two

months, being then assigned to Fort Benjamin Harrison. He was promoted to the rank of captain, and on October 26, 1918, sailed for France, where for nine months he served as chief of the Medical Service in Brest and Tours. In May, 1919, he was promoted to major, and in July of that year was discharged. Among the professional organizations in which Dr. Knapp is enrolled are the medical societies of the City, County and State and the American Medical Association. He belongs to the Military Order of Foreign Wars, the Yale Club of New York, and the Psi Upsilon fraternity. He is identified with the Congregational church, his wife being a member of Christ Protestant Episcopal Church.

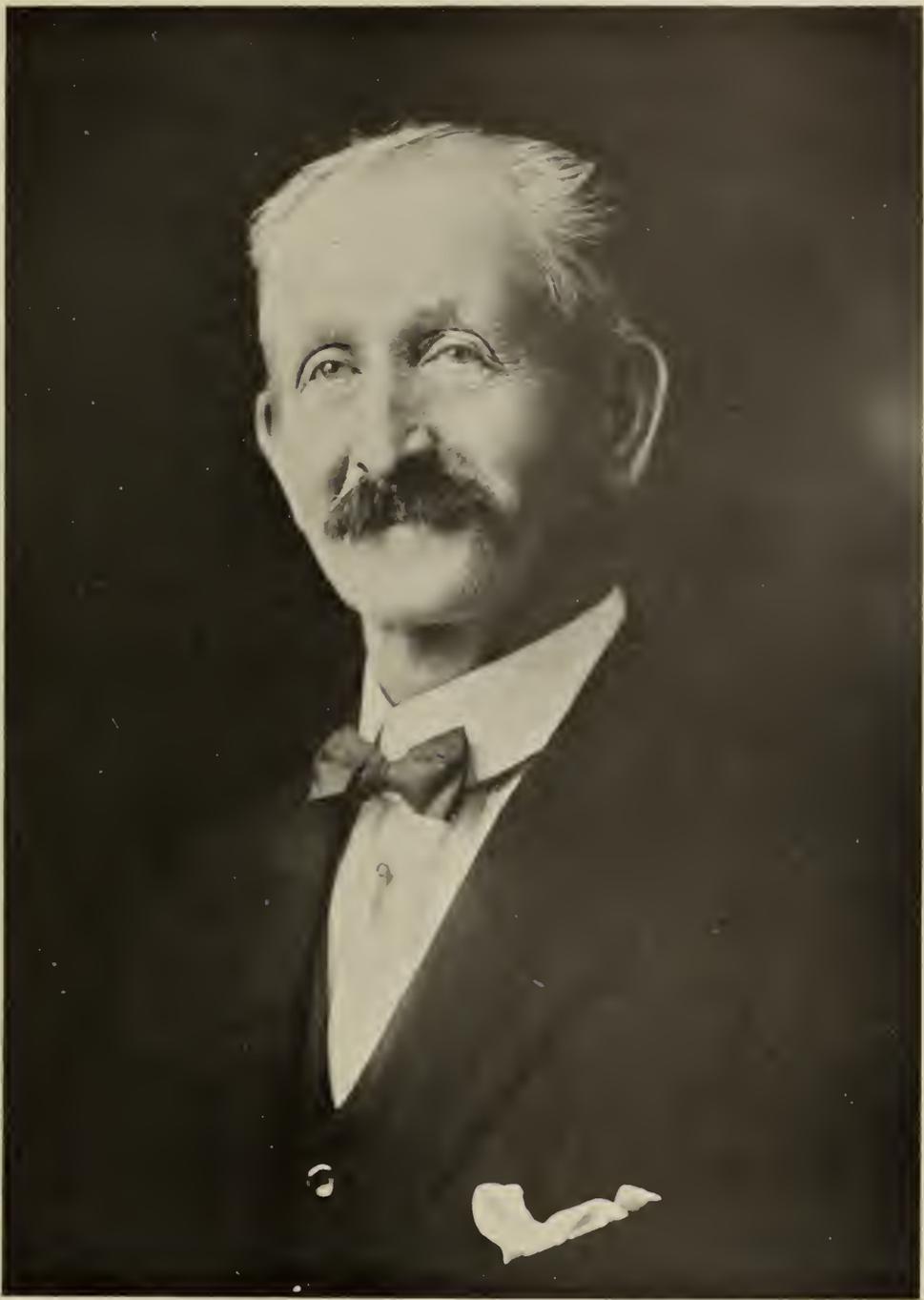
Dr. Knapp married, May 29, 1912, Phoebe Baker, daughter of William and Hannah (Griffin) Baker, and they are the parents of four children: Susan J., born May 30, 1913; Nancy Buckingham, born July 14, 1914; Phoebe Whittemore, born January 16, 1916; and Jane Lincoln, born October 24, 1918.

The career of Dr. Knapp has opened most auspiciously. In its early years he has made a two-fold record, a record of honorable service both in peace and war, and everything indicates that the years to come hold assurance of further achievement and still more pronounced success.

KNAPP, Sylvester Livingston,

Real Estate Dealer.

No private citizen wields greater power for or against the welfare and progress of a community than does, to some extent, every man to whom is committed the custody of its real estate interests. When any one representative of this very important factor in the development of every town and city happens to be a man of foresight and initiative, the future of the



Sylvester Livingston Knapp

ENCYCLOPEDIA OF BIOGRAPHY

community, insofar as it falls within his own sphere of action, is fully assured. That Mr. Knapp is this type of man no citizen of Stamford needs to be told, nor does any one require to be informed that to business ability he joins public-spirited zeal for the truest interests of his neighbors and townsmen.

(I) Isaac Knapp, grandfather of Sylvester Livingston Knapp, was a native of Stamford, Connecticut, and a farmer in the Bangall district of the town.

(II) Joshua Knapp, son of Isaac Knapp, was born in Stamford, Connecticut. He was a farmer and a constructor of stone fences. About fifty years ago he built the stone fence surrounding Woodland Cemetery. He was a man of prominence in the community, and at one time held the office of justice of the peace. Mr. Knapp married Mary Provost, daughter of Samuel Provost, and sister of Henry S. Provost, who is represented in this work by a biography containing the Provost genealogy.

(III) Sylvester Livingston Knapp, son of Joshua and Mary (Provost) Knapp, was born March 21, 1842, in Stamford, Connecticut. He was educated in the public schools of his native town. While yet a youth he engaged in business for himself as a general merchant in that part of the town known as Roxbury. For about ten years he conducted a successful business, at the same time dealing in horses and carriages. His experience in this line of business, and also that gained in a boyhood spent on a farm, led him in the course of time to abandon the grocery business and open a livery establishment. It need hardly be said that this was long before the days of automobiles and trolley cars, and the demand for vehicles to cover the territory surrounding Stamford was large. Mr. Knapp kept from forty to fifty head of

horses, and continuously employed from ten to fifteen men. As a natural adjunct he also conducted a boarding and training stable and continued to deal in horses and carriages. His business was carried on in partnership with Norman Provost under the firm name of Knapp & Provost for the long period of thirty-four years, seven months and twelve days, when the partnership was dissolved by the death of Mr. Provost. The business was then closed.

On October 15, 1896, Mr. Knapp, with two or three friends, purchased what was known as the Gay property, the sale being made by General W. W. Skiddy. This was surveyed and laid out in building lots, a street being cut through from Main street to Forest street and named by Mr. Knapp Suburban avenue. The street was paved, sidewalks and curbing laid, and trees planted. The house occupied by the Suburban Club now stands on a part of this property, and almost the entire plot is built over, making a fine, quiet, residential district, within five minutes' walk of the town hall. Throughout this transaction Mr. Knapp showed himself to be a man of vision, capable of foreseeing the results of what he was doing. He was fully aware that the property would develop both in value and desirability, and he built and sold many of the residences on the land. Every promise and prediction that he made to purchasers has been more than fulfilled.

On September 10, 1919, Mr. Knapp was elected president of the Grocers' Cost and Profit Guide Company, of which he had been one of the organizers. This company publishes a book of tables showing at a glance just what price a merchant must charge for any unit of measurement of merchandise to make any desired percentage of profit on the selling price and not on the cost. The record of Mr. Knapp

ENCYCLOPEDIA OF BIOGRAPHY

speaks for itself, showing him to be beyond all question one of Stamford's "men of mark," and in his portrait we see that he looks the man he is.

The name of Sylvester Livingston Knapp will always be remembered in Stamford, for it is "writ large" on one of the most attractive portions of that beautiful city.

KNAPP, John H.,

Banker, Honored Citizen.

In the very early days a hilltop or knoll was called a knapp, and it is from this that the surname of Knapp has been derived. It was first assumed by one who lived near such a hill, and after the thirteenth century came into general use as a surname. The Knapp family has for many generations been prominent in the annals of Connecticut, particularly in the affairs of Fairfield county. The first settler of this branch of the family in Fairfield county was among the leading men of that county, and since that time each generation has added its quota of prominent and leading citizens. They have been men who have been at the head of the industries and the professions, as well as foremost in the public and civic life of the communities.

(I) Nathan Knapp, grandfather of John H. Knapp, took part in the Revolution. The Christian name of his wife was Sarah, and they were the parents of John, of whom further.

(II) John Knapp, son of Nathan and Sarah Knapp, learned the trade of shoemaker, and at an early age was engaged in business on his own account. He was interested in all public matters, and for a time served as captain of a militia company. Mr. Knapp married Betsey Hoyt, who was born in Norwalk, a daughter of Thomas Hoyt, and a descendant of a

prominent Norwalk family. Their children were: Charles, Anson, Mary (Mrs. Sands Reed); John H., of further mention; and Burr. All of the children are now deceased except John H. Knapp.

(III) John H. Knapp, son of John and Betsey (Hoyt) Knapp, was born in South Norwalk, Connecticut, November 15, 1825. He was educated in the public schools, and learned the trade of hatter, which he followed for a few years. Resigning from his occupation, Mr. Knapp engaged in business as a "Yankee peddler," a kind of itinerant merchant now rarely seen. He drove two horses attached to a red wagon, carrying in the latter all sorts of tin kitchen utensils, brooms, etc. In those days when transportation facilities were meager, the visit of the "Yankee peddler" was most welcome in the rural districts. He brought news of the outside world, as well as needed merchandise, and as money was not plentiful, he often bartered his goods for farm produce. The territory covered by Mr. Knapp was Long Island and up the Hudson river towns as far as Albany, as well as the towns in Southwestern Connecticut. After about three years of this employment, Mr. Knapp became a clerk in New York City, and in 1860, in partnership with Edwin Ward, under the firm name of Ward & Knapp, he engaged in the wholesale toy business on Williams street, New York City. They also carried on a retail trade and were very successful. Baby carriages became the most important branch of their business. In 1875 Mr. Knapp sold his interest, having removed to South Norwalk some years previous. After the latter year Mr. Knapp made his home in South Norwalk, and as vice-president of the South Norwalk Savings Bank, his business interests were there also. He has held the office since its incorporation up to the present



The American Historical Society

Engraving by W. W. Witherell, S. Br. N.Y.

John H. Knapp

ENCYCLOPEDIA OF BIOGRAPHY

time (1921), and for years was also vice-president of the City National Bank of Norwalk. For thirty years Mr. Knapp was an appraiser of the bank's properties.

In the old training days, Mr. Knapp was a member of Mohegan Company of Militia, holding the rank of corporal. The home in which Mr. Knapp resides on the top of Flax Hill, was built on the site on which stood the house in which he was born, and the latter house was removed to a adjoining lot by Mr. Knapp, where it is now occupied and is in a splendid state of preservation.

There is no citizen in South Norwalk more highly esteemed than Mr. Knapp. His fine character and sunny disposition have won him a host of friends. It is given to very few men to live to the age of ninety-four years, Mr. Knapp's age, and to a much smaller number to enjoy all their faculties in such strength that they are able to take a keen pleasure in following current events and to transact business with the sound judgment and shrewdness of successful men in the prime of life. Mr. Knapp's hearing has failed somewhat and his eyesight is not so good as formerly, but there are many men of sixty years who are worse handicapped in these respects. His handwriting is exceptionally legible and written with scarcely a tremor of the hand.

Mr. Knapp married (first) Catherine Rebecca Whitlock, daughter of Andrew and Cornelia (Kazien) Whitlock, and there were two children by this marriage: Cornelia, who died in infancy; and Charles, who died at the age of twenty-eight years. In 1880 Mr. Knapp married (second) Julia Grumman, daughter of Josiah and Mary Grumman, of Litchfield; before her marriage Mrs. Knapp was a school teacher and is a splendidly educated woman of the intellectual type.

KNAPP, Alfred B.,

Business Man.

Alfred B. Knapp was born in Poundridge, New York, June 20, 1854, son of Orin and Ann Augusta (Quick) Knapp (see Quick III). Orin Knapp was a farmer of Poundridge. Alfred B. Knapp attended the local public schools, assisted his father on the home farm, and on reaching manhood engaged in the milk business independently in Springdale, Connecticut. Several years later the entire family moved to that place from Poundridge. In Springdale the milk business was in its infancy, and Mr. Knapp was entitled to the distinction of having been one of its pioneers, having previous to his marriage built up an extensive route. He carried on the business for a number of years later and then sold out in order that he might be free to open a grocery store under the name of Knapp & Miller, Jeremiah Miller being the other member of the firm. After conducting it for a considerable period, he established the Springdale Ice Company, the first concern to manufacture artificial ice in Springdale. Beginning with a five-ton plant he built up a large business before he retired. The plant now manufactures twenty-two tons a day, a fact which evinces a remarkable growth, the business being only about six years old. Some two years ago Mr. Knapp established a coal and wood business as an adjunct, being the Springdale representative of the firm of Graves & Strong, of Stamford. Since his death the combined concern has been incorporated as the Springdale Ice and Coal Company. They find a market for their merchandise in all the suburbs of Stamford. Mr. Knapp's business activity extended into numerous fields. He operated a cider mill, owned a threshing machine, widely used in the neighbor-

hood, and also engaged in contracting and teaming. He acquired extensive real estate holdings, built and sold a number of houses, and devoted considerable of his time to the management of his property interests. In politics Mr. Knapp was a Democrat, but never engaged actively in public affairs, preferring to do his duty as a private citizen. He affiliated with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows.

Mr. Knapp married, April 20, 1882, Ellen Louise Miller, daughter of Lewis B. and Mary Louise (Bell) Miller. The Benedicts are an old English family, tracing from William Benedict, who was of Nottinghamshire, in 1500, and whose lineal descendant, Thomas Benedict, was in Massachusetts in 1638, and later removed to Long Island. Mrs. Miller was the daughter of Harmon Bell. The different branches of the Bell family emigrated from Northern England, Scotland, and the North of Ireland, settling in a number of the American colonies. Mr. and Mrs. Knapp were the parents of one son, Gilford Benedict, a sketch of whom follows. Mrs. Knapp, Sr., is a member of Immanuel Protestant Episcopal Church.

On February 14, 1919, Mr. Knapp's useful and well spent life was closed, leaving many to mourn his loss, for he was loved by a large circle of friends and respected by the entire community. The narrative of his career should be preserved, for it teaches a lesson of sturdy self-reliance, aggressive industry, and honestly achieved success.

(The Quick Line).

(I) John Quick was a farmer of North Salem, New York, where he died. His wife was a Miss Tyler, and died at the venerable age of ninety-two years.

(II) Elijah Quick, son of John Quick, was born in North Salem, New York. He followed the carpenter's trade. He married Sarah Van Scoy (see Van Scoy II),

and died at the comparatively early age of forty-four years, his death being caused by typhoid fever. He passed away at North Salem in 1847 or 1848, and the death of his widow occurred in January, 1851. They were the parents of the following children, all of whom were born in North Salem: Ann Augusta, mentioned below; Lucinda, died in infancy; Oliver, died in Purdy Station, New York; Mary Jeannette, died in Poundridge, New York; Eliza, died at the age of sixteen; Nancy, died July 16, 1911, in Hartford, Connecticut; Andrew, died in Harpers Ferry, during the Civil War; Jane; William Henry, died in Danbury, Connecticut; and Cyrus, also died in Danbury, about 1862.

(III) Ann Augusta Quick, daughter of Elijah and Sarah (Van Scoy) Quick, was born May 7, 1836. She became the wife of Orin Knapp, as stated above. Mrs. Knapp died December 31, 1899.

(The Van Scoy Line).

(I) Abraham Van Scoy was born January 7, 1760, in Dutchess county, New York, and lived as a farmer in North Salem, New York. He married Hannah Bostwick, who was born September 21, 1778, in Bedford, New York. Mr. Van Scoy died September 1, 1844, and the death of his widow occurred March 30, 1851.

(II) Sarah Van Scoy, daughter of Abraham and Hannah (Bostwick) Van Scoy, was born January 22, 1807, and became the wife of Elijah Quick (see Quick II).

KNAPP, Gilford B.,

Business Man.

Mr. Knapp's early business life was spent in connection with brokerage firms of New York City's financial district, but since 1913 he has been associated with the

organization founded by his father, the Springdale Ice and Coal Company. He is well and favorably known in the locality in which his business interests are centered, and is identified with several organizations, social and fraternal.

Gilford B. Knapp, son of Alfred B. and Ellen Louise (Miller) Knapp (q. v.), was born in Springdale, Connecticut, December 11, 1883. He attended the public schools and Bell's Academy, of Stamford, and completed his studies at Merrill's Business College, of Stamford. His first business experience was in the employ of James D. Smith & Company, with which firm he remained six years, and he was subsequently for a like length of time with Ferris & White, both brokerage houses of New York City. During this period he continued to reside in Springdale, and in 1913 he left New York and became associated with his father in the management of the Springdale Ice Company. This concern afterward became the Springdale Ice and Coal Company, and upon the death of the elder Knapp in 1919, Gilford B. Knapp succeeded to the presidency, a position he now fills. In November, 1919, the company extended its field of operation by the purchase of the ice business of Mr. Brown, of New Canaan, and is now supplying that town with ice. Mr. Knapp's qualifications for the direction of his prosperous business are those of thorough experience in his particular line and a natural aptitude for affairs of business inherited from his honored father.

Mr. Knapp is a charter member of the Springdale Fire Company, of which Alfred B. Knapp was also a charter member and organizer. His fraternal affiliation is with the Junior Order of United American Mechanics. He is an independent Democrat in political action, the

need of the office and the desirability of the candidate determining his vote. He is an attendant of the Episcopal church.

FERGUSON FAMILY,

Ancestral History.

Since 1842, in which year John Ferguson settled in Stamford, the family has been a prominent one in Fairfield county. The members of the present generation have brought distinction to the family name throughout the State: The late John Day Ferguson, by giving largely of his time to public service; Walter Ferguson, as a banker and business man of affairs; the late Professor Henry Ferguson of Trinity College, Hartford, as an educator, and later a rector of St. Paul's School of Concord, New Hampshire. In Stamford, Connecticut, the Ferguson Library, endowed by John Day Ferguson, will remain a silent testimony to the memory of this good man for many generations to come.

The members of the Ferguson family have been public-spirited men, men of cultured minds, and possessed of many other qualities which have made their careers worthy of emulation.

The family was founded in America by Samuel Ferguson, who was born in Halifax, County of Yorkshire, England, April 11, 1769, and died in New York City, August 16, 1816. He married Elizabeth Day, a native of St. Johns Ilkethshall, near Bungay, County of Suffolk; she was born July 4, 1778, and died in New York City, October 6, 1823.

When a young man, Samuel Ferguson crossed the ocean to Philadelphia, and remained there three or four years associated with a cousin, Robert E. Griffith, who had preceded him to America and who had already established himself in business there as a merchant. That was

in the days of flourishing trade with the Orient, and young Ferguson went to China for his cousin as supercargo on one of his vessels. Many of the early importing merchants secured an important part of their business training in that way. Later, Mr. Ferguson went to New York City and engaged in business with his brother-in-law, John Day, with whom he remained until his death in 1816.

John Ferguson, son of Samuel and Elizabeth (Day) Ferguson, was born in New York City, April 23, 1803, and died in Stamford, Connecticut, September 1, 1874. He attended McCullough's celebrated private school at Morristown, New Jersey. Upon the death of his father, he was sent to live with his uncle, Edward Ferguson, a prominent woolen merchant of Yorkshire, England. When he became of age, he returned to America, and took the place in the firm of Ogden, Ferguson & Day, vacated by the death of his father. John Ferguson continued active in the business until his death. Owing to the death of various partners, changes were made from time to time in the style of the firm name. For some years prior to 1874, it had been J. & S. Ferguson. While a resident of New York City, Mr. Ferguson was a member of Grace Episcopal Church and served as clerk of its vestry. In 1842 he became a resident of Stamford, and from that time was identified with St. John's Episcopal Church, of which he was warden for many years. He married Helen Grace, born in New York City, February 22, 1807, died in Stamford, September 7, 1853, a daughter of Edmund and Sarah Eliza (Walton) Morewood. Edmund Morewood was born in Salford, England, May 11, 1770, and died in Stamford, September 17, 1861. His wife was born in New York City in 1780, and died there August 18, 1838. John and Helen Grace (Morewood) Ferguson had eight children, all of whom are deceased, ex-

cept Walton and Elizabeth Day. They were: 1. John Day, a sketch of whom follows: 2. Sarah M.. 3. Samuel, died from the effects of exposure in a shipwreck. He was associated with his father in business in New York as long as he lived. 4. Helen. 5. Edmund Morewood, who was in business in Pittsburgh as an iron and coal merchant. In his later years he was president of the Merchants' & Manufacturers' Bank of Pittsburgh; he married Josephine E. Mackintosh, and left four children, two sons now deceased, and two daughters. 6. Walton, a sketch of whom follows. 7. Henry, a prominent educator of Hartford. 8. Elizabeth Day.

FERGUSON, John Day,

Public Benefactor.

One of the most beloved citizens of Stamford, Connecticut, John Day Ferguson, was born in New York City, August 7, 1833, and died December 9, 1877, leaving the priceless legacy of a good name which will ever endure. Mr. Ferguson was a son of John and Helen Grace (Morewood) Ferguson, and a man of great foresight and generous nature. He had the rare faculty of inspiring both affection and respect in all with whom he came in contact. Possessed of sufficient means to enable him to choose the activities that appealed to him, Mr. Ferguson devoted much of his time to furthering the interests of education. He felt it his duty to aid in giving to society the high, unselfish disinterested, intelligent service that would promote the best interests of the community. His work as member of the School Board did much toward establishing the Stamford Public School system on a sound pedagogical basis. For many years he was connected with the School Board, and it was universally recognized among his fellow-citizens that he was the efficient member of the board.



John Day Ferguson.





Wallon Ferguson

ENCYCLOPEDIA OF BIOGRAPHY

John Day Ferguson was educated in the private school of Rev. Robert Harris, at White Plains, New York, and was graduated at Trinity College, Hartford, in 1851. He then studied law, and for ten years was engaged in practice in New York City. In 1866 and 1867 Mr. Ferguson served as representative from Stamford in the Legislature, and from 1871 to 1874 he served as Judge of Probate.

Mr. Ferguson always considered a public library a necessary adjunct of the formal educational facilities of the town and he left in his will money which, in March, 1881, went to found the Ferguson Library of Stamford, which was opened to the public in January of the following year. The location has since been changed, being now located on Broad street at the head of Atlantic street, and the new building was opened September 4, 1911. It is probably safe to say that no library building of its size in this country is more attractive, better lighted, or has superior appointments.

A fitting close to the biography of this worthy man is the following, quoted from "Picturesque Stamford:"

He had for many years been identified with the cause of popular education in Stamford and had made the interests of our school system a special study and brought to their promotion an enthusiasm which no discouragement could dampen. His sagacious judgment led him always to make the best use of attainable means while hopefully striving for better. His suavity of manner, his obvious sincerity, and the confidence imposed in his integrity always enabled him to secure an attentive hearing in the town meetings and to exert a large influence with the voters on behalf of the plans for school improvements, to which he devoted so much of his time and energy.

FERGUSON, Walton,

Leader in Community Affairs.

There are many citizens in Connecticut of which the State has reason to be proud,

and one of these is Walton Ferguson, scion of a distinguished family, and president of The Stamford Trust Company. Mr. Ferguson was born in Stamford, July 6, 1842, and was educated at a private school in Baltimore, and at Trinity College. While at college he was a member of the Psi Upsilon fraternity. Subsequent to his college training Mr. Ferguson became associated with his father in business, becoming a member of the firm of J. & S. Ferguson, a private banking business. Many business and financial interests have held his attention at various times. For several years he was in Pittsburgh associated with H. C. Frick, in the coke business, and later, was interested in railroad, gas and electric companies. Mr. Ferguson was one of the founders of The Kings County Electric Light and Power Company, which absorbed the Brooklyn Edison Company. He was active in establishing The Union Carbide Company, of which he was a director, and was a director of The People's Gas Company of Chicago. Mr. Ferguson is now a director of The Virginia Iron, Coal and Coke Company, the Virginia & Southwestern Railroad, and the Detroit & Mackinaw Railroad.

Mr. Ferguson was organizer of The Stamford Trust Company, of which he is now the president; he is a director of The First-Stamford National Bank, and chairman of the Board of Directors of The Stamford Gas and Electric Company.

Mr. Ferguson's clubs are: Union League; Union; St. Nicholas Society, and other prominent clubs. He has always been greatly interested in St. John's Episcopal Church, which he long served as vestryman, and of which he is senior warden. He married Julia L., daughter of John White, of New York City, and they are the parents of six children, five of whom are now living. They are: 1. Walton, Jr., born November 28, 1870. He

ENCYCLOPEDIA OF BIOGRAPHY

attended St. Paul's School at Concord, New Hampshire, and Trinity College, and until recently was in the lumber business. Walter Ferguson, Jr., married (first) Emily Carstairs, by whom he had one daughter, Frances, born February 12, 1900. He married (second) Dorothy Taylor and they are the parents of two sons: Walton, 3rd, born April 1, 1914, and Matthew H. T. 2. Helen G., born July 23, 1872. 3. Grace Carroll, born January 8, 1874, married Alfred W. Dater, a sketch of whom follows in this work. 4. Alfred L., born March 7, 1879. He was educated at the Pomfret School, and graduated from Yale in 1902, with a B. A. degree. He was a member of Psi Upsilon and Skull and Bones, and after graduation became associated with J. & S. Ferguson. His chief work has been as treasurer of The Windsor Print Works and he is vice-president of The Consolidated Textile Corporation. He married Ruth Howard of Brooklyn, New York, and they have four children: Alfred L., Jr., born April 27, 1904; Carroll, born July 6, 1908; Ruth W., born August 11, 1913; Charles H., born July 18, 1919. 5. Henry Lee, born March 28, 1881; was educated at Pomfret School, and graduated from the Sheffield Scientific School in 1905, with a degree of Ph. B. He is now manager of the Fisher's Island Farms, and is a member of Delta Psi fraternity. He married Marion Benner, and they are the parents of three children, two now living: Henry Lee, Jr., born March 14, 1915; Charles B., born June 30, 1918. With his family Mr. Ferguson resides at Fisher's Island.

DATER, Alfred Warner,

Man of Enterprise and Public-Spirit.

Alfred Warner Dater, president of the Stamford Gas and Electric Company, and

prominently associated with many important business and industrial concerns in Southern and Eastern Connecticut, is one of the most progressive citizens of Stamford, in this State, and a conspicuous figure in the life and affairs of the community. Mr. Dater is a native of Brooklyn, New York, where his birth occurred August 23, 1872, and a son of J. Henry and Adda H. (McMurray) Dater, old and highly respected residents of that city. The Dater family was resident in New York State for a number of generations, and the elder Mr. Dater was born in the city of Troy, where he spent his childhood and early youth. As a young man he was engaged in several different lines of business and while yet young entered the employ of the firm of John G. McMurray & Company, brush manufacturers, of Troy. This concern was one of the oldest of its kind in the United States, having been founded in the first half of the nineteenth century, when the industrial development of the Hudson Valley region was yet in its infancy. In 1859 a new factory was erected to take the place of the original plant, which had been destroyed by fire, and was considered at that time to be the largest and most perfectly equipped brush factory in the world. It was engaged in the manufacture of a general line of bristle brushes and for many years maintained an office in New York City. Mr. Dater was employed by this concern for a number of years and was finally admitted as a partner and placed in charge of the sales end of the business, having come to Brooklyn to make his home, where his death occurred in 1875. In 1855 he married, at Lansingburg, New York, Adda H. McMurray, a daughter of John G. McMurray, his old employer, who had recently taken him into partnership. Mr. McMurray, a native of New York City, was a



Alfred M. Dater.



ENCYCLOPEDIA OF BIOGRAPHY

member of an exceedingly ancient Scottish family, the name belonging to that great class of patronymics that have taken their origin from earlier given names, the Celtic prefix "Mac" or "Mc" signifying in the early dialects the "son of." The McMurrays have for many generations been associated with various communities in both the old and new worlds and its members have always maintained a high place in the regard of their fellow-citizens wherever they have resided. J. Henry Dater and his wife were the parents of six children, five of whom grew to maturity, as follows: Mary, who became the wife of Gardner S. Lamson, of Boston, Massachusetts; John G., who resides in New York City; William Roberts, who died in the year 1893, at the age of twenty-five; Henry Murray; and Alfred Warner, with whose career we are here especially concerned. J. Henry Dater was a son of Jacob Dater, a native of Troy, New York, where he was born about 1791, and married Mary Roberts. During the time of his residence in Brooklyn he was prominent in social and religious life and was a vestryman of the Church of the Messiah there.

Alfred Warner Dater passed his childhood in his native city of Brooklyn, and received his elementary education at the Brooklyn Polytechnic Institute. Later, he attended the Dwight School in New York City for a year, where he completed his preparation for college. He then matriculated at the Sheffield Scientific School at Yale University, and was graduated from that institution with the class of 1895, taking the degree of Ph. B. After graduation from the Sheffield School, Mr. Dater entered the shops of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, at Fort Wayne, Indiana, as a machinist's apprentice, for a special practical course for technical

school grades. He remained at Fort Wayne until 1897, and then came to Brooklyn, New York, to accept a position as assistant general superintendent of the Kings County Electric Light and Power Company. Upon the consolidation of that company with the Edison Electric Illuminating Company, Mr. Dater was appointed treasurer of the latter concern, and held that responsible post until 1902. It was in that year that Mr. Dater moved to Stamford and became connected with several Stamford companies, among which was the Stamford Gas and Electric Company. Upon the death of its treasurer, George H. Hoyt, Mr. Dater succeeded him in that office, and in 1917 was elected president of the company, an office that he holds today. In 1909 Mr. Dater removed to Williamstown, Massachusetts, and there made his home, becoming associated with the Windsor Print Works of North Adams, but two years later came to Stamford, where he has since lived. In Stamford he was elected vice-president and general manager of the Stamford Gas and Electric Company, and later, in 1917, became its president. In addition to this office that he still holds, Mr. Dater at the present time is a director of The Stamford Savings Bank, the Stamford Water Company, the Windsor Print Works, the Nazareth Cement Company, of Nazareth, Pennsylvania, and of other concerns. He is also treasurer of the Stamford Children's Home, and is prominent in charitable undertakings of many kinds. He is a well known figure in social and club circles at Stamford. He is a member of Delta Psi fraternity, which he joined while a student at Yale University; the Graduates' Club of New Haven, Suburban Club and Woodway Country Club of Stamford, and the Yale Club and St. Anthony Club

ENCYCLOPEDIA OF BIOGRAPHY

of New York City. He is at present serving a second term as member of the Stamford School Board; is president of the local council of the Boy Scouts of America, and a member of the National Executive Committee of that order. During the participation of the United States in the great World War, Mr. Dater served as chairman of the local Fuel Administration and in this capacity performed an invaluable service for his fellow-townsmen. In his religious belief Mr. Dater is an Episcopalian, and is a member and vestryman of St. John's Church of that denomination at Stamford.

Alfred Warner Dater was united in marriage, November 23, 1898, with Grace Carroll Ferguson, a daughter of Walton and Julia L. (White) Ferguson, old and highly respected residents of Stamford, a sketch of the former appearing on preceding pages of this work. Mr. and Mrs. Dater are the parents of three children as follows: Walton Ferguson, born September 10, 1899; Alfred W., Jr., born May 8, 1902; and Philip, born November 2, 1905.

Combined with splendid technical and mechanical training, Mr. Dater possesses an unusually natural aptitude for business and an executive ability that enables him to dispatch easily and quickly an immense volume of work. He is the type of business man, none too common, who takes pains always to be gracious and helpful to people who come in contact with him, who are immediately put at ease by his genial manner. Holding steadfast the highest ideals of business and personal conduct, with good humor well nigh inexhaustible, he has the confidence of those who are called upon to transact business with him, and the friendship and esteem of all who know him.

HURLBUTT, Ambrose Spencer,

Man of Great Enterprise.

The name of Hurlbutt, which is another form of Hurlbatt, is a very ancient one, presumably of Saxon origin. It is derived from an implement of battle, the whirl-bat, and thus it is proved that the family are descended from some early warrior. The spelling of the name has varied greatly. It has been written Hurlbert, Hurlburt, Hulburt, Hulburd, Hurlburg, Holliburt, Hollybut, Holybut, Holybud.

(I) Among those pioneers of courage and energy was Thomas Hurlbut (as he and some generations of his descendants spelled the name), early settled in the New England Colony. He was born in 1610, and died after 1681. On August 11, 1635, he left London, England, in the ship "Bachelor," and was among those who settled in Saybrook, Connecticut, and while there he was a member of a party of eleven men sent out February 22, 1637, to burn leaves, weeds and reeds upon the neck of land half a mile from the fort, and while engaged in this work were attacked by Indians. Thomas Hurlbut was shot almost through the thigh, but escaped. After the Pequot War, he settled in Wethersfield, where he was the first blacksmith, an occupation which he had followed since coming to New England. For his services in the Indian wars, the Assembly voted him a grant of one hundred and twenty acres of land, October 12, 1671. In 1640, Thomas Hurlbut served as clerk of the train-band; was deputy to the General Court; juryman; constable in 1644; collector of taxes in 1647. The Christian name of his wife was Sarah.

(II) Thomas (2) Hurlbut, son of Thomas (1) and Sarah Hurlbut, was probably born in Wethersfield, Connecti-



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ENCYCLOPEDIA OF BIOGRAPHY

cut. He learned the trade of blacksmith from his father, and in March, 1662, was granted land by the town on which to build a shop. The first wife of Thomas Hurlbut was named Lydia, and the second wife Elizabeth.

(III) Thomas (3) Hurlbut, son of Thomas (2) and Lydia Hurlbut, was born about 1660, and appears to have settled in Woodbury, Connecticut, previous to 1682. The name of his wife is not known.

(IV) Gideon Hurlbutt, son of Thomas (3) Hurlbut, was baptized in August, 1688, and died March 9, 1757. He removed to that part of Westport called Greens Farms, two miles east of the village. He married Margaret ———, and she died February 28, 1754.

(V) Gideon (2) Hurlbutt, son of Gideon (1) and Margaret Hurlbutt, was born in Westport, Connecticut, baptized about 1728, and died September 30, 1775. His wife, Hannah (Taylor) Hurlbutt, born June 1, 1731, died in 1772, daughter of Captain John Taylor, of Westport, and a descendant of John Taylor, who was early in Windsor.

(VI) James Hurlbutt, son of Gideon (2) and Hannah (Taylor) Hurlbutt, was born November 3, 1756, in Westport, Connecticut, and died in Albany, New York, January 11, 1815. He was long engaged in the business of a merchant and also was a builder of vessels. Mr. Hurlbutt was among the most prominent citizens of Westport, and also was very wealthy for that time. For his second wife, he married, March 18, 1781, Ann or Nancy Hays, born October 22, 1761, died March 25, 1819, daughter of Isaac Hays, of Lewisboro, New York. Previous to his death Mr. Hurlbutt removed to Albany, New York.

(VII) Isaac Hurlbutt, son of James and Ann or Nancy (Hays) Hurlbutt, was born January 18, 1782, and died March

25, 1831, in Westport. He married Free-love Nash, born March 11, 1782, died July 24, 1871.

(VIII) George Nash Hurlbutt, son of Isaac and Free-love (Nash) Hurlbutt, was born October 11, 1801. He married Betsey Disbrow.

(IX) Ambrose Spencer Hurlbutt, son of George Nash and Betsey (Disbrow) Hurlbutt, was born September 2, 1825, died September 4, 1913. Mr. Hurlbutt was like his ancestors among the public-spirited men of Westport. He was a great promoter of public works, and was one of the founders of the Central National Bank, of Norwalk, now the Central Trust Company. He was also a founder of the Willowbrook Cemetery, and was president of the association from its organization until his death. He was one of those who made a fortune in the gold fields of California in 1849. With a partner, he invested in timber lands in that State, the property including a large part of the present site of the city of San Francisco. They sold their holdings and he retired East in 1868, a millionaire. Every matter pertaining to the welfare of the public held his attention; he was the first to advocate the building of the old horse car system in Westport, and later was largely instrumental in getting the trolley line through the town. He served as the first president of the Street Railway Company, and was also president of the Danbury & Norwalk Railroad Company. At the time of his death, Mr. Hurlbutt was a director of the Westport Library and had been active in the work of this library for many years. At his death the town of Westport lost one of its most useful and valued citizens.

Mr. Hurlbutt married, in November, 1860, Cornelia Doughty Kelsey, daughter of John Burnett and Delia (Conger) Kelsey.

ENCYCLOPEDIA OF BIOGRAPHY

Mr. and Mrs. Hurlbutt were the parents of the following children: 1. Mary E., wife of Edward B. Mohler, of Baltimore, and mother of Mary H. Mohler. 2. Horace Carpenter, married Liela, and had a son, Horace C.; the latter enlisted and served about two years in France, and after his return home was killed in an automobile accident in 1918. 3. Frederick Wood, married Martha M. Boyd, and resides in Atlantic City. 4. Ambrose Spencer, Jr., married Maude Mills, of Baltimore, and died in 1914, leaving no children. 5. Cornelia Kelsey, married Frank C. Coley, of New Haven; they have three children: Ambrose Hurlbutt, James Edward, Cornelia Kelsey. 6. Helen, married William Ridge Allen, and resides in Richmond, Massachusetts.

John Burnett Kelsey, father of Cornelia D. (Kelsey) Hurlbutt, was born in Sparta, New Jersey, January 17, 1797, died January 3, 1885. He was a son of Jabez and Sarah (Corwin) Kelsey. While yet in his boyhood, John B. Kelsey went to live with his uncle in Flanders, New Jersey, and remained there until he was about eighteen years old. Then he removed to Randolph to learn the shoemaker's trade. He married, April 7, 1821, Delia Conger, born July 13, 1803, and died September 30, 1880, daughter of David and Elizabeth (Ayres) Conger. Previous to his marriage, Mr. Kelsey removed to New Orleans, but remained there only a year. In the fall of 1824, he removed with his wife to East Tennessee, remaining until the spring of 1826. In 1859, they yielded to the solicitations of their five children in California and went out there. Four years later they returned and spent the remainder of their lives in Rockaway, New Jersey. Mr. Kelsey was never a man of great physical strength, but he possessed a constitution of great vitality and recuperative power, and by his temperate

habits and attention to the laws of health he lived beyond the three score years and ten allotted by the Psalmist, dying of old age. One who knew him well said:

The life just closed was singularly complete in all its aspects. In his simple faith and humble walk with God, in his domestic happiness and prosperity, his great age and numerous descendants, we see a striking resemblance to the life of the Patriarchs, as they are depicted in the Old Testament. * * * His immediate descendants (at the time of his death) are fifteen children, sixty-seven grandchildren, twenty great-grandchildren, one hundred and two in all. His piety was of the Biblical type—a simple earnest faith, always held in meekness and sometimes with fear and much trembling.

Mrs. Delia (Conger) Kelsey was a woman noted for her good, clear, common sense, correct judgment, and great decision of character. She was a woman of indomitable resolution, of tireless energy and industry. She became a member of the Rockaway church, and was a strong Christian.

HURLBUTT, Lewis Raymond,

Manufacturer.

As a member of the long-established and widely known firm of Lounsbury, Mathewson & Company, formerly Lounsbury Brothers & Company, Mr. Hurlbutt has long occupied a leading position in the business world of South Norwalk. He is also allied with the financial interests of his city and is a figure of prominence in her fraternal and social circles.

(IV) Thomas (4) Hurlbutt, son of Thomas (3) Hurlbut (q. v.), was baptized in December, 1684, in Woodbury, Connecticut. He is supposed to have lived in Wilton, Connecticut, where he owned land. He was chosen, with others, by Wilton parish, in 1735, "to lay out a highway to the Ridge." The name of his wife is unknown.

ENCYCLOPEDIA OF BIOGRAPHY

(V) Daniel Hurlbutt, son of Thomas (4) Hurlbutt was born, probably, as early as 1710, in Woodbury, Connecticut, and his death occurred in Wilton. He married ——— Belden.

(VI) Daniel (2) Hurlbutt, son of Daniel (1) and ——— (Belden) Hurlbutt, was born in 1740, in Wilton, where he followed the trade of a weaver. During the Revolutionary War he was captain of a militia company. His name, in Wilton records, is generally written Holybert. He married (first) Naomi Stuart, who died in July, 1764. He married (second) March 20, 1765, Esther Patrick, daughter of John Patrick. Captain Hurlbutt died in Wilton, February 14, 1827, and his widow passed away July 2, 1839, at the venerable age of ninety-two years.

(VII) John Hurlbutt, son of Daniel (2) and Esther (Patrick) Hurlbutt, was born October 14, 1778. He was a farmer in Wilton. He married, in 1809, in Weston, Connecticut, Elizabeth Ogden, born in that place, July 18, 1785, daughter of Joseph and Rachel Ogden, who resided there.

(VIII) William Bradley Hurlbutt, son of John and Elizabeth (Ogden) Hurlbutt, was born April 3, 1815, in Wilton, where he was reared on a farm. After receiving a common school education, he was employed in the old Gilbert & Bennett wire cloth factory. Some years later he abandoned that work in order to engage in the cultivation of a farm which had been his home from the time of his marriage. He married, October 4, 1838, Paulina Hurlbutt, born February 25, 1821, in Wilton, daughter of John Hurlbutt, and granddaughter of David Hurlbutt, of Ridgefield, Connecticut, and undoubtedly a member of another branch of the Hurlbutt family.

(IX) Lewis Raymond Hurlbutt, son of William Bradley and Paulina (Hurlbutt)

Hurlbutt, was born August 23, 1851, in Wilton, Connecticut, and received his education in schools of his birthplace. For a number of years he filled the position of clerk in a store in Georgetown, and then entered the office of the firm of Lounsbury Brothers & Company. This widely known commercial house was founded more than half a century ago by George E. and Phineas C. Lounsbury, two brothers of distinguished ancestry, both of whom filled with honor the high office of governor of the State of Connecticut. Biographies of the brothers appear elsewhere in this work. The business of the firm was the manufacture of shoes, the factory being first situated in New Haven and later removed to South Norwalk, when the style was changed to Lounsbury, Mathewson & Company. Thenceforth the business developed more rapidly in consequence of enlarged facilities and finer equipment. For the superiority of its product and the integrity which characterized all its dealings the firm became as the years went on, increasingly noted. It has always manufactured women's shoes only, and the product is sold direct to the retailer. The territory covered by the company's salesmen embraces the entire United States, and the number of employees amounts to three hundred and ten. For several years Mr. Hurlbutt, in addition to partnership in the firm, has held the position of manager, and to his skillful methods, clear forethought, and wisely directed aggressiveness are to be attributed, in no small measure, the substantial success and constantly increasing scope of the business.

While never found lacking in public spirit, Mr. Hurlbutt has always refrained from active participation in politics, preferring to exercise in a very quiet way the privileges of citizenship, and to perform in the same unobtrusive manner the duty

ENCYCLOPEDIA OF BIOGRAPHY

he owes to his community. He is a director of the City National Bank, of South Norwalk, and the South Norwalk Savings Bank. He affiliates with Ark Lodge, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, of Wilton, and with Cannon Grange, Patrons of Husbandry, also of that town. His only club is the South Norwalk Country. In the Methodist Episcopal church of Wilton he holds the office of trustee.

The long record of Mr. Hurlbutt, both as a business man and a citizen, is one of honorable effort, faithful service, and unblemished integrity. He has been in the best sense of the word a truly successful man.

FERRIS, Theodore Isaac,

Business Man.

From the earliest settlement of Fairfield county, Connecticut, the name of Ferris has been an honored one in that State. The ancestors of this family belonged to the liberty loving class that played an important part in the early settlement of New England. The name of Ferris bears an enviable reputation for enterprise and public spirit. Through every branch of this family are found men prominent in the settlement, government, and military history of their country.

The Ferris family is of Norman origin, the name being originally spelled Ferier or Ferrerr. It is derived from Ferian, to convey across, and was early given to one dwelling near a ferry or to the keeper of the ferry. The first of the family in England was Henry de Ferier, son of Gualchelm de Ferier, master of the horse of William the Conqueror, the Duke of Normandy, who obtained grants of land in the counties of Staffordshire, Derbyshire, and Leicestershire. It is said of this Henry that William the Conqueror rode up to him on the battle field, took from

his own neck a gold chain, and throwing it over Henry de Ferier's head said: "You fight too fiercely, I must chain you up." From him are descended the Ferrers, of Groby, who bore for their paternal arms the following:

Arms—Gules, seven mascles or, a canton ermine.

Their Westchester descendants carried:

Arms—Gules, a fleur-de-lis or, a canton ermine with a crescent.

The arms of the father of Henry de Ferier were:

Arms—Argent, six horseshoes, pierced sable.

(I) Jeffrey Ferris, born in Leicestershire, England, about 1610, came to America in 1634, and is by record first located in Watertown, Massachusetts, where he was made freeman, May 6, 1635. He came with the first settlers, and is on the list of those who paid for the survey, and received ten acres of the first assignment of land. From Watertown he removed to Wethersfield, Connecticut, where he is recorded as selling his lot of forty-five acres to John Deming. He came with the first Stamford colony from Wethersfield in 1641, and lived on the north side of what is now Broad street, west of Franklin street. Later he moved to Greenwich, Connecticut, where he died May 31, 1666. In 1656 he was one of the eleven Greenwich men who petitioned to be under New Haven jurisdiction. He was one of the original purchasers of land which now forms the town of Greenwich. He was married three times. According to tradition, his first wife was Ann, the sister of John Milton, the blind poet, and daughter of John and Sarah (Jeffrey) Milton. "Stamford Registrations" says: "Wife to Jeffrey, died 31st, 5th, 1658." Also, "Susanna, wife (who was the widow of Robert Lockwood), married, 1659, died at 'Grinwich,' December 23, 1660."

ENCYCLOPEDIA OF BIOGRAPHY

(II) James Ferris, son of Jeffrey Ferris, was born about 1643. He married Mary ———. He is named in the patent granted to the town of Greenwich by the General Assembly, in May, 1665. He died November 6, 1726.

(III) James (2) Ferris, son of James (1) and Mary Ferris, was born December 18, 1699, in Greenwich, Connecticut, and died August 17, 1739. The Christian name of his wife was Mary, and they were the parents of James (3), mentioned below.

(IV) James (3) Ferris, son of James (2) and Mary Ferris, was born about 1732, in Greenwich, Connecticut, and died May 27, 1810. He was called "old Whig," and was captain of a company in the Revolution. He paid this company and fed them out of his own pocket. Captain Ferris was taken prisoner by the British and wore a double-breasted coat having skirt behind with many buttons, every one of which was a gold guinea covered with cloth. When he wanted anything he secretly cut off a button, and the source of his money was a constant cause of wonderment to the British. The sword which he carried is now in the possession of his descendant, Theodore I. Ferris, of this review. He married, and was the father of Asa, mentioned below.

(V) Asa Ferris, son of James (3) Ferris, was born in Greenwich, Connecticut, 1769, and died in Stamford, Connecticut, May 27, 1839, aged seventy years and eleven days. He followed agriculture and was a well respected citizen of Greenwich until 1815, when he moved to Stamford, and purchased a farm in the Simsbury district. He married, March 21, 1799, Polly Hoyt, born May 26, 1773, died May 2, 1840, aged sixty-six years, eleven months and seven days, daughter of Silas and Sarah (Lockwood) Hoyt (see Hoyt V).

(VI) Silas Hoyt Ferris, son of Asa and Polly (Hoyt) Ferris, was born January 15, 1800, in Greenwich, Connecticut, and died February 25, 1880, in Stamford. The local schools of Greenwich afforded his education, and he followed agriculture throughout his lifetime. He married Charlotte Elizabeth Barnum, born July 7, 1808, in Stamford, died there August 20, 1893, daughter of David and Betsey (Hoyt) Barnum. David Barnum died April 1, 1838, aged forty-nine years, seven months. Mrs. Betsey (Hoyt) Barnum was a granddaughter of Isaac and Mary (Skelding) Hoyt, and daughter of their son, Isaac (2) Hoyt, who was born August 14, 1767, and died June 9, 1826. He married, May 23, 1788, Elizabeth Hait, born September 8, 1765, died December 23, 1835, daughter of Silvanus and Elizabeth Hait. Isaac (2) Hoyt was a grandson of Abraham Hait, mentioned in the previous Hoyt line, and a descendant of Simon Hait, the emigrant, as shown in that line. Mr. and Mrs. Ferris were the parents of the following children: David Barnum, born January 2, 1839, died October 4, 1903; Sarah Elizabeth, born July 12, 1841, died June 23, 1897; Silas Hoyt, born October 10, 1844, died July 18, 1897; Theodore Isaac, mentioned below.

(VII) Theodore Isaac Ferris, youngest child of Silas Hoyt and Charlotte Elizabeth (Barnum) Ferris, was born May 24, 1847, in Stamford, Connecticut. He attended the district school in the Simsbury district of Stamford and the Stamford High School. These courses were supplemented by a few terms at the Glendening Academy, conducted by Professor George B. Glendening, and a noted school at that time. The paternal homestead has continued to be the home of Mr. Ferris throughout these many years, and he engaged in farming on an extensive scale. As the surrounding country

ENCYCLOPEDIA OF BIOGRAPHY

grew, and houses were built more closely together, Mr. Ferris became interested in real estate. With his brother, Silas H. Ferris, he laid out Woodside Park, building attractive driveways and approaches. A half mile race track was also built and this site has been the scene of many pleasant hours; pleasant for the nature lover as well as the devotee of racing. The business of real estate in one form or another has occupied the greater part of Mr. Ferris's time, and he now has large and important real estate holdings. His residence with its spacious grounds has a location unexcelled in Stamford, where Ferrises have lived from early Colonial days. Although Mr. Ferris has never taken an active part in municipal affairs, he has that interest which is at the heart of every good citizen. He bears the name of his family worthily and well, and ranks deservedly high in both business and financial circles.

(The Hoyt Line).

(I) Mrs. Polly (Hoyt) Ferris was a direct descendant of Simon Hait, who is believed to have come in the "Abigail" or the "George." He was in Charlestown, Massachusetts, among the first settlers, and was a first settler of Dorchester, that State, in 1630. Thence he removed to Scituate, Massachusetts, and from there to Windsor, Connecticut. His son, Benjamin, is mentioned below.

(II) Benjamin Hait, son of Simon Hait, was born February 2, 1644, and died January 26, 1735. He served as fence viewer and surveyor, and was a member of the Board of Selectmen in Windsor. He married (first) January 5, 1670, Hannah Weed, born about 1645, died November 9, 1677, daughter of Jonas Weed.

(III) Benjamin (2) Hait, son of Benjamin (1) and Hannah (Weed) Hait, was born December 9, 1671, and died in 1747.

He lived in Stamford, and was selectman four years. He married, June 10, 1697, Elizabeth Jagger, and they were members of the South Congregational Church.

(IV) Abraham Hait, son of Benjamin (2) and Elizabeth (Jagger) Hait, was born June 16, 1704, and died March 16, 1788. He was called sergeant as early as 1754, and in 1763 served as selectman. He married (first) November 27, 1727, Hannah Bates, and they were members of the church in Stamford. He married (second) June 3, 1748, Hannah Blachley. The old house that he and his family inhabited is still (1920) standing on the east side of Bedford street, opposite Oak street, owned by Theodore Isaac Ferris, a descendant. Children of Abraham Hait are: 1. Hannah, born December 25, 1730, married a St. John. 2. Abraham, born October 13, 1732, died August 20, 1745. 3. Isaac, born September 14, 1734, died 1778; married (first) August 5, 1761, Mary Skelding, (second) May 22, 1768, Sarah Hait; he was the grandfather of the mother of Theodore I. Ferris, as previously mentioned. 4. Ezra, born April 23, 1737. 5. Silas, born March 2, 1739, died January 9, 1825. 6. Sarah, born February 3, 1741, married John Holmes. 7. Thaddeus, born January 26, 1743, married Hannah Holmes; he fought in General Washington's forces in the Revolutionary War. 8. Rachel, born August 7, 1745, died September 9, 1745. 9. Mary, born August 22, 1750, died November 17, 1754. 10. Bates, born July 7, 1754, died September 4, 1776; when the English began the military operations in August, 1776, which resulted in their capture of New York City, the Ninth Regiment of Connecticut, in which was Captain Webb's company, of Stamford, marched to New York and was quartered on Broadway near Trinity Church. Bates was sergeant of this company and Silas and Thaddeus were pri-

ENCYCLOPEDIA OF BIOGRAPHY

vates. At the battle of Long Island, near Jamaica, August 27, 1776, Bates was wounded and died September 4, 1776. On one occasion, one of the sons of Abraham Hait, was taken prisoner in the old home, having been tracked to that refuge by blood from his wounds in the snow. This old home is one of the few houses in the locality dating to pre-Revolutionary times.

(V) Silas Hoyt, son of Abraham and Hannah (Bates) Hait, was born March 2, 1739, died January 9, 1825. He married, November 14, 1765, Sarah Lockwood, and they were the parents of Polly Hoyt, who became the wife of Asa Ferris (see Ferris V).

FERRIS, Clarence Clark,

Attorney, Public Official.

A sound lawyer, and with skill and ability to meet the demands of the day, Clarence C. Ferris is also a direct descendant of one of the early Colonial families of Connecticut. The Ferris family is of Norman origin, the name being originally spelled Feriers or Ferrers.

(III) Samuel Ferris, son of James and Mary Ferris (q. v.), was born September 21, 1706, and died April 25, 1786. He married Ann Lockwood, daughter of Gershom and Mary Lockwood, born in 1713, died July 2, 1789.

(IV) Stephen Ferris, son of Samuel and Ann (Lockwood) Ferris, was born December 27, 1740, and died February 12, 1824. He married Sarah H. Lockwood, who died November 23, 1848.

(V) Samuel (2) Ferris, son of Stephen and Sarah H. (Lockwood) Ferris, was born January 25, 1787, and died June 1, 1842. He was captain of militia in the War of 1812, and took his company to the beach at Old Greenwich, now called Sound Beach, when invasion by the Brit-

ish was feared. On January 7, 1811, he married Esther Ferris, born October 12, 1792, died March 11, 1881, daughter of Nathaniel Ferris.

(VI) Samuel Holmes Ferris, son of Samuel (2) and Esther (Ferris) Ferris, was born December 12, 1827, and died December 25, 1888. He was a farmer throughout his lifetime and a very public-spirited citizen. In association with the late Amasa A. Marks, Mr. Ferris was a leading spirit in securing the appropriation of money to build a new school house at Sound Beach, about 1877. Mr. Ferris married, December 19, 1861, Mary Clark, daughter of Daniel Clark, of Haddam; she was born April 16, 1838, and died October 15, 1886. Their children were: Harry Burr, and Clarence Clark, of whom further.

(VII) Clarence Clark Ferris, son of Samuel Holmes and Mary (Clark) Ferris, was born February 15, 1864, and prepared for college at the Claverack Academy, and Hudson River Institute, Claverack, Columbia county, New York, under the well known Dr. Alonzo Flack, an educator of great individuality, and Professor William McAfee, Yale College, class of 1864. In 1887 Mr. Ferris graduated from Yale College with the degree of B. A., and in 1892 from Columbia University with the degree of LL. B. After graduation in 1887, Mr. Ferris was principal of the public schools of Colchester, Connecticut, holding a similar position in Manchester, Connecticut, the following year. In 1891 he was admitted to the bar in New York and has always practiced alone. Mr. Ferris specializes in condemnation proceedings and has made a signal success in his chosen field.

Always keenly interested in public matters, although not coming from an office-holding family, he has taken part in civic affairs in his adopted town, Scarsdale, Westchester county, New York. In poli-

ENCYCLOPEDIA OF BIOGRAPHY

tics he is a Democrat, and in 1916 was a candidate for the New York Senate from Westchester county, running an average of two thousand votes ahead of the rest of the ticket. He is a member of the National Democratic Club of New York City, and maintains his residence in Scarsdale, Westchester county. With his brother, Professor Harry Burr Ferris, of New Haven, Mr. Ferris owns fifty-six acres of the original farm granted to their ancestor and which is now under lease to the Sound Beach Golf and Country Club.

While at Columbia University, Mr. Ferris became a member of the Delta Upsilon fraternity, and is also a member of Delta Phi, the legal fraternity having chapters in most law schools.

Mr. Ferris married Bertha Vincent Odell, daughter of Edward Valentine Odell, the latter born in Hyde Park, Dutchess county, but Mrs. Ferris was born in New York City. Mr. and Mrs. Ferris are the parents of the following children: Richard Odell, born September 14, 1914; and Jeffrey, born June 20, 1916. Mr. Ferris and his family attend the Presbyterian church of Scarsdale.

(The Lockwood Line).

Robert Lockwood came to New England about 1630, and settled in Watertown, Massachusetts. He was admitted a freeman March 9, 1636-37. As early as 1641 he was recorded a settler in Fairfield, Connecticut, and died in 1658. For a time he lived at Norwalk, Connecticut. His wife was Susannah, and they were the parents of Lieutenant Gershom Lockwood, of whom further.

Lieutenant Gershom Lockwood was born September 6, 1643, at Watertown, and died March 12, 1718-19, at Greenwich. He was nine years of age when he removed to Greenwich with his father and became one of the twenty-seven propri-

etors. By occupation he was a carpenter, and also held many positions of trust in the town. Lieutenant Lockwood married Lady Ann Millington, daughter of Lord Millington, of England. She came to New England in search of her lover, a British army officer. Failing to find him, she taught school and afterwards married Gershom Lockwood. In 1660 her parents sent her a large oak chest, ingeniously carved and strongly built. Tradition says it contained a half-bushel of guineas, many fine silk dresses and other valuables. This chest is now in the possession of Clarence Clark Ferris, of Greenwich. A photograph of the chest may be seen in "History of the Lockwood Family," also in "Colonial Furniture," by Luke Vincent Lockwood. The only part of the story open to question is the amount of guineas the chest contained. The grandmother of Mr. Ferris was sure the rest of the story was true.

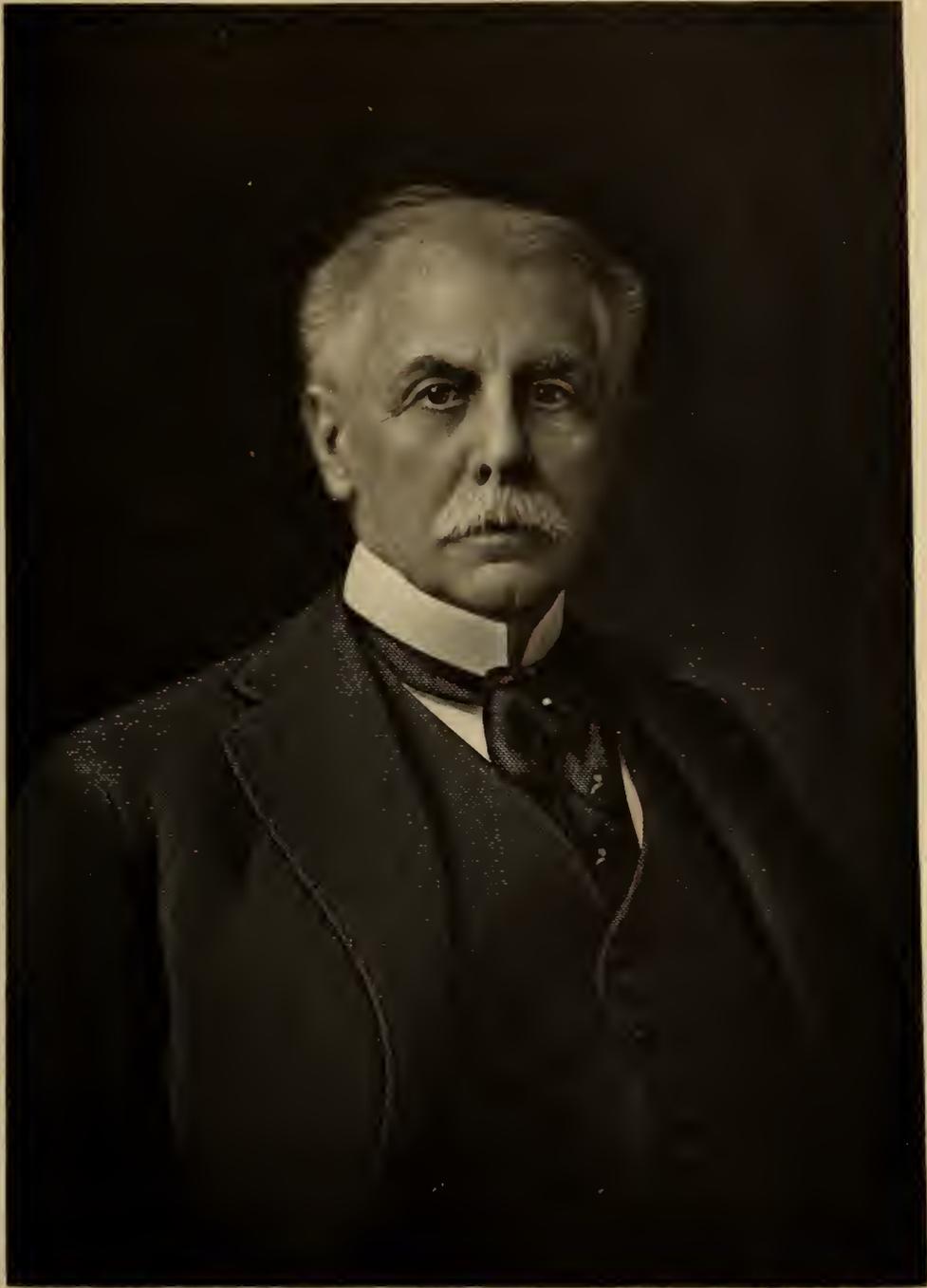
Gershom (2) Lockwood, the eldest son of Lieutenant Gershom and Ann Lockwood, was born in Greenwich, and was made a freeman February 7, 1693. He married Mary, and their daughter, Ann Lockwood, became the wife of Samuel Ferris, as above noted.

SKIDDY, William Wheelright,

Manufacturer, Philanthropist.

In recent years the struggle for business supremacy has narrowed the horizon of too many men. Here and there men stand out from among the multitude, frankly opening their hearts and minds to the broad, general interests which lift society from the level of the sordid and place it on a higher plane.

William W. Skiddy believes that the surest way to advance the welfare of the individual is to aid the individual to understand and accept the mental, moral and



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W. W. Skiddy

ENCYCLOPEDIA OF BIOGRAPHY

spiritual standards of the community. In his own way, he is constantly acting upon this theory.

The family name became Skiddy through William W. Skiddy's father, whose name was properly William Taylor, adopting for his surname "Skiddy" as hereinafter stated.

The founding of this family in this country dates back to three brothers in Scotland, Zachariah, John and William. Zachariah Taylor, the original ancestor of Zachary Taylor, twelfth president of the United States, came to this country and went to Culpepper, Virginia. John Taylor went to Albany, New York. William Taylor resided in New York City. William Taylor married a Miss Van Pelt, known as one of the Knickerbockers, descendants of the Hollanders. Miss Van Pelt was the daughter of Teunisse Van Pelt, who immigrated from Leige in 1663, with his father. They had three daughters and one son, Richard, who graduated from Yale, and one daughter married Judge Kent, of New York. William Taylor took the oath of allegiance in 1687, his name appearing on various records. In 1674 he received a grant of land on Staten Island, consisting of ninety-eight acres.

Benjamin Taylor, a son of William Taylor, was in the Colonial-English army in 1753 or 1754, and was in the campaign against the French and Indians at Fort Duquesne. He was captured and taken to Quebec as a prisoner, later sent to France with other prisoners and confined in prison in Havre de Gras, and returned to America about 1762. Benjamin Taylor was buried in the Methodist Cemetery in Johnville, Fishkill, New York, the tombstone giving his death as of September 12, 1831, at the age of ninety-four years. About 1763 he married, at Verplanck's Point, Jemima Foster, daughter

of Ebenezer and Desire (Cushman) Foster. Benjamin Taylor's sons were James, of further mention; Augustus; and Justus, of further mention.

James Taylor was born in Peekskill, New York, and as a young man entered the Continental army and was with General Washington at Valley Forge. He later married Salome Partridge, and went to Westford, Vermont. They had fourteen children, but two died in infancy. The others were: Lucius, Benjamin, Isabella, James and Foster, born in Massachusetts; Salome, Amos, Amelita, and Alpha born in Peekskill; Augustus, Elizabeth Lent and William Skiddy, born in Westford, Vermont. His youngest son, William Skiddy Taylor, married a Miss Depew, of Peekskill, and later went West, where he died.

The descent of the Foster family has been traced back to the year 837 in Flanders, showing a descendency line of twenty-three generations up to Reginald, who embarked for America in 1638. The ancestor of this branch of the family was John Foster, born in England, 1626. He came over with Roger Conant and landed at Plymouth, Massachusetts. He became a freeman, May 24, 1682, and died in March, 1688. About 1649, he married Martha Tomkins, a daughter of Ralph and Katherine (Aborn) Tomkins, who was born about 1630. Their son, the Hon. John Foster, was born in 1649. He lived in Salem, where he was one of the most prominent citizens. He served as moderator, representative and justice of the peace. John Foster married, in 1672, Mary Stuard. She died about 1690, and he died in 1714. Their son, Major Foster, was born November 15, 1680, in Salem. On December 4, 1704, Major Foster married, in Roxbury, Margaret Ware, and their son, Ebenezer Foster, married Desire Cushman, a descendant of Robert

ENCYCLOPEDIA OF BIOGRAPHY

Cushman; and their daughter, Jemima, born July 6, 1741, married, at Verplanck's Point, Benjamin Taylor, as already stated.

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

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

Elder Thomas Cushman, born in England in February, 1608, accompanied his father to America. He was left in the care of Governor Bradford when his father returned to England. On January 1, 1633, Thomas Cushman was admitted to the freedom of the society. He served as juryman in 1635, and in that year, or

ENCYCLOPEDIA OF BIOGRAPHY

1636, he married Mary, the third child of Isaac Allerton, who came in the "Mayflower." In 1637 he received a grant of land and later he removed to what is now Kingston, where he spent the remainder of his life. In 1645 he purchased Princess farm. In 1649 he was appointed ruling elder of the church in Plymouth, and continued in the office until his death. He was the principal witness to Governor Bradford's will, and inventoried his estate. Thomas Cushman died December 10 or 11, 1691. From the records of the First Church at Plymouth, the following quotation is made: " * * * He was grave, sober, holy and temperate, very studious and solicitous for the peace and prosperity of the church and to prevent and heale all breaches." He left quite an estate for those days, indicating that he was prosperous and thrifty. After the dismissal of Rev. Mr. Rayner, in 1654, and until the settlement of Rev. Mr. Cotton, in 1657, he conducted the religious services twice on every Sunday, and during that time was the only preacher the church had. He was a participant in the making of the first treaty with Massachusetts and Samoset. Mary (Allerton) Cushman, his wife, was about eleven years of age when she came over in the "Mayflower." She was the last survivor of the Pilgrim band, dying seven or eight years after her husband, at the advanced age of ninety years. They reared a family of seven children, all of whom married.

Thomas Cushman, the third in this line of descent, was born September 16, 1637. On November 17, 1664, he married Ruth, daughter of John Howland, whose name was thirteenth on the list of forty-one persons who signed the memorable compact in the cabin of the "Mayflower." At that time he was twenty-eight years of age. Thomas Cushman was during a long life a member of the Congregational

church in Plympton. He died August 23, 1726.

Samuel Cushman, son of Thomas Cushman, was born July 16, 1687. He married Fear Corser, December 8, 1709. They were members of the church in Plympton. In 1727 they removed to Attleboro. Their eldest child was Desire Cushman, born September 18, 1710. On September 17, 1730, she married Ebenezer Foster, who was born in Dorchester, Massachusetts, August 20, 1709. Their daughter was Jemima Foster, born July 6, 1741, who married Benjamin Taylor.

Justus Taylor, the youngest son of Benjamin and Jemima (Foster) Taylor, was the owner of a vessel trading between New York and West Indies. On a trip to the latter place he contracted yellow fever, was brought back to Peekskill, New York, but never recovered, and died and was buried there. His widow, who was formerly Rosetta Place, subsequently married Captain John Skiddy, and when she married Captain Skiddy she had one son, William.

Captain William (Taylor) Skiddy was a child, when his mother married for the second time, and when he went to school he took the name of his mother's second husband. In course of time he decided, having an independent spirit, to take care of himself, and accordingly ran away, going to England, where he had relatives. These relatives sent him to some of their intimate friends in Bordeaux, France, and there he remained for several years attending school, but finally returned to the United States and entered the United States navy. In the War of 1812, he was a midshipman on the United States steamship "Hornet," and took part in the battle with the British sloop, "Penguin," March 15, 1815. He was later in another engagement, was captured and sent to England as a prisoner, where he was kept

ENCYCLOPEDIA OF BIOGRAPHY

for several months in the famous Dartmore Prison, and finally was released and returned to the United States, when he became a naval architect and builder. He was associated in that capacity with two or three of the important shipping concerns of New York, among them the house of Grinnell Minton & Company and Howland & Aspinwall. It was the custom in those days for the large houses engaged in foreign commerce to build and operate their own vessels, known as "clippers," and Captain Skiddy would build a vessel for them with the agreement that he was to command her on her maiden voyage, selling her cargo at one port and buying at that port to sell at another port. When this voyage was completed, he would design and build another vessel and in turn go out with her for the maiden voyage. Captain Skiddy was occupied in this way until 1840. He married, in England, his second wife, Mary A. Anderson, daughter of an English judge, and then returned to America with his bride and settled in New York City, where he established himself in private practice as a naval architect, making contracts to design, build and equip vessels, and turn them over to their owners complete and ready for sea. When steamships began to supplant sailing vessels, he turned his attention to designing the more modern craft, of which he built a large number, among them being the old side-wheelers, "Argo" and "Fulton," of the French Line, running from New York to Havre; the "Jamestown" and "Yorktown," which plied between New York and Richmond, Virginia, and many others.

In 1858 he moved from New York City to Stamford, Connecticut, building a residence on the site now occupied by the present United States Post Office. He practically retired from active work, al-

though he occasionally acted as consulting architect and supervised in the construction of steamers. Captain Skiddy was much interested in all charitable and philanthropic movements. After moving to Stamford, he was greatly disturbed by the unsanitary condition in which he found many of the dependent poor, and as the result of his agitation the town of Stamford gave up the practice of "letting out" its paupers, and established a poor farm. Captain Skiddy was a fine example of a constructive, broadminded and charitable citizen, always trying to contribute to the progress and development of the day.

William Wheelright Skiddy, son of Captain William and Mary A. (Anderson) Skiddy, was born in New York City, April 26, 1845. His early life was passed in New York, and there he received an excellent education. He attended the Anthon Private School and prepared for college at the Russel Military Academy of New Haven, graduating from the Sheffield Scientific School in 1865 with the degree of Ph. B. He then entered the office of his uncle, Francis Skiddy, in Wall street, New York City, and three years later became associated with E. A. Quintard (who married his eldest sister), in the coal mining interests in Pennsylvania, and was thus occupied for eight years. In the meantime, he had married Eleanor Mott Gay, a daughter of William Gay, of Stamford, Connecticut. The latter was interested in the Stamford Manufacturing Company, and was its president. In June, 1875, Mr. Skiddy became connected with the Stamford Manufacturing Company. Being determined to master the business in all its branches, he commenced by helping to unload logwood and other raw materials received in vessels from the West Indies; he donned overalls and continued to work step by

ENCYCLOPEDIA OF BIOGRAPHY

step until he had gone through all of the departments and had a thorough and practical knowledge of every detail in the manufacture of the company's products.

After devoting several years in securing this knowledge, he was soon made a member of the board of directors. In 1887 he was elected president of the company, and the business grew very rapidly in size and importance. At the time it was destroyed by fire, February 19, 1919, it was seven or eight times as large as when he became connected with it, or in other words, in 1875, about seven thousand tons of raw material were required for the extracts manufactured each year, and at the time of the fire they required one thousand tons per week. The products went all over the world, and such was the company's reputation that its prices were universally accepted as the basis on which all other dye products were priced. At the "Exchange" in Hamburg, Germany, when quotations were quoted on various natural dyes, the question immediately asked before any business could be transacted was "what is the price of Stamford?" The company manufactured all kinds of natural dyes for silk, cotton, wool and leather. The business was established in 1796 and was incorporated as the Stamford Manufacturing Company in 1844, and was the acknowledged leader of its line in the world. At the time of the disaster, about five hundred men were employed. During the years that had passed, many changes, both mechanical and chemical, had been made in methods and processes, the machinery more and more supplanting human labor. On the basis of 1876, it would have required at the time of the fire fifteen hundred hands to turn out the product that science and progress made possible for five hundred to do. To see a business thus carefully nurtured for

nearly half a century wiped out overnight is a staggering blow. Great as was the financial loss, there was another loss less tangible, but perhaps even harder to bear. To live with an idea for any enterprise is but the concrete expression of an idea, year after year to see it grow and develop into sturdy strength, winning world-wide recognition, and then in a few hours to be destroyed as if it had never been, the sense of loss can be apprehended only by one who has experienced it. He immediately started plans for rebuilding the plant, but the advice of friends that it was too great a task to be undertaken at his time of life finally convinced him that he was wrong and so he decided to give up active commercial life.

He was vice-president and director of the Stamford National Bank for many years, and when it was merged with the First National Bank under the name of the First Stamford National Bank, he was elected a vice-president and director of the new organization. For many years he has been a director of the Stamford Savings Bank, a director of the Stamford Trust Company, and a director of the Morris Plan Bank. His fraternal affiliations are as follows: Union Lodge, No. 5, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons; Rittenhouse Chapter, No. 11, Royal Arch Masons; the Suburban Club of Stamford; Yale and University clubs of New York; Graduate Club of New Haven; Society of the War of 1812; Church clubs of New York and Connecticut, etc. He has served as president of the Connecticut Church Club; as chairman of the trustees of the Church Club of New York; and was one time president of the Church Conference of the United States. For many years he was a member of St. John's Episcopal Church of Stamford, Connecticut, serving as warden and dele-

ENCYCLOPEDIA OF BIOGRAPHY

gate to the Diocesan Convention for forty years.

He resides in New York City during the winter months, being identified there with Grace Church, and being a delegate of the Diocese of New York. He was a delegate to the General Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church from 1886 to 1898, representing the Diocese of Connecticut, and since 1898 has been treasurer of the General Convention. For more than twenty-five years he has been interested as director and officer in the Boys' Club of New York City, which has over eight thousand members. This club has a large and complete house at the corner of Avenue A and Tenth street, and a large summer camp in Jamesport, Long Island, which he is actively interested in, as well as the summer home for children belonging to Grace Parish of New York and which is located near New Canaan, Connecticut.

In politics, Mr. Skiddy was a Democrat until 1896, and during that time was a delegate to the convention in Chicago which nominated Grover Cleveland for president. He was brigadier-general of commissary under Governor Thomas Waller. While he was a student at the Russell Military School, during the Civil War, he was among those detailed to drill some of the three months' volunteers. There was little knowledge of military training at that time. Several companies belonging to the First and Second regiments were trained at Halleck's Point in New Haven, and General Russell was asked to detail some of his boys to train these companies, and young Skiddy, who was then captain of the second company at the school, was among those selected. He spent a month at the camp thus employed and was asked to go out as first lieutenant and was eager to do so, but on account of his youth it was impossible.

As a loyal Yale man he has always been interested in everything pertaining to Yale, and in June, 1890, at the alumni meeting in New Haven, he proposed the establishing of a Yale Alumni University Fund Association and offered a resolution to that purpose, which was adopted and unanimously approved the following day at the annual alumni lunch. The association has been most successful and has become an important asset to the University, having contributed up to the present time over \$3,800,000. While at Yale he was interested in rowing and has retained his interest in that sport. In the Class Biographical Records of Yale, it states that from 1900 to 1905, inclusive, Yale won ever varsity race at New London, during which time he was graduate advisor.

Mr. Skiddy married, in April, 1867, Eleanor Mott Gay, the daughter of William Gay, of Stamford, Connecticut, and they had three children: William, deceased; Lillie, wife of Willard Parker, Jr., class of 1890, Yale; and Adele, wife of R. W. Carle, class of 1897, Yale.

TREADWELL, John Prime,

Man of Affairs.

From the time of the earliest Colonial settlements the name of Treadwell is found in the annals of Massachusetts and Connecticut. Members of this family, descendants from the two immigrants, Charles and Edward Treadwell, are to be found occupying positions of trust and responsibility in many of our cities. One of these notable descendants was Governor John Treadwell, of Colonial days. The Rev. John Treadwell was a scholar of repute. So it is today; descendants bearing the name of Treadwell occupy honored places among their fellow-citizens. John Prime Treadwell, president of

ENCYCLOPEDIA OF BIOGRAPHY

the National Bank of Norwalk, is another worthy scion of this family.

There were varied ways of designating families prior to the thirteenth century. The most common one was according to the location of homes, and the surname of Treadwell is thus derived. It is a compound of tread and well. The first half, tread, is the old English word for path or pathway; well was originally *wiella*, old English for spring. We therefore have the derivation of path by a well, near which resided a family who were thus designated. It was very natural for this family to assume this name when the use of surnames came into vogue.

The earliest mention of the name of Treadwell in America is found on the Dorchester records in March, 1637, when the name of Thomas Treadwell is recorded. This Thomas Treadwell is believed to have been a brother of Edward Treadwell.

(I) Edward Treadwell also appears in Litchfield, Connecticut, in 1637. He removed soon after to Huntington, Long Island, where he died, in 1660. He had a son Samuel, of whom further.

(II) Samuel Treadwell married Ruth Wheeler, daughter of Ephraim Wheeler, and removed to Fairfield, Connecticut. He was undoubtedly the father of Thomas Treadwell.

(III) Thomas Treadwell was born about 1683, and was settled early in Fairfield, Connecticut, and was the father of Hezekiah Treadwell.

(IV) Hezekiah Treadwell was born in 1708, and died in 1761. He held the rank of lieutenant in the militia company. With his family he removed to Stratford, then to New Milford, Connecticut. In 1730 he married Mehetable Minor, born in 1709, died in 1763. They were the parents of a son, Hezekiah (2) Treadwell.

(V) Hezekiah (2) Treadwell was born

February 14, 1741, one of twins. He lived first in Stratford, and later in New Milford, Connecticut. He married (first) in 1763, Sally Banks, of Stratford, who died in 1776-77. He married (second) March 17, 1779, Abiah Stilson, born in Newtown, Connecticut, in 1751, died October 27, 1793, in New Milford, Connecticut. She was the mother of Samuel Treadwell.

(VI) Samuel Treadwell was born May 5, 1788, in New Milford, Connecticut. He followed the occupation of blacksmith, and was among the esteemed citizens of his native town. On December 23, 1810, he married Jane Prime, born November 11, 1782, daughter of Asa Prime, who was among the first settlers of Milford. They were the parents of a son, John Prime Treadwell, of whom further. (See Prime V).

(VII) John Prime Treadwell, son of Samuel and Jane (Prime) Treadwell, was born in New Milford, Connecticut, October 6, 1811. He was twelve years of age when he left home and came to Norwalk, making part of the journey on foot and helped by rides with drivers. From Norwalk he went to New York City by water, where he went to work as a bell-boy in the old Franklin House. He soon showed that he was made of the right kind of stuff, and won the confidence of his employers. He was promoted from one position to another, mastering every detail of the hotel business as it was carried on in that day. His honesty, efficiency and sound judgment so appealed to the owners of the Franklin House that they built the hotel which for many years was known as the St. Nicholas, for the express purpose of giving Mr. Treadwell an opportunity to engage in the hotel business on his own account. He first formed a partnership with a man named Hays, and under the firm name, Treadwell & Hays, they opened the St. Nicholas Hotel.

ENCYCLOPEDIA OF BIOGRAPHY

After a while the late Captain Acker, of Brooklyn, succeeded Mr. Hays in the partnership, the firm name being Treadwell & Acker. Mr. Acker later sold his interest to a Mr. Whitcomb, and the firm name became Treadwell, Whitcomb & Company. During all these years the St. Nicholas held a high place in popular esteem. About 1860 Mr. Treadwell decided to retire from the hotel business. Going back to his native town, he purchased what was known as the Perry Smith property, a farm of some two hundred acres, and after remodelling the dwelling, removed his family to their new home and settled down to the life of a gentleman farmer. He was quiet and retiring in his disposition, and preferred the pleasures of the family circle to all other attractions.

Mr. Treadwell married, December 8, 1841, Mary E. Lockwood, daughter of Buckingham St. John Lockwood, a descendant of Robert Lockwood. Of their children three grew up: Mary Elizabeth, now deceased; Julia Abigail, married Mortimer McRoberts, of Chicago, now deceased; and John Prime (2) Treadwell.

(VIII) John Prime (2) Treadwell, son of John Prime (1) and Mary E. (Lockwood) Treadwell, was born August 17, 1854, in New York City. He grew to manhood in New Bedford, being educated in the public schools. He then became a clerk in the Fairfield National Bank of Norwalk. After two or three years Mr. Treadwell returned to New Milford, his father having died, and he assumed the responsibilities of the homestead with his sisters and mother, the latter at that time being an invalid. In addition to carrying on the farm and looking after other interests connected with the estate, Mr. Treadwell put roads through part of the farm, which was in

the northern part of the village, thus opening up a number of fine building lots. In 1883 Mr. Treadwell returned to Norwalk and became teller in the institution of which he is now president. Beginning in the teller's cage, he was promoted successively to assistant cashier, vice-president, and president, succeeding the late Congressman Hill as chief executive of the bank upon the death of the latter about two years ago.

Mr. Treadwell was a director for many years of the old Danbury & Norwalk Railroad before it was absorbed by the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad; was a director of the Norwalk Gas Company, and the Norwalk Street Railway Company, both of which were absorbed by larger organizations. Mr. Treadwell is now a director of the Fairfield County Savings Bank, the New Milford Water Company, and of the Norwalk Public Library; also treasurer of the Norwalk Historical and Memorial Library Association. Mr. Treadwell affiliates with St. John's Lodge, No. 6, Free and Accepted Masons, of which he was treasurer for many years; Butler Chapter, No. 38, Royal Arch Masons; Clinton Commandery, No. 3, Knights Templar; Our Brother's Lodge, No. 10, Independent Order of Odd Fellows. He is a member of the Norwalk Club, Norwalk Country Club and the Roxbury Club.

Mr. Treadwell married, October 12, 1880, Millicent Clarissa Booth, daughter of Charles Herd and Millicent (Cross) Booth, and they are the parents of two children: 1. John Prime (3), born August 16, 1881, now comptroller of the American Bank Note Company of New York City, and resides at Mount Vernon, New York; he married Mabel S. Carter, of Easton, Pennsylvania, and they have two children: John Prime (4), and Carter. 2. Henry Resseguie, born December

ENCYCLOPEDIA OF BIOGRAPHY

3, 1884, now manager of the American Bank Note Company, who also resides in Mt. Vernon, New York; he married Hilda M. Goldsmith, of New York City, and they have two children: Elizabeth Lunt, and Barbara Booth.

(The Prime Line).

Two brothers, James and Mark Prime, were natives of Doncaster, Yorkshire, England. In order to escape the persecutions of King Charles I. they came to America. There Mark Prime settled, in Rowley, Massachusetts, and James Prime settled in Milford, Connecticut, in 1644. James Prime died in 1685. He had a son, James (2) Prime.

(II) James (2) Prime was a large landholder. He was an original proprietor of New Milford, through purchase, in 1702. Tradition claims he lived to the great age of one hundred and three years. His wife's name was Sarah, and she died August 20, 1721. They were the parents of a son, James (3).

(III) Deacon James (3) Prime purchased his father's rights in New Milford, and removed there in 1716 with his wife Anna. They lived in what was known as Park Lane. Their eldest son was William.

(IV) William Prime was married October 31, 1739, to Sarah, daughter of Henry Garlick, and they were the parents of Asa Prime.

(V) Asa Prime was born July 17, 1753. He married, June 25, 1777, Phebe Ressegue. Their daughter Jane became the wife of Samuel Treadwell. (See Treadwell VI).

(The Lockwood Line).

(I) Robert Lockwood came about 1630 from England and settled at Watertown, Massachusetts. He was made a freeman March 9, 1636-37, and removed in 1646 to Fairfield, Connecticut, where he died

in 1658. On May 20, 1652, he was made a freeman in Fairfield. His wife, whose Christian name was Susannah, died December 23, 1660, in Greenwich, Connecticut.

(II) Ephraim Lockwood, son of Robert and Susannah Lockwood, was born December 1, 1641, in Watertown, and removed to Connecticut with his father. He married, June 8, 1664, Mercy St. John, daughter of Matthias St. John, of Norwalk. He was made a freeman in October, 1667. They were the parents of a son, Eliphalet Lockwood.

(III) Deacon Eliphalet Lockwood, son of Ephraim and Mercy (St. John) Lockwood, was born February 27, 1675-76, in Norwalk, Connecticut, and died October 14, 1753. He married, October 11, 1699, Mary Gold, born about 1673, daughter of John Gold. She died March 6, 1761. They were the parents of a son, Peter Lockwood.

(IV) Peter Lockwood, son of Deacon Eliphalet (1) and Mary (Gold) Lockwood, was born March 16, 1710-11, in Norwalk, Connecticut, and died in 1775, at Danbury, Connecticut. He served as representative from Norwalk in six different sessions between 1755 and 1764. He married (first) September 8, 1737, Abigail Hawley, daughter of the Rev. Thomas Hawley, of Ridgefield, who died June 6, 1749. They were the parents of Eliphalet (2) Lockwood.

(V) Captain Eliphalet (2) Lockwood, son of Peter and Abigail (Hawley) Lockwood, was born October 17, 1741, in Norwalk. He enlisted in the First Company, Colonel Charles Webb's Seventh Connecticut regiment, July 12, 1775. He represented Norwalk seven times in the Legislature. On January 8, 1766, he married Susannah St. John, daughter of Joseph St. John. They were the parents of Buckingham St. John Lockwood.

ENCYCLOPEDIA OF BIOGRAPHY

(VI) Colonel Buckingham St. John Lockwood, son of Captain Eliphalet (2) and Susannah (St. John) Lockwood, was born December 23, 1774, and died February 10, 1850. He married, February 17, 1808, Polly Esther St. John, born March 10, 1783, died October 20, 1850, daughter of William and Mary Esther (Belden) St. John. They were the parents of Mary Esther Lockwood.

(VII) Mary Esther Lockwood, daughter of Colonel Buckingham St. John and Polly Esther (St. John) Lockwood, was born September 25, 1815, in Norwalk, Connecticut, and died May 11, 1880, in New Milford. She became the wife of John Prime (1) Treadwell. (See Treadwell VII).

JUDD, William Hawley,

Man of Enterprise.

The Judd family is one of the oldest in New England, and has been identified with Connecticut since 1636, when the immigrant ancestor of the family came to Hartford with Rev. Thomas Hooker. From that time to the present the family has been prominent in the commercial, industrial, social and political life of the State. In every time of national peril this family has borne its share of the common burden. William H. Judd, of Stamford, is a worthy representative of those sturdy, right-thinking, right-living ancestors who helped to give New England its present and beneficent influence on the life of this country.

The name of Judd is among the oldest of English surnames. We find Henry Judde recorded in the Hundred Rolls. No doubt he was from France, where the name Jude was common. It is derived from Judah, meaning praise, the name given by Jacob to his fourth son, who was the founder of the greatest and most populous of the twelve tribes of Israel.

(I) The founder of this family was Deacon Thomas Judd, born in England in 1608, and who settled in Cambridge, Massachusetts, in 1633-34. He was granted a home lot there in 1634, located in the West End on the Watertown road. He was granted more land in the following year and on May 25th of that year he was admitted a freeman. In 1636 he removed to Hartford, Connecticut, and had two acres for a home lot. This was located near the famous "Charter Oak." He removed to Farmington from Hartford about 1644, and was one of the first proprietors there. He was a prominent man in the town, his home being situated on the main street. He served as deputy to the General Court several times, and was a charter member of the church in Farmington, being a second deacon of the church. He lived to be eighty years of age, and died November 12, 1688. The death of his first wife occurred in Farmington, and he married (second) Clemence, widow of Thomas Mason of Northampton, and lived in that town the remainder of his life. There he was selectman in 1682, and held a prominent place in the social and political life of the town.

(II) Philip Judd, son of Thomas Judd, was born in 1649, and baptized September 2nd of that year. He lived in Farmington until a few years before his death, when he removed to Waterbury, Connecticut, where he died in October, 1689. His wife was Hannah, daughter of Thomas Loomis of Windsor.

(III) Philip (2) Judd, son of Philip (1) and Hannah Judd, was born in 1673, and died between 1760 and 1765. With his wife, Lydia, he was a member of the church in 1760. With his brothers, Philip Judd removed to Danbury previous to 1720, but the records of this town were totally destroyed by the British, and for



Wm Hawley Judd
Stanford
Conn

ENCYCLOPEDIA OF BIOGRAPHY

this reason it is very difficult to trace members of the family.

(IV) Samuel Judd, son of Philip and Lydia Judd, lived for some years in Bethel Society. He married Hannah Knapp, and they were the parents of a son, Samuel Judd, Jr. They were members of the church in 1760.

(V) Samuel Judd, Jr., son of Samuel and Hannah (Knapp) Judd, was born 1743-44, and lived for some years in Cornwall, where he is believed to have died. He married Lucy Hawley, and they were the parents of Benjamin Judd, mentioned below.

(VI) Benjamin Judd, son of Samuel and Lucy (Hawley) Judd, was born in 1769, and married Zilpha Williams, of Bethel, June 13, 1790, and she died April 15, 1819. He died March 6, 1826. Their son, Hawley Judd, is next in line.

(VII) Hawley Judd, son of Benjamin and Zilpha (Williams) Judd, was born September 13, 1797, married Eleanor Adams of Redding, December 31, 1818. He removed to Pembroke, New York, and from there to Michigan. He was the father of Grant Judd, of further mention.

(VIII) Grant Judd, son of Hawley and Eleanor (Adams) Judd, was born June, 29, 1821, in Bethel, Connecticut, and in 1843, removed to Stamford, Connecticut, where he spent the remainder of his life. He became one of the prominent men of the place and was identified with the early business there. He was one of the organizers of the Phoenix Carriage Manufacturing Company of Stamford, and was associated with this company until its dissolution. He was a very upright man and of excellent character. He died January 3, 1892. He married, March 26, 1845, Hannah M. Knapp, born June 26, 1827, daughter of Luther and Hannah (Selleck) Knapp.

(IX) William Hawley Judd, son of

Grant and Hannah M. (Knapp) Judd, and the subject of this review, was born at Stamford, Connecticut, February 10, 1850, and received his education there in private schools. At the age of eighteen he entered upon his business career with St. John & Hoyt, dealers in lumber. He had been pursuing a course in civil engineering, when he was offered a position by Mr. John St. John, to open the books for the new company they were going to organize. He was also to collect outstanding accounts due to the old firm of Fox & St. John. That was in 1868, and Mr. Judd accepted the position, and has been identified with the business to the present time (1920). Originally, the business occupied a small space on Broad street which, in 1873, was removed to its present location, and in 1879 Mr. Judd became a member of the firm of St. John, Hoyt & Company. In 1885, the business was divided, the manufacturing branch being incorporated under the name of The St. John Woodworking Company, of which Mr. Judd became secretary and treasurer and has continued in that office to the present time (1920). When Mr. St. John retired in 1888, his interest was purchased by Charles H. Getman, of Oswego, New York, and the firm name became Hoyt, Getman & Judd. Upon the death of Mr. Hoyt, the name of the firm was changed to Getman & Judd. In April, 1897, Mr. Frank W. Bogardus was admitted to the firm, and the name again changed to Getman, Judd & Company. Mr. Getman died in 1898 and upon the settlement of his estate, the business was incorporated as The Getman & Judd Company, with Mr. Judd as president, which office he holds at the present time (1920). The business covers about seven acres of land, and they ship to all points in New England and New York, being one of the largest lumber firms in New

ENCYCLOPEDIA OF BIOGRAPHY

England. Through all the changes in the business Mr. Judd has been the leading spirit in the forward progress of the company. He has other business interests of an exacting nature, but his long association with this concern has given him the foremost position there. He is secretary and treasurer of the St. John Wood Working Company; secretary, treasurer and director of the East Branch Dock Corporation; director of The Stamford Trust Company; vice-president of The Stamford Hospital; director of the Manufacturers' Association of Stamford, and of the Woodland Cemetery Association; director of the Stamford Savings Bank, the Stamford Morris Plan Company, the Pennsylvania Lumber Mutual Fire Insurance Company, The Lumber Mutual Fire Insurance Company of Boston; delegate of the Eastern States Retail Lumber Dealers' Association and has served as president of the Connecticut Lumber Dealers' Association; is trustee and vice-president of the Stamford Children's Home, and a director of the King School; director of the Young Men's Christian Association of Stamford; vice-president of The Apartments Company of Stamford.

Mr. Judd is a Republican in politics, and is deeply interested in civic affairs. While a busy man he is ever at the service of the public, but seeks no political preferment. He was a burgess of Stamford under the borough government. He is a member of the Church Club of Connecticut, the Suburban Club of Stamford, and the Stamford Yacht Club. Through his maternal ancestry, he holds membership in the Sons of the American Revolution.

Mr. Judd married, November 11, 1873, in New York City, Anna Moores, born April 3, 1851, daughter of Charles W. and Susan (Mallory) Moores. They are members of St. Andrew's Protestant

Episcopal Church of Stamford, of which Mr. Judd has been vestryman and senior warden for many years.

Personally, Mr. Judd is a genial, whole-souled gentleman, a man who meets business problems with the full power of a keen mind and who goes out to his relaxation with the same zest and spirit. He is one of those men who make Stamford a city of homes as well as a prosperous business center.

RITCH, Silas Davis,

Public Official.

It seems particularly fitting to find a representative of one of the early Colonial families occupying a position of public trust and responsibility. Silas Davis Ritch, tax collector of the town of Greenwich, Connecticut, is the scion of one of the oldest families of Fairfield county. Mr. Ritch was born April 11, 1859, in Greenwich, son of William M. and Sarah (Hamilton) Ritch, and is a direct descendant of Henry Ritch.

(I) As early as 1681 there is record found of Henry Ritch, at which time he bought land in Sanford, Connecticut, of one Caleb Webb. He sold this land in 1685 and removed to Greenwich, Connecticut. There on May 19, 1686, he was granted three acres of land, and there he died about 1710. He married (first) October 21, 1680, Martha Penoyer, daughter of Robert Penoyer. He married (second) ———.

(II) Thomas Ritch, son of Henry and Martha (Penoyer) Ritch, was born about 1682. He married Ruth ———, and they were the parents of John, of whom further.

(III) John Ritch, son of Thomas and Ruth Ritch, was born May 4, 1718. He married, February 17, 1741, Jemima

ENCYCLOPEDIA OF BIOGRAPHY

Holmes, and they were the parents of James, of whom further.

(IV) James Ritch, son of John and Jemima (Holmes) Ritch, was born June 8, 1763. He married (first) Mary Ann Lockwood, born April 15, 1763, and (second) Mary Whelpley, born October 18, 1774.

(V) Ralph Ritch, son of James Ritch, was born March 9, 1798, and died December 28, 1846. He married, December 5, 1819, Clemence Mead, born December 25, 1797, died March 27, 1867, daughter of Matthew and Mercy (Hobby) Mead.

(VI) William M. Ritch, son of Ralph and Clemence (Mead) Ritch, was born June 1, 1820, and died in 1909. He received a common school education, and at the age of seventeen years learned the trade of carpenter. It was not many years after completing his apprenticeship that he was able to enter into business on his own account, which proves that he was possessed of more than the ordinary ability. He was a shrewd business man and realized the possibilities in the transportation trade between New York and Greenwich. He purchased a schooner, called the "Mariner," and engaged in the business of carrying stone between New York and Greenwich. Not satisfied with attaining this business, he sought a higher goal and purchased a quarry, eventually employing three schooners to carry the stone. Mr. Ritch was very successful in his business, and was able to retire from active duties many years before his death. He was one of the leading citizens of his community and held in high respect. He married Sarah Hamilton, a native of Ireland, and she died August 7, 1888. They were the parents of five children: George deceased; Esta; Willis; Elizabeth, deceased; and Silas Davis, who receives extended mention below. Mr. Ritch was originally a Democrat, but in 1862 be-

came a Republican. He served as a member of the Board of Relief and also as assessor. For many years he attended the Presbyterian church.

(VII) Silas Davis Ritch, son of William M. and Sarah (Hamilton) Ritch, was born April 11, 1859, in Greenwich, Connecticut. He was educated in the public schools, the Chappaqua school, a Quaker boarding school, and at Professor Smith's private school in Portchester, New York. Mr. Ritch then took up the study of medicine under the preceptorship of Dr. Stanton Hall, of Portchester, and then matriculated in the New York Homœopathic Medical College. Not finding the practice of medicine congenial, Mr. Ritch was sensible enough to discontinue it, realizing that to make a success in any chosen trade or profession there must first be the desire to follow such a business. Mr. Ritch accordingly became associated with his father in the stone quarrying business. In 1895, when the latter desired to retire from business, Silas D. Ritch, in company with his brother, Willis Ritch, purchased the business from their father and formed a partnership under the firm name of Ritch Brothers. In 1912, they also retired from this occupation and sold their interests in 1918 to the town of Greenwich and the spot will be used for park purposes. In politics, Mr. Ritch is a Republican, and for ten years ably served as selectman of Greenwich, 1900 to 1910. In the latter year he was elected tax collector, which office he holds at the present time (1920). Fraternally, Mr. Ritch is a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, in Portchester, and of the Woodmen of the World, of East Portchester.

Mr. Ritch married, December 2, 1885, Ida F. Mead, born June 12, 1860, daughter of Lyman and Rebecca Mead, and a direct descendant of William Mead, one

ENCYCLOPEDIA OF BIOGRAPHY

of the early settlers of Fairfield county. Their children are: Norman S., born January 21, 1891, married Lillian Lyon; Esther, born June 27, 1894, the wife of George S. Noyes. The mother of these children died March 13, 1901.

RITCH, Thomas Gardiner,

Lawyer, Honored Citizen.

Not one of Mr. Ritch's surviving fellow-citizens needs to be informed that the name which stands at the head of this article is that of one who for many years was numbered among the leading residents of beautiful Stamford.

His father, Timothy Wells Rossiter Ritch, son of Thomas and Rachel (Wallace) Ritch, was born February 19, 1807, in North Salem, Westchester county, New York, and attended the North Salem Academy. When only fourteen, the boy started to earn his living in New York. He had only his stage fare, and a Spanish dollar on which he cut the words, "My mother," and which is still in possession of his family. He found a place in the wholesale grocery house of Lockwood & Foshay. Such a position was different in those days from the present time. He was required to open the store at six in the morning, wait on people all day, close the store about ten at night, and then sleep in the building. Wages at first were board and clothing. A counterfeit bill of five dollars, taken in one day, had to be made good. He began at once to make a study of counterfeit money, and soon became an expert in detecting it. At twenty-one, he was received as partner in the firm under the name of Lockwood, Ritch & Company. The store was at No. 61 Vesey street, and the house in which he lived No. 281 Washington street. In 1831 he married Sarah Ann Barnum, of North Salem. In 1835 his health failed, and he

moved to Stamford, Connecticut, buying the stone house on Main street, once owned by George A. Hoyt. His father-in-law came to Stamford at the same time, building on Atlantic street a house which remained in possession of the family until 1910.

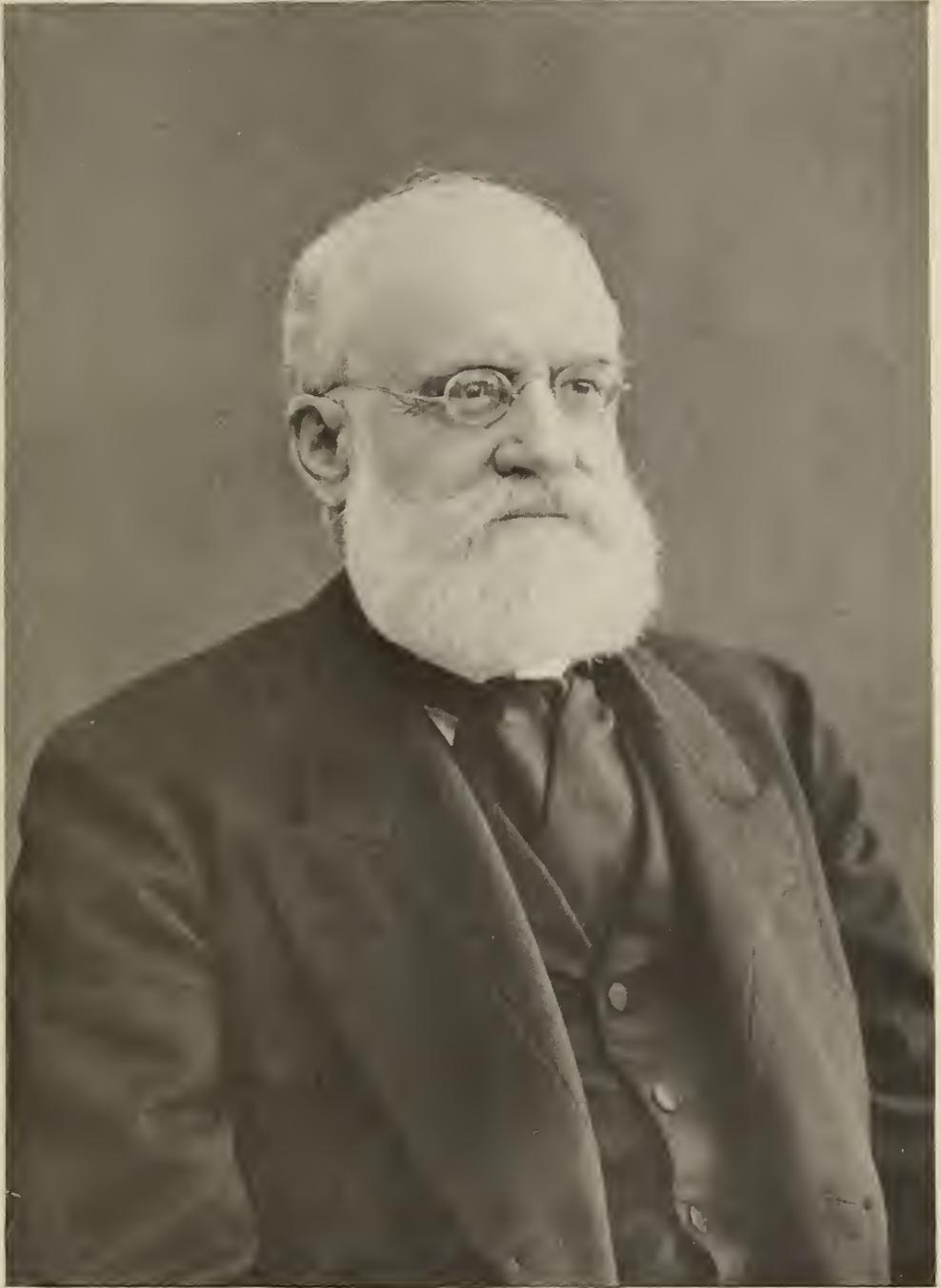
In 1854 Mr. Ritch represented his town in the State Legislature, with John Clason, and again in 1861, with I. S. Jones. His strong common sense, quickness of intellect, and practical knowledge, made him a valuable member of the committees on which he served. In 1855 he was elected first selectman and served for thirteen years. In 1862 he was elected town treasurer, and reelected, except one year, until 1877. During the war, he was untiring in his efforts to fill the quota of soldiers assigned to the town. He visited Bridgeport almost daily and secured every man who offered at a moderate sum, so that the quota would be filled or nearly so when an order for a draft came, thus saving the town thousands of dollars. His quiet foresight and energy gave to Stamford a name for loyalty second to none in the State. No face was more familiar in the houses of the soldiers' widows and orphans than his. In their troubles they came to him and received counsel and aid. When Thanksgiving came, year after year, it was the old First Selectman of Stamford who carried them their Thanksgiving dinners.

He was an incorporator of the First National Bank of Stamford, and a director until his death, and for two years its acting president. He was an incorporator of the Citizens' Savings Bank in 1869, and its president until death; also an incorporator and director of the Woodland Cemetery Association, and president of the Gas Company from 1875 until death. As to his church relations, while in New York, he and his family attended the old





Wm R. R. R.



W. H. Kent

ENCYCLOPEDIA OF BIOGRAPHY

Brick Church, Presbyterian, of which Dr. Gardiner Spring was pastor. Coming to Stamford, he was active in the Congregational church until 1853, when the Presbyterian church was organized. He was clerk and treasurer from the beginning, and a member of the building committee. He served as trustee, deacon, and elder, being ruling elder at the time of his death. He became a teacher in the Sunday school the day it was organized and continued until his last illness. He died April 25, 1887.

The Revolutionary ancestors of Thomas Gardiner Ritch were: John (or Lewis) and Mary (Hyatt) Ritch, of Norwalk; Samuel and Rachel (Morehouse) Wallace, of North Salem and Ridgefield; Dr. Samuel and Martha (Schofield) Barnum, of North Salem; Ananias and Sally (Brown) Weed, of North Stamford, all helping to win the war.

John Ritch was living in Norwalk when war broke out. His house was burned by the British. He took part in the battle on Long Island, was taken prisoner, and died in a sugar house in New York. Samuel Wallace took part in the battle at Ridgefield. Dr. Samuel Barnum served as volunteer surgeon in the same battle. Ananias Weed left his wife and baby in their new house, "Sky Meadows," North Stamford, and served in Canada through the war, being the first man to enter the gates of Montreal, and he carried a bullet in his breast the remainder of his life. His wife, Sally (Brown) Weed, with her gun and dog, resisted successfully a raid of the cow boys. Thomas Barnum, grandfather of Dr. Samuel Barnum, served in King Philip's War, and received for bravery a grant of land in Norwalk.

Such were some of the fighting ancestors of Thomas Gardiner Ritch. He was born September 18, 1833, in North Salem, Westchester county, New York, and was

prepared for college under the tutorship of his uncle, the Rev. Samuel W. Barnum. In 1854 he graduated from Yale University with the degree of Bachelor of Arts, and then entered Yale Law School. After graduating he was admitted to the bar of New York. For many years Mr. Ritch practiced with notable and, without exaggeration, splendid success in New York, always, however, retaining his residence in Stamford. At the time of his death he was the oldest commuter between Stamford and New York.

When the clouds of the Civil War darkened the sky, and the call to arms rang through the length and breadth of the land, Mr. Ritch, with the patriotic ardor characteristic of his family, offered himself for enlistment, but was rejected on account of defective vision. This, however, while directing his efforts into another channel did not in the least diminish their energy, and throughout the four years of the conflict he gave to the Union cause all the aid and encouragement which, as a private citizen, he was able to render. All his life he was earnest in promoting the welfare of his community. He was an active member of the First Presbyterian Church and served as elder until his death; also for years as superintendent of the Sunday school.

Mr. Ritch married, April 14, 1859, Maria E. Pratt, daughter of Hiram and Maria (Fowle) Pratt, of Buffalo, New York. Mr. Pratt was born June 28, 1800, in Westminster, Vermont, whence he removed to Buffalo. At the age of thirty-five he was elected mayor of that city, being the third man chosen to fill the office. He died in 1840. Mr. and Mrs. Ritch were the parents of the following children: Mary Rossiter, of Stamford; Alice Maria, died July 13, 1893; Charles Gardiner, died in infancy; Helen Weed, of Stamford; John Woodford, died in in-

ENCYCLOPEDIA OF BIOGRAPHY

fancy; Louise Hopkins, died November 14, 1894; and Edith Prime, died June 26, 1892. Mrs. Ritch passed away April 10, 1897.

The death of Mr. Ritch, which occurred October 16, 1907, deprived the legal profession of one of its most honored members and took from Stamford one of her most public-spirited citizens. Many heart-felt tributes were offered to his character and work. Eminent at the bar, and honored and beloved in private life, Thomas Gardiner Ritch has left a record worthy of preservation and a memory which will linger long in the hearts of those privileged to know him.

CARTER, Galen A.,

Attorney-at-Law, Councilman.

Among the factors of civic prosperity there is one that has nothing to do with the carrying on of trade or industrial operations, yet which is so important that without its presence the material advancement of the community must prove abortive, and which is, as it were, the cornerstone of the whole arch of wholesome civic life. This is the spirit of those progressive citizens who hold the interests of their community at heart, while having a share in its affairs and government—the spirit of loyalty to ideals in public and professional as well as private life. Among the citizens of Stamford who have exemplified this spirit in their careers is Galen A. Carter, who holds a prominent position, junior member of the firm of Fessenden & Carter, until the death of Mr. Fessenden in 1908, and then senior member of a new firm, still doing business under the same firm name, until November, 1919, when Mr. Carter and Mr. Warren F. Cressy formed a new partnership under the firm name of Carter & Cressy, which firms for many years have held a

conspicuous position among the leaders of the bar in Connecticut. Mr. Carter has stood for all that we associate with the highest traditions of the American bar, and consistently adhered in his practice to the best standards of his profession.

Galen A. Carter is a member of a family which has been conspicuous both in old and New England, the surname being a very ancient one. It appears in the early Hundred Rolls and belongs to that great class which is derived from occupations, the original meaning in this case being obvious. In America that branch of the family from which Mr. Carter is descended has resided in New York City for several generations, and his grandfather, Dr. Galen Carter, a native of Maine, studied medicine in Vergennes, Vermont, and was a prominent physician in New York many years. He was in active practice in New York up to the time of his death which occurred at his home in the year 1870.

One of his children was the Hon. Galen A. Carter, Sr., father of the Mr. Carter of this sketch, who was born in New York City, June 21, 1832, and passed his childhood and early youth there. As a lad he attended educational institutions in that city and obtained a splendid education, being eventually graduated from the Medical School in connection with Columbia College. After mature consideration, however, he decided to follow a business career instead of the professional one his studies had opened to him, and accordingly became connected with the New York Stock Exchange, and was admitted as a partner in the celebrated Wall street concern of Jacob Little & Company. Mr. Carter was for many years a prominent figure on the Stock Exchange until his retirement from business in the sixties. He was also successfully engaged in a

ENCYCLOPEDIA OF BIOGRAPHY

mercantile business for some time. After the death of his father, Dr. Carter, in 1870, Mr. Carter removed to Stamford, Connecticut, and there took up his residence, remaining there until the close of his life. Although he did not engage in business after removing to Stamford, Mr. Carter was far from spending his time in idleness, turning his energies to excellent account in the service of his adopted community. He took a decidedly active part in public affairs, and held many offices in the gift of the city, among them being that of burgess of the borough of Stamford. In 1874 he was the successful candidate of the Democratic party for the office of State Senator from the Fairfield county district, and in that office proved himself a most capable and disinterested public servant. Indeed all his public life was marked by a large degree of that progressive spirit that has made Stamford a city of importance in the commonwealth of Connecticut. Mr. Carter was a man of strong social instincts, and was a member of several organizations of a fraternal and social character. He was affiliated with the Chi Phi fraternity while yet a student in the Medical School at Columbia University, and in Stamford was one of the most prominent and influential members of the Suburban Club.

Mr. Carter married, November 9, 1853, Mary C. Davenport, born November 9, 1836, and died August 11, 1891, a daughter of Theodore and Harriet (Chesborough) Davenport, old and highly respected residents of Stamford, and a member of a prominent Connecticut family. Mr. and Mrs. Carter were the parents of the following children: 1. Edward B. L., born December 13, 1855; educated at St. John's Episcopal School, Stamford, and then served as a deputy clerk in the office of the State treasurer in Hartford for four years, under James D. Smith, of

Stamford; he then took up the business of accounting, at a time when trained accountants were comparatively few, and became an expert in his line; he did a considerable business in auditing and other accounting work for banks and other large corporations; a Republican in politics, he took a great interest in public affairs; he was a man of strong religious beliefs, and was for many years a member of St. Andrew's Episcopal Church, of Stamford, supporting liberally the work of the parish and serving the church in the office of vestryman and warden; he married Anna S. Sanford, of Stamford, by whom he had two children, one of whom, Edna S. Carter, survives; his death occurred December 13, 1918. 2. Galen A., with whose career we are here especially concerned. 3. Theodora, who became the wife of Daniel F. Treacy, of the firm of Davenport & Treacy, of Stamford, manufacturers of pianofortes.

Galen A. Carter, son of Galen A., Sr., and Mary C. (Davenport) Carter, was born November 23, 1857, in New York City, and passed the first twelve years of his life in that city. When he was twelve years old, his parents came to Stamford to live and since that time his life has been associated with this flourishing community. For some time he attended St. John's Episcopal School, but later returned temporarily to New York for a course in Packard's Business College and was graduated from the latter institution with the class of 1875. He was a young man of strong intellectual tastes, and to his temperament a legal career made a strong appeal. Accordingly, on January 1, 1876, he entered the law office of Ferris & Fessenden as a student and there pursued his chosen subject to such good purpose that he was admitted to the bar of Connecticut in Bridgeport, 1880. For seven years he practiced law with the

ENCYCLOPEDIA OF BIOGRAPHY

firm of Ferris & Fessenden, and then, in 1887, after the death of Mr. Ferris, he formed a legal partnership with his old chief, Samuel Fessenden, and the firm of Fessenden & Carter was formed. In 1895 Homer S. Cummings was admitted into the firm and the name became Fessenden, Carter & Cummings. Five years later, however, Mr. Cummings withdrew and the old name was resumed. The death of Mr. Fessenden in 1908 caused a reorganization of the old concern, and the present partners formed a new firm under the style of Fessenden & Carter, which was retained up to November, 1919. This concern has been for more than a generation one of the leading law firms of Fairfield county, and much of the most important litigation of the region has passed through its office. In addition to his private practice, Mr. Carter has served the community in a number of legal capacities and brought to that service his great powers and professional knowledge. In the year 1883, when the City Court of Stamford was organized, he was appointed assistant prosecuting attorney, and two years later became prosecuting attorney. In the year intervening, 1884, he was also appointed assistant State attorney, holding the double office until 1913, when he resigned the former, and has since continued in the latter capacity. During this period Mr. Carter has enjoyed a great and growing reputation, and now occupies a conspicuous place among the leaders of the Connecticut bar. His ability and high sense of professional ethics are acknowledged by all, not only among his colleagues of the bar but by the community-at-large. He is a man of strong character and magnetic personality, whom it is a pleasure to know, keen-eyed and firm-lipped, a man of power and energy, and withal one who appreciates the wholesomeness of the outdoor world and

makes it a large part of his interest in life. He is, like his father, possessed of strong social instincts and feelings, and is a member of Union Lodge, No. 5, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, of Stamford; the Suburban Club, of Stamford; the Stamford Yacht Club; the East Side Rod and Gun Club; and the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. He is keenly interested in matters of art, especially in connection with encouraging dramatic art of the highest type, and is a director of the Stamford Theatre.

Galen A. Carter was united in marriage, April 12, 1888, with Anna G. Smith, a daughter of William D. and Esther M. (Smith) Smith of Stamford. To Mr. and Mrs. Carter one child has been born, Kenneth W. Carter, born January 23, 1889. Kenneth W. Carter was educated at a private school in Stamford, and upon completing his studies there entered the employ of J. D. Smith & Company, a brokerage firm of New York City; later he became an electrician in the employ of the Fire Department of Stamford; at the time of the entrance of the United States into the great European conflict, he enlisted in the National army and was sent with the 90th Division, American Expeditionary Forces, to France; he was in Germany with the United States forces of occupation, detailed to that country until June, 1919, and has since returned and is now engaged in banking.

Galen A. Carter has been noted especially throughout the State for the careful manner in which it is his custom to draw complaints in criminal actions. He is also exceedingly careful in preparing his civil pleadings. None of the minor details, which are so often overlooked, escape his attention in the preparation of a case. In court, his ability to group the points in a case in a telling manner is striking, but he never indulges in flowery

rhetoric, confining himself strictly to the points at issue and pressing these in such a logical and forceful manner as to carry conviction that his conclusions are correct. One unique characteristic of his policy is that he uniformly refuses to discuss his cases with the newspapers.

Mr. Carter has always been active in political work, but with no thought of preferment for himself, although he was a member of the Common Council of the city of Stamford for two terms. His interest is that of a public-spirited citizen who considers it the duty of every man to take an active part in governmental affairs within the compass of his abilities. He has ever been a staunch Democrat, and in 1896, when the party became divided over the so called "Free Silver" issue, Mr. Carter exerted himself to the utmost to hold it together at least on local issues, leaving its members free to follow their convictions regarding the question of the free coinage of silver. Mr. Carter is esteemed by his fellow-citizens as a man of broad views and sympathies, who has always been ready to aid every improvement that promises to enhance the public welfare.

SMITH, William Deming,

Merchant, Useful Citizen.

Among the most useful men in the early colonies were the Smiths, who made all the nails used in the construction of buildings and nearly every implement of every sort employed in the rude life of the pioneers. A century previous, the country people in England had taken surnames, and it fell out that many who were smiths by occupation took the word for a patronymic, and in this manner the name of Smith has been derived. In 1662 there were three brothers bearing this name who came to New England. One of

these settled in New London, one in Windsor, and the third, Simon Smith, settled in Haddam, Connecticut. It is from the latter immigrant that most of the Middlesex county families are descended.

Jeremiah G. Smith, grandfather of Mrs. Anna G. (Smith) Carter, was a native of Chatham, Connecticut, and was a celebrated sea captain of the early days, as many of his ancestors had been. He crossed the ocean several times; in 1851 he came to Stamford, Connecticut, where he died. He married Annah G. Hurd, of Chatham.

William D. Smith, son of Jeremiah G. and Annah G. (Hurd) Smith, was born in Chatham, Connecticut, February 17, 1837. He attended the public schools of Middle Haddam and Stamford. In his youth he felt the inherited desire for a seafaring life, and at the time he was sixteen years of age he had already crossed the ocean. For thirteen years he continued to follow the sea and rose to be captain of a boat in 1865. In the latter year he came to Stamford, Connecticut, and purchased the business of Hoyt & Pond, a coal and wood yard at Waterside. He continued in this business until 1900, in which year he disposed of his business interests intending to retire from active cares. But Mr. Smith was not the type of man who could be happy in idleness, and a few years later he was elected president of the Citizens' Savings Bank, of Stamford, an institution of which he had long been a director. In this office his business experience and good judgment proved of great value; he also served as a director of the First National Bank, of Stamford, and of the Woodland Cemetery Association.

Mr. Smith was a Democrat in politics, and served for several years as a member of the Board of Burgesses of the borough, and also served several terms as coun-

ENCYCLOPEDIA OF BIOGRAPHY

cilman in the early days of the city government. On one occasion Mr. Smith was nominated without his consent, and although he had announced that he would refuse to be a candidate his name was retained upon the ticket and he was elected to office. He refused to accept the office, however, being a man of his word. He refused numerous requests to become a candidate of his party for the Legislature and other offices. He preferred to do his share in the role of a private citizen, and was ever willing to aid in any welfare movement for the benefit of the public. "It was said he never made an enemy but all who knew him were his friends. He was kind hearted and generous, always courteous in his business relations." Mr. Smith was remarkably well informed on all the current topics of the day, and in spite of his advanced years at the time of his death he was in possession of all his faculties. Quiet and unostentatious in his manner, he was domestic in his tastes and was happiest when surrounded by his family at his own fireside. His charities were many, and they were given in such a quiet, plain way that few, except those who benefited directly, knew of his goodness.

Mr. Smith married Esther M. Smith, and they were the parents of two daughters: Susan W., deceased; and Anna G., wife of Hon. Galen A. Carter, of Stamford, Connecticut.

BARTRAM, Floyd Bell,

Lawyer, Public Official.

The Bartram patronymic is of ancient English origin, and is traced to the reign of King Henry I. It is derived from the baptismal name of Bertram. There was a William Bartram who founded the priory of Brinkburne, in Northumberland county, England. The Bartram family,

of which Floyd B. Bartram is a scion, descends from John Bartram.

(I) John Bartram came from England and settled in the Massachusetts Bay Colony, thence removing to Stratford, in 1668. He died in Stratford, in 1676. He had a son, John (2), of whom further.

(II) John (2) Bartram, son of John (1) Bartram, was born about 1665, and lived in Stratford. Early in life he removed to Fairfield, Connecticut, and was made a freeman there, March 18, 1690. He married Sarah Gray, daughter of Jacob Gray, and their son, David, is mentioned below.

(III) David Bartram, son of John (2) and Sarah (Gray) Bartram, was born December 13, 1702. He was the pioneer of the family in Redding, Connecticut, where he lived as early as 1733. He was a farmer and a surveyor, and lived in that part of Redding which was called Lontown. The Christian name of his wife was Mehitable, and their son, James, is of further mention.

(IV) James Bartram, son of David and Mehitable Bartram, was born April 23, 1738. He lived in Redding, and served in the Revolutionary War. His wife was Hannah Morehouse, and they were the parents of twenty-one children, ten of whom grew to maturity, among them, Aaron, of whom further.

(V) Aaron Bartram, son of James and Hannah (Morehouse) Bartram, was born about 1784, in Redding, where he lived during his lifetime, and followed the occupation of shoemaker. He had a son, Aaron (2), of whom further.

(VI) Aaron (2) Bartram, son of Aaron (1) Bartram, was a shoemaker, as was his father. He was born June 28, 1827, in Redding, and died in 1860. Aaron (2) Bartram is buried at Zion Hill Cemetery, Wilton, Connecticut. On May 28, 1851, he married Delia A. Gregory, daughter of Elijah and Orpha (Godfrey) Gregory, of



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Floyd B. Bartram

ENCYCLOPEDIA OF BIOGRAPHY

Weston. Mrs. Bartram was born June 16, 1827. They had a son, Elijah, of whom further.

(VII) Elijah Gregory Bartram, son of Aaron (2) and Delia A. (Gregory) Bartram, was born in Redding, May 23, 1855. The public schools afforded him his education, and after the death of his father he came to New Canaan, where he went to work in a saw mill. Mr. Bartram was connected with this industry during the rest of his lifetime, being superintendent for many years. About 1915 he retired from active business, and built his present home in the Tallmadge Hill section. He married Sarah A. Bell, born September 26, 1859, daughter of Harmon and Mary Amelia (Scofield) Bell. Mr. and Mrs. Bartram were the parents of three children: Clayton Gregory, of Southport; Floyd Bell, of further mention; and Stanley Bronson, of New Canaan. The family are attendants of the Congregational church.

(VIII) Floyd Bell Bartram, second child of Elijah G. and Sarah A. (Bell) Bartram, was born in Darien, Connecticut, September 3, 1882. He attended the Tallmadge Hill School, and the schools of New Canaan, and for two years was a student in Moody's school, at Mount Hermon, Massachusetts, working to meet the expense of his tuition in this institution. After two years of special work in Colgate University, where he worked to pay his own way, he studied law in the New York Law School, whence he was graduated with the degree of LL. B., in June, 1908. Admitted to the bar in July, 1909, he was for a year associated with Judge Martin J. Gray, of Stamford, Judge Gray's death ending this relation. Mr. Bartram then formed a partnership with Benjamin H. Mead, under the firm name of Bartram & Mead, and so has continued to

the present time in the general practice of law. Stanley Mead was admitted to the firm in 1917. They have many corporations and prominent citizens of Stamford and its vicinity among their clients, and the firm has assumed a place among the best known legal firms of the district. Mr. Bartram is a director and the secretary of the Title Insurance and Mortgage Company, of Stamford and Greenwich, and a director of numerous other corporations for which his firm is counsel.

He is a Democrat in political faith, and in 1918 and 1920 was the candidate of his party for the office of mayor of Stamford. In the latter year, when a Republican landslide carried even Democratic strongholds, Mr. Bartram ran about twenty-five hundred votes ahead of his ticket. He has always been active in public affairs, and in Stamford is known as the champion of clean, progressive government, respected for his able defence of his convictions. Since October, 1919, he has been president of the Stamford Chamber of Commerce, Inc., and during his term of office the membership has increased from about one hundred seventy-five to over five hundred members.

Mr. Bartram is a member of the New Canaan Congregational Church. He fraternizes with the Masonic order, being a member of Union Lodge, No. 5, Free and Accepted Masons; and with the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, Lodge No. 899; and is a member of the Suburban Club. He is a lover of outdoor sports, especially fishing and golf.

Floyd B. Bartram was married March 17, 1913, to Frieda Hohnstrater, daughter of William and Meta (Schaar) Hohnstrater, of Elizabeth, New Jersey, and they are the parents of one son, William, born August 24, 1914.

ENCYCLOPEDIA OF BIOGRAPHY

BELL, Clarence Winthrop,

Banker, Man of Affairs.

The Bell family have long been honorably represented in the annals of Fairfield county, and particularly in the city of Stamford. In the professions and in the public service, members of this family are found in foremost places. Each generation has succeeded in establishing a record that is an inspiration to the coming generations. Since 1641, in which year Francis Bell, the immigrant ancestor, settled in Stamford, there has been a Bell in a representative position in the public life of the city. Francis Bell was the first representative from Stamford to the General Assembly, and his descendant, Thaddeus Bell, held a like honor as first representative to the Legislature from the town of Darien. His grandfather, Thaddeus Bell, was representative from Stamford also. The Bell family is now ably represented by Clarence W. Bell, banker, of Stamford, who was born June 5, 1869, in Darien, son of Thaddeus (3) and Caroline E. (Morehouse) Bell.

(I) Francis Bell, the immigrant, a native of Yorkshire, England, came with Sir Richard Saltonstall, to Massachusetts in 1630. He located in Stamford in 1641, being one of the original twenty-nine proprietors. Stamford was purchased from the New Haven Colony, and was first called by the Indian name, Rippowam. Francis Bell received a grant of seven acres, and was prominent in affairs from the outset. He was representative, October 27, 1641, the first to serve in the community, and was lieutenant of the Militia Company. In 1644 he was chosen to go to Boston to bring back a minister, in which mission he was successful, and in 1670 was in charge of building the new meeting house. He was selectman from

1666 to 1671, and died January 8, 1679. His wife, Rebecca, died May 17, 1684.

(II) Jonathan Bell, son of Francis and Rebecca Bell, was born in September, 1641, and was the first white child born in Stamford. He served as selectman for fourteen years, and was representative to the General Court for twenty-six years. In 1672 he was commissioned lieutenant of the Militia Company, and captain in 1698. He died March 11, 1698-99. He married (first) August 22, 1662, Mercy Crane, daughter of Jasper Crane, and she died October 26, 1671. They were the parents of Jonathan (2), of further mention.

(III) Jonathan (2) Bell, son of Jonathan (1) and Mercy (Crane) Bell, was born in the year 1663. He was town clerk from 1689 to 1699; lieutenant of the Militia Company in 1692, and representative from 1712-1719. He married (first) March 22, 1693, Grace Ketchell, who died the same year.

(IV) Jonathan (3) Bell, son of Jonathan (2) and Grace (Ketchell) Bell, was born December 15, 1693, and served nine years as selectman. He was ensign and active in church matters. He was one of the number forming the Middlesex Society, and sang in the choir. He married, January 24, 1716, Eunice Reed, daughter of Thomas and Mary (Olmstead) Reed, of Norwalk, and they were the parents of Thaddeus, of further mention.

(V) Thaddeus Bell, son of Jonathan (3) and Eunice (Reed) Bell, was born March 31, 1728, and was a resident of Ox Ridge. He was a farmer, and served in 1775 on a committee of safety, and in 1777 on a committee to care for the families of soldiers who were in service. On December 14, 1753, he married Mary Leeds, daughter of Cary and Martha (Holly) Leeds.

ENCYCLOPEDIA OF BIOGRAPHY

(VI) Thaddeus (2) Bell, son of Thaddeus (1) and Mary (Leeds) Bell, was born March 18, 1759, and died October 31, 1851. He served in the Revolutionary War, with the rank of orderly sergeant, and was taken prisoner at New York. After his exchange he enlisted a second time. He was representative to the Legislature in 1805 and served for sixteen consecutive years. He was one of the committee to set off the eastern part of Stamford, and the rest of the committee wished to name it Bellville, but Mr. Bell declined the honor. "He was on his way back to the capital when he met a friend who had just returned from a visit to the Isthmus of Darien, and this gave him the idea which resulted in the town being named Darien." The following year Mr. Bell represented Darien in the Legislature. He married, May 4, 1780, Elizabeth How, daughter of James and Sarah (Waring) How, and they were the parents of Holly, of further mention.

(VII) Holly Bell, son of Thaddeus (2) and Elizabeth (How) Bell, was born in Darien, where he died, in 1887. He served as representative for five terms in the Legislature, and was station agent at Darien for a number of years. Previous to the building of the railroad, Holly Bell ran a sloop to New York City. He married Abigail Scofield, and they were the parents of Thaddeus (3) Bell, of further mention.

(VIII) Thaddeus (3) Bell, son of Holly and Abigail (Scofield) Bell, was born January 20, 1831, in Darien, and died in 1909. He received his education in the district schools, and his early life was identified with the ship-building industry. During the Civil War he was commissioned as acting paymaster on a United States monitor, and after the war resumed his ship-building business in Norwalk. For many years he was town

treasurer, and also served as town clerk until shortly before his death. Among other public offices which he held were selectman, and representative in the Legislature. Mr. Bell was one of the leading men of Darien and of Fairfield county. The success which he achieved was not an accident, but the result of constant achievement and application of effort.

Mr. Bell married, in 1854, Caroline E. Morehouse, born January 5, 1833, daughter of H. and Lydia (Mather) Morehouse, a descendant of Rev. Dr. Moses and Rev. Richard Mather, and of the immigrant, John Mather. Mr. and Mrs. Bell were the parents of the following children: Grace L.; Alfred B., who resides in Denver, Colorado; and Clarence W., of further mention. The family were members of the Congregational church, which Mr. Bell served as treasurer.

(IX) Clarence W. Bell, son of Thaddeus (3) and Caroline E. (Morehouse) Bell, attended the schools of Darien and the Norwalk High School. Subsequent to his graduation, he entered the employ of the First National Bank of Stamford as messenger. The worthy qualities of his forebears seemed to have been imbibed in his character, and he steadily progressed upward through the various positions until he held the position of vice-president and cashier, and was also a member of the board of directors. He continues in this office, and in July, 1919, was active in effecting the consolidation of the Stamford National Bank with the First National Bank, under the title of the First-Stamford National Bank. He is also a director of the Home Bank and Trust Company, of Darien; director and treasurer of the Western Connecticut Title and Trust Company, of Stamford; was president of the Stollwerck Chocolate Company, of Stamford, during the World War, when the company was un-

ENCYCLOPEDIA OF BIOGRAPHY

der the control of the alien property custodian.

Mr. Bell has been chairman of the Board of Finance of the town of Darien for ten years. It seems very just and fitting that a member of this old and distinguished family, whose antecedents were leaders in the growth of the community, should occupy these positions of trust and responsibility in this generation. The fraternal orders of Mr. Bell are: Union Lodge, No. 5, Free and Accepted Masons; Suburban Club; Woodway Country Club; and Wee Burn Golf Club, of Stamford.

Mr. Bell married, June 6, 1900, Louise Austen, daughter of Theodore W. Austen, of Darien, and they are the parents of a son, Roger Winthrop Bell, born January 20, 1905. The family attend the Congregational church at Darien.

CHAMBERLAIN, Robert Linton,

Real Estate Promoter, Banker.

In the banking circles of Greenwich, Mr. Chamberlain, as president of the Putnam Trust Company, occupies a foremost place, and as president of the Greenwich Real Estate Company he has been a factor of importance in the development of one of the city's leading interests. In the fraternal and social circles of his home community he has long been a figure of prominence.

The Chamberlain family derives descent from Count de Tankerville, of Tankerville Castle, Normandy, who accompanied William the Conqueror to England. John, son of Count de Tankerville, was Lord Chamberlain to Henry the First of England. Richard, son of John, filled the same place under King Stephen, and the word descriptive of his office became the family name. That name has been and still is variously

spelled Chamberlin, Chamberlayne, Chamberlaine and Chamberlain. The escutcheon of the family is as follows:

Arms—First and Fourth: Gules, an escutcheon argent, in an orle of eight mullets or. Second and Third: Gules, a chevron between three escallops or.

Crest—An ass's head out of a ducal coronet.

Mottoes—*Mors potior stat macula. Prodesse quam conspice. Virtute nihil invium.*

Early in the seventeenth century a branch of the family was transplanted to Massachusetts by Richard Chamberlin, others of the name and their descendants finding homes in other colonies. Representatives of the family have long been resident in Pennsylvania.

Robert Linton Chamberlain was born September 15, 1871, in Cleveland, Ohio, and is a son of Robert Linton, Sr., and Ellen Steele (Perkins) Chamberlain, the former a native of Allentown, Pennsylvania. Robert Linton Chamberlain, Jr., was educated at the Knapp School in Plymouth, Massachusetts, up to a certain point, going then to Santa Barbara, California, where he attended the Belmont School. He then returned to the East and for a time lived in Mamaroneck, New York.

About twenty years ago Mr. Chamberlain became a resident of Greenwich, Connecticut, establishing himself there in the real estate business. He was very successful, developing what is now known as the Putnam Terrace property, having previously organized the Greenwich Real Estate Company, of which he became president. This concern developed not only the Putnam Terrace property, but also several other important tracts. In 1914 Mr. Chamberlain enlarged his field of action by identifying himself with the banking interests of Greenwich. In association with others he organized the Putnam Trust Company, an enterprise



Robert L. Hambleton

ENCYCLOPEDIA OF BIOGRAPHY

which prospered from the start. In 1916 Mr. Chamberlain succeeded to his present office of president of the institution, which from the beginning has been largely indebted to him for its steadily increasing prosperity.

The other interests of Mr. Chamberlain are numerous. He is secretary of the Greenwich Highway Commission and the Putnam Cemetery Association, and vice-president of the Young Men's Christian Association, and trustee of the Diamond Hill Methodist Episcopal Church. He is treasurer of the Greenwich Chamber of Commerce, a trustee of the Young Women's Christian Association of Greenwich, and one of the directors of the Greenwich Social Service Society. In all matters of public interest, Mr. Chamberlain has had the part of a public-spirited, progressive citizen. Especially was this apparent during the World War, when in addition to his support of the work of all the relief and social organizations he served on the Greenwich War Bureau, as chairman of the Citizens' Committee of Greenwich, and as chairman of the instruction committee of the local draft board. To the exacting duties of these positions he gave largely of his time and effort.

In fraternal circles, Mr. Chamberlain is extremely active. He affiliates with Acacia Lodge, No. 85, Free and Accepted Masons; and is a charter member of Armour Chapter, Royal Arch Masons, of Port Chester, New York. He also holds membership in Bethlehem Commandery, Knights Templar, of Mount Vernon, New York; Lafayette Council, of Bridgeport; Mecca Temple, Mystic Shrine, New York City; and the Indian Harbor Yacht Club, of Greenwich. His other clubs are the Sound Beach Golf, the Riverside Field and Marine, and the Coscob Tennis.

Mr. Chamberlain married, in August,

1892, Rose I. Brady, daughter of John F. and Ann Brady, of Mamaroneck, New York, and they are the parents of one son, Robert Linton (3), born September 21, 1893, and now a student in Storr's Agricultural College. Robert Linton (3) Chamberlain served seventeen months in the United States army during the World War, enlisting in Squadron A, which was a part of the 27th Division. Nine months of his enlistment were spent in the American Expeditionary Forces, and he saw a large share of the stirring action of this noted division.

To the honorable title of a useful citizen, Mr. Chamberlain has an indisputable claim, for he has been largely instrumental in the upbuilding of a number of the most essential interests of his home community.

SHERRILL, George,

Physician, Hospital Official.

Dr. George Sherrill has for many years been prominently identified with the medical profession in Stamford. He was born July 28, 1867, in Delhi, Delaware county, New York, son of George (1) and Kate E. (Telford) Sherrill.

The name of Sherrill is one of the old Saxon names in England, antedating the Norman Conquest (1066). Like most ancient names it was spelled in various ways, Sherwill, Sherry and Sherill. According to Harrison, an authority on the derivation of surnames, it signified "a dweller by the clear spring." It is formed of the word "scir," meaning clear or pure, and Will, originally "willya," meaning spring or a small body of water. It therefore belongs to the class of names derived from location. The family is an old one in Devonshire, and was prominent there. Thomas Sherwill was mayor of Plymouth in 1617-18, and in 1627-28, and

ENCYCLOPEDIA OF BIOGRAPHY

in the latter year also represented the city in Parliament. He died during his term and was succeeded as mayor by his brother, Nicholas.

(I) Samuel Sherrill, immigrant ancestor of the family in America, was born in Ireland, about 1649, his parents with other Devonshire families having emigrated there. Most of the immigrants, the Sherrills among the number, not finding the new country satisfactory, returned to England. According to an old family tradition: "A vessel was cast away on the shore at Easthampton, Long Island, and a company of girls, among others, visited the wreck. One of the ladies said on returning that she had seen the handsomest man she ever saw. This was intimated to the shipwrecked mariner and resulted in an acquaintance and marriage of the parties." Samuel Sherrill is the only one of that name mentioned in the Easthampton records for 1683-1698. When he came to the town is not known, but it is the opinion of Charles H. Sherrill, Jr., the family genealogist, that he arrived in Easthampton between 1670 and 1678. On the tax list for 1683 his property is assessed for £102 6s and 8d. Three years later he was one of nine who petitioned the governor to compel the town to set out land to them. It seems that the freeholders of the town were unwilling at that time to admit any more proprietors.

(II) Recompence Sherrill, son of Samuel Sherrill, was born about 1678, in Easthampton, and married, October 1, 1713, for his second wife, Margaret Cady. He was a prominent citizen of the town, and was a member of Captain Matthias Burnett's company of the town militia in 1715. On April 5, 1719, he joined the church.

(III) Jacob Sherrill, son of Recompence and Margaret (Cady) Sherrill, was

born in 1722, and died in July, 1801. He married for his second wife, Clemens Huntting, born February 8, 1738, died August 8, 1820, daughter of Deacon John and Clemens Huntting. The name of Jacob Sherrill appears on the list of Associates of Easthampton, dated May 5, 1775.

(IV) Jonathan Sherrill, son of Jacob Sherrill, was born in Easthampton, in October, 1769, and died in Greenville, New York, April 14, 1851, where he had resided for almost fifty years. He married, in 1795, Lavinia Reed, who was born August 5, 1775, and died January 11, 1845.

(V) Lewis Sherrill, son of Jonathan and Lavinia (Reed) Sherrill, was born July 24, 1801, in Easthampton, and died March 9, 1889. He married Esther Ford, born March 21, 1801, died January 19, 1872.

(VI) George Sherrill, son of Lewis and Esther (Ford) Sherrill, was born February 2, 1830, and was educated in the public schools. He went to New York City to work, and by his energy and ambition, combined with his excellent business judgment, he forged his way ahead until he became a member of the firm operating the Knickerbocker Mills. Mr. Sherrill remained identified with this enterprise in an executive manner until his death. He married, February 17, 1861, Kate E. Telford, born March 6, 1836, died in 1910; he died in February, 1903. Mr. and Mrs. Sherrill were the parents of the following children: Etta, born April 6, 1862, deceased; Lizzie, born October 30, 1864, deceased; George, of further mention; Nelson, born June 23, 1872, now a resident of Orange, New Jersey.

(VII) George (2) Sherrill, son of George (1) and Kate E. (Telford) Sherrill, attended the schools of Jersey City and the Hasbrouck Institute, matriculating at Williams College, graduating in

ENCYCLOPEDIA OF BIOGRAPHY

1888. He then pursued a course at the Columbia University Medical School, finishing in 1891. For the subsequent two years Dr. Sherrill was an interne in the New York Hospital, and in 1894 removed to Stamford, Connecticut, and there engaged in practice. For just a quarter of a century Dr. Sherrill has been located in that city, and for twenty years he has served as medical examiner of the city.

Dr. Sherrill is a member of the staff of the Stamford Hospital, and also of the Stamford Children's Home. He is a member of the Stamford Medical Society; the Fairfield County Medical Society; and the Connecticut State Medical Society. His clubs are: The Suburban Club; the Woodway Country Club, and the Stamford Yacht Club.

Dr. Sherrill married, November 5, 1896, Elvy Perkins, daughter of Henry Perkins, of Stamford, and their children are: Catherine, born March 12, 1899; George, Jr., born September 26, 1902; Russell, born January 26, 1908.

SPRINGER, William A.,

Musical Composer, Soldier.

By the musical world the appearance of Mr. Springer's name will be greeted with the reverence and admiration which for a third of a century have been recognized as his just tribute. By the friends and neighbors of his home community they will be rendered with personal pride in their distinguished fellow-citizen mingled with feelings of sincere regard and cordial good will.

The race of the Springers is one of the most ancient in Germany, tracing its descent from Charlemagne, Emperor of the West, and thus carrying its line back through thirteen centuries to the remoter regions of history.

Louis the First, Count of Thuringia,

was a descendant of Charlemagne and a relative of Conrad the Second, Emperor of Germany.

Louis the Second, son of Louis the First, was born in 1042, and was Count of Thuringia and builder of the famous castle of the Wartburg. He was a military officer of the emperor, Henry the Fourth, and on a false charge was wrongfully imprisoned in the old castle of Giebeckenstein, near Halle, one hundred feet above the river Saale. In 1089, after two years of close confinement, he made his escape by springing from the lofty battlements of the castle into the river. Coming from the water apparently unhurt, he was taken before the emperor who, surprised at his courage, pardoned him and gave him the surname of the Springer. From this fact is derived the family name. His descendants are found in almost every country of Europe and in almost every State of the American Union.

The escutcheon of the Springers is as follows:

Arms—To the first and fourth, sable, a stag springing forward, countee passant, or, sustained by a hill, vert. To the second and third, argent, to the Barry, azure.

Helmet—Crowned.

Crest—Stag issuing from between two wings expanded and conjoined, cut evenly off. Dexter of sable on or, sinister of argent on azure.

Lambrequins—Conformed to the colors and metals on the escutcheon.

Charles Christopher Springer, the first of the family to come to the New World, was the son of the then Swedish ambassador to Germany and emigrated to the colonies about 1675, settling with the company of Swedes which he found established at what is now Wilmington, Delaware.

Tillinghast Springer, father of William A. Springer, was for years a well known sea captain. He was also a violinist and

ENCYCLOPEDIA OF BIOGRAPHY

singer, and it was from him that his son inherited his love of music. Prior to the War of 1812, Captain Springer was master of one of a line of packets plying between the Kennebec river and New England seaports, and when the vessel chanced to be wind-bound or becalmed the passengers passed many an hour dancing on the quarter-deck to the sweet strains of his violin. Captain Springer married ———.

William A. Springer, son of Tillinghast Springer, was born in Augusta, Maine. He was reared on a farm, receiving his education in the public schools of his birthplace. He developed at a very early age a passionate fondness for music, but his environment was such as to prevent him from studying the art in which in after years he was to achieve international distinction. In 1857 Mr. Springer went to Medway, Massachusetts, where he found employment in a boot factory. During the winters he attended singing schools, becoming quite proficient as a reader of music. In 1861 the first original expression of his genius was called forth by the initial tragedy of the Civil War, the death of Colonel Ellsworth, who was shot by General Jackson at the Marshall House, Alexandria, Virginia. Under the influence of the grief and indignation inspired by the heartrending event, Mr. Springer composed a quartette entitled "The Memory of Ellsworth."

In 1862 Mr. Springer went to Franklin, where he took lessons of Professor Handel Pond, at the same time singing in local church choirs. In 1863 he went to Brookfield, where he was chorister in the choir of the Unitarian church. In 1864 he enlisted in the Forty-second Regiment, Massachusetts Volunteer Militia, and proceeded to the seat of war. Service in the field, however, did but act as a stim-

ulus to his musical genius, and while there he composed a quartette which was rendered at many a soldier's grave as an expression of the sorrow of his surviving comrades.

In the spring of 1865 Mr. Springer went to Marlboro, where he became a member of the Union Church choir, and there, under the directorship of L. S. Brigham, continued to sing for a number of years. Upon Mr. Brigham's resignation he was succeeded by Mr. Springer, who held the position of conductor for seven years. At the end of that time he resigned and for some four years sang in the choir of the Unitarian church. After that, he was for two years chorister in the First Baptist Church.

During all these years, with their many changes, Mr. Springer was more or less engaged in writing music, his compositions consisting of church anthems, church tunes, memorial hymns and secular songs. Among his most popular works is his patriotic allegory, "The Nation's Struggle," depicting the four years of the Civil War. The presentation of this work elicited the following resolutions from Post No. 43, Grand Army of the Republic:

Headquarters,
John A. Rawlins Post 43, G. A. R.,
Marlboro, Mass., Feb. 3, 1885.

At the regular meeting held this evening the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, We have heard so many words of praise for the entertainment presented by the committee of this Post, in which they placed upon the stage the patriotic allegory written by Comrade W. A. Springer, and published by White, Smith and Company, in which the allegorical and realistic scenes of the great struggle which saved the nation and freed the slave were presented; therefore

Resolved, That we tender our thanks to the committee and to those who so ably took part in it, both of our own members and all others, and we would cordially recommend to any Post that de-



Fred W. Springer

ENCYCLOPEDIA OF BIOGRAPHY

sires to spend a pleasant and an instructive evening to procure the patriotic allegory as published by White, Smith and Company, as covering more features of interest than have ever been presented before.

Attest:

J. W. BARNES,
Adjutant.

The crowning effort of Mr. Springer's genius was his cantata, "The Night of Wonders, or the Birth of Christ." This work was written by special request of the publishers and presented in Marlboro in 1886. A revised edition was presented in 1897 and is now published in London, England. Among the many commendations bestowed upon it was the following from the Rev. L. B. Goodrich, of Marlboro, the words forming part of a letter addressed to Mr. Springer:

The idea is good, excellent; the music bright and pleasing to all. Some of the chorus work especially so. It is by far the best thing of the sort to which I have ever listened.

Of every phase of the career of William A. Springer the art he has so devotedly worshipped has formed a part, and at every period of his life he has made it a power for good. As a soldier he caused it to pay tribute to his departed comrades, and to cheer, console and inspire those who were still contending on the field. In the many years of peace which have followed he has made it a means of ministering to and uplifting his fellowmen and of strengthening the bond of friendship between the nations of the earth.

Mr. Springer married Eliza Augusta Winter, a native of Farmingdale, Maine. Winter is one of the season names and has been used from a very early period. Two families bearing the name were planted in New England during the seventeenth century. One was of English origin and the other German. In the case of the latter the name was translated.

Mr. Springer and his wife were the parents of a son: Frederick A., a sketch of whom follows.

SPRINGER, Frederick A.,

Textile Manufacturer.

Trained in textile lines in a famous technical institution of his native New England, Mr. Springer has confined his industrial connections to New England enterprises, with the exception of a short time spent in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and is now an official of the Mianus Manufacturing Company. Son of William A. and Eliza Augusta (Winter) Springer, he was born in Marlboro, Massachusetts, January 14, 1866.

He received his early education in the schools of his native town. He then took a special course in textile designing at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. Mr. Springer's first position was in the designing department of the Sanford Mills, Sanford, Maine, where he remained a little over a year. At the end of that time he went to Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, where he opened a designing studio, but after fifteen months returned to Sanford, and for about ten years was in charge of the designing department of the mills. Their exhibit of textiles, designed by Mr. Springer, was awarded a gold medal at the Chicago World's Fair. In February, 1895, Mr. Springer moved to North Mianus, in the town of Greenwich, Connecticut, and associated himself with the Mianus Manufacturing Company, and since 1897 has held the offices of treasurer and general manager. They manufacture plush carriage robes, imitation fur fabrics, cloaking materials, and overcoatings. Their trade is largely domestic, but includes some exportation to Canada, and their products are sold directly to the cutting-up trade and also

ENCYCLOPEDIA OF BIOGRAPHY

through various agencies. The number of their employees averages about three hundred.

Among the other business interests of Mr. Springer is a directorship in the Greenwich Trust Company. He is a member of the Greenwich and Stamford Chambers of Commerce, and was formerly president of the Protective Tariff League of Sanford, which had at that time about two hundred members. He was one of the organizers and the first secretary of the Sanford Loan and Building Association. At the present time he is one of the managers of the American Protective Tariff League of New York, also holding the office of manager for Connecticut.

Politically, Mr. Springer is a staunch Republican, and has long taken a foremost part in local affairs, as appears in his active association with tariff interests. He is a member of the Republican Town Committee of Greenwich, and also serves as chairman of the Greenwich School Committee. He is a director of the Bruce Museum of Greenwich. During the war he belonged to the Greenwich Council of Defense, and took a leading part in Liberty Loan drives and other activities of that stirring time. The fraternal associations of Mr. Springer include affiliations with the Masonic order, first in connection with Preble Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons, of Sanford, and later with Acacia Lodge, No. 85, Free and Accepted Masons, of Greenwich. He also affiliates with the Ancient Order of United Workmen, of Stamford. He holds the office of elder in the Presbyterian church of Stamford.

Mr. Springer married (first) Carrie E. Bennett, who died in 1897. She was the mother of Beatrice Springer, a trained nurse, of Hartford, Connecticut; and Nelson Frederick Springer, who is associated

with his father in business. Mr. Springer married (second) Caroline E. Finney, in 1898, daughter of Lorenzo and Caroline C. (Jessup) Finney, of North Mianus, and they have one daughter, Carolyn Finney Springer.

The position of Mr. Springer, both as manufacturer and citizen, has been for years that of an acknowledged leader. The testimony of the business world, as well as that of the friends and neighbors of his home community, would show that his leadership has always been a force in the promotion of true progress and enduring prosperity.

GETMAN, Frederick H.,

Noted Scientist and Author.

Frederick H. Getman, a prominent and highly esteemed citizen of Stamford, Connecticut, an authority on the Solvay theory of solution, which he was one of the first to develop, and a chemist and a scientist of international standing, is a member of an old New York State family that has resided in the neighborhood of Stone Arabia, Montgomery county, for many generations. He is descended from John Frederick Getman, who founded the family in that region, and from whom the line of descent runs through his son George Getman, who married Delia Shoemaker; George (2) Getman, who married Elizabeth House, a daughter of Peter House, who was killed in the battle of Stone Arabia in 1770; George (3) Getman, who married Elizabeth Empie; Charles Getman, who married Chloe Hutton; to Charles Henry Getman, father of the Mr. Getman of this sketch.

Charles Henry Getman was born June 1, 1840, at Troy, New York, and came, in the year 1888, to Connecticut, where he made his home in the city of Stamford. He will long be remembered in that place

ENCYCLOPEDIA OF BIOGRAPHY

as an active business man, and as a citizen who held the highest ideals of life and had courage to carry them into the daily routine of his business. Charles Henry Getman received his early education in the public schools of Troy, New York, and later attended the academies at Lenox, Massachusetts, and Warrentville, New York. He then held a position as clerk for three years in the lumber office of Platt, Getman and Harris, of Troy, of which firm his father was a member. He took a keen interest in this line of business and devoted himself to it with so much zeal and industry, that he was shortly admitted to the firm as a junior partner, and remained thus associated for a number of years. In 1859 he became a member of the firm of J. W. Freeman, of West Troy, engaged in the same business, and there remained until 1874. In that year he acquired an interest in the wholesale lumber business of Boyd & Company, of Oswego, New York, the name of the concern being changed to Getman, Boyd & Company, Mr. Getman assuming full control of the business and maintaining it for some time. In 1888 he came to Stamford, where he purchased the interest of Mr. St. John, of the firm of St. John, Hoyt & Company, his associates being Messrs. Hoyt and Judd. The three gentlemen continued the business under the name of Hoyt, Getman & Judd until 1893, when the death of Mr. Hoyt caused a reorganization of the concern, the name being changed to Getman & Judd. In 1897 Mr. Frank Bogardus was admitted into partnership and the name was again changed to Getman, Judd & Company. At about this time Mr. Getman's health failed seriously, due to heart trouble. His death occurred on October 12, 1897, at Oswego, New York, where he had gone for a short vacation. At the time of his death, he was a director of the

Stamford Savings Bank, and of both the Massachusetts and Pennsylvania Mutual Fire Insurance companies. He was also a member of the Suburban Club of Stamford, the Republican Club of New York City, the Connecticut Society of the Sons of the American Revolution, and the Stamford Board of Trade, of which he had been the president for several years. He was a prominent Free Mason, having joined that order while residing in Troy, and was a member of the lodge, chapter, and council, and the Apollo Commandery, Knights Templar. In politics he was a staunch Republican and was prominent in the local organization of his party, representing Stamford in the State Legislature of 1892 and 1893. During his membership in that body he was responsible for the granting of the first city charter to Stamford, and served on the committee of cities and boroughs. He was president of the Connecticut Lumber Dealers' Association and labored indefatigably for its welfare. During the Civil War he was placed in charge of the ordnance stores at the Watervliet Arsenal, and supervised the sending of supplies to General Grant at Chattanooga, Tennessee, after the battle of Lookout Mountain.

Charles Henry Getman married, January 10, 1871, Alice Peake, a daughter of Aaron Peake of Broadalbin, New York, and they were the parents of one son, Frederick Hutton Getman, with whose career we are here especially concerned.

Frederick H. Getman, only son of Charles Henry and Alice (Peake) Getman, was born February 9, 1877, at Oswego, New York, and removed to Stamford, Connecticut, with his parents, in the spring of 1888. As a lad he attended the King School at Stamford, from which he entered the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, where he remained for three years.

ENCYCLOPEDIA OF BIOGRAPHY

He then matriculated at the University of Virginia, where he took a general scientific course, specializing in the subject of chemistry. He graduated from the chemical department of that institution in 1897, after which he returned to the North and for five years taught chemistry in the Stamford High School. In 1901 he entered Johns Hopkins University at Baltimore, Maryland, where he took a special course in physical chemistry and where he received the degree of Ph. D. in 1903. In 1902 and 1903 he held a fellowship at Johns Hopkins, and during the year following, was appointed Carnegie research assistant in physical chemistry, and fellow by courtesy. In 1904 he was called by the College of the City of New York to lecture on physical chemistry, and in 1905 became instructor in physical science at the Stamford High School. Dr. Getman's reputation as a scientist and teacher had been firmly established by this time, and he was called by Columbia University in 1906, to take a position as lecturer in physics. A year later he was chosen associate professor of chemistry at Bryn Mawr College, a post he held until 1914. In that year he resigned from his position at Bryn Mawr, and gave up teaching in order to devote himself to scientific research in his private laboratory at Stamford. He has continued thus occupied up to the present and is now engaged in research on various problems in physical chemistry. The theory of solution has claimed his attention for nearly twenty years, and he may claim the distinction of being one of the pioneers in the development of the Solvay theory. Dr. Getman's thesis for his degree of Ph. D. dealt with the study of the freezing-points of solutions.

He has written extensively on his chosen subjects, his works including numerous articles on the theory of solution,

which have appeared in the "American Chemical Journal" and the "Journal of the American Chemical Society," and he has also published a number of books, notably those entitled "Blow-pipe Analysis," "Laboratory Exercises in Physical Chemistry" and "Outlines of Theoretical Chemistry." The laboratory of Dr. Getman, already referred to, was built by him near his residence at Stamford, and is fully equipped with the most modern and approved apparatus for experimental work of the most delicate nature. As one who is carrying on the most advanced research in his line, it is often necessary for Dr. Getman to design and construct new devices and apparatus for himself and in this he has displayed an unusual degree of inventive genius. He has never lost his interest in educational matters, although he has himself withdrawn from active work in that line, and he is at present a director of the King School of Stamford, in which he himself was a student as a lad. He was a Phi Beta Kappa man at his university, and is a member of the American Chemical Society, the American Electro-Chemical Society, the Franklin Institute, the Chemists' Club of New York, and the Société de Chimie Physique of Paris. He is also a fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, and of the London Chemical Society. Dr. Getman, in spite of his preoccupation with science, has always given considerable attention to his large business interests and is connected with several of the companies with which his father was associated before his death. He is vice-president of the Getman & Judd Company, one of the largest firms dealing in timber and lumber in Connecticut, and is a director of the St. John Woodworking Company. Dr. Getman and his wife are members of the Stamford Presbyterian Church, he being an active worker

ENCYCLOPEDIA OF BIOGRAPHY

in the congregation, and chairman of its board of trustees.

Frederick H. Getman was united in marriage, November 26, 1906, with Ellen M. Holbrook, a daughter of Eliphalet and Harriet (Rice) Holbrook, old and highly respected residents of Plymouth, Massachusetts.

SCOFIELD, Samuel Ferris,

Honored Citizen.

There is no name more honored in the history of Stamford, Connecticut, than Scofield. It was first brought to Fairfield county by the immigrant ancestor of the family, Daniel Scofield, and the members of each generation since that time have added to its honor. They have been men who were held high in the regard of their fellow-citizens, and were identified with the upbuilding of their communities. A worthy scion of this distinguished family was the late Samuel Ferris Scofield, of Stamford, one of the useful and upright citizens of his day.

Many surnames were derived from the localities where the individuals resided who adopted them: Slocum, from Sloe Combe, the wild plum pasture; and Welles, which was taken from the springs of water near a home. Scolefield, the original form of Scofield, literally signified a field containing small houses or cottages, similar to those which would be found on the estate of the early titled English families. Through the centuries this changed in form and spelling to the present day usage, Scofield.

The progenitor of the family was Daniel Scofield, born in the parish of Rochdale, Lancashire, England. He was a grandson of Sir Cuthbert Scofield, of Scofield Manor, the family being of ancient and honorable lineage. In the reign of Queen Elizabeth, arms were granted to

Sir Cuthbert Scofield as a younger son of the Scofields of Kent, and who was knighted for services A. D. 1588 in the Spanish Armada.

Arms: Granted 1582.

Arms—Gules, a chevron between three bull's heads, couped (another cabossed) argent.

Crest—A bull's head gules, collared argent.

Another Crest—A bull's head or.

There are indications from which a pretty accurate line of descent could be traced one hundred years farther than Sir Cuthbert Scofield. The name has simply been Scofield in the records for more than three hundred years. Schofield, Scovil and Scoville are variations.

(I) Daniel Scofield, immigrant ancestor, came to America in 1639, in the ship "Susan and Ellen," and after residing for a time in Ipswich, Massachusetts, he located in Stamford, Connecticut, where his death occurred in 1671. On December 7, 1641, he received two acres consisting of a home lot, and three acres of woodland, as the first company. He was a man of prominence in the Colony, and served as marshal of Stamford in 1658. He married Mary Youngs, daughter of Rev. John Youngs, and she married (second) Miles Merwin.

(II) John Scofield, son of Daniel and Mary (Youngs) Scofield, was born in 1650, and died March 27, 1699. He married in Stamford, July 12, 1677, Hannah Mead.

(III) Nathaniel Scofield, son of John and Hannah (Mead) Scofield, was born December 10, 1688, and died 1768. He married, June 13, 1713-14, Elizabeth Pettet.

(IV) John (2) Scofield, son of Nathaniel and Elizabeth (Pettet) Scofield, was born October 4, 1716. He is said to have been a teamster in the Revolutionary War. He married, in 1743, Hannah Mills.

ENCYCLOPEDIA OF BIOGRAPHY

(V) John (3) Scofield, son of John (2) and Hannah (Mills) Scofield, was born September 4, 1746. He married (first) February 18, 1768, Susannah Weed, and there were no children by this marriage. On January 14, 1773, he married (second) Elizabeth Nicholas, a Scotch woman. She was a fearless horse-woman, and during the Revolution was riding near Norwalk one day when she was overtaken by some British officers who boasted that they had burned Norwalk and would soon burn Stamford. Mrs. Scofield quickly grasping the situation thought of a short cut back to Stamford, and with confidence in the speed of her horse she rode back through the woods and warned the men of Stamford of the coming of British, and thereby saved the town. John Scofield and his brave wife are buried in the family lot two miles north of the city of Stamford. They were the parents of seven children.

(VI) Silas Scofield, third child and second son of John (3) and Elizabeth (Nicholas) Scofield, was born April 2, 1776, and died in 1853. He married, February 13, 1803, Rebecca Holmes. The name of Holmes originated in England about A. D. 970, when King Etheldred conferred upon his grandson the title, "Earl of Holmes." The first of this illustrious family to come to America were Robert Holmes, who settled in Cambridge, Massachusetts, and John, Obadiah, George and William Holmes, who came to Massachusetts three years later. After three years there, John Holmes settled in New Bedford. Silas and Rebecca (Holmes) Scofield were the parents of three sons: Silas, Benjamin and Alfred. When Benjamin and Alfred reached their majority, Silas Scofield bought the land which was then called Westcotts, where Mrs. Scofield now lives, which had been reserved by the Indians for their planting

ground at the time the colonists bought the site of the present town of Stamford. Silas Scofield gave these sons that point of land as a wedding present and the farm has been in the family ever since. He also owned the land and built the stone house on Elm street at the head of which is now Shippan avenue.

(VII) Benjamin Scofield, son of Silas and Rebecca (Holmes) Scofield, was born at Shippan, Stamford, Connecticut, March 2, 1804. He was sergeant of the Train Band, and was a farmer throughout the active years of his life. His death occurred January 5, 1884. Benjamin Scofield married Susan Ferris, daughter of Samuel Ferris.

(VIII) Samuel Ferris Scofield, son of Benjamin and Susan (Ferris) Scofield, was born in the place now occupied by his family, November 11, 1839. He grew to manhood there, and with his brother, Charles A. Scofield, who still survives, he succeeded to the ownership of the home farm, where they engaged in general farming. Samuel Ferris Scofield was very much of a home man; his interests were centered in his family and the care of the homestead. However, he was a good citizen, a man of high principles, and was always willing and anxious to do his share for the welfare of the public.

Mr. Scofield married, September 28, 1871, Frances Elizabeth Hoyt, daughter of Ira Ford Hoyt, of South Norwalk, Connecticut. The Hoyt genealogy will be found elsewhere in connection with the sketch of Mrs. Scofield's brother, Dudley E. Hoyt. Mrs. Scofield is a member of the Christian Science church, in which she has advanced to the office of reader. She is also a Christian Science practitioner. Mr. and Mrs. Scofield were the parents of four daughters: Mary Wixon, Susan Emily; Ada Irene, married Clarence E. Borganardus, a sketch of whom appears else-



Nary C. Scofield

ENCYCLOPEDIA OF BIOGRAPHY

where in this work; Frances S., married Harry C. Quintard, and they have one child, Virginia. Mr. Scofield died at the family homestead.

Like leaves on trees,
The race of man is found.
Now green in youth,
Now withering on the ground.
Another race the following spring supplies,
They fall successive, and successive rise.
So generations in their course decay,
So flourish these when those have passed away.

SCOFIELD, Harry Clinton,

Lawyer, Public-spirited Citizen.

Eminent in his own right as one of the leading lawyers of Stamford, Connecticut, Harry C. Scofield is also a descendant of one of the oldest and most prominent families of Fairfield county. Members of the Scofield family have been foremost in thought and action in their communities, and have marked their passing years with worthy achievements. Since 1641, in which year Daniel Scofield (q. v.), the immigrant ancestor of the family settled in Fairfield county, there have been men of this name in responsible and honored positions.

Alpheus Scofield, great-great-grandfather of Harry Clinton Scofield, was a settler of Newfield. His name appears on the land records as a grantee as early as 1793, and frequently in land transactions after that date. His will was proved February 6, 1844, and in it he mentions his wife Elizabeth. The Stamford vital records state that "Mrs. Alpheus Scofield died July 18, 1852, aged seventy-five years."

Hezekiah Scofield, great-grandfather of our subject, and the father of Luther S. Scofield, died March 27, 1879, aged sixty-one years, one month and twenty-five days. Luther S. Scofield served as

selectman, and was a dealer in live stock in partnership with his son, Sylvester L. He married Caroline Crissey, daughter of Abram Crissey, of Darien, and granddaughter of Abram Crissey, the first school teacher of that town.

Sylvester Luther Scofield, son of Luther S. Scofield, was born in Stamford, in 1845, and was educated in the public schools there and at the Glendenning Academy, a well known school of that period. He was accustomed to assist his father in the cattle business from his boyhood, and after attaining his majority he entered the work with his father. They purchased cattle and slaughtered them and did business on such a large scale at one time that they helped to fix the prices of meat in New York City, which city drew largely on Western Connecticut for its meat supply. About 1894 Mr. Scofield retired from his active business cares to enjoy a well-deserved rest. He was a Republican in politics, and held the offices of justice of the peace and grand juror. He enlisted in Company A, Twenty-eighth Regiment, Connecticut Volunteer Infantry, for nine months, but served two years. After the war he organized the Regimental Association, of which he was president for many years, and then its secretary until the time of his death. He compiled the records of his regiment, now deposited at Hartford. Mr. Scofield was an active member of William T. Miner Post, Grand Army of the Republic, of which he was past commander. He also held office in the State organization of the Grand Army of the Republic.

Sylvester Luther Scofield married Harriet L. Scofield, daughter of Nathaniel and Polly A. (Ferris) Scofield. Nathaniel Scofield was a son of Phineas Scofield, who married (first) Mercy Finch, whose

ENCYCLOPEDIA OF BIOGRAPHY

mother was Rachel Bishop, great-granddaughter of Rev. John Bishop, the first minister of Stamford. Rev. John Bishop walked from Boston to Stamford with his staff and Bible. He married Susanna Pierson, daughter of Rev. Abraham Pierson, one of the founders and the first president of Yale College. Nathaniel Scofield married Polly A. Ferris, daughter of Asa Ferris, of Sound Beach. Their daughter, Harriet L. Scofield, became the wife of Sylvester Luther Scofield, as above mentioned. The children of Sylvester L. and Harriet L. (Scofield) Scofield were: Carrie L., and Harry Clinton, of whom further.

Harry Clinton Scofield, only son of Sylvester Luther and Harriet L. (Scofield) Scofield, was born May 7, 1875. He attended the public schools and graduated from the Stamford High School. Subsequently he went to New York City and for thirteen years he was in the employ of a marine insurance company. In his evenings and spare time from his business he attended the Dwight School of New York and then pursued a course in the New York Law School, graduating in 1907. During the time he was attending the law school he was a law student in the office of Judge James E. Bennett, and was admitted to the New York bar in 1907, and five years later to the Connecticut bar. For three years Mr. Scofield practiced in New York and then removed to his native city, where he has since been located. Mr. Scofield is one of the leading men of affairs of Stamford. He takes an active interest in all public and social matters, and his counsel is often sought on many public questions. Mr. Scofield was a delegate to the first convention of the Progressive party in Chicago, and he formulated the Connecticut platform of

that party in collaboration with Herbert Knox Smith, and Dr. Flavel S. Luther. For two years he served as deputy judge of the City Court of Stamford, and is now secretary of the school board.

Mr. Scofield is also a director of several business and financial corporations; he is a director of the Young Men's Christian Association, and of the Visiting Nurses' Association. His activities in fraternal organizations are many. While a student at law school, he was a member of the class committee and president of his class; was a member of the Owls Head Club, and of Nylsens Club, which he served as president. He is a past master of Union Lodge, No. 5, Free and Accepted Masons; and is district deputy grand master of the First Masonic District of Connecticut; member of Rittenhouse Chapter, Royal Arch Masons; Washington Council, Royal and Select Masters; Clinton Commandery, Knights Templar; and Lafayette Consistory, of Bridgeport, of which he is junior warden. He also holds membership in Puritan Lodge, Independent Order of Odd Fellows. Other societies of which Mr. Scofield is a member are: The Stamford Historical Society; the Sons of the American Revolution; and the Sons of Veterans.

Mr. Scofield married Florence Weed Scofield, daughter of George A. Scofield, and they were the parents of a son, Laurence Pierson Scofield, named for the ancestor of the family, Abraham Pierson, above mentioned. Laurence P. Scofield was born October 28, 1900. Mrs. Florence Weed Scofield died in that year. Mr. Scofield is a member of the Congregational church of Stamford, and is active in its good works. He has served as deacon and superintendent of its Sunday school.

ENCYCLOPEDIA OF BIOGRAPHY

LOWE, Russell Walter,

Physician, World War Veteran.

Dr. Lowe's family is of ancient English origin, resident in Derbyshire, where its members bore arms as follows:

Arms—Gules, a hart trippant argent.

Crest—A wolf passant argent.

(I) Its American history begins with the coming of Thomas Lowe from his English home to the United States about 1847, when he settled in Stockbridge, New York. He married, in England, Martha Ann Thaxter, and they were the parents of: James, born 1838; John; Walter Robert, of whom further; William, Lep-timus, Charles, Sarah.

(II) Walter Robert Lowe, son of Thomas and Martha A. (Thaxter) Lowe, was born in Buxton, England, in 1841. He was an architect and builder, acquiring an enviable reputation and patronage in that line, especially in Madison county, New York, where he was a successful business man. For thirty-two years he was in partnership with Chauncey Quackenbush in Oneida, under the firm name of Quackenbush & Lowe, retiring in 1916 to private life and taking up his residence in Ridgefield, Connecticut. He held many positions of trust, served for years as collector and assessor of his town, also as alderman. Public-spirited and enterprising, he did all in his power to advance the welfare of the community. In politics he was a Republican. He married, August 9, 1866, Abbie De Etta Ranney, daughter of Oliver Russell and Elizabeth Franklin (Carpenter) Ranney (see Ranney VII). Children: 1. Russell Walter, of whom further. 2. Agnes Elizabeth, born May 7, 1872; married Henry B. Doxstader, and resides in Oneida, New York. They have three children, Helen Agnes, Hattie Louise, and Delila Abbie.

(III) Russell Walter Lowe, son of Walter Robert and Abbie De Etta (Ranney) Lowe, was born in Oneida, Madison county, New York, March 19, 1868. After attending the Oneida schools, he entered the medical department of New York University, and was graduated M. D. in 1889. For one year he served in the Bridgeport Hospital as house surgeon, and subsequently practiced in Georgetown, Connecticut, for three and one-half years. About 1894 he made Ridgefield his home and his place of practice, and has there continued to the present time. Dr. Lowe has an extensive practice in New York, and his local work covers approximately a seven mile radius from Ridgefield. His office is splendidly appointed, and his clientele is among the representative families of the district. He is a member of the New York Academy of Medicine, the Medical and Surgical Association of New York, and local professional bodies.

Dr. Lowe has taken a public-spirited interest in affairs of public concern, and for about eighteen years was active in local matters. He was chairman of the sixth school district for two years, assisted in the organization of the borough of Ridgefield, and led in the movement that resulted in the installation of the sewerage system of the town. His political convictions are Republican, but he has taken little part in party affairs. He is a past master of Ark Lodge, No. 39, Free and Accepted Masons, of Wilton, having been honored with that office when twenty-three years of age, one of the youngest men in the State to be made master of a lodge. Dr. Lowe also affiliates with ——— Chapter, Royal Arch Masons, Danbury Commandery, Knights Templar, and Pyramid Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine,

ENCYCLOPEDIA OF BIOGRAPHY

of Bridgeport. Dr. Lowe entered the medical department of the United States army during the World War and was in service for eighteen months. He was assigned to various hospitals, including those at Camp Oglethorpe and Camp Gordon, and was honorably discharged with the rank of captain.

Dr. Lowe married, in 1891, Maria Louisa Beers, born in Branchville, Fairfield county, Connecticut, daughter of William W. and Louisa (Gilbert) Beers (see Beers V). They are the parents of one son, Gilbert, born July 10, 1893, who was educated in St. Paul's School in Concord, New Hampshire, and Columbia University. He had served three years in the medical corps of the United States navy, and had been honorably discharged before the United States entered the World War. Re-enlisting, he was detailed for duty at the Naval Hospital in Portsmouth, New Hampshire. He married Jeannette Merrill, of Cleveland, Ohio, and they have one child, Jane, born May 26, 1918.

(The Ranney Line).

Volume II "Scottish Arms" names the Rany and Renny families. Herbert Rayning sat in Parliament for Dumfries, 1572. Robert Rayning was provost, 1578. Symon Renny was bailie of Inverkeithing, 1360. Sir John Rany, of England, is named in 1660. The name is given in various forms in France and Flanders at a very early date. Arms have been borne as follows:

Arms—Gules, two wings in pale argent, each charged with three bars gemels sable.

(I) Thomas Rany, born about 1616, first American ancestor, was in Middletown, Connecticut, in 1658. Gravestone records say he died June 21, 1713. His will and an inventory of his estate are on file in Hartford. He married, in May,

1659, Mary Hubbard, born January 16, 1641, died December 18, 1721, daughter of George and Elizabeth (Watts) Hubbard. Children: Thomas, born 1660; John, of whom further; Joseph, born 1663; Mary, born 1665, married John Savage; Elizabeth, born 1668, married Jonathan Warner; Esther, born 1673, married Nathaniel Savage; Hannah, born 1675, died 1713; Margaret, born 1678-79, married Stephan Clark; Ebenezer, born about 1681; Mercy, born 1682; Abigail, married, 1713-14, Walter Harris.

(II) John Ranney, son of Thomas and Mary (Hubbard) Rany, was born November 14, 1662. He married, December 28, 1693, Hannah Turner, born March 4, 1678-79, daughter of Edward and Mary (Sanford) Turner. They lived in Middletown, Connecticut, and were original members of the North Society Church in 1714-15. Children: Marce, born 1695, married John Hall; Hannah, born 1699; John, born 1700, died same year; John, born 1703; Richard, of whom further; Deborah, born 1708; Jeremiah, born 1713; Samuel, born 1715, married Ann Miller.

(III) Richard Ranney, son of John and Hannah (Turner) Ranney, was born February 18, 1705, and died September 16, 1759. A Richard Ranney served, April 19-September 3, 1758, in the Seventh Company, First Regiment. He married, November 7, 1729, in East Middletown, Connecticut, Margery Miller, born February 23, 1706, daughter of John and Marcy (Bevins) Miller. Children: Jeremiah, born 1730; Richard, born 1732; Elijah, of whom further; Stephen, born 1737; Marcy, born 1739; Mary, born 1740; Jabez, born 1742-43, married Penelope Bowers; Edward, born 1746, served in the French and Indian War; Abner, born 1747; Hannah, born 1750, married Joel Hale; Mary, born 1754.

ENCYCLOPEDIA OF BIOGRAPHY

(IV) Elijah Ranney, son of Richard and Margery (Miller) Ranney, was born October 6, 1735, in Middletown, Connecticut, died 1789, and his estate was distributed, October 7, 1789. In 1756 he purchased land in Granville, and in 1773 removed to Blanford, Massachusetts. He married, March 2, 1763, in Granville, Massachusetts, Mary Cook, born 1744, died April 1, 1832. Children: Mary, born 1763, married Jonathan Norton; Sybil, born 1765, married a Mr. Crane; Jeremiah, born May 5, 1769; Elijah, removed to Watervliet, New York; Ebenezer, of whom further; Rufus, born 1780; Roxana, married John Loyd; Eunice, married Darius Stephens.

(V) Ebenezer Ranney, son of Elijah and Mary (Cook) Ranney, was born May 25, 1776, and died April 12, 1860. In 1797 he removed to Waterville, New York, and from there to Augusta, New York. In 1832 he removed to Valley Mills, where he erected a saw mill and a woolen mill. He was a Baptist, organized a society in Augusta, New York, and at his own expense rebuilt the mission church in Valley Mills, and preached in it many years. He is said to have served at Sacketts Harbor in the War of 1812. He married, February 23, 1800, Almeda Bartholomew, born July 26, 1781, in Goshen, Connecticut, died June 19, 1868, daughter of Oliver and Ann (Lacy) Bartholomew. Children: Ores, born 1801; Dorcas, born 1803, married Zacharias Lewis; Hiram, born 1805; Ebenezer, born 1809, married Betsey Calkins; Anson L., born 1811; Oliver Russell, of whom further; Almeda Pamela, born 1820, married William W. Bingham.

(VI) Oliver Russell Ranney, son of Ebenezer and Almeda (Bartholomew) Ranney, was born in Augusta, New York, in January, 1816, and died June 24, 1897.

He was engaged in the jewelry business, and was a member of the Baptist church. He married, in Stockbridge, New York, November 22, 1835, Elizabeth Franklin Carpenter, born May 5, 1814, died December 13, 1877, daughter of Ezekiel and Dorcas (Gardner) Carpenter, of Rhode Island. Children: Agnes Elizabeth, born 1839, died 1854; Elvira Ann, born 1842, died 1849; Abbie De Etta, of whom further; Mary Josephine, born 1850, died 1862.

(VII) Abbie De Etta Ranney, daughter of Oliver Russell and Elizabeth Franklin (Carpenter) Ranney, born February 5, 1847, in Stockbridge, New York, married, August 9, 1866, in Oneida, New York, Walter Robert Lowe (see Lowe II).

(The Beers Line).

England is the fatherland of the Beers family. Genealogical records trace its ancestry to the feudal age under the name Beare, which was afterwards written Beers. Coat-of-arms:

Arms—Argent, a bear rampant, sable, canton gules.

Crest—On a garb lying fesseways or, a raven sable.

Motto—Bear and forbear.

(I) John Beers, founder of the family in America, was in Stratford, Connecticut, in 1678. He came to America with his wife Mary. His sons were: Barnabas, married Elizabeth Wilcoxson, in 1688; Samuel, married, 1706, Sarah Sherman; Josiah, married, 1717, Elizabeth Ufford; Joseph, of whom further; Abiel, married, 1722, Elizabeth Cammel.

(II) Joseph Beers, son of John and Mary Beers, married, in 1720, Sarah Clark. Children: Ephraim, born 1722; Mary, born 1723; Joseph and John (twins), born 1727; Andrew, born 1729;

ENCYCLOPEDIA OF BIOGRAPHY

Abel, born 1732; Sarah, born 1734; Matthew, of whom further.

(III) Matthew Beers, son of Joseph and Sarah (Clark) Beers, was born December 19, 1736. He married Sarah Curtis, of Stratford. Children: Curtis, Silas, Menzis, Otis, Lewis, of whom further; Lucinda.

(IV) Lewis Beers, son of Matthew and Sarah (Curtis) Beers, married Rhoda Gregory, daughter of Samuel and Rhoda Gregory. Among their children was William W., of whom further.

(V) William W. Beers, son of Lewis and Rhoda (Gregory) Beers, was born in Ridgefield, Connecticut, September 11, 1821, and died August 20, 1879, in Branchville, Connecticut. He enjoyed the best educational advantages the country afforded, and at the age of seventeen years began teaching in Ridgefield. In 1851 he started his career as merchant in Branchville, where he continued to reside until his death. He began in a small way, at first selling lumber, later coal, and then all kinds of hardware and crockery. He was the first postmaster in Branchville, and first station agent there on the Norwalk & Danbury Railroad. His death cast a gloom over the community of which he was a shining member. Strictly upright in all his dealings, rigidly honorable, he was at the same time kindly, benevolent and always ready to help the poor and needy. In matters relating to church he was not active, but contributed liberally of his means. He married (first), Paulina M. Edmonds; (second), Louisa Gilbert, daughter of Benjamin and Charlotte (Birchard) Gilbert. Children by first wife: Carrie G., married Lewis L. Valden; Mary E., married Ebenezer Hoyt; children by second wife: Louis G.; Maria Louisa, who married Dr. Russell Walter Lowe (see Lowe III).

WARDWELL, Frederick Schuyler,

Man of Varied Activities.

Two decades constitute the period that Frederick Schuyler Wardwell passed in the Stamford community, during which he performed most of the work upon which his professional reputation rests and formed the ties that made his death a universal loss. The engineering works that he accomplished during that time will remain as monuments to him for many years, while in the friendships he formed, the impression of his purposeful, productive life upon his associates, his memory will endure far beyond his time. There is placed this record of his career among those of the people who knew him best, as a tribute and memorial to an adopted son of Connecticut whose activities reflect great credit upon the commonwealth.

Frederick S. Wardwell was a son of Emery Schuyler Wardwell, whose father was a native of Penobscot, Maine, where he followed the calling of farmer, at one time owning a tract of land one mile square. Emery Schuyler Wardwell was born about 1841, in Penobscot, and served an apprenticeship to the carpenter's trade. During the Civil War he enlisted as lieutenant in Company K, First Regiment, Maine Heavy Artillery, and was subsequently transferred to the Eighteenth Regiment, Volunteer Infantry. He served with his regiment until it took up a position before Petersburg, when he was prostrated by typhoid pneumonia, which disabled him for a period of fourteen months. At the end of that time he became an instructor in schools, for a time serving as superintendent. He was a well educated man for his day, his wife's education being even superior to his. For some time he was trial justice in Penobscot. Just before the Civil War, Mr.

ENCYCLOPEDIA OF BIOGRAPHY

Wardwell moved to Bucksport, where he purchased a large farm, known as the "Stover place," and engaged in dairying. His health, however, was not equal to the demands of agricultural pursuits and he returned to Bangor, where he spent his few remaining years. He belonged to the Grand Army of the Republic in Bucksport.

Mr. Wardwell married Roxanna Hatch, daughter of Elisha Hatch, of North Penobscot. Mr. Hatch, who was a farmer, was a native of Castine, Maine, where his father had taken up land. One branch of the family had long been resident there, old records showing that Frederick Hatch was one of the early settlers of the town. Of the seven children born to Mr. and Mrs. Wardwell, the following reached maturity: Frederick Schuyler, of whom further; Melville H., of Cleveland, Ohio; Victor P., of Stamford, Connecticut; Frances, of Portland, Maine; Parris E., of Asbury Park, New Jersey; and Georgia. At the time of his death, Mr. Wardwell was about fifty-four years of age.

Frederick Schuyler Wardwell, son of Emery Schuyler and Roxanna (Hatch) Wardwell, was born January 10, 1863, in Bucksport, Maine. He received his education in the public schools of his native town and at the East Maine Conference Seminary. After a time spent in filling clerkships he went, in 1882, to Minnesota, where he attended lectures at the State University in St. Paul. In those days Minnesota was a frontier State, Indians and game being plentiful, and when Mr. Wardwell joined the engineering corps of the Northern Pacific Railroad he slept out-of-doors throughout an entire winter. He was employed by the railroad company about two years, and then entered the service of the Twin Cities Rapid Transit Company, that company being among the pioneers in the electric railway

business. He was sent by this company to represent them at Duluth and there built the famous incline which is still in operation. He also constructed the street railway of Duluth, and rebuilt it when the change was made to electric power, a piece of work which occupied him about four years. He then returned to the East for the purpose of building the Edgewood Avenue Railroad of New Haven, afterward constructing the Danbury and Bethel Street Railway System. Next came the Torresdale and Bristol Street Railway, near Philadelphia, and the erection of a foundry and machine shop for the Norwalk Iron Works completing the list of his work of this period.

He came to Stamford, Connecticut, about 1900 to undertake the work of widening the east branch of the harbor and to construct docks. Here he made the headquarters for a business that steadily increased, and to which he gave the technical skill, energy and enthusiasm for which he became noted. He concluded to make a specialty of water-front construction, and gradually acquired an equipment that enabled him to perform work for which comparatively few were prepared to contract. One of his accomplishments, which attracted wide attention, was the laying of a pipe in Newport harbor at a depth of about ninety feet to carry water from the mainland to Dutch Island, a military post, about a mile and a half from the shore. This work was done in mid-winter. He constructed an outfall sewer with forty-two inch pipe at Coney Island. His work in Stamford included the construction of docks for the Stollwerck Company, a bulkhead for the Petroleum Heat and Power Company, docks for the Yale & Towne Manufacturing Company, the Getman & Jugg Company, the Masons' Supply Company, and the Luders Marine Construction Com-

ENCYCLOPEDIA OF BIOGRAPHY

pany. A difficult commission performed by him shortly prior to his death was the cleaning of a flume used by the railway power plant at Coscob, this being accomplished without interruption of the flow of water pipes to condensers. He was engaged in numerous contracts for dredging and construction along the Sound, these including the building of foundations for various bridges.

Shortly after coming to Stamford, Mr. Wardwell began assembling a fleet of vessels to be employed in his work. Starting in a modest way, and making use of crude contrivances, he gradually extended this equipment, which now comprises the dredge "Urban," derrick-boat "Orland," pile-drivers "Castine" and "Interurban," towboat "Addie V.," two large and two small scows and a motor-boat. He employed a considerable force of men, with whom his relations as an employer were always agreeable. His determination to make his home in Stamford was formed soon after he took his first contract there. He was attracted to the city, and took a lively and intelligent interest in public affairs. As a member of a committee serving without compensation he furnished valuable information and advice regarding sanitation, and made practical suggestion for the abatement of what has long been described as the mill-pond nuisance.

He was elected a member of the Common Council in the Fourth Ward in 1918 and reelected in 1920; he served as chairman of the Sanitation Committee, and performed service of high value to the city. His investigations disclosed conditions that convinced both the Common Council and the Board of Finance of the desirability of appointing a full-time food inspector, to give proper supervision of the slaughter of cattle and of meat sold for food purposes, as well as to see to

the strict enforcement of ordinances relating to milk. In his work for the city he displayed the same desire to secure accurate information, and to carry forward desirable public improvements, as was exhibited in his own business, and his death was felt by his associates as a serious loss to the municipality. Mr. Wardwell was retained at various times by corporations to make investigations of public service plants throughout the country, and his reports were relied upon for accuracy, expertness and penetrating insight into fundamental facts.

Mr. Wardwell was a member of the American Society of Civil Engineers, and the Connecticut and Fairfield County Engineers associations. His clubs were the Kiwanis and the Congregational Men's, and he fraternized with the Masonic order, having joined Ionic Lodge, No. 17, Free and Accepted Masons, of Duluth, Minnesota, and holding the seventeenth degree. He also was a member of the Royal Arcanum and the National Grange. His descent in the line of eldest son of General Bank entitled him to membership in the Society of the Cincinnati, a much coveted honor.

Frederick Schuyler Wardwell married, June 5, 1886, Linda Belle Free, daughter of John W. and Hannah Ann (Wait) Free, of Richmond, Indiana, and they were the parents of one son, Virgil Emery, born September 20, 1892, and educated in Stamford public schools and at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, formerly associated with his father in business; he married Gladys Darling, daughter of David Darling, of Rye, New York, and they have three children, Frederick Schuyler (2), Katherine, and Virgil Emery, Jr.

Frederick Schuyler Wardwell died January 16, 1921. From the great number of written and spoken tributes to Stamford's

ENCYCLOPEDIA OF BIOGRAPHY

well-loved citizen two are here given place, one from the men who daily followed his leadership, the other quoted from the funeral address by Rev. Alfred Grant Walton:

To create, to build, to perfect, constitute the consecration of a life in Christian effort.

We, the employees of F. S. Wardwell, who in the past few hours have felt the loss of this respected leader, feel that his life has been devoted to these principles.

The memories of him that will endure vary according as he was known. Those who knew him in the intimacy of his own home, others who knew him in his social community life, and still others associated with him in the service of civic government, will remember him as he lived among them, but we, who have toiled with him in his profession for years past, shall remember him as we knew him best—a counselor, guide and friend. Our hopes and ambitions he made his, our welfare he placed before his own. In times of indecision we sought his counsel; in times of need, his aid. At the noonday meal, where he habitually took his place among us as one of us, there will remain in our memory a vacant chair.

To his family, his relatives and friends, who have felt this sudden loss, we express our sincerest sympathy and that they may feel the depth of our sympathy, may we reverently add that he, too, was "one of us."

We have stopped momentarily in the pursuit of our daily tasks to pay tribute of respect to a good citizen and friend who has been called to the realm of the Unseen. At such an hour, there is no need for encomium or panegyric, for the life which has been lived for twenty years amongst us speaks more eloquently than any words which one might utter.

Mr. Wardwell was a man of simplicity, without show or ostentation, and these obsequies should be in harmony with his simple ways. Yet it is the privilege of all who knew him that some one should speak for all of the good will felt toward him, and the honor in which his memory will be held.

Mr. Wardwell was an utterly sincere and honest man. There was no sham about him, no external self that concealed a different inner self; he was genuine through and through. It is always refreshing to meet such a person. It deepens our confidence in humanity; it makes easier a faith in immortality; it increases our trust in God.

Far more important than following the rubrics or giving intellectual assent to various formulæ of religious belief is the living of a good, clean, upright, noble life. We attest our appreciation of a man who in every personal and business relation revealed such a life. We might say of him what Hallock said on the death of Joseph Rodman Drake: "None knew him but to love him, nor named him but to praise."

WARDWELL, Linda Bell (Mrs. F. S.),

Noted Musician, Authoress.

Musical circles throughout the country have known Mrs. Wardwell for many years in concert and church work, and especially in the popularizing of musical study. She has written extensively on musical subjects in the outlining of courses of study as well as a work on American composers, and all of her volumes have had large sale and wide distribution. This she has accomplished, gaining a national reputation in the doing, while active in civic and social life, and while presiding over the home of her husband and son, a circumstance receiving more than passing notice even in an age when woman's sphere of activity is constantly broadening. Mrs. Wardwell is a musician of talent, with a gift of imparting her knowledge and ability, both by the spoken and written word, that amounts to genius.

Mrs. Wardwell is a daughter of John W. and Hannah Ann (Wait) Free. John W. Free was born in Akron, Ohio, about 1830, and died in Providence, Rhode Island, in 1919. He was the inventor of a threshing machine, and dealt extensively in many States, including New Hampshire, where he engaged in lengthy litigation to recover his possessions of the Dixville Notch, Colbrook. For a time he was resident of Richmond, Indiana, moving thence to Chicago, Illinois. He was twice married, his first wife's death

occurring about 1860, and their three children all dying young. He married (second) in La Porte, Indiana, Hannah Ann Wait, who died in St. Paul, Minnesota, in 1886, and their only child was Mrs. Wardwell:

Maternally Mrs. Wardwell is descended from an ancient and distinguished English family, that of Wait. When surnames were generally introduced into England in the eleventh century, those who held an office in most cases added its designation to their Christian names, thus: Richard, the minstrel-watchman, who was known as Richard le (the) Wayte, afterward contracted to Richard Wayte. The name has since been spelled Wayte, Wayt, Wayght, Waight, Wait, Waitt, Wate, Weight, Waitet, etc. In A. D. 1075, William the Conqueror gave the earldom, city and castle of Norwich in England to "Ralf de Waitet" (son of "Ralf," an Englishman, by a Welsh woman), who married Emma, sister to Roger, Earl of Hereford, cousin of the Conqueror, etc. The records show that Ricardus le Wayte, of County Warwick, in 1315 was Escheator of the counties of Wilts, Oxford, Berkshire, Bedford, and Bucks. Like many of the ancient families of Britain, this one had its coat-of-arms down to the middle of the seventeenth century.

Arms—Argent, a chevron between three bugle horns, stringed, sable, garnished or.

Crest—A bugle horn stringed, garnished or.

Motto—*Pro aris et focis.* (For our homes and our altars).

When Charles II. ascended the throne in 1660, those who were instrumental in putting his father to death were brought to the scaffold (except John Dixwell, William Goffe and Edward Whalley, who fled to America), and Thomas Wayte being one of that number.

English records mention these Waits

of distinction: Thomas Waite, M. P., for Rutlandshire, one of the judges who sat upon the trial of and passed sentence upon the unfortunate Charles I.; Sir Nicholas Waite, Knight of Chertsey in Surrey; and Sir Thomas Wait, Receiver-General in the reign of King James I.

The American founders of the family were Richard, John, and Thomas Wait, early settlers in New England, and heads of numerous lines. Mrs. Wardwell is a granddaughter of Josiah Wait, born in Alstead, New Hampshire, January 13, 1786, and Martha Ann (Graham) Wait, born March 2, 1790. Josiah Wait was a son of Thomas Wait, and was a native of Alstead, New Hampshire, early in life moving to Ovid, New York, thence to York, New York, and subsequently to Perry, Lake county, Ohio, probably the birthplace of Hannah Ann Wait. Issue of Josiah and Martha Ann (Graham) Wait: 1. Jonathan, born November 22, 1811, died in 1893; spent most of his life in Sturgis, Michigan; in 1850 was elected to the State Legislature, and in 1860 to the State Senate, being reëlected and serving for six years. 2. Ann Lakin, born February 24, 1814, died August 30, 1839. 3. Arthur Graham, born April 4, 1816, died October 13, 1817. 4. Alonzo Davis, born June 8, 1818, died December 17, 1819. 5. Oneon Anson, born March 14, 1821. 6. Harriet Stebbins, born June 17, 1823. 7. William Washington, born October 14, 1825; settled in Excelsior, Minnesota, on Lake Minnetonka. 8. Hugh Graham, born November 3, 1828. 9. Hannah Ann, born July 9, 1832, died in 1886; married John W. Free.

Linda Belle (Free) Wardwell was born in Richmond, Indiana, July 19, 1865. After attending the public schools of Chicago, she began her musical education in the Chicago Musical College, whence she graduated, and later obtained a teacher's

ENCYCLOPEDIA OF BIOGRAPHY

certificate from the Petersilea Academy of Music, of Boston. Her vocal study has been under the eminent teachers of voice culture and interpretation in Chicago, Boston, St. Paul, and New York, and she has been under the instruction of such noted musicians as Dr. John C. Griggs, of Vassar College, Dudley Buck, the composer, Francis Fisher Powers, Mrs. Carl Alves, and Oscar Saenger. During her music school study she was under the teaching of Dr. Florence Ziegfeld, of the Chicago Musical College, and Carlyle Petersilea, in piano. She held the highest rank in the harmony class of Albert Ruff, in Chicago, studied counterpoint and fugue with the eminent Charles L. Capen, of Boston, and had Mr. Soebek, of Chicago, as her teacher in composition.

Mrs. Wardwell's musical career, in performance, as teacher, and in a broader field of musical education, has been a record of great usefulness, and she has gained high reputation in leading musical circles. She has taught piano in St. Paul, Minnesota, and in Des Moines, Iowa, Music School, and taught singing in Duluth, Minnesota, the Danbury Music School, and privately in New York City and in Stamford, Connecticut. For two years she was soprano soloist in a Methodist church of St. Paul, Minnesota, soloist and choir director of the Congregational church of Danbury, Connecticut, for five years, and soloist and choir director of the Congregational church of Stamford for seven years.

For twenty-two years Mrs. Wardwell was chairman of the Plan Study Department of the National Federation of Musical Clubs, and was the second chairman of music of the General Federation of Women's Clubs. She is the author of a set of twenty books on musical history for clubs, teachers, and students, some of which have reached the seventh edition,

a circumstance that in itself demonstrates the need they have met.

Mrs. Wardwell is the founder of the Schubert Study Club, of which she is honorary president, and with Mrs. E. J. Tupper is the founder of the Stamford Women's Club, of which she is still a member. She is a member of the Bridgeport Musical Club, and the National Federation of Musical Clubs. The plan of study on musical history that she has prepared is a comprehensive course, treating of the music of the different countries and conveying a general knowledge of music from early times to the present day. It is endorsed by many prominent musicians and the leading music journals, and has become the basis of the work of thousands of clubs in the United States. Her works include: (1) General View of Music—Outline and Musical Programs. Topics: Piano, Voice, Violin, Orchestra, Harmony, Musical Form, Opera, Oratorio and Bibliography. General Views of Music. Fifteen page chapter on the Development of the Opera. (2) Topics on History of Music, with Musical Programs. By Mary G. French. (3) Nationalities in Music — Outlines and Musical Programs—Italy, France, England, Spain, Portugal, Greece and Japan. Nationalities in Music. Combination Program—History, Art Literature and Music of Italy—To be used with Chapter on Italian Music in Nationalities. Reading List prepared by Mrs. Thomas G. Winter. (4) German Music—Book I—To Schubert. (5) German Music—Book II—From Schubert to 1915, including Wagner and his Operas. (6) Russian Music—Outline and Musical Programs. Russian Music. (7) American Music—Autobiographical Sketches. Programs arranged by the Composers. 1920—Third Edition, with portraits. (8) American Music—Colonial Period, Indian and Ne-

ENCYCLOPEDIA OF BIOGRAPHY

gro Music. By Arthur Farwell. Questions and Answers. (9) Music of the Border Countries—In MS. Outline and Musical Programs. With Germany as the center. Switzerland, The Netherlands, Denmark, Norway, Sweden, Finland, Poland, Bohemia, and Hungary. (10) Seventeen Programs of Modern Music—Four French, Four German, Five Scandinavian and Four Russian. Topics for Papers on each Program. (11) Opera Outline and Programs. Mignon, Mme. Butterfly and Shanewis, with reading of the Libretto, Tableaux and musical excerpts. (12) A Study of the Literary Works of the Great Tone Poets—Questions and page in Reference Book. Mozart's, Weber's, and Mendelssohn's Letters; Schumann's "Music and Musicians," etc. (13) List of Subjects for Musical Club Programs—List of Names for Clubs. (14) Opera Stories. Henry L. Mason. (15) Folk Music.

Mrs. Wardwell attends the Congregational church of Stamford, Connecticut. In political sympathy she is a Republican. She is active socially and interested in all community affairs, although her music and her home claim most of her time and attention.

BARNES, Frank Haslehurst,

Physician, Hospital Official.

The importance of heredity in breeding plants and animals has long been recognized; but the propagation of mankind still continues in the old, unscientific, haphazard way. In view of this fact, the study of the lives and antecedents of successful men and women is especially interesting, and the results of such study show that nature works always consistently with her own laws. Men do not gather grapes of thorns, nor figs of thistles; and men and women of achievement

are the fruition of generations of ancestors who cultivated those fundamental virtues and qualities which are the basis of real success. Nowhere is this more explained than among those families whose founders were the pioneers of the New World. Legion is the number of their descendants who have won leading places in every period and phase of our national life. They dominate the professions, the industries, commerce, finance, and the politics of the present day. Dr. F. H. Barnes in his own career illustrates the truth of these observations. Starting life with the heritage of a splendid physical and mental endowment, he has added lustre to an honored family name. Indefatigable in his industry, giving himself sincerely and unreservedly to the accomplishment of every task undertaken, open and frank in all his dealings, shirking no opportunity to perform public service, and unmindful of personal sacrifice, withal, he has won for himself a high place in the esteem of his fellow-citizens and recognition as a leader in his profession.

Early in the seventeenth century there were two cousins living in Poughkeepsie, New York, in the same neighborhood; one of them, William Bornshe Van Ness, born in 1738, married Catherine Storm. To distinguish the cousins, one was spoken of as William Bornshe, the latter being the Dutch equivalent of Barnes, and after a time the Van Ness was dropped, and William Bornshe Van Ness became known as William Bornshe, and later as William Barnes. In those days people did not value family names as they do now. That line of the Van Ness family has since been known as Barnes.

Three brothers of the name of Van Ness came from Holland at an early day in Colonial history and settled on Long Island, later separating, one going north. There was a Garret Van Ness prominent



Frank N. Barnes

ENCYCLOPEDIA OF BIOGRAPHY

in Albany late in the seventeenth century, and early in the eighteenth century. The ancestor of Dr. Barnes settled on a farm (then a wilderness) in Dutchess county, and as late as 1897 that farm, having been continuously in the family, was owned by a descendant, David T. Barnes.

According to Professor Jonathan Pearson, the name Van Ness was probably derived from Inverness, Scotland. He says: "The word *ness*, meaning promotory or head land, occurs all along the east coast of Great Britain, especially in Scotland. * * * Holland traded extensively through the seaport town, Inverness, with the highlands and the Glen country along Loch Ness. Scotchmen, escaping from the strife and sterility of their own country to Holland, readily found ships there to convey them to the Dutch colonies, and they were known as from the Ness or 'Van Ness'."

Willam Barnes (or Borntje Van Ess or Ness), was born March 5, 1738, and died August 23, 1807. About 1766 he removed with his family to Poughkeepsie, New York, and there lived until his death. He married, September 21, 1759, at the Presbyterian church, Randolph Precinct, Catherine Storm, born February 25, 1735, died March 7, 1812. She was a descendant of Dirck Storm, the American settler from Holland, who married Maria Peters Monfort. Their son, Gregorus Storm married Engeltje van Dyke, at Tarrytown, New York, and they were the parents of Dirck Storm, who married Barenicka (Veronica) Montross. Among their ten children was Catherine, who became the wife of William Barnes as above noted.

Richard (Dedrick, Derrick or Dirck) Barnes, son of William and Catherine (Storm) Barnes, was born May 24, 1762, and died January 23, 1832, or 1834. In 1785 he married Elizabeth Tappan, born

September 27, 1763, died March 2, 1859, daughter of Teunis and Hester (Concklin) Tappen (Tappan). She is buried at Pleasant Valley, near Poughkeepsie. Richard Barnes and his family lived in Ghent, Kinderhook, and Spencertown, New York.

Charles Barnes, son of Richard and Elizabeth (Tappan) Barnes, was born March 26, 1802, and died June 28, 1883. He was a farmer and also kept a hotel. In politics he was a Republican and in religious belief, a Congregationalist. Late in life Mr. Barnes removed to Norwich Corners, New York. He married (first) Maria Ludlow, of Long Island, born August 30, 1801, died October 31, 1857. They were the parents of four sons. He married (second) Maria Frost, and they had no children by this marriage.

Charles Tappan Barnes, son of Charles and Maria (Ludlow) Barnes, was born in Sauquoit, New York, September 7, 1836. He was educated at Whitestone Seminary, and subsequently taught school for several years. He then became principal of a school at Mohawk, New York, and was later superintendent of schools at Little Falls, New York, where he remained for several years. Mr. Barnes was particularly gifted for his work of instructing the youth of the country, and at the time Andrew S. Draper was superintendent of Public Instruction in the State of New York, he selected Mr. Barnes to conduct the teacher's institute in that State, and Mr. Barnes continued in this line of work until his retirement from his profession several years ago. Mr. Barnes had always taken an interest in farming, and during odd times worked at this occupation. It has been said of him that "as a teacher, he sought not only to increase his pupil's store of knowledge, but he endeavored by precept and exam-

ENCYCLOPEDIA OF BIOGRAPHY

ple to inspire the young with high ideals of morality, usefulness and patriotism."

Mr. Barnes was a member of the New York State Faculty Teachers' Institute, and of the State Board Executive Teachers' Institute.

A Republican in politics, Mr. Barnes has always been interested in local county affairs, and has served as a delegate in many conventions of his party. He has never sought to hold public office, and has always refused to be a candidate for such office. A man of splendid mental powers, a thoughtful student of books, nature and mankind, eminently practical in applying his conclusions in his every day relations, his sound judgment makes his opinion valued by a wide circle of friends who hold him in high esteem.

Mr. Barnes married, at Millers Mills, New York, Flora Ann Johnson, born January 21, 1844, daughter of Alfred and Flora E. (Taylor) Johnson. Her father, Alfred Johnson, was born April 20, 1813, at Columbia, New York, and died aged 100 years. He married Flora E. Taylor, born May 31, 1817, in Litchfield, New York. The children of Mr. and Mrs. Barnes were: 1. Margaret Edith, born January 4, 1868, an instructor of music, at Summit, New Jersey. 2. Frank Haslehurst, receives extended mention below. 3. Charles Alfred, born July 2, 1874; is assistant manager of the Cudahy Packing Company, at Brooklyn, New York. 4. Harold Ludlow, born March 22, 1884; is a physician, residing in Brooklyn, New York.

Frank Haslehurst Barnes, eldest son of Charles Tappan and Flora Ann (Johnson) Barnes, was born June 17, 1872, at Mohawk, New York. He was educated in the public schools, at the Sauquoit High School and the Utica Free Academy. Having decided upon a medical career, he then entered the New York

Homœopathic College from which he was graduated in 1896, with the degree of M. D. Previous to this time Dr. Barnes had read medicine under Dr. Aaron Osborne of Utica, and had pursued special studies in chemistry and physics, under private tutors; and under the preceptorship of Professor William Hart, he took up the study of the German language.

In 1896 Dr. Barnes came to Stamford as assistant to Dr. J. J. Kindred, a specialist in mental and nervous diseases. The following year a partnership was formed between Dr. Barnes and Dr. Kindred, and in 1898, two years after coming to Stamford, Dr. Barnes purchased the sanitarium. It is beautifully located, with an area of about fifty acres of well-kept grounds, requiring the services of between thirty-five to forty people. There are six houses and cottages which accommodate seventy-five patients, and these patients come from all parts of the United States, Canada, Cuba and Porto Rico.

Dr. Barnes is Neurologist to the Stamford Hospital; Associate Professor in Mental and Nervous Diseases at the New York Post-Graduate Hospital. He takes a very active interest in many matters outside of his own personal business interests. He is a member of the Fairfield County Medical Society, and was at one time its president, also acting counsellor for that society; is a member of the American Medical Association; was chairman of the committee for a State Farm for Inebriates.

During the World War Dr. Barnes entered into many of the home activities, among them being: Chairman of Stamford Branch of Fairfield County Farm Bureau; member of the Medical Advisory Draft Board; was a captain of a team in every Liberty Loan Drive, his team being assigned to solicit physicians, school teachers, and the rural districts of

ENCYCLOPEDIA OF BIOGRAPHY

Stamford. Dr. Barnes is now a member of the board of directors of the Young Men's Christian Association, and the Stamford Chamber of Commerce, of which he is also ex-president; member of Republican Town Committee, School Committee, Medical Association of the Greater City of New York, and Society of Medical Jurisprudence of New York City. His fraternal affiliations are with the Masonic body; he is a member of Union Lodge, No. 5, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons; and is also a member of Puritan Lodge, No. 14, Independent Order of Odd Fellows.

Dr. Barnes's clubs are: Suburban, Woodway Golf, Stamford Yacht and the Connecticut Automobile Association; also Transportation Club of New York City.

Dr. Barnes married, September 22, 1897, at Stamford, Ella Betts Jerman, born November 12, 1874, daughter of Chauncey Lockwood and Ann Ruth (Betts) Jerman. Mrs. Barnes is a member of the Stamford Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, being a direct descendant of Captain Betts; she is also a member of the Stamford Women's Club and of the Schubert Club, as well as taking an active interest in many charitable organizations.

(The Tappen-Tappan Line).

Otto Tappen, born about 1500, was Lord of Tappenberg and Tappen Camp, as was the next in line, Jurger Tappen, born about 1530. Otto Tappen, his son, was born in 1566, and was the last Lord of Tappenberg and Tappen Camp. He was the father of Anthony Tappen, who was born in 1598, and who was a veteran of the Thirty Year War, and father of the New England settler.

Jurgen (Teunicen) Tappen, glass maker, the immigrant ancestor of the

Tappan and Tappen family in New York, was born in Holland about 1600, and died in 1677, at Albany, New York. When he came to this country, about 1630, he must have brought considerable property with him from the Old World as he appears to have been in easy circumstances, if not affluence, from the first. He was popular with the people and on terms of warm friendship with the patroons and leading merchants. A devout member of the Dutch church, during the inclement winters he devoted several hours each week to visiting and caring for the sick poor. The same kindly spirit actuated him in his dealings with the Indians, who called him the "Good Chief." He had served in the Thirty Year War with his father and was given a grant of land at the close of the war in New Netherlands. Tradition is that this grant was for a thousand acres of river front (Hudson), extending as far back as the setting sun. As early as 1662, Jurgen Tappen was residing at Fort Orange. His wife was a daughter of Wybrecht Jacobes.

Theunis Tappen, son of Jurgen and ——— (Jacobes) Tappen, was born after 1661, at Albany, and died in 1726. He was married in Kingston, October 10, 1695, by Domine Nucella, to Sarah Schepmoes. His name is found in the list of militia officers from Dutchess county, New York, in 1700, with rank of ensign. In his will, which was proved March 6, 1726-27, six children are mentioned.

Johannes Tappen, their son, was baptized at Kingston, August 29, 1703, and married, September 22, 1726, Tjaatjen Du Bois.

Teunis Tappen or Tappan, their son, was baptized at Kingston, November 3, 1728. When young, he removed to Poughkeepsie, New York, and there died in 1809. He married there, February 9,

ENCYCLOPEDIA OF BIOGRAPHY

1749, Hester Concklin, born January 8, 1730, died January 19, 1812, daughter of John Concklin. They were the parents of Elizabeth Tappan, who married Richard Barnes (q. v.).

(The Concklin Line).

John Concklin, of Southold, New York, married there, December 2, 1653, Sara Solomon.

Deliverance (Lawrence) Concklin, their son, appears on the records of the Dutch church at Tarrytown (which is the Sleepy Hollow church made famous by Washington Irving), as early as 1700, being variously spelled as Levorens, De-lefferens, Kankle and Cancely. He was deacon of the church in 1718, 1724, and 1735. The date of his death is not known. It is supposed he descended from John Concklin, who was of Southold, Long Island, in 1650, and that the name Deliverance was a Dutch corruption of Lawrence. The Christian name of his wife was Engeltje (Angelica) and they were the parents of John, of further mention.

John Concklin, son of Deliverance and Engeltje Concklin, married, March 22, 1723-24, Annatje Storm, daughter of David Storm, born in Holland, and granddaughter of Dirck Storm, the American settler. In 1728-29, John Concklin, and his wife, removed to Poughkeepsie, and there lived. At one time, John Concklin held a captain's commission in the Dutchess county militia, in which capacity in September, 1755, he led a detachment to Albany, during an alarm when General Johnson was attacked at Lake George, and also in March, 1757, he marched to the relief of Fort William Henry, when it was attacked by the enemy. He was a signer of the Patriotic Articles of Association in Poughkeepsie, Dutchess county, in July, 1775. He died in 1785. John Concklin was the father of

Hester Concklin, who became the wife of Teunis Tappen or Tappan, as noted above.

STANTON, Archie Byron,

Banker.

There have been many prominent men bearing the name of Stanton in the annals of Connecticut and throughout New England, and members of this family have succeeded in adding more honor to a name which the founder of the family in America had early honored. Thomas Stanton, a scion of a house of ancient English origin, was a brave soldier, a just magistrate, and a wise interpreter between the Red race and the White race. His record forms a part of the early history of New England, and one historian has said of him:

Never perhaps did the acquisition of a barbarous language give to a man such immediate, widespread and lasting importance. From the year 1636, when he was Winthrop's interpreter with the Nahantic sachem, to 1670, when Uncas visited him with a train of warriors and captains to get him to write his will, his name is connected with almost every Indian transaction on record.

(1) Thomas Stanton appears on record in Boston as early as 1636, when he served as magistrate and as Indian interpreter for Governor Winthrop. During the Pequot War, he rendered valuable assistance in the same capacity, and special mention is made of his bravery in the battle of Fairfield Swamp in which he nearly lost his life. At the close of the war, it is probable that he returned to Boston, as he appears as one of the magistrates in the trial of John Wainwright which took place in October, 1637. In 1639 Thomas Stanton was settled in Hartford, Connecticut, where he was appointed official interpreter for the General Court. It is worthy of note that

ENCYCLOPEDIA OF BIOGRAPHY

throughout his life he served as a medium of communication on many important occasions between the English and the Indians. He was widely known as an Indian trader, and his operations covered a large territory. About 1651 Thomas Stanton removed to Pequot, and several years later, seven to be exact, took up his residence in Stonington. He settled at what was then known as Wequetequock Cove, then considered a part of Suffolk county, Massachusetts; he was the third settler and was appointed one of the managers. He was granted several tracts of land, and was elected a deputy magistrate by the General Court. In 1664 Thomas Stanton was a commissioner to try small cases, and in 1666 was overseer-general of the Coasatuck Indians, a commissioner of appeal in Indian affairs, and was successively reelected commissioner during the remainder of his life. In 1666 he was a member of the General Assembly and was regularly reelected until 1674. During King Philip's War, Thomas Stanton took an active part, his sons also participating. He aided in founding the church in Stonington, and his name stands first on its roll of membership.

Thomas Stanton married Ann Lord, daughter of Dr. Thomas and Dorothy Lord, born in England in 1621. Dr. Lord was the first physician licensed by the General Court to practice in Connecticut. The site of the original residence of Thomas Stanton in Hartford has been occupied by the Jewell Belt Manufacturing Company for many years.

(II) John Stanton, son of the immigrant, Thomas Stanton, and his wife, Ann (Lord) Stanton, was born in Hartford, Connecticut, in 1641. He was the first recorder of Southerton (now Stonington); he was commissioned captain, February 18, 1675, of one of the four Con-

necticut regiments in King Philip's War. Captain Stanton married, in 1664, Hannah Thompson. His death occurred October 31, 1713.

(III) John (2) Stanton, son of John (1) and Hannah (Thompson) Stanton, was born May 22, 1665. He received lands from his father in Preston, and lived on them. The Christian name of his wife was Mary.

(IV) Daniel Stanton, son of John (2) and Mary Stanton, was born in Preston, Connecticut, June 8, 1708. He married, in 1737, Dinah (according to one authority Stark, and to another Galusha); she died in 1754.

(V) Elisha Stanton, son of Daniel and Dinah Stanton, was born in October, 1752, and died in Norwich, Massachusetts, February 13, 1813. Elisha Stanton was settled in Vermont before the Revolution, and subsequently went to Massachusetts. In 1781 he married Anna Rust, daughter of Gershom and Mary (Cooley) Rust, of Hampden county, Massachusetts, born November 1, 1762, in Chester, died in Norwich, June 6, 1808.

(VI) John Warren Stanton, son of Elisha and Anna (Rust) Stanton, was born September 13, 1782, in Hampshire county, Massachusetts, and died November 13, 1858. He lived in Worthington and Chesterfield, Massachusetts; and Ellicott, New York. On December 13, 1814, he married Sally Brewster, daughter of Squire Jonathan (4) Brewster, of Worthington, and she died in August, 1840 (see Brewster VIII).

(VII) Charles Brewster Stanton, son of John Warren and Sally (Brewster) Stanton, was born in Cattaraugus county, New York, town of Ellicottville, August 15, 1836. As a young man he went to Kanawha county, West Virginia, with his brothers and established a factory for the manufacture of coal oil from cannel coal.

ENCYCLOPEDIA OF BIOGRAPHY

That was before the day when crude oil refining had begun. Mr. Stanton was engaged in this business before the Civil War broke out and continued in it until modern methods of refining crude petroleum made the older method unprofitable. Shortly after the war, Mr. Stanton went West to Franklin county, Kansas. He lived in Centropolis, and later in Ottawa. Here he engaged in the jewelry business and continued in that line during the remainder of his active life.

In politics, Mr. Stanton was a Republican and was active in local affairs. He was not an office seeker, but often served as a delegate to conventions. He also took an active part in the early Good Templars movement.

Mr. Stanton married, March 26, 1863, Orient Adaline Stanton, born February 15, 1837, in Great Valley, New York, daughter of Gershom Rust and Julia Antoinette (McClure) Stanton. Mrs. Orient A. Stanton descended from Captain Thomas Stanton through Elisha Stanton, father of John Warren Stanton, previously mentioned. Her father, Gershom Rust Stanton, was a brother of the latter, and was born June 1, 1802, in Norwich, Massachusetts. In the fall of 1817 he came from the latter State to Nunda, New York. He married, September 30, 1827, in Franklinville, New York, Julia Antoinette McClure. Children of Mr. and Mrs. Stanton: Archie Byron, of whom further; Annie, married Clarence H. Martin, and resides in Dade City, Florida; Julia, married William Carey, and resides in St. John, Kansas.

(VIII) Archie B. Stanton, son of Charles Brewster and Orient Adaline (Stanton) Stanton, was born in Kanawha county, West Virginia, and was educated in the public schools at Centropolis and at the Ottawa (Kansas) College. In the latter place Mr. Stanton was engaged in

the mortgage and loan business for about three years, after which he went to El Paso, Texas, where he engaged in business as a fruit commission merchant. This occupied his time for almost the same period. An opportunity came to enter the employ of Underwood & Underwood, the well known dealers in photographs, and in their interests he went to Spain where he was in Madrid for about two years and in Bilbao the next two years. Leaving Spain just before the Spanish-American War, Mr. Stanton entered the London office of the company, and upon his return to New York was associated with the firm there until 1911. In March, 1914, on the organization of The Putnam Trust Company, Mr. Stanton entered the company's employ, becoming secretary and a director of the company in January, 1919. Mr. Stanton takes an active interest in the affairs of his home city, and with his family is a member of the Congregational church in Sound Beach. He is chairman of the society's committee of that church.

Mr. Stanton married Ada Leach, daughter of John and Hester (Theis) Leach, of Brooklyn, New York. Their children are: Theodore Brewster, Roland Hughes, Hubert Charles, and Donald Everett.

(The Brewster Line).

(I) Elder William Brewster, the ancestor of Mrs. Sally (Brewster) Stanton, was born about 1560. For about twenty years he lived in Scrooby where he held the office of post. There he occupied the manor house where gathered the little band that constituted the Plymouth Pilgrims. Elder Brewster was the organizer and head of the Pilgrims, and until his death, April 16, 1644, he was their acknowledged leader. His wife was Mary Brewster.

(II) Jonathan Brewster, son of Elder

ENCYCLOPEDIA OF BIOGRAPHY

William and Mary Brewster, was born in Scrooby, Nottinghamshire, England, August 12, 1593. He came to America in the ship "Fortune" in 1621. On April 10, 1624, Jonathan Brewster married Lucretia Oldham, of Darby, and she died March 4, 1678-79. In 1630 he lived in Duxbury, where he served as deputy several terms. In 1649 he removed to New London and settled in that part which was later Norwich; there he served as deputy also. He died August 7, 1659.

(III) Benjamin Brewster, son of Jonathan and Lucretia (Oldham) Brewster, was born October 17, 1633, and died July 14, 1710. He settled on the homestead of his father at Brewster's Neck, and was one of the most prominent men of the community. Benjamin Brewster was lieutenant of the New London Troop and captain of the Norwich Military Company. He married, February 28, 1660, Ann Dart.

(IV) Captain Daniel Brewster, son of Benjamin and Ann (Dart) Brewster, was born March 1, 1666, and died May 7, 1735. He lived in Preston, Connecticut, and was justice of the peace of New London county and also served as representative. In 1716 he was commissioned lieutenant of the Preston Military Company and subsequently was captain of this company. Captain Brewster was a deacon of the first church in Preston. He married (first) December 23, 1686, Hannah Gager, daughter of John and Eliza Gager, of Norwich, born February, 1666, and died September 25, 1727.

(V) Jonathan (2) Brewster, son of Captain Daniel and Hannah (Gager) Brewster, was born June 6, 1705. He married, November 9, 1725-26, Mary Parish.

(VI) Jonathan (3) Brewster, son of Jonathan (2) and Mary (Parish) Brewster, was born June 8, 1734, and died in

Worthington, Massachusetts, April 13, 1800. He removed from Preston to Worthington in 1777, and was selectman, representative and deacon. On August 28, 1755, Deacon Brewster married, in Preston, Zipporah Smith, daughter of Ephraim and Hannah (Witter) Smith, of Stonington, born in Preston, July 10, 1735, died in Worthington, January 19, 1794.

(VII) Squire Jonathan (4) Brewster, son of Deacon Jonathan (3) and Zipporah (Smith) Brewster, was born November 14, 1759, and died February 16, 1841. He was representative seven times, and was a member of the Board of Selectman. A writer said of him: "He was loved by the poor for his kindness and respected by the rich for his integrity." Squire Brewster married Lois Marsh, daughter of Joseph Marsh, of Worthington, where she died September 24, 1810.

(VIII) Sally Brewster, daughter of Squire Jonathan (4) and Lois (Marsh) Brewster, was born December 1, 1788, and died in August, 1840, in Ellicottville, New York. She became the wife of John Warren Stanton (see Stanton VI).

STEARNS, Thomas Calhoun,

Cereal Manufacturer.

Five hundred years or more ago when the population of England had become sufficiently dense to make surnames necessary, some Englishmen assumed the name of Sterne. The name is derived from the sign of the Sterne, or Starling (the symbol of the industry), displayed in front of an ancestor's place of business. In England the name was spelled Sterne for many years. There were three immigrants of this name, Isaac, Charles and Nathaniel, and they left numerous descendants throughout the country. These descendants have been men of promi-

ENCYCLOPEDIA OF BIOGRAPHY

nence in all walks of life and have succeeded in adding further honor to the name.

(I) The immigrant ancestor of the family, Isaac (Sterne) Stearns, was born in England, and died June 19, 1671. He sailed from Yarmouth, England, April 12, 1630, in the "Arabella," Governor Winthrop's company, and arrived on the Massachusetts coast in company with Sir Richard Saltonstall and Edward Garfield, ancestor of the martyred president. They settled first in Salem, and thence moved to Charlestown, and later were among the first settlers of Watertown. Isaac Stearns was admitted a freeman, May 18, 1631, and was selectman for several years. He was accompanied to New England by his wife, Mary (Barker) (Sterne) Stearns, whom he married in 1622; she was a daughter of John and Margaret Barker, of Stoke, Nayland, Suffolk county, England. Mrs. Mary (Barker) (Sterne) Stearns died April 2, 1677.

(II) Isaac (2) Stearns, son of Isaac (1) and Mary (Barker) (Sterne) Stearns, was born January 6, 1633, and died August 29, 1676. He was admitted freeman in 1665. He settled in Cambridge Farms in what is now the town of Lexington, Massachusetts. He married, June 24, 1660, Sarah Beers, daughter of Captain Richard and Elizabeth Beers, of Watertown. Captain Beers was an original proprietor, and a captain in King Philip's War. He was slain in battle by the Indians, September 4, 1675, in Northfield, Massachusetts.

(III) Samuel Stearns, son of Isaac (2) and Sarah (Beers) Stearns, was born January 11, 1667-68, in Lexington, Massachusetts, and died November 19, 1721, from an accident said to have been caused by a fall from a tree. He was for many years tithingman in Lexington and also served as assessor.

(IV) Samuel (2) Stearns, son of Samuel (1) Stearns, was born March 7, 1702, in Lexington, Massachusetts, and died in Hollis, New Hampshire, in 1787. He married, January 1, 1731 (by Joseph Wilder) Keziah Robbins, of Littleton, Massachusetts.

(V) Ebenezer Stearns, son of Samuel (2) and Keziah (Robbins) Stearns, was born in Hollis, New Hampshire, December 25, 1744, and died in Monkton, Vermont, in 1816. He married, June 29, 1773, Rachel Ames, of Hollis, and the following year they settled in Monkton, Vermont. At the outbreak of the Revolutionary War, John Bishop and several sons, and Ebenezer Stearns, were captured by the Tories and Indians and taken to Canada and the settlement of Monkton was thus broken up until after the war. Ebenezer Stearns owned and operated the first grist mill in the records of the place. Mrs. Rachel Stearns died in 1841.

(VI) Nathan Stearns, son of Ebenezer and Rachel (Ames) Stearns, was born in Monkton, Vermont, March 19, 1788. In 1817 he removed from there with his wife and settled in Perrysville, Ashland county, Ohio. He followed the trade of shoemaker during his lifetime. On July 16, 1809, Nathan Stearns married Mary Morehouse, of Grand Isle, Vermont. She was born January 28, 1791, and died in 1871.

(VII) Milo Eloftus Stearns, son of Nathan and Mary (Morehouse) Stearns, was born in Perrysville, Ohio, October 4, 1830, and died April 15, 1896. He was educated in the academy in Hayesville, Ohio, and in Vermillion Institute. Subsequently he taught school, and in the meantime studied law, although he never took up the practice of that profession. In 1857 he was called to Bellville, Ohio, to become principal of the High School

ENCYCLOPEDIA OF BIOGRAPHY

and he remained in this position until 1866. In 1864 Mr. Stearns enlisted in Company D, 163rd Regiment, Ohio Volunteers; he went in as a lieutenant and held the commission of captain when he was mustered out the same year. In the spring of 1866 he went to Tipton, Missouri, where he purchased a farm and was engaged in grain farming there until 1874. Another farm was then purchased nearer the heart of Tipton, as the first one had been some distance out into the country. A competent instructor in the schools was rare in the small towns in those days, and Mr. Stearns was often called upon to teach in the district schools, which he did nearly every winter. He was a natural student and an able educator.

Mr. Stearns was one of the organizers of the Presbyterian church, of Tipton, and a leader in it from the beginning. He served as clerk of the session and in other offices. In 1876 he was prevailed upon to return to Bellville, where he taught a year, and the following two years taught in Nevada, Ohio. In 1879 he returned to the old farm in Tipton, the ownership of which he had retained, and after a few years became cashier of the Tipton Bank, a position which he filled until about 1894. In the latter year Mr. Stearns resigned from active business duties to enjoy a well-earned leisure. Mr. Stearns served as administrator of numerous estates and held other appointive positions. He was a staunch Republican, but not an aspirant for political honors. Fraternally he was a member of the Grand Army of the Republic in Tipton, and of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows in Bellville.

Mr. Stearns married Mary Ann Calhoun, daughter of Thomas Wilson Calhoun, a cousin once removed of the famous statesman, John C. Calhoun. Mrs.

Stearns' father was born in the North of Ireland and came to America at the age of sixteen years. Mr. and Mrs. Stearns were the parents of five children, three of whom grew to maturity. They are: 1. Thomas Calhoun, of whom further. 2. Mina Ellen, wife of Henry H. Bauer, of St. Louis, and the mother of Frederick, Laurence and Marie Bauer. 3. Laura Olena, wife of Arthur T. Adams, of Tipton, and mother of Olena, William, Laura, Edward, Thomas and Eleanor.

(VIII) Thomas Calhoun Stearns, son of Milo Eloftus and Mary Ann (Calhoun) Stearns, was born in Bellville, Ohio, January 28, 1860. He was educated under his father's instruction. He attended the Vermillion Institute, and while pursuing his course of study held the position of instructor. After completing his preparatory studies, he attended Wooster University, Wooster, Ohio, and thence he went to Yale College, from which he was graduated in 1886 with the degree of B. A. Mr. Stearns accepted the position of principal of the Staples High School at Westport, Connecticut, the same year, going from there to New York City as an instructor in the Wilson & Kellogg School. At the same time he did post-graduate work in the New York University in philosophy and education, and in 1896 received his M. A. degree from that institution. The following two years were spent in Germany, continuing his studies in philosophy and education, and the same year of his return he received his degree of Ph. D. from Yale College. Mr. Stearns then became an instructor in ancient philosophy at his *alma mater*, where he remained until 1904, in which year he resigned to devote his time to his present business.

The produce of the New England Cereal Company is prepared cereals, and one

ENCYCLOPEDIA OF BIOGRAPHY

of their notable products which has had a large sale is India Biscuit, composed largely of bran and recommended as a natural bowel-regulator. The other main products are breakfast foods; these products are marketed through jobbers all over the country. In 1910 the business was incorporated, having been established six years previously, and Dr. Stearns was made president. The product is manufactured in a light, sanitary factory, and machinery enters largely into its manufacture; there are about twenty-five persons employed. Dr. Stearns is also president of the Heating & Plumbing Company of Norwalk. He makes his home in Westport, where he has resided since 1898. He is a Republican in politics, and was chairman of the Westport School Board for sixteen years. He is a member of Phi Beta Gamma, of Yale College.

Dr. Stearns married, December 16, 1891, Fannie Nash, daughter of Edward Hawks and Margaret Newkirk (Williams) Nash, of Westport, born November 15, 1870, died February 13, 1919. The Nash genealogy will be found in connection with the sketch of Edward Colt Nash, on another page of this work. To Dr. and Mrs. Stearns were born six children, five of whom are now living. They are: 1. Harold Calhoun, born March 27, 1895; graduated from Pratt Institute in 1916, and is now a chemist with the George H. Morrill Ink Company of Norwood, Massachusetts. 2. Frank Nash, born July 11, 1899; is a chemist with the L. H. Armitage Varnish Company, of Newark, New Jersey. 3. Margaret, born March 20, 1901. 4. Mary, born August 10, 1907. 5. Milo Edward, born June 29, 1911. Dr. Stearns with his family attend Christ Episcopal Church, Westport, and aid in its support. Mrs. Stearns also attended the same church.

STRANG, James Suydam,

Merchant.

In the history of man's struggle for freedom no chapter is more thrilling than that which narrates the flight of the French Protestants from their native land, when in 1685 Louis XIV. revoked the Edict of Nantes. Since 1598 they had been in the enjoyment of religious freedom, but now, not only were they deprived of the privilege to worship God according to the dictates of their conscience, but they were not permitted to emigrate to countries where such privileges were accorded. Most rigid measures were adopted to prevent their leaving the country, every avenue of escape being most closely guarded. However, thousands of these sturdy folk to whom adherence to principle was dearer than life itself, made their way to England, some coming thence to America. Among the latter was Daniel L'Estrange, the progenitor of the Strang family in this country. No element among our Colonial pioneers has contributed more than the French Huguenots to the sturdy character of American manhood, or to the high ideals of American institutions and government. The meager facts now available relating to the descendants of Daniel L'Estrange in the line here under consideration show that in every crisis of the nation's history they have evinced the sturdiest patriotism, while in the less strenuous but not less exacting times of peace, judged by ethical standards, they have by precept and example, in industry, frugality, and upright citizenship, in private and in public life, contributed to the material and moral advancement of our country.

Like all historic patronymics, the name Strang has been spelled in various ways.

ENCYCLOPEDIA OF BIOGRAPHY

The original French form was L'Estrange; in America it became Streing, then Strange, Strang, and in a few cases was changed to Strong.

The coat-of-arms of the family is:

Arms—Gules, two lions passant, guardant, argent.

Crest—A lion passant, guardant, or.

(I) When the list of the residents of New Rochelle was made in 1698, Daniel D'Estrange's age was given as thirty-seven years. This would make the year of his birth 1661. He was a native of Orleans, France. According to the author of "Colonial Days and Ways," Daniel L'Estrange was sent to an academy in Switzerland to study philosophy, and when he entered, July 29, 1672, his name was purposely misspelled as Streing, so that his father's persecutors might not learn where the young man had been sent. However, upon his return to France, he became a member of the Royal Guards and resumed the proper spelling of his name. When he was twenty-two, he entered upon a mercantile career, and about that time married Charlotte Hubert, daughter of Francis and Levina Hubert, of Paris. He formed a partnership with his wife's brother, Gabriel Hubert. According to the "Strang manuscript," written nearly a hundred years ago and published in a small booklet, L'Estrange and his partner were compelled to flee to London from the fury of their persecutors who confiscated their property. Mr. L'Estrange became a lieutenant in the Guards of King James II. The loss of their property placed Mrs. L'Estrange in very trying circumstances, and within a year she determined also to flee the country. The tradition regarding the method of her escape is thrilling; but the family genealogist questions the accuracy of the story, owing to the fact that

in her will, recorded in New York, Mrs. L'Estrange disposes of her wedding garments, which it is hardly probable she was able to take with her when she fled to London. Daniel L'Estrange continued in the King's Guards until about 1688, when he sold his commission, the proceeds enabling him and his wife to join a company of refugees bound for the New World. They landed in New York and soon proceeded to the present town of New Rochelle. There he engaged in farming and grazing, and for many years taught French and the classical languages to boys preparing for Yale or King's College (now Columbia University). After a few years he removed to Rye, New York, where he kept a store and tavern, and also engaged in farming. Later he became one of the patentees of the town of White Plains. He died in Rye, 1706-07. He was a devout member of the Episcopal church. His wife was born in France, 1668, and died in Rye. The baptisms of their children are recorded in the church Du Saint Esprit, New York City, and there Mrs. L'Estrange is recorded as Charlotte Le Mestre, which has given rise to the conjecture that at the time of her marriage to Daniel L'Estrange she was a widow.

(II) Daniel (2) Strang, son of the immigrants, was born in 1692, and died in 1741. He became a resident of White Plains, settling on a farm acquired by his father as one of the patentees. He was industrious and thrifty, if we may judge by the amount of land of which he became possessed. He married Phebe Purdy, daughter of Joseph and Elizabeth Purdy, of Rye Neck, New York. She died in 1761. Joseph Purdy, according to the records, was under age in 1661. He became a resident of Rye in 1670, and died October 29, 1709. He married Elizabeth

ENCYCLOPEDIA OF BIOGRAPHY

Ogden, daughter of John and Judith (Budd) Ogden. She died in 1742. He was the son of Francis Purdy (sometimes spelled "Pardee"), who was born in England in 1610, and came to America in 1635. He died in Fairfield, Connecticut, in 1658. He married Mary Brundage, daughter of John Brundage, of Wethersfield, Connecticut. Joseph Purdy was a leading man in his community; he served as justice of the peace, 1702; as supervisor of the town, 1707-08; for several terms was representative in the General Assembly. He purchased land at North Castle, where many of his descendants settled. His will is dated October 5, 1709.

(III) Major Joseph Strang, son of Daniel (2) and Phebe (Purdy) Strang, was born February 27, 1725, and died August 2, 1794. He served as lieutenant under Captain John Verplanck in the French War of 1757. On October 19, 1775, he was commissioned major of the Third or North Manor of Cortlandt Regiment under Colonel Pierre Van Cortlandt. His house, which was being used as a court house at the time, was burned by the British, June 3, 1779. He married for his second wife, Anne Haight, born December 12, 1734, and died June 30, 1796, daughter of Jonathan Haight, of Cortlandt Manor, New York.

(IV) Dr. Samuel Strang, son of Major Joseph and Anne (Haight) Strang, was born November 18, 1768, and died January 1, 1832. He was a physician. On December 31, 1795, he married Catharine White, born May 30, 1773, or 1778, and died December 30, 1832, daughter of Dr. Ebenezer White, who was a surgeon in the New York Militia during the Revolution. He was born in Southampton, Long Island, September 3, 1746, son of Rev. Sylvanus White, who was pastor of the Presbyterian church there for about fifty

years. Dr. White married, March 19, 1772, Helena Barstow, daughter of Theophilus and Bathsheba (Pell) Barstow. Dr. White died in Yorktown, March 8, 1827.

(V) Joseph White Strang, son of Dr. Samuel and Catharine (White) Strang, was born December 7, 1797, and died in Yonkers, New York, June 4, 1864. He was a lawyer and resided most of his life in Peekskill, New York, where he took an active part in public affairs. He was the first man chosen president of the village. On September 3, 1821, he married Elizabeth Morgan Belcher, born October 4, 1801, and died in Yonkers, New York, December 22, 1877, daughter of Dr. Elisha Belcher, a physician. Joseph White and Elizabeth Morgan (Belcher) Strang were the parents of the following children: Samuel A., Matilda, Josephine A., Lydia, Edgar A., mentioned below; William Belcher.

Dr. Elisha Belcher, father of Elizabeth Morgan (Belcher) Strang, was born March 7, 1757, and married Lydia Reynolds. His father, Captain William Belcher, was born August 29, 1731. He resided in Preston, Connecticut, where he died in his seventieth year. He commanded a company during the Revolution. He married, April 23, 1752, Desire, born February 27, 1736, died May 15, 1801, daughter of Captain Daniel and Elizabeth (Gates) Morgan. Captain Daniel Morgan was born April 16, 1712, and died October 16, 1773. He married, September 24, 1730, Elizabeth Gates, born March 1, 1713, died February 11, 1793, daughter of Joseph Gates, of Preston. James Morgan, father of Captain Daniel Morgan, was born about 1680, and died in Preston. His estate was inventoried November 7, 1721. His father was Captain John Morgan, who was born March 30, 1645; about 1692 he became a

ENCYCLOPEDIA OF BIOGRAPHY

resident of Preston, where he died. He was a prominent citizen, and served as Indian commissioner and advisor, and was elected as deputy to the General Court from New London in 1690, and from Preston in 1693-94. He married (first), November 16, 1665, Rachel Dymond, daughter of John Dymond. James Morgan, father of Captain John Morgan, and the founder of this branch of the Morgan family, was born in Wales in 1607, and came to America in 1636. He married August 6, 1640, Margery Hill, of Roxbury, Massachusetts, who died in 1685, at the age of seventy-eight years.

William Belcher, father of Captain William Belcher, was born in Milton, Massachusetts, December 20, 1701, and died in Preston, Connecticut, February 7, 1731-32. His father, Deacon Moses Belcher, was born August 14, 1672, and died May 4, 1728. He bought a farm in Milton, Massachusetts, and resided there until 1720, when he removed to Preston, Connecticut. He was one of the first deacons of the second church in Preston. In 1721 he represented the town in the General Assembly. On December 19, 1694, he married Hannah Lyon, born November 14, 1673, died August 20, 1745, daughter of George and Hannah (Tolman) Lyon, of Milton. His father, Samuel Belcher, was born August 24, 1637, was a resident of Braintree, Massachusetts, where he died. June 17, 1679. On December 15, 1663, he married Mary Billings, daughter of Roger Billings, of Dorchester, Massachusetts. His father, Gregory Belcher, was born about 1606. He was in New England as early as 1637, and received a grant of fifty-two acres in Mount Wallaston, now part of Quincy, Massachusetts. On May 13, 1640, he was admitted freeman, and was elected selectman in 1646. On July 14, 1664, he pur-

chased nine acres in Milton. He married Catherine. He died November 25, 1674.

(VI) Edgar A. Strang, son of Joseph White and Elizabeth Morgan (Belcher) Strang, was born December 3, 1833, in New York City, and died February 10, 1909. Edgar A. Strang's opportunities for formal education were few. He was only nine years of age when he went to work in a wholesale grocery store. But he possessed a fine type of mind, with splendid powers of observation and perception. He read extensively and pondered well all that came within his ken, so that his mind showed a much better development than many minds which have been favored with greatly superior educational advantages. At the time of the Civil War Mr. Strang was suffering from a spinal disease which prevented him from seeking enlistment, but so strongly did he feel it to be the duty of every loyal citizen to serve his country that he paid a man to go for him. At the time of his marriage he was engaged in the banking business in New York City, and continued in it until the condition of his health made it necessary for him to give up all physical activity. He became a resident of Peekskill, about 1901. He and his wife were earnest Christians, identified with the Dutch Reformed church for many years.

Mr. Strang married Anna Suydam, born January 12, 1839, in New York City, died December 21, 1907, in Peekskill, New York, aged sixty-eight years, eleven months, nine days, daughter of Cornelius R. Suydam, born July 31, 1793, near Bedford, Long Island, died November 12, 1845, in New York City, aged fifty-two years, three months, twelve days, and his wife, Jane Eliza (Heyer) Suydam, born March 13, 1779, daughter of Cornelius Heyer, born September 30, 1773, died

ENCYCLOPEDIA OF BIOGRAPHY

January 5, 1843; granddaughter of William Heyer, born December 14, 1723, died April 1, 1880; great-granddaughter of Walter Heyer, born in 1699, died October 27, 1772. Mr. and Mrs. Strang were the parents of the following children: James Suydam, of further mention; Clifford H., died August 30, 1903; Jane H., married C. L. Mason, of Peekskill, New York.

(VII) James Suydam Strang, son of Edgar A. and Anna (Suydam) Strang, was born December 12, 1863, in Yonkers, New York. His education was received in the public schools and at the famous old Peekskill Military Academy and Rutgers Preparatory School. After working for a time for a firm of wholesale druggists, he went into a retail drug store, June 26, 1882, in Verplanck's Point. There he applied himself diligently to the mastery of every detail of the art of pharmacy, and passed successfully the examination for a license as pharmacist, November 30, 1886. He later clerked for Charles Dickinson, a New Britain druggist, for about eighteen months. Mr. Strang then opened a store of his own in Mount Vernon, New York. Three years more of the exacting life of a druggist, made all the more arduous by his ambition to make his venture highly successful, sufficed to cause a breakdown in his health, compelling Mr. Strang to abandon his profession. He sold his business, and later became a clerk for the Union Transfer & Storage Company, of New York City. After a year and a half there, he removed to Stamford, Connecticut, in July, 1894, and there entered the office of Doty & Bartel, lumber dealers, as bookkeeper. The following year Mr. Doty sold his interest out to Mr. Strang and his brother-in-law, Mr. C. W. Harper, and the business was continued under the name of Bartel & Company. After five years Mr. Strang and Mr. Harper sold

their interests to Mr. Bartel, and Mr. Strang became identified with the Blickensderfer Manufacturing Company, where he remained until August, 1914. Then the present partnership with W. W. Graves, under the firm name of Graves & Strang, Inc., was formed to engage in the coal and wood business. In the spring of 1919, Mr. Strang and his partner with others incorporated The Springdale Ice and Coal Company, of which Mr. Strang is secretary. Mr. Strang is a director of the Stamford Morris Plan Company and of the Young Men's Christian Association in that city.

From the time he was made a Master Mason in Union Lodge, No. 5, of Stamford, May 3, 1899, Mr. Strang entered actively and zealously into the cause of Free Masonry and has attained the thirty-second degree. He is treasurer of Union Lodge; treasurer of Rittenhouse Chapter, No. 11, Royal Arch Masons; treasurer of Washington Council, No. 6, Royal and Select Masters; member of Clinton Commandery, Knights Templar, of Norwalk; Lafayette Consistory, Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite; and Pyramid Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, of Bridgeport. Mr. Strang thinks Masonry, like religion, is something to be lived in everyday life. Since 1884 Mr. Strang has been a member of Courtland Lodge, No. 6, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, of Peekskill, New York. During the time he was associated with the Blickensderfer Manufacturing Company, he had charge of their office in Detroit for sixteen months, and while there he affiliated with Palestine Lodge, No. 357, Free and Accepted Masons, as permanent visiting member. He is also a member of the Kiwanis and Suburban clubs of Stamford.

On October 8, 1885, Mr. Strang was united in marriage with Grace E. Harper,



Jos P Crosby

ENCYCLOPEDIA OF BIOGRAPHY

daughter of Rev. J. A. Harper, a clergyman of the Dutch Reformed church. He was born in the North of Ireland, and came as a young man to Mount Vernon, New York. There Mrs. Strang was born on April 2, 1867. Two children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Strang: Alma E., who graduated from the Stamford High School, and Pratt Institute, Brooklyn, and is now taking the nurses training course at St. Luke's Hospital, New York City; Lorena S., like her sister graduated from the Stamford High School, and Pratt Institute, and at the time of writing is employed as assistant dietician, Bloomingdale Hospital, White Plains, New York.

The family are members of the Presbyterian church in which Mr. Strang has served some years as elder. In outward demeanor he is most unassuming. His ideas of man's duty to man are firmly established, however, and he adheres rigidly to those ideals of right living that have ever been the bulwark of American family and national life. His sympathies are broad, and his interest is ever keen in what concerns the welfare of his fellowman. These qualities have won for him a host of loyal friends.

CROSBY, Joseph Porter,

Builder, Public Official.

A residence of thirty-five years in Greenwich, during which time he has established himself as one of the leading business men of his community, has made Mr. Crosby's name so familiar and so highly respected that its appearance is sure to be greeted with instant and cordial recognition. In public life Mr. Crosby is even better known than in the world of business, having served most creditably as a member of the Legislature and having filled, most honorably to himself and most satisfactorily to his constit-

uents, more than one local office of trust and responsibility.

The name of Crosby signifies Town of the Cross and is the designation of eight places in Great Britain. Its earliest mention as a family name occurs in records of 1204.

Simon Crosby, founder of the American branch of the family, came from England in 1635 and settled in Cambridge, Massachusetts. His descendants established themselves on Cape Cod which has thus become the permanent home of the largest branch of this numerous family.

(I) Lemuel Crosby, the progenitor of the line herein followed, married and among his children was Theophilus, of whom further.

(II) Captain Theophilus Crosby, son of Lemuel Crosby, married Anna Brown, daughter of Benjamin Brown, and his death occurred November 14, 1831.

(III) Captain Ansel Crosby, son of Captain Theophilus and Anna (Brown) Crosby, was born June 11, 1786, in Nova Scotia, whither his father had migrated from Cape Cod. He married Tabitha Dennis, daughter of Ambrose Dennis. Captain Crosby died July 17, 1865.

(IV) Captain Ansel (2) Crosby, son of Captain Ansel (1) and Tabitha (Dennis) Crosby, was born in 1825, in Yarmouth, Nova Scotia, and there grew to manhood. In youth he began to follow the sea, becoming captain at an early age and making deep-sea voyages for the most part between New York City and different European ports. After some years he retired from the sea, and in 1873 engaged in business as a ship chandler in Boston, Massachusetts. About five years later he went to New York City and opened a shipping office which he continued to conduct as long as he lived. Mr. Crosby married Elizabeth Porter, born 1822, whose ancestral record is appended to

ENCYCLOPEDIA OF BIOGRAPHY

this biography, and their children were: Alice, of Brooklyn, New York; Charles W., also of Brooklyn, New York; Joseph Porter, of whom further; and Harry A., a resident of Brooklyn. Mr. Crosby died November 24, 1902. He and his wife were members of the Baptist church.

(V) Joseph Porter Crosby, son of Captain Ansel (2) and Elizabeth (Porter) Crosby, was born April 4, 1855, in Yarmouth, Nova Scotia. He received his education in the public schools of his home town. He learned the carpenter's trade, and in connection with his trade he learned draughting, studying the theory as well as mastering the practical art of building, and after finishing his apprenticeship he went into business for himself in Yarmouth. In 1880 he removed to Newton, Massachusetts, and served for five years as superintendent for a contractor and builder. In 1885 he removed to Greenwich, Connecticut, and went into business for himself, his specialty being fine country houses. Among those which he has erected may be mentioned the residences of James McCutcheon, A. W. Johnson, N. Wetherell, the Hon. R. J. Walsh and many others, all these being in Greenwich. He constructed the interior finish in the Greenwich Trust Company's building, and since 1887 has operated a wood-working mill, thus getting out nearly all his own finish.

In politics Mr. Crosby is a Republican, and has long taken an active part in public affairs. After serving a term as a member of the Board of Burgesses he was elected, in 1915, to the Legislature, where he served on the committee on cities and boroughs. The same year he was elected warden of the borough of Greenwich, an office which he has ever since continuously retained. Among the results accomplished during his administration are the building of permanent roads and the

sewage disposal plant. When Mr. Crosby became warden the borough was under a floating debt of \$200,000. The borough has since been bonded to cover that amount and the bonds are being retired. From 1845 until Mr. Crosby became warden the borough borrowed money every year, but during his administration it did not borrow a dollar and has retired about \$25,000 of its old indebtedness. Among the minor offices held by Mr. Crosby is that of secretary of the school committee that erected three modern schoolhouses, situated, respectively, at Hamilton avenue, Coscob street and New Lebanon. He affiliates with Acacia Lodge, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, and he and his wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal church, in which for some years Mr. Crosby held the office of steward.

Mr. Crosby married, August 27, 1878, Maria D. Trefry, daughter of De Lancey and Rachel (Wescott) Trefry, of Yarmouth, Nova Scotia, and they are the parents of the following children: 1. Charles, born September 12, 1879; married Elsie Cliff, of Greenwich. 2. Chester N., born October 19, 1884; married Hilda Wiederman, and they have three children: Joseph P. (2), Chestine and Ruth L. 3. Joseph Elton, born October 21, 1889; married Estelle White, and they have one child, Joseph Elton, Jr. (see following sketch). 4. Genevieve, born October 23, 1891; married Ralph Benson Hurlbutt, and they have one child, Ralph Benson, Jr. 5. Helen, deceased.

The record of Joseph Porter Crosby is that of an all-round man. As a business man he has by his ability and enterprise helped to increase the material prosperity of his community, and in the different offices to which he has been summoned by the voice of his fellow-citizens, he has, by his public-spirited devotion to the rights and privileges of his constituents,

ENCYCLOPEDIA OF BIOGRAPHY

rendered service of a valuable and lasting character. Most richly does he merit the high esteem and cordial regard in which he is held by his friends and neighbors and the entire community.

(The Porter Line).

This ancient family, which has a record of nearly three centuries in New England, was founded by William de la Grande, a Norman knight, who accompanied William the Conqueror to England, and in return for his services was given lands in or near Kenilworth, Warwickshire.

Ralph, or Roger, son of William, became Grand Porteur to King Henry the First, and from his tenure of this high office was derived the family name.

The escutcheon of the Porters is as follows:

Arms—Argent, on a fesse sable between barulets or, three bells of the first.

Crest—A portcullis argent chained or.

Motto—*Vigilantia et virtute.*

(I) John Porter, founder of the American branch of the family, was born in England about 1596, and about 1637 is known to have been of Hingham, Massachusetts. Later he removed to Salem and there passed the remainder of his life. He was a man of prominence in the community, holding high and responsible offices, and is said to have been a personal friend of Governor Endicott. John Porter married Mary ———. His death occurred in 1676.

(II) Samuel Porter, son of John and Mary Porter, was born, probably, in England, and was a mariner, owning a farm in Wenham, near Wenham pond. He married Hannah Dodge. He died about 1660.

(III) John (2) Porter, son of Samuel and Hannah (Dodge) Porter, was born in 1658, and about 1680 moved from Dan-

vers to Wenham. He was a maltster and lived on a farm. He married Lydia Herrick. Mr. Porter was an active and influential citizen, and lived to the venerable age of ninety-five years, passing away in 1753.

(IV) Nehemiah Porter, son of John (2) and Lydia (Herrick) Porter, was born in 1692, in Wenham, Massachusetts, and was a weaver and yeoman, living on a farm in Ipswich given him by his father. He married, in 1717, Hannah Smith, daughter of Hezekiah Smith, of Beverly. He died in Ipswich in 1784.

(V) Nehemiah (2) Porter, son of Nehemiah (1) and Hannah (Smith) Porter, was born March 22, 1720. He early determined to study for the ministry. He graduated from Harvard College, and in 1750 was ordained pastor of the church in Chebacco parish where he remained sixteen years. At the end of that time he went to Nova Scotia where, however, he spent but a few years, returning ere long to Massachusetts and accepting a pastorate in Ashfield, which he retained to the close of his long life. He married (first) January 20, 1749, Rebecca Chipman, daughter of the Rev. John Chipman, of Beverly, Massachusetts. The Chipmans were numbered among the old Colonial families of the Province. Mr. Porter married (second) Elizabeth Nowell, of Boston. During the Revolutionary War he volunteered as chaplain and always believed that his prayers turned the tide of battle at Saratoga. To his great honor be it recorded that he was strongly anti-slavery. Many anecdotes are related illustrative of his strength of principle, his originality of mind and his trenchant and ready wit. A gentleman who refused to attend church ended his argument with "I have a right to think as I have a mind to." To which Mr. Porter instantly replied, "You have no right to think

ENCYCLOPEDIA OF BIOGRAPHY

wrong." On February 29, 1820, this devoted man "ceased from earth." He had rounded out, in years, very nearly a century, seventy-five of those years having been spent in the Christian ministry. His character, considered from every side, is one of the noblest in our history.

(VI) Nehemiah (3) Porter, son of Nehemiah (2) and Rebecca (Chipman) Porter, was born January 12, 1753. He married, July 18, 1776, Mary Tardy, of Halifax, Nova Scotia.

(VII) Joseph Blaney Porter, son of Nehemiah (3) and Mary (Tardy) Porter, was born June 28, 1795. He married, December 11, 1817, in Nova Scotia, Elizabeth Wyman, daughter of Matthew Wyman. Mr. Porter died April 12, 1859.

(VIII) Elizabeth Porter, daughter of Joseph Blaney and Elizabeth (Wyman) Porter, became the wife of Captain Ansel Crosby (see Crosby IV). She died in November, 1868.

CROSBY, J. Elton,

Business Man.

J. Elton Crosby, one of the men who have won success in life by virtue of their natural ability and strength of will, was born October 21, 1889, in Greenwich, Connecticut, son of Joseph Porter Crosby (q. v.).

He was educated in the Brunswick School in Greenwich, after which he matriculated in Worcester Polytechnic Institute with the class of 1914. There he became a member of the Alpha Tau Mega fraternity. After completing his formal education, Mr. Crosby was associated with his father in the contracting business for about seven or eight years. In 1919 he took charge of the real estate office of Prince & Ripley, in Greenwich, in the managership of which he has been very successful. On November 1, 1920,

he opened business on his own account with offices at No. 29 Greenwich avenue, and does an extensive business in local real estate and insurance.

Mr. Crosby married Estelle White, daughter of Warren P. and Jane (Sutton) White, of Purchase, New York. They are the parents of two children: J. Elton, Jr., born October 21, 1915; Gertrude Estelle, born, 1920.

Warren P. White, father of Mrs. Crosby, was born November 20, 1854. He was reared in Greenwich, Connecticut, and went to school there. Thence he went to Brooklyn and clerked in a retail grocery store for some years, and then formed a partnership to engage in the retail grocery business. He was in business in Greenwich for many years, and part of this time was alone, having bought the interest of his partner. In 1910 Mr. White retired from active cares. He married Jane Sutton, daughter of James and Phoebe T. (Carpenter) Sutton. James Sutton was born in the town of Greenwich, Connecticut, and died in November, 1880. He was a farmer all his life. His wife, Phoebe T. Carpenter, was a daughter of Elnathan and Hannah (Haviland) Carpenter. Warren P. White and his wife, Jane (Sutton) White, were the parents of three children: Stephen, Edna and Estelle. Mrs. White is a member of the Society of Friends. Estelle White became the wife of J. Elton Crosby, as above noted.

WINCHESTER, Albert Edward,

Electrical Engineer, Inventor.

When all things were made, none was better made than the man (the same through all generations) who having found his work does it with all his might, stays on the job and attends to business, honors all men and is honored. The high

ENCYCLOPEDIA OF BIOGRAPHY

character and strength of such men are reflected in the enterprises they manage; their personality imparts the human touch and commands confidence and respect. Such a man is Albert E. Winchester, general superintendent of the South Norwalk (Connecticut) Electric Works. In his lineage are to be found many strains that from the Colonial period have contributed to give to America its unique character among the nations. His ancestors were of English, French, Irish and Scotch extraction, including John Winchester, Royal Governor Belcher, of Massachusetts and later of New Jersey, the Jackson family of the Southern States, and the French Huguenots, Devone and Bennett, of New York and Canada.

The family name of Winchester is among the oldest in England, being derived from the city of that name in the County of Hants. The name of Ralph de Wincestre is found in the Hundred Rolls, A. D. 1273.

(I) John Winchester, who has been referred to as one of the "Founders of New England," established this family in America. He was born in England in 1616, and is said to have been an adventurous, religious, independence-loving scion of a titled family of Hertfordshire. On April 6, 1635, he sailed on the ship "Elizabeth" and landed in Boston, Massachusetts. He was allotted five acres of land on what is now South street, Hingham, July 3, 1636, and settled there. In the same year he became a member of the first church of Boston. He was made a freeman, March 9, 1637, and a year later joined the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company of Boston. About 1650 he and others moved to Muddy River, then a remote part of Boston, but now the aristocratic town of Brookline. There he was surveyor in 1664, 1669 and 1670; in

1672 was constable; and in 1680 was tythingman. He and his family united with the Roxbury church in 1674. His estate, at his death, April 25, 1694, as inventoried, indicates that he was well-to-do for those days, for it was appraised at £307, and consisted principally of all the land in Harvard street, Brookline, to the top of Corey's hill and west to the Brighton line.

(II) Josiah Winchester, son of John Winchester, married Mary Lyon, or Lyons, and their son, Elhanan, is of further mention.

(III) Elhanan Winchester, son of Josiah and Mary (Lyon or Lyons) Winchester, married Mary Taylor, and their son, Elhanan, is of further mention.

(IV) Elhanan (2) Winchester, son of Elhanan (1) and Mary (Taylor) Winchester, was a deacon in the Church of the "New Lights." In 1777 he advanced £300 to the town of Newton, Massachusetts, to pay the needy soldiers, whom the town in its impoverished condition on account of the war was unable to provide for. This loan greatly reduced his resources, and no record that it was repaid has been found. He married Sarah Belcher, a daughter of Royal Governor Belcher. He held the office of governor of his native colony of Massachusetts from 1730 to 1741, and at his death in 1757 was royal governor of New Jersey.

(V) Samuel Winchester, son of Elhanan (2) and Sarah (Belcher) Winchester, served in the Revolutionary War under General Gates. He participated in the battle of Stillwater, and was present at the surrender of General Burgoyne's army in Saratoga, New York. Samuel Winchester married for his third wife Hannah Woods.

(VI) Ebenezer Winchester, son of Samuel and Hannah (Woods) Winches-

ENCYCLOPEDIA OF BIOGRAPHY

ter, was born in Marcellus, New York, March 30, 1814, and died in Valley Springs, California, February 1, 1897. He was an editor in his early days, being a fellow-worker with Horace Greeley and Whitelaw Reid on the New York "Tribune." For some time he was the publisher of the *Fredonia*, New York. "Censor." At another time he established the "New World," said to have been New York's first society illustrated paper. He also did much editorial and other writing for other newspapers. During the sixties and seventies he and his son, Theodore Winchester, owned and operated a newspaper and printing establishment in Marietta, Ohio. The latter years of Ebenezer Winchester's life were spent in Oakland and Valley Springs, California, where until he became blind he pursued writing and research work of a literary nature.

Mr. Winchester married Elizabeth Nelson Story, who was born in Annapolis Royal, Nova Scotia, March 26, 1815. She was a direct descendant of John Story, who came from England in the first half of the eighteenth century and settled in Halifax, Nova Scotia, where he became an extensive ship merchant. His youngest son, Francis Story, father of Elizabeth Nelson Story, was born in Laurencetown, near Halifax, June 24, 1776. Being a commander of ships in the West India trade, he was known as Captain Story. Quite early in the nineteenth century he became a resident of Westchester county, New York. Maternally, Elizabeth Nelson Story was descended from the French Huguenot families of Devone—now called Devoe—and Bennett, founders of the numerous Westchester county families bearing those names. The original Devones and Bennetts, having left Rochelle, France, in consequence of the revocation

of the Edict of Nantes in 1685, were early settlers in New Rochelle, New York. Frederick Devone, great-grandfather of Elizabeth Nelson (Story) Winchester, was born there early in the seventeen hundreds. He engaged in business in New York City, where he resided during the winter seasons on Franklin square, spending his summers at his country home in New Rochelle. He was the owner of a considerable estate. Frederick Devone was a vestryman of St. Paul's Chapel, New York. Being a Royalist, he removed to Nova Scotia after the British evacuated New York, taking with him his ward, David Bennett, who was born in New Rochelle, March 31, 1757. David Bennett was married at Annapolis Royal, Nova Scotia, to Charity Devone, a daughter of his guardian, Frederick Devone, who was born in New Rochelle, New York, January 27, 1759. This marriage took place about 1782 or 1783. Their oldest daughter, Sarah Bennett, who was born in Annapolis, Nova Scotia, December 21, 1784, was married at that place, March 13, 1806, to Captain Francis Story, and they were the parents of Elizabeth Nelson Story, who as the wife of Ebenezer Winchester was the grandmother of Albert E. Winchester.

(VII) Theodore Winchester, son of Ebenezer and Elizabeth Nelson (Story) Winchester, was born in Brooklyn, New York, March 30, 1842, and died in Baltimore, Maryland, December 11, 1883. He received an education better than was given to most youths of his day. He possessed an active mind, and besides making the most of the opportunities afforded him he added to his store of knowledge by wise and careful reading and by keen and thoughtful observation. He literally grew up in the printing office of his father, the work being such as appeals to almost

ENCYCLOPEDIA OF BIOGRAPHY

every boy. He became a thorough all-round printer, and remained identified with the printing business in one way and another as long as he lived. He took out a number of patents, and contributed many improvements in methods of designing, cutting and making type. During the sixties and seventies he was associated with his father in the ownership and operation of a newspaper and printing plant at Marietta, Ohio. It was there that he began his inventive work on printing appliances. At the time of his death he was associated with the Baltimore Type Foundry. During all these years he was associated with various publishers, for he was an exceptionally fluent and versatile writer. While he never essayed to be a poet, he possessed a splendid gift of poesy, though this was exercised mostly for his own entertainment. As a free-lance writer his editorial writings appeared in many publications. He also possessed marked artistic talent, but this too was used merely as a means of amusement.

On December 11, 1865, Theodore Winchester married Anna Maud Jackson, who was born November 25, 1847, in Danby, New York, and died January 21, 1911, in Los Angeles, California. In her latter years she was known in literary circles and among her friends as Mrs. Winchester-Dennie. Her second husband, deceased, was Henry Eugene Dennie, a pioneer builder of railroads in Mexico and Central America. From girlhood, Mrs. Winchester-Dennie was devoted to educational and literary work, and became prominent in both, particularly as an editorial writer on political and governmental matters and as a promoter of modern education. Her newspaper work took her to Mexico in 1881, and there she labored for and succeeded in the introduction of

the American school system. As a mark of distinction, she was the first woman to be commissioned by the Mexican government as Professor of Instruction, which followed her marriage to Mr. Dennie. After a residence of about twenty years in Mexico, and having become a widow, she made her home with her son, Albert E. Winchester, in South Norwalk, Connecticut. Her long continuous work had made her an invalid, and her entire fortune had been exhausted in the advancement of education and uplift effort. In about five years she went to the Pacific coast in the hope of restoring her health, but her strength continued to fail until January 21, 1911, when she passed away. Until a few months before the end, Mrs. Winchester-Dennie pursued her literary work as a reviewer, rewriter and critic of fiction and other writings. Her father, George Jackson, of Virginia and Maryland stock, late of Ithaca, New York, was of English and Scotch descent. Her mother was Caroline (Denton) Jackson, of Danby, New York, who was of English and Irish descent. A direct maternal ancestor is understood to have been an Irish countess who married below her station and ran away to America. George Jackson worked on the laying out of Washington, D. C., and was early associated with Samuel F. B. Morse, the inventor of electric telegraphy, and Ezra Cornell, founder of Cornell University, with whom he helped to construct the first electric telegraph line between Washington and Baltimore. His forefathers, after concluding that slavery was wrong, freed their slaves and came North, settling in the vicinity of Ithaca, many years before the war that settled the slavery question. He was also one of the original "Forty-niners" who went to seek gold in

ENCYCLOPEDIA OF BIOGRAPHY

California. Upon his return he resumed his occupation of farmer and cattle dealer.

(VIII) Albert E. Winchester, son of Theodore and Anna Maud (Jackson) Winchester, in 1871 accompanied his mother to her old home in Ithaca, New York, where he attended school until New York City became their home in 1876. At the age of ten he secured his first position, as office boy with the Wall street law firm of Wells Hendershott. The spring of 1881 found our subject embarking for old Mexico with his mother, who had been appointed to write a guide-book for the Gould-Grant Railroad, then under concession, and as Mexican correspondent for several American periodicals. At that time he was just fourteen years old, and there being no suitable school for him in Mexico in those days, and having evinced from earliest boyhood an insatiable zeal and ardor for constructive mechanics, and a keen appreciation of scientific values, he became an apprentice in the Mexican Central Railroad, which was then being built to the United States. He served successively in the treasury department, the mechanical section in connection with locomotive and car building, and out on pioneer railroad construction. On completing his time in 1883, he was sent back to the United States to qualify for college and took a preparatory course in the Whitlock Academy, Wilton, Connecticut. At this early day the young man was investigating the then new problem of the commercial development of electricity as his limited time permitted, and at the conclusion of his course at the academy, instead of entering college, he began in the year 1886, as the youngest member of the parent Edison Company's engineering staff, under the well known veteran electrical and mechanical engineer, J. H. Vail, who was

then the general superintendent, and continued with the various organizations of the Edison interests in line of succession from draughtsman to constructing engineer, until the formation of the General Electric Company, with which he remained until 1893, when he became a director of the Electrical & Mechanical Engineering Company of New York, and its superintendent of construction for the three ensuing years.

During 1896 and 1897, Mr. Winchester was on the staff of the New York Edison Illuminating Company. From that time to the present (1921) he has held his present position of general superintendent of the South Norwalk Electric Works. Back in 1892, he designed and superintended the construction of this plant, after which year and until 1902 he also served as a member of South Norwalk's Board of Electrical Commissioners. Thus he has devoted himself continuously to his city since 1892, contributing a large part of his time and ability without remuneration other than the knowledge of having done his best as a public servant. Mr. Winchester's present standing in his city, in addition to that of superintendent of the electrical works, is that of superintendent of the fire alarm telegraph since 1893, and city electrical engineer since 1902. He also assists the Public Utilities Commission of Connecticut in a consulting capacity, and is electrical adviser to several municipalities and private corporations. He is a director of the Norwalk Building and Loan Association, and a member of the executive committee of the South Norwalk Board of Trade. In 1906 Mr. Winchester became president of the Water and Electric Company of Westport, Connecticut, and so continued until the company was absorbed some years later by the New

ENCYCLOPEDIA OF BIOGRAPHY

York & New Haven Railroad Company. In the meantime, he saw the Westport concern rise from a precarious condition to one of prosperity as the result of the united and earnest purpose of himself and his associates to deal fairly with its patrons.

Mr. Winchester's scientific and social affiliations are numerous. He holds the highest grade, that of Fellow, and has been a full member, of the American Institute of Electrical Engineers since 1887. He is also a founder member of the Edison Pioneers, who were the great inventor's helpers in his discoveries before the latter eighties. He is a member of Old Well Lodge, No. 108, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons; Butler Chapter, No. 38, Royal Arch Masons; Washington Council, No. 6, Royal and Select Masters; Washington Commandery, No. 3, Knights Templar; and Pyramid Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. His memberships also include the Eastern Star, the Red Men, Elks, Heptasophs, Royal Arcanum, South Norwalk Club, Knob Club, Council of the Norwalk Division of the Boy Scouts of America, and others.

Since 1893 Mr. Winchester has been a constantly active member of the South Norwalk Fire Department, of which he was chief for two terms, stepping back into the ranks in 1907. After twenty years of continuous service he was made an active life member of Old Well Hook & Ladder Company, which he had early joined, and of which he is now treasurer. In the volunteer service he is credited with never having faltered in the line of duty; regardless of weather, personal safety or other consideration he would be found in the thick of the fight, using good judgment and telling efforts, which won him the respect of his associates and the

citizens generally. He is also a member of the Connecticut State Firemen's Association and the Connecticut Fire Chief's Club.

He has often been mentioned for political offices of prominence, but has declined to be a candidate. He is opposed to entering any political contest for the glory of winning, or to oppose a friend, or to seek and accept an office that is held and wanted by a man who has faithfully rendered efficient service.

Though he is an inventor of acknowledged genius, Mr. Winchester has never taken out any patents for himself, holding that his employers were entitled to the results of his efforts. Among other devices, he originated one of the first practical quick-break switches for heavy electric currents, the exact principles of which are in general use to-day. The sectional iron bracket pole for supporting trolley wires was developed by him; also improvements in the key sockets for incandescent lamps; an automatic trolley pole and contact for electric train service; an early car motor controller, and he aided in the evolution of the one now commonly in use on electric street cars. He contributed many other improvements and modifications of great value to trolley line appliances and construction, to which work he was assigned for a considerable period of time. In 1916-17 he collaborated with the General Electric Company in evolving the new type of very efficient ornamental street lighting unit that was first installed in South Norwalk in 1918. He was also detailed from time to time on special lines under the direction of Mr. Edison, of which fact he is justly proud, and believes that his contact with the great inventor has been of incalculable benefit to him. Mr. Winchester's speciality, however, has gradually con-

ENCYCLOPEDIA OF BIOGRAPHY

centrated his attention on the intricate engineering and management details of electric lighting and power undertakings. He has participated in the designing of over one hundred electric lighting and street railway generating stations, of which some were erected under his personal supervision. Some of the more important of these plants were: The early Edison stations in New York City, Boston, Philadelphia, Chicago, Cincinnati, St. Louis, San Francisco, New Orleans, Kansas City, Topeka, Milwaukee, Detroit, Providence, Brooklyn, Wilmington, and many others. In electric street railway work he was connected with the construction of the Richmond street railway—the pioneer of the old Sprague Company—the street railways of Scranton, Brooklyn, Jamaica, Hoosic Falls, Poughkeepsie and Wappingers Falls, New York's first experimental road using the surface contact plates, and many others.

In the autumn of 1905, representative citizens from all parts of the Nation were called to New York City to attend a special convention of the National Civic Federation, assembled at Columbia University, in response to the demand of the American people for real facts relating to the advantages and disadvantages resulting from applied public and private ownership of public utilities. This vital issue had become a topic of serious contention between privately owned public serving utilities on the one hand, and those people who believed that the public should own and operate its own utilities. A committee of twenty-one commissioners, of whom Mr. Winchester was one, was by vote named and given the necessary power and finances to thoroughly investigate this subject under operative conditions, both in this country and abroad, aided by a picked corps of experts in engineering,

management, accounting labor economics, and civic efficiency. The list of names is too long to include in this article, but it comprises men recognized the country over as leaders in their respective fields. In recognition of his experience and qualifications, Commissioner Winchester was also selected as one of the two electric lighting and power experts of the foreign investigation committee. He sailed for England in the early spring of 1906, and for five months his time was wholly occupied in a minute investigation of the electric, gas, and street railway undertakings of the large cities of England, Scotland and Ireland, and afterwards devoted much of his time in this country to aiding in the compilation of the vast amount of data included in the commission's report. This report was given to the public in 1907, and still stands as the most complete work of its nature, and is the world's best authority within its field.

During Mr. Winchester's stay in London, in 1906, Superintendent Hamilton, of the London Fire Brigade, gave a special demonstration of fire fighting in his honor as a visiting active fire chief. A building was provided especially for that purpose, to which fire apparatus was called from a distance as great as three or four miles, in order to establish a time record for response. Prominent features of the exhibition were the scaling of buildings and life-net rescues.

While abroad, Mr. Winchester was also a United States delegate of the American Institute of Electrical Engineers to the International Congress of Electrical Engineers at London. Professor J. H. Gray, in his report on the South Norwalk plant, speaks characteristically of Mr. Winchester, as follows:

Although the present superintendent, Mr. A. E. Winchester, was originally chief promoter of the

ENCYCLOPEDIA OF BIOGRAPHY

plant, the constructing engineer, and for nearly ten years one of the Commissioners—resigning July 1, 1902, and from four years previous to that date up to the present time superintendent of the plant—and although he takes a very active part in Republican politics and always has done so, I have not been able to find that political considerations have at any time had any influence in the promotion, disciplining or dismissing of any member of the force or with the operation of the plant. It ought also to be said that a large part of the success of the plant and of the enthusiasm with which it is regarded by the public are due to the personal activity and character of Mr. Winchester. His character in connection with the plant and his dominating influence over its fortunes are unique, so far as my observation goes. I understand that Mr. Winchester, in the early days, served the city in connection with the establishment and management of the electric plant without any salary at all, and in recent years has served as superintendent for a smaller compensation than he could command elsewhere. I believe also that every extension and enlargement of the works recommended by him has been speedily authorized by the city, and that in no case has the expense of the work exceeded his estimate as presented to the city meeting. In fact, he has come well within every special appropriation made for investment, except one for \$5,000 for motors, in which the original estimate was not exceeded. (*Schedule I, volume II., pages 667-8, report entitled "Municipal and Private Operation of Public Utilities"*).

In his early career, Mr. Winchester took up the contrasting study of private and public ownership of public serving utilities from the standpoint of civic benefits and economies. He had heard much strong argument on both sides of the controversy by his associates and others whose opinions were shaped by connected interests, so seldom substantiated by clearly demonstrated facts, that he became interested, not as a radical either way, but in the belief that the question was of such importance that it should be given deeper and broader consideration, from a purely practical and unbiased point of view, than the opposing sides

seemed able to agree upon. He wanted to know the real truth, and although already possessed of a fair insight into the methods of private ownership, he felt sure that a close investigation on both sides of the question would fail to demonstrate either the fallacies or the virtues of either side to the extent alleged, and that the best results for all concerned depended not so much upon the title of ownership, as upon the degree of honesty in the policy of management and the perfection of business methods and efficiency of operation. When fully convinced that the question of ownership was secondary to service rendered, and that no up-to-date reason existed why a well handled privately or publicly owned undertaking in the service of the people could not operate with equal satisfaction, Mr. Winchester accepted the opportunity to prove his hypothesis in South Norwalk, with the backing of the people and the best type of business men as his associate commissioners in the upbuilding of this enterprise. The resulting plant owned by the city, as previously mentioned, was designed by him, even to the details of its business methods, its system of rates and accounting, and has always been under his charge. From every point of view and from its earliest existence this plant has made good. Not only has it expanded to many times its original size, but it is famous all over the country for its long continued undeniable success, and because it paid up its entire investment of borrowed capital, of over two hundred thousand dollars, with interest, from its own earned profits and has never cost the citizens one cent of taxation, but has paid money into the municipal treasury instead.

That Mr. Winchester is not biased as to ownership of public utilities is evident

ENCYCLOPEDIA OF BIOGRAPHY

from the fact that while busy pushing the South Norwalk municipal plant to success, he was also busy in the same way as president of the private water and electric service company, in the adjoining town of Westport. Mr. Winchester holds that public ownership has a legitimate field of its own, and that no well conducted private enterprise in the same line that gives its community a square deal need fear civic competition. Public ownership, in his opinion, is the people's alternative of the present time against an unjust monopoly armed with iniquitous power to force unsatisfactory service and unreasonable rates upon its following, simply because, being a monopoly, it can. He is confident that such abuse of dominion through lack of proper control—not the rule, and when evident is mostly the public's fault—will in a not remote to-morrow compel society to assume its dormant power and demand irresistibly that prodigious change be made in current laws, establishing equal, just and sufficient protection against infringements both ways, between publicly owned common weal and privately owned public service monopolies.

To-day applied success is possibly our most convincing factor, representing its public ownership phase, on the one side, in the model South Norwalk plant, and on the other, private ownership in the progress of the Westport Company, both more or less influenced by the same mind.

Mr. Winchester has said much upon the subject of public utilities, in print and from the lecture platform. He read a notable paper before the Conference of American Mayors, held at Philadelphia in November, 1914, covering the subject of municipal ownership of an electric plant as exemplified in the South Norwalk venture. The paper was of such merit that

it was published in the *Annals of the American Society of Political and Social Science*, in January, 1915. His advice has also been largely sought by both private undertakings engaged in public service, and by municipalities that he has become known for his broad judgment throughout the United States, as a safe authority on public service problems. His mother's charge, "My son, be a good citizen," has been Mr. Winchester's inspiration since boyhood.

Many who know the subject of this sketch call him "Colonel." Mr. Winchester claims no title to military rank. Some time previous to the Spanish-American War, he served as confidential adviser to agents of the Cuban revolutionists in electrical and engineering matters, with particular regard to the laying of mines. Having been in Cuba, and speaking Spanish, and heartily in sympathy with the struggle for "Cuba Libre," he was selected as a member of a proposed military engineering corps, with the rank of colonel, to be sent to Cuba. As the United States had not at that time become involved in Cuba's struggle, Mr. Winchester declined the appointment, in the interest of maintaining neutrality, but many friends still apply the title, much to his embarrassment.

Mr. Winchester has been married twice. His first wife, to whom he was married on October 24, 1888, was Carrie Augusta Davenport Whitlock, daughter of Augustus Whitlock, in whose academy Mr. Winchester had prepared for college. She died childless on September 24, 1894. Mr. Winchester married for his second wife, February 1, 1896, Elizabeth Grant Bray, who was born in Lincroft, New Jersey, April 8, 1876, daughter of David H. and Stella C. (Van Schoick) Bray. He was a farmer for many years in the vicin-

ENCYCLOPEDIA OF BIOGRAPHY

ity of Red Bank, New Jersey. This union has been blessed with the following children: 1. Louis Dennie, born August 4, 1897, died July 2, 1898. 2. Herbert Davenport, born July 30, 1900; he left the freshman class at Stevens Institute of Technology to enlist as a volunteer in the United States army, 1918; he was not sent overseas, but was honorably discharged from the service in 1919 and returned to college. 3. Edward Van Schoick, born July 8, 1901; at the age of seventeen he tried three times to enlist in the United States navy, but was rejected on account of his youth; he took a position in the New York Division Superintendent's Office of the New York & New Haven Railroad Company.

Mr. Winchester's favorite pursuits are the study and practice of those sciences involved in his vocation, the study of political science, economics and philosophy. His patriotism is intense, which to his mind finds its best expression in rendering efficient public service for the sake of the results rather than for personal reward. He believes in constructive rather than destructive criticism; in bringing harmony out of confusion; in attracting people to each other by showing the good that can always be found in everyone, if it is appealed to sympathetically; in settling disputes by man-to-man and heart-to-heart conferences; in telling the good that can be told of others, with emphasis; in helping the needy without their learning the source of the benefaction. He is greatly interested in everything that pertains to his fellow-man, and his special interest in boys finds an outlet to their advantage in his activities in connection with the Boy Scout movement, already referred to. Mr. Winchester is a strong believer in Divinity, and is convinced that all things are controlled and actuated by

a positive, authentic, supreme purpose of concentrated right, which is perfect power and action eternal. Though non-sectarian in his own views, he honors and respects all creeds and those who endeavor faithfully to live up to them.

EMERY, Albert Hamilton,

Celebrated Inventor.

The derivation of names, which is always an interesting study, proves that places of abode and occupation were the most frequent sources of their origin, but very often we find one derived from either a personal characteristic or similar quality. The surname, Emery, is derived from Almeric, a Christian name signifying "of obscure origin." It was gradually changed to the present English form and spelling. In the Italian it is Amerigo and is forever represented in the word "America."

John Emery, founder of the American branch of the family, was born September 29, 1598, in Hampshire, England, and was the son of John and Agnes Emery. On April 3, 1635, John (2) Emery sailed in the "James," of London, for Boston, Massachusetts, landing on June 3, 1635. Soon after, he removed to Newbury, Massachusetts, where he received a grant; was made a freeman on June 2, 1641, and received a further grant on April 19, 1644. He served as selectman in 1661; as fence viewer in 1666; and as grand juryman in 1666. He married (first) in England, Mary ———, who died in April, 1649, in Newbury. He married (second) Mrs. Mary (Shatswell) Webster. His death occurred in Newbury, November 3, 1683, and he was survived by his widow until April 28, 1694.

Six generations later the father of Albert H. Emery was born and he was Samuel Emery, son of Joshua and Ruth

ENCYCLOPEDIA OF BIOGRAPHY

(Nott) Emery, born July 14, 1792, and traveled in an ox-cart to Mexico, Oswego county, New York, at a time when there were but three houses in that settlement. Undeterred by this, however, he built the fourth house and made the place his home, following his calling, which was that of a farmer. He married (first) January 2, 1820, Catherine Shepard, who was born August 19, 1795, in Alstead, New Hampshire, and died July 27, 1854. The death of Samuel Emery occurred January 24, 1876, in Mexico, New York. He and his wife were members of the Presbyterian church.

His son, Albert Hamilton Emery, was born June 21, 1834, in Mexico, New York, and was next to the youngest of eight children. He grew up accustomed to a farm environment, attending school during the summer and winter from the age of five years to that of ten, and also the two winters when he was eleven and twelve years old. From that time he attended school no more until the winter of 1851, when he studied for three months in the Mexico Academy, devoting special attention to surveying. He had been, meanwhile, employed on his father's farm.

After studying surveying during the winter of 1851, Mr. Emery worked at it throughout the following summer, and in the autumn of 1852 attended the academy for another three months. In the winter of 1852-53 he taught a school in Union Settlement, and then engaged in surveying on a proposed Syracuse & Parishville railroad. He later worked at surveying on the proposed Oswego & Troy railroad. In the autumn of 1854 he returned home and made a copy of a map of Niagara Falls from the State Geological Survey. This map, which was a fine piece of draughtsmanship, was destined to play an important part in shaping Mr.

Emery's career. In the autumn of 1854, desiring to perfect his knowledge of civil engineering, he entered the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute in Troy, New York, studying for five or six weeks before the close of the winter session. The course covered a period of four years, but Mr. Emery was at the institute only a little over two years and a half, not including the year when he was absent on account of an attack of typhoid fever. In 1858 he graduated with the degree of Civil Engineer in the first section of a class of forty-eight. He defrayed part of the expense of his course by teaching topographical drawing in the school, his pupils including the graduating class.

The first professional work which engaged the attention of Mr. Emery was the erection of a church steeple in his native town of Mexico, New York. This was considered by local contractors almost impossible, but Mr. Emery did not find the task a difficult one. In the summer of 1859 Mr. Emery went to Washington and took out two patents on cheese presses. In the fall of 1859 he became acquainted with G. B. Lamar, of Savannah, Georgia, for whom he built a cotton packing press and also designed two compressors for compressing cotton. They had a capacity of two thousand bales in twenty hours with a pressure of five hundred tons on each bale, but Mr. Lamar's needs changed and the compressors were never built. Later Mr. Emery formed a partnership with Mr. Lamar, by the terms of which he was to furnish the patents and Mr. Lamar the money to build and sell cotton packing presses and compresses. This was in the autumn of 1859. The first press was built in Brooklyn, whence it was shipped South. They were planning to put one hundred agents in the field, but Mr. Lamar was conscious of the fast approaching upheaval and desired to pro-

ceed slowly with their enterprise until after the next presidential election. Mr. Emery, not being willing to wait a year for the turn of political events, returned home and during the summer built cheese presses on his own account.

In the autumn of 1861 Mr. Emery asked Professor Drown, of the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, for a letter to the Secretary of War, Mr. Cameron. Edwin D. Morgan was then governor of New York and he also gave Mr. Emery a letter to Mr. Cameron. Mr. Emery was desirous of obtaining a position as engineer in the army, a position which could ordinarily be held only by a West Point graduate. Mr. Emery obtained an interview with General Richard Delafield, who had charge of all the fortifications in the State of New York. General Delafield requested Mr. Emery to make copies of drawings of all these forts for him, which he did. He also made drawings of several batteries of field guns for the United States Government which were built under the superintendance of Mr. Emery and paid for by the State of New York. From 1861 for several years Mr. Emery spent much time experimenting on guns and projectiles for the War Department. Mr. Emery designed several sizes of projectiles, submitted his plans to Admiral Dahlgren, and made a number of projectiles for several sizes of naval guns, Lieutenant Mitchell having charge of firing them. During this time Mr. Emery was also making cotton presses and had embarked in a venture to extract materials from southern light wood or fat pine. He worked out and patented a process by which from one cord of that wood the following products were obtained: Forty-three gallons of turpentine, two barrels of tar, one barrel of pitch, twenty-five barrels of charcoal, five thousand cubic feet of illuminating gas, six hundred gal-

lons of crude pyroligneous acid. Before the enterprise could get well under way the works were burned and with no insurance, so he was without funds to rebuild them. This was an early attempt to utilize by-products which has since come into such general use in many industries, but at this time (1865) was much ahead of common practice.

The next important work undertaken by Mr. Emery was the designing of a new system of scales. Mr. Philo Remington, of Ilion, New York, advanced the money to build the first three scales under this system, which, as has been most truly and forcibly observed, was one of the first great stones in the foundation of Mr. Emery's fame. These three scales were built in the Remington shops. One of them was set up and loaded with seven thousand pounds of iron. Its capacity was twenty thousand pounds and with a load of seven thousand pounds it was sensitive to one-half an ounce. In 1873 Mr. Emery met Mr. William Sellers, who was reputed to be one of the best mechanical engineers of his day. He saw him in Philadelphia and showed him his scale drawings. Mr. Sellers became much interested, especially in one feature of the invention, the absence of knife edges, these scales differing in this from the ordinary balance or scale which has knife edges which are rapidly injured by wear and rust. Mr. Sellers was a manufacturer of machine tools and it was he who introduced Mr. Emery to Mr. J. H. Towne, father of Henry R. Towne, who later became famous as the head of the Yale & Towne Manufacturing Company. Mr. Emery said it would require \$800,000 to develop the manufacture of these scales in the way he contemplated.

Meanwhile, Mr. Emery had designed a great one-thousand-ton testing machine to go to Seller's bridge works. There was

a delay in closing the negotiations, and Mr. Emery returned home. Mr. Sellers introduced Mr. Emery to Colonel Laidley, of the Ordnance Bureau of the War Department. He met him at the Remington Armory in Ilion, New York, by appointment and gave him a demonstration with the scales that he had there. As a result Mr. Emery was asked by the Ordnance Department to design a large testing machine while Colonel Laidley was investigating the testing machines of this country and Europe. He then designed a system of testing machines, from little ones to big ones. While he was working on these designs, Colonel Laidley returned from Europe and gave him an order for a four-hundred-ton machine. This was on December 23, 1874.

In February, 1875, Mr. Emery was called to Washington and there met General Benet, chief of the Ordnance Department. It was decided to try to get an increased appropriation from Congress, which was obtained to cover additional work, and President Grant appointed a board to take charge of the matter and to this board Mr. Emery's designs were submitted. The supervision of the contract was turned over to the board, Colonel Laidley acting as its president. Parts of the machine were built in different places, the whole being assembled at the Watertown Arsenal. In order to build this testing machine it was necessary to design a number of new and novel machines, one of these being a twenty-ton scale to standardize some weights with which to calibrate the testing machine. When this was finally tested with a load of forty-five thousand pounds, it was found to be sensitive to half an ounce under all loads. This demonstration greatly delighted the board. The completion of the testing machine was delayed by various difficulties, but in 1879 it was finished, and in

1880 went into government use, constituting a wonderful monument to the genius of the inventor.

When this machine was tested by the board for acceptance, a bar of iron, having a section of twenty square inches, was pulled in two with a tension load of 722,800 pounds, and immediately following, two horse hairs were tested, one breaking with a load of one pound and the other with a load of one and three-quarter pounds. This second hair was tested on a small dynamometer and broke with the same load of one and three-fourths pounds, showing the great sensitiveness of this large machine, which in 1920 was as sensitive as ever, and is still in service. The testing machine while in operation at the arsenal in 1881 was considered part of the exhibits of the Massachusetts Charitable Mechanic Association Fair, held in Boston, on Huntington avenue, and as such was awarded a large gold medal of honor, which cost \$500 and was awarded for "That exhibit most conducive to human welfare." A second gold medal was at the same time also awarded Mr. Emery on this same machine for "The best scientific apparatus."

In 1882 Mr. Emery moved from Chicopee, Massachusetts, to Stamford, Connecticut, and the Yale & Towne Manufacturing Company took up the manufacture of his scales, gauges and testing machines, and three one-hundred-and-fifty-thousand-pound, and two three-hundred-thousand-pound testing machines, for tension, compression and transverse loads, were constructed. One of these went to the University of Toronto, another to McGill University of Montreal, and one to the University of Vienna. One of the large ones went to the Cambria Iron and Steel Works in Johnstown, Pennsylvania, and the other to the Bethlehem Steel Company.

ENCYCLOPEDIA OF BIOGRAPHY

Later the Yale & Towne Manufacturing Company, to whom Mr. Emery had sold his patents, disposed of them in turn to William Sellers & Company. Mr. Sellers designed a fifty-ton testing machine which was built under Mr. Emery's patents and placed in the Watertown Arsenal, Watertown, Massachusetts, where Mr. Emery's large machine was already in use. Under these patents machines were also built by William Sellers & Company for several of the technical schools and colleges in the United States and Europe. The War Department exhibited one of these machines in the Government Building at the Columbia Exposition in Chicago in 1893, the machine afterward going to Sibley College, Cornell University.

After the Yale & Towne Manufacturing Company sold his patents to William Sellers & Company, Mr. Emery resigned his position with them and resumed the designing of cannon and projectiles in which he had been interested during the Civil War. He designed a gun carriage for a twelve-inch rifle for the War Department under the supervision of the Board of Ordnance and Fortifications. This design was never completed for the reason that its construction required more money than had been appropriated. While with the Yale & Towne Manufacturing Company he designed and built a car dynamometer for the Pennsylvania Railroad Company to make autographic records of the drawbar pull of locomotives, the dynamometer having a capacity of 28,000 pounds. Several years later, in 1902, he was asked by Mr. Vogt, mechanical engineer of the Pennsylvania railroad, to consider designing and constructing another dynamometer for them, as the old one was entirely inadequate to measure the loads given by the increased size of locomotives.

Mr. Emery was confined to his room with a broken knee cap at that time, but decided he could undertake the work, and he designed and built a car dynamometer of 100,000 pounds capacity, the Pennsylvania railroad designing and building the car therefor. The dynamometer was put into service in 1906 and is still in service. In the meantime the continued growth of locomotives and the introduction of the electric locomotive have made the capacity of this instrument inadequate, and at present (1920) Mr. Emery is rebuilding certain parts of this machine to increase its capacity to measure 150,000 pounds drawbar pull instead of 100,000 pounds. In order to calibrate this instrument it was necessary to have a very accurate method of measuring hydraulic pressure, and he designed and constructed an apparatus for measuring hydraulic pressure up to 3,000 pounds per square inch, sensitive to 0.005 pound per square inch. In order to adjust the weights for this machine a special scale, having very great accuracy and sensitiveness, was constructed, using "Emery" plate fulcrums instead of knife edges. Later an improved form of this apparatus, having a capacity of 4,000 pounds per square inch, was built by him for the Bureau of Standards.

The next important undertaking which engaged the attention of Mr. Emery was the construction of two testing machines for the Bureau of Standards in Washington. One was for loads of 230,000 pounds tension and compression, and the other for loads of 1,150,000 pounds tension and 2,300,000 pounds compression, on specimens of any length up to thirty-three feet. While building these machines, Mr. Emery also constructed a machine to calibrate testing machines, which was installed in his laboratory in Glenbrook, Connecticut. The calibrating machine is

ENCYCLOPEDIA OF BIOGRAPHY

for loads of 4,000,000 pounds and it will show distinctly a variation of one pound in the load. The calibrating machine has eight twenty-five-hundred-pound standard weights, each adjusted to a probable error of not more than one part in eight hundred thousand on the scale previously mentioned.

These testing machines embodied improvements over his earlier testing machines, and contained a new form of "Emery" plate fulcrum, and the E. & T. Fairbanks & Company, of St. Johnsbury, Vermont, saw the machine and believed that these fulcrums could be adapted to railroad track scale, and working in conjunction with them and with the Pennsylvania railroad, Mr. Emery designed and built such a scale, which was installed in Tyrone, Pennsylvania, and was entirely successful in its operations. The scale was redesigned to embody certain features which were developed in the construction and test of the first scale, and this design was adopted by the Pennsylvania railroad as their standard for track scales, and is built by them in their own shops and also by the E. & T. Fairbanks & Company in St. Johnsbury, Vermont.

During the first year of its use eighty million tons were weighed on this scale, which was located in Tyrone, Pennsylvania, without impairing in the least its sensitiveness or accuracy, whole trains passing over the scale at the rate of four miles an hour, each of the cars being weighed separately without stopping the train. Besides these trains which were weighed, many thousand more cars passed over that scale the first year for classification, and over seven thousand locomotives also passed over it. At the end of the year the scale was retested and pronounced as accurate as when first set up.

In the winter 1910-11 Mr. Emery designed a track scale testing car for the United States Bureau of Standards. That car carries 100,000 pounds of standard weights and goes all over the United States testing the track scales of the railroads and industries. Mr. Emery constructed a model of it, one-twelfth of the regular size, for the United States Bureau of Standards, for them to exhibit at the San Francisco Exposition. A second car, also equipped with 100,000 pounds of standard weights, was built for the Bureau of Standards in 1915. Eight of these weights, each weighing 10,000 pounds, were adjusted to one part of 1,000,000. The Department of Agriculture had him design and build for them a scale that would weigh a hive of bees in one room, the weighing being done in another room. The temperature of the inner room being maintained within one-tenth of a degree for long periods, to determine the temperature at which a colony of bees would eat the least honey. For the United States Bureau of Standards, Mr. Emery has built a set of test levers of 50,000 pounds capacity for calibrating testing machines.

Very early in his study of the construction of ordnance, Mr. Emery conceived the idea of constructing guns by hydraulically expanding either a single forging or a series of concentric forgings, by the use of hydraulic pressure on the interior, thus putting the required initial strains into the metal instead of by the method of shrinking one part onto another. This also raises the elastic limit of the metal, and guns so made are much stronger than when the parts are shrunk together. These ideas were embodied in patents taken out by him both in this country and in many foreign countries. He tried many times to interest the gun manufacturers and the War and Navy depart-

ments in this process, but was unable to do so until in 1918 the Navy Department authorized the construction by him of a four-inch gun. This was hydraulically expanded, using hydraulic pressures up to 107,000 pounds per square inch, and tests of this gun have fully proved the value of his process. A pressure of 40,000 pounds per square inch gave the original forging a permanent deformation, but after the process was completed it required 75,000 pounds per square inch to give an additional permanent deformation. This process has been adopted by the Navy Department for small guns (3" to 6") and in time will probably be adopted for large guns also. This process will enable the gun builder to construct a gun which will be lighter and stronger than the present gun, in less time, from very much less ingot metal, and with very much less machinery, reducing the cost 20% to 30%. Eventually the government will probably save large amounts of money by this invention, but unfortunately for Mr. Emery his patents will have expired before any considerable application can be made.

During the World War Mr. Emery spent a large portion of his time in trying to get this process of gun construction adopted, and at the same time his laboratory was building tools and various mechanisms for the government. While in Washington, in June, 1919, Mr. Emery was run over by an automobile, shattering one bone of his right arm, telescoping his left wrist, and badly breaking his ankle, but fortunately all the breaks healed well in spite of his advanced age, eighty-five years, and at present he spends some time at his office almost every day.

Mr. Emery married, March 3, 1875, in Westmoreland, Oneida county, New York, Mrs. Fannie B. Myers, a widow, born September 1, 1838. By her first

marriage Mrs. Myers became the mother of a daughter, Margaret King, now the wife of George A. Clyde, of Rome, New York. Mr. and Mrs. Emery were the parents of a son, Albert Hamilton, Jr., born August 25, 1876, who was prepared for college in King's School, Stamford, and in 1898 graduated from Cornell University with the degree of Mechanical Engineer. Since then he has been associated with his father in the latter's scientific work. Mr. Emery, Jr., married Julia E. McClune, of Ithaca, New York, and they have two children, Louise, born October 7, 1905, and Albert Hamilton (3), born December 26, 1910. Mrs. Emery, Sr., passed away on April 28, 1907.

It would seem from a study of his career that the predominant trait in the character of Albert Hamilton Emery, apart from his mechanical genius, has always been a perseverance which never relaxed its efforts and a courage which refused to be daunted by any difficulties or disappointments, however great. We see this in the narrative of his earlier life, which shows how the various inventions on which he was then engaged formed a basis for the brilliant achievements of his later years, and how the obstacles which he encountered and the repeated discouragements which it was his lot to endure did but stimulate him to renewed and larger efforts. In the States of New York, Massachusetts and Connecticut, the one his birthplace and the scene of his early endeavors, and the others for many years the centers of his greatest renown, his fame is and always will be most intimately cherished. In a larger sense his native land feels that he belongs to her, but even by her he cannot be wholly claimed. His name will go down in history as that of one of the world's inventors.

ENCYCLOPEDIA OF BIOGRAPHY

ALLEN, Lauren M.,

Physician.

A physician who for twenty-seven years has practiced successfully in the same community becomes so inseparably associated with its most vital interests as to render the narrative of his career almost identical with a history of his home town. This is especially true of Dr. Allen, whose professional reputation, high as it is, is almost equalled by that which he enjoys as a public-spirited citizen of South Norwalk.

The name of Allen, or Allin, is derived from the British, and is thought to be a corruption of *Aelianus*, which signifies sun-bright. It is also said to come from the root word *Al*, meaning mountainous, high and bright. In the Gaelic it signifies fair, handsome, the word being *Aliune*, and the Irish *Alun* has the same meaning. The English Allan, or Allen, said to have been first spelled Alan, means all-conquering. As a personal name it was first borne by the Bard of Britain, an uncle of Caractacus, who had a long line of kings for ancestors. The name came into prominence after the Conquest, the chief general of William's army at the battle of Hastings having been Alan, Duke of Brittany, who made England his home and became the third richest man in the kingdom. Thenceforth the name grew in number and importance.

(1) George Allen, born in 1568, in England, came to America in 1635 and settled in Saugus, Lynn, Massachusetts. In 1637 he joined with Edmund Freeman and others in the purchase of the township of Sandwich, and settled there in the same year. When the town of Sandwich was incorporated he was chosen deputy, the first office in the town, and served in that capacity for several years. He is rep-

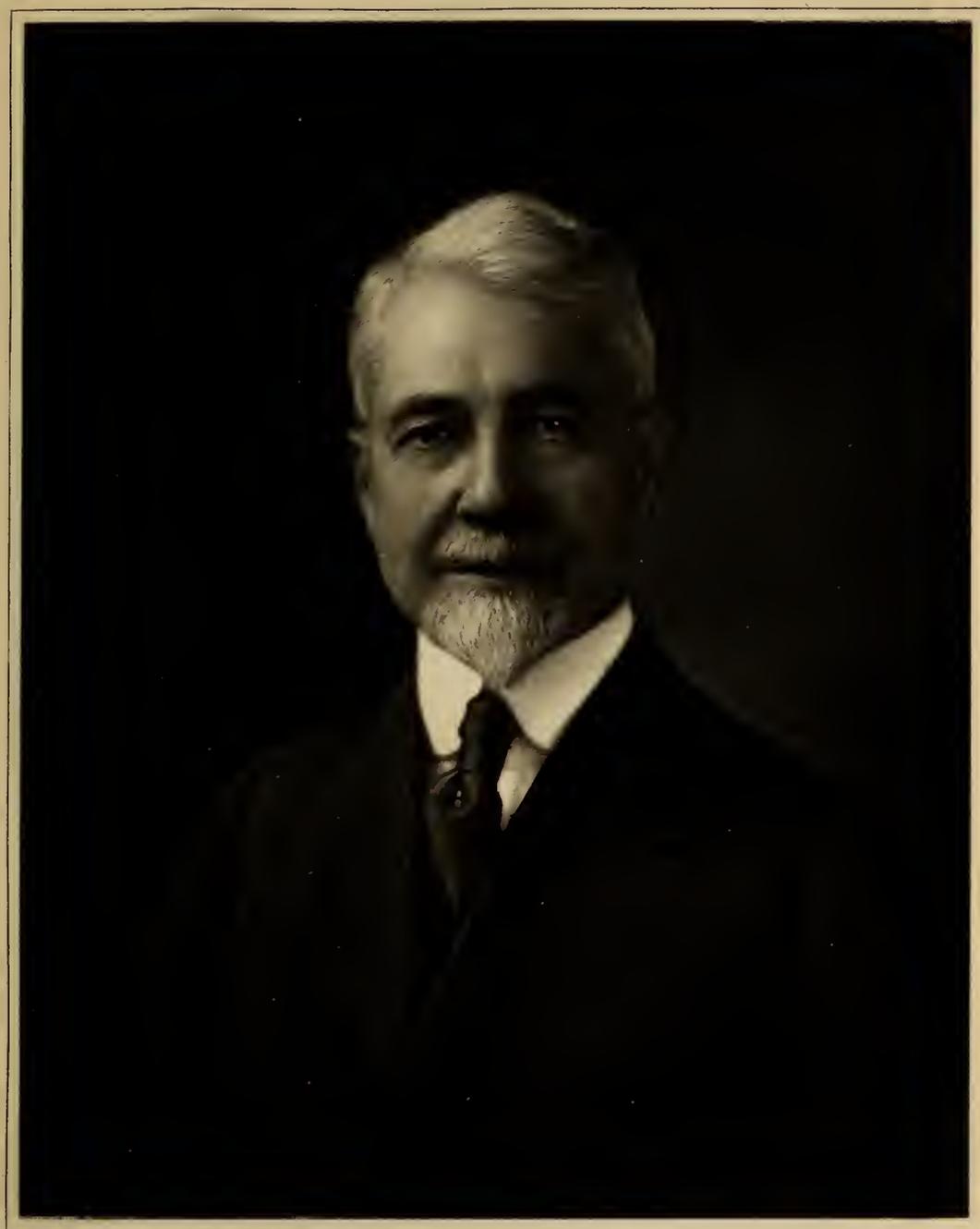
resented by Bowden as having been an anti-Baptist in England, but be that as it may, he was a member of the church in Sandwich, and Rev. Benjamin Fessenden reports both George and Ralph Allen as having been previously members of the church in Roxbury. George Allen was the father of ten sons, some of whom preceded him to America and settled near Boston. After the purchase of Sandwich, most of them with their families moved thither, and settled near their father's residence. George Allen died in Sandwich, May 2, 1648. In his will, naming his wife, Catherine, as executrix, with Ralph Allen and Richard Brown as overseers, he named his five sons, Matthew, Henry, Samuel, George, Jr., and William; and also made provision for his "five least children" without naming them.

In 1774 the Rev. Joseph Thaxter, of Edgartown, Massachusetts, whose wife was Mary Allen, a descendant of George Allen, obtained from England the description of the coat-of-arms borne by the Allens in the old country, which is as follows:

Arms—Sable shield. A cross potent with a border engrailed, or.

Crest—A demi-lion argent, holding a rudder gules, hawks and nails or.

Children of George and Catherine Allen: 1. Samuel, went to Braintree; left a will. 2. William, married, 1649, Priscilla Brown, daughter of Peter Brown, of the "Mayflower," and a signer of the Compact. He had no children. By his will, 12th month, 17, 1697, he devised his estate to his nephew, Daniel, son of his brother, George Allen, Jr., provided he maintained his widow Priscilla for her life. 3. George, Jr., of whom further. 4. Ralph, married, 1643, Esther, daughter of William and Jane Swift, died 1698. 5. Mathew, married, June, 1657, Sarah Kirby; re-



Lawrence M. Allen M.W.

ENCYCLOPEDIA OF BIOGRAPHY

moved to Dartmouth. 6. Henry, removed to Milford, 1666, died at Stratford, 1690. 7. Francis, married, July 20, 1662, Mary Barlow, and left six daughters. 8. James, died July 25, 1714, at Tisbury. 9. Gideon, removed to Milford, Connecticut. 10. Thomas (probably). 11. Judah, buried at Sandwich, February, 1649. 12. Caleb, buried at Sandwich, June 27, 1647. The sons William, George, Mathew, Ralph and Francis, died at Sandwich, Massachusetts, and left wills proved and recorded.

(II) George Allen, Jr., son of George and Catherine Allen, was born in 1619. He is mentioned as liable to bear arms in Sandwich in 1643.

(III) Daniel Allen, son of George Allen, Jr., was born in Sandwich, Massachusetts, in 1663. He and his wife, Bethsheba, were the parents of Gideon.

(IV) Gideon Allen, son of Daniel and Bethsheba Allen, was born in May, 1686, and died June 25, 1750. The Sandwich records mention the removal of Gideon to Milford, and the Milford records give Gideon of Milford and later the same Gideon as living in Fairfield, and if it were not for the early age of Gideon when Joseph was born, the line would seem clearly established. Children of Gideon Allen: Joseph, of whom further; Ebenezer, married, November 12, 1731, Deborah Bennett; John, married, January 17, 1750, Abigail Jessup; David, married, October 11, 1739, Sarah Gold.

(V) Joseph Allen, son of Gideon Allen, was born June 25, 1702. He married Rachel Bennett, and they were the parents of: Joseph (2), born February 16, 1725; Hannah, born September 20, 1727; Rachel, born July 28, 1728; Elnathan, born June 23, 1729; Mary, born August 24, 1732; Thomas, born July 2, 1733; Mary (twin of Thomas); John, born June 16, 1736; Benjamin, of whom further.

(VI) Benjamin Allen, son of Joseph and Rachel (Bennett) Allen, was born October 4, 1743, and died March 27, 1827. At one time he owned land on the east side of the Saugatuck river, extending from the sound to Ball Mountain and inland about one mile. He is buried in Greens Farms Cemetery, Westport, Connecticut. A sister of Dr. Allen now (1921) resides on part of the original Allen estate. Benjamin Allen married Rhoda Allen, daughter of John Allen.

(VII) Delancey Allen, son of Benjamin and Rhoda (Allen) Allen, was born February 24, 1783, in Westport, died there, November 17, 1833, and is buried in Greens Farms Cemetery. He married, February 10, 1805, Cloe Fillow, daughter of Isaac and Adah (Waterbury) Fillow. The Fillows descend from John Fillow, who came with the French Huguenots sometime in the seventeenth century.

(VIII) Isaac Allen, son of Delancey and Cloe (Fillow) Allen, was born February 15, 1812, in Westport, where he received his education in the public schools. He learned the carpenter's trade, and after working for a time as a journeyman, went into business for himself as a contractor and builder. This business he conducted successfully until advancing years forced him to retire. Mr. Allen married, June 21, 1838, Eunice Ann Murray, daughter of Seymour and Ann Elizabeth Seckler (Elsworth) Murray, the former practically all his life a master mechanic in the Brooklyn Navy Yard. That was in the days of wooden men-of-war. The Elsworths were of English descent, and the Murrays (MacMurrays) of Scotch descent. Mr. and Mrs. Allen were the parents of the following children: Ann Elizabeth Murray, deceased; Armenia, married Rev. R. S. Putney, of Westport; Orlando I., of Westport, now deceased; Emma Louise, who married Theodore

ENCYCLOPEDIA OF BIOGRAPHY

Allen, of Westport; Isabella, who married Charles Augur, of New Haven; Lauren M., mentioned below; and Elmer E., of Westport. Isaac Allen and his wife were both very active members of the Methodist Episcopal church.

(IX) Lauren M. Allen, son of Isaac and Eunice Ann (Murray) Allen, was born June 12, 1857, in Westport, and received his preparatory education in the public schools of his native town. In 1880 he received from the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New York the degree of Doctor of Medicine. After serving for a time as an interne in Bellevue Hospital, Mr. Allen opened an office in Brooklyn, New York, and for twelve years practiced in that city. In 1893 he moved to South Norwalk, where, in the course of a few years, he established himself as one of the leading physicians of the community. He is a member of the staff of the Norwalk Hospital, and also conducts a flourishing private practice. The professional organizations in which he is enrolled include the Norwalk Medical Association, the County and State Medical societies, and the American Medical Association.

In the business world Dr. Allen is represented by his association with the John R. Wrigley Paper Box Company, Inc., being president of the company. He affiliates with Old Well Lodge, No. 108, Free and Accepted Masons; and Butler Chapter, Royal Arch Masons, both of South Norwalk; also with Clinton Commandery, Knights Templar, of Norwalk; and Pyramid Temple, Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, of Bridgeport.

Dr. Allen married (first) October 8, 1879, Kate M. Shaffer, daughter of James Edward and Mary Eliza (Bennett) Shaffer, of Brooklyn, and they became the parents of one daughter: Katherine Charleta,

now the wife of Carl D. Mexcur, of Bloomfield, Connecticut, and mother of three children: Anna, Carl, and George. Dr. Allen married (second) January 14, 1918, Helen Becker, daughter of Frank C. and Amelia Frances (Grupe) Becker, of South Norwalk. Dr. and Mrs. Allen are members of the Congregational church.

The career of Dr. Allen has been fruitful. He is numbered among the most esteemed citizens of his home community, and his professional record is rich in results of genuine and enduring value.

BELDEN, Charles Denison,

Broker, Man of Fine Tastes.

Many thoughts of the past will be awakened by the appearance of this name, and impressions, so deep that time has been powerless to efface them, will glow with almost pristine freshness as the minds of old friends and former business associates revert to events and scenes of bygone years. Throughout the long period during which Mr. Belden was a figure of prominence in the brokerage circles of Wall street, New York, he remained a citizen of Stamford, Connecticut, ever maintaining an unwavering and helpful interest in the advancement of all that could minister to the welfare and progress of his home community. The name of Belden is an extremely ancient one, and with the lapse of centuries has assumed a great variety of forms. Those which have been, at different periods, in use in the New England branch, are Bayldon, Belden, and Belding. This last form is very erroneous and has been wholly discarded by certain lines.

Bayldon Manor was in the Angle kingdom of Deira,—hence came the immortal youths seen by Saint Gregory at Rome, and at the sight of whom he exclaimed,

non Angli, sed Angeli! Bayldon has been the seat of the family of that name since a period prior to the reign of King John, and ever since the Norman Conquest it has been a chapelry in the West Riding of Yorkshire. Bayldon Hall is not far away and is still in a good state of preservation. The fact that it stands on an eminence seems to render probable the idea that the family name may be derived from Bael, or Bel, meaning fire, a flame, or the sun, and Don, a hill, and that the hill on which Bayldon Manor stands may have been selected for one of those on which sacrificial fires were burned in honor of Bael. The fact that high places were chosen for these fires seems to render this idea more probable than the one which assumes that the name signifies merely a beacon hill. The family, since our earliest knowledge of it, has been distinguished in English history.

Richard Bayldon, founder of the New England branch of the race, was born in Yorkshire, England, and in 1635 settled at Wethersfield, Connecticut. He died in 1655, and many of his numerous descendants have won fame and honor in both civil and military life. The Bayldon escutcheon, like most others, has variations, the form displayed by the descendants of Richard Bayldon being the following:

Arms—A fesse between three fleur-de-lis sable.
Motto—God my leader.

It is worthy of note that the motto appears to be peculiar to the coat-of-arms of the New England branch.

David Belden, father of Charles Denison Belden, was born at East Haddam, Connecticut, and in his infancy was deprived, by death, of his father. He was taken by his widowed mother to New York City, and as he grew to manhood entered business life. In partnership with

his brother-in-law, George Brainerd, he conducted a flourishing wholesale grocery concern, retiring a number of years before his death. As a young man Mr. Belden was a member of the Militia Regiment, which was the forerunner of the famous Seventh. He married Catherine Louisa Brush, whose family record is appended to this biography.

Charles Denison Belden, son of David and Catherine Louisa (Brush) Belden, was born January 9, 1844, in New York City, and received his education in the private school of Clark & Fanning. Inheriting from his father an inclination for the active career of an executant, he early connected himself with the grocery business. It was not long, however, before he was drawn, by his taste and aptitude for finance, into the arena of Wall street, where, as a stock broker, he found full scope for his talents. He was a man whose word carried weight and as the years went on, his fund of experience and the honorable success which he had achieved caused his advice to be frequently sought by young men entering upon the active work of life, and also by older men who found themselves in need of counsel in relation to some problem of unusual difficulty. A few years before his death he retired, being ably succeeded by his son.

As may be supposed, the strenuous life of a Wall street broker left Mr. Belden little leisure for orders or fraternities. His only association of that nature was with the New York Society of the Sons of the Revolution. In his youth he was actively interested in athletics and as he grew older, hunting and fishing became his favorite recreations. Withal, he was a man of literary tastes, spending some of his happiest hours in his library.

Mr. Belden married Sarah R. Allen,

ENCYCLOPEDIA OF BIOGRAPHY

whose ancestral record is appended to this biography, and they became the parents of three children: Edith, born April 26, 1872, wife of Charles W. Palmer, of New York City; Agnes, born February 10, 1873, married George D. Arthur, also of New York City, and has one child, George D. (3); and William Allen, born June 11, 1875, and now, for some years, the successor of his father in business.

About twenty years ago, it being the desire of Mrs. Belden to make her summer home in Connecticut, she was authorized by her husband to select a site and to make all the arrangements necessary for the erection of a residence. She finally purchased a plot on Wallack's Point, in the town of Stamford, one of the most beautiful spots on the Connecticut shore, and there built a spacious and attractive mansion, which reflects a strong individuality and a fine sense of proportion. One of the most important elements in her influence was her love for the natural beauties of the place and her care for their preservation. In order to save a fine tree she had a U-shaped niche built into the house, thus giving it room for growth. Mr. Belden was a man of exceptionally strong domestic attachments, appreciating nothing so highly as an atmosphere of family affection and fireside happiness.

It was not, however, in his beautiful Connecticut home, that Mr. Belden "ceased from earth," but in Montreal, Canada, where, on February 12, 1912, he passed quietly away. From the old city of the North, rich in historic associations, the sad tidings came to his beloved Stamford, bringing to many hearts profound sorrow for the loss of one whose daily life among them had given an example of every private virtue even as his course in the turmoil of the world of business had been one of undeviating rectitude and stainless integrity.

A career like that of Charles Denison Belden is independent of comment. Its unadorned record has a simple and convincing eloquence far transcending the language of eulogy.

(The Brush Line).

This name, which is another form of Broom or Broome, is, perhaps, derived from the German *brusch*, meaning a broom. Some claim that it is an anglicized form of Plantagenet (*planta genista*), but it is, more probably, a local designation derived from one of the parishes so-called in the counties of Norfolk, Suffolk, Stafford, Bedford, and Durham. Robert de Brus went with William the Conqueror to England, where the name of his son Robert was changed to Bruce. This, some say, was the origin of the Brush, Bruse, Bruce and Bush families.

Branches of the Brush family were early transplanted to Massachusetts and Long Island, and also to Westchester county, New York. Everywhere have the members proved themselves worthy citizens, valuable, in the different walks of life, to their respective communities.

(I) Caleb Brush was born in Westchester county, and was engaged in business on Grove street, New York City. He married Eleanor Van Tassel (see Van Tassel family), the original of the fascinating Katrina Van Tassel, the celebrated heroine of the "Legend of Sleepy Hollow," perhaps the best known of those charming tales from the pen of Washington Irving, whose genius has clothed with an atmosphere of romance, the banks of the Hudson from New York to Albany.

(II) Joshua, son of Caleb and Eleanor (Van Tassel) Brush, was engaged in the lumber business. He married Lucretia Keesler, of New York City.

(III) Catherine Louisa, daughter of Joshua and Lucretia (Keesler) Brush, be-

ENCYCLOPEDIA OF BIOGRAPHY

came the wife of David Belden, as stated above.

(The Van Tassel Family).

The original form of this name was Van Taxel, derived from the designation of the place in Holland, which was the native home of this heroic race. It is easily seen that the correct orthography has only one "l" and it is thus that the name is spelled by Irving, the historian and eulogist of this gallant family.

The Van Tassels came by marriage into possession of Wolfert's Roost, the house which was built by Wolfert Ecker, and which became, nearly two centuries later, the home of Washington Irving, by whom the estate was rechristened "Sunnyside."

At the time of the Revolutionary War Wolfert's Roost, or, as it was then called, the Van Tassel house, was owned by Jacob Van Tassel, a renowned patriot, who turned his house into a garrison and became the leader of a band of sturdy warriors, recruited from the neighboring farms, who scoured the countryside by day and night, defending it from the British and from the marauders who followed in the tracks of both armies.

Abraham Van Tassel was the father of the immortal Katrina, whose kinswoman, Eleanor Van Tassel, became the wife of Caleb Brush (see Brush family).

(The Allen Line).

This patronymic is derived from the personal name Alan, which was common in Norman times, and is thought by some to signify a hound, or wolf-dog. By others it is said to have been introduced into England in the Conqueror's time by Alan, Earl of Brittany, and to be equivalent to the Roman Ælianus, sun-bright.

(I) John Allen, who appears to have been the founder of the New York branch of the Allen family, is thought by some to

have been born in Holland. If this be true, the family was probably Scottish and, like the Van Nesses, transplanted a branch to Holland in consequence of the persecutions of Charles the First. John Allen came to New York City and married Sabina Meyers who, as her name indicates, was of German parentage. Mr. Allen died when he was, comparatively, a young man.

(II) Stephen, son of John and Sabina (Meyers) Allen, was born July 2, 1767, in New York City, and was a young child at the time of the death of his father. Mrs. Allen, however, was a noble woman and an ideal mother. She caused the boy to be educated in private schools of his native city, and throughout his childhood and youth was his wise counsellor as well as his loving parent. And richly was she compensated for her devotion, for her son developed into a noble man, filling with honor the highest municipal office in the gift of his fellow-citizens and leading them in all that made for reform and for true progress. Mr. Allen was apprenticed to the trade of sail-making and at fifteen was thrown on his own resources. In 1787 he formed a partnership with Thomas Wilson, a sail-maker and a member of the Society of Friends, and in December, 1791, went into business for himself. So well established was his reputation for integrity and fairdealing that he was popularly known as "Honest Stephen Allen."

In 1812, Mr. Allen, who was then a wealthy merchant, joined a volunteer company and lent all the money he could spare from his business for the maintenance of war activities. On being consulted by a United States naval agent in regard to furnishing a supply of duck, he sold his whole stock to the government upon its own terms. The cessation of

hostilities caused the treasury notes with which the duck had been paid for to so increase in value that he realized a handsome profit.

In April, 1817, Mr. Allen was elected to the Common Council and in March, 1821, he became mayor of New York. He took a prominent part in the completion of the New York aqueduct. In April, 1824, he was appointed commissioner to visit the prisons in Auburn and in New York City and to report upon conditions and recommend changes. The result was the sale of the old prison in New York, and the erection of the State prison at Sing Sing.

On November 1, 1825, Mr. Allen retired from business, and in May, 1826, he was sent to the New York State Assembly. In 1829 he was elected Senator and, as such, served as a member of the court for the correction of errors. This was the first instance in which written opinions were given in the court of errors by a layman.

In 1833 Mr. Allen was appointed one of the water commission for supplying New York with pure and wholesome water, and served as chairman of the committee. In 1840 he was relieved of the office of water commissioner by Governor Seward, for reasons purely political. Charles King said, in the "Memoir of the Croton Aqueduct:" "The chairman of the board, in particular, Stephen Allen, has left upon the work, from its commencement to the advanced stage in which he relinquished it to his successor, the stamp of his energetic character and strong, inquiring mind." All the public positions filled by Mr. Allen were unsolicited. In early life he was a Moravian in religious belief, but later became a member of the Presbyterian church. He was officially connected with many public institutions of New York City, including the Tammany So-

ciety, the Mechanic and Scientific Institution, the New York Hospital and Lunatic Asylum and the New York Prison Discipline Society.

Mr. Allen married (first) in 1788, ——— Marschalk, and (second) in 1807, Sarah, daughter of Joseph and Mary (Coleridge) Roake. Mr. Roake came from one of the Channel Islands and his wife was a kinswoman of the author of "The Ancient Mariner." The marriage was, as seemed fitting, a romantic one, the lovers leaving England without the knowledge of their respective families and finding a home on the other side of the sea in the little village of Shrub Oak Plains, near Peekskill, New York. On July 28, 1852, Mr. Allen passed away, "full of years and of honors." It should always be remembered that he was the first man to propose bringing Croton water into the city of New York. So sane was he in his judgment and so impartial, that many people brought their differences to him to arbitrate instead of taking them into the courts. He was a wealthy man for the time in which he lived, and drew his own will. It is on record as a test will that could never be broken.

(III) William M., son of Stephen and Sarah (Roake) Allen, was born in New York City, and graduated in the Law School of Columbia University, but never practised, his ample means enabling him to give his time and attention to more congenial pursuits. He was a man of broad culture, having literary tastes, and greatly interested in scientific subjects. In the maintenance and improvement of the public school system of his native city he rendered, for many years, valuable assistance. A subject in which he took the liveliest interest was the wonderful possibilities of the microscope. Mr. Allen

ENCYCLOPEDIA OF BIOGRAPHY

married Catherine Maria Leggett, whose ancestral record is herewith appended.

(IV) Sarah R., daughter of William M. and Catherine Maria (Leggett) Allen, was born October 7, 1848, and became the wife of Charles Denison Belden, as stated above.

(The Leggett Line).

This name, which is sometimes spelled with only one "t," is derived from the Latin *legatus*, meaning a legate or ambassador.

(I) Gabriel Leggett was born in 1635, probably in County Essex, England, and about 1670-76 came to Westchester county, New York. His home was at West Farms, and he was a landowner and merchant. He married, about 1676, Elizabeth, daughter of John and Martha Richardson, the former, one of the original patentees of the Manor of West Farms. Gabriel Leggett died at some time prior to July, 1700.

(II) John, eldest son of Gabriel and Elizabeth (Richardson) Leggett, married Cicily, daughter of Thomas Hunt, who was a son-in-law of Edward Jessup. The original grant of Hunt's Point was to Hunt and Jessup.

(II) Gabriel (2), youngest child of Gabriel (1) and Elizabeth (Richardson) Leggett, was born in 1697 or '98, at West Farms, and in his latter years moved to West Patent of North Castle, Westchester county. He was a landowner and held the office of alderman. He married (first) Bridget ———, and (second) in 1765, Mary Wiggins, who died before 1781. He married (third) in 1782, Sarah Brown, and his death occurred at West Farms, in April, 1786.

(III) Thomas, son of Gabriel (2) and Bridget (——) Leggett, was born June 3, 1721, at West Farms. Prior to the Revolutionary War he bought a farm at Stillwater, Saratoga county, New York, where

most of his children were born. At the time of the battle of Saratoga, the dwelling and outbuildings, which were of logs, were within the Hessian redoubt, and at the approach of Burgoyne the family crossed the river to Easton, Washington county. Mr. Leggett married Mary Embree, who was born in 1723, and he and his family were the first of the name to be enrolled in the Society of Friends. They were founders of a Friends' Society at Stillwater.

(IV) Thomas (2), son of Thomas (1) and Mary (Embree) Leggett, was born January 17, 1755, and, with his brother Isaac, was taken prisoner by the British and carried to the camp at Schuylerville, but escaped and returned home. Thomas Leggett lived in Westchester until 1836, when he removed to New York City. He married (first) in 1781, Mary, born in 1762, daughter of Samuel and Rebecca Haight, of Flushing, Long Island. He married (second) in 1808, Mary Underhill, who died in 1849. Mr. Leggett died in New York, October 10, 1843.

(V) William Haight, son of Thomas (2) and Mary (Haight) Leggett, was born April 15, 1789, and was a merchant in New York City, a man of wealth for his day and generation. His home was at Rosebank, West Farms. He married, in 1814, at the Brick Presbyterian Church, New York City, Margaret Wright, and his death occurred December 22, 1863.

(VI) Catherine Maria, daughter of William Haight and Margaret (Wright) Leggett, became the wife of William M. Allen (see Allen line).

WILCOX, Robert Mead,

Financier.

As vice-president and cashier of the Greenwich National Bank, no other introduction is necessary, nor would be,

ENCYCLOPEDIA OF BIOGRAPHY

even were Mr. Wilcox's official position a less conspicuous one, as in any case his standing as a citizen would render him a "man of mark" in the community.

(I) Josiah Wilcox, grandfather of Robert Mead Wilcox, was a native of Cromwell, Connecticut, and removed to Riversville, in the town of Greenwich, where he established himself as a manufacturer of carriages, hardware and tinsmith's tools, thus proving himself abundantly possessed of the initiative which he inherited, no doubt, from his New England ancestors.

(II) Willis H. Wilcox, son of Josiah Wilcox, was born June 15, 1841, in Riversville, Greenwich, Connecticut. He was educated in the Berlin, (Connecticut) Academy. After working for a time in a store in Berlin, he returned home where he was employed by his father. At the outbreak of the Civil War he enlisted in Company I, 10th Regiment, Connecticut Volunteer Infantry, and was three years with the army, receiving a wound while in the service. After the war he was associated in business with his father until the death of Mr. Wilcox, Sr., when Willis H. and his brother George succeeded to the ownership of the concern. Prior to the father's death the business was conducted under the firm name of J. Wilcox & Sons, the style being subsequently changed to J. Wilcox's Sons. Upon the death of George Wilcox, Willis H. Wilcox continued the business for a short time. Mr. Wilcox was a director in the Greenwich National Bank, and president of the Greenwich Savings Bank. He was an adherent of the Republican party, and though never a politician was active as a young man in public affairs, occupying a seat in the Legislature for two terms, his reelection proving how ably and satisfactorily he defended and advanced the rights of his constituents. He was a

member of Lombard Post, No. 24, Grand Army of the Republic. Mr. Wilcox married Susan C. Mead, daughter of Edward and Susan (Merritt) Mead, and they became the parents of one son: Robert Mead, mentioned below. The death of Mr. Wilcox occurred September 13, 1916. He was a useful and public-spirited citizen, domestic in his tastes and admirable in all the relations of life.

(III) Robert Mead Wilcox, only child of Willis H. and Susan C. (Mead) Wilcox, was born October 9, 1873, in Riversville, Connecticut. He received his education in the public schools of his native town and at the Greenwich Academy. He then entered the service of the Fourth National Bank, of New York City, beginning as a messenger, but not remaining long in that humble position, as those who knew him were sure he would not. He was then seventeen years old, and as time went on he advanced steadily step by step, serving practically in every department of the bank until August 3, 1907, when he associated himself with the Greenwich National Bank in the capacity of assistant cashier. The following year he became cashier, and in January, 1917, was made vice-president of the institution, an office which he still retains in conjunction with his former position of cashier. At the time of his election as vice-president he became a member of the board of directors. In the political life of his community, Mr. Wilcox has never taken an active part, but has always manifested a helpful interest in whatever he deemed calculated to advance the general welfare. He belongs to Lombard Camp, Sons of Veterans, and affiliates with the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. He is a member of the Second Congregational Church, in which he holds the office of treasurer.

Mr. Wilcox married, November 20,

ENCYCLOPEDIA OF BIOGRAPHY

1901, Tillie A. Mead, daughter of the late Alexander Mead, whose biography follows this.

The career of Robert Mead Wilcox has been that of an honorable financier and an upright citizen. Surely such a record as this is independent of comment.

MEAD, Alexander,

Leader in Floriculture.

No resident of Greenwich needs to be told that this was for many years the name of one of her most successful business men and respected citizens. Mr. Mead was a representative of an ancient and honorable family which traces its descent from John Mead, one of two brothers who came from England about 1642. The escutcheon of the family is as follows:

Arms—Sable, a chevron between three pelicans or, vulned gules.

Alexander Mead was born May 27, 1835, in Greenwich, Connecticut. He was educated in public schools and at the Greenwich Academy. All his life he lived on the farm on which he had been reared and which he inherited from his father. He early showed a strong interest in the cultivation of flowers, and established in a small way a florist's business, having one greenhouse. From its inception the venture was successful and the business steadily increased. As time went on Mr. Mead became one of the leading florists of the State, and for many years carried on a wholesale as well as a retail business. The growth of Greenwich, in more recent years, developed a demand which consumed his entire stock of plants and flowers. About ten years before his death he retired, bequeathing to his son a flourishing business, with fifteen greenhouses, one hundred by twenty-three feet in dimensions.

Mr. Mead married Matilda Grigg, daughter of John Grigg, of Greenwich, and they became the parents of a son and a daughter: Henry Sanford, who has succeeded his father in the business; and Tillie A., who became the wife of Robert Mead Wilcox (see Wilcox III).

The death of Mr. Mead occurred October 12, 1918. Thrifty, industrious and fair-minded in all his dealings, he was devoted to his family and to the many and exacting responsibilities of his calling. He has left a record worthy of the stock from which he sprang, and one in which his descendants may well take a worthy and justifiable pride.

BOGARDUS, Frank W.,

Lumber Dealer, Man of Public Spirit.

From the earliest records of the immigrant settlers who came to this country, leaving behind them all the traditions in which they had been nurtured, the aim and ambition of our forefathers has been to establish in the New World a complete nation in which each citizen should be a king in his own right. This propaganda of individual supremacy in private affairs has in turn become our tradition, and has made us what we are, a nation of men. The development of the typically American city of Stamford, Connecticut, has been along these lines, and she stands today among the most progressive communities of the State and Nation. This result, so far as Stamford is concerned, has been brought about from year to year, period to period, down to the present, by the diverse yet united efforts of its many sterling citizens. Among these is to be counted Frank W. Bogardus, who for a number of years has been prominently identified with the life of the city. Mr. Bogardus is a member of a family of Dutch origin, which came to America

ENCYCLOPEDIA OF BIOGRAPHY

early in the history of the Colony of New Amsterdam, the name being one of the most prominent in the affairs of the youthful settlement.

The surname Bogardus is derived from the Dutch "boomgard," an orchard, signifying one who possessed an orchard of particular account or who kept an orchard.

(I) The family of Bogardus was founded in the New World by Everardus Bogardus, universally known as Dominie Bogardus, a native of Holland, who sailed from that country on the Dutch frigate "Zoutberg" in the year 1633, in company with the newly appointed governor, major-general, director-general, provost marshal, and Burgomaster Wouter Van Twiller, for what was known as Fort Amsterdam, founded thirteen years before. For many years it was thought that he was the first minister in the Colony until the discovery of Michaelius's letter in 1858, when it was found that the dominie was preceded by the author of that document. His first church, on the present north side of Pearl street, between Whitehall and Broad, was not at all to his liking. He persuaded Governor Van Twiller to have a new church built within the walls of the fort. Later he obtained a parsonage, on the front door of which he placed a brass knocker he had brought from Holland. It has been said that "the outside of his house was the delight of the passer-by, while inside he dispensed a cordial hospitality." In 1633 he became the proprietor of a tobacco plantation on Manhattan Island. About a year after the arrival of Van Twiller and Bogardus a bitter dissension arose between them. In the early days of the settlement, when there were few educated men there, it was one of the "unwritten laws" that the clergyman should join with the council in conference. The leaders in the church

were in accord with the dominie in this matter, but Van Twiller, who was of a disputatious mind, sought to curtail the privilege. Dominie Bogardus, seeing that unprofitable strife would surely develop, in 1647 sought and received permission to visit his native land. He sailed in the brig "Princess," which went down with eighty other passengers.

He married, as is found in an old volume dated 1638, the widow, Anneke Webber Jansen, or Anneke Jans, as she was familiarly known. She was the daughter of Tryntje Jans, or Tryn Jonas, a professional midwife in the employ of the West India Company, for their Colony of New Amsterdam. The trained nurse of that day was an important factor in the community. Her work corresponded to that of the trained nurse of the present day, only it must be remembered that the general level of education and intelligence was not nearly so high as it is now. Even in that early day the widwife had to be examined by a board of physicians before she could receive a license. Her pay was small and her labors arduous. She married Roeloff Jansen Van Masterlandt. With his wife and child he came in 1630 as farmer to the Patroon Kilaen Van Rensselaer at a salary equivalent to seventy-two dollars a year. Five or six years later he was settled among the dignitaries of the colony, having received from Governor Van Twiller a patent for sixty-two acres of land. It is this farm about which there has been an historic controversy. The farm "extended from a line a little south of the present Warren street, northwesterly about a mile and a half, to what is now Christopher street, forming an irregular triangle having its base on the river, running, however, on Broadway only from Warren to Duane street."

After the death of her second husband, Anneke Jans Bogardus had the grant

confirmed to herself. Her heirs, upon the subsequent capture of the province by the British, had the grant confirmed to themselves by the first British Governor, Hon. Richard Nicholes, and sold it in 1671 to Governor Lovelace. One of the heirs failed to sign the conveyance, and this fact caused the controversy, his descendants claiming an interest in the property, which finally passed into the possession of Trinity Church.

(II) Cornelis Bogardus, son of Everardus and Anneke (Jans) Bogardus, was born September 9, 1640. As a young man he moved to Albany, New York, and remained in that city until his death in 1666. His "boedel," a personal estate, amounted to 2,015 guilders, a large sum for the times. He married Helena Teller, daughter of William Teller, of Albany. Their descendants were those who first laid claim to the Trinity Church property.

(III) Cornelis (2) Bogardus, son of Cornelis (1) and Helena (Teller) Bogardus, was born in Beverwyck or Fort Orange (Albany), New York, October 13, 1665. Following his mother's second marriage to Jans Hendrickse Van Ball, Cornelis (2) Bogardus went to live with his uncles, Pieter and Jonas Bogardus, children of Dominie Everardus and Anneke (Jans) Bogardus. When, several years later, Pieter Bogardus moved to Kingston, New York, Cornelis (2) Bogardus accompanied him, and there married Rachel De Witt in 1691. She was a daughter of Tjerck Classen, son of Nicholas and Taatje De Witt, whose home in the Netherlands was in Groot-holdt, district of Zunderland, in the southern part of East Friesland. Tjerck Classen De Witt came to America some time prior to the year 1656, and is the ancestor of the De Witt family in the United States. De Witt is one of the few Dutch-American names illustrious in

the Fatherland. Grand Pensioner Johannes De Witt administered the government of Holland from 1652 to 1672. He and his brother, Cornelis De Witt, also prominent in civil and military life in the Netherlands, were killed by a mob at The Hague, following years of faithful service to their country. Tjerck Classen De Witt was their kinsman, and a descendant of his, Maria De Witt, married Captain James Clinton, who afterwards became a general in the American Revolution, and their son, De Witt Clinton, was one of the most prominent, energetic and beloved governors of New York State.

Cornelis (2) Bogardus was the owner of a vessel which he employed in the carrying trade along the Hudson river from New York to Albany, and possibly to more distant points along the coast. In 1700 he returned to Albany, his birthplace, remaining there for a few years. He was made a "freeman" of that city, and became prominent in its affairs. Later on he accompanied Captain Nicholas Evertsen on a raid in the Colonial service against a band of French privateers off the coast. This occurred in 1704. He died in the spring of 1718, in Kingston, New York. Cornelis (2) and Rachel (De Witt) Bogardus were the parents of eight children.

(IV) Cornelis (3) Bogardus, son of Cornelis (2) and Rachel (De Witt) Bogardus, was born in Kingston, New York, January 8, 1699, died February 12, 1758. He married Catharine Tudor (in Dutch, Toeter), daughter of Captain John Tudor. Shortly after his marriage he moved down the Hudson and settled in Fishkill, Dutchess county, New York, on land situated in the "Rombout Precinct," or Patent, the vast estate of 85,000 acres belonging to his aunt, "Madame Brett" (Catherine Rombout). He had received an unusually fine education for those

times, which permitted him to assume a position of prominence in the growing colony on the east shore of the Hudson, and also enabled him to be of great service to Madame Brett, who had become a widow and possessed of a family dependent upon her guidance. It is likely that Madame Brett may have urged him to settle in Fishkill, realizing that he was a man who would be influential in wisely conducting her large affairs in the Precinct, and upon whom she could safely depend. The records testify that he was a surveyor in Fishkill, and it is known that he became a man of property, building a house in the town, where his descendants have continued to possess the land. Cornelis (3) and Catharine (Tudor) Bogardus were the parents of twelve children.

(V) Matthew Bogardus, son of Cornelis (3) and Catharine (Tudor) Bogardus, was baptized September 10, 1740. He married Abigail Ferguson, and among their children was Abraham, of whom further.

(VI) Abraham Bogardus, son of Matthew and Abigail (Ferguson) Bogardus, was born January 28, 1771. He married, and one of his sons was Samuel, of whom further.

(VII) Samuel Bogardus, son of Abraham Bogardus, was born January 16, 1806, and made his home at what is now the town of Beacon, New York. He was a man of unusual ability and prospered greatly in his affairs, holding nearly all of the offices in the gift of the township. He engaged in business as a contractor and builder on a very large scale for the time, and in due course became a large and wealthy land owner. Nearly the whole of Spy Hill, famous in Revolutionary annals, was at one time in his possession. He was also one of the founders of the Reformed Dutch church at Fishkill-

on-the-Hudson, built the old church edifice, and held a life pew there. Among the various offices that he filled was that of deputy sheriff, and it was to him, during his long term of office, that the duty of protecting the New York Central railroad at the time of the draft riots in the Civil War fell. Among his children was John S., of whom further.

(VIII) John S. Bogardus, son of Samuel Bogardus, was born December 27, 1828, and died June 14, 1903. His childhood was passed at Fishkill-on-the-Hudson, New York, and it was in the schools of the neighborhood that his education was obtained. Upon completing his studies he was taken by his father into the latter's establishment and there learned the building and contracting business. After serving for a time in various minor capacities, he was appointed superintendent and general manager, and for a number of years was in active charge of the large building operations carried on by the concern. He later repaired to New York City to take up the study of architecture, and in course of time became a member of the American Institute of Architects. He then established himself in the city of Newburgh, New York, and there for a number of years practiced his profession and won a wide reputation. From Newburgh he returned to New York City and built up an extensive practice in that place and Yonkers, from which place he went to Stamford, Connecticut, in the year 1881. From that time until his death, Mr. Bogardus continued his practice of architecture in this city, adding greatly to his reputation, and many of the finest buildings of Stamford were erected from his designs, namely, a number of schools, and many of the handsomest residences here and in the outlying districts, as well as several important business blocks.

ENCYCLOPEDIA OF BIOGRAPHY

John S. Bogardus married Kate Schutt, of Fishkill-on-the-Hudson, by whom he had a number of children. Three of these grew to maturity, as follows: Frank Walcott, of whom further; J. Howard, a sketch of whom follows; Clarence Elmer, a sketch of whom follows.

(IX) Frank Walcott Bogardus, son of John S. and Kate (Schutt) Bogardus, was born September 23, 1867, in Matteawan, Dutchess county, New York. He inherited the great practical ability of his father, and has gained a position of prominence in the business world of Stamford, Connecticut, to which place he removed with his parents at the age of fourteen. He began his education in the public schools of his native town, but when twelve years of age went to Yonkers and there attended the high school, graduating in 1881. He felt a strong attraction to a business career as a youth, and succeeded in persuading his parents to allow him to forego the higher education they had proposed for him. When his parents came to Stamford he eagerly commenced his business life by securing a position in the employ of St. John, Hoyt & Company, a well known firm of lumber dealers. His employers, recognizing the earnestness of the young man, his intelligence and industry, soon advanced him to the position of bookkeeper, and somewhat later he became cashier. Mr. Bogardus remained with the firm for fifteen years and there, by constant attention to the details of the enterprise, thoroughly learned general business methods and developed remarkable executive powers. Of good habits and unquenchable ambition for the future, Mr. Bogardus denied himself many of the luxuries and frivolities which make up so large a part of the life of most young men, and by dint of devoted and indefatigable industry gained a point where he could reach out and perma-

nently better himself. In the year 1888 the interests of Mr. St. John in the business were purchased by Charles H. Getman, a prominent figure in the lumber trade in the region of Oswego, New York, from which city he came, at which time the name of the firm was changed to Hoyt, Getman & Judd, the death of Mr. Hoyt removing the last of the original members. The name of the firm was changed to Getman & Judd. Mr. Bogardus continued in the employ of the concern until April, 1897, when he purchased an interest in the business and became a junior partner, the firm name being changed to Getman, Judd & Company, and on September 15, 1900, the business was incorporated under the name of The Getman & Judd Company, of which company he was elected secretary and treasurer, holding those offices at the present time. From that time to the present he has taken an ever-increasing share in the management of the enterprise, and has been for a number of years a significant factor in the business life of the community. In addition to his business activities, Mr. Bogardus is prominent in club and social circles of Stamford; is a member of the Board of Governors; was at one time president of the Suburban Club, and is a member of the Stamford Yacht Club of the city. He is also a director of the First-Stamford National Bank, the Morris Plan Bank, the King School, Inc., and of the St. John Wood Working Company. In religious belief he and his family are Episcopalians and attend St. Andrew's Church of that denomination in Stamford. He has taken an active part in the affairs of the parish and holds the office of vestryman.

Frank W. Bogardus married, January 5, 1893, Eloise A. Waterbury, a daughter of Samuel C. Waterbury, and a descendant of one of the founders of the city.

ENCYCLOPEDIA OF BIOGRAPHY

They are the parents of two sons: Frank Walcott, Jr., born September 1, 1904, and John Cornelius, born July 28, 1908.

Mr. Bogardus is one of those genial, whole-souled men for whom everyone instinctively feels the warmest friendship, a friendship that is confirmed and made permanent by the sterling qualities of loyalty and sincerity which he consistently displays. He is a man of public spirit, and is always to be found in the forefront of all movements for public improvement which make for the true progress and betterment of the community. He has served the city as a member of the Board of Appropriation and Apportionment, in which capacity his knowledge of practical affairs has been of the greatest service. On September 15, 1900, the Connecticut Lumber Dealers' Association was incorporated, of which organization he was at one time president.

BOGARDUS, J. Howard,

Financier, Public-Spirited Citizen.

J. Howard Bogardus, banker, was born in Fishkill-on-the-Hudson, April 8, 1874, son of John S. and Kate (Schutt) Bogardus (q. v.). The genealogy of the Bogardus family appears in the preceding sketch.

The early education of J. Howard Bogardus was obtained under his mother's tuition, and after attending the Stamford High School he completed a course in Merrill's Business College. His active business life began as a clerk in the Stamford Savings Bank. Ambitious to succeed, and conscientious in the performance of his duty, he made the most of every opportunity to broaden and strengthen his knowledge of banking, not only by close attention to the transactions that came daily within his vision, but by much reading and study. When the posi-

tion of secretary and treasurer of the bank became vacant, Mr. Bogardus was found well equipped to meet the responsibilities of the position, to which he was elected in July, 1911, and which he has ever since filled. He is a member of the board of directors of the bank, a member of the Savings Bank Association of Connecticut, and his ambitions are so well esteemed by his business associates that for several years he has served as a member of the association's executive committee, and for one year as its chairman. Mr. Bogardus is a member of the Henry J. Evans Protective Committee of the Chicago & Eastern Illinois Railroad.

Mr. Bogardus is a member of the Suburban Club, and was for years a member of the Young Men's Christian Association, of Stamford. For some years in its early days he was a member of the Stamford Yacht Club and one of its nominating committee. In more recent years he has found his greatest pleasure and relaxation within the family circle. It is seldom that bankers take an active part in politics, and Mr. Bogardus is not an exception to this rule, although he neglects no opportunity to fulfill every responsibility that devolves upon the patriotic and public-spirited citizen. During the World War he served as a member of the Liberty Loan Committee on every "drive" in Stamford. He was treasurer for two years of the Stamford Children's Home, and during that time was a member of its board of trustees. Mr. Bogardus is a member of St. Andrew's Episcopal Church, of which he has been a vestryman for many years, was treasurer of the church, and at the present time treasurer of the Sunday school. Mrs. Bogardus is a member of St. John's Episcopal Church.

Mr. Bogardus married, February 15, 1908, Kate Noble, daughter of James and



J. H. Bogardus

ENCYCLOPEDIA OF BIOGRAPHY

Anna Elizabeth (Daniel) Noble. They are the parents of one child, Catherine, born December 14, 1911.

(The Noble Line).

The Noble family of which Mrs. Bogardus is a member is the largest of the name in the United States, and it was founded by Thomas Noble, who was born about 1632, probably in England, and died in Westfield, Massachusetts, January 20, 1704. His exact origin and early history are involved in obscurity, but he was in America, without doubt, in 1653. He was admitted an inhabitant of Boston, January 5, 1653 (Drake's "History of Boston," page 331), and in the same year moved to Springfield, Massachusetts. In 1664, in connection with several of his townsmen, he was granted liberty to erect a saw mill on the west side of the Connecticut. He was constable of Westfield in 1674, and county surveyor in 1696. The needs of a large family and financial difficulties troubled him in his earlier years, but in later life he became prosperous and a well regarded member of the community. He married, November 1, 1660, Hannah Warriner, born in Springfield, Massachusetts, August 17, 1643, only daughter of William and Joanna (Scant) Warriner. Their children were: John, Hannah, Thomas, Matthew, of whom further; Mark, Elizabeth, Luke, James, Mary, Rebecca.

(II) Matthew Noble, son of Thomas and Hannah (Warriner) Noble, was born about 1668, and died about 1744. He put himself under the watch of Westfield Church, August 19, 1694, and with his wife joined same, November 3, 1728, after their removal to Sheffield. He died intestate. He married, December 10, 1690, Hannah Dewey, born February 21, 1672, daughter of Thomas and Constant (Hawes) Dewey. Children: Joseph, of whom further; Hezekiah, Matthew, Solo-

mon, Elisha, Obadiah, Hannah, Hester, Rhoda and Rhoda (2).

(III) Joseph Noble, son of Matthew and Hannah (Dewey) Noble, was born in Westfield, Massachusetts, October 8, 1691, and died in Great Barrington, Massachusetts, February 12, 1758. He moved to that part of Sheffield that is now Great Barrington as early as 1727, and was one of the building committee appointed March 8, 1742, in charge of the construction of the first meeting house in Great Barrington. He joined the Great Barrington Congregational Church, March 3, 1745. He died intestate, and administration on his estate was granted to his eldest son, Joseph, the widow declining the trust, March 24, 1758. Joseph Noble married Abigail Dewey, born November 17, 1694. Children: Joseph (2), of whom further; Eli, Preserved, Mary, Margaret, Abigail, and Lydia.

(IV) Joseph (2) Noble, son of Joseph (1) and Abigail (Dewey) Noble, was born in Westfield, Massachusetts, September 22, 1718, and died in Sheffield, Massachusetts, March 10, 1771. He resided in Sheffield, and died at the home of his son Roger. The monument erected over his remains in the Noble family graveyard in Sheffield bears this inscription: "In memory of the body of Mr. Joseph Noble who died March the 10, 1771, in the 53d year of his age." He married Thankful Dodd, and their children were: Rhoda, James, Roger, of whom further; Cornelius, Submit, Silence, Ann, Stephen, and Cornelius (2).

(V) Roger Noble, son of Joseph (2) and Thankful (Dodd) Noble, was born in Sheffield, Massachusetts, April 2, 1742, and died in Pownal, Vermont, September 15, 1810. During one of the French and Indian wars, his father having been drafted to march from Sheffield to the

ENCYCLOPEDIA OF BIOGRAPHY

Canadian line, Roger volunteered to go in his place. The march was attended by great suffering on the part of the troops, and Roger Noble was accustomed to mend the shoes of the soldiers, many of whom walked with bare feet exposed to the frozen ground. Given leave from this expedition to visit friends, he started for home in the company of six white men and two friendly Indians. Early in the journey the Indians stole all of the provisions and fled, and Roger Noble and his associates endured great hardship before they reached a habitation. In the Revolution he was in the battle of Bunker Hill, and afterwards used to say that as he heard the bullets whistling over his head he felt some fear, which soon vanished. He served during most of the war, and was known as a man of courage. He marched in Lieutenant J. Hickock's company and Colonel John Ashley's regiment to Kingsbury, and was out twenty-two days. His trade was that of shoemaker, but he left that calling for mercantile dealings, in which he engaged first in Sheffield, Massachusetts, and afterwards in Hudson, New York. He also owned at Great Barrington a store in partnership with Captain Bacon. This was supposed to have been burned by Shay's men, and Rose and Bly, just before their execution, confessed that they had plundered and burned it. Roger Noble moved, about 1791, to Hudson, New York, and thence, 1794, to Pownal, Vermont. He married, about 1772, Olive Hunt, born June 4, 1753, daughter of Daniel Hunt; she died September 9, 1815. Children: Ormon, James, Olive, Erastus, of whom further; Esther, William, Cynthia, Cynthia (2), Julia, Robert, Polly, and Betsey.

(VI) Erastus Noble, son of Roger and Olive (Hunt) Noble, was born in Sheffield, Massachusetts, October 6, 1778, and

died in Williamstown, Massachusetts, August 6, 1823. He was a blacksmith by trade, and resided in Pownal, Vermont, until about 1807, when he moved to Williamstown, Massachusetts. He married Ruth Kinney, born in Williamstown, July 14, 1782, daughter of Jethro Kinney. She died in Williamstown, September 11, 1870. Children: James, Sarah K., Charles W., Robert, of whom further; Adaline, Harriet, Marietta, Ruth Ann, Elizabeth Jane.

(VII) Robert Noble, son of Erastus and Ruth (Kinney) Noble, was born in Pownal, Vermont, January 28, 1806. He was a blacksmith of Williamstown, Massachusetts. He married, July 28, 1836, Elizabeth Brownell Chamberlain, born in Williamstown, Massachusetts, January 28, 1816, daughter of Emery and Mary (Brownell) Chamberlain. Children: Charles S., Robert R., James, of whom further; Mary Ellsworth, and Sarah Gray.

(VIII) James Noble, son of Robert and Elizabeth B. (Chamberlain) Noble, was born December 8, 1842. He enlisted, in June, 1864, in the Twenty-third New York Independent Battery, afterwards transferred to the Eighth New York Heavy Artillery, and was present at the taking of Richmond. He married, October 30, 1873, Anna Elizabeth Daniel, born in New York, March 4, 1850, daughter of James and Kate (Drumgold) Daniel. Their daughter Kate became the wife of J. Howard Bogardus.

BOGARDUS, Clarence Elmer,

Business Man.

Clarence E. Borgardus was born in Fishkill-on-the-Hudson, New York, December 27, 1875, son of John S. and Kate (Schutt) Bogardus (q. v.). He was a

ENCYCLOPEDIA OF BIOGRAPHY

boy of six years of age when his parents moved to Stamford, Connecticut, and there he was reared, obtaining his education in the grammar and high schools, and completed a course in Merrill's Business College. His business experience began in a local bank, and after a short period in this employ he became associated with the Getman & Judd Company, this relation continuing to the present time. For a number of years Mr. Bogardus has been in charge of the accounting department of this firm, and fills an important; responsible place in their personnel and business. He is a member of St. Andrew's Episcopal Church, where he was for several years a choir boy. He is a man of domestic tastes, entirely absorbed in his home and his business, and bears his full share of civic responsibility, his influence and support extended to every movement of progress and improvement in his community.

Mr. Bogardus married, June 6, 1908, Ada Irene Scofield, daughter of Samuel Ferris and Frances Elizabeth (Hoyt) Scofield (q. v.). Mrs. Bogardus is a communicant of the Congregational church.

HARSTRÖM, Carl Axel,

Head of Important School.

On the shores of Long Island Sound, in the city of Norwalk, Connecticut, yet with country surroundings, is situated the Harström School. There, in addition to the general curriculum of preparatory schools, the youth is taught the lesson and importance of life. Dr. Carl A. Harström, the founder and principal of this school, is not satisfied to merely increase the young man's store of information, but also seeks to develop his character. He teaches the gospel of action, the significance of existence, and aids those in his

charge to appreciate the duty and glory of doing their part to help and benefit the generation in which they live.

Dr. Harström was born December 20, 1863, in Westeras, Sweden, son of Carl Gustaf and Emelia (Fosberg) Harström, and grandson of Eric Emanuel Harström. The latter was superintendent of a steel mill, and lived to an advanced age in Gefle, Sweden.

Carl Gustaf Harström, father of Dr. Harström, was born in Gefle, Sweden, and died February 13, 1905. He received the equivalent of our high school education, and learned the trade of watchmaker. In 1874 he came to America and located in Brooklyn, New York, and thence removed to Peekskill. He was a skilled inventor and patented many inventions, among other things a watch case spring and a drilling machine, and altogether had something like fifteen or twenty patents. In 1890 he established himself in business and had a manufactory in Peekskill, where he remained during his lifetime. All of his patents were taken out in America. Fraternally, Mr. Harström was a member of Dunderberg Lodge, Ancient Order of United Workmen, and was master of this lodge. He married Emelia Fosberg, born in Westeras, the daughter of a sea captain who was lost at sea, and Dr. Harström was their only child. After coming to America the family were members of the Episcopal church.

Dr. Harström attended the public schools of Sweden until he was about ten years of age, and in this country attended the Peekskill Military Academy and Hobart College. He was graduated from the latter institution in 1886 with the degree of B. A., and in 1889 received his M. A. degree from this same college. In 1899 Dr. Harström received the degree of

ENCYCLOPEDIA OF BIOGRAPHY

Ph. D. from Yale University for post-graduate work in Latin and Greek. The same year the Harström School was established in Norwalk; prior to this time Dr. Harström had conducted a private day school in Norwalk.

The Harström School offers an exceptional opportunity to those whose college preparations have been delayed, and nearly a thousand boys have received their training here. These boys are from many of the leading families throughout the country. Competent and experienced men compose the faculty, men who are specialists in their departments, and it is a noteworthy fact that four of the six instructors have been associated with the school for seventeen or more years. Experience has shown the faculty of Dr. Harström's school that Arithmetic and English are the two studies which require special attention and emphasis is laid on these two courses of study. There are two prizes offered annually, one for scholarship and the other for general excellence, the former being awarded to the boy having the highest scholarship standing, and the latter to the boy who has made the best general impression as a boy of sterling worth.

The school has received many tributes, but one which conveys the real sentiment of the school was from one of the prominent patrons, as follows:

You got my boy into Yale without a condition, but the best thing you taught him was self-reliance, and we shall never cease to be grateful.

The present school averages about thirty pupils, and special attention is given to individual instruction.

It would seem that the management of the details connected with his school would leave Dr. Harström no leisure for outside interests, yet he is one of the most public-spirited citizens of his city. In

politics he is a Republican, and has several times been honored with public office. Under the old city charter he served as a member of the Board of Estimate. In 1915, Dr. Harström was elected mayor of Norwalk and served two years. During his term of office he reconstructed the financial system, putting it on such a basis that every citizen could know where the taxpayers' money went to. Many miles of hard pavement were laid during Dr. Harström's term of office. Credit is also due to him for the introduction of voting machines in Norwalk. During the World War he was chairman of the local draft board. He is a corporator of the Norwalk Savings Bank and of the Fairfield County Savings Bank.

Fraternally, Dr. Harström is a member of many organizations: St. John's Lodge, No. 6, Free and Accepted Masons, of which he is senior warden; Phi Beta Kappa; and Theta Delta Chi. For five consecutive years Dr. Harström was president of the Grand Lodge of T. D. C., two years longer than any other man ever held the office. His clubs are the Norwalk Club; Norwalk Country Club; Craftsmen's Club; and Yale Club of New York. Dr. Harström and his family are members of Grace Episcopal Church, of which he is senior warden. He has been a delegate to many conventions, and active in church work; he is a member of the American Philological Association.

There is perhaps no other man in Norwalk who has been in such demand for public and after dinner speaking as Dr. Harström. With an easy flow of beautiful English, interspersed with shafts of wit, sharp but never poisonous, Dr. Harström is apropos always, a genial, whole-souled man-loving personality.

Dr. Harström married Lee Selden Partridge, daughter of Samuel Selden and Frances Augusta (Bellamy) Partridge.

ENCYCLOPEDIA OF BIOGRAPHY

Dr. and Mrs. Harström are the parents of two children: 1. Frances, who was educated in Europe. 2. Carl Eric, who graduated from Yale in 1915 with the degree of Bachelor of Arts; he is now engaged in the advertising business in New York City, and resides in Norwalk; he married Emily Ives, of Danbury, Connecticut.

(The Partridge Line).

Samuel Selden Partridge, father of Lee Selden (Partridge) Harström, was born at Brockport, New York, January 9, 1839, and died at Phelps, New York, December 22, 1913. He was a graduate of the College of the City of New York, in the class of 1857, taking up the study of law. He engaged in the practice of his profession with his great-uncle, Judge Samuel Lee Selden, in Rochester, New York, and later was in Phelps, New York. In politics he was a Republican, and was several times honored with public office. Mr. Partridge was a soldier in the Civil War, taking part in many battles, among them that of Bull Run. He held the rank of brevet major, and was a member of the Thirteenth New York State Volunteers. During one of the engagements Mr. Partridge was wounded in the leg, which caused him to drag one foot for many years; he was also confined in Libby Prison for some time. A Freemason, Mr. Partridge was master of his lodge; he was also an Odd Fellow, and commander of the local Grand Army of the Republic Post at Phelps.

Samuel S. Partridge was married, October 19, 1864, at Rochester, New York, to Frances Augusta Bellamy, born at Rochester, April 27, 1847, died at Phelps, March 19, 1914, daughter of Thomas and Maria Mahala (Bayley) Bellamy. Their daughter, Lee Selden Partridge, born

February 15, 1870, married Dr. Harström, as above noted.

Thomas Murdoch Partridge, father of Samuel S. Partridge, was born at Norwich, Vermont, May 25, 1811, and died in New York City, May 2, 1880. He married Elizabeth Selden Jack, born on the Island of St. Thomas, in 1814, and died January 9, 1839, in Brockport, New York; she was a daughter of Morison and Rozana (Selden) Jack, the former of Balmerino, Fifeshire, Scotland, and the latter of Lyme, Connecticut.

Elisha Partridge, father of Thomas Murdoch Partridge, was born August 2, 1778, and died March 2, 1845, in Norwich, Vermont. He was a son of Elisha and Margaret (Murdoch) Partridge, who were married November 14, 1765. He died April 1, 1823, and his wife March 15, 1815. Through the collateral lines the ancestry of Mrs. Lee Selden (Partridge) Harström traces to several of the early immigrants in New England, among them being Richard Ely and Thomas Selden.

HARRIS, Channing Page,

Enterprising Citizen.

The Harrises are among New England's most distinguished families and have furnished many excellent citizens to Connecticut. It is rather difficult to trace this family to a common ancestor, as many distinct emigrations of persons bearing the name took place at a very early period in the history of New England. Channing Page Harris, a leading banker of Westport, Connecticut, is a worthy scion of this family; he was born at Westport, November 25, 1873, son of Charles and Chloe Esther (Goodsell) Harris. His great-grandparents were Stephen and Charity Harris, and they were the parents of Sylvester Harris, who married Mary Ann Johnson.

ENCYCLOPEDIA OF BIOGRAPHY

Charles Harris, son of Sylvester and Mary Ann (Johnson) Harris, was born in Southbury, Connecticut, November 23, 1849. He grew to manhood in East Village, Monroe, and went to school there. He also attended Hinman's private school. His first employment was in the yarn mill at Newtown, and later he clerked in various retail stores until he came to Westport, when he was about twenty years of age. There he entered the employ of D. A. Salmon & Company, dry-goods merchants. Soon after the Civil War he went into business for himself in partnership with Dwight Fenton, under the firm name of Fenton & Harris. This arrangement lasted for about two years, until the stringent times of 1873 forced them to discontinue business. From that time until his appointment as postmaster of Westport, in 1900, Mr. Harris traveled on the road as a salesman. He held the office of postmaster for sixteen years, resigning to go into the retail shoe business. He started the Westport Shoe Shop, and still retains a financial interest in the business.

Mr. Harris is a Republican, and one of the most public-spirited citizens of Westport. He is a member of Temple Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons, of which he is past master, and a member of Aspetuck Lodge, Knights of Pythias.

Mr. Harris married, May 6, 1871, Chloe Esther Goodsell, daughter of John and Betsey Ann (Taylor) Goodsell, born March 11, 1846. John Goodsell was the sixth John Goodsell in direct descent. He was a son of John and Rachel (Meeker) Goodsell, and a grandson of John Goodsell, who was killed by the Hessians at the burning of Fairfield, July 8, 1779. He married, January 28, 1834, Betsey Ann Taylor, daughter of Alfred and Chloe (Gregory) Taylor, born December 9, 1812. Captain Alfred Taylor was born

November 24, 1791, son of Jonathan, Jr., and Nancy (Taylor) Taylor. He was selectman in Westport in 1839 and 1849, and first voted for James Monroe, in 1816, and last for Grover Cleveland. His name appears among the incorporators of Westport, and he received his title of captain from commanding a company of State Militia for three years. For fifty-five years he served as vestryman at Christ Church. He married, April 23, 1812, Chloe Gregory, born February 3, 1796, daughter of Moses and Polly (Fillow) Gregory. Moses Gregory was born February 22, 1771, and died May 5, 1881, son of Stephen and Molly (Benedict) Gregory. About 1795 he married Polly Fillow, born February 14, 1779, died June 14, 1859.

Charles Harris and his wife, Chloe Esther Goodsell, were members of the Methodist Episcopal church, of which Mr. Harris was a trustee for many years. Their only child was Channing Page Harris, of further mention.

Channing Page Harris was educated in the Westport public schools, and was one of the pupils of the first class graduated from the Staples High School. Then he took a course in Martin's Business College at Bridgeport, and was in the office of the Bryant Electric Company for almost seven years. He then became identified with the banking firm of Marsh, Merwin & Lemmon of Bridgeport, where he spent about the same number of years. In May, 1904, he entered the employ of the First National Bank of Westport. His years of experience were of untold value to him in this work, and in due course of time he was promoted to the office of cashier. In 1913, when the bank was reorganized as the Westport Bank and Trust Company, Mr. Harris became secretary and treasurer, and also a director of the new corporation. Other



Stephen L. Radford



business interests include a directorship with the Colyars Shoe Stores, Inc., and a similar office with the Toquet Carburetor Company. He also is a trustee of the Staples High School. In politics, Mr. Harris is a Republican, and takes an active interest in all public matters. He has been a member of the Board of Finance since the latter was organized about four years ago.

Mr. Harris married Esther Alsop, daughter of Samuel Alsop, Jr., a resident of near Philadelphia. His father, Samuel Alsop, Sr., had a boarding school where the Hotel Glenwood now stands at the Delaware Water Gap. Mr. and Mrs. Harris are the parents of three children: Rachel Griscom, Esther Kite, and Margaret Alsop. The family are members of the Society of Friends in New York City.

RADFORD, Stephen Lockwood,

Judge of Probate.

To introduce Judge Radford to his fellow-citizens of Greenwich, or to the members of the Fairfield county bar and bench, would be an act of presumption on the part of the biographer. Having loyally made his native city the scene of his professional career, Judge Radford has identified himself quietly but influentially with the chief interests of his community.

The name of Radford seems to be of ancient English origin, being found as the designation of various villages and hamlets in the counties of Nottingham, Oxford and Warwick.

(I) Stephen L. Radford, grandfather of Stephen Lockwood Radford, was descended from John Radford, of Portland, Maine, the family having been long represented in the "beautiful town that is seated by the sea." Stephen L. Radford

was a sea captain, and in common with so many of his calling found an ocean grave. Captain Radford married Harriet Lockwood, a member of an old English family, represented in this volume. The following children were born to Captain and Mrs. Radford: Mary, Frances, Clarissa, and Stephen L., of whom further.

(II) Stephen L. (2) Radford, son of Stephen L. (1) and Harriet (Lockwood) Radford, was born November 17, 1828, in Greenwich, Connecticut. He was reared on a farm to which his parents moved when he was but five years old, and to the close of his life he remained upon the homestead. His education was received in local public schools. Mr. Radford married Julia S. Ritch, daughter of Ralph and Clemence (Mead) Ritch, and granddaughter of James Ritch and Matthew Mead. Matthew Mead was a son of Captain Matthew Mead, a Revolutionary officer, and a great-grandson of John Mead, who came from England in 1642. The Ritches and Meads were both old families of Greenwich. Mr. and Mrs. Radford were the parents of four children, two of whom reached maturity: Jesse F., now deceased; and Stephen Lockwood, of whom further. Mr. Radford was a member of Christ Episcopal Church of Greenwich, while Mrs. Radford was a member of the Second Congregational Church of that place; the former held the office of vestryman and took an active part in church work. It is worthy of note that both Mr. and Mrs. Radford were the children of seafaring men, Ralph Ritch, who was a native of Greenwich, having "followed the water" nearly all his life.

(III) Stephen Lockwood Radford, son of Stephen L. (2) and Julia S. (Ritch) Radford, was born May 16, 1877, in Greenwich, Connecticut. He received

his early education in public schools of his native town, passing thence to the Greenwich Academy. He was entered as a law student in the office of the late Michael Kenealy, of Stamford, and attended lectures at the Law School of the University of New York. In 1899 he was admitted to the bar. After practising for nearly a year in the office of Mr. Kenealy, Mr. Radford (as he then was) opened an office of his own in Greenwich. The most conclusive evidence of his success in achieving a deservedly high reputation both for legal learning and skill in the application of its principles is furnished by the fact that on January 1, 1915, he was elected judge of probate. His record as a member of the judiciary has more than justified the choice of those whose votes placed him upon the bench. Politically Judge Radford is a Republican, and for eight years filled the office of clerk of the Court of the Borough of Greenwich, serving for three years as assistant town clerk, and member of the Republican town committee. He affiliates with Acacia Lodge, No. 85, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, of Greenwich; Rittenhouse Chapter, Royal Arch Masons, of Stamford; and the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, of Greenwich. He and his wife are members of the Congregational church.

Judge Radford married, June 11, 1892, Bessie H. Russell, daughter of Charles E. and Lillian (Green) Russell, of Greenwich, and they are the parents of one son: Jesse Russell, born October 24, 1903. The Russells are an old English family, tracing descent from Hugh de Rosel, who came over with William the Conqueror and was rewarded with possessions in Dorsetshire. The escutcheon of the Russells is as follows:

Arms—Argent, a lion rampant gules, on a chief sable three escallops of the first.

Crest—A demi-lion rampant gules.

The Green family is of Anglo-Saxon origin, the name being derived from the word "gréne," a common prefix to local surnames.

Judge Radford is now in the prime of life and his record, both at the bar and on the bench, indicates that, rich as the past has been in results, the future in all probability holds for him greater honors and more signal achievements.

CRANE, Albert,

Lawyer, Philanthropist.

There is no department of activity in human life more worthy of record than that which aids and assists those worthy objects which tend to upbuild and develop mankind. The life of the late Albert Crane, A. B., LL. B., of Stamford, Connecticut, was marked by many splendid qualities, but above all by his great generosity and broad charity. Many public institutions and individuals have been the recipients of his generosity. Each has been enabled through this good man's deeds to broaden the extent of its helpfulness. The Stamford Hospital, the Stamford Children's Home, the Stamford Day Nursery, and the free library at Quincy, Massachusetts, are a few of the institutions which will long revere the memory of Albert Crane.

The use of signs to designate the occupation or trade was of ancient origin. Even today we often see a boot hanging in front of a shoemaker's store. Inns especially made use of different species of birds, fowls, and animals, on their signs, thus giving the hostelry a name. After the general adoption of surnames, many of these were retained as a patronymic, one of these being Crane, taken from the sign-name of the bird. The first mention of it is found in 1272, when it was written de Crance.

(I) Henry Crane, the ancestor of the

ENCYCLOPEDIA OF BIOGRAPHY

family herein recorded, was born about 1621 in England, and died March 21, 1709. He was among the early Dorchester settlers, where he bought a farm of one hundred and twenty acres, and a house, September 1, 1654. He served as selectman of the town of Milton, 1679-80-81; was one of the first trustees. Henry Crane became a large landowner and was a man of considerable education. He married (first) Tabitha Kinsley, daughter of Elder Stephen Kinsley, who died in 1681.

(II) Ebenezer Crane, son of Henry and Tabitha (Kinsley) Crane, was born in England, August 6, 1665. He enlisted in the company which went with Sir William Phipps' expedition to Quebec, in August, 1690, under command of Colonel John Withington. He was one of the twenty-nine men to return out of seventy-five sent. He married, November 13, 1689, Mary Tolman, born November 26, 1671, daughter of Thomas, Jr., and Elizabeth (Johnson) Tolman, granddaughter of Thomas Tolman, Sr., who came from England in 1635, a first settler of Dorchester.

(III) Thomas Crane, tenth child of Ebenezer and Mary (Tolman) Crane, was born May 12, 1710, in Braintree; married, January 13, 1732, Deborah Owen, daughter of Nathaniel and Deborah (Parmenter) Owen. They were admitted to the Braintree church in 1732.

(IV) Joseph Crane, son of Thomas and Deborah (Owen) Crane, was born September 11, 1737, and died in 1810. He was a cordwainer by trade, and lived at Braintree. He served in the Revolutionary War, in Captain Silas Weld's company, Colonel William Heath's regiment. He married, December 20, 1757, Mary Savil, daughter of Benjamin and Mary (Blanchard) Savil, born November 24, 1739, died August 1, 1809.

(V) Thomas (2) Crane, sixth son of Joseph and Mary (Savil) Crane, was born in May, 1770, in Braintree, and died September 25, 1818. He removed to George's Island, Boston harbor, where he lived until 1810. In the latter year he purchased a house on Quincy Point, near his boyhood home, and where there is a stream which is still known as Crane's Brook. He was a successful and well-to-do man. He married, November 6, 1796, Sarah Baxter, daughter of Daniel and Prudence (Spear) Baxter, born in 1771, at Braintree, died August 19, 1824.

(VI) Thomas (3) Crane, son of Thomas (2) and Sarah (Baxter) Crane, was born on George's Island, October 18, 1803, and died in New York City, April 1, 1875. He grew to manhood in the clear, invigorating air of his native home. He was only fifteen years of age when his father died, and he early went to work. Desiring to be occupied out-of-doors, he learned the trade of stonecutter, and in 1829 removed to New York City. There, in association with others, he purchased a stone yard. Mr. Crane furnished the granite for the New York Customs House; St. John's freight depot; and the Forty-second street district reservoir. He was a member of the Universalist church, and when he was a young man in Quincy, was accustomed to walk nine miles to and from church. He was an intimate friend of Horace Greeley, and was one of the founders of Tufts College at Medford, Massachusetts, of which he was a trustee. After his death his widow and sons presented "The Crane Memorial Hall," one of Richardson's fine designs, to the town of Quincy, beloved by Mr. Crane for his childhood associations there.

Mr. Crane married (second) in Boston, November 23, 1836, Clarissa Lawrence Starkey, born in Troy, New Hampshire, March 3, 1813, a descendant of John

ENCYCLOPEDIA OF BIOGRAPHY

Starkey, who was early in Boston. They were the parents of four sons.

(VII) Albert Crane, third son of Thomas (3) and Clarissa L. (Starkey) Crane, was born December 30, 1842, in New York City, and died at his beautiful home in Stamford, Connecticut, September 21, 1918.

The early education of Mr. Crane was obtained in the schools of his native city and he prepared for entrance to Tufts College, Medford, from which he was graduated in the class of 1863. Mr. Crane had previously decided to take up the profession of law for his career and with that aim in view entered Columbia Law School, graduating three years later, and was admitted to practice at the New York bar the same year, 1866. The love of fine arts and literature was inborn in Mr. Crane, and in a few years the sordidness of the city conceived in him a desire to live in the atmosphere of country life. Accordingly, he gave up his practice and retired to the peacefulness of his country home, "Rock Acre." He was fortunately blessed in that he was able to gratify his tastes and desires. He had traveled extensively, and at least two score times Mr. Crane had voyaged across the Atlantic; his journeyings were over the entire European continent, as well as into other countries. Mr. Crane seemed to have an especial fondness for England, as one writer has said, "an ancestral inheritance perhaps." He spent one entire season in London, maintaining a home there, and was presented at Court. While there he also became a member of the Thatched House Club, on St. James street. Many of his English and American friends were entertained at his English home.

Mr. Crane's love of music was equally as great as his love of travel and the arts. He was a life member of the New York

Oratorio Society, and was a director of the New York Symphony Society. Among his warm, personal friends in the world of music was Theodore Thomas. In 1876, when the first performance of Wagner's music-drama, "The Niebelungenlied," took place at Bayreuth, Mr. Crane made a special trip there, and also, in 1882, was at the first hearing of "Parsifal."

Many institutions were recipients of Mr. Crane's benefactions. The Crane Theological School of Tufts College was endowed by him with a gift of one hundred thousand dollars. This was to commemorate his father's adherence to the Universalist faith. The Stamford Hospital stands on a site which was purchased by a fund donated by Mr. Crane.

By virtue of his descent from Major Simon Willard, of Concord, Massachusetts, and John Starkey, of Boston, Mr. Crane was a life member of the Society of Colonial Wars. As a great-grandson of Sergeant Joseph Crane, he was a member of the Sons of the American Revolution; was a member of the New York Historic Genealogical Society; the Stamford Historical Society; Stamford Hospital Corporation; New York Historical Society; the Blue Anchor Society; American Geographical Society; and the Union Club of New York. For seven years, from 1863 to 1870, Mr. Crane was a member of the New York National Guard.

On January 24, 1884, Mr. Crane married (first) Ellen Mansfield Davies, daughter of Colonel J. Mansfield and Martha M. (Brooks) Davies, of Fishkill-on-the-Hudson, and she died January 5, 1893. He married (second) February 10, 1902, Fanny Starkey, daughter of George Lyman and Elizabeth Neal (Ames) Starkey, of Boston. George Lyman Starkey was a descendant of John Starkey, the immigrant. He married, July 9, 1843, Eliza-

ENCYCLOPEDIA OF BIOGRAPHY

beth Neal Ames, who was born August 3, 1815, in South Tamworth, New Hampshire, and died in Boston, Massachusetts, September 4, 1891, a daughter of John and Sarah (Glidden) Ames. The former was a native of Dublin, New Hampshire, and the latter of Parsonfield, Maine. Mrs. Fanny (Starkey) Crane, their daughter, survives her husband, and now resides at the Crane home, "Rock Acre," in Stamford. She is a member of Mt. Vernon Church, Boston, Massachusetts, and is one of the executors of Mr. Crane's will.

POST, Robert Woodbridge,

Head of Great Paper Business.

The manufacturing world has claimed many men of broad business calibre and efficiency. One who has achieved well deserved success in this line is Robert Woodbridge Post, paper manufacturer of Westport, Connecticut. Mr. Post is a true son of Connecticut, and his family has been prominent in that State for many generations.

(I) The immigrant ancestor, Stephen Post, was a first settler of the beautiful Capital city. He was born in Chelmsford, England, and crossed the Atlantic in 1663, accompanied by his wife and four children, in the ship "Griffin," landing in Boston, Massachusetts. Stephen Post became associated with a band of Puritans and settled with them in Hartford, Connecticut, as above stated, under the Rev. Thomas Hooker. His name appears on the Founder's 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.

(II) Abraham Post, son of Stephen and Eleanor Post, was born in Hartford, Connecticut, 1640-41. He was made a freeman, May 11, 1665. He died in Saybrook, about 1713-15. He was appointed to the office of ensign of the Saybrook Train Band, in 1667, and appointed lieutenant in 1680. Lieutenant Post married, in 1663, Mary Chulker, and she died March 21, 1683.

(III) Gurdon Post, son of Abraham and Mary (Chulker) Post, was born May 29, 1676. He married and had a son, Jedediah, of whom further.

(IV) Jedediah Post, son of Gurdon Post, lived all his life in Hebron, Connecticut. He married and had a son, David, of whom further.

(V) David Post, son of Jedediah Post, was born in Hebron, Connecticut, November 25, 1752, and died October 5, 1840. He removed to Gilead; he was a farmer and shipped beef and pork South. On May 20, 1784, he married Martha Warner, daughter of Dr. A. I. Warner, of Bolton, Connecticut, and she died August 14, 1846.

(VI) Elijah Post, son of David and Martha (Warner) Post, was born July 31, 1792, and died April 20, 1869, in Gilead, Connecticut. The whole of what is now Gilead street was once owned by the Post family. Elijah Post married Anna Bissell, born April 30, 1795, in Hebron, Connecticut.

(VII) Bissell Elijah Post, son of Elijah and Anna (Bissell) Post, was born November 13, 1817, and died in Andover, about 1909. He grew to manhood in Gilead, and learned the tanner's trade, which he followed many years. About 1855 he removed to Andover and bought a farm and mill there. In this mill he did sawing and wood-turning; he sawed oak timber, which was used largely by the New Bedford whalers. Until the late

seventies he continued in this business and by that time the timber in his immediate section had been nearly all logged off. After this time Mr. Post gave his entire attention to the cultivation of his farm. He was an active and interested citizen in his community, and in politics was a War Democrat. Several times Mr. Post was honored with public office; he served as selectman and also was representative to the Legislature in 1876. Mr. Post married, April 28, 1841, Eliza Kellogg, born December 1, 1819, daughter of Elisha and Emily (Stratton) Kellogg (see Kellogg V). Mr. and Mrs. Post were the parents of six children: 1. Thaddeus Welles, served in the Civil War, and was eleven months in Andersonville Prison; he was exchanged and wrote home from Annapolis, dying the same day. 2. John Henry, enlisted at the age of fourteen in the Civil War, and served throughout the war. 3. Edward K., resides in Andover, Connecticut. 4. George D., now living in New Haven, Connecticut (1921). 5. Robert Woodbridge, of whom further. 6. Anna E., married James H. Marsh, of Andover; she was a school teacher there for fifty years.

(VIII) Robert Woodbridge Post, son of Bissell Elijah and Eliza (Kellogg) Post, was born in Andover, November 19, 1861. He was educated in the public schools there and the high school in Wilimantic. Subsequently he served with Case Brothers, of Manchester, paper manufacturers, an eight-year apprenticeship, and thoroughly learned the business. During the latter years he was superintendent of several of their mills. Mr. Post resigned from their employ to go with the Brookside Paper Company, of Manchester, of which he became a stockholder. In 1890 he was one of the four incorporators of his present business, the Westport Paper Company, of which he is now

president and treasurer. They built a mill which was burned August 11, 1900, and immediately another mill was erected. The business of manufacturing binder's board and other specialties has grown rapidly, and the plant from a small beginning has grown until today it represents eight acres of ground on which are located a large brick and cement factory, housing the general office and pulp machinery rooms and the manufacturing department. They have a dock with 600 feet of water front. When the new building was erected it was equipped with the most up-to-date and modern machinery, and it is one of the largest factories of its kind in the country. One of their big specialties has been gun wads and heavy box board. The products are largely used in Connecticut, and goes to large manufacturing consumers.

Mr. Post is well known among the manufacturers of Connecticut; he makes his home in Westport and takes much interest in local affairs. For the past ten years he has been a director of the Wethersfield State's Prison. A few years ago Mr. Post built a beautiful residence on the Post Road, on an eminence fifty feet above the road, which makes it a prominent landmark, the site commanding a fine view of Long Island Sound. The architecture is of the school of the Spanish renaissance. The walls are of solid concrete, while the roof is of red Spanish tile. Fraternally Mr. Post is a member of Temple Lodge, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, of Westport; Washington Chapter, Royal Arch Masons, of Norwalk; Clinton Commandery, Knights Templar; Lafayette Consistory; and Pyramid Temple, Mystic Shrine, of Bridgeport.

Mr. Post married, August 20, 1884, Lisetta Hale, daughter of Dwight Hale, of Manchester. They attend the Congre-





John D. Skene

ENCYCLOPEDIA OF BIOGRAPHY

gational church, of Westport, and aid in its good works.

(The Kellogg Line).

(I) Samuel Kellogg, the ancestor of the Kellogg family, was born in Braintree, England, after 1630. The first record found of him in New England is that of his marriage, November 24, 1664, to Mrs. Sarah (Day) Gunn, daughter of Robert and Editha (Stebbins) Day.

(II) Samuel (2) Kellogg, son of Samuel (1) and Sarah (Day-Gunn) Kellogg, was born April 11, 1669, in Hadley, Massachusetts, and died August 24, 1708, in Colchester, Connecticut. He married Hannah Dickinson, born January 18, 1666, daughter of Nathaniel Dickinson, of Hadley. Samuel Kellogg was taken prisoner by the Indians in Hadley when a lad of eight years and was taken by them to Canada, later being found and taken home by his relatives. In 1701 he removed to Colchester, Connecticut.

(III) Deacon Joseph Kellogg, son of Samuel (2) and Hannah (Dickinson) Kellogg, was born June 18, 1696, in Hatfield, and died about 1765 in Hebron, Connecticut. He went to Colchester with his father's family, and on February 28, 1722, sold his rights in the homestead to his brother for a few pounds and removed to Hebron. He lived in that part now called Marlboro until his death. He was a deacon in the church for many years. He married, October 23, 1717, Abigail Miller, of Colchester.

(IV) Samuel (3) Kellogg, son of Deacon Joseph and Abigail (Miller) Kellogg, was born in Hebron, Connecticut, about 1740, and died about 1780. He married, May 31, 1759, Hannah Strong, daughter of Ezro and Abigail Strong, of Colchester.

(V) Elisha Kellogg, son of Samuel (3) and Hannah (Strong) Kellogg, was born November 9, 1763, and died April 16,

1846. He married, February 7, 1781, Emily Stratton, born April 24, 1761, died April 17, 1854, daughter of William and Ruth (Goodrich) Stratton, of Chatham. They lived on a farm near South Glastonbury, Connecticut.

(VI) Eliza Kellogg, daughter of Elisha and Emily (Stratton) Kellogg, became the wife of Bissell Elijah Post (see Post VII).

SKENE, Rev. John Dolby,
Clergyman.

The church as a field of labor offers opportunities for the gratifying of intellectual honors and the most sincere spiritual activities, but among the men who truly adorn the cloth, an occasional clergyman stands out eminent among his fellow laborers for the deep strength and dynamic force of a well-rounded, highly developed character. In the veins of the Rev. John Dolby Skene, of Stamford, Connecticut, flows the blood of Scotch ancestors who for centuries followed their King or their leader to the death, if need be, and even turned from the men for whom they would have given their lives to follow an ideal. When such spirit and devotion, together with brilliant mentality and broad culture, are consecrated to the Church of Christ, the meaning and dignity of the Christian religion is made clear and significant to the world.

The surname of Skene, according to one authority, is derived from Loch Skene, being a combination of the Gaelic, *sgéan*, meaning cleanliness, brightness, and the old Norse, *skina*, to shine. Because of the clear, shimmering surface of its waters this beautiful Loch was named Skene, which name was adopted by the first family which bore it because of their residence in its vicinity. Another historian says: "In Aberdeenshire the ancient family of Skene always held the

rank of free barons and took their name from the Castle of Skene, in the Earldom of Mar, which was in their possession from the thirteenth century until 1827, when by the death of the last Skene of that ilk the estates passed to his nephew, the Earl of Fife." Tradition asserts that the Skenes descended from the Robertsons, of Struan, and that the first of them was so called from having killed an enormous wolf that endangered the life of Malcolm III. in the royal forest of Stocket with his skene (or dagger) only. Hence the family and clan arms are:

Arms—Gules, three sgians, or daggers, palewise, in fess, argent, hilted and pommelled, or, on the points of which as many wolves' heads of the third.

Crest—A dexter arm from the shoulder, issuing out of a cloud, and holding forth a triumphal crown or garland of leaves proper.

Supporters—On the dexter a Highlander in his proper garb, holding in his right hand a sgian, and on the sinister a Highlander in a more simple habit, his target on the left arm, and his dorrach, by his side, all proper.

Motto—*Virtutis regia merces.*

The history of the ancient Scottish family of Skene is most interesting. In the "View of the 'Diocese of Aberdeen,' it is stated that there had then been twenty-eight Lairds of Skene in direct succession." The name appears in court records in 1488 and 1494. In the thirteenth century, John de Skene joined the following of Donald Bain, the Usurper, but later proved his loyalty to King Alexander when he was restored to royal favor. John de Skene, his great-grandson, during the reign of Alexander III., was chosen one of the arbiters between Bruce and Boleil, both contestants for the crown. A grandson, Robert de Skene, was a close friend of Bruce, fought at Bannockburn, and was given a charter by his leader in 1318. Later on in history we find Alexander Skene, fighting for King James

during the celebrated battles of Flodden; still later James Skene, his direct descendant, leading the charges at the battle of Pinkie, where he fell in 1757. Under the Duke of Marlborough, Major George Skene distinguished himself in the wars of Queen Anne, and in 1720 purchased the estate in Forfarshire. Two other members of this family were soldiers and died in battle, one in Spain, and one in the battle of Preston, in 1745.

This warlike history by no means stamps the family as a war-making race. The times were troublous and they found their duty leading them forth to battle, and the world well knows that a Scot will do his duty without counting the cost. When conditions became more settled and there was opportunity for more peaceful pursuits, the family which had given such magnificent warriors to the service of their leaders also gave to the world brilliant lights in the various professions. A branch of the old family of Skene designated as of Curriehill, in the Parish of Colinton, were said by the "Old Statistical account" to be in some way connected with the royal family. John Skene, of Curriehill, came prominently forward as an advocate in the reign of James VI. In 1575, with Sir James Balfour, John Skene was appointed by Regent Morton a committee to study and make a comprehensive digest of the laws of Scotland. It was a Skene who did the actual work of the commission, and he was publicly commended for the thoroughness and excellence of his work and also pensioned. In 1588 he accompanied Sir James Melville of Malhill, on a mission to the Court of Denmark to conclude a marriage with the Princess Anne. In 1594 he was appointed lord clerk register. Three years before that he was one of the eight lords commissioners appointed to look after the King's Ex-

ENCYCLOPEDIA OF BIOGRAPHY

chequer, "properties and casualties." He is reputed to have been a very scholarly man. According to a short biography by Sir James Melville, he was able to make addresses in Latin. John Skene is best known for his compilation of the old laws and constitutions of Scotland, printed in Edinburgh in 1609, and covering the period from Malcolm II. to King James I. The title of the work is "Regiam Majestatem."

In 1590 Gilbert Skene was a professor of medicine in King's College, Aberdeen, and was later physician to the King, which honored position he resigned in 1594. He was afterwards knighted. James Skene was a long and faithful friend of Sir Walter Scott, co-worker and co-partner with him, and responsible for many of the most interesting scenes in the works of Scott. Andrew Skene succeeded Lord Cockburn as solicitor-general of Scotland. Alex Skene, of that ilk, appears in 1633 in the "Book of the Annualrentaris" for Aberdeenshire together with Alex Skene, of Drumbreck, Gilbert Skene, of Dyce, and James Skene, of Ramoir.

William Skene, in the early part of the nineteenth century, resided in Aberdeen, Scotland, and enjoyed with the sincere satisfaction of a man of peace the less turbulent times. With his wife, Elizabeth, he was highly respected and much beloved in the community.

John Skene was born in the old home in Scotland, and made a lifelong study of horticulture. He became an authority on the subject and was consulted by owners of large estates regarding the laying out of their gardens and the propagation and culture of fine and curious plant life. He married Anna Dolby, of Lincolnshire, England, and their children were: William, a clergyman of the Episcopal church, who died in 1871; Mary, wife of George W. Wilbur, president of the Wil-

bur Shirt and Collar Company of Troy, New York; George, a minister of the Methodist Episcopal church; Anna, who died in Troy, in 1883; John Dolby, of further mention; Charles, an inventor and expert mechanic, long manager of an iron foundry in Chicago.

Rev. John Dolby Skene was born October 16, 1849, in Lincolnshire, England. His parents came to this country when he was a small child and he received his education here, beginning in the public schools of Troy, New York. His preparation for college was made under private tutors, and his theological studies were directed by Rev. Dr. J. I. Tucker, then rector of the Church of Holy Cross, Troy, and Rev. Dr. Nichols, of St. Mark's Church, Hoosic Falls, New York. His whole course of preparation was marked by brilliant scholarship and the most devout sense of religious responsibility.

Mr. Skene was ordained deacon in St. Mark's Church in Hoosic Falls, at the Feast of the Epiphany in 1877, and on St. Peter's day, 1878, was advanced to the priesthood. He acted as assistant to Dr. Nichols until May, 1881, and was then sent to Gouverneur, New York, by the Bishop of Albany. He had charge of that parish for a year and a half. The Bishop then sent him to Ilion, New York where he remained three years, going on at the end of that period to Asbury Park, New Jersey, where he remained until 1889. Next he went to St. Paul's Church, Brooklyn, New York, and this pastorate he held until December 1, 1894. He then went to Danbury, Connecticut, where he remained until 1902. From 1903 to 1904, Rev. Mr. Skene was without a parish, and spent the year in California. In May, 1904, he was transferred to St. Andrew's Church, Stamford, Connecticut. During his pastorate there the parish has grown to such an extent that it has been neces-

ENCYCLOPEDIA OF BIOGRAPHY

sary to engage a priest to assist Mr. Skene in the manifold duties that devolve upon a rector.

Mr. Skene has never narrowed the scope of his work to the strictly religious duties of his office. He believes that it is the duty of every man of wholesome ideas and upright convictions to enter into the public life of the community and spend his strength and wield his influence toward upbuilding of civic righteousness. While never a partisan, he has for the greater part of his long career supported the Republican party.

His life has been far too crowded with labor for the moral and spiritual welfare of his parish to admit of his taking such recreation as is afforded by the purely social organization which would find him so congenial a member, but he has always held membership in the Masonic fraternity. He is a member of the lodge at Gouverneur, New York, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons; also the chapter, Royal Arch Masons, there.

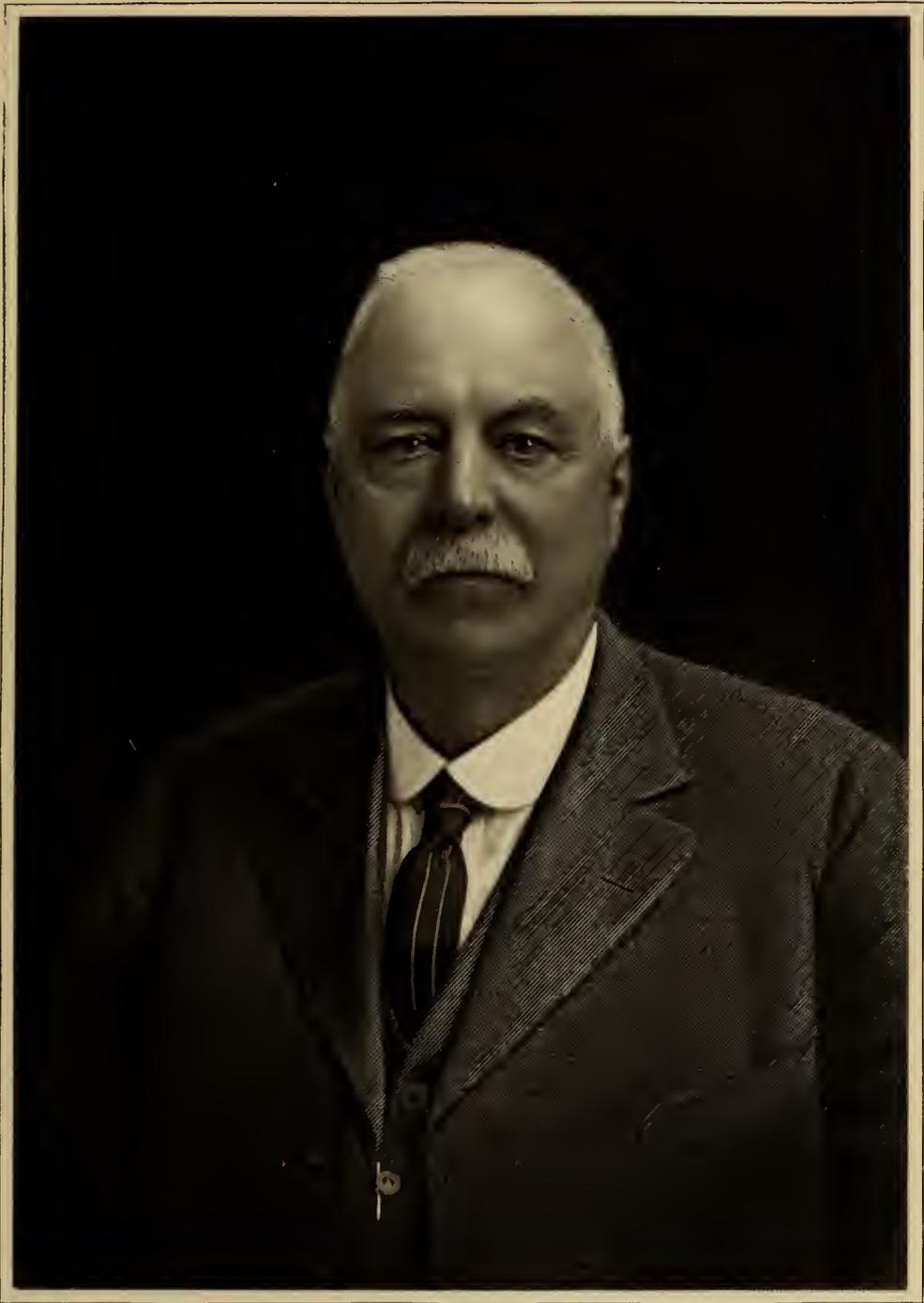
In 1879 Rev. Mr. Skene married, in Hoosic Falls, New York, Ellen A. Calhoun, daughter of John C. and Harriet (Breeze) Calhoun, Mrs. Calhoun being a member of an old Holland family which has been established in Bennington, Vermont, for many generations. Rev. and Mrs. Skene are the parents of three children: 1. John Calhoun, who resides in Banning, California, and is engaged in the automobile business; he married ———, and they have two children. 2. George Matthew, born September 21, 1886, in Vineland, New Jersey; graduated from Norwalk High School, 1904, attended Hopkins Grammar School and University of Michigan; in 1908 he graduated from Yale University Law School, and was admitted to the bar the same year; he married Dorothy Wilson, daughter of John T. Wilson, of Mount Vernon,

New York, and they have one daughter, Dorothy. 3. Malcolm Stanley, born March 25, 1890, in Brooklyn, New York; he is a graduate of the Norwalk High School, the Hopkins Grammar School and of the Sheffield Scientific School; on December 20, 1911, he was commissioned second lieutenant, Coast Artillery Corps, United States army, and has done service in various parts of the United States and Washington; he spent three and a half years in Panama; in the summer of 1918 he was with the American Expeditionary Forces in France, and was commissioned captain in 1917 and major in 1918.

LEE, Mortimer Montgomery,
Ex-Mayor, Former Legislator.

When the titles we have just written are appended to the name of a citizen, a formal introduction by the biographer is more than superfluous. It is certainly so in the case of Mr. Lee, whose record of long and distinguished service has given him a State-wide reputation. Over and above his political eminence the name of Mr. Lee is notable as that of a member of the firm of Haughton & Lee, well known importers of New York City. Mr. Lee has been for many years a resident of South Norwalk, Connecticut, the city which has been the scene of his political career.

The name of Lee is spelled also Lea, Leigh, and in various other ways, and signifies a dweller at a meadow or pasture. It is likewise an old word for a shelter or a sheltered place. The Lee family is one of the most ancient in English history. Its early seat appears to have been in Cheshire, but branches are found in a number of other counties. Members of the family emigrated, at early periods in Colonial history, to Mas-



Mortimer M. Lee

ENCYCLOPEDIA OF BIOGRAPHY

sachusetts, Connecticut, Virginia and New York.

John Lee, founder of the Massachusetts branch of the family, was born about 1600, in England, and appears to have been the son of a Londoner, probably a merchant. Records show that in 1634 John Lee was living in Agawam (Ipswich), Massachusetts. He was a farmer and a soldier, perhaps with some military rank, as the inventory of his estate includes a buff coat, fire-arms, such as pistols and holsters, a musket and a sword and belt. That he was not illiterate is shown by the fact that his "bookes" were of sufficient importance to be named and valued in the inventory, and that he was a man of means is evident from the same inventory of his estate amounting to £928 12s. 2d., a handsome sum for the times. The seal he used on his will bore the device of a bird (not a martlet) somewhat similar to the one used on the will of Thomas Leigh, of Ipswich, 1661, and similar to that used by his son, John Lee, with the omission, on the son's seal, of the motto, "Sola."

(I) Daniel Lee, Jr., probably a descendant of John Lee, the immigrant, and great-grandfather of Mortimer Montgomery Lee, enlisted in the Revolutionary army from the neighborhood of Worcester, Massachusetts. He afterward lived for many years as a farmer in Oneonta, New York, and for a time served as tax collector for the town.

(II) Barnes Lee, son of Daniel Lee, Jr., was born in Milford, New York, where he engaged in mercantile business. He married Azubah Sargent. Mr. Lee was a handsome man, and of such great strength that he never found his equal in a wrestling match, being able to throw any man in the vicinity. His mental abilities were not inferior to his physical prowess. His death took place in Milford.

(III) Alonzo Lee, son of Barnes and Azubah (Sargent) Lee, was born in Milford, New York, which was the original part of Oneonta. He was educated in the district school, and even as a boy helped to take care of his widowed mother and three sisters. While still a young man he removed to Farmington, Pennsylvania, where he conducted a store and also dealt in wool. He married Almira A. Wright, born in Greene county, New York, daughter of Ashel Wright, of Farmington, Pennsylvania, and their children were: Minnie, married Daniel Lee; Mortimer Montgomery, mentioned below; and Charles H., of Detroit. Minnie Lee, after her marriage, lived in Knoxville, Pennsylvania, and both she and her husband are now deceased. For some years before his death, Alonzo Lee, the father of the family, lived in Elmira, New York. His wife was a member of the Christian church.

(IV) Mortimer Montgomery Lee, son of Alonzo and Almira A. (Wright) Lee, was born May 28, 1846, in Farmington, Pennsylvania, where he attended school for a time, afterward passing successively to Troopsburg Academy and Union Academy, Knoxville, Pennsylvania. He was then for some years associated with his father in the latter's business in Farmington and also in Elmira. In 1880 Mr. Lee went to New York City, where he formed a partnership with William Atwood Haughton under the firm name of Haughton & Lee. He has since engaged very successfully in the business of importing and handling fine lace and silk goods at wholesale, keeping many salesmen on the road and covering every State in the Union.

Since becoming a resident of South Norwalk, Mr. Lee has identified himself actively with the leading interests of his home community. He is vice-president

ENCYCLOPEDIA OF BIOGRAPHY

of the People's Trust Company, of South Norwalk, and affiliated with Old Well Lodge, No. 108, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, of the same place. While a resident of Elmira he took the Royal Arch and Commandery degrees in that city.

Always a staunch Republican, Mr. Lee has for many years played a prominent part in the political life of South Norwalk. In 1892-93-94, he was mayor of the city, retaining the office until 1895, and in 1901-02 was again summoned by his fellow-citizens to serve them in the highest municipal position of trust and responsibility. During both his administrations he introduced several innovations which were accepted by the city not merely as changes, but as real and valuable improvements and have been retained ever since. They included a book of police rules which all officers are required to carry in their pockets, and he also introduced the taxing of property at its full value. This met with much opposition, but his wisdom has since been shown in the result. His action was afterward followed in other cities all over the State of Connecticut. In 1905 Mr. Lee represented his fellow-citizens in the Legislature, serving on various important committees and accomplishing results of practical use and genuine value to his community and his constituents.

Mr. Lee married, June 24, 1885, Julia Clarissa Adams (see Adams IX) and they are the parents of two sons and a daughter: Guy E., of Norwalk; Marion Montgomery, wife of Le Roy Montgomery, of South Norwalk, a biography of whom appears elsewhere in this work; and Robert M., of South Norwalk.

Truly, a well-rounded career has been that of Mortimer Montgomery Lee. As business man, political leader, mayor and legislator, he has done work that will

endure and has writ his name large in the history of Connecticut.

(The Adams Line).

The home of the Adams family, three centuries ago, was Devonshire, England, but it is thought that they went thither from Wales, and that the patronymic, which signifies "Adam's son," was originally Ap Adam.

(I) Henry Adams, called Henry Adams of Braintree, came in 1632 or 1633 from Devonshire, England, to Boston, Massachusetts. He was granted land in Mount Wollaston, an area which now includes Braintree, Quincy and Randolph, his own land being the present site of Braintree.

(II) Lieutenant Thomas Adams, son of Henry Adams, was born in 1612, in England, and was a young man when he came with his father to Massachusetts. He removed from Braintree to Concord, where he was active in military affairs and held civil offices. He married Mary Blackmore. His death occurred in 1688, in Chelmsford, Massachusetts.

(III) Jonathan Adams, son of Lieutenant Thomas and Mary (Blackmore) Adams, was born in 1646, in Concord, and became a farmer in or near Littleton, Massachusetts. He married, in 1681, Leah Gould (Goole?). He died in 1712, in Chelmsford, Massachusetts.

(IV) David Adams, son of Jonathan and Leah (Gould) Adams, was born in 1699, in Chelmsford, Massachusetts. He married, in 1723, in Canterbury, Connecticut, Dorcas Paine. David Adams died in Canterbury, in 1759.

(V) Levi Adams, son of David and Dorcas (Paine) Adams, was born in 1728, in Canterbury, Connecticut. He followed the trade of a carpenter. He served, with three of his sons, in the Revolutionary army, afterward removing to Vermont, and thence to Hartwick, Otsego county,

ENCYCLOPEDIA OF BIOGRAPHY

New York. He married, in 1751, Margaret Perkins. The death of Levi Adams occurred in Hartwick, in 1816.

(VI) Sergeant Levi (2) Adams, son of Levi (1) and Margaret (Perkins) Adams, was born in 1754, in Oswego, Oswego county, New York, and was a carpenter by trade. He removed to Otsego county, New York, and Chautauqua county, New York. As a young man he served in the Revolutionary army with his father and two brothers. He married, in 1772, in Canterbury, Hannah Pettingall. Sergeant Adams was enrolled as a pensioner in May, 1833, and died in December of the same year.

(VII) Oren Adams, son of Sergeant Levi (2) and Hannah (Pettingall) Adams, was born in 1785, in Pawlet, Vermont. Like his father and grandfather, he followed the carpenter's trade, removing to Milford, New York. He married (first) Fanny Lee, and (second) Mrs. Susan Cunningham.

(VIII) Oren Lee Adams, son of Oren and Fanny (Lee) Adams, was born in 1819, in Milford, New York, and settled in Redding, Connecticut, where he engaged in business as a hatter, afterward removing to South Norwalk. He married, in 1844, Clarissa Smith, of Wilton, Connecticut. Oren Lee Adams died in South Norwalk, in 1894.

(IX) Julia Clarissa Adams, daughter of Oren Lee and Clarissa (Smith) Adams, was born January 31, 1856, in Redding, Connecticut. On June 24, 1885, she became the wife of Mortimer Montgomery Lee (see Lee IV).

CHAPMAN, Edwin N.,

Physician, Hospital Official.

The surname of Chapman, which signifies merchant, occurs among the earliest of surnames, and the family in many of its

branches was somewhat distinguished at an early period. There were several families of Chapmans among the early New England immigrants, many of whom achieved distinction in their locality. The patriotism of the family is shown in the fact that twenty-seven are found on the Connecticut Roll of Honor, who had served in the War of the Revolution.

(I) The ancestor of the family herein under consideration was Robert Chapman, who is believed to have been born in 1616. He came from Hull, England, to Boston, Massachusetts, in August, 1635, and the following November was in Saybrook, Connecticut. He married Ann Blith or Bliss, April 29, 1642, and she died November 20, 1685. Robert Chapman died October 13, 1687.

(II) Deacon Nathaniel Chapman, son of Robert and Ann (Blith or Bliss) Chapman, was born February 16, 1653. He was deacon of the Saybrook church for many years. He served as representative to the General Court for twenty-four sessions, and was a large landholder, owning fifteen hundred acres in Hebron. Deacon Chapman married (first) June 29, 1681, Mary Collins, of Guilford, Connecticut.

(III) Rev. Daniel Chapman, son of Deacon Nathaniel and Mary (Collins) Chapman, was born March 14, 1689, and died at Greens Farms, Connecticut, November 23, 1741. He was graduated from Yale College in 1706, being the first of the name to receive a liberal education in America. He then studied theology and was ordained; shortly after this time he was installed as pastor of the Congregational church and society of Greens Farms. He married Grissel Dennie, of Fairfield, Connecticut, and she died January 10, 1754, at the age of fifty-seven years.

(IV) Captain Phineas Chapman, son of Rev. Daniel Chapman and his wife, Gris-

sel (Dennie) Chapman, was born in 1716, and died November 20, 1782, in Greens Farms, Connecticut. He was a captain in the Revolutionary War, and was taken prisoner in his own house while loading up his possessions to flee with his family. The hardships while he was imprisoned impaired his health and he never fully recovered. He married, September 22, 1742, Sarah Ketchum, and she died November 21, 1811, at the age of eighty-eight years.

(V) Joshua Chapman, son of Captain Phineas and Sarah (Ketchum) Chapman, was born March 4, 1765, and died February 25, 1831. He was a farmer and lived in Redding, Connecticut. He married, in 1788, Lucy Adams.

(VI) Colonel Phineas (2) Chapman, son of Joshua and Lucy (Adams) Chapman, was born May 10, 1790. He was a man of considerable means; was a progressive farmer, and a leading citizen. He married, January 23, 1817, Betsy Abbott.

(VII) Dr. Edwin Nesbit Chapman, son of Colonel Phineas (2) and Betsy (Abbott) Chapman, was born February 26, 1819. He was graduated from Yale College in the class of 1842 with the degree of B. A. He then entered Jefferson Medical College and received his M. D. degree there, March 20, 1845. During his lifetime he practiced in Brooklyn, New York, and was a member of the faculty of the Long Island College Hospital, where he was Professor of Gynæcology. Dr. Chapman married, in Brooklyn, November 16, 1865, Maria Barton Davol, born in Warren, Rhode Island, April 7, 1842, died in Rogers Rock, New York, July 20, 1908, daughter of John and Laura (Barton) Davol. Dr. Chapman and his wife were the parents of four children: 1. Edwin Nesbit, of further mention. 2. John D., a sketch of whom follows. 3. Harold W. 4. Marvin Abbott. Dr. Chapman died in Brooklyn, March 2, 1888.

(The Davol Line).

John Davol, father of Mrs. Chapman, was born in Warren, Rhode Island, April 8, 1811, and died in Brooklyn, New York, June 28, 1878. He married, in Warren, August 31, 1834, Laura Barton, born there May 22, 1812, died in Brooklyn, June 3, 1884.

Deacon Stephen Davol, father of John Davol, was born in Freetown, Massachusetts, January 29, 1782, and died in Warren, Rhode Island, October 16, 1848. He married, in Warren, October 20, 1803, Mary Bowen, born in Warren, April 3, 1784, died there July 3, 1823.

Pardon Davol, father of Deacon Stephen Davol, was born in Dartmouth, Massachusetts, March 16, 1743, and died in Freetown, Massachusetts, November 22, 1808. He married, April 12, 1768, Priscilla Read, born in Freetown, November 21, 1746, died in Freetown, January 13, 1830.

William Davol, grandfather of Pardon Davol, married, May 30, 1708, Sarah Sisson, and he died in Dartmouth in 1772. Through the Sisson family, "Mayflower" descent is traced.

CHAPMAN, Edwin Nesbit,

Broker, Public Official.

Edwin Nesbit (2) Chapman, son of Dr. Edwin Nesbit (1) and Maria Barton (Davol) Chapman (q. v.), was born April 19, 1872, in Brooklyn, New York. He prepared for college at Hill School, Pottstown, Pennsylvania, and was graduated from Williams College, B. A., in 1894. He was a member of the Delta Kappa Epsilon fraternity and Phi Beta Kappa. His first experience in business was with the Butler Hard Rubber Company, and he remained with them for several years in the capacity of assistant to the secretary and treasurer of the company. Subsequently, after some minor ventures, Mr.

Chapman became associated with Patterson, Teele & Dennis as a certified public accountant, and later was with Haskins & Sells, of New York City, in a similar capacity. Later he left the accounting profession to become auditor of the Westcott Express Company. After the Westcott Express Company was absorbed by the American Express Company, he resigned his position to become auditor for the David Williams Company, publishers of "Iron Age." In 1906 he resigned to become a partner in the firm of Chisholm & Pouch, brokers. The following year Mr. Pouch withdrew to start his own firm, and at that time the firm name was changed to Chisholm & Chapman, which has been its style since that time. The firm are members of the New York Stock Exchange.

Mr. Chapman is very active in several other directions as well; he makes his home in Greenwich, Connecticut, and takes an active interest in the public matters of that town, being a member of its Board of Estimate and Taxation. He is a member of the directorate of the Putnam Trust Company; also a director of the Continental Bank of New York City; a director and treasurer of the Exchange Court Corporation; and a trustee and treasurer of the D. K. E. Society of Williams College. His clubs include in New York City, the University, Racquet and Tennis, Society of Mayflower Descendants, Down Town Association, Williams, D. K. E., Society of Colonial Wars, Sons of the Revolution, and the Long Island Historical Society; and in Greenwich the Greenwich Country Club, Field Club, and Indian Harbor Yacht Club.

Mr. Chapman married, in Brooklyn, May 25, 1897, Charlotte Frost Knowlton, daughter of Daniel W. Knowlton. She was born in West Upton, Massachusetts, July 11, 1874, and died in Greenwich,

Connecticut, November 28, 1916, leaving the following children: 1. Edwin Nesbit, Jr., born November 24, 1901. 2. Daniel Knowlton, born July 31, 1904. 3. Nancy Davol, born August 18, 1912.

CHAPMAN, John Davol,

Banker, Served in Spanish-American War.

John Davol Chapman, son of Dr. Edwin Nesbit (1) and Maria Barton (Davol) Chapman (q. v.), was born in Brooklyn, New York, March 6, 1874. He attended private schools, the Hill School, Pottstown, Pennsylvania, and the Brown & Nichols School, Cambridge, Massachusetts. In 1892 he entered Williams College, and while there became a member of the D. K. E. fraternity. He left college in 1895 to enter business, embarking in various enterprises until 1901, in which year he became a member of the Consolidated Stock Exchange of New York City, and four years later purchased a seat on the New York Stock Exchange. Mr. Chapman always acted independently in his stock transactions, and has been very successful as a banker and business man. When the firm of which his brother was a partner was organized in 1907, Mr. Chapman became a special partner. In 1914 he retired from active business to the beautiful residence which he had built in 1909 in Greenwich, Connecticut, where he has since resided. His home is on Round Island.

Mr. Chapman was one of the organizers and is now vice-president of the Putnam Trust Company, of Greenwich. The first business relations the residents of the town had with the outside world no doubt were consummated over the land now the property of Mr. Chapman. That land was the point from which the inhabitants shipped their produce, largely potatoes, to New York City. Before the famous

ENCYCLOPEDIA OF BIOGRAPHY

Boss Tweed became a resident of Greenwich, some of his lieutenants camped over night on the land on which Mr. Chapman's house now stands. They made such glowing reports of the attractiveness of the spot that Boss Tweed spent his next summer on Round Island which marked the beginning of his residence in Greenwich.

Mr. Chapman was a member of Troop A, United States Volunteers, in the Spanish-American War, and served in Porto Rico. During the World War he was manager of the Bureau of Passports, Department of Personnel of the American Red Cross of New York City. He is a member of the following New York clubs: The Stock Exchange Luncheon Club, the Williams Club of New York City, the D. K. E. Club of New York, and the Society of Mayflower Descendants. His clubs in Greenwich are: The Indian Harbor Yacht Club, the Field Club, the Greenwich Country Club, the Woodway Country Club, and the Blind Brook Club. Mr. Chapman's principal recreation is golf.

Mr. Chapman married, in 1906, Mary Adelaide Foltz, daughter of William Stewart and May (Scofield) Foltz. John Scofield, father of May (Scofield) Foltz, came from England to America in 1849, attracted by the discovery of gold in California, and later became a clergyman of the Methodist Episcopal church in California. He was a presiding elder in later years, and resided in Erie, Pennsylvania. Mr. and Mrs. Chapman are the parents of two sons: John Stewart, born October 19, 1907; and Richard Davol, born March 23, 1911.

CARMICHAEL, George Edgar,

Educator.

The subject of this sketch is a native of New England, and a graduate of a

New England college. For twenty-five years he has been a worker in the field of education. Brunswick School, in Greenwich, established by him in 1902, ranks high among the nation's good schools. As founder of the school and headmaster from its beginning, Mr. Carmichael has been its guiding spirit through the two decades of its existence.

As a citizen of Greenwich our subject has had an interested part in civic affairs. He was a member of the first town school committee of Greenwich, and in this capacity served the public school system of the town for two years. For five years he was secretary and for two years president of the Boys' Club of Greenwich. At the present time he is a member of the executive committee of the Boys' Club, a director of the Greenwich Young Men's Christian Association, president of the Greenwich Library, and president of the Greenwich Rotary Club.

Mr. Carmichael, in the line of his family name, is a descendant of a Scottish family of Highland origin, though for some generations resident near Edinboro. His ancestry includes also English, French and Dutch strains. His paternal great-grandfather, Frank Carmichael, came from Scotland in the latter part of the eighteenth century and settled in Nova Scotia. Among Frank's six sons was Thompson Carmichael, born in Pictou, Nova Scotia, in 1802. Thompson Carmichael, after being educated in Halifax, went to St. Margaret's Bay to engage in business. Finding a business life not to his taste, he took up the profession of teaching, and continued in it to the end of his life. When he first went to St. Margaret's Bay, he met and married Barbara Hubley, daughter of a Dutchman who had settled there about the time of the American Revolution. He became the father of a large family of sons and



George E. Carmichael

ENCYCLOPEDIA OF BIOGRAPHY

daughters. The six sons who lived formed a unique group. Together they were able to design, build, rig and sail a ship of any ordinary size.

The draftsman and carpenter of this unusual combination was James Thompson Carmichael, father of the subject of this sketch. He was born in Halifax, Nova Scotia, April 3, 1832, the fourth child of his parents. On December 25, 1861, he married Susan Roberts, of Parrsboro, Nova Scotia, the second child of Thomas and Elizabeth Emma (Beck) Roberts. In 1873 James T. Carmichael removed with his family to Medway, Massachusetts, where he worked as carpenter and builder. In 1876 he contracted pneumonia and was left an invalid until his death, October 18, 1881. His widow and six children survived him.

The sixth child of James T. and Susan (Roberts) Carmichael was George Edgar Carmichael. He was born in Medway, Massachusetts, August 22, 1875. In 1892 he was graduated from Medway High School. A year later, he entered Bowdoin College, whence he was graduated A. B., in 1897. After graduation Mr. Carmichael taught for two years in the Hamilton School, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania; a year in the Choate School, Wallingford, Connecticut, and two years in the Greenwich Academy, Greenwich, Connecticut. In 1902, at the advice and request of friends who had boys to be educated, he started Brunswick School. From the beginning the school has grown and prospered, and for twenty years Mr. Carmichael has found it a satisfying field for labor.

In college Mr. Carmichael joined the Kappa Sigma fraternity, and at graduation was elected to Phi Beta Kappa. He is a member of the Schoolmasters' Association of New York (vice-president, 1920), and of the Headmasters' Associa-

tion. In 1910 he compiled and edited "The Songs of Kappa Sigma."

December 25, 1912, Mr. Carmichael married Helen Gertrude Fox, only child of Everett Fremont and Carrie Belle (Ricker) Fox, of Milton Mills, New Hampshire. They have one child, Margaret, born February 25, 1914. Mrs. Carmichael is a descendant of many generations of New England pioneer stock. She is a graduate of Nute High School, Milton, New Hampshire, and of Wellesley College.

COE, Walter Ellsworth,

Lawyer, Aided in World War.

Few of the Colonial families can be traced in England to such an ancient date as the Coe family. It appears about 1300 with the spelling le Koo, which later became le Coe, and before 1400 A. D. is found Coe. The form of Coe does not appear until about 1575. The English ancestor, John Coe, was born in the reign of King Edward III., and died about 1415. He was a prominent man in his day, and was the father of John (2) Coe, born about 1375, and died about 1425. The latter married Eleanor, and their son, John (3) Coe, was born about 1400, and died after 1448. His son, Thomas Coe, was born about 1430, and died about 1507. His son, John Coe, was born about 1460, and his will was proved in 1520. He was of Gestingthorpe, and married Joane, daughter of Thomas Golding. Their son, John Coe, married Margaret, and was the father of John Coe, born in 1623, died in 1558. He lived in Maplestead and Wiston, and married Dorothy. They were the parents of Henry Coe, born about 1565 died in 1631. He lived in Thorpe-Morieux, and married Mary. They were the parents of three sons, of whom Robert Coe, the eldest, was the ancestor of the family in America.

ENCYCLOPEDIA OF BIOGRAPHY

(I) Robert Coe was born at Thorpe-Morieux, Suffolk county, and baptized there, October 26, 1596, as recorded in the parish register. In 1625 he was living in Boxford, Suffolk county, and on April 30, 1634, he sailed for New England on the ship "Francis," accompanied by his wife and children. He arrived at Boston during the following summer and went first to Watertown, Massachusetts. He was admitted a freeman in the Massachusetts Bay Colony, September 3, 1634. In June, 1635, Robert Coe was among those who settled Wethersfield, Connecticut, and in 1641, he was among the first settlers of Stamford, Connecticut, where he was granted fourteen acres of land. Robert Coe held many important offices, and was frequently called upon to represent his fellow-citizens at the General Court. He was evidently of a progressive nature, as he was ever foremost in making new settlements. In 1644 he was one of the number who founded Hempstead, Long Island; in 1656, was a founder of the town of Jamaica, Long Island; and in 1664, settled Middleburg, now Hastings, Long Island. He died about 1689. Robert Coe married (first) in England, about 1623, Mary, and she died October 27, 1628.

(II) Robert (2) Coe, son of Robert (1) and Mary Coe, was born in 1626, and baptized on September 19th of the same year. He was a boy of seven years when brought by his parents to New England. He removed with them to Wethersfield and Stamford, and there remained until his marriage, when he became a resident of Stratford, Connecticut. About 1650 he married Hannah Mitchell, baptized in Halifax, Yorkshire, England, June 26, 1631, daughter of Matthew and Susan (Butterfield) Mitchell, who died in New Haven, April 2, 1702. Robert (2) Coe did not have a very long life, but it was a useful one; he died in Stratford, in the fall of 1659.

(III) Captain John Coe, son of Robert (2) and Hannah (Mitchell) Coe, was born May 10, 1658, and died April 19, 1741. He was a farmer, land speculator, merchant, miller and innkeeper. He lived in New Haven, and in spite of his many duties he often held public office. In 1709 he received his commission of captain, having long been active in military matters, and served in the French and Indian War. Captain Coe married, December 20, 1682, Mary Hawley, born in Stratford, July 16, 1663, died there, September 9, 1731, daughter of Lieutenant Joseph and Catherine (Birdsey) Hawley.

(IV) Captain Joseph Coe, son of Captain John and Mary (Hawley) Coe, was born February 2, 1686-87, in Stratford, and died July 15, 1754, in Durham, Connecticut. He was a pioneer settler of Durham, and cultivated a large farm. In 1728 he was representative, and married, at Durham, November 21, 1708, Abigail Robinson, born in Guilford, Connecticut, April 3, 1690, died in Durham, July 6, 1775, daughter of David and Abigail (Kirby) Robinson.

(V) Captain David Coe, son of Captain Joseph and Abigail (Robinson) Coe, was born February 18, 1717, in Durham, and died January 14, 1807. About 1740 he settled in that part of Middletown which is now Middlefield, where he became a successful farmer. He was an influential man, and prominent in public affairs. He was commissioned captain in May, 1764, of the 16th company, 6th regiment, Connecticut Militia. Captain Coe married, in 1740, Hannah Camp, born November 15, 1720, died October 16, 1808, daughter of Nathan and Rhoda (Parsons) Camp.

(VI) Seth Coe, son of Captain David and Hannah (Camp) Coe, was born February 20, 1756, at Middlefield, and died there, September 26, 1829. He was a farmer, and married, June 12, 1776, Mary

ENCYCLOPEDIA OF BIOGRAPHY

Miller, daughter of Deacon Ichabod and Elizabeth (Cornwell) Miller, and she died January 1, 1832.

(VII) Elias C. Coe, son of Seth and Mary (Miller) Coe, was born August 25, 1787, in Middlefield, and died there, May 4, 1878. He was a farmer, and married, April 11, 1811, Hannah Tryon.

(VIII) Ebenezer Jackson Coe, son of Elias C. and Hannah (Tryon) Coe, was born May 3, 1817. He settled at Stony Creek, Branford, where he was for many years the proprietor of the "Three Elms" House, a summer hotel, and there he died, May 11, 1889. Mr. Coe married, April 3, 1839, Phebe Birdsey, daughter of John Birdsey.

(IX) John Walter Birdsey Coe, son of Ebenezer J. and Phebe (Birdsey) Coe, was born November 8, 1841. He was for many years one of the leading citizens of Meriden, Connecticut, and was head of the Merwin Provision Company of that city. Mr. Coe served as trustee of the State School for Boys, and was a bank director and vestryman of the church. He married, December 4, 1865, Sarah A. Williams, a native of Wallingford, daughter of Elijah Williams. They were the parents of the following children: 1. Walter Ellsworth, of further mention. 2. John Williams, deceased, formerly a physician of New York City. 3. Mabel Estelle, wife of Howard Hammitt, residing in Plainfield, New Jersey. 4. Ada Louise, born May 2, 1879, wife of Charles F. Rockwell, of Meriden.

(X) Walter Ellsworth Coe, son of John W. B. and Sarah A. (Williams) Coe, was born August 18, 1870, at Meriden, and was educated in the Meriden schools. He was graduated from Sheffield Scientific School in the class of 1892, with the degree of Ph. B., and from Yale Law School in 1902, with the degree of LL. B. The same year Mr. Coe was admitted to the

New York bar, also the Connecticut bar. Mr. Coe has always practiced in New York City, and is a member of the law firms of McLaughlin, Russell, Coe & Sprague, and Sharretts, Coe & Hillis. He specializes in United Customs practice. Since 1906 he has served as commissioner for Connecticut on Uniform State Laws, and from 1902 to 1904 was a member of the staff of Governor George P. McLean, with the rank of colonel. During the World War Mr. Coe was assistant in charge of retail prices and distribution in the Food Administration in Washington. His hobby is farming, and for about fifteen years he has owned a truck farm of about twenty-two acres, employing from eight to ten men to assist in the care of same.

Mr. Coe married, October 3, 1904, Carlotta Toothe, born June 22, 1874, in East Orange, New Jersey, daughter of William and Emma (Schlager) Toothe, of Madison, New Jersey. Mr. and Mrs. Coe are members of St. John's Episcopal Church of Stamford, and aid in the support of its good works.

DASKAM, Walter Duryee,

Banker, Man of Affairs.

In Stamford the name of Daskam means more than merely a name. Not only the family but the city look backward with pride to the early records in which this name became distinguished. The origin of the name is Scotch and literally means lowland valley.

(I) The first of the family in this country was John Daskam, who came from near Aberdeen, Scotland, about 1750, and settled in Connecticut. He owned quite a library for that time; it was composed mostly of books on Scottish history. The children of John Daskam were: John,

ENCYCLOPEDIA OF BIOGRAPHY

William, of whom further; James, and Susan.

(II) Captain William Daskam, the son of John Daskam, was but seventeen years of age when he enlisted in the Revolutionary War. His slogan was: "I will give Johnny Bull a pull." His service was under General Lafayette, and in the War of 1812 he answered his country's call and commanded a company, later receiving a pension in return for his services. He married Huldah James, undoubtedly a daughter of Benjamin and Sarah (Whitney) James.

(III) Benjamin James Daskam, son of Captain William Daskam and his wife, Huldah (James) Daskam, was born January 20, 1809, in what is now Darien, Connecticut, and died September 3, 1885. He learned the trade of carpenter, but its appeal was not strong enough to interest him and he went to New York, where he entered mercantile pursuits. In 1836 Mr. Daskam established himself in business in Stamford, Connecticut, his store being located on Main street, east of the Quintard block. He filled many public offices; was representative to the Legislature and discharged his official duties in a manner entirely satisfactory to his constituents. Mr. Daskam was a very ardent Abolitionist. He also served as justice of the peace. He married Mary Ingraham.

(IV) Theodore J. Daskam, son of Benjamin J. and Mary (Ingraham) Daskam, was born March 3, 1833, in Stamford, Connecticut, and died there February 15, 1883. In his youth he assisted his father in business, and in time was placed in charge of the business. From his first association with men and affairs he was interested in public life. The problems of city and State government were of keenest interest to him, and it soon became apparent in political circles that here was a young man whom they needed.

He was at once a young man of practical ideas and incorruptible ideals; and he had both the personal force to win his way through and the personal magnetism to carry others along with him. From the first he was affiliated with the Republican party. One of the first appointments made by President Lincoln was that of Theodore J. Daskam as postmaster of Stamford, April 14, 1861. His first office in the gift of the local party was that of first assistant engineer of the borough Volunteer Fire Department, being elected May 7, 1859. The following year he was elected chief of the Fire Department, which office he held continuously until 1874. Mr. Daskam was unable to go to the Civil War, owing to a physical disability, and he could hardly resign himself to staying at home. Meanwhile he was reappointed postmaster by each succeeding president down to the time of President Arthur, holding this office until the day of his death. There have been only three postmasters whose terms of service have exceeded that of Mr. Daskam. He was also for many years United States deputy collector and was assistant assessor of internal revenue, holding three Federal offices at the same time. His official record is of the highest, an honor to his constituency as well as to his own name.

In 1864 Mr. Daskam embarked in the insurance business, meeting with marked success. He was a corporator of the Gulf Stream Fire Engine Company, No. 2, of Stamford, and was foreman of the company for years. Mr. Daskam's health became permanently broken while yet in the height of his career. Notwithstanding this handicap, he continued his interest in public affairs and relinquished his activities only after such a conspicuous struggle with the encroaching disease as made his memory an inspiration to those

ENCYCLOPEDIA OF BIOGRAPHY

who followed him. Mr. Daskam was a member of Union Lodge, No. 5, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons; of Rippowam Lodge, No. 24, Independent Order of Odd Fellows.

Mr. Daskam married, December 6, 1864, Sarah Remer Stanley, daughter of Edward T. and Sarah (Remer) Stanley, of New Haven, Connecticut, old residents of that city.

The tribute paid to Mr. Daskam's memory on the event of his death, February 15, 1883, by the "Stamford Advocate" should stand in more enduring form.

The news of Theodore J. Daskam's death will fall upon the ears of the great majority of Stamford people with common sorrow. Especially will it awake the readiest sympathy and touch the tenderest memories of those whose acquaintance with the man is largest, and who knew him best, of those who shared the struggles of his active young manhood, before disease and physical suffering had forced him to become a sort of recluse, but little known to the later accessions of Stamford citizenship. These last may inquire the secret of Theodore J. Daskam's unbounded popularity, but his host of old friends need not be told why they loved him. He had in a remarkable degree the power of winning friendships, and not by any means through an effusive disposition to placate those who chose to assume an unfriendly attitude either in the field of politics or business. But his friends, those who possessed his confidence, ever found him a man to tie up to. His word was as good as his bond. What he said he would do, he would do. For over twenty years he was the most active organizer and manager of political campaigns on the Republican side. In politics, he was a fighter, and went in to win, and generally did win. To say that a man could occupy a position like that without making some enemies would be to state something incredible. Yet all through his career he numbered many of the warmest personal friends among the staunchest of his political opponents, and to-day as his fellow-citizens contemplate the lifeless form once so full of manhood's proudest energies, every feeling of party strife, every recollection of party enmity, will fade into thin air, and not the party chief but the genial, whole-souled kindly friend and fellow-citizen will be longest and best remembered.

In 1919 the Park Board of Stamford gave the name of Daskam to the park on Glenbrook avenue, in honor of this family which from the time it first became connected with the town to the present day has been notable for its public spirit and patriotism.

(V) Walter Duryee Daskam, son of Theodore J. and Sarah Remer (Stanley) Daskam, was born September 18, 1865. He was educated in the King School of Stamford, of which he is at the present time president. On May 16, 1882, he entered the Stamford National Bank as messenger. His dependability, accuracy, and unremitting attention to his duties won for him promotion to the position of teller, which he held for some years. During this time he lost no opportunity to make himself acquainted with the theory and practice of banking. At that time there was no trust company in Stamford, and recognizing the need for such an institution, Mr. Daskam organized The Stamford Trust Company, of which he became treasurer. The growth and financial strength of the company as indicated by its present capital and surplus of \$450,000, with total resources of \$5,094,965. The safe deposit vaults are of the most modern construction. Mr. Daskam was elected vice-president of the company in 1918. He is also a director and secretary of the Stamford Water Company; a director and treasurer of the Stamford Gas and Electric Company; vice-president and director of the St. John Woodworking Company; treasurer and director of the Stamford Hospital; trustee of the Stamford Children's Home. Mr. Daskam succeeded Edward W. Kneen, of Shelton, as treasurer of Fairfield county.

In politics, Mr. Daskam is a Republican and served as town treasurer from 1894 to 1903; was chairman of the Republican Town Committee from 1903 to 1906, and

is now a member of the City Board of Finance. Fraternally, he is a member of Union Lodge, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons; Puritan Lodge, Independent Order of Odd Fellows. In December, 1884, he enlisted in Company C, 4th Connecticut Infantry, and was discharged January, 1890, as sergeant. In March, 1917, he enlisted in the Connecticut State Guard and holds the rank of captain. Mr. Daskam was in charge of the last four Liberty Loan drives and was untiring in his efforts to make them successful; he was also treasurer of the first drive of the Red Cross. His clubs are the Suburban and the Stamford Yacht. Mr. Daskam was one of the four founders of the former club and its first president.

Mr. Daskam married Harriet Tilley, daughter of George H. and Harriet T. (Brown) Tilley, of Darien, Connecticut, and they are the parents of a daughter, Elizabeth Stanley Daskam. Mr. Daskam and his family are members of St. Andrew's Episcopal Church, of which he is a vestryman.

The greatest benefaction which a man can bestow upon the city of his residence is himself. He may devote the wealth of his mental endowment to the service of his fellowman; he may spread broadcast the material good he has won from life; but the greatest gift within his power is human sympathy, the spirit which is attuned to the loyal friendship of the people and responds in kind. Of these gifts, ability, means, time and labor unstinted, Walter Duryee Daskam gives right royally. He is a man among men, the warmth of his genial personality winning the loyalty and esteem of every one of his associates and acquaintances.

COWLES, Russel Abernethy,

Man of Great Enterprise.

From a twenty-two years' association with the Ansonia Brass and Copper Com-

pany, subsequently the American Brass Company, a concern with which two generations of his line before him had been identified, Mr. Cowles entered fields of endeavor intimately connected with the community life and prosperity of Greenwich, his home. A number of enterprises fostered by him and operated under his direction have filled needs long felt in his town, projects that lacked the influence of a man of vision and courage, undertakings fraught with commercial danger to the man of little faith and ordinary enterprise. Mr. Cowles has earned, with a position of business prominence, the lasting regard and gratitude of his townsmen, whom he has served largely and well.

Russel Abernethy Cowles is a son of Albert Abernethy and Frances (Bailey) Cowles, and grandson of George Preston Cowles, member of a family dating to early Colonial days in New England. George Preston Cowles was a native of Connecticut, and spent the greater part of his life in Ansonia, Connecticut, where he was successively, secretary, treasurer, vice-president, and manager of the Ansonia Brass and Copper Company. His death occurred in October, 1887. He married Charlotte Leaming, daughter of General Russell C. and Orrell (Smith) Abernethy, of Torrington, Connecticut.

Alfred Abernethy Cowles, father of Russel Abernethy Cowles, was born at Torrington (then Wolcottville), Connecticut, September 28, 1845. He attended the public schools of Ansonia, subsequently becoming a student in Chase's Military Academy, at Middletown, Connecticut, and completing his studies at the Sorbonne, in Paris, France, and College de France. For two years he was employed in the Ansonia National Bank, and after traveling abroad for a time he entered the counting room of the Ansonia Brass and Copper Company. In 1870 he was placed in charge of the New York



Russell Crowler



ENCYCLOPEDIA OF BIOGRAPHY

offices of the company, and soon thereafter became an official, proceeding through the posts of treasurer and vice-president to the presidency of the corporation, which he held from 1901 until his death. He was a man of wide business capabilities, a leader in several lines of industry; he was president of the Ansonia Clock Company, which he organized in 1879; president of the Coronet Phosphate Company, which he organized in 1908; president of the Terra Ceia Estates, Inc.; vice-president of the American Brass Company; and president of the Birmingham Water Company. In advisory capacity he was associated with a number of other corporations in widely separated fields. Mr. Cowles was a member of the Union League, Larchmont Yacht, Greenwich Country, and Railroad clubs. His residence was at "The Apthorp," New York City, and he maintained his summer home at Belle Haven. Mr. Cowles bore an honorable reputation through a long and active business career, and in the course of his industrial and commercial capacity bound to him a large number of his associates with the ties of firm friendship.

Mr. Cowles married, in 1871, Frances Bailey, daughter of Edward Bailey, of Devonshire, England, and Fanny (Kenyon) Bailey, of Syracuse, New York. They were the parents of: Russel Abernethy, of whom further; and Frederick Houghton, who married Maud Sherman.

Russel Abernethy Cowles was born in Syracuse, New York, October 10, 1873. He attended private school in New York City, Stevens Preparatory School, and Stevens Institute of Technology at Hoboken. At the age of nineteen he became associated with his father in the Ansonia Brass and Copper Company, and remained in that service for twenty-two years, until September 1, 1915. In 1900 the American Brass Company succeeded

the Ansonia Brass and Copper Company, and at the time of his resignation Mr. Cowles was a vice-president of the American Brass Company. He then became vice-president of the Buffalo Copper and Brass Rolling Mills, and organized the Metals Trading Corporation, of which he is president at this time (1920). Among the more important of Mr. Cowles' business interests are the presidency of the Ansonia Clock Company, the vice-presidency of the Coronet Phosphate Company, and the presidency of the New England Motor Sales Company of Greenwich. This last is one of several enterprises Mr. Cowles has founded in Greenwich, which have become institutions known far beyond the limits of the town. The New England Motor Sales Company operates a thoroughly modern garage on the Boston Post Road, the main artery of traffic between New York and Boston, and a machine shop that is probably the finest in the district. The company has the agency for the Buick, Franklin, and Owen Magnetic automobiles, and the White automobile truck. This business, first planned on a scale that to the average mind seemed to spell failure, has developed steadily from the time of its establishment, and residents and tourists have found there the automobile service and satisfaction that every motorist craves.

In 1917 Mr. Cowles gave to Greenwich another institution of which the town had long been in need—The Pickwick Inn—recognized as one of the best inns in the New York suburbs. Philip Gibbs, the noted English war correspondent, was so impressed by its attractive furnishings and beautiful atmosphere, as well as the superior quality of the food served, that he devoted several pages in an issue of "Harper's Magazine" to a description of the inn, couched in the most complimentary terms. Within a few months

after its opening an addition was found necessary, and since then the inn has been enlarged several times to accommodate the increased numbers of enthusiastic patrons.

In 1919 Mr. Cowles organized The Pickwick Arms, Inc., purchased the Lenox House property at the corner of the Boston Post Road and Greenwich avenue, and constructed The Pickwick Arms, a million dollar hotel, which has given to Greenwich one of the finest hotels in the State. The building, modeled after the old English inns, is of fireproof construction, equipped with every convenience and comfort. Mr. Cowles has also entered the business of candy manufacturing and, securing the services of an experienced Parisian candymaker, placed upon the market "Pickwick Chocolates," which have come into extensive demand in New York and suburbs.

It has been the good fortune of Mr. Cowles to have his earnest efforts for his town's betterment appreciated and supported in unusual degree. He has been able to lend practical aid to many friends and acquaintances, and in direct personal manner has been instrumental in the promotion of the success and welfare of no small number of those with whom he comes into contact. He is a member of the Union League, the Down Town Club, the India House, the Greenwich Country Club, the Indian Harbor Yacht Club, and the Blind Brook Club.

Mr. Cowles married Louise Marcia Pfarrius, daughter of Ernst and Emma (Tannatt) Pfarrius, and they are the parents of Ernest Francis, and Francis Russel.

McHARG, Henry King,

Man of Affairs.

Mr. McHarg's long record as a successful man of affairs renders the inscrip-

tion of his name at the head of this article an amply sufficient introduction not only to his fellow-citizens of Stamford, but also to the general public. Mr. McHarg is now president of the Detroit & Mackinac Railroad Company, and director of the Manhattan Bank of New York City.

The name of the family of which Mr. McHarg is a representative is Graham, McHarg being its backward spelling with changing of "a" to "c." Tradition says that one of the family fled from Scotland, probably to Ireland, and that when he returned to his native land, in order to escape persecution, he changed the patronymic to its present form. The earliest ancestor on record was William de Graham, who settled in Scotland not long after the beginning of the twelfth century. The name is a local one, its Scottish form being Graeme, but its termination proves it beyond doubt to have been originally English.

(1) John McHarg was born in 1733, in Wigtownshire, Scotland, and in 1774 emigrated to the American colonies, settling in Galway, Saratoga county, New York. He was one of the twelve heads of families who founded that settlement. The year after his arrival witnessed the outbreak of the Revolutionary War, and he gave proof of loyalty to his adopted country by serving as a soldier in Colonel John Beekman's regiment, being also a member of Jacob Schermerhorn's class. After the war he conducted a retail dry goods store in Albany, New York. Mr. McHarg married, in Scotland, Griselda Kelly, who was born in 1748, in the town of Ayr, and their children were: Margaret, Anne, Alexander, William, mentioned below; a daughter, name unknown; Jane, or Janet; Mary, died in infancy; Mary (2), and Sarah. All these, with the exception of the two eldest, were born after their parents came to America. John

ENCYCLOPEDIA OF BIOGRAPHY

McHarg died in Albany, December 23, 1803, and his widow passed away in that city, September 20, 1843, at the venerable age of ninety-five.

(II) William McHarg, son of John and Griselda (Kelly) McHarg, was born in March, 1778, in Galway, Saratoga county, New York, and succeeded his father in the latter's business in Albany. That was years before the building of the Erie canal, and people came in sleighs to purchase goods which they exchanged for such commodities as the Indians could furnish. After the building of the canal it was used by Mr. McHarg as a means of transportation for his merchandise. When the Hudson River railroad was built he foresaw, with the acuteness of the true business man, that the majority of those who had heretofore supplied their wants in Albany would not hesitate to proceed directly to New York. Mr. McHarg married, April 16, 1810, Sophia King, whose ancestral record is appended to this biography, and they became the parents of the following children: Sophia Anne, John, mentioned below; Margaret, William Neill, Rufus King, and Charles King. The death of William McHarg occurred January 27, 1865, in Albion, Orleans county, New York.

(III) John McHarg, son of William and Sophia (King) McHarg, was born June 3, 1813, and as a young man was advised by his father to open a store in New York City, which, even then, had been for some years recognized as one of the future world centers of trade. Mr. McHarg followed the advice, with results which fully justified it, but in the panic of 1857 his establishment proved to be one of those which failed to weather that fearful storm. His Southern trade had been particularly large. Mr. McHarg married, March 6, 1838, in Hamilton, Massachusetts, Martha W. Patch,

daughter of Tracey Patch, a sea captain of Cape Cod. Mr. McHarg enlisted in the Civil War with the rank of captain, and served as aide-de-camp on the staff of General Martindale. The following children were born to Mr. and Mrs. McHarg: 1. Sophia King, born March 4, 1840, in Albany; married, December 23, 1863, General Horace Porter, of Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, United States army, who died May 29, 1921; Mrs. Porter died April 6, 1903, in Paris, France. 2. John William, born April 3, 1843; married, November 6, 1873, Harriet Schuyler Delavan, of Albany, who died July 4, 1906, leaving no children. 3. Theodore, born February 19, 1845, died in New York City, November 26, 1867. 4. Henry King, mentioned below. Mr. McHarg died January 4, 1884, in New York, and his widow passed away September 8, 1885.

(IV) Henry King McHarg, son of John and Martha W. (Patch) McHarg, was born February 6, 1851, and received his education in Dr. Reed's Walnut Hill boarding school, at Geneva, New York. On completing his course of study he went to New York City and entered the office of the late Le Grande Lockwood. That was in 1866, and he remained with Mr. Lockwood until 1869, when failure caused the dissolution of the business. Mr. McHarg then became assistant corresponding clerk in the Third National Bank, but at the expiration of a year failing health obliged him to withdraw for a time from the activities of business. The day following his twenty-first birthday he became a member of the New York Stock Exchange and is now one of the oldest on its roll. Until about nine years ago he was actively engaged in the bond business.

The railroad interests of Mr. McHarg have for a long period been numerous and important. When the Texas Central

ENCYCLOPEDIA OF BIOGRAPHY

Railroad Company was overtaken by disaster he purchased the road, reorganized and rebuilt it, and for about twenty years served as its president. Later he bought the old Marietta & Northern Georgia railroad, which he reorganized and developed as the Atlanta, Knoxville & Northern. For seven or eight years he was connected with the road, developing it into a fine piece of property. He was one of the original men interested in developing the West Shore railroad, and later was president of the Virginia & Southwestern Railroad Company. In 1903 he bought the control of the Detroit & Mackinac railroad, and has ever since been president of the company.

The above record makes it clear that Mr. McHarg's railroad work has invariably been constructive. While the element of speculation which is never wholly absent from any business undertaking had its part in his ventures, more especially as they were all the rehabilitation of unsuccessful enterprises, he has contributed substantially to the advancement of the railroad interests of the last third of a century, having imparted to everything he undertook some portion of his vitalizing energy.

The business career of Mr. McHarg began in 1873, when he went into the bond and investment business in partnership with William Adams, under the firm name of Adams & McHarg. At the end of twelve years the connection was severed and Mr. McHarg continued the business alone. For some years he was a director of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad Company, and since 1883 he has held a directorship in the Manhattan National Bank, in which for over twenty years he held the office of vice-president. His clubs are the Union and Down Town, of New York City. Yachting was always his favorite recrea-

tion, and for a number of years he owned a very pretty schooner. He attends and supports St. John's Protestant Episcopal Church of Stamford.

Mr. McHarg married, July 21, 1875, Frederica Bremer Britton, and they have been the parents of the following children: 1. Edith May, born May 4, 1876; did not live. 2. John, born December 22, 1877; did not live. 3. Madeline B., born November 26, 1878; died December 10, 1881. 4. Henry King, Jr., born October 30, 1883; married Jane, daughter of Thomas J. Craven, of Salem, New Jersey, and has three children; Jane Craven, Henry King (3), and Esther Belle. 5. Marion Adelaide, born January 28, 1886; married (first) George Venable, and has one daughter, Frederica; married (second) Ernest Roentgen, nephew of the discoverer of the X-ray; they have one daughter.

For thirty years Mr. McHarg has been a resident of Stamford, and during that time he has been a leader in everything that has been done for the welfare of the town. The time will come when the extent of his benefactions will be known, but Mr. McHarg has shown an inflexible determination that in his benevolences his left hand should not know what his right hand doeth. All that may be said now is that the Stamford Hospital, the Young Men's Christian Association, the Ferguson Library, the Associated Charities, and the Presbyterian and St. John's Episcopal churches are indebted beyond anyone's surmise to his generosity and public spirit.

(The King Line).

Joshua King was born November 24, 1758, at Braintree (now Quincy), Massachusetts. His father was one of three brothers who came from England. When the American army surrounded Boston,

ENCYCLOPEDIA OF BIOGRAPHY

Joshua, then a lad of sixteen, left home, at his own independent option, to join it. By reason of his youth and his capacity he was appointed fifer, but in due time he was admitted to the ranks for more direct soldierly service, being placed in the cavalry, and gradually promoted. He became Lieutenant King, and had the special distinction of acting as escort to the unfortunate André, from his capture to his execution. General King, as he was popularly called, married, April 18, 1784, Anne Ingersoll (see Ingersoll line), and their children were: Catherine, Fanny, Sophia, mentioned below; John Francis, Rufus Howard, Anne Maria, Charles, Joshua Ingersoll, Mary Anne, and Grace Ingersoll. General King died August 13, 1839, his wife having passed away December 30, 1838.

Sophia King, daughter of Joshua and Anne (Ingersoll) King, was born March 11, 1790, and became the wife of William McHarg, as stated above. Mrs. McHarg died March 24, 1838.

(The Ingersoll Line).

(I) John Ingersoll, of Hartford, married, about 1667, Mary Hunt, daughter of ——— and Mary (Webster) Hunt, and granddaughter of John Webster, one of the first settlers of Hartford, Connecticut, and fifth governor of that Commonwealth. John Webster, who was a native of Warwickshire, England, and a lineal ancestor of the eminent lexicographer, Noah Webster, died April 5, 1661. About 1665 John Ingersoll removed to Northampton, Massachusetts.

(II) Jonathan Ingersoll, son of John and Mary (Hunt) Ingersoll, was born May 10, 1681, in Westfield, Massachusetts, and during the greater part of his life lived in Milford, where he died, November 28, 1760, his wife, Sarah, having passed away February 14, 1748.

(III) Jonathan (2) Ingersoll, son of Jonathan (1) and Sarah Ingersoll, was born in 1713, at Milford (or Stratford), and 1736 graduated from Yale College. On November 8, 1738, he was installed as pastor of the Congregational church of Ridgefield, and served it for the remainder of his life, a period of nearly forty years. In 1759, during the French War, he served as chaplain of a Connecticut regiment. Mr. Ingersoll married, November 10, 1740, Dorcas Moss (see Moss line), and his death occurred October 2, 1778. His widow passed away September 29, 1811.

(IV) Anne Ingersoll, daughter of Jonathan (2) and Dorcas (Moss) Ingersoll, was born April 5, 1765, and became the wife of Joshua King (see King line).

(The Moss Line).

(I) John Moss was born in England, in 1619, and in 1639 settled in New Haven, Connecticut, removing, in 1670, to Wallingford. His death occurred in 1708.

(II) Joseph Moss, son of John Moss, was born in 1651, in New Haven, where he passed his entire life, holding various offices in that city. He married, April 11, 1667, Mary ———.

(III) Joseph (2) Moss, son of Joseph (1) and Mary Moss, was born April 7, 1679, and received from Yale College the honorary degree of Master of Arts with the first class which graduated from that institution, which was in 1702. After teaching a classical school at Derby, he became pastor of the Congregational church in that town, and served it for twenty years. He died January 23, 1732. Mr. Moss was the author of several books, and no clergyman of his time enjoyed a higher reputation.

(IV) Dorcas Moss, daughter of Joseph (2) Moss, was born in 1726, in Derby, and became the wife of the Rev. Jonathan Ingersoll (see Ingersoll line).

BENNETT, Edwin B.,

Manufacturer, Public-Spirited Citizen.

The name we have just written is familiar as that of president of the Bennett Wire Company, not only to Mr. Bennett's fellow-citizens of Norwalk, but also to the manufacturing world of the United States and Canada. As a citizen who ever studies the best interests of his community, Mr. Bennett is numbered among the most highly respected residents of Norwalk.

The name of Bennett is of Latin origin, signifying blessed, and is derived from the personal name Benedict. In the reigns of Edwards Second and Third, of England, it is found under the forms of Fitz-Benedict, Benediscite, Bendiste, Benedick and Bennett. It is also said to mean a place overgrown with bennet or bent grass, and hence, a dweller at such a place.

(I) James Bennett, founder of the Fairfield and Compo branch of the family, was born in England, in 1616. He emigrated to the Massachusetts Colony, settled in Concord, and in 1637 was made a freeman. In 1639 he married Hannah Wheeler, daughter of Lieutenant Thomas Wheeler, of Concord, and in 1644, in company with his father-in-law and many other residents of that place, he removed to the Connecticut Colony. This migration was called the Concord Exodus. The settlers found homes in what is now Fairfield, and James Bennett, with nine others, founded what is now the city of Bridgeport, but which then received the name of Stratfield. He became a man of prominence in the colony, and for many years was deputy to the Colonial Assembly. He was lieutenant of the Train Band, and one of the founders of what later became the First Congregational Church of Bridgeport. He was buried in the old Stratfield burying-ground.

(II) Thomas Bennett, son of James and Hannah (Wheeler) Bennett, was born in 1642, and lived with his father until 1664, when he was made a freeman. He purchased land in Sasco (Southport), and in 1668 married Elizabeth Thompson, daughter of John Thompson, of Stratfield. Later he bought the rights of Emma, widow of the Rev. John Jones, in her husband's parsonage, which faced the common, southeast of the town hall, Fairfield. In his latter years he removed to Compo, where he died in 1704.

(III) Thomas (2) Bennett, son of Thomas (1) and Elizabeth (Thompson) Bennett, married Sarah Hubbell.

(IV) Thomas (3) Bennett, son of Thomas (2) and Sarah (Hubbell) Bennett, was born in 1694. He married (first) Mary Rowland, and (second) Mercy Schofield.

(V) Nathan Bennett, son of Thomas (3) and Mary (Rowland) Bennett, was born March 4, 1725, in Compo, now Westport, and married Hannah Sturges, daughter of John Sturges, of Fairfield. Nathan Bennett died October 5, 1792.

(VI) Elias Bennett, son of Nathan and Hannah (Sturges) Bennett, was born May 10, 1752, in Compo, and in 1773 was made a freeman. During the War of the Revolution he served first as a member of the Coast Guard, and participated in the battle of Ridgefield in which General Wooster was killed. Later he was a musician in Captain Lemuel Cliff's company, 1st Regiment, Connecticut Line, and in 1840 was a war pensioner. He married (first) Anna Crossman, born November 25, 1756, daughter of John and Annie (Allen) Crossman, and (second) Elizabeth Squires. About the time of his first marriage he removed to Weston, where he died in 1842, and was buried in the Kettle Creek burying-ground.

ENCYCLOPEDIA OF BIOGRAPHY

(VII) Elias (2) Bennett, son of Elias (1) and Anna (Crossman) Bennett, was born December 25, 1778, in Westport, and early in life began the manufacture of flour sieves, making his netting from horsehair, and these he peddled about the country himself. For a long period he was engaged in teaching, having charge of one district school for twelve years. In politics he was an old-time Whig. While engaged in teaching his health failed and he became a post rider on the road from Bridgeport to Weston, Redding and Georgetown. By many he was called "Post Bennett." He and his family were members of the Methodist Episcopal church. He married, about 1804, in Redding or Weston, Mary Perry, some account of whose family is appended to this biography. Mrs. Bennett died in 1853. She and her husband were the parents of the following children: Sturges, mentioned below; Mary, born in 1807, died in 1822; Aaron, born in 1810, died in 1890; Burr, born in 1813, died in 1887; William, born in 1818, died in 1899; and Samuel, born in 1822, died in 1889. Elias (2) Bennett died April 10, 1863, in Georgetown, Connecticut. It is evident that he was a man of fine mental endowments, for although he received only a common school education at a time when common schools were not what they are now, he was a remarkably successful teacher. He and his wife are buried in the Umpawaug Cemetery, in Redding. The death of Mr. Bennett occurred at the home of his son, Sturges, the eldest of the family, and in some respects its most noteworthy member.

(VIII) Sturges Bennett, son of Elias (2) and Mary (Perry) Bennett, was born in 1805, and it is not improbable that as a youth he sometimes assisted his father, "Post Bennett," in distributing through various towns the Bridgeport "Standard"

and "Farmer," and the Norwalk "Gazette."

Events proved, however, that he was destined for a wider field of action than any in which his ancestors had moved. In 1830 he married (first) Charlotte Gilbert, daughter of Benjamin Gilbert, having been admitted in 1828 to partnership in Mr. Gilbert's business. This event it was which broadened his sphere and marked the beginning, from a temporal point of view, of the great success of his entire life.

After the death of Mr. Bennett's first wife, who was the mother of all his children, he married (second) Betsey A. Burchard. On May 30, 1880, Mr. Bennett passed away, having completed fifty-two years in the service of the enterprise in the upbuilding of which he had been so largely instrumental.

(IX) Eli G. Bennett, son of Sturges and Charlotte (Gilbert) Bennett, was born February 2, 1831, in Georgetown, and there grew to manhood. In 1855 he graduated from Amherst College, afterward associating himself with his father's business in the capacity of bookkeeper.

After the Civil War, Mr. Bennett severed his connection with the firm of Gilbert, Bennett & Company, establishing himself independently as a general merchant in Georgetown. About 1880 he disposed of the business and removed to Brooklyn, New York, in order to assume the position of bookkeeper in the New York office of the Gilbert & Bennett Manufacturing Company.

In politics, Mr. Bennett was a Republican, but never in the least a politician, the only office which he ever held being that of justice of the peace. He and his family were members of the Congregational church, in which for some years he served as deacon.

Mr. Bennett married Mary Esther

ENCYCLOPEDIA OF BIOGRAPHY

Birchard, daughter of Edwin Birchard, of Cannon Station, in the town of Wilton, and their children were: Eli Sturges, of Brooklyn, New York; Mary Esther, also of that city; Jennie, wife of I. D. Hurlbutt, of Brooklyn; Edwin B., mentioned below; and Charles, of Brooklyn. About twenty years before his death, which occurred July 10, 1920, Mr. Bennett retired from active business. He was a man of more than ordinary executive talent, and was highly esteemed as a useful and public-spirited citizen.

(X) Edwin B. Bennett, son of Eli G. and Mary Esther (Birchard) Bennett, was born April 23, 1869, in Georgetown, Connecticut, and received his education in the public schools of his native place.

After completing his course of study Mr. Bennett, true to the traditions of his family, entered the service of the Gilbert & Bennett Manufacturing Company, receiving his initiation in the business in which his father and grandfather had rendered such notable assistance. It soon became evident that he had inherited a full measure of their ability and also of their energy and aggressiveness, and during the twenty-two years of his connection with the firm he did much for the strengthening and expansion of the business, serving for the greater part of the time as salesman.

A spirit of enterprise, however, has always been one of Mr. Bennett's dominant characteristics, and in 1907 he established his present business. From a small beginning the concern has grown to noteworthy proportions, and is now numbered among Norwalk's most substantial industries. The product is wire cloth, sold directly to stores and manufacturers of wire cloth goods, and finds a market in every part of the United States and also in Canada, having a growing export trade. In 1912 the business was incorporated as

the Bennett Wire Company, with Mr. Bennett as president, an office which he has since continuously retained.

While predominantly a business man, Mr. Bennett never forgets that he is a citizen, and any cause or movement having for its object the improvement of community conditions invariably enlists the support of his influence and means. He and his family are members of Grace Dutch Reformed Church of Brooklyn, New York.

Mr. Bennett married Isabelle W. Gibson, daughter of James D. Gibson, a native of Edinburgh, Scotland, who emigrated to the United States. Since the age of nine years Mr. Gibson has been a resident of New York. Mr. and Mrs. Bennett are the parents of one child: Birchard Gibson, born January 17, 1902.

Edwin B. Bennett is the son and grandson of men who gave the best years of their lives to the upbuilding of a great industry, and he himself, as a representative of the third generation, has ably and worthily carried on the work. As head of a large and constantly growing enterprise in the same line of endeavor, he has added to the long-established prestige of the family name.

(The Gilbert Line).

The name Gilbert, which has been associated for more than a century with a manufacturing enterprise of National reputation, is of French origin, and is a personal name which was largely introduced into England at the time of the Norman Conquest in the form of Gislebertus. The meaning is pledge, or hostage-bright. Not only is it a very common surname, but it is the source from which are derived Gibb, Gibbs, Gybbes, Gibbard, Gibbings, Gibbonson, Gibson, Gill, Gilks, Gilpin and many others.

Benjamin Gilbert, founder of the busi-

ENCYCLOPEDIA OF BIOGRAPHY

ness which to this day bears his name, was born in 1788, in Connecticut, and followed the shoemaker's trade in the town of Weston, in that State. This was after the War of 1812. He also was master of the trades of tanning and currying, but in none of the three branches of industry in which he was proficient was he to find the key to his future prosperity. Those were the days when families made their own meal, sifting it from the bran through sieves made of horsehair. Benjamin Gilbert was a man alert to opportunity, and his far-seeing mind quickly discerned the latent possibilities of the manufacture of these articles. Abandoning his shoemaker's last, he embarked in the manufacture of horsehair sieves. His place of business was the basement of his house, and his entire factory force consisted of his wife and daughters, who wove the hair while he shaved wooden hoops to form the rims of his sieves. The year of the humble beginning of this great business was 1818.

The horsehair sieve market not proving as large as he had anticipated, Mr. Gilbert increased his business by adding the manufacture of curled hair, used for cushions, mattresses and furniture. He moved from Weston to Georgetown, Connecticut, fifty miles from New York City, where the business continues to this day. In 1826 he installed and put into operation the first machinery ever used in picking hair, and about the same time he leased a small part of an old sawmill, thus obtaining a separate factory at last. It was at this early period of the progress which subsequently increased so amazingly that Sturges Bennett was admitted to partnership, the style of the firm becoming Gilbert & Bennett. In 1832 William J. Gilbert, a son of the founder, was also admitted, the firm name being changed to Gilbert, Bennett & Company.

In 1834 fine wire was substituted for horsehair in the manufacture of their product, and the old Red Mill was purchased. Thenceforth the history of the enterprise is that of a rapid and continuous march of progress.

Edwin Gilbert, son of Benjamin Gilbert, became a member of the firm in 1844, and with his brother, William J., and E. O. Hurlbutt, comprised the selling force. Even under the difficult selling conditions of those days, the sale of their goods spread as far as the Western Reserve of Ohio, but very few, indeed, foresaw the time when the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad Company would run their rails alongside factories of the Gilbert, Bennett & Company and on them take out shipments for all parts of the United States. In 1852 a store was opened in New York City, and in 1885 the firm was established in Chicago. Benjamin Gilbert, the founder, conducted the business to the last day of his life, passing away in 1847. On May 30, 1874, the company was incorporated under the name of The Gilbert & Bennett Manufacturing Company, with Sturges Bennett as president. In the simple statement of this fact may be read the whole narrative of the important part Mr. Bennett had played in the progress of the business almost from the first day of his connection with it. His cool, calm judgment, his unceasing vigilance, and his indefatigable industry, had been of inestimable value during the struggling years of the enterprise, and continued to be so when he became its leader. In 1876 he resigned the presidency, but remained to the close of his life a director of the company.

(The Perry Line).

This ancient name signifies dweller by a pear tree, and is also said to be derived from the personal name Pierre, and thence to mean a stony place.

ENCYCLOPEDIA OF BIOGRAPHY

(I) Richard Perry, founder of the family in America, came from England, in 1637, and settled in New Haven. In 1649 he received a grant of land in Fairfield county, where many of his descendants have remained. He was a member of the legal profession, and is mentioned in records of New Haven as "Secretarie of the Court of New Haven."

(II) Thaddeus Perry, a descendant of Richard Perry, was born in Fairfield, and all his life followed the calling of a weaver. He is said to have woven the first piece of cotton cloth made in Connecticut. He married Grace Buckley, daughter of Nathan Buckley.

(III) Mary Perry, daughter of Thaddeus and Grace (Buckley) Perry, became the wife of Elias (2) Bennett, as stated above. (See Bennett VII).

MILLER, David H.,

Business Man, Public Official, Soldier.

President and treasurer of the Gilbert & Bennett Manufacturing Company, and representative of his home town, Redding, in the General Assembly. In these two spheres of action Mr. Miller achieved merited distinction, and to them he added a record of honorable military service during the Civil War. Despite the fact that some years have elapsed since his decease, his memory is still vividly fresh in the minds of his fellow-citizens of Fairfield county and the State of Connecticut.

The name of Miller is a very old one of English origin, its meaning, corn-grinder, indicating its derivation from mill and placing it among the very numerous patronymics whose origins are traced to various occupations and callings.

John H. Miller, father of David H. Miller, was born in London, England, and was always connected with the Eng-

lish army, being at one time captain of a company stationed in the West Indies. He married Sarah Nevill, daughter of Nathaniel and Sarah (Pulbrook) Nevill, and they were the parents of two sons: John H.; and David H., mentioned below.

John H. Miller, Jr., was born in London, and early in life came to the United States, where he engaged in the manufacture of showcases in New York City. Later he was among those who went to California in quest of gold, and was a delegate from that State to the national convention at which John C. Fremont was nominated for the presidency. Mr. Miller spoke many languages, and at one time was editor of one of the Sacramento papers. He visited various countries and died in Buenos Ayres, South America.

David H. Miller, son of John H. and Sarah (Nevill) Miller, was born August 12, 1831, in London, England, where he attended private schools until his twelfth year. His father died while he was still a child, and on leaving school he found employment in his stepfather's office. By attending night school he learned banking, and at the age of fourteen years came to the United States with D. M. Peyser, becoming cashier in Peyser's store, and afterward engaging in the manufacture of showcases. In 1851 Mr. Miller returned to England and was employed by his stepfather in the curled hair business. In 1852 he came once more to the United States and established in New York City a factory for carrying on the business. In 1853 he entered the service of the Gilbert & Bennett Manufacturing Company in the capacity of bookkeeper, and in the course of time transferred his New York business to Georgetown, Connecticut, which thenceforth became his home.

ENCYCLOPEDIA OF BIOGRAPHY

Before many years had elapsed Mr. Miller's business career which had opened so auspiciously suffered an interruption. In 1861 the Civil War broke out and he was among those of the Gilbert & Bennett men who answered the call to the colors. Prior to this he had belonged to the Eighth Regiment, New York Washington Grays. In the Union army he served over a year, winning honors, and the rank of major in the Twenty-third Connecticut Volunteer Infantry.

On returning to his place in the Gilbert & Bennett force, Mr. Miller resumed that course of steady advancement which was destined to lead to the highest office in the gift of the company. From book-keeper he was advanced to a directorship, being then made secretary and later vice-president. In 1906 he succeeded to the presidency, an office which he retained to the close of his life.

In politics Mr. Miller was a staunch Republican, helping to organize, during the Fremont campaign, the first Republican club of Georgetown. He was a staff officer of the Putnam Phalanx of Hartford, which was organized in 1858. For many years he was active in the political life of his community, holding the offices of justice of the peace and notary public, and serving as secretary and treasurer of his school district. He was vice-president of the Fairfield County National Bank. In 1881 Mr. Miller was elected to represent Fairfield county in the General Assembly, and served one term with credit to himself and satisfaction to his constituents. His scrupulous fidelity to every duty and his unceasing vigilance in protecting and maintaining the rights of his fellow-citizens entitled him to the respect and gratitude of those whom he represented. As a veteran of the Civil War, Mr. Miller held membership in James E. Moore Post, No. 18, Grand

Army of the Republic, of Danbury, and he also belonged to the Army and Navy Club. He affiliated with Ark Lodge, No. 39, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, in which for many years he served as secretary. He also affiliated with Crusader Commandery, Knights Templar; and Pyramid Temple, Mystic Shrine, of Bridgeport. He was a member of the Protestant Episcopal church.

Mr. Miller married Catherine Welling, who was born in 1833, in Dublin, Ireland, and their children were: 1. Samuel J., a sketch of whom follows. 2. Mary C., married Joseph A. Gray, a prominent lawyer of Norwalk, and has eight children. 3. David Henry, a vice-president of the Gilbert & Bennett Manufacturing Company. (See sketch on following pages.) 4. Catherine W. 5. Louis P., a biography of whom follows. 6. Charles J., first vice-president of the company; entered the offices of the concern in 1882 and now has direct charge of the Wireton Mills, the Chicago office and the Kansas City branch—thirty-eight years with the company. 7. Julius W., machinery manufacturer in South Norwalk. 8. Sarah F., graduate of South Norwalk High School (valedictorian of her class), also of the State Normal School. 9. Bessie E., graduate of South Norwalk High School (valedictorian of her class) and the State Normal School.

On April 5, 1915, David H. Miller died "full of years and of honors." His career was varied and eventful, the career of a man able, energetic, abounding in initiative, and not without a dash of the spirit of adventure which animated his brilliant but somewhat erratic brother. Both as soldier and citizen, David H. Miller was true to high ideals, and the record of his sixty-two years with the Gilbert & Bennett Manufacturing Company is from first to last a story of honor.

ENCYCLOPEDIA OF BIOGRAPHY

MILLER, Samuel J.,

Manufacturer.

When a man's name is familiar not only to his home community, but also to numbers of his fellow-citizens in different parts of the United States, he stands in no need of an introduction from his biographer. This is true of Mr. Miller as the present president of the Gilbert & Bennett Manufacturing Company, and among his friends and neighbors of Georgetown he holds the place of a highly esteemed citizen.

Samuel J. Miller was born November 18, 1856, a son of David H. and Catherine (Welling) Miller (q. v.). He received a common school education, and in 1869 entered the service of the firm of Gilbert & Bennett Manufacturing Company in the capacity of office boy. Beginning at the bottom of the ladder, Mr. Miller learned the wire business, as the saying is, "from the ground up." Surely and steadily he advanced, filling successively the offices of assistant superintendent, director, general superintendent, secretary, vice-president and general manager. In 1915 he succeeded his father in the presidency of the company, retaining the position of general manager. The subsequent history of the organization has proved that, with the executive abilities of which he has so long shown himself possessed, he combines unusual talents for leadership. He is a director of the Fairfield County National Bank, of Norwalk.

Mr. Miller married, January 15, 1879, Esther A. Cannon, daughter of Charles Cannon, of Cannondale, in the town of Wilton, and they are the parents of two children: Mary Catherine, born August 15, 1880, wife of Louis R. Ambler, of Cannondale; and D. Henry, whose biography follows in the work. Mr. and Mrs.

Miller are members of the Protestant Episcopal church, of Wilton.

The almost lifelong connection of Samuel J. Miller with the Gilbert & Bennett Manufacturing Company, a period of fifty-one years, furnishes strong evidence of the value of concentration of energy and persistent, high-minded adherence to one line of endeavor. Moreover, he has always been public-spirited, as he showed by serving five years as regimental clerk to the Connecticut National Guard. He is an all-round man.

MILLER, David Henry,

Manufacturer.

More than a third of Mr. Miller's life has been spent in the service of the Gilbert & Bennett Manufacturing Company, of which he is now sales manager and third vice-president. During all this time he has been active as a citizen, taking a leading part in all that concerned the welfare of Georgetown and its vicinity.

David Henry Miller was born March 10, 1861, a son of the late David H. and Catherine (Welling) Miller (q. v.). David Henry Miller was educated in public schools, and then, moved no doubt by the adventurous spirit of his race, sought the freer life of the Western country, sojourning in Kansas, Oklahoma and Arizona, spending six years on cattle ranches, and during a portion of that time being engaged in the cattle business for himself. In 1882 Mr. Miller turned his face homeward and became a resident of South Norwalk, Connecticut, where he has since lived. For many years he was engaged in the oyster business. About 1897 Mr. Miller became identified with the Gilbert & Bennett Manufacturing Company, becoming a member of the selling force, and later holding a special commission in the sales department. He

ENCYCLOPEDIA OF BIOGRAPHY

also became a member of the board of directors. He has now for some years filled his present dual office of manager of the sales department and third vice-president. He is a director of the South Norwalk Trust Company.

The responsibilities of Mr. Miller as a business man are not allowed to interfere with his activities as a citizen. He belongs to the Old Well Hook and Ladder Fire Company, and during the recent World War served as a member of the executive committee in the Liberty Loan and Red Cross drives in South Norwalk, also acting as chairman of the Red Cross chapter in that city, and a member of the fuel committee, Norwalk, Connecticut. He is president of the Norwalk Country Club, and vice-president of the South Norwalk Club. He and his wife are members of the Congregational church, of South Norwalk.

Mr. Miller married, January 15, 1896, Josephine L. Getler, whose family was originally of Yonkers, New York. Mr. and Mrs. Miller are the parents of two daughters: Pauline L., born July 16, 1897, now the wife of John H. Mullekin; and Josephine G. Mrs. Miller takes an active part in church work.

The early portion of Mr. Miller's career was spent in stock-raising in the Far West, and he has now for many years been numbered among the successful business men of his native State.

MILLER, Louis P.,

Manufacturer.

Superintendent of the plant of the Gilbert & Bennett Manufacturing Company, and during the long space of forty-one years identified with that nationally known corporation. This, in brief, is the story of Mr. Miller's business career and is known to many, while his record as a

good and useful citizen is equally familiar to his friends and neighbors of Georgetown.

Louis P. Miller was born April 10, 1865, in Georgetown, Connecticut, and is a son of the late David H. and Catherine (Welling) Miller. His education was received in the village school, and in 1879 he entered the service of the Gilbert & Bennett Manufacturing Company. From the outset he gave evidence of being endowed with a full measure of the business ability characteristic of his family, and by his own efforts worked his way up, steadily advancing from one position of responsibility to another until reaching his present office of superintendent, which he has now held for a number of years. In Masonic and fraternal circles Mr. Miller is well known and influential. He affiliates with Ark Lodge, No. 39, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, of Georgetown; Crusader Commandery, No. 10, Knights Templar; Pyramid Temple, Mystic Shrine, of Bridgeport; the Lafayette Consistory of Bridgeport, thirty-second degree Mason; and Pilgrim Lodge, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, of Ridgefield.

Mr. Miller married Carrie Kennel, daughter of Jacob Kennel, of New York City.

For more than four decades Louis P. Miller has given the best that was in him to the promotion of the interests of the Gilbert & Bennett Manufacturing Company, and by his able, energetic and unwearied efforts he has been largely and potentially instrumental in its development and upbuilding.

MILLER, D. Henry,

Manufacturer.

Among the most aggressive of Georgetown's business men of the younger gen-

ENCYCLOPEDIA OF BIOGRAPHY

eration is the citizen whose name stands at the head of this article. Mr. Miller is known in business circles as the assistant superintendent and secretary of the Gilbert & Bennett Manufacturing Company, and is active in the club life and fraternal affairs of his community.

D. Henry Miller was born April 5, 1884, in Georgetown, a son of Samuel J. and Esther A. (Cannon) Miller (q. v.). His early education was received in local public schools, and he was prepared for college in King's School, Stamford, and in 1904 graduated from the Sheffield Scientific School with the degree of Bachelor of Philosophy. His specialty was electrical engineering. After graduating, Mr. Miller began his business life by associating himself with the Gilbert & Bennett Manufacturing Company, of which his grandfather was then vice-president and treasurer, and with which his father had long been officially connected. It soon appeared that he had inherited no small measure of their ability, and he is now assistant superintendent and secretary of the company.

The fraternal affiliations of Mr. Miller include membership in Ark Lodge, No. 39, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons; Butler Chapter, Royal Arch Masons; Clinton Commandery, Knights Templar, of Norwalk; and Pyramid Temple, Mystic shrine, of Bridgeport, also the Sigma Psi fraternity of the Sheffield Scientific School. His clubs are the Yale, of New York, the Norwalk, South Norwalk, and the Westport Country. He and his wife are members of St. Matthew's Protestant Episcopal Church, in which Mr. Miller served for about ten years as treasurer and in which he is now junior warden.

Mr. Miller married, September 23, 1911, Mary Frances Raymond, whose ancestral record is appended to this biography, and they are the parents of four children:

Samuel J. (2), born November 5, 1913; Esther Denman, born August 26, 1915; Mary Louise, born June 23, 1917; and Raymond Cannon, born October 23, 1919.

For many years the Gilbert & Bennett Manufacturing Company has been represented by members of the Miller family, and D. Henry Miller, as a representative of the third generation, worthily holds his place in the line.

(The Raymond Line).

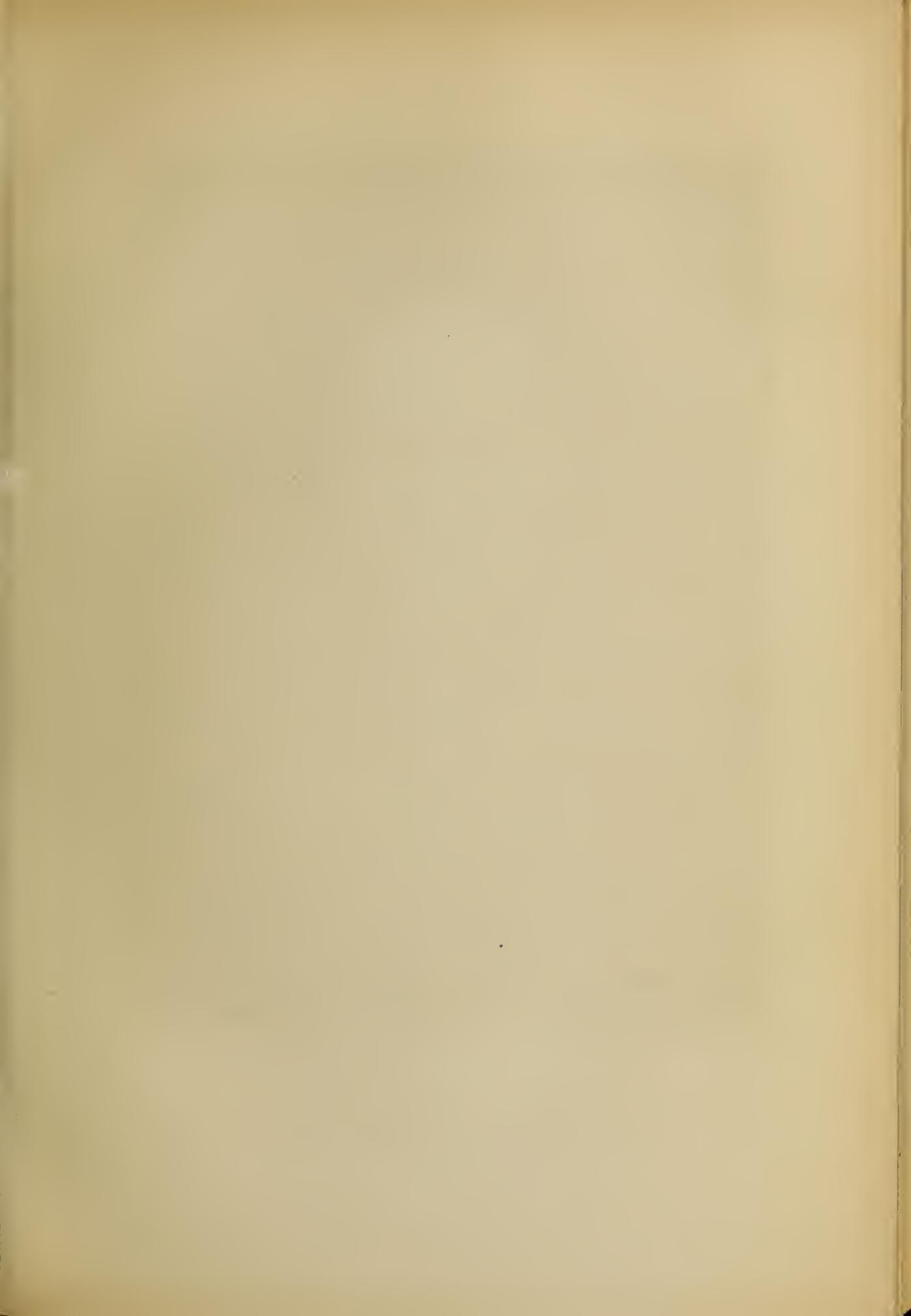
The name of Raymond is an ancient one of French origin, and is derived from the Christian name Raimundus, signifying light of the world. A branch of the family was transplanted to England at or soon after the Norman Conquest.

(I) Richard Raymond, one of the founders of the race in America, was a mariner, and in 1634 was made a freeman of Salem, Massachusetts. The town granted him land in 1636, and in 1662 he removed to Norwalk, Connecticut, where he purchased a house and land. He was at one time engaged in the coastwise trade with the Dutch and English on Manhattan Island. In 1664 he went to Saybrook, Connecticut. Prior to 1636 he and his wife Judith were members of the First Church in Salem. Richard Raymond died in Saybrook in 1692, aged about ninety years.

(II) John Raymond, son of Richard and Judith Raymond, was of Norwalk, Connecticut. His taxable property was valued at two hundred pounds. He married, in 1664, Mary Betts, daughter of Thomas Betts, of Norwalk.

(III) Samuel Raymond, son of John and Mary (Betts) Raymond, was of Norwalk, Connecticut. He married, in 1696, Judith Palmer, daughter of Ephriam Palmer, of Greenwich, Connecticut.

(IV) Samuel (2) Raymond, son of Samuel (1) and Judith (Palmer) Ray-





Sincerely yours
Dwight Farland

ENCYCLOPEDIA OF BIOGRAPHY

mond, was born May 7, 1697. He married (first) about 1719, Elizabeth Hoyt, daughter of Thomas Hoyt, of Norwalk, Connecticut. He married (second) Mary Kitto, an Englishwoman.

(V) Sands Raymond, son of Samuel (2) and Elizabeth (Hoyt) Raymond, was born about 1730. He removed from Norwalk to Salem, Westchester county, New York, where in 1775 he was second lieutenant of militia. During the Revolutionary War he was twice taken prisoner. The Christian name of his wife was Sarah. The will of Sands Raymond is dated 1791.

(VI) Asa Raymond, son of Sands and Sarah Raymond, was born February 20, 1770. He was of Lewisboro, New York. He married Sally Northrup.

(VII) Amos N. Raymond, son of Asa and Sally (Northrup) Raymond, was born May 31, 1801, in Salem, New York, and was of Lewisboro, in the same State. He married, in 1826, Lucy Ann Abbott. Amos N. Raymond died March 2, 1860.

(VIII) Charles Asa Raymond, son of Amos N. and Lucy Ann (Abbott) Raymond, was born September 29, 1841. He is a farmer and provision dealer, of Lewisboro. He married, in 1880, Nancy Denman, and their children were: Inda Louise, born April 15, 1881; Mary Frances, mentioned below; Charles Denman, born January 19, 1885; Lucile, born April 18, 1891.

(IX) Mary Frances Raymond, daughter of Charles Asa and Nancy (Denman) Raymond, was born September 17, 1883. She became the wife of D. Henry Miller, as stated above.

McFARLAND, David W.,

Alienist, Head of Great Sanitarium.

Hall-Brooke, as the Sanitarium of Dr. McFarland is known, is ideally situated

on an elevation commanding a view of the Sound and surrounding country. There, under the careful ministrations of Dr. McFarland and his assistants, shattered health is regained and hope is born anew. Dr. McFarland has devoted many years to the study and care of the afflicted. His experience has been a wide one, and combined with his ability he has inherited many of the fine characteristics of his Scotch ancestors. Dr. McFarland was born in Portland, Connecticut, the son of David and Katherine (Abercrombie, McFarland.

David McFarland, his father, was born in Sterling, Scotland, where several generations of the family has lived. He was a stone-cutter, and soon after his marriage settled in Portland, Connecticut, where he followed his trade. A Republican in politics, Mr. McFarland took more than a passive interest in public matters, but was too domestic in his tastes to seek public office. He married Katherine Abercrombie, a native of Sterling, and they were the parents of four children: Margaret, resides in Portland, Connecticut; Mary, wife of Samuel Richardson, now lives in Canton, Ohio; Jeanette, wife of Henry Fowler, of Summit, New Jersey; David W., of further mention.

Dr. David W. McFarland attended the public schools in Portland, and soon after went West and learned telegraphy. This occupation he followed only a short time, as soon, returning to the East, he entered the University of Vermont Medical School. He remained there a year, and then went to the University of New York. After two years study he was graduated in 1885 with the degree of M. D. The ensuing year Dr. McFarland spent in the New York City Lunatic Asylum as a member of the staff, resigning to become associated with the New Jersey State

ENCYCLOPEDIA OF BIOGRAPHY

Asylum. For the succeeding seven years he was engaged in private practice in Waterbury, Connecticut, leaving there in 1897 to form a partnership with Dr. Frank Haslehurst Barnes, with whom he conducted a sanitarium in Stamford, Connecticut, for a year. This partnership was then dissolved, and Dr. McFarland opened his present Sanitarium which accommodates one hundred patients. He has a farm also and all the vegetables consumed are raised on this farm. A force of thirty people is required.

Dr. McFarland is a member of the Norwalk Medical Association, the Fairfield County Medical Society, the Connecticut Society, and the American Medical Association. He is also a member of the Society of Medical Jurisprudence, and for some years he has been doing work as an alienist; he is a member of the Connecticut Society of Alienists and served as president of this organization for three years. His fraternal connections are: Member of Temple Lodge, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons; Nosophogan Lodge, Independent Order of Odd Fellows; Comstock Lodge, Knights of Pythias; Westport Club; the National Democratic Club of New York City, a social organization. Dr. McFarland is a Republican, and although his time is valuable he is very willing to aid in whatever way possible any movement for the general welfare.

Dr. McFarland married Marie Berg, a native of Hadersleben, Denmark, and they are the parents of a daughter, Ruth, who is the wife of George W. Dilworth, connected with the Sanitarium.

MONTGOMERY, Le Roy,

Financier, Manufacturer.

As secretary and treasurer of the People's Trust Company. Mr. Montgomery requires no introduction to his neighbors

of South Norwalk, or his fellow-citizens of Fairfield county. He is known not only as an experienced financier, but also as a man who takes a quietly public-spirited interest in the affairs of his community.

The name Montgomery signifies "Hill of Gomerico," and the family is an extremely ancient one. Roger de Montgomerie (de Monte Gomerico), so called on account of his Norman estate, was a native of Neustria, and was seated there before the coming of Rollo in 912.

William Montgomery came to East Jersey in 1702, thus founding the American portion of the family, branches of which are scattered through Pennsylvania, Virginia and Kentucky. The race is numerous in Scotland, Ireland and Wales.

James W. Montgomery, grandfather of Le Roy Montgomery, was born in Portland, Maine, and at an early age began to follow the sea. He became a sea captain while still a young man, owning the bark "Statira," and making deep-sea as well as coast-wise voyages. In the gold rush of '49 he went to California. He had brothers, Rev. George W., John A., and Thomas J., a general in the Mexican War, who married a Virginian. Captain James W. Montgomery married Deborah Ann Hicks, of Long Island, the seat of a numerous branch of this old English family, which may also be found well represented in New England. Captain Montgomery never returned from California, his death occurring in the town of Murphy, Calaveras county, in 1859.

William E. Montgomery, son of James W. and Deborah Ann (Hicks) Montgomery, was born in New York City and educated in local public schools. From the time he was eighteen he made Norwalk his home, where, at an early age, he engaged in the retail coal business on his own account, his place of business being

ENCYCLOPEDIA OF BIOGRAPHY

in South Norwalk. After a few years he abandoned the coal business in order to become teller in the Norwalk Savings Society, a position which he had held over forty years. Though never a politician, he served as a member of the Board of Burgesses, and filled the office of treasurer of the old city of Norwalk. At the beginning of the Civil War he enlisted, August 30, 1862, at the age of twenty, as a sergeant in Company L, Eleventh New York Cavalry, known as the famous "Scott's 900;" he served the entire four years, being wounded and captured at Doyal's Plantation, August 5, 1864.

Mr. Montgomery affiliated with St. John's Lodge, No. 6, Free and Accepted Masons. He married Maria A. Brady, daughter of Thomas A. Brady, of Norwalk, and their children were: William L., of Seattle; George B., of Norwalk; Charles E., of Norwalk; Emily Louise, who married Waldo A. Raymond, of Newark, New Jersey; Le Roy, of whom further; and Howard A. The family were members of Grace Protestant Episcopal Church, of Norwalk, in which Mr. Montgomery, whose death occurred July 28, 1911, served as vestryman.

The "History of Harlem" states that Jean Le Roy owned in Harlem the tract of land that was purchased by William Brady. The name of the family was originally used as Brody, later changed to Brady, and the great-great-grandfather (Christian name unknown) of our subject, was a Revolutionary ancestor of this line, and had his estate in Harlem confiscated by the Crown. His son, James Brady, was an architect of New York City, and married Grace Jennings. Thomas Brady, grandfather of our subject, also married a Jennings.

Le Roy Montgomery, son of William E. and Maria A. (Brady) Montgomery, was born February 16, 1881, in Norwalk,

and received his education in the public schools of his native city. In 1899 he became a messenger in the old Central National Bank, but did not long serve in that humble capacity, his ability attracting notice and causing him to be promoted rapidly. During the three years that he remained in the bank he held, for the greater part of the time, the position of bookkeeper. When he left it was to become a teller in the Fairfield County Savings Bank. This position he retained until 1914, when the People's Trust Company of South Norwalk was organized, and he became its secretary and treasurer. This dual position he retained until August, 1920, and by his manner of discharging its duties, as well as by his wise counsel and broad outlook upon affairs, did much toward establishing it upon a firm and permanent basis. He is a incorporator of the Fairfield County Savings Bank, and is the secretary of the Bridge Commission of the town of Norwalk.

In August, 1920, Mr. Montgomery became a partner with Isaac Church in the manufacture of expansion bolts and hardware specialties. In January, 1921, he purchased Mr. Church's interest, and has since conducted the business as sole owner. This business was founded in Toledo, Ohio, by Isaac Church, in 1879, and in 1907 was moved to Norwalk. The expansion bolts are amply protected by patents and have long been a standard product.

Mr. Montgomery married, June 28, 1911, Marion Montgomery Lee, daughter of Mortimer Montgomery and Julia C. (Adams) Lee, of Norwalk. A biography of Mr. Lee appears elsewhere in this work. Mr. and Mrs. Montgomery are the parents of one child: Mortimer Lee, born May 27, 1917. They are members of Grace Episcopal Church.

From his early youth Mr. Montgom-

ENCYCLOPEDIA OF BIOGRAPHY

ery has been closely identified with Norwalk interests, finding full scope for his energy and talents, first in the field of finance, and then in industry. His career is a notable example of the beneficial results of concentration of effort, supported by far-sighted judgment.

(The Jennings Line).

(I) This line of Jennings was founded by Joshua Jennings, who was born in England, in 1620, and died in 1675, in Fairfield, Connecticut. He married, in 1647, Mary Williams. Among their children was Isaac, of whom further.

(II) Isaac Jennings, son of Joshua and Mary (Williams) Jennings, was born in 1673, and died in 1746. He married a daughter of Joseph Beers, of Fairfield, Connecticut, and among their children was Isaac (2), of whom further.

(III) Isaac (2) Jennings, son of Isaac (1) Jennings, was baptized in 1702, and died March 6, 1760. The Christian name of his wife was Phebe. Among their children was Jacob, of whom further.

(IV) Jacob Jennings, son of Isaac (2) and Phebe Jennings, was baptized December 9, 1739. He married and had a daughter Grace, who married James Brady; and a son, Isaac.

OSBORN, Gregory T.,

Member of Old Family.

The Osborn family is a very old one and dates back to the first part of the seventeenth century. The coat-of-arms of this family, granted February 11, 1662, is as follows:

Arms—Argent, a bend, between two lions rampant.

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

Motto—*Quantum in rebus inane.* (How much frivolity in human affairs).

(I) The ancestor of the family in America was Captain Richard Osborn. He was born in 1612 in London, and died in 1686 in Westchester, New York. Captain Osborn was in America as early as 1634; he sailed in the ship "Hopewell" with Captain Thomas Wood. Before 1640, Captain Osborn went to New Haven, Connecticut, and in 1653 was living in Fairfield. He served in the Pequot War, and received a grant of eighty acres of land. In 1666 he had an interest in lands in Newton, Long Island, later removing to Westchester, New York.

(II) Captain John Osborn, son of Captain Richard Osborn, was born undoubtedly in New Haven, Connecticut, between 1640 and 1650. He was deputy to the General Court, and a very useful citizen. He married, before 1673, Sarah Bennett, daughter of James Bennett.

(III) Sergeant David Osborn, son of Captain John and Sarah (Bennett) Osborn, was a member of Dr. Thomas Pell's company in the settlement of Eastchester, New York, in 1666. He married, in 1679, Abigail Pinckney, daughter of Philip Pinckney, of Eastchester.

(IV) William Osborn, son of Sergeant David and Abigail (Pinckney) Osborn, married Elizabeth Turney, and they were the parents of Isaac, of whom further.

(V) Isaac Osborn, son of William and Elizabeth (Turney) Osborn, was born September 6, 1740, died in 1816. He married, September 22, 1763, Martha Higgins, born October 10, 1745, died March 17, 1789.

(VI) Turney Osborn, son of Isaac and Martha (Higgins) Osborn, was born May 19, 1782, and died September 12, 1855. He was a farmer on the old homestead in Georgetown, Connecticut, originally a part of the town of Fairfield, but now included in the town of Weston, Con-

ENCYCLOPEDIA OF BIOGRAPHY

necicut. This is the farm which was deeded to the immigrant, Captain Richard Osborn, for his services in the Pequot War. Turney Osborn married, January 9, 1812, Sarah, born August 28, 1783, died June 16, 1859, a descendant of Stephen Pierson.

(VII) Gregory Thomas Osborn, son of Turney and Sarah Osborn, was born February 14, 1820, in Georgetown, Connecticut, and was educated in the district schools. In early life he was a farmer and later engaged in business as a cattle dealer. He went West and to Canada, buying cattle and then driving them to the home market. It is said he bought the first western steers ever brought to this part of Connecticut. At first a Whig, Mr. Osborn later joined the ranks of the Republican party, and was one of the original John C. Fremont men in this section. When Horace Greeley was defeated, Mr. Osborn became a Cleveland Democrat. Mr. Osborn was elected to the Legislature for a term and served in the first session held in the new Capitol. He also served as selectman; was a member of the Train Band, and an orderly sergeant. His sword is now in the possession of his son. Mr. Osborn married Mary Elizabeth Platt, daughter of David Platt, a descendant of Richard Platt. They were the parents of William Edgar Osborn, of extended mention below.

Richard Platt and his wife Mary landed in New Haven, Connecticut, in 1638. Their son, John Platt, moved to Milford, Connecticut, where he married Hannah Clark, daughter of "Farmer" George Clark, of that town. On June 6, 1660, he came to Norwalk and built his home on the old Fairfield path. He was one of the most noted men in Norwalk history, and was appointed in October, 1665, as commissioner to view grounds with reference to new plantations, and was one of

the party who laid out Danbury, Connecticut. His son, John (2) Platt, was born in 1664, and married, in May, 1695, Sarah Wood, daughter of Ephraim Wood. Their son, John (3) Platt, married Sarah Hickox, and they were the parents of Samuel Platt, who married, March 2, 1757, Ann Raymond, daughter of Jabez Raymond. Justus Platt, their son, was born September 10, 1768, and died March 17, 1849; he married (first) Hannah Smith, born March 18, 1773, died January 15, 1830. They were the parents of David Platt, born May 24, 1797; he married, October 7, 1822, Mary Hanford, daughter of Isaac and Albacinda (Chapman) Hanford. She died February 5, 1892. David Platt was engaged in the edge-tool business on the Newton turnpike in the town of Weston, Connecticut, and lived the latter part of his life across the river in the town of Wilton. He was one of the charter members of Temple Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons, of Westport. He died April 30, 1871, and his daughter, Mary Elizabeth, became the wife of Gregory Thomas Osborn, as above noted.

OSBORN, William Edgar,

Business Man, Public Official.

Very often we find the representative of one of the early Colonial families taking an active part in the administration of public affairs, and it seems particularly fitting that this should be so. A worthy scion of the Osborn family, and treasurer of the town of Westport, Connecticut, William Edgar Osborn holds a respected place among his fellow-citizens. He is a son of Gregory T. and Mary E. (Platt) Osborn (q. v.), and was born in Georgetown, Connecticut, where he received his education.

For a time after completing his schooling, he worked on the farm with his father

ENCYCLOPEDIA OF BIOGRAPHY

and then went into the grocery business in Georgetown for two years. After disposing of this, he came to Westport, in 1890, and bought the grocery business of Bradley & Wheeler. This engaged his attention until 1917, in which year he disposed of it and retired from mercantile business.

For sixteen years, he has been a director of the Westport Bank and Trust Company, and for a similar length of time has served Westport as town treasurer. He is a Republican in politics, and has served as a delegate to many conventions. Several times he has been the candidate of both parties for town treasurer, and a number of times has been the only one on the Republican ticket. An upright citizen, public-spirited, he ranks among the leading men of Westport.

Mr. Osborn married Ida Frances Jelliff, daughter of James F. Jelliff, of Georgetown, and their only child, William Francis Osborn, receives extended mention below.

OSBORN, William Francis,

Manufacturer.

It is always profitable to study the records of such men as William Francis Osborn, representative as he is of one who has raised himself by means of his own efforts. Beginning as an assistant to his father in the work about his store, he persevered and applied himself diligently to each task as it came to hand until he now occupies a position as a man-of-affairs and an upright citizen in his community.

Mr. Osborn was born in Georgetown, Connecticut, the only child of William E. and Ida F. (Jelliff) Osborn (q. v.). He was educated in the grammar schools and in the Staples High School, and then became associated with his father in the

grocery business. He later became identified with the firm of Osborn, Kimber & Kemper, leather manufacturers of Westport, Connecticut. This firm is one of the oldest manufacturers of leather in the United States, the firm being founded by Daniel Kemper in the early part of the nineteenth century. They make a specialty of fine Morocco leather and their product is marketed all over the country. Mr. Osborn was admitted to partnership in the firm.

For a term he served as town auditor, and has in many other ways shown himself to be a public-spirited citizen and a worthy scion of the family he represents. He is a member of the Westport Club and served as its treasurer.

Mr. Osborn married Carrie Louise Kemper, daughter of C. H. Kemper, a sketch of whom appears elsewhere in this work. Mr. Osborn and his wife attend the Congregational church of Westport, as do their paternal families.

BRATHWAITE, Dr. Frederick G.,

Surgeon, Participant in World War.

The origin of the name Brathwaite is particularly interesting. It is common knowledge that previous to the thirteenth century there were no surnames. It was the custom to designate a person by reference to his occupation, his place of abode, or some personal mannerism or characteristic. Brathwaite is of the second class. Literally, it means broad-clearing, and was first assumed by one who lived near such an open space. The spelling is found Braith and Braithe, also Brath, being old English for broad, as waite is for clearing.

A distinguished scion of this family is Dr. Frederick G. Brathwaite, son of the Rev. F. Windsor and Mary Elizabeth (Woolsey) Brathwaite. The Rev. F.

ENCYCLOPEDIA OF BIOGRAPHY

Windsor Brathwaite was born in Barbadoes, and was educated in the West Indies. As a young man, he came to Connecticut and attended the Berkley Divinity School, where he was ordained to the ministry. Subsequently he was assigned to St. Andrew's Episcopal Church, of Stamford, being the first rector of the church, and he continued his labors there throughout his lifetime. During his rectorship the present church and rectory were erected and they are among the most beautiful edifices in the State. Rev. Mr. Brathwaite represented a type of churchmanship which is peculiar to Connecticut; he was a very high churchman and exalted the authority and jurisdiction of his church. To all his ecclesiastical dignities and ceremonies he attached great importance, and was beloved by his congregation. A great student of literature and the arts, Rev. Brathwaite collected a very fine library.

Rev. Mr. Brathwaite married, in 1865, Mary Elizabeth Woolsey, daughter of Commodore Melancthon Lloyd Woolsey. The latter was born June 5, 1780, and died in Utica, New York, May 19, 1838. At the age of twenty years he entered the United States navy and fought under Commodore Decatur in the Tripolitan War. In the War of 1812 he was an active officer under command of Commodore Chauncey. Commodore Woolsey was in command in Oswego when the British were repulsed there. Subsequently he was transferred to the ocean service and was successively in command of the West Indies Station, Pensacola, Florida, and the Brazilian Squadron. Commodore Woolsey was a descendant of Rev. Benjamin Woolsey, born November 19, 1687, in Jamaica, Long Island. Commodore Woolsey married, November 3, 1817, Susan C. Treadwell, born December 8, 1796, died March 13, 1863, daughter of

James Treadwell, of New York. Their daughter, Mary Elizabeth, born April 16, 1831, married, in 1865, Rev. F. Windsor Brathwaite, as above mentioned.

Frederick G. Brathwaite, son of Rev. F. Windsor and Mary Elizabeth (Woolsey) Brathwaite, was born March 9, 1868, in Stamford, Connecticut. He was educated in St. Paul's School, Concord, New Hampshire, and in 1890 was graduated from the College of Physicians and Surgeons, of New York. Thence Dr. Brathwaite went into the United States navy as assistant surgeon. He remained there for nine years, and then became medical officer for the New York Life Insurance Company. Subsequently he was appointed general manager in the department of Australia with headquarters in Sidney, New South Wales. Later, Dr. Brathwaite became assistant medical director for Europe, with headquarters in Paris. His next office was as medical director for Europe for the Equitable Life Assurance Society, with headquarters in Paris.

Dr. Brathwaite was occupied with these duties at the time of the World War, and was then transferred to the United States as associate medical director for this country. When the United States entered the conflict, Dr. Brathwaite gave valuable service as an ambulance surgeon in the American Hospital in Paris and served in that capacity during the first battle of the Marne. Thence Dr. Brathwaite was sent to Russia, where he spent the winter of 1914-15, and in the spring of the latter year returned to France. He was all over Germany and was arrested at Sasnitz. Since the close of the war, Dr. Brathwaite has been located in New York City, as associate medical director of the Equitable Life Assurance Society. He has made some remarkable and unique as well as valuable studies along the line of selec-

tion in life insurance by means of the system of "numerical notation."

Dr. Brathwaite married Marguerite Force, daughter of Silas Force, of New York City. They are the parents of a son, Melancthon Woolsey, born in 1898. He is now a member of the class of 1922 in the United States Naval Academy, his early education having been obtained in France. The family attend St. Andrew's Episcopal Church, of Stamford.

SALMON, Frederick Morehouse,

Judge of Probate.

The introductory phrases ordinarily used in a work of this character in presenting to the public an eminent and honored name would be wholly superfluous if used in connection with the one inscribed at the head of this article. As a member of the judiciary of Fairfield county, Judge Salmon requires no introduction, and as ex-State Senator he is equally independent of any form of presentation. He is simply and most respectfully announced to his friends and neighbors of Westport and to his fellow-citizens of Fairfield county and the State of Connecticut.

The manor of Salmans, in Caterham, Surrey, England, is known to have belonged, in the reign of Edward the Third, to Roger Saleman. The name, in this orthography, is common in the Hundred Rolls.

Three families of the name of Salmon came in 1640 to the American colonies, one settling in Massachusetts, another in New Jersey, and the third in Southold, Long Island. The race appears to have been originally Scottish, but during the Highland wars some of its members migrated to Southwold, England, and from the name of that place it seems not improbable that the designation of Southold, Long Island, may have been derived.

(I) Daniel C. Salmon, grandfather of Frederick Morehouse Salmon, was born in the town of Trumbull, Fairfield county, Connecticut, educated in the district school, and followed the carpenter's trade in conjunction with the business of undertaking. He married Mary Catherine Bradley, some account of whose family is appended to this biography, and they became the parents of two sons: Morris, and David A., mentioned below. Daniel C. Salmon, who was a very successful man and a good citizen, died October 14, 1851.

(II) David A. Salmon, son of Daniel C. and Mary Catherine (Bradley) Salmon, was born September 26, 1836, in Weston, Connecticut, and attended the local public schools. As a boy he was employed in the dry goods store of Sullivan Moulton, in Westport, and later, in partnership with his father-in-law, he purchased the business and carried it on under the name of D. A. Salmon & Company. While never an office seeker, he took an active interest in public affairs and for many years served as chairman of the Republican town committee. He married Frances Augusta Morehouse, born September 3, 1839, daughter of Frederick Morehouse, of Westport. The English origin of the family is indicated by the patronymic which is the designation of several places in England. Thomas Morehouse, the first American ancestor of record, was in Wethersfield in 1640, and was among the first to receive a grant of seven acres in Stamford. Of the six children born to Mr. and Mrs. D. A. Salmon, the following reached maturity: Catherine, died unmarried; Anna Frances, married William L. Taylor, and is now deceased; Frederick Morehouse, mentioned below; Edith, became the wife of Austin Wakeman; and David A., of Washington, District of Columbia. Mr. and Mrs. Salmon were members of the Methodist Episcopal



Frederic K. M. Salmon

ENCYCLOPEDIA OF BIOGRAPHY

church, in which Mr. Salmon at different times held most of the offices. For twenty-five years he was superintendent of the Sunday school, and for a long period served as chairman of the board of trustees. Mr. Salmon died March 11, 1894, but the name of D. A. Salmon & Company stood over the door of his store until August 18, 1918, when his son, Frederick Morehouse Salmon, sold the business. To the close of his life David A. Salmon was the active head of the firm. Mrs. Salmon passed away February 11, 1913.

(III) Frederick Morehouse Salmon, son of David A. and Frances Augusta (Morehouse) Salmon, was born February 27, 1870, in Westport, Connecticut. He received his preliminary education in public schools of his native town, afterward attending Packard's Business College, New York City. His business life began as the associate of his father whom he succeeded as owner of the concern. In early manhood Mr. Salmon began to take an active interest in the political life of his community, allying himself with the Republican party. His aptitude for public affairs met with speedy recognition and he was made chairman of the Republican town committee, an office which he has retained to the present time, a period of twenty-seven years. He served as county treasurer for six years. For twenty-two years he has been a member of the Connecticut State Prison Commission, and for ten years served as its secretary. In 1915 and 1917 he represented his party in the Twenty-fifth Senatorial District in the Senate at Hartford, serving as chairman of the roads, bridges and rivers committee, and in 1916, during this period, the concrete bridge was erected over the Saugatuck river at Westport. During his second term he served as a member of the appropriations committee. His fulfill-

ment of the important duties devolving upon him as a representative of his fellow-citizens elicited the vigorous support and hearty approval of his constituents. He was alternate delegate to the Chicago Convention that nominated Warren G. Harding for President of the United States. In October, 1919, Mr. Salmon was elected judge of probate, and on April 11, 1920, was inducted into office, succeeding Judge D. B. Bradley, who was retired by the statute limiting the age beyond which a judge may not continue in office. Judge Salmon was reelected November 2, 1920.

In everything pertaining to the welfare and prosperity of his home community Judge Salmon has ever manifested the most helpful interest, and every movement which in his judgment is calculated to further the attainment of those ends receives the aid of his influence and means. He is vice-president of the Westport Bank and Trust Company, and a trustee of the Staples High School. To him was entrusted the organization of the Young Men's Christian Association to which E. T. Bedford, of Greens Farms, intends to give \$200,000 for the building, \$50,000 for furnishing, and \$200,000 for an endowment.

During the late World War, Judge Salmon was a leader in various patriotic activities, serving as chairman of the last three Liberty Loan campaigns in Westport, and acting in the same capacity in behalf of the great drives conducted for the assistance of different charities.

Judge Salmon married, October 12, 1892, Martha Grace King, daughter of Theodore E. and Abigail W. (Carpenter) King, of Westport, Connecticut. Judge and Mrs. Salmon are members of the Methodist Episcopal church, in which for twenty-five years Judge Salmon has held the office of treasurer, also serving as

ENCYCLOPEDIA OF BIOGRAPHY

chairman of the committee appointed to supervise the building of the present edifice.

Judge Salmon's career which, in trend and purpose, has been steadily upward, has not yet reached its zenith. He is in the prime of life, and his record of public service justifies the belief that his fellow-citizens will again and perhaps yet again summon him to fill higher places and to work in more extended fields.

(The Bradley Line).

Bradley is one of the oldest English surnames. It is pure Anglo-Saxon, being a compound of brad, broad, wide, and ley, field or pasture. It is used to designate many parishes in various counties of England.

Francis Bradley is thought to have come from England in 1637 with Governor Theophilus Eaton. He could then have been only a lad, and there is reason to believe that he was a son of Francis Bradley, Jr., of Coventry, who was born in 1595, and was son and heir to Francis Bradley, Sr. Theophilus Eaton was born in Coventry, as was the Rev. John Davenport, co-leader with Eaton of the New Haven colony. It is thought that Eaton and Francis Bradley, Jr., were school-mates, and it was therefore natural that Bradley should confide his son to Eaton's care. In 1657 Francis Bradley resided in Branford, Connecticut, and in 1660 he went to Fairfield. He married Ruth Barlow, daughter of John Barlow, and his descendants are numerous in many of the Northern States. The first three or four generations remained in Fairfield and its vicinity, particularly in and about Greenfield Hill.

Wakeman Bradley, father of Mrs. Mary Catherine (Bradley) Salmon, was born in Fairfield, educated in the common schools, and learned the manufacture of axes and edge-tools. In 1812 he settled

in Weston, where he built an edge-tool factory which he operated during the remainder of his life. He married Catherine Andrews, of Weston, and they became the parents of a numerous family.

Mary Catherine Bradley, daughter of Wakeman and Catherine (Andrews) Bradley, became the wife of Daniel C. Salmon, as stated above.

MALKIN, Albert Richard,

Building Contractor.

The energy, promptness and good judgment which Albert R. Malkin, leading contractor of Norwalk, Connecticut, has manifested in his business career, has gained for him an excellent reputation as a contractor and builder. The surname of Malkin is derived from Mathilde, meaning "might in war." Mr. Malkin's grandfather was Richard Malkin, a native of Macclesfield, England. The latter came to America, bringing with him his son, Samuel Malkin, who was born in Macclesfield, in 1834. He learned the trade of baker, and after locating in this country became a shoemaker, which vocation he followed in New Canaan the greater part of his life. Mr. Malkin was a member of the Masonic and Independent Order of Odd Fellow lodges in New Canaan. He married Julia Raymond, born May 10, 1839, daughter of Russell G. Raymond, and of their children five grew to maturity. They were: Albert Richard, of further mention; Eliza Jane, wife of Albert Betts, of Norwalk; Nellie N. (deceased), wife of Irving C. Bynington, of Norwalk; Mary L., wife of E. H. Morehouse; Harriet, wife of L. O. Fauntleroy, of Hartford. The family were members of the Methodist Episcopal church.

The Raymond family, from which Mrs. Malkin is descended, has long been settled in Fairfield county. Richard Raymond, the ancestor, was among the earli-



A. Martin



ENCYCLOPEDIA OF BIOGRAPHY

est settlers in Norwalk and a leading citizen of his day. By occupation he was a mariner and was engaged in a coast-wise trade with the Dutch and English settlers. His wife's Christian name was Judith, and they were the ancestors of a long line of distinguished and useful citizens. Of these Russell G. Raymond, a lifelong resident of Norwalk, holds a prominent place. He was the father of Julia Raymond, who became the wife of Samuel Malkin, as above stated.

Albert Richard Malkin, son of Samuel and Julia (Raymond) Malkin, was born April 16, 1860, in New Canaan, Connecticut. He was educated there in the public schools and in the schools of Norwalk. In 1880 he entered the drug store of E. P. Weed to learn the profession of pharmacist and was duly licensed. For about ten years Mr. Malkin remained in the drug business, and during the greater part of that time conducted his own store in partnership with Dr. J. P. Gregory. In 1885, Mr. Malkin sold his interests and served his apprenticeship at the carpenter's trade with a view to going into business on his own account as a builder. This he did upon completing his apprenticeship and formed a partnership with Hart Denton, under the firm name of A. R. Malkin & Company. They began building operations at once, first in a small way, and the business has now developed to such proportions that between seventy-five and one hundred men are employed. Their operations are in Western Connecticut and Eastern New York. Mr. Denton was succeeded by R. S. Van Buren as a partner, and about twenty-five years ago the company opened a mill and now get out all their own dressed lumber and interior finish. They do a general building contracting business and have erected many stations and other buildings for the New York, New Haven

& Hartford Railroad Company. Many schools all over the State have been built by this company. A large part of their work is the erection of fine residences, out of an immense number, space permits mention of only a few: A large summer home for the New York Society for Ethical Culture in Mountainville, near Newburgh, New York; the P. W. Brooks residence, the Porter Emerson Brown residence, the Herman Aaron residence and the residence of Judge E. M. Lockwood, all in Norwalk. In New Canaan, the residence of Dr. P. H. Williams, of Mrs. Bradley, of Payson Merrill, Thomas Hall and of Dr. Bishop.

Mr. Malkin is a Republican in politics, and actively interested in all public matters but does not seek public office. He is a member of St. John's Lodge, No. 6, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons; Washington Chapter, Royal Arch Masons; Clinton Commandery, Knights Templar; Pyramid Temple, Mystic Shrine; the Norwalk Club; the Norwalk Country Club; the Knob Outing Club, and the Westport Country Club. He is a director of the Norwalk Library, Norwalk Club Company, National Bank of Norwalk, and was vice-president, but is now (1921) president of the Norwalk Savings Society.

Mr. Malkin married Catherine Augusta Denton, daughter of Hart Denton, of Norwalk, and they are the parents of four children: 1. Albert Denton, married Ida M. Steele, and has one son, Edward Steele, and one daughter, Marjorie; they reside in Norwalk. 2. Kathryn Hoyt, married Gibson Smith, a sketch of whom follows. 3. Allen Raymond. 4. Ward Gregory. The family attend and aid in the support of Grace Episcopal Church, of Norwalk, and Mr. Malkin also serves as vestryman of this church.

ENCYCLOPEDIA OF BIOGRAPHY

SMITH, Gibson,

Building Contractor.

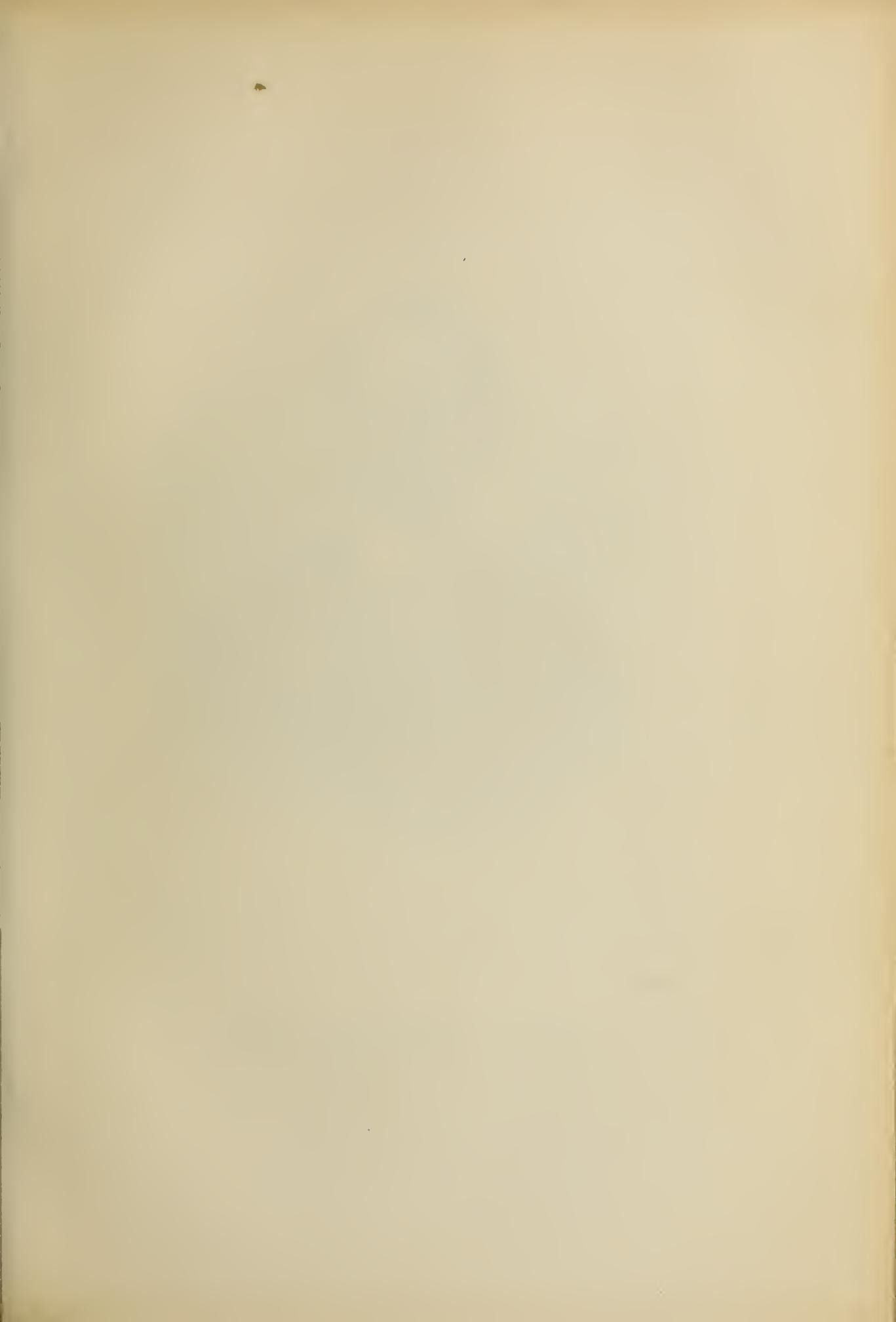
One of the leading business men of South Norwalk, and a foremost citizen of that place, Gibson Smith was born there February 10, 1894, son of William and Jennie (Gibson) Smith, and grandson of Samuel and Anna (Gibbooney) Smith.

Samuel Smith, grandfather of Gibson Smith, was born in Smithtown, Long Island, March 12, 1812, and died in 1892. He became an apprentice at the mason's trade in New York City and worked on Trinity Church. Early in his life he entered the contracting business and was in business for himself for about twenty-five years. From New York City he went to Northport, Long Island, and built a hospital at St. Johnland, and remained for four years, removing thence to Norwalk, Connecticut. Samuel Smith married Anna Gibbooney.

William Smith, father of Gibson Smith, was born in New York City in June, 1854, and died July 5, 1915. When he was a boy his parents removed to Smithtown, Long Island, and for a time they lived also at Northport. William Smith learned the trade of mason with his father and worked with him for several years. When he was about twenty-four years of age he started in business on his own account as a contractor and builder and so continued as long as he lived. He was brought up in South Norwalk, Connecticut, where his parents removed from Long Island. He was the most important mason builder in the Norwalks and among those buildings constructed by him were the Clifford Hotel, the R. & G. Corset factory, Swartz & Corbett building, the Masonic building in Norwalk, the buildings of the Norwalk and South Norwalk clubs, the Franklin school in South Norwalk, the Ashe factory, Martin

& Bates building, Hanford building, and the South Norwalk Public Library. The latter was the last important building erected by Mr. Smith. Mr. Smith was not a politician, but was actively interested in all public matters. He served as street commissioner of South Norwalk. Socially he was a member of the South Norwalk Club. He married Jennie, daughter of James Gibson, also a mason builder of Danbury, Connecticut. James Gibson was born in America of Scotch parents, and he was in charge of the construction work on the Danbury Division of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad. The children of William and Jennie (Gibson) Smith were: 1. Jane, married Jarvis Williams, Jr., general manager of the Union Metallic Cartridge Company of Bridgeport, and the mother of a son, Jarvis, 3d. 2. Gibson, of whom further. The Smith family attended the Congregational church, and Mr. Smith took an active interest in church work.

Gibson Smith was educated in the South Norwalk grammar and high schools and the Packard Commercial College of New York City. During the intervals between school seasons he learned the trade of mason, a calling of his family for three generations. His formal education was completed with a course in architectural construction at Pratt Institute, Brooklyn, and as soon as he completed his apprenticeship, he started in business for himself, being one of the youngest mason contractors in the State. Among his work may be mentioned the masonry on La Dentelle Lace Mill in East Norwalk, the additions to the Mayhoffe plant in Norwalk, and his latest work is the completion of a new unit of the South Norwalk Electric Works. Mr. Smith has about thirty-five men employed on an average, and makes a specialty of





Fredrick H. Quinlan

ENCYCLOPEDIA OF BIOGRAPHY

heavy masonry work. He is a member of the South Norwalk Club.

Mr. Smith married Kathryn Hoyt Malkin, daughter of Albert R. Malkin, of Norwalk, a sketch of whom precedes this in the work. They are the parents of a daughter, Jane Smith, born April 1, 1918. Mr. and Mrs. Smith attend the Congregational church of Norwalk.

QUINTARD, Frederick Homer,

Manufacturer.

Through every branch of an extensive and honorable family tree, Frederick H. Quintard, a leading manufacturer of the city of Norwalk, is a descendant from a long line of men prominent in the settlement, government and military history of Fairfield county. The Quintard family are of French Huguenot extraction, and the first ancestor on the paternal side was Isaac Quintard, of whom further.

(I) Isaac Quintard was born in Lusignan, France. The revocation of the Edict of Nantes forced him to leave his native land where he had been engaged in woolen manufacture. In New York City he became a merchant and owned vessels that plied at least in coastwise trade. He was a man of exceptional business acumen in his day; was thrifty and industrious; and at his death left an estate which inventoried about five thousand pounds, a large fortune in those days. He married, in the Chapel of the Gaunt in Bristol, England, November 26, 1693, Jeanne Fume, also of a French family. Their children were: Marie, born in Bristol, in 1695; Isaac, born there, 1696; Abraham, born in New York City, 1698; Pierre (or Peter), of whom further. The births of the children show that the father must have crossed the ocean after the birth of Isaac in England in 1696.

(II) Peter or Pierre Quintard, young-

est child of Isaac and Jeanne (Fume) Quintard, was born January 14, 1700, in New York City, was baptized there at the French Church, and was admitted a freeman. He was a goldsmith by occupation. About 1738 he removed to Norwalk, Connecticut, where he made several purchases of lands and established his residence in the meadows north of what is now Marshall street, Norwalk. Peter Quintard married Jeanne Ballereau, born July 3, 1708, in New York City, daughter of Jacques and Jeanne (O'Dart) Ballereau, and she died September 2, 1757.

(III) Peter Quintard, second son of Peter or Pierre and Jeanne (Ballereau) Quintard, was born in New York City, July 22, 1732, and lived in Norwalk, Connecticut. He was a soldier in the Revolutionary War, and served as a sergeant in Captain Seth Seymour's company, Colonel John Mead's regiment, of Connecticut Militia, enlisting December 24, 1776, and served two months. In 1781 he was a member of a Matross Company in Norwalk. The name of his first wife through whom this line descends has not yet been found. He married for his second wife, May 23, 1774, Ruth Stevens.

(IV) Isaac (2) Quintard, son of Peter Quintard, was born in 1767, and died February 5, 1856, in Norwalk, Connecticut. He was engaged in the manufacture of pottery, and also ran a market sloop to New York. On November 13, 1793, he married Elizabeth Pickett, born January 14, 1769, daughter of Ezra and Elizabeth (Benedict) Pickett, of Norwalk. Ezra Pickett was born July 12, 1740, and married, March 30, 1761, Elizabeth Benedict. He was a son of James Pickett, 2d, and his wife, Deborah (Stuart) Pickett, and grandson of James Pickett, 1st, who settled in Norwalk, and married Rebecca Keeler. The last named James Pickett

ENCYCLOPEDIA OF BIOGRAPHY

was a son of John Pickett, the immigrant, of Salem, Massachusetts, who removed in 1660 to Stratford, Connecticut, and was a member of the General Assembly there in 1673.

(V) Evert Quintard, son of Isaac (2) and Elizabeth (Pickett) Quintard, was born in Norwalk, Connecticut, January 24, 1798, and died May 2, 1891. He was a furniture manufacturer and dealer in Norwalk for sixty years. He married, November 29, 1819, Elizabeth Whitney, daughter of Timothy and Abigail (Smith-Wood) Whitney, of Norwalk (see Whitney VI).

(VI) Francis Edmond Quintard, son of Evert and Elizabeth (Whitney) Quintard, was born March 29, 1823, and died October 25, 1907. He was educated in the public schools of Norwalk. He learned the trade of cabinet making with his father and was associated with him in business, finally succeeding to the ownership. Mr. Quintard continued to conduct the business until about 1884, when he sold his interests and retired from active duties. In his younger days Mr. Quintard was active in military duties, and a sword carried by him is now in possession of his son. Mr. Quintard married (first) January 1, 1846, Harriet M. Allen, daughter of Increase and Sally (Patchen) Allen, and she died February 25, 1853. He married (second) November 24, 1853, Matilda Lounsbury, a sister of the governors of Connecticut, Hon. George E. and Hon. Phineas C. Lounsbury, sketches of whom appear elsewhere in this work and the Lounsbury genealogy therewith. Mr. Quintard married (third) May 5, 1869, Cornelia C. Clark.

(VII) Frederick H. Quintard, son of Francis Edmond and Matilda (Lounsbury) Quintard, was born January 24, 1857, in Norwalk, Connecticut. He was educated in the public schools of that

town. Subsequently he was associated in business with his father for about a year, and for the following eight or nine years was connected with his uncles, the Hon. Phineas C. and George E. Lounsbury in Norwalk. Ill health compelled the severing of this connection and Mr. Quintard spent a year in the West. Upon his return East, he went to Bridgeport, Connecticut, where he was associated with his uncle, the Hon. George E. Lounsbury, and where he remained for the following ten years. For the ensuing five years Mr. Quintard did not take any active interest in business matters; as a matter of fact it was not until 1893, at which time the late C. S. Trowbridge prevailed upon him to enter business in partnership with him, that Mr. Quintard did so. In January, 1907, this business was incorporated as The C. S. Trowbridge Company, with Mr. Trowbridge as president and Mr. Quintard as secretary and treasurer. They continued successfully for many years, and upon the death of Mr. Trowbridge, Mr. Quintard succeeded him in the office of president, which office he still holds, as well as retaining the trusteeship. The produce of the business is paper and wooden boxes, and in the manufacture of these employment is given to from seventy-five to one hundred persons.

In addition to the many business interests which Mr. Quintard has had to occupy his time, he has also taken an active interest in public matters. He is a Republican in politics, and in 1907-08 was in the Legislature, serving a second term in 1909-10. He served on the committees of cities and boroughs and federal relations. In 1910 he was chairman of the latter committee. He is a member of the board of directors of the Norwalk Hospital. Before Norwalk and South Norwalk were united under one city govern-

ENCYCLOPEDIA OF BIOGRAPHY

ment, Mr. Quintard served as a member of the Common Council in South Norwalk, and also at different times served as assessor and tax collector.

Fraternally, Mr. Quintard is a member of St. John's Lodge, No. 6, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons; Washington Chapter, Royal Arch Masons; Clinton Commandery, Knights Templar; Pyramid Temple, Mystic Shrine, the latter of Bridgeport. He is also a member of the Norwalk Club, which he served for two years as president; of the Norwalk Country Club, which he also served as president; of the South Norwalk Club; and the Roxbury Club. Mr. Quintard has been president of the latter club for eighteen years. His chief recreations are hunting and fishing. Mr. Quintard's ancestry in several lines entitles him to membership in the Sons of the American Revolution, which he holds.

Mr. Quintard married Mary E. Benedict, daughter of Goold Benedict, of Norwalk, and they are members of the Congregational church.

(The Whitney Line).

(I) Henry Whitney, the immigrant ancestor, was born in England about 1620. No record has been found of his arrival in this country, but the Southold, Long Island, records show that on October 8, 1649, he with others purchased land. He was an inhabitant of the town of Huntington, Long Island, August 17, 1658. He built a grist mill there for Rev. William Leverich. Henry Whitney removed to Jamaica, Long Island, where he bought land of Richard Harker. He served on many important committees there. In July, 1665, he was granted land by the town of Norwalk, Connecticut, for building a corn mill. His will is dated June 5, 1672, and he probably died in Norwalk in 1673, having been admitted a freeman there four years previously.

(II) John Whitney, son of Henry

Whitney, was born previous to the time his father went to Southold, Long Island, and died in 1720. He received a grant of land in Norwalk in 1665 and settled there, succeeding his father in the ownership of the mill and homestead. He built a fulling mill later, which was willed to Joseph Whitney, his second son. John Whitney married, March 17, 1674, Elizabeth Smith, daughter of Richard Smith.

(III) Joseph Whitney, son of John and Elizabeth (Smith) Whitney, was born March 1, 1678-79, and died in 1720. He was a millwright. He married, in Norwalk, July 6, 1704, Hannah Hoyt, daughter of Zerubbabel Hoyt.

(IV) David Whitney, son of Joseph and Hannah (Hoyt) Whitney, was born in Norwalk, Connecticut, June 24, 1721. He was a master mariner and miller. It is said that when Norwalk was burned in 1779, he ran out into the harbor with his sloop loaded with the families and goods of his neighbors and escaped from the British. David Whitney married, May 11, 1741, in Norwalk, Elizabeth Hyatt, daughter of Ebenezer and Elizabeth Hyatt, born June 6, 1718.

(V) Timothy Whitney, son of David and Elizabeth (Hyatt) Whitney, was born July 13-24, 1744, and died June 15, 1825. He was a cooper by occupation. He took part in the Revolutionary War. He married (first) February 25, 1770, Anna Wood, born November 3, 1742, daughter of Alexis Wood; he married (second) April 23, 1786, Abigail (Smith) Wood, widow of a Mr. Wood, born July 25, 1749, daughter of Eliakim Smith, and she died November 2, 1863.

(VI) Elizabeth Whitney, daughter of Timothy and Abigail (Smith-Wood) Whitney, was born January 4, 1796, in Norwalk, Connecticut, where she died November 26, 1851. She was married there, November 29, 1819, to Evert Quintard (see Quintard V).

ENCYCLOPEDIA OF BIOGRAPHY

KIRK, Theodore Howard,

Retired Business Man.

After long activity in the business arena, Mr. Kirk is enjoying life as a private citizen of Stamford, Connecticut, and yet, not altogether as a private citizen, for his public-spirited zeal, combined with the urgency of his friends and neighbors, has drawn him into the sphere of politics, and he is now serving as one of the assessors of his home city.

The name of Kirk was derived from the word "kirke," meaning church. Families living near the church assumed this word as a surname and it was known at a very early period, Joan-atte Kirk being recorded in 1217.

Members of the Kirk family were early settled in New York State. In the northern part of that State a pond one mile long and one half mile wide, and noted for its excellent fishing, was called Kirk's pond in honor of a family long resident in the neighborhood.

John Kirk, from Derby, England, was one of those who, in 1687, settled in Darby, Pennsylvania. He married, in 1688, Joan, daughter of Peter Ellet, and they were the parents of eleven children. One of these, William Kirk, was living in 1705. There seems to be no doubt that from this family of Kirks, the Kirks of Stamford were descended.

(I) William Kirk, grandfather of Theodore Howard Kirk, was born in Putnam county, New York, where he owned a small farm, spending, however, a large portion of his time in following the trade of a carpenter and builder. He was an excellent workman and, as this was before the day when the architect gave expert attention to other than pretentious structures, William Kirk's taste and ingenuity in contriving convenient and economical plans made him popular as a

designer and builder of homes. Mr. Kirk married Mary, daughter of Abijah Hinckley, of Dutchess county, New York, and their children were: James; Julia; Warren, mentioned below; Demond; Horace; and Laura. The youngest son, Horace, did gallant service for his country in the Civil War, eventually giving his life for the cause of freedom.

(II) Warren Kirk, son of William and Mary (Hinckley) Kirk, was born September 17, 1829, in the town of Kent, Putnam county, New York, and received his education in the public schools of his native town, afterward learning the carpenter's trade under the instruction of his father, with whom he was associated both in business and in agricultural interests. About 1851 he removed to Danbury, Connecticut, where he engaged in farming, and in 1861 he became a resident of Stamford, establishing a fish and vegetable market. Very soon, however, business all over the country felt the disrupting influence of the Civil War, and many loyal citizens, forsaking the warehouse, the office and the shop, rallied to the defense of the Federal government. Among these was Warren Kirk, who in the spring of 1862 enlisted in Fairfield, Connecticut, in Company K, Seventeenth Regiment, Connecticut Volunteer Infantry. He passed through some of the bloodiest battles of the war and after the battle of Gainesville was invalided to a camp at Rock Creek, just outside Washington, District of Columbia, where the National Soldiers' Home is now situated. During Mr. Kirk's stay there he formed a warm friendship with Dr. Bliss who was then in charge of the camp, and who, long after, became famous as the physician of President Garfield. Dr. Bliss suggested that Mr. Kirk erect the first hospital building on the camp grounds, and with his assistance and that of President Lin-

ENCYCLOPEDIA OF BIOGRAPHY

coln, Mr. Kirk laid out the first hospital, a wooden structure of three stories. President Lincoln was greatly interested in the work, going every day to watch its progress. Mr. Kirk was mustered out in 1865, at Indianapolis, Indiana.

After his return to Stamford, Mr. Kirk formed a partnership with Edwin N. Scofield, of that city, under the firm name of Kirk & Scofield. They built many important residences in Stamford and its vicinity, becoming one of the leading building firms in that part of Connecticut. After a time the partnership was dissolved and Mr. Kirk continued the business alone until his retirement. He assisted in organizing Miner Post, Grand Army of the Republic. While never seeking political office he fulfilled, in the most satisfactory manner, the public duties which were required of him.

Mr. Kirk married, July 4, 1848, Mary Lake, born December 3, 1827, in Kent, Putnam county, New York, and they became the parents of the following children: 1. Theodore Howard, mentioned below. 2. Andrew J., born February 10, 1851; now a resident of Ridgewood, New Jersey; married Bella Unkles, and has one son, John. 3. William Warren, born March 6, 1852, in Patterson, New York; was for years editor and owner of the "New Canaan Messenger," and is now deceased; married Mary Adelaide Noyes April 8, 1874, and their only son, William E. J. Kirk, is a physician. 4. Laura E., born March 14, 1853; married Julius A. Smith, and they have three children: Caroline A., Jennie Irene, and Marion Julia. 5. Phoebe J., born September 23, 1856, and is now deceased. 6. Charles A., born June 9, 1858; now a resident of Stamford; married Mary Lunney and they had two children, Howard and Harry. 7. Walter, born October 31, 1860. 8. Byron, born April 29, 1862. 9. Frank,

born August 3, 1865. 10. George C., born August 25, 1867, at Stamford; married Julia M. Scofield and had two children, Marjorie and Clinton. The three sons of Mr. and Mrs. Kirk, Walter, Byron, and Frank, are deceased. Mrs. Kirk passed away May 20, 1897.

Cheered by the company of his children and grandchildren, who were, none of them, far distant, Mr. Kirk spent his declining years in the serene consciousness of a useful life, and the comforting thought that the world was better for his having lived in it. On March 12, 1906, he "ceased from earth." The city of Stamford is proud of her institutions, her architectural beauty and her honorable history, but above all, she is proud of her men, the citizens who have made her what she is and have caused her name to be honored among the cities of the commonwealth. On the roll containing the names of these men, that of Warren Kirk stands very high, and as the years go on the results which he accomplished and the influence which he diffused will be more and more highly appreciated.

(III) Theodore Howard Kirk, son of Warren and Mary (Lake) Kirk, was born October 17, 1849, in Patterson, New York, where he received his education in the public schools. His working days began when his father enlisted in the Union army and left for the seat of war. Theodore H., then a boy in his thirteenth year, obtained a position in a grocery store and it soon became evident that he had in him the makings of a successful business man. On March 12, 1884, his employer, C. W. Dearborn, having failed, Mr. Kirk purchased the business, forming a partnership with A. C. Dixon under the firm name of Kirk & Dixon. At the end of twenty-two years the connection was dissolved, Mr. Kirk purchasing his partner's interest and for seven years conducting

ENCYCLOPEDIA OF BIOGRAPHY

the business alone, but under the old name. He then sold out to the Acker, Merrall & Condit Company, of New York, remaining with them as manager for thirteen years. In August, 1915, he resigned, at the same time retiring from business.

Always an adherent of the Republican party, Mr. Kirk, since his release from the cares of business, has taken an active part in local politics, and in 1918 was elected one of the assessors for a term of six years. He affiliates with Union Lodge, No. 5, Free and Accepted Masons, and Puritan Lodge, No. 43, Independent Order of Odd Fellows; also a member of Stamford Chamber of Commerce since its organization.

Mr. Kirk married, June 22, 1887, C. Frances Bassett, whose ancestral record is appended to this biography, and they are the parents of two sons: 1. Bennett Bassett, born July 31, 1889; volunteered in the United States Army Ambulance Corps, Section 563, and served eighteen months, eleven months of that time being spent in action in the Asiago sector on the Italian front; member Union Lodge, No. 5, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, and Bloomsburg Consistory, Pennsylvania. 2. Frank Howard, born December 21, 1891; volunteered and served in Battery D, Fifty-sixth Regiment, Coast Artillery Corps, eighteen months, nine months on French front; member of Union Lodge, No. 5, Free and Accepted Masons; and Consistory of Connecticut; married, June 4, 1919, Edna E., daughter of John Higgins, of Stamford. Both sons are members of the Sons of the American Revolution through a collateral claim derived from Jacob Smith. Mrs. Theodore Howard Kirk is a member of the Congregational church, Mr. Kirk belonging to the First Baptist.

(The Bassett Line).

(I) Joseph Bassett, grandfather of Mrs. Theodore Howard Kirk, was born January 26, 1760, and died October 23, 1838. He married Mary ———, born October 4, 1758, died October 10, 1837. Among their children was Bennett, mentioned below.

(II) Bennett Bassett, son of Joseph and Mary Bassett, was born August 17, 1799, in Washington, Connecticut, and became a resident of Amenia, New York. He married Mary Smith, of Northfield, Connecticut, whose ancestral record is appended to this biography.

(III) C. Frances Bassett, daughter of Bennett and Mary (Smith) Bassett, became the wife of Theodore Howard Kirk, as stated above.

(The Smith Line).

(I) James Smith, born in England, was a proprietor of Weymouth, Massachusetts, in 1639. He married Joanna ———.

(II) Nathaniel Smith, son of James and Joanna Smith, was born June 8, 1639, in Weymouth, and married Experience ———.

(III) Nathaniel (2) Smith, son of Nathaniel (1) and Experience Smith, married, July 3, 1677, Anna Hoskins, and moved to Wethersfield, Connecticut. He was one of the original proprietors of Litchfield, Connecticut, where he died in 1725.

(IV) Jacob Smith, son of Nathaniel (2) and Anna (Hoskins) Smith, lived at Litchfield, Connecticut, and married Elizabeth ———.

(V) Jacob (2) Smith, son of Jacob (1) and Elizabeth Smith, was born in 1738, at Northfield, Connecticut, and served with the rank of lieutenant in the patriot army of the Revolution. He married, January 13, 1763, Mary Lewis, daughter of Gershom and Mary (Maltby) Lewis, of Cape Cod.



Rev. Nellstod

(VI) David Smith, son of Jacob (2) and Mary (Lewis) Smith, was born in 1777, and married Amna Bartholomew. Their daughter Mary married Bennett Bassett (q. v.).

WELLSTOOD, Robert,

Business Man, Public Official.

The Wellstood family is of that grand contribution of intelligent men which Scotland has made at various times to our citizenship. The earliest known member of the family was John Wellstood, who was born at Stroudwater, Gloucestershire, England. The surname of his wife was Clarke, and they were the parents of Stephen, of whom further.

(II) Stephen Wellstood was born at Stroudwater, England, in 1710, and died in 1800. He married Ann Davidson, who was born in the parish of Kirk Michael Strathdown, Banff, Scotland, died in 1793. Their son was Stephen (2), of whom further.

(III) Stephen (2) Wellstood was born at Leith, Scotland, and died in 1792. He married Christie Forbes, who died in 1811. They were the parents of James, of whom further.

(IV) James Wellstood was born in the parish of Inveran, County of Banff Braes, Glenlivet, June 4, 1766, and died at Elizabethtown, New Jersey, August 19, 1825. He married, in 1786, Euphemia Yorston, who was born at Salton, and died in Newark, New Jersey, November 25, 1838. They were the parents of James (2), of whom further.

(V) James (2) Wellstood was born in Fishurow, Scotland, October 28, 1791, and died at New Haven, Connecticut, January 9, 1838. He married Ann Geikie, born in Dalkeith, Scotland, May 14, 1788, died in New Albany, New York, November 10, 1831, and her remains were removed to

New Haven, Connecticut. She was a daughter of John Geikie, granddaughter of Murdock Geikie, and great-granddaughter of John Geikie.

(VI) John Geikie Wellstood, son of James (2) and Ann (Geikie) Wellstood, was born in Edinburgh, Scotland, January 18, 1813, and died January 21, 1893. He came to America with his parents in 1829, and learned engraving in New York City. This occupation he followed for a few years, then became one of the incorporators of the American Bank Note Company. He continued actively at his profession until his death. In 1872 he withdrew from that company and organized the Columbia Bank Note Company, of Washington, D. C. That year he designed and engraved the backs of the United States banknotes, all the denominations from one to five hundred dollar notes. The back of the one dollar notes now in use was designed by him. Mr. Wellstood was president of the company, and retired a few years before his death. As a special favor, he engraved the wedding invitations for General U. S. Grant's daughter, Nellie, who became Mrs. Sartoris.

In 1860 Mr. Wellstood built his home in Greenwich, Connecticut, being among the first New Yorkers to recognize the desirability of that town as a place of residence. He was a Democrat, and was the representative of the town in the Connecticut Legislature; the principal interest of Mr. Wellstood was in his business, and he was an artist as well as an exceptionally skilled artisan.

Mr. Wellstood married, July 20, 1835, Mary McQueen, daughter of William and Hester (Porter) McQueen. She was born March 13, 1819, in New York City, and died April 16, 1897, in Greenwich. Her father was born in New York City, September 13, 1799, and died May 16, 1830;

ENCYCLOPEDIA OF BIOGRAPHY

her mother, Hester (Porter) McQueen, was born at Ferrisburg, Vermont, April 10, 1800. Robert McQueen, father of William McQueen, was born in Scotland, and married Mary Muir, born April 16, 1779. After coming to America he had a foundry in Duane street, New York. Mr. and Mrs. Wellstood were the parents of the following children: William M.; John G., Jr.; Robert, of whom further; Annie, died young; Mary M., married Russell Hunt, of Ridgefield; James; and Stephen.

(VII) Robert Wellstood, third child of John G. and Mary (McQueen) Wellstood, was born in New York City, August 16, 1842, and was educated in the old Greenwich avenue school of New York City. As a child he was not robust, and when he was about twelve years old the doctor ordered that he must be put into some active employment. Therefore, he found employment in Batten's Hosiery Store, where he remained for a year or two. After leaving there he went into the insurance business, where he remained until becoming associated with his father in the bank note business, where he was employed as a bookkeeper for some years.

In politics, Mr. Wellstood is a Democrat, and the town is overwhelmingly Republican, yet since 1903 Mr. Wellstood has been elected to the office of town clerk of Greenwich, which is ample proof of the high esteem in which he is held, as both parties have aided in his election. He has served as a delegate to many party conventions.

Fraternally, Mr. Wellstood is a member of Acacia Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons, of Greenwich, of which he was secretary for many years. He is its oldest member and was "raised" in the same lodge in 1865, and when he had been fifty-two years a Mason, he was presented

by the lodge with a fine solid gold watch. He is also the oldest member of Rittenhouse Chapter, Royal Arch Masons, of Stamford, and is a charter member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks in Greenwich. Mr. Wellstood has also been secretary of this lodge for a number of years.

Mr. Wellstood married Catherine Brush, daughter of Joseph Brush, of Greenwich, and they were the parents of three children: 1. Robert M., born July 16, 1869; in 1890 he became associated with his father in the real estate and insurance business under the name of Robert Wellstood & Son, the son having the active management of the business. 2. Ella B., deceased. 3. Frank Geikie, born July 13, 1874, married Cora Sutherland. He is the New York Telephone Company's agent for Greenwich and Port Chester. Mr. Wellstood is senior warden of Christ Episcopal Church, of Greenwich; he was clerk of the church for twenty-three years and has been active in church work as a delegate to many conventions. In his younger days he was active in the Sunday school, serving some time as superintendent. Mrs. Catherine (Brush) Wellstood died July 15, 1919, having been married for fifty-four years.

Mr. Wellstood's friends are innumerable, and every new person who comes under his influence is strongly attracted, and a larger acquaintance brings out the knowledge that he is honest, sincere, and of sterling character.

REED, Herbert Calhoun,

Manufacturing Chemist, Public Official.

The founder of this line of the family of Reed in America was John Reed, born in Cornwall, England, in 1633, who came to America in 1660, settling first in Prov-

ENCYCLOPEDIA OF BIOGRAPHY

idence, Rhode Island. He had been an officer in the Cromwellian army, and with the collapse of the commonwealth had left England. In 1684 he made his home in Norwalk, Connecticut, and became a man of means and great influence in spiritual and temporal affairs. His death occurred at the age of ninety-seven years. He married (first) Mrs. Ann Derby, of Providence, Rhode Island, and (second) Mrs. Scofield, of Stamford, Connecticut, his six children all of his first marriage.

(II) The line to Herbert C. Reed, of the present generation of the family, continues through Thomas Reed, born in 1672, died October 9, 1757. He married Mary Olmsted, daughter of Lieutenant John and Mary (Benedict) Olmsted, of Norwalk, Connecticut. Among the nine children of Thomas and Mary (Olmsted) Reed was Thomas (2) Reed, of whom further.

(III) Thomas (2) Reed was born May 7, 1699, died September 4, 1776. He married, October 2, 1729, Sarah Benham, and they were the parents of six children.

(IV) Jesse Reed, son of Thomas (2) and Sarah (Benham) Reed, was born July 29, 1734, and died March 31, 1822. He enlisted in Captain Bell's company, 9th Regiment of militia, commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel John Mead, under General Wooster, 1776 and 1777. After the battle of White Plains, October 26, 1776, the 9th Regiment was ordered to march to the Westchester border and place themselves under General Wooster's command. Jesse Reed was on the payroll discharged December 25, 1776. He married (first) Hannah Selleck; (second) Mercy Weed. There was one child of his first marriage, eight of his second.

(V) Ebenezer Reed, son of Jesse and Mercy (Weed) Reed, was born in 1776, and died May 7, 1842. He and his wife, Elizabeth (Seely) Reed, were the parents of seven children.

(VI) John Bowden Reed, son of Ebenezer and Elizabeth (Seely) Reed, was born November 6, 1818, died June 1, 1890. He married Almira A. Many, and among their six children was Stephen Ebenezer.

(VII) Stephen Ebenezer Reed, son of John B. and Almira A. (Many) Reed, was born in Stamford, Connecticut, December 12, 1845, and died January 9, 1915. He attended the public schools of Stamford, entering the employ of the Stamford Manufacturing Company as a young man, and remaining in this connection for forty-five years. His first duties were those of clerk, and he subsequently became secretary of the company, an office he held for a period of about twenty-five years, his service terminating with his death. Mr. Reed was also a director of the Stamford National Bank, and was a prominent and faithful member and warden of St. Andrew's Episcopal Church. He married Jennie C. Calhoun, born in New Haven, July 24, 1848, daughter of Frederick J. and Mary A. (Marsh) Calhoun (see Calhoun line). They were the parents of: Frank C., born July 27, 1872, died August 12th of the same year; Herbert C., of whom further; and Clarence M., born May 30, 1876, died May 24, 1902.

(VIII) Herbert Calhoun Reed, son of Stephen E. and Jennie C. (Calhoun) Reed, was born in Stamford, Connecticut, October 16, 1873. He prepared for college at King's School in Stamford, and in 1895 was graduated Ph. B. from Sheffield Scientific School of Yale University. Subsequently he took a short course in the Philadelphia Art and Textile School in textile dyeing, and on January 1, 1896, began a fifteen years' connection with the Stamford Manufacturing Company as a chemist. At the end of this time Mr. Reed established his own laboratory in New York City, at No. 227 Fulton street, and there general analytical chemistry has since claimed his time and attention.

ENCYCLOPEDIA OF BIOGRAPHY

Mr. Reed has been an officer of the American Leather Chemists' Association since 1903, serving as secretary during all of that period with the exception of one year in the presidency. He is one of the founders of this association, and has been importantly instrumental in developing its field of usefulness. Prior to the World War he was president of the American section of the International Association of Leather Chemists, and during the war he was consulting chemist for the British War Mission. Mr. Reed is a member of the American Chemical Society, and the Society of Chemical Industry, and has written extensively on technical topics. Among the more important of his papers that are in publication and recorded as authority on the subjects with which they treat are the following: Relative Value of Hide and Powder Filter Method and the Shake or Chromed Hide Power Method of Tanning Analysis; Pentoses in Tanning Materials; Extraction of Tanning Materials; Method for the Total Acidity of Tan Liquors, and many other valuable contributions to the art of tanning.

Mr. Reed is a director of the Citizens' Saving Bank of Stamford, and he and his family are members of St. Andrew's Episcopal Church, of which he is a vestryman, succeeding his father in official connection with this congregation. He has long been intimately concerned with public affairs in Stamford, and in political preference is a Republican. For many years he was a member of the Republican Town Committee of Stamford, and was elected by his townsmen to a number of public positions. He was a member of the Common Council in 1902, serving on the Police Committee, and subsequently was defeated for the office of mayor by Homer S. Cummings. He was then elected State Senator from his district,

sitting in the session of 1909, and held position on the Military Committee, Fish and Game Committee, and the Shell Fisheries Committee. His public service has been marked by thoroughness and faithfulness, and he has constantly held the regard and respect of his fellow-citizens. His professional standing is of the highest, and in a field in which America has more than ever come into its own he is known as a learned and efficient representative.

Mr. Reed married, October 6, 1897, Edith E. Crane, daughter of James M. Crane, of Newburgh, New York. Mr. and Mrs. Reed are the parents of: Janet Calhoun, born September 14, 1898; Elizabeth Crane, born January 9, 1903; and Esther, born November 14, 1908.

(The Calhoun Line).

The Calhouns of Scotland are the descendants of the ancient family of the Conquhouns and Lairds of Luss. The original name, Colquhoun, is still retained by some in Scotland, England, and Ireland, but it is pronounced "Colhoun." The ancestor of the surname of Conquhoun was Humphrey Kilpatrick, in whose favor the Earl of Lenox granted a charter of the lands of Colquhoun in the reign of Alexander II., about the year 1200. The meaning of the term Colquhoun is "a seacoasting common or point" with which the former situation of these lands will agree. Humphrey K. Calhoun married the daughter of Godfrey, Laird of Luss, in the year 1392. The Colquhouns and Lairds of Luss were the most wealthy and illustrious clans of Scotland. The home of the clan was about the southern shore of Loch Lomond and all of this neighborhood is full of memories and traditions that preserve the family name.

Among the neighbors of the Calhouns were the wild McGregors of Loch Ka-

ENCYCLOPEDIA OF BIOGRAPHY

trine. These two clans had frequent conflicts, and in 1602 about two hundred of the Colquhouns were slain by the McGregors, with many acts of savage cruelty. Sixty of the wives of the slain Colquhouns took each the gory shirt of her husband on a pike and rode to King James at Stirling, demanding vengeance. This was the original flaunting of the "bloody shirt," and secured the outlawry of the McGregors, as told by Scott in a note of his "Lady of the Lake." Many of the Colquhouns fled to Ireland in the seventeenth century to avoid religious persecution, among them the father of the immigrant to America in 1714.

(I) David Calhoun, immigrant ancestor, was born in Scotland about 1690, and emigrated with his father's family, who were non-conformists, to the North of Ireland, on account of persecution. Here they settled near Londonderry, but the persecution having followed them, David, with two brothers, James and John, emigrated to America in 1714; they landed in New York, where they separated. James subsequently became mayor of the city of Baltimore, and John was elected to the National Congress. David Calhoun settled in Stratford, Connecticut, and later, in 1732, moved to Washington, Connecticut, where he lived until his death, in 1769. He married, in Stratford, Mrs. Catherine (Coe) Fairchild. They had six sons and two daughters.

(II) John Calhoun, son of David and Catherine (Coe-Fairchild) Calhoun, was born in 1738, and died in 1788. He was a resident of Washington, a well known and able physician, and a participant in all of the patriotic activity of the Revolutionary period. He married Tabitha Clark, December 28, 1768, and they were the parents of: John, Jr.; David; Calvin; Joseph C.; Penlo; Sarah A., who married William Lewis; and Jedediah, of whom further.

(III) Jedediah Calhoun, son of Dr. John and Tabitha (Clark) Calhoun, was born April 27, 1783, and died January 5, 1862. The "Historical Records of the Town of Cornwall, Litchfield County, Connecticut," collected and established by Theodore S. Gold, speak of "Jedediah Calhoun," who was chosen deacon of the First Congregational Church in December, 1819, as "always prompt and liberal" in his support of the church, and as one who "kept 'loose ends' well tied up." Jedediah Calhoun was a farmer throughout his active years. He married Jane Patterson, and they were the parents of: Abby J.; John C., who married Sarah Warner; Frederick J., of whom further; Mary L., who married Charles Ford; and David P., who married Fannie Sanford.

(IV) Frederick J. Calhoun, son of Jedediah and Jane (Patterson) Calhoun, was born in Cornwall, Connecticut, June 22, 1820, and died July 21, 1887. He grew to young manhood on the home farm, as a young man taught school, and after his marriage located in Stamford, where he was employed by the Stamford Manufacturing Company. For a number of years he remained with this concern, and then became employed by the New York, New Haven & Hartford railroad, serving in different capacities, and for a time filling the office of superintendent of the New London branch of this road. In 1850 he moved from Stamford to New Haven, and subsequently followed railroading in various parts of the country. He was a man of quick wit and ready humor, and was endowed with a charming personality. He was a member of the Masonic order, holding the Knight Templar degrees.

Frederick J. Calhoun married, September 11, 1844, Mary Ann Marsh, born March 7, 1818, died April 30, 1872, daughter of Daniel and Asenath (Woodruff) Marsh. Daniel Marsh, born May 5, 1774, died May 19, 1856, was a descendant in the

ENCYCLOPEDIA OF BIOGRAPHY

sixth generation of John Marsh (see Marsh line).

Children of Frederick J. and Mary A. (Marsh) Calhoun: James M., born 1846, died 1847; Jennie C., born July 24, 1848, married Stephen E. Reed (see Reed line); John S., born 1851, died 1853; Frederick J., born 1855, died same year; Frederick S., born 1858, died same year.

(The Marsh Line).

(I) John Marsh was born in County Essex, England, in 1618, and died in 1688. He came to America in 1635, settling first in Cambridge, Massachusetts, but later moved to Hadley. Before 1642 he was at Hartford, Connecticut. He married (first) in Hartford, about 1642, Anne Webster, daughter of Governor John Webster. She died June 9, 1662. He married (second) October 7, 1664, Hepzibah (Ford) Lyman, a widow, daughter of Thomas Ford, of Hartford. She died April 11, 1683. Among the children of John and Anne (Webster) Marsh was John (2).

(II) John (2) Marsh, son of John (1) and Anne (Webster) Marsh, was born in Hartford about 1643, died in 1727. He married (first) November 28, 1666, Sarah Lyman, of Northampton, daughter of Richard and Hepzibah (Ford) Lyman, the latter the second wife of his father. He married (second) January 1, 1707-8, Susannah Butler, who died December 24, 1714. Among the children by his first wife was John (3).

(III) Captain John (3) Marsh, son of John (2) and Sarah (Lyman) Marsh, was born in Hadley, or Northampton, Massachusetts, in 1668, died October 1, 1774. All of his children settled in Litchfield, Connecticut. He married (first) in 1695, Mabel Pratt; (second) in 1698, Elizabeth Pitkin. Among his children by his second wife was John (4).

(IV) Captain John (4) Marsh, son of Captain John (3) and Elizabeth (Pitkin) Marsh, was born October 20, 1712. He went to Litchfield with his father in 1721, where he lived the most of his life. He was selectman ten years, 1755-65, and a captain in the Revolution. He married, about 1732-33, Sarah Webster, and among their children was John (5).

(V) John (5) Marsh, son of Captain John (4) and Sarah (Webster) Marsh, was born in Litchfield, Connecticut, October 17, 1733-34, and died at Morris, Connecticut, December 3, 1806. He married his cousin, Anna Marsh, daughter of Colonel Ebenezer and Deborah (Buell) Marsh, and among their children was Daniel Marsh, father of Mary Ann Marsh, the latter the wife of Frederick J. Calhoun. (See Calhoun line).

GRAVES, William Warner, Merchant.

The family of Graves is one of the most ancient in England. It went in with the Norman army, and is mentioned in the Domesday Book. The name has been spelled De Grevis, De Greves, Greve, Grave, Greaves, and Graves. There have been many men of honor and distinction represented by the family. The knowledge of a noble ancestry awakens a feeling of emulation in us, and especially in the New England States is the truth of this statement found. Among the leading business men of a community are often found direct descendants of the early Colonial families. These men are worthy and desirable citizens, maintaining a high standard in their public and private life, winning the commendation of their fellow-citizens. In short, they uphold the characteristics of their forefathers. William Warner Graves, a scion of one of the oldest families, president of

ENCYCLOPEDIA OF BIOGRAPHY

Graves & Strang, Inc., of Stamford, was born October 26, 1868, in Springfield, New Jersey, son of Henry Martin and Julia M. (Higgins) Graves.

(I) Thomas Graves, his paternal ancestor, was born in England before 1585, and came to New England with his wife, Sarah, and five children, all of mature age. They settled in Hartford, Connecticut, where he was a property holder in 1645. He was exempted from training in the militia on account of his age. In September, 1661, he removed to Hatfield, Massachusetts, and died in November, 1662.

(II) Isaac Graves, son of Thomas and Sarah Graves, was born probably as early as 1620, in England, and came with his father to New England. He was made a freeman in Boston, Massachusetts, May 16, 1659, and was sergeant of the militia. He served as clerk of the writs for Hatfield, Massachusetts, whence he had removed in 1661. He was killed in an Indian attack, September 19, 1677. He married Mary Church, daughter of Richard and Anna Church, who came in 1637 to New England, and she died June 9, 1695.

(III) John Graves, son of Isaac and Mary (Church) Graves, was born in 1664, and died in 1746. He lived in Hatfield, Massachusetts. He married Sarah Banks, daughter of John Banks, of Chelmsford, Massachusetts.

(IV) Isaac (2) Graves, son of John and Sarah (Banks) Graves, was born July 10, 1688, and died May 30, 1781, in Sunderland, Massachusetts, whence he had removed about 1714. He married, in 1713, Mary Parsons, daughter of Jonathan Parsons, of Northampton, Massachusetts, born July 8, 1688, died March 9, 1769.

(V) Phineas Graves, son of Isaac (2) and Mary (Parsons) Graves, was born April 30, 1726, in Sunderland, Massachu-

setts, and died April 20, 1806. He married, November 1, 1753, Rhoda Smith, born February 25, 1732, died March 24, 1819.

(VI) Levi Graves, son of Phineas and Rhoda (Smith) Graves, was born August 14, 1766, in Sunderland, Massachusetts, and died January 16, 1830. He married, January 20, 1791, Pamela Arms, daughter of David and Sarah (Rodman) Arms, born February 28, 1766, died in June, 1854. Levi Graves removed to Canaan, Columbia county, New York.

(VII) Rhodolphua Graves, son of Levi and Pamela (Arms) Graves, was born October 18, 1796, in Conway, Massachusetts, and died November 24, 1866, in Brooklyn, New York. He married, February 17, 1825, Catharine N. Warner, daughter of Lupton Warner, of Canaan, New York, born April 5, 1801. They removed to Kinderhook, New York.

(VIII) Henry Martin Graves, son of Rhodolphua and Catharine N. (Warner) Graves, was born November 30, 1829, in Kinderhook, New York, and died in December, 1896. As a lad he learned the trade of hatter with his father. After the death of his father he went into business in New York City, and from there removed to Springfield, New Jersey. He established a hat factory in the adjoining town of Milburn, and continued active in that business until shortly before his death. He manufactured a general line of felt hats. Mr. Graves was a Republican and active in local affairs. He served for many years as a member of the Town Committee and the School Board, respectively. He was a firm believer in the principle that each able-bodied citizen should perform his just share of public service. Mr. Graves married, November 7, 1860, Julia M. Higgins, daughter of Samuel Higgins, of Spencertown, New York. They were the parents of five

ENCYCLOPEDIA OF BIOGRAPHY

children: Altana, born April 10, 1863, is the wife of Alexander Malhaffey; William Warner, of further mention; Catharine Warner, born June 17, 1870; Samuel Higgins, born September 6, 1874, resides in Stamford; Julia Louise, born October 10, 1879, is the wife of Roy A. Oles, of Spencertown, New York. The members of the family were attendants of the Dutch Reformed church.

(IX) William Warner Graves, eldest son of Henry Martin and Julia M. (Higgins) Graves, received his education in the schools of Springfield, and was early employed in his father's hat factory. In 1889 he entered the employ of Leonard Richards, manufacturer of artificial leathers and lacquers. Mr. Graves remained associated with Mr. Richards for a quarter of a century, and during five years of this period represented him in Chicago. In 1904 the manufacturing plant was removed to Stamford, Connecticut, and Mr. Graves came with it. He continued in association with its interests until 1914, at which time he held the position of cost accountant. In August, 1914, Graves & Strang, Inc., was incorporated with Mr. Graves as president. A general business dealing in ice, coal and wood is carried on. The business purchased by the company had been established for fifteen years. In 1919 Mr. Graves and Mr. Strang organized the Springdale Ice and Coal Company with Mr. Graves as president and Mr. Strang as treasurer. This new corporation took over the Springdale Ice Company and the coal and wood branch of the Graves & Strang Company in Springdale, combining the two under one new head. Mr. Graves is treasurer of the Kiwanis Club of Stamford, an organization composed of business men.

Mr. Graves married Bertha Ferrin, daughter of Dr. Chester M. Ferrin, of Essex Junction, Vermont, and they were

the parents of two children: 1. Carlisle Ferrin, born December 19, 1897; he is a member of the class of 1920 of Massachusetts Agricultural College, and at the outbreak of the World War left his studies to train in the R. O. T. C. at Camp Lee, receiving the commission of second lieutenant; he is now resuming his studies. 2. Chester Warner, born November 15, 1902. The family are members of the Presbyterian church, and Mr. Graves is especially active in all of its works. He shares the belief that the church is the great agency for promoting righteousness in community and national as well as individual activities. Mrs. Graves died February 13, 1918, and previous to her death had been active in many church organizations, being a member also of the Woman's Club of Stamford.

CANDEE, Nehemiah,

Lawyer, Legislator.

One of the oldest families in Connecticut is the Candee family. Representatives of this family are to be found in the business and professional world, and they are among the best citizens. Matters of State and town hold interest for them, and they are willing at all times to give of their time and finances to furthering the general welfare. Among the members of the Fairfield County Bar Association is a scion of the Candee family, Nehemiah Candee. He is a direct descendant of Zaccheus Candee, of whom further.

(I) Zaccheus Candee was early settled in New Haven, Connecticut, and died in 1720, at the age of eighty years. He married Rebecca, a daughter of Henry Bristow, or Bristol, of New Haven, and she died in September, 1739.

(II) Samuel Candee, son of Zaccheus and Rebecca Candee, was born in West Haven, July 24, 1678, and died February



Nehemiah Cardue



ENCYCLOPEDIA OF BIOGRAPHY

28, 1748-49. In October, 1731, he was lieutenant of the company in West Haven, and later became captain. He married, April 28, 1703, Abigail Pineon, of New Haven, daughter of Thomas Pineon, of New Haven, and she died January 9, 1743.

(III) Caleb Candee, son of Samuel and Abigail (Pineon) Candee, was born about 1722, in West Haven; he settled in Oxford, about 1730, and died in 1764. He married Lois Mallory, and they were the parents of Samuel (2) Candee, of whom further.

(IV) Samuel (2) Candee, son of Caleb and Lois (Mallory) Candee, was baptized March 17, 1754, and died about 1840, aged eighty-seven. He married, March 20, 1777, Mabel Bradley, of Derby, Connecticut, and they joined the church in Oxford, April 5, 1778. He was a lieutenant in 1786, and captain in 1789, in the Revolutionary War, and was a pensioner. He also took part in the battle of Bunker Hill. In private life he was a farmer, and also made scythes.

(V) Amos Candee, son of Samuel (2) and Mabel (Bradley) Candee, was baptized April 5, 1778; he died in 1855. He removed to Easton, Connecticut, in 1836, and was a farmer. He served as selectman of the town of Easton for several years. He married (first) Lydia Taylor Dike, and (second) July 26, 1828, Lydia Platt, daughter of Amos Platt, who was a school teacher before her marriage. She was the mother of two children.

(VI) Jason Candee, son of Amos and Lydia (Platt) Candee, was born June 13, 1829, in Southbury, Connecticut, and died in May, 1915. He was but a small lad when his parents removed to Easton, and there he went to school. After completing his schooling he took up farming, which he followed for the rest of his life. He married, February 24, 1850, Caroline Amelia Canfield, daughter of David Canfield.

The latter was of that part of Redding bordering on the Ridgefield line; he left there and enlisted in the Seminole War, and was killed by the Indians, one of his fellow-soldiers reporting his death to the family. Of the children of Jason and Caroline A. (Canfield) Candee the following grew to maturity: William J., deceased; Lafayette, deceased; Nehemiah, of further mention; and Anna A., wife of P. G. McCullom, of Richmond, Virginia. The family were members of the Baptist church at Easton.

(VII) Nehemiah Candee, son of Jason and Caroline A. (Canfield) Candee, was born in Easton, Connecticut, August 9, 1870. He was educated in the public schools there and at Staples Academy. He graduated from Yale College in 1893 with the degree of B. A., and from Yale Law School, four years later, with the degree of LL. B. He went to Chicago, where he was admitted to the bar of Illinois, and engaged in practice there for a year. In the winter of 1907 he returned to Norwalk and formed a partnership with John Keogh, on January 1st, following, under the firm name of Keogh & Candee, which has continued to the present time. Mr. Keogh has recently been appointed referee in bankruptcy.

In June, 1917, Mr. Candee was made judge of the City Court of Norwalk, and is now serving his second term. He is a Republican, and served in the Legislature in 1917 and 1919. During his first term he served on the Committee on Forfeited Rights, and the Committee on Banks and Federal Relations. In his last term he served as a member of the Judiciary Committee. In the fall of 1920 Judge Candee was a candidate for Senator from the Twenty-sixth Senatorial District.

Mr. Candee is a member of several fraternities, and is otherwise active in the social life of Norwalk. He is a member

of Old Well Lodge, No. 108, Free and Accepted Masons; Butler Chapter, No. 38, Royal Arch Masons; Clinton Commandery, No. 3, Knights Templar; Monker Grotto; Improved Order of Red Men; Loyal Order of Moose; Olive Branch Lodge, Knights of Pythias, is past grand chancellor of the Grand Lodge of Connecticut; and is a member of D. O. K. K. of New Britain. Mr. Candee is a director of the People's Trust Company of South Norwalk.

Mr. Candee married, June 29, 1901, Annie M. Chunn, daughter of Mark B. Chunn, of St. Mary's county, Maryland. Their children: Mark Chunn and Marjorie Dent, twins, born October 22, 1903, in New Haven; Randolph Frederick, born June 29, 1905, died July 10, 1909; and Dorothy Caroline, born April 19, 1911.

GILLESPIE, William Wright,

Publisher, Merchant.

To be richly endowed with many and varied talents, to be blessed with abounding vitality making possible their development, to be born of cultivated parents who know how to nurture the human soul, and to possess a personality of such rare charm as to make one universally beloved, falls to the lot of few men. It was the heritage of the late William Wright Gillespie. From the time he became a resident of Stamford, Connecticut, until his death, nearly half a century later, there was scarcely a phase of the community's life in which he was not active and always constructively. His graceful, yet forceful, pen, his masterly oratory, and his sound business judgment were ever ready to forward the best interests of Town, State and Nation. Uncompromising in his intellectual integrity, he was fearless in denouncing wrong and bold in upholding the right, according to

his light. And he was a man of unusually keen perception. His daily life was an exemplification of the fundamentals of Christianity—he showed his faith by his works; and it is fair to say that in his day and generation no citizen of Stamford wielded a more potent influence for good. The name Gillespie is derived from the Gaelic compound word, Gille-espuaig, and signifies "the servant of the Bishop."

William Wright Gillespie was born in Knockdrin, County Westmeath, Ireland, October 16, 1839, and died in Stamford, Connecticut, December 30, 1907. His ancestors were of that sturdy Scotch stock who suffered so much for their faith, and who have contributed so many substantial citizens to America.

(I) John Gillespie, grandfather of William W. Gillespie, was born in County Tyrone, Ireland. He was a linen weaver and farmer. He married Helen Scott, who lived to the great age of one hundred and four years.

(II) John (2) Gillespie, son of John (1) and Helen (Scott) Gillespie, was born in Dunmackmay, County Tyrone, Ireland, May 5, 1805. He was educated in Trinity College, Dublin, and after his graduation tutored in some of the leading families of the county. Later he became a teacher in the national schools, although, as circumstances permitted, he also continued his work as a tutor. He wooed and won Mary J. Cunningham, who was also a teacher in the national schools. Husband and wife, after their marriage, continued in their vocation of teaching. They were the parents of thirteen children, of whom the following grew to maturity: Anna E., now deceased, married James Cunningham; George, now deceased, became a prominent business man and alderman of Toronto, Canada; Rev. John, now deceased, was for many years rector of the Church of the Messiah in Toronto; Wil-

liam Wright, of whom further; Edward Thomas Wright, a sketch of whom follows; Frederick R., now deceased, who became a large importer in New York City, and a prominent manufacturer of Stamford; Richard H., now deceased, who was prominently identified with the Stamford "Advocate" for many years, and whose biography follows.

The father of these children died in 1854, at the age of forty-nine years. Reared as he had been in the stern old school of religious precept and practice, he brought up his children strictly, but with such loving kindness that they were attracted to the same ideals of godliness and right living as he had espoused. His widow continued in her vocation of school-teacher in the old country until 1857, when, with her young sons, Frederick R., Richard H., and Anthony, she crossed the ocean to Canada, where her elder children were already residing. She died in Brooklyn, New York, in 1879, aged sixty-eight years. Like her husband, she was an earnest and devoted Christian, ready to make any sacrifice for her children. She was beloved by all who knew her.

(III) William Wright Gillespie, son of John (2) and Mary J. (Cunningham) Gillespie, was under the careful and thorough tuition of his parents until he was fourteen years old. Then, in a competitive examination; he won a scholarship in the Dundalk Institution, an endowed school of academic grade. In December, 1856, he and his brother, Edward T. W. Gillespie, accompanied their father's brother to Guelph, Canada, and thus ended their formal instruction. But William W. had acquired a thirst for knowledge, and he remained a diligent student to the end of his days. His intellectual interests covered a wide range, including the natural sciences, history and literature. The

following quotation from one who knew him intimately will convey some idea of the extraordinary quality and comprehensive scope of Mr. Gillespie's mental endowment, his all-round capabilities and untiring industry. Had he devoted himself to the accumulation of wealth, no doubt he would have become one of the rich men of his time, but he realized as few do the truth so tersely expressed by Abraham Lincoln: "There is something more important than making a living—making a life."

From early boyhood he had shown extraordinary capacity for doing things, especially in the lines of mechanical constructiveness and inventive resourcefulness. There was no machine so complicated or so novel that he could not almost at a glance understand the principles of its operation and the philosophy of its purpose. Every great invention that appeared in his time, he understood fundamentally, while most people regarded it with incredulity, or even ridicule. The first crude phonograph had scarcely appeared, when he grasped the full meaning of the new discovery of until then hidden facts in the realm of nature which it represented, and he made it the foundation and illustration of a series of lectures on the "science of sound," which were heard with rapt attention by many public audiences in this country and in Canada. At the first hint of the power and light to be derived from electricity, he gave public lectures upon this topic, in which he appeared to have the whole meaning and philosophy of it at his fingers' ends, so to speak, and in which he confidently prophesied developments, then unknown and unheard of, but which have since been realized in practical, everyday working. Such were the capabilities of a mind, in these directions, which, if it had had the advantages of early technical training, such as is now available to thousands of the youth of this country, could scarcely have failed to become, not only merely an eager and intelligent follower of these inventions, but in all probability a leader and creator in the same field.

His accomplishments as a writer, whether of newspaper reports, comments, etc., or, more especially, the large and respectable body of original literary material he produced in the form of essays, lectures and addresses for public delivery on special occasions, are marked first of all by

ENCYCLOPEDIA OF BIOGRAPHY

his manifest mastery of the subjects he chose for exposition. . . . Yet it may be remarked as another tribute to the rare versatility of his mental endowments, that his writing ability was less the possession of the distinctive literary temperament, inherited or acquired, than it was a demonstration of that extraordinary all-round capability which could, so to speak, do anything that he attempted, and do it well, whether the work was in the domain of mechanical or of literary craftsmanship. But he possessed the poetic and imaginative faculties in a marked measure. Without these, indeed, he could scarcely have used verse so frequently, and certainly not with such impressive effect, in so many of his speeches and addresses.

Mr. Gillespie was much sought after as a speaker for all manner of public occasions such as Memorial Day, Christmas, etc. He often delivered formal addresses on anniversary and other important occasions before the fraternal bodies with which he was affiliated, and his lectures on scientific and literary topics and travel were largely attended and highly appreciated for their educational and inspirational value. He was a ready and witty speaker, whose happy manner of phrasing sentiments, and whose keen and hearty sympathies, won his audiences. He made the first speech delivered in the old Stamford town hall when he introduced the famous John B. Gough, and he made the last public address in the building at a meeting of the Board of Trade, a few days before the hall was destroyed by fire.

After his arrival in Guelph, Canada, young Gillespie worked for about two years in the store of his elder brother. But he was ambitious to become identified with the printing and publishing business, and when the opportunity offered he became an apprentice in the office of a small weekly paper published in Fergus, Ontario, Canada. In less than a year he had learned all that was possible there, and accordingly he sought larger opportunities in New York City.

That was in 1859. Though he had served but a year at the printer's trade, he went to work as a journeyman for Baker & Godwin, and by dint of his native ingenuity and adaptability he overcame the handicaps of his inexperience and met all the demands made upon him. After a short period in another print-shop, he removed, in 1860, to Stamford, Connecticut, and entered the employ of William S. Campbell, proprietor of the "Weekly Advocate," as foreman. It has been said of him in this connection:

There was no detail which his ready adaptability, his alert, inventive mind, and his tireless industry did not touch with an efficient and helpful hand. He made up to a large extent for the scant mechanical resources of the place by his extraordinary capacity for getting results out of the most unpromising material. He found valuable use for things that had been lying for years among discarded odds and ends, and the little establishment began to attract new attention for the brightness and taste of the work it turned out, and for the new and original ideas which began to broaden and lighten up the narrow, stale, conventional and stereotyped aspects of the country printing office.

And he soon added to his duties the work of a reporter and editor. It would seem that these arduous activities would consume the energy of the man, but such was not the case, and as illustrative of the versatility of his talents it is noted that in his evenings he busied himself in constructing things for his new home, for he had been married soon after his removal to Stamford. The most notable product of his mechanical skill at this period was a pipe organ, which he designed and constructed without the aid of anyone else, and which he was able to play to the delight of his friends, if not entirely to his own satisfaction. While his native modesty made any pretense to musicianship impossible, he possessed no mean talent.

When the Civil War overwhelmed the

ENCYCLOPEDIA OF BIOGRAPHY

country, Mr. Gillespie supported the Union cause with ardour, and but for a slight physical injury received in boyhood he would have gone to the front as a member of a Connecticut regiment. During these years, and owing quite largely to his ability and efforts, the business with which he was identified grew apace, and in 1866 recognition of his worth came in the form of an interest in the business, the firm name of Campbell & Gillespie being adopted. Mr. Campbell died the following year, and after a short time the Rev. J. J. Woolsey became a partner, the firm name being changed to Gillespie & Woolsey. The new partner remained in the firm but a short time, and the firm name was again changed, this time to W. W. Gillespie & Company. The next change was made in 1883, when Mr. Gillespie withdrew from the company, and the business was taken over by his younger brothers, E. T. W. and R. H. Gillespie. In June, 1906, the business was incorporated under the name of Gillespie Brothers, under which it is still conducted.

When William W. Gillespie withdrew from the publishing business, he became a member of the firm of White, Gillespie & Thayer, formed at that time, and which for some years conducted a large lumber business. In 1889 Messrs. White and Thayer retired from the business and a corporation was organized under the name of The Gillespie Lumber Company. This continued until 1897, when the stockholders (who were the Gillespie brothers) closed up the business. From that time until his death, William Wright Gillespie was associated with his brother who owned and operated the Water-side Mills.

Mr. Gillespie was always a student of affairs, and from the days of Abraham Lincoln a staunch supporter of the Re-

publican party. With voice and pen he labored zealously for the good of the community. The only elective office he ever held was that of representative in the General Assembly of 1882. At that session there was much talk of lobbying and bribery. He used to say that no one ever approached him with a proposition of that sort, but perhaps he did not guess the reason. His refusal to serve a second term was readily accepted by the managing politicians of the time. He was not the sort of man they preferred. About a year before his death he was appointed as collector of the port of Stamford.

Mr. Gillespie was a man of deeply religious and broadly fraternal instincts. He loved his fellowman without distinction of race or creed. It was therefore natural that he should be attracted to those orders whose fundamental teachings are based on the truth expressed in a favorite phrase of his, "the brotherhood of man." He was an active member of Union Lodge, No. 5, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, of Rippowam Lodge, No. 24, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and the Royal Arcanum. He was elected to honorary membership by Minor Post, Grand Army of the Republic, upon whose records an eloquent tribute was placed upon his decease. Early in boyhood he became identified with the church and Sunday school. In 1888, owing to certain action in connection with the business policy of the Stamford Baptist Church, with which he had been identified since he came to Stamford, and of whose Sunday school he had for years been superintendent, and which change in business policy he did not approve, Mr. Gillespie transferred his membership to the Presbyterian church.

On March 3, 1861, Mr. Gillespie was married, in New York City, to Elizabeth J. Reilly, of New York. This union was

blessed with two sons: Edward F. W. and George R., and two daughters: Mary L. and Lillian M.

Mr. Gillespie's creed—and his practice was in accord with it—the message which he sought always and everywhere to proclaim, and which is universal in its application, is summed up in the following brief quotation from his lecture on Ireland:

The promulgation of the gospel of peace and good will, of kindly spirit, and the brotherhood of mankind, is to be the gospel of salvation for Ireland. If men only understood the true relationship there exists between them as children of a Universal Father, and practised the Golden Rule of life as taught by Him "who spake as never man spake," if they only brought to bear on the settlement of all disagreements the all-conquering power of fraternal love, how quickly would the still open wounds of centuries be healed, the transmitted sores and heartburnings of generations, long sleeping in their native clay, be dried up and assuaged by the soothing potency of the truth—practiced and believed—that God is our Father, and all we are brethren.

GILLESPIE, Edward T. W.,

Journalist.

As editor of the "Stamford Advocate," Mr. Gillespie has for more than half a century wielded an influence which has rendered him one of the political and intellectual forces of his community and his State. As president of the widely known firm of Gillespie Brothers, Inc., he is numbered among the leading business men of the city of Stamford, Connecticut.

Edward T. W. Gillespie, son of John (2) and Mary J. (Cunningham) Gillespie (q. v.), was born August 27, 1841. He received his preliminary education under the tuition of his parents. In 1856 he and his brother, William W. Gillespie, accompanied an uncle to Canada, settling in Guelph, Ontario, where their brother

John was already established in business as a merchant. By this elder brother Mr. Gillespie was employed as a clerk until 1859, when he removed to New York City, at which port he had landed upon arriving in the New World. For a time he was employed as a clerk in mercantile establishments, but it was not long before he found an opening into that sphere of action for which Nature had especially designed him. This opening was a humble position in the pressroom of an old paper called "Vanity Fair," but his stay there was of short duration. Early in 1860 his brother, William W. Gillespie, came to Stamford, Connecticut, and entered the office of the "Weekly Advocate" as foreman. His fitness for the work quickly became apparent, and in the autumn of the same year he induced his mother and his brother Edward T. W. to make Stamford their home.

This removal might be called the turning point in Mr. Gillespie's life. The little village weekly, which had been established in 1829, was known as the "Stamford Advocate," and was one of the oldest newspapers in the State. In October, 1862, Mr. Gillespie wrote his first article for the paper. It was entitled "A Visit to the Seat of War," and from that time forth he assumed the editorial management. During the many years which have since elapsed he has devoted the best that was in him to furthering what appeared to him to be the highest interests of the city. Possessed of natural literary talent and having a strong liking for the work, he cultivated his gift by years of assiduous, practical endeavor in the development of his newspaper. Always a fluent and forceful writer, his evident sincerity of purpose has given weight to his editorials, carrying conviction to his readers. With his powers as a reasoner he combines the poetic gift,

ENCYCLOPEDIA OF BIOGRAPHY

and when he gives ear to its promptings the product of his pen is graceful and inspiring. Nor is Mr. Gillespie lacking in a sense of humor. His ready wit and his inexhaustible fund of anecdote contribute greatly to the entertainment and happiness of every gathering at which he is present, and his keen sympathies make him a friend well worth having in time of need.

With advancing years Mr. Gillespie has gradually permitted the burden of his strenuous duties to fall upon younger shoulders, but with interest unabated and mind as keen and alert as ever he continues to write, as the spirit moves him, virile editorials on topics of current interest that attract wide attention. For a number of years Mr. Gillespie has been president of Gillespie Brothers, Inc., who in addition to publishing the "Stamford Advocate" operate one of the best equipped printing plants in Connecticut and carry on a large retail stationery business. His brother, William W. Gillespie, was connected with the firm for nearly twenty years, and when he withdrew, in 1883, the business was taken over by Edward T. W. and Richard H. Gillespie. In June, 1906, it was incorporated under its present title.

During the half century and more of his residence in Stamford, Mr. Gillespie has witnessed the marvellous growth of every department of the city's life. One instance in his own career forcibly illustrates this. From 1865 to 1867 he served as Postmaster Daskam's assistant, and by these two all the work of the office was accomplished. There are today seventy-eight men on the payroll of the Stamford Post Office. The only fraternal affiliation of Mr. Gillespie is with Rippowam Lodge, No. 24, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and his only club is the Stamford Yacht. He is vice-president of the Stam-

ford Historical Society, and he attends and contributes to the support of the Presbyterian church.

Mr. Gillespie married, September 12, 1872, Emma Meudell, daughter of William F. and Margaret (Mitchell) Meudell. Mr. Meudell was for many years collector of the port of Toronto. Mr. and Mrs. Gillespie are the parents of the following children: 1. Edward Lathrop, graduated from Yale University in the class of 1903, and is also a graduate of the Law School of the New York University; now a resident of San Francisco, California. 2. Gardner Wynne. 3. May L. 4. Evelyn C. 5. Dorothy R., graduated at the Normal School, New Britain, and is now a teacher in the Stamford public schools.

The memories of Mr. Gillespie, enriched by the experiences of long and wide acquaintance with men and affairs, embrace a period of more than three score years, one of the momentous eras in our national history, and throughout this long extended time his attitude toward the great problems presented for solution to three successive generations has been that of a man whose fidelity to high ideals has inspired his pen and determined every action of his daily life.

GILLESPIE, Richard H.,

Printer, Publisher.

The debt which America owes to its citizens of Scotch-Irish ancestry is widely recognized and is past computation. Characterized by deep piety, thrift, ambition and industry, immigrants of this sturdy race, cherishing the same ideals of freedom, religious and personal, as brought the Pilgrims and Puritans to our shores, have never needed to be assimilated; they are naturally one with us. Of such stock came the late Richard H. Gillespie. He was born in Collon, County

ENCYCLOPEDIA OF BIOGRAPHY

Louth, Ireland, August 13, 1848, son of John (2) and Mary J. (Cunningham) Gillespie (q. v.).

Richard H. Gillespie went to Brooklyn with his mother, and was employed in various lines of business for some years. He then returned to Canada and with his brothers established a hay pressing business in Hespeler. Some years later he removed to Stamford, Connecticut, where members of the family were already resident, and became a clerk in the grocery store of A. G. Weed & Company. Later he became a member of the firm of Gillespie Brothers. When the business was incorporated in 1906, he became vice-president, treasurer and general manager. At the time he became a member of the firm, the "Stamford Advocate" was a weekly newspaper, and the job printing business, while satisfactory in volume for those days, would now seem to be a small business. From that time on the enterprise had a healthy, steady growth until it reached a high position among the leading printing establishments in that part of the State. In 1892 the paper became a daily, and in 1895 the company erected its present commodious three-story building on Atlantic street. Those who are in a position to know credit the development of the business largely to his energy, enterprise, industry and business sagacity. Among the master printers of Connecticut he was recognized as a leader in the industry. His thoughtful solicitude for all in his employ, the kindness and generosity that were part of his nature, his true friendship and his loyalty to all that was right and noble, and above all his cheerfulness and industry, will ever be remembered by those who were associated with him.

Notwithstanding the exacting demands upon his time and attention made by his newspaper and printing business, Mr. Gil-

lespie found time to interest himself in public affairs. He was an active and useful leader in numerous movements for the general benefit of the community. His sound business judgment and diplomacy, coupled with unswerving loyalty to what he considered to be the right, made his counsel sought by important business interests. He was an active member of the organization of master printers known as The Typothetae, and his death occurred on September 7, 1911, while he was attending as a delegate the convention of that organization held in Denver. He was vice-president of the Fidelity Title and Trust Company of Stamford; president of the Shippan Point Improvement Association from the date of its organization, and was identified with numerous other business and social organizations.

His favorite recreation was found upon Long Island Sound, on the shores of which he had made his summer home for many years. He served for three years as commodore of the Stamford Yacht Club, and during his term of office did much to advance the interests of that organization. He was a member of Ripowan Lodge, Independent Order of Odd Fellows; and for some years was a director of the Young Men's Christian Association. Mr. Gillespie was a natural leader and possessed the force of character necessary to accomplish his purposes.

On October 4, 1870, Mr. Gillespie married Sarah E. Scofield, daughter of Charles W. Scofield, of Stamford, Connecticut, and this union was blessed by the following children: Edna, Elsie, Valina, Richard H., Jr., a sketch of whom follows; William F., a sketch of whom follows; Schuyler W., a sketch of whom follows; Kingsley A., a sketch of whom follows.

In his public as well as in his private life, the late Richard H. Gillespie was

ENCYCLOPEDIA OF BIOGRAPHY

above reproach. He won his place as leader through his own ability, industry and integrity. He was an active member of the Prebyterian church, and sought in his daily intercourse to exemplify the ideals of Christianity.

GILLESPIE, Richard H., Jr.,

Printer, Publisher.

No resident of Stamford is more fully identified with the business interests of that city than is the representative of those interests whose name heads this article. Not only is Mr. Gillespie treasurer and general manager of the long established firm of Gillespie Brothers, Inc., but he is also officially connected with the Fidelity Title and Trust Company and the Stamford Rubber Supply Company, holding the presidency of the latter organization. He is, moreover, active in church work, and well known in club and social circles.

Richard H. Gillespie, Jr., was born August 13, 1877, in Stamford, Connecticut, son of Richard H., Sr., and Sarah E. (Scofield) Gillespie (q. v.). The education of Richard H. Gillespie, Jr., was received in the Stamford High School, from which he graduated in 1895. He then entered the service of the firm of Gillespie Brothers, of which his father was a member. Later Mr. Gillespie, Sr., became vice-president and general manager, also holding the office of treasurer. Upon his death he was succeeded in all these positions by Richard H. Gillespie, Jr., who had long before that time abundantly proved that he possessed the ability which would enable him to fill them most efficiently. Many years before, the "Stamford Advocate," published by the firm, had been a weekly newspaper, and the job printing business, judged according to the then standards, was not inconsiderable. The

impetus imparted to it by Mr. Gillespie, Sr., caused it to increase rapidly, and the establishment took its place among the foremost printing houses in that part of Connecticut. In 1892 the "Advocate" became a daily paper, and since 1895 the company has occupied its present spacious quarters on Atlantic street. Today the printing business of Gillespie Brothers, Inc., is the largest between New Haven and New York City. This simple statement furnishes the most convincing evidence of the executive and administrative ability of both father and son.

As president of the Stamford Rubber Supply Company, Mr. Gillespie is increasing the strength and promoting the prestige of an enterprise which was organized by his father and brother, William F. Gillespie, whose biography follows. Richard H. Gillespie also holds a directorship in the Fidelity Title and Trust Company. Though taking no active part in public affairs, Mr. Gillespie is keenly interested in all that pertains to the prosperity and welfare of his home city and can always be relied upon to do all in his power for their advancement. He is a director of the Young Men's Christian Association, and belongs to The Typothetae. His clubs are the Suburban and the Kiwanis. He and his wife are members of the Presbyterian church, in which he holds the office of elder.

Mr. Gillespie married, October 12, 1909, Sarah Barret Pounds, of Paterson, New Jersey, and they are the parents of two children: Richard H. (3), born January 23, 1912, and Elizabeth Barret, born March 11, 1920.

In succeeding to the offices held by his father Mr. Gillespie has brought to them full and complete ability to accomplish the work which they involve, and by his manner of fulfilling their important trusts

ENCYCLOPEDIA OF BIOGRAPHY

and responsibilities has added to the already high reputation of a name long honored in the business world.

GILLESPIE, William Frederick,

Manufacturer.

William Frederick Gillespie was born November 10, 1878, in Stamford, Connecticut, son of the late Richard H., Sr. and Sarah E. (Scofield) Gillespie (q. v.). In 1896 he graduated from the Stamford High School, and in 1900 received from Yale University the degree of Bachelor of Arts. The same year Mr. Gillespie incorporated the Stamford Rubber Supply Company and began the manufacture of chemicals for manufacturers of rubber goods. He enlisted in Company F, 4th Military District State Guard, serving with the rank of second lieutenant. He belongs to the Yale Club of New York and the Stamford Yacht Club.

Mr. Gillespie married, November 24, 1908, Mabel Miner, daughter of John D. and Jane (Bennet) Miner, of New York City, and of the children born to them the following are now living: William Frederick, Jr., born October 16, 1909; Bindley McMillin, born November 26, 1911; Robert Miner, born October 8, 1913; Jane Elizabeth, born June 21, 1920. Mr. and Mrs. Gillespie are members of the Presbyterian church.

GILLESPIE, Schuyler W.,

Printer, Publisher.

As secretary of the widely known firm of Gillespie Brothers, Inc., Mr. Gillespie has for a number of years held an assured position in the business circles of his native city of Stamford. He is actively connected with her fraternal organizations, and takes an earnest interest in all that makes for her truest welfare.

Schuyler W. Gillespie was born September 26, 1884, in Stamford, Connecticut, son of Richard H., Sr. and Sarah E. (Scofield) Gillespie (q. v.). In 1903 Schuyler W. Gillespie graduated from the Stamford High School, and immediately thereafter entered the service of the firm of Gillespie Brothers. He acquired a thorough knowledge of the art of printing, and also developed a full measure of the business ability characteristic of his family. Soon after his father's death he assumed charge of the mechanical end of the business, including the printing of the paper as well as the job printing plant. To these responsibilities he gives the fullest and most vigilant attention as well as to the duties of his secretarial office. He affiliates with Union Lodge, No. 5, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, and with Puritan Lodge, Independent Order of Odd Fellows.

Since identifying himself with the firm so largely developed by the efforts and energy of his father, Mr. Gillespie has proved to the business world that the second generation is abundantly able to carry on and extend the work of its predecessor.

GILLESPIE, Kingsley A.,

Manufacturer.

After serving his country, Mr. Gillespie has taken his place as superintendent of the Stamford Rubber Supply Company, among the younger business men of Stamford.

Kingsley A. Gillespie was born August 15, 1895, in Stamford, Connecticut, son of the late Richard H., Sr. and Sarah E. (Scofield) Gillespie (q. v.). His preparatory education was received in the Stamford High School, and in 1917 he graduated from the Massachusetts Institute of Technology with the degree of Bachelor of Science, in Chemical Engineering. Im-



John A. Clarke M. A.

ENCYCLOPEDIA OF BIOGRAPHY

mediately thereafter Mr. Gillespie became associated with the E. I. Dupont De Nemours & Company in the development of military explosives, going from their laboratories to the Chemical War Service. He was stationed for a few months in the Edgewood Arsenal with the rank of second lieutenant. The professional organizations in which Mr. Gillespie is enrolled include the American Chemical Society and the Stamford Chemical Society. He belongs to the Phi Sigma Kappa fraternity, and is a member of the Presbyterian church.

CLARKE, J. A., M. D.,

Surgeon, Hospital Official.

The greatest gift that a man can bestow upon his fellowmen is the gift of himself. Whether in the daily offering of little services or in the ultimate sacrifice, the world is better for every life that is spent in unselfish devotion to duty. There is no line of human endeavor which involves more closely the wellbeing of the entire community than that of the physician. And there is no work that demands more of entire self-forgetfulness. That Dr. J. A. Clarke fills well the important place which he holds in the town of Greenwich is evinced by the fact that he is one of the busiest of men.

Dr. Clarke is a descendant of a fine old Irish family. His father was born in Newtownards, near Belfast, Ireland, in 1843, and died in New York City, June 7, 1905. He received an excellent education in the old country, and then learned the business of linen draper. He was ambitious, and possessed of more than usual business talent, so desiring to place himself in more advantageous surroundings he came to America at the age of twenty-one years. In New York City he found ample scope for the development of his

taste and business ability in the great dry goods establishments. He first entered the employ of James McCutcheon, and remained for some little time. But he found the appeal of the new country was not confined to one locality, and his thoughts turned to the great West. After a time he went to Lemars, Iowa, and started in business for himself in the same line. He remained there for some years, meeting with the varying success which conditions at the time made inevitable. He then returned East, and worked for some years for Altman, in his great New York house; then later, again, for McCutcheon. He was a valued and trusted member of the McCutcheon force when his health gave way, and lingering only a short time, he died. He married Cassandra Lee, daughter of Rev. William Lee, a devoted Baptist missionary engaged in home mission work. The children of this union were: J. A., of whom further; Mary Elizabeth, widow of James Davidson Clarke, of Mount Vernon, New York; and James Matthew, deceased.

J. A. Clarke, M. D., was born in New York City, June 13, 1871, and is the elder son and oldest child of Alexander and Cassandra (Lee) Clarke. He received his early education in the public schools of Mount Vernon, New York, where his parents resided for many years. He made his start in life in the business world somewhat along the lines which his father had followed. He first entered the employ of J. B. Locke & Potts, large wholesale linen merchants of New York City. In this connection he remained for three years, then became associated with C. E. Rycroft, in the same line of business, with whom he remained for a year and a half. At this time his father was managing the business of Wellington & Company, in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and the young man was persuaded to be-

come a part of that well organized establishment. But he remained there only a year and a half. He felt that he could not command the keen interest in business that is so vital an element of success. His tastes led in other directions, and much of his leisure time was devoted to study along his chosen line—medicine. In 1893 he entered Bellevue Hospital Medical College, from which he was graduated in 1897. He spent about six months in Harlem Hospital, gaining the invaluable experience which covers so broad a scope in a large city hospital; in the fall of 1897 he went to South Manchester, Connecticut, and began the practice of medicine. He soon built up a gratifying practice there, but a flattering opportunity was offered him in Greenwich, and he removed there on June 1, 1900. He quickly won the confidence of the people of this vicinity, and has built up a very large practice as physician and surgeon. His high standing in the medical fraternity is generally acknowledged, and his advice is much sought in consultation.

Dr. Clarke is a member of the Surgical Division of Greenwich Hospital; a member of City, County and State Medical societies, and the American Medical Association. Socially he is a member of Acacia Lodge, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons; of Pine Lodge, No. 68, Knights of Pythias; and of the Improved Order of Red Men. He is also a member of the Amogerome Fire Company. Much of Dr. Clarke's time has been impressed into the public service, where his broad outlook on life and his sound common sense make him indeed an invaluable acquisition. He has long served as coroner's physician; is a member of the Republican Town Committee, and served on the High School Committee when the new high school building was completed. During the recent World War he was chief examiner

of the Exemption Board of the Draft for this district. He is a member of the Young Men's Christian Association, and an enthusiastic worker for the good of that organization.

Dr. Clarke married Lily Glover, daughter of Charles S. Glover, of Mt. Vernon, New York, and they are the parents of two children: Alexandra, and James Sherwood, who died October 9, 1919, at the age of fourteen years. Dr. and Mrs. Clarke are members of the Congregational church.

PECK, Wilbur Marvin,

Head of Electrical Business.

The well established reputation of Greenwich business men for the qualities which make for success in commerce and manufacturing was never more ably sustained than it is now by the president and treasurer of the Greenwich Electrical Company, Wilbur Marvin Peck, who is also the president of the Stamford Electrical Contractor, Inc. Prominently as Mr. Peck stands before his community in these responsible positions, he is also well known and influential in the fraternal and club circles of both the cities in which he is engaged in business.

The name Peck is probably derived from an ancient personal name, Pack, or Peck, and is said by some to be taken from an Anglo-Saxon word meaning "a deceiver," and by others to signify "a peak." As the Latinization, De Peccato, is applied both to Peche and Peck the names may be identical.

(I) William Peck, founder of the Greenwich branch of the family, was born in 1601, in London, England, or the vicinity, and in 1638 helped found the New Haven Colony, becoming one of its influential citizens.

(II) Jeremiah Peck, son of William

ENCYCLOPEDIA OF BIOGRAPHY

Peck, was born in 1623, in or near London, and before leaving England with his father received an excellent education. He took charge of the Collegiate Grammar School in New Haven, and subsequently preached at Saybrook and various other places, finally at Waterbury, Connecticut, where he passed the remainder of his life. He married Johannah Kitchell, daughter of Robert Kitchell, in 1656. His death occurred in Waterbury in 1699.

(III) Samuel Peck, son of Jeremiah and Johannah (Kitchell) Peck, was born in 1659, in Guilford, Connecticut. He was a man of large wealth and influence, holding the office of justice of the peace and other important positions. He married, in 1686, Ruth Ferris, said to have been a daughter of Peter Ferris, and a granddaughter of Jeffrey Ferris, of Stamford. Samuel Peck died in 1746.

(IV) Theophilus Peck, son of Samuel and Ruth (Ferris) Peck, was born in 1702. He was the owner of an extensive tract of land in the town of Greenwich, where he spent his entire life. He married, in 1728, Elizabeth Mead, daughter of Benjamin Mead, of Greenwich. His death occurred in 1783, his wife surviving him but ten days.

(V) Benjamin Peck, son of Theophilus and Elizabeth (Mead) Peck, was born October 10, 1740, and lived and died in Greenwich, Connecticut. He married (first) in 1766, Deborah Sackett, who died in 1769. He married (second) in 1772, Hannah Reed, who died November 11, 1783. Benjamin Peck died March 12, 1806.

(VI) Elias Peck, son of Benjamin and Hannah (Reed) Peck, was born May 9, 1779, in Clapboard Ridge, Connecticut. He married (first) in 1804, Deborah Hobby, who was born September 4, 1784, and died May 24, 1818. He married (sec-

ond) Mary Haight. Elias Peck was a farmer. His death occurred May 14, 1846.

(VII) William (2) Peck, son of Elias and Deborah (Hobby) Peck, was born November 6, 1809, in Clapboard Ridge, town of Greenwich, Connecticut, and was a farmer and shoe manufacturer, employing eight or ten men. He was captain of the militia, and a member of the Congregational church. Mr. Peck married, in 1838, Caroline Sherwood, born November 28, 1816, daughter of Benjamin and Annie (Anderson) Sherwood, the former a farmer of Riversville, town of Greenwich, Connecticut. Benjamin Sherwood was born May 9, 1773, and died in 1862. His wife was born June 20, 1775, and died in 1848. The death of William (2) Peck occurred March 3, 1885, and his widow passed away, November 28, 1896, the day on which she completed her eightieth year.

(VIII) Elias Sherwood Peck, son of William (2) and Caroline (Sherwood) Peck, was born February 6, 1842, in Greenwich, Connecticut. He received his education in public schools, Button's Academy, and also attended the academy presided over by the Rev. William Peck, of North Greenwich. He afterward learned the tinner's trade. During his apprenticeship the Civil War began and he enlisted in Company I, 10th Regiment, Connecticut Volunteer Infantry, serving within a few weeks of three years. After the war he became for a year the assistant of his father in the management of the farm, and then spent three years as a journeyman in New York City, afterward living for a year in Port Chester. In 1870 he went into business in partnership with George La Forge under the firm name of La Forge & Peck. They established the first hardware store in Greenwich, Connecticut, but at the end of a year the part-

nership was dissolved and Mr. Peck associated himself with his cousin, Addison Peck, under the firm name of E. S. & A. Peck. This connection was maintained for a number of years, the firm engaging in roofing and tinning. Eventually Mr. Peck purchased his partner's interest and continued the business alone, continuing until January, 1919, when it was taken over by his son. Elias Sherwood Peck was at that time the oldest man in Greenwich actively engaged in business. He took a prominent part in town affairs, serving at one time as a member of the Board of Burgesses. He affiliates with Acacia Lodge, No. 85, Free and Accepted Masons, for two years holding the rank of master. For two or three years he was commander of Lombard Post, Grand Army of the Republic, and he now fills the position of adjutant. He and his family are members of the Second Congregational Church.

Mr. Peck married (first) Emma R. Ritch, daughter of Justus and ——— (Rodman) Ritch, who died May 20, 1883, leaving two children: Elizabeth, who died in childhood; and Gordon, of New York City. Mr. Peck married (second) Sarah Amelia Marvin, born March 15, 1859, daughter of George Marvin, of Staten Island, and a cousin of his first wife. The children of this marriage were: Wilbur Marvin, of whom further; Walter Sherwood, a sketch of whom follows; Martha Elizabeth; and Frank R., of Greenwich. Mrs. Peck died March 10, 1908, and Mr. Peck died September 3, 1920.

(IX) Wilbur Marvin Peck, son of Elias Sherwood and Sarah Amelia (Marvin) Peck, was born December 22, 1887, in Greenwich. He was educated in the schools of his native city, graduating from the Greenwich High School in 1907. For two years thereafter Mr. Peck was in the service of the Greenwich Electric Light

Company, being employed in their testing and inspecting department. He then spent a year with Walter Sheldon, an electrical contractor, at the end of that time becoming assistant to the manager of the New England Engineering Company. A year later he was made manager of the concern, his promotion being a notable recognition of the business ability of a man as young as he then was. This position was retained by Mr. Peck until October 1, 1917, when he resigned in order to accept the presidency and treasurership of the Greenwich Electrical Company, then newly organized. The concern took over the Greenwich end of the business, which had previously included both Stamford and Greenwich, and under Mr. Peck's efficient leadership has steadily strengthened and prospered. The company employs about twenty-two men, maintaining a store in which a general line of electrical merchandise is handled and also carrying on an electrical contracting business.

On March 1, 1919, Mr. Peck became president of the Stamford Electrical Contractor, Inc., a Stamford concern which carries on a business in that city similar to that of the Greenwich company, of which Mr. Peck is also president. They give employment to thirty-five men, and Mr. Peck, as head of this organization, has accomplished by his energy, aggressiveness and skillful management results fully equal to those which he has achieved as president of the Greenwich company.

It may well be supposed that business positions as onerous as those held by Mr. Peck leave their incumbent little time for aught else. Never does he fail, however, in any of the duties of good citizenship, or abate a jot of his habitually keen interest in every plan having for its object any phase of municipal reform. He affiliates with Acacia Lodge, No. 85, Free and Ac-

ENCYCLOPEDIA OF BIOGRAPHY

cepted Masons, and the Knights of Pythias, in Greenwich. Of the latter he is past chancellor-commander. He is also past commander of the local camp of the Sons of Veterans. His clubs are the Suburban and Kiwanis clubs of Stamford.

Mr. Peck married, June 30, 1920, Bernice E. Rockwell, daughter of Frank S. and Elizabeth Rockwell, of Olean, New York. Mrs. Peck was a teacher in the Port Chester schools before her marriage.

The record of Wilbur Marvin Peck, considered as that of a man who has not yet completed his thirty-fourth year, is a notable one and seems to open the way to a future full of promise.

PECK, Walter Sherwood,

Plumber, Heating Engineer.

Few names are more familiar to the people of Greenwich than the one inscribed at the head of this article. As a descendant of ancestors who became two centuries ago residents of the town, and as the head of a flourishing business, Mr. Peck stands in no need of an introduction to his fellow-citizens.

Walter Sherwood Peck, son of Elias Sherwood and Sarah A. (Marvin) Peck (q. v.), was born June 15, 1889, in Greenwich, and educated in the public schools of his native town. He learned the plumber's and tinsmith's trades under the instruction of his father, becoming proficient in both. On February 1, 1919, he succeeded his father as head of the business which Mr. Peck, Sr., had many years before helped to found and which he had ever since been continuously engaged in building up into a large and flourishing concern. Under the leadership of his son it has steadily increased in strength and in the scope of its transactions.

To his present responsible position Mr. Peck brought the equipment of five years

of valuable experience acquired while serving as manager for his father. The business is conducted chiefly on a basis of local contracts, giving employment on an average to about thirteen men. The establishment, situated on Greenwich avenue, is thoroughly modern in all its appointments.

While never neglecting the duties of a good citizen, Mr. Peck's time is so fully occupied as to render it impossible for him to take an active part in community affairs. He is ever ready to give all the attention possible to any project for advancing the town's best interests.

Mr. Peck married, in April, 1912, Elizabeth I. Thompson, born in County Longford, Ireland, daughter of James Thompson, and they are the parents of one child: Hazel K., born March 11, 1915.

Mr. Peck, in succeeding to the headship of an old established and flourishing business, has proved himself to be the right man in the right place, and there is every prospect that under his wise guidance and skillful management the house has entered upon a future which will in all respects be worthy of its past.

DAYTON, Henry,

Man of Great Usefulness.

The Dayton family is an old one in the annals of Greenwich, Connecticut. For many generations there have been members of this family prominent in the business and public life of the town and vicinity. Especially is this true in public matters, and it seems fitting that the descendants of the early settlers should be found at the helm of the town's affairs. Henry Dayton, a worthy scion of the family, has brought honor to his name through his work with the schools, which has extended over a period of three decades. There is perhaps no other man of

his town who has done more for the youth of the day in an educational way, which, after all, is the foundation of their life's career. Mr. Dayton is held in the highest respect and esteem; he is among Greenwich's ablest citizens.

The origin of the name of Dayton is from Dal-ton, previously Dale-ton, meaning a farm in the dale, which places it among the names derived from location. The ancestor of the family was Ralph Dayton, of whom further.

(I) Ralph Dayton, who was probably born in County York, England, about 1588, and was one of those who formed the company of Governor Theophilus Eaton and Rev. John Davenport, settled in New Haven, Connecticut, in 1638. Later, Ralph Dayton sold out and removed to Easthampton, Long Island, where he died in 1657.

(II) Robert Dayton, son of Ralph Dayton, was born in 1628, in England, and came to New Haven with his father, removing with him to Long Island, and there he died, April 16, 1712. He married Elizabeth Woodruff, a daughter of John Woodruff.

(III) Beriah Dayton, son of Robert and Elizabeth (Woodruff) Dayton, was born in 1668, and died April 30, 1746. The Christian name of his wife was Jane.

(IV) Beriah Dayton, Jr., son of Beriah and Jane Dayton, was born in 1708. Little is known of this generation except that he had a son.

(V) Jesse Dayton, son of Beriah Dayton, Jr., was born in 1733, and he married Hannah ———. They were the parents of David Dayton, of whom further.

(VI) David Dayton, son of Jesse and Hannah Dayton, was born in Easthampton, Long Island, December 21, 1761, and died in Greenwich, Connecticut, January 23, 1838. He married, January 21, 1789,

Elizabeth Osborne, who was born in Easthampton, November 2, 1766, and died April 10, 1837, in Greenwich.

(VII) David (2) Dayton, son of David (1) and Elizabeth (Osborne) Dayton, was born March 2, 1798, and died January 26, 1872. He married, March 6, 1827, Elizabeth Brush, daughter of Edward Brush, and member of a family long resident in Greenwich. Elizabeth (Brush) Dayton was born in 1797, and died September 20, 1863. David (2) Dayton learned the trade of weaver, which he followed for many years. He was also an extensive farmer. Mr. and Mrs. Dayton were the parents of seven children, two daughters and five sons, one of them Henry Dayton, of whom further.

(VIII) Henry Dayton, son of David (2) and Elizabeth (Brush) Dayton, was born in Greenwich, Connecticut, September 10, 1834. He was educated in the district schools of his native town, and early in February, 1849, he went to the metropolis to engage in business. His first employment was with a cousin, who was in the grain business in "The Old Greenwich Village," New York City, and after a few years Mr. Dayton drifted into mercantile fields, as a salesman on the road. Over a half century ago, Mr. Dayton became identified with the insurance business and this has been the occupation which he has since followed, maintaining offices in New York City.

Mr. Dayton has spent his life among children, having been interested and active in Sunday school work from early boyhood, and also has served for thirty-eight years on different school boards. For ten years he was a trustee of the old public schools of "Greenwich Village," New York City, and when he returned to his native town as a resident in the middle of April, 1885, he was put on the school board there. Mr. Dayton was an

ENCYCLOPEDIA OF BIOGRAPHY

active man on the board. He had an important part in the work prior to the building of the school presented to Greenwich by Mr. and Mrs. Henry O. Havemeyer, and which bears their name. Mr. Dayton also took an active part in connection with the high school. It is undoubtedly true that Mr. Dayton put a greater impress upon the work of the school board than any other man of his day. He encountered much opposition to many of his ideas, particularly in bringing in many teachers from other towns. In this he was greatly opposed, as there were many who believed that this patronage should be distributed among the daughters of the town, but Mr. Dayton maintained that teachers from other fields would bring in many new ideas that would strengthen and broaden the work of the schools. Mr. Dayton was chairman of the School Committee that built the high school building. He is a trustee of the Havemeyer fund left for the upkeep of the school.

Mr. Dayton has ever been in great demand as a public speaker. He is a gifted speaker, with a fine command of English and a sense of humor which gives great delight to his audiences. He is familiar with the best of literature and possesses a sound judgment. During the recent World War he gave freely of his services in many instances. His oratory helped the sales of the Liberty Bonds, and his public spirit was an example to his fellow-citizens.

Mr. Dayton married Elizabeth Davies, daughter of John L. Davies. Mrs. Dayton was born in New York City, her father a native of Wales, her mother, Annie Rogan, a native of Ireland. Mr. and Mrs. Dayton were the parents of two children: 1. Charles H., born August 6, 1881; married, June 10, 1915, Alice Francis Smythe, and they are the parents of a son, John;

they reside in Riverside, Connecticut. 2. Edith Elizabeth, born January 6, 1883; married Godfrey V. D. Titsworth, of Milwaukee, and they have four sons: Godfrey V. D., Jr.; Henry Dayton; John Randolph; and Eugene Whittemore; and one daughter, Ann Titsworth. The family attend the Congregational church, and Mr. Dayton has held many of the offices of this church.

The following is a contribution from Rev. Oliver Huckel, D. D., Mr. Dayton's pastor, on the occasion of Mr. Dayton's eighty-sixth birthday:

Has he drunk from some old fountain
Such as Ponce de Leon knew?
Or, mayhap, is the old birth-record
In the Bible, not quite true?

Here he is, as hale and hearty
As a youth of gay eighteen,
Straight and slender as a poplar—
Have you e'er his equal seen?

Brain as crisp and keen as ever,
Memory a treasure store;
Tongue still eloquent and golden,
Wit as sparkling as of yore.

Hair and beard a little snowy,
But his eye as bright and gay,
Hand and heart as warm as ever—
"Hot for business" every day.

What's the secret of this wonder—
This perpetual youthfulness?
I have questioned 'til I learned it,
Tho' perhaps you'd never guess.

First, he always loved the children—
That's the big part of the truth—
And he keeps young as he loves them
And absorbs their glow of youth.

Second, he always lived religion,
That's his second source of wealth—
Loves his church and loves God's precepts,
Says a true life makes for health.

Third, he always loved old Greenwich—
That's the third and crowning word,
All his life he's lived in Greenwich—
Even in New York, I've heard.

ENCYCLOPEDIA OF BIOGRAPHY

So he claims a youth, perpetual,
Greenwich special "Grand Old Man,"
May he live to be a hundred!
He will do it, if he can.

TODD, Arthur Stanley,

Enterprising Citizen.

Among the hardy pioneers of the early settlements, the members of the Todd family held a prominent place. They contributed much to the growth and prosperity of the colonies. They were honest citizens, industrious toilers, and when necessity demanded, hard fighters. Of such worthy ancestors is Arthur Stanley Todd, one of the leading merchants of the town of Greenwich, Connecticut, a descendant.

Arthur S. Todd was born in Ridgefield, Connecticut, July 15, 1881, the son of William Sheridan Todd, M. D., and his wife, Mary (Conklin) Todd. He is a grandson of David Todd, who married Clarissa Bradford, a direct descendant of Governor William Bradford, who was one of the most important figures in the early history of New England.

William Sheridan Todd, M. D., father of Arthur S. Todd, was born in Colerain, Massachusetts, January 1, 1840, and died February 19, 1893. His father, David Todd, was a Methodist clergyman, and his son, William S., was brought up in various towns, as Rev. David Todd was assigned to various pastorates. William S. Todd was graduated from Deerfield Academy, and from Wesleyan University, in 1864. From Middletown he went to Ridgefield as an instructor in the classics in the famous Peter Parley School. Subsequently, Mr. Todd became principal of Hill's Academy, in Essex, Connecticut. The medical profession had early appealed to him, and the opportunity presented itself in Essex to take up this

study under the able preceptorship of the leading physician of that town. Mr. Todd availed himself of this chance, and prepared himself for entrance to the College of Physicians and Surgeons, of New York City, and was graduated from this institution in due course of time. He took up the practice of his profession in Ridgefield, continuing until his death. By his uprightness and high ideals he won many friends; he was the true physician, and brought solace to the mind as well as to the body.

Dr. Todd was interested in many activities outside of his profession, particularly those which had to do with the welfare of the community. He served in the Legislature, and was on the Committee on Prisons. A great deal of his time was devoted to educational matters, and he also served on the State Charities Commission. He was a member of the staff of the Bridgeport Hospital, and was frequently called in important consultations. Dr. Todd was a member of the Fairfield County and Connecticut Medical societies, and the American Medical Association. It was through the efforts of Dr. Todd that the public library in Ridgefield was founded, and he was also one of the founders of the Ridgefield Press. Fraternally, he was affiliated with the Masonic order of Ridgefield, and was a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows.

Dr. Todd married Mary Conklin, daughter of Gamaliel Conklin, and they were the parents of two children: Walter Bradford, and Arthur Stanley Todd, of further mention.

Arthur Stanley Todd received his elementary education in the public schools of Ridgefield and Norwalk, and under the able teachings of his father. On completing his studies he went to New Haven and there entered the employ of the New

ENCYCLOPEDIA OF BIOGRAPHY

York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad Company; in 1902 he located in Greenwich, where for a time he worked at the building trade. In 1908 he became identified with his present business as an employee, and sufficient warrant of his ability is shown by the fact that four years later he became a member of the firm. The business is conducted under the name of the Mead Stationery Company. They have a very fine store, up-to-date in all its appointments. A fine general line of stationery is carried in addition to gift articles. Besides these lines a very large job printing business and finishing for amateur photographers forms an important part of the work.

Like his father, Mr. Todd is interested in many outside matters. In 1904 he became a member of the National Guard of Connecticut, and the same year was made a corporal; in 1905, lieutenant; first lieutenant in 1906. Mr. Todd continued in the Connecticut Guard until 1910. Later he went in again and was commissioned second lieutenant of the Connecticut State Guard, in which he continued two years as a member of Company A, Fifth Separate Battalion.

Mr. Todd was the first president of the Greenwich Chamber of Commerce and held this office for two years. During the World War he was treasurer of the local Liberty Loan Committee, and was a member and treasurer of the Young Men's Christian Association drive, and the United War Work drive; he was one of the executive committee and treasurer of the Greenwich War Bureau. The Red Cross also came in for a share of his activities, he serving as a member of its executive committee; he also was secretary of the Greenwich Fuel Commission. Mr. Todd was a representative of the United States Army Intelligence Service,

and served on the Citizens' Committee and the executive committee.

Mr. Todd married Nellie Louise Hopkins, daughter of James Allison and Maria Hopkins, of Oxford, New York. Their children who grew to maturity were: Arthur, born June 21, 1911; James Hopkins, born May 24, 1916. The family attend Christ Episcopal Church.

ST. JOHN, Darius Ayres,

Farmer, Public Official.

The ancestry of the St. John family is an old and honored one. The records of this family are found very early in the annals of Connecticut and particularly in Fairfield county.

(I) The immigrant ancestor of the family was Matthias St. John or Sension, as the name was originally spelled. He was among the earliest settlers in Dorchester, Massachusetts, in 1631-32, and was freeman of the town, September 3, 1634. In 1640 he took up his abode in Windsor, Connecticut, and there he was among the earliest planters and acquired land by purchase and by grant. Between 1636 and 1655 he was in Wethersfield. In 1654 he removed with his family to Norwalk, Connecticut, where he was prominent in the affairs of the town government. His will was dated October 19, 1669, and he died in Norwalk, in the latter part of October or the first part of November, 1669.

(II) Matthias (2) St. John, son of the immigrant, Matthias (1) St. John or Sension, was born in England in 1631-32. He died in Norwalk, Connecticut, December, 1728-29. He was a freeman of Norwalk, and served as selectman and fence viewer in 1659. The Christian name of his wife was Elizabeth.

(III) Ebenezer St. John, son of Matthias (2) and Elizabeth St. John, was

ENCYCLOPEDIA OF BIOGRAPHY

born about 1660, and died in 1723-24. He was a cooper by occupation. He married Elizabeth Comstock, born October 7, 1674, daughter of Christopher and Hannah (Platt) Comstock, and granddaughter of the immigrant, William Comstock. They were members of the Norwalk church in 1725.

(IV) Daniel St. John, son of Ebenezer and Elizabeth (Comstock) St. John, was born in 1693, and died December or January 28, 1757. He followed his father's occupation of cooper. He was twice married; his first wife was Grace Sherman and his second, Hannah Seymour, daughter of Captain Matthew Seymour.

(V) Daniel (2) St. John, son of Daniel (1) St. John, was born in 1716, and died November 10, 1802. He was a shoemaker, and lived in New Canaan. Daniel (2) St. John married Mary Mills, and she died February 3, 1806.

(VI) Benoni St. John, son of Daniel (2) and Mary (Mills) St. John, was born December 5, 1763, and according to the family Bible, December 11, 1762. He died in Binghamton, New York, October 5, 1814. He married, November 8, 1781, Elizabeth Burchard, born June 13, 1764, died December 9, 1836, daughter of James Burchard. Benoni St. John served as collector in 1785 in Wilton, and as surveyor in Norwalk in 1791, 1793, and from 1797 to 1799.

(VII) Darius St. John, son of Benoni and Elizabeth (Burchard) St. John, was born March 20, 1799, and died August 25, 1880. He was a farmer and dealt extensively in timber. For some years he served as tax collector. He was one of the organizers of St. John's Lodge, No. 6, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, of Norwalk, and was demitted to the lodge in New Canaan when that was established. He married, October 16, 1829, Elizabeth Ann Crofoot, born June 12,

1798, died January 24, 1877, daughter of Ebenezer and Sarah W. (Gregory) Crofoot.

(VIII) Lewis Vincent St. John, son of Darius and Elizabeth Ann (Crofoot) St. John, was born March 12, 1832, and died September 11, 1902. He learned the tanner's trade, which he followed until the death of an elder brother. The latter had been in charge of the home farm, and after his death, Lewis V. St. John assumed the responsibility. He specialized in dairying and sold the milk wholesale. He married, September 4, 1858, Hannah Kellogg Comstock, born February 17, 1835, daughter of George Edwin and Mary (Dibble) Comstock, and a descendant of William Comstock, the immigrant. Thus in two different lines the ancestry is traced to the Comstock immigrant, both being through the line of Christopher Comstock, of the second generation. Mr. and Mrs. St. John were the parents of the following children: Lewis W.; Darius A., of further mention; Edson Kellogg, of East Norwalk; Anna Comstock. Mrs. St. John survives her husband, and with her family attends the Congregational church.

(IX) Darius Ayres St. John, son of Lewis Vincent and Hannah Kellogg (Comstock) St. John, was born in New Canaan, Connecticut, November 30, 1862. He was educated in the public schools. He followed in the footsteps of his father, making a specialty of milk production, and has been on the home farm all his life. On an average he keeps about twenty head of cattle and wholesales most of the milk. Aside from his farm duties, Mr. St. John has often found time to be of public service and has held the office of justice of the peace for several years, and has also been on the board of assessors for some time. He is a member of the Congregational Church of New Canaan and has served on the board of

ENCYCLOPEDIA OF BIOGRAPHY

trustees and served as deacon for many years. He is a charter member of New Canaan Grange, No. 38, of which he is past master, and is a charter member and past master of Pomona Grange, of Fairfield county, being a member of the seventh degree.

Mr. St. John married, November 3, 1886, Sarah Estella Selleck, born October 31, 1866, daughter of John Edwin and Mary E. (Crawford) Selleck, of New Canaan. They are the parents of the following children: 1. Vincent Selleck, born June 17, 1892; during the World War he served in the artillery in France, acting as driver for a colonel; he married Mildred Heath and they are the parents of three children: Ruth, Edwin Heath, and Richard Vincent. 2. Lawrence Darius, born August 21, 1896; he was a graduate of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology; when this country entered the World War, he was a student in college and at once enlisted in a college corp, but remained in college until after his graduation; he was then stationed in the Officers' Training Camp in Virginia, in the vicinity of the city of Washington, and there remained until the armistice was signed, when they were disbanded, and he returned to his home in New Canaan, Connecticut; he is now engaged in the experimental rooms of the Norwalk Tire and Rubber Company.

McCREADY, Robert Halsey, D. D. S.,

Served in World War.

Dr. McCready's active professional career began in the military service, and then, after receiving his degree in dentistry in June, 1920, he succeeded Dr. Cunningham in practice in New Canaan, Connecticut, his present home. Dr. McCready is a grandson of James McCready, who

spent his entire life in his Ireland home, Belfast, and a son of Robert Workman McCready.

Robert Workman McCready was born in Belfast, Ireland, in 1860, and was there educated. As a youth of twelve years he began to make his own way in the world and when nineteen years of age came to the United States. After a short period spent in New York City he located at Little Falls, New York, and there followed the carpenter's trade, which he had learned in the shipyards of Harlem & Wolfe, at Belfast. He remained in Little Falls for a few years, then made his home in Sloatsburg, New York, where he has since resided. His business activities followed the line of contracting, and for thirty years he has conducted independent operations, principally residential work, being widely known in the district as a contractor and builder. Mr. McCready is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, as is his wife, and he has been a zealous worker in the denomination, having served as president of the official board. He holds the thirty-second degree in the Masonic order, and is a member of Newburgh Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons; Hudson River Commandery, Knights Templar, of Newburgh, New York; and Mecca Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, of New York City. He is also a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. Mr. McCready served as president of the school board for two years, and is president of the Builders' Union at the present time (1921).

Robert Workman McCready married Mary Finch, daughter of John H. and Catherine (Bowen) Finch, her father a veteran of the Civil War, having served in Company C, One Hundred and Twenty-Fourth Regiment, New York Volunteer

ENCYCLOPEDIA OF BIOGRAPHY

Infantry. John H. Finch was a son of Thomas and Abigail Finch, his father a soldier of the War of 1812, and a grandson of Solomon Finch, who enlisted in the Revolutionary War, but who was discharged to return to his occupation of iron worker on the ground that such service was more essential to the Colonial cause than his work as a soldier.

Robert Halsey McCready, son of Robert Workman and Mary (Finch) McCready, was born in Sloatsburg, New York, May 10, 1895. After attending the public schools of Sloatsburg, he was a student in preparatory schools in Hackettstown and Pennington, New Jersey. After completing his freshman year in the dental school of the University of Pennsylvania he transferred to the dental department of the University of Louisville. He left college April 6, 1918, and enlisted during the World War in Dental Company No. 1, being assigned to duty at Camp Greenleaf, Chickamauga Park, Georgia, where his maternal grandfather, John H. Finch, had fought during the Civil War. Receiving an honorable discharge from the United States army, December 20, 1919, he returned to college, was awarded the degree of Doctor of Dental Surgery in June, 1920, and established in practice in New Canaan, purchasing Dr. Cunningham's practice. Dr. McCready entered professional work with a thorough and comprehensive training, and his early work has gained him standing and reputation in the community. He is a member of the Supreme Chapter of Delta Sigma Delta fraternity, Philomathean fraternity at Pennington, and Alpha Phi fraternity at Hackettstown.

Dr. McCready married Myrtle B. Delaney, of Frankfort, Kentucky, December 22, 1917, at Louisville, Kentucky.

DURYEA, George W.,

Merchant, Public Official.

One of the representative citizens of New Canaan, Connecticut, is George W. Duryea, whose achievements have been accomplished through his own unaided efforts. He was born in New York City, September 16, 1866, son of Stephen Cornell and Mary Ann (Evanshearer) Duryea.

Stephen Cornell Duryea, father of George W. Duryea, also was born in New York City, September 5, 1814. He attended the public schools, and for many years of his life was engaged in the jewelry business. Later he received an appointment in the searcher's office of the county clerk, where he remained until 1879. In the latter year Mr. Duryea removed to Poundridge, New York, and there his death occurred, May 24, 1887. Mr. Duryea married, February 2, 1859, in New York City, Mary Ann Evanshearer, born in that city, June 1, 1842, died in Jersey City, New Jersey, March 26, 1916.

George W. Duryea attended the schools of New York City, and after his father's removal to Poundridge, helped in the cultivation of the farm until he was twenty-one years old. At that time Mr. Duryea learned the trade of carpenter, which he followed, and subsequently formed a partnership with Samuel Brown, under the firm name of Brown & Duryea, to engage in contracting. Their business was largely in the adjoining town of New Canaan, Connecticut, and for twenty years the firm prospered. Mr. Duryea then entered the employ of Weed & Turner, then owners of the business of which he is now one of the proprietors, and in 1913, Mr. Duryea succeeded Mr. Turner as a member of the firm.

Mr. Duryea is a Republican in politics,

ENCYCLOPEDIA OF BIOGRAPHY

and has been chairman of the Republican Town Committee for a number of years; for eight or ten years he was a member of the Board of Relief, and has been a delegate to county and State conventions.

Fraternally he is a member of Wooster Lodge, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, of which he is past grand, and has also served as district deputy of the Grand Lodge. Mr. Duryea is past chief patriarch of Wahackma Encampment, and is a member of the Rebekas; he is also a member of Harmony Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons.

Mr. Duryea married Alice E. Bulkley, daughter of Augustus and Emily (Williams) Bulkley. They were the parents of three children: 1. Elsie, married Walter Johnson, and died at the age of twenty-one years. 2. Blanche, wife of Dr. E. G. Cunningham, of New Canaan, Connecticut, and the mother of a daughter, Blanche Weed. 3. G. Stanley, a student in the University of Louisville, class of 1924, in dentistry.

SELLECK, John Henry,

Agriculturist, Public Official.

A prosperous farmer, who is at the same time a justice of the peace is always a figure of prominence in his community, and all his friends and neighbors of Darien can testify that this is emphatically the case with Mr. Selleck. In township affairs Mr. Selleck has always been active, having in former years filled other local offices of trust and responsibility.

The race of the Sellecks is a very ancient one, as appears from records of 1086, in which it is mentioned. The name is Cornish-British, which is a dialect of the Celtic, Belgic, or Cambrian, formerly spoken throughout Cornwall. It means

"an open view," conspicuous. Family records show that about the seventeenth century John Selyocke "declined knight-hood," and in the deed of Galdon Manor Robert Selleck is spoken of as "a trustie and well beloved friend." John Selioke, father and son, were mayors of St. Albans in 1684-1700. At that time "Selleck-on-the-Wye" is mentioned as a beautiful village.

Branches of the family of Selleck are found in different portions of the United States. David Selleck was one of the early settlers of Massachusetts, and it appears from old records that Jonathan and John Sellicke were residents in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries of Rye, Westchester county, New York.

Benjamin Selleck, father of John Henry Selleck, was born in Poundridge, New York, and was a son of Major (not a military title) and Nancy (Jump) Selleck. Major Selleck was a native of Poundridge, which is situated in Westchester county, and was by trade a basket-maker. Basket-making was in fact one of the principal industries of the community, and it was this trade which Benjamin Selleck learned and which he followed all his life. About 1854 he removed to Darien, Connecticut, and engaged in the manufacture of baskets on his own account. During the Civil War Mr. Selleck served in the Union army as a member of Company H, Seventeenth Regiment, Connecticut Volunteer Infantry, being out three years and all that time remaining with his regiment. Mr. Selleck married Amelia Curtis, and their children were: Betsey J., married Holly H. Draper, of Darien; Lois, became the wife of George Bates, of Darien; Kate, married Louis St. George; Ida, married Benjamin F. Offen, of New Canaan; and John Henry, mentioned below. Mr. Selleck died in 1905.

ENCYCLOPEDIA OF BIOGRAPHY

He was a member of the Methodist Episcopal church. All his daughters, with the exception of the youngest, are now deceased.

John Henry Selleck, son of Benjamin and Amelia (Curtis) Selleck, was born June 17, 1859, in Darien, Connecticut. He was educated in the public schools of his birthplace. On reaching manhood he chose to devote himself to agricultural pursuits and has since followed them with marked success, making farming his life work. For many years he was associated with his father in the management of the homestead. About 1901 Mr. Selleck became superintendent for S. T. Mather and for fifteen years took charge of the estate, resigning about three years ago. In the sphere of politics, Mr. Selleck has always remained loyal to the principles of the Republican party, but has never cared to participate actively in the work of the organization. Several times he has been called by his fellow-citizens to serve them in public positions. For some years he held the office of assessor, and in 1918 he was chosen first selectman. He is now serving his second term as justice of the peace. He affiliates with Butler Lodge, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, of South Norwalk, and with the Improved Order of Red Men, of Norwalk. He is a member of the Congregational church.

Mr. Selleck married, June 13, 1888, Della V. Carrier, daughter of James A. Carrier, of Norwalk, and they are the parents of one son, Joseph Carrier Selleck.

The ancestors of John Henry Selleck, in the successive generations, have always stood for the best interests of their communities, and his record bears testimony that he has worthily followed their example, always manifesting, both as agriculturist and citizen, that disinterested public spirit invariably expected of a loyal American.

CURTIS, Louis Julius,

Lawyer, Legislator.

Since the foundation of the nation by the pioneer from other lands, the most striking phase of her history has been developed in the capacity of her sons to adopt themselves from time to time to the exigencies of the moment. The high-souled ancestors came seeking relief from political oppression and freedom to worship God according to the dictates of their own conscience. With expressions of spiritual fervor on their lips, they busied their hands with the most menial tasks. They met poverty with fortitude, they resisted attacks of Indians and wild animals, they even turned in armed protest upon their mother country. The men of our day have shown the world that the spirit still lives, even in the world of business, and in the continual readjustment of public matters which the march of progress involves. Louis Julius Curtis, prominent lawyer of Stamford, Connecticut, is an example of this spirit.

In the very early days there were many and varied methods of adopting surnames, among them being occupation, location of home and description. The first named are generally classed as "Occupational Names," the second as "Place Names," and the third, "Personal Qualities." It is to this latter classification that the surname of Curtis belongs. It is derived from a Norman-French word—*curteis* or *curtois*—meaning courteous, civil. In early records it is found spelled Curtice. The family were early settled in Kent, England.

(1) William Curtiss embarked in the ship "Lion," June 22, 1632, from England, landing December 16, 1632, at Scituate, Massachusetts. He brought with him four children: Thomas, Mary, John and Philip. They settled in Roxbury, Massachusetts,

ENCYCLOPEDIA OF BIOGRAPHY

whence they removed to Stratford, Connecticut. From the records of Stratford, it appears that the father of these must have died before the removal of the family thither, and previous to that a son, William, was born. The first of the name that appears on those records are John, William, and their mother, Elizabeth Curtiss. The coat-of-arms of the Curtis family is as follows: Azure, a fess dancettee between three crowns or. This is according to Cothren, the historian, and the motto of the family is: *Sæpere aude*.

(II) William Curtis, the second son of the Widow Elizabeth Curtiss, was born June 21, 1618, in England, and came to Stratford, Connecticut, with his mother and brother John. His name appears among the property owners there in 1650. As well as being an original proprietor of Stratford, he was active in town affairs and held the rank of sergeant. William Curtis was representative to the General Court, commissioner and assistant. He was one of the original grantees of Woodbury, although he never lived there. The first wife of William Curtis was Mary ———. William Curtis died December 21, 1702.

(III) Josiah Curtis, ninth child and youngest son of William and Mary Curtis, was born August 30, 1662, in Stratford, where he died in 1745. He was captain of the Train Band, and had a saw mill. He also served as deputy to the General Court. He married (second) Mary Beach, daughter of Benjamin Beach, of Stratford, and granddaughter of John Beach, immigrant ancestor, born in England and settled in Stratford.

(IV) Benjamin Curtis, son of Josiah and Mary (Beach) Curtis, was born December 15, 1704, in Stratford, and died July 28, 1782-83, in Newtown, where he settled about 1728. He was a leader in community affairs, and represented his

town in the General Court. He married (first) Elizabeth Birdsey, daughter of Abel and Comfort (Welles) Birdsey, of Stratford, August 27, 1727-28, and she died February 24, 1773.

(V) Benjamin (2) Curtis, son of Benjamin (1) and Elizabeth (Birdsey) Curtis, was born February 14, 1736, in Newtown, where he died February 20, 1817. He served as a private in Captain David Smith's company, April 21, 1776. He married (first) Phedina Nichols, daughter of Nathaniel Nichols, of Newtown, November 23, 1758, and she died February 15, 1773. Mrs. Curtis was descended from Sergeant Francis Nichols, ancestor of the family, who was born in England. Francis Nichols was in Stratford in 1639, an original proprietor, and first settler there. His son, Isaac Nichols, born in England, died in Stratford, in 1695. He married Margaret ———, and their son, Isaac Nichols, was born March 12, 1654, and died in 1690. In November, 1686, he owned a house and land in Stratford. He married Mary ———, and their son, Richard Nichols, was born November 26, 1678, and died September 20, 1756. Richard Nichols was one of the most prominent men of his day. He married, June 3, 1702, Comfort Sherman, daughter of Theophilus Sherman, who died February 11, 1726-27. Nathaniel Nichols, their son, was born April 8, 1708. He settled at Newtown, and was the father of Phedina Nichols, who became the wife of Benjamin Curtis, as above stated.

(VI) Philo Curtis, son of Benjamin (2) and Phedina (Nichols) Curtis, was born June 27, 1760, and died March 7, 1818, in Newtown. He was selectman of Newtown for six years, 1802-1807 and 1809. He married Huldah Hubbard, of Weston, and she died January 25, 1853, at the age of ninety-six years.

(VII) Nichols Curtis, eldest son of

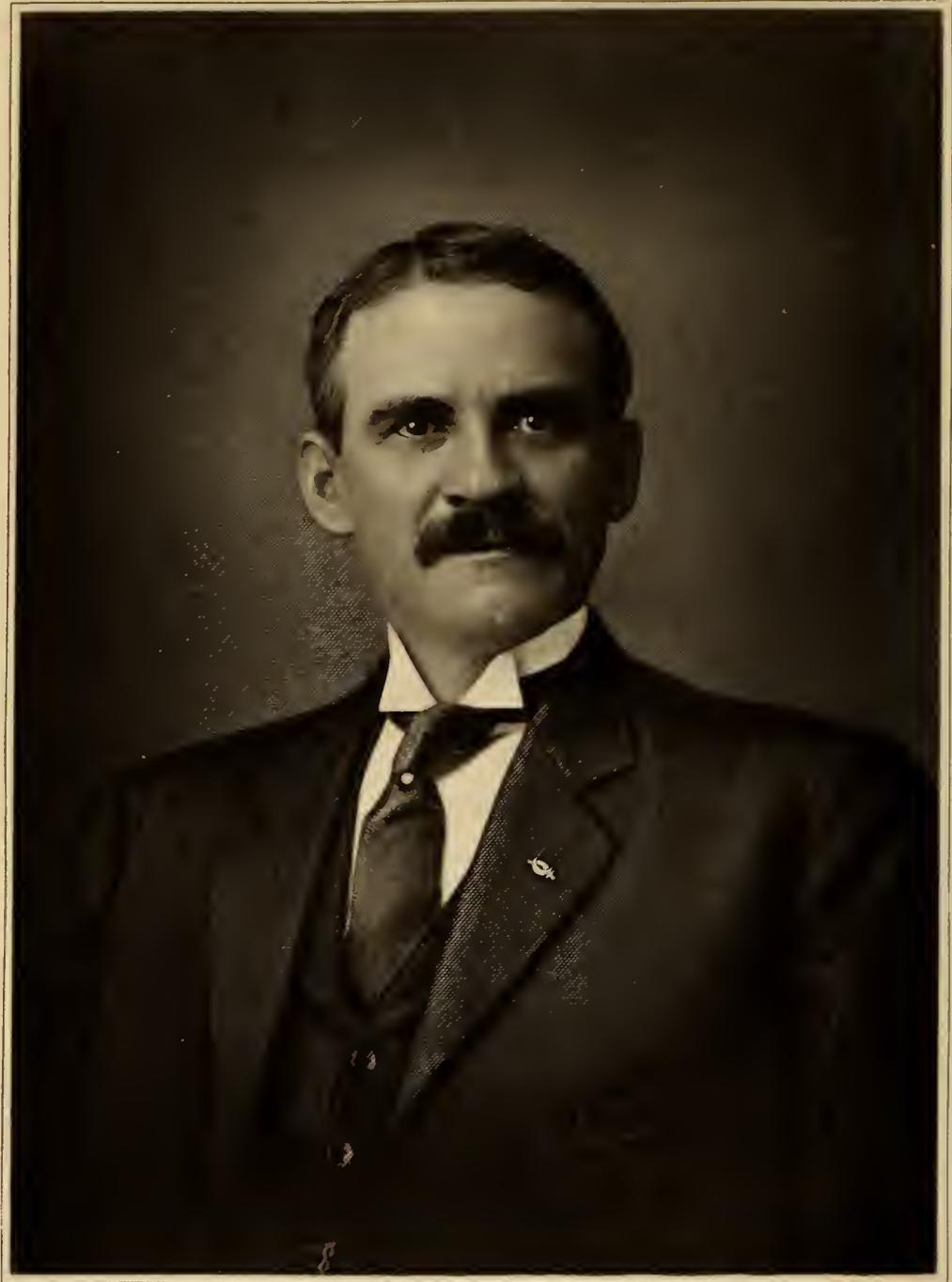
ENCYCLOPEDIA OF BIOGRAPHY

Philo and Huldah (Hubbard) Curtis, was born September 27, 1784, and died April 20, 1852. He married Sarah Ann Bennett, daughter of Amos Bennett, of Newtown, November 3, 1803, and she died October 29, 1858. Nichols Curtis was educated in the public schools and the Cheshire Academy. He was a farmer by occupation and raised sheep on a large scale. A quiet, modest, retiring man, he was very domestic in his tastes. His education was considerably better than most men of his vicinity, and he was often called upon to draw up legal papers and his advice was sought on many matters.

(VIII) Julius Bolevar Curtis, only son of Nichols and Sarah Ann (Bennett) Curtis, was born December 10, 1825, in Newtown, Connecticut. He attended the public schools of Newtown, the Newtown Academy, and a private academy. He studied alone to a large extent, and under the preceptorship of the Hon. Edward Hinman, of Southbury, he took up the study of law. That was in the year 1846, and Mr. Curtis walked fourteen miles every day to recite his law lessons. Subsequently he studied with Isaac M. Sturges and the Hon. Amos S. Treat. His legal studies were completed at a law school in Ballston Springs, Saratoga county, New York, and in 1850 he was admitted to the Fairfield county bar. Mr. Curtis engaged in practice in Greenwich, Connecticut, and was recognized as one of the foremost men of his profession in the State. His knowledge of substantive law was broad and deep, and he was a strong pleader. In ability and accomplishment he was comparable with the best lawyers at any period in the history of the bar of this State. He had an unusually attractive personality, combined with great keenness of intellect that was allied with the judicial temperament, and won enviable reputation as a strong trial

lawyer. In 1864 Mr. Curtis removed to Stamford, Connecticut. In his youth he had been a strong Abolitionist and later a Free Soiler. He had an extensive correspondence with Horace Greeley, and also wrote many strong papers on important issues of the day. He voted for Van Buren, and later was a member of the Republican party. In 1858 and 1860 he was a member of the State Senate; from 1861 to 1864 he served as a member of the military committee of the town of Greenwich, at whose meetings he was a very regular attendant. From 1867 to 1870 Mr. Curtis served as judge of probate in Stamford; from 1885 to 1889 he was vice-president of the American Bar Association, and also served as chairman of the Fairfield County Bar Association. For several years he was a director of the Stamford Street Railway Company.

Mr. Curtis entered actively into patriotic work at home, and was a warm personal friend of Connecticut's great Civil War Governor, W. A. Buckingham, and was frequently in conference with him. Mr. Curtis was an earnest, industrious and thoughtful man. He gave the best that was in him to the task in hand, whether a case at law or a matter of public policy and interest. He was strong in his attachments. To hear him talk of his friends or of the Republican party, or of the bar association, was to feel convinced that love and loyalty were strong traits of his character. He loved books and literature, for he had a genuine appreciation of all true culture. He was especially devoted to his profession, and in its practice financial considerations were entirely secondary. He was not a lover of money and was not influenced in his views or activities by mercenary motives. Such a personality cannot fail to win and hold friends, and Mr. Curtis was loved and trusted by all who knew him.



Frederick D. Ruland M.D.

ENCYCLOPEDIA OF BIOGRAPHY

Mr. Curtis married (first) October 30, 1854, Mary Acker, daughter of Peter and Mary Acker, of Greenwich; she died in 1884. There were two children: 1. Sarah, born March 9, 1866, in Stamford; she married, in 1891, T. J. Mackay, of New York City. 2. Louis Julius, of further mention. Mr. Curtis married (second) Alice (Kneeland) Grain, widow of Francis H. Grain, and she died about a month after Mr. Curtis, which occurred at Stamford, June 10, 1907.

(IX) Louis Julius Curtis, son of Julius B. and Mary (Acker) Curtis, was born March 11, 1869, in Stamford. He was fitted for college by the well known educator, Hiram U. King, who conducted a noted private school in Stamford for many years, and was graduated from the Sheffield Scientific School of Yale College, in 1889, with the degree of Ph. B. He read law under the preceptorship of his father, and took a special course in the New York Law School. In 1892 Mr. Curtis was admitted to the bar in Connecticut; the following year he was appointed clerk of the City Court of Stamford, which office he held for ten years. From 1897 to 1904 Mr. Curtis was corporation counsel of Stamford, and also served as borough counsel of New Canaan. In the general practice of his profession, Mr. Curtis has won a high place in legal circles of his part of the State. His cases are prepared with careful attention to detail. Loyalty and sincerity, which win and hold confidence, are strong factors in his success. Like his father, he has always taken an active interest in public affairs, believing that a man's ability to serve is the measure of his responsibility to society.

In 1901 Mr. Curtis was a member of the Legislature and served on the judiciary committee and committee on contested elections. He has been member of the

Town Board of Finance of Stamford for four years, 1919-1922. He has always taken an active interest in all that concerns the welfare and progressive development of Stamford. He was president of the Stamford Bar Association, 1919-1921. He organized the Fidelity Title and Trust Company, of which he has been a director since organization, and is now (1921) president. Mr. Curtis is president of the Stamford Realty Company and president of the Curtis-French Realty Company. Fraternally, his affiliations consist of membership in Union Lodge, No. 5, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons; Rittenhouse Chapter, No. 11, Royal Arch Masons; Washington Council, No. 6, Royal and Select Masters; Puritan Lodge, No. 14, Independent Order of Odd Fellows. Mr. Curtis has served the Suburban Club of Stamford as president, and is now a member of its board of governors. During the World War, Mr. Curtis sustained the family's prestige for patriotism by serving on the Legal Advisory Board of the Draft. He was a member of a team in all Liberty Loan drives, Red Cross drives, United War Work drive and Young Men's Christian Association drive.

Mr. Curtis married Annie E. C. Johnston, daughter of Robert H. Johnston, of Darien.

RULAND, Frederick D., M. D.,

Head of Westport Sanitarium.

Dr. Ruland is a member of a family that has long been known on Long Island, where settlement was made in the neighborhood of Huntington about 1750. The name was originally Rulin in the records of the district, and it appears numerously in the records of Brookhaven and Huntington. The authentic trace of this line begins with Daniel Ruland, a native of

ENCYCLOPEDIA OF BIOGRAPHY

Brookhaven, who married Charity Hawkins. He was a contractor and builder, and some of the houses erected by him are still standing in Speonk. Charity Hawkins was a daughter of Joseph Hawkins, of Setauket, Long Island, son of Alexander Hawkins, son of Eleazar Hawkins, of Stony Brook, Long Island, son of Zachariah Hawkins, who came to Long Island about 1655, son of Robert Hawkins, of Charlestown, Massachusetts, 1635.

Daniel Warren Ruland, son of Daniel Ruland, was born in Speonk, Suffolk county, Long Island, September 4, 1821, and died in February, 1905. He learned the carpenter's trade, and as a young man entered independent building operations, becoming the principal contractor of the village, and erecting most of the structures there built during his contracting career. Later in life he engaged in farming, following this calling until old age compelled him to become less active. He was a Republican in political faith, was postmaster for years, and also held numerous other town offices. He married Amelia Tuthill, born in Speonk, Long Island, daughter of Elisha and Harriet (Rogers) Tuthill. The Tuthill family was founded by Henry Tuthill, who came to America from Norfolk, England, in 1635, and who was first of Hingham, Massachusetts, then of Southold, Long Island. The line from him and his wife, Bridget, is through their son, John Tuthill, and his wife, Deliverance (King) Tuthill; and their son, John (2) Tuthill, born February 14, 1658. He was called "Chalker John," a man of note, of great shrewdness and energy, affable and of sterling honesty; was a favorite with people, and held many offices, among them justice of the peace, and one of the commissioners that laid out "King's Highway." He was a member of the New York Colonial Legislature, 1693-94, and

sheriff in 1695. Through him and his wife, Mehitable (Wells) Tuthill, the line continues to Joshua and Hannah (Reeve) Tuthill; their son, John Tuthill, and his wife, Sarah (Wells) Tuthill (this John a soldier in the Revolutionary army, Suffolk county militia, under Colonel Josiah Smith); their son, Joshua Tuthill, and his wife, Polly (Benjamin) Tuthill (Polly Benjamin was a daughter of James Benjamin, of Southold. This James Benjamin served in the battle of Long Island, and also at White Plains in the Revolutionary War, and, according to Mather, was a refugee to Connecticut. There was a James Benjamin, of Connecticut, who served in the Revolutionary forces in 1775-76-78-80-81, but there is no proof that this is the same James, and it seems unlikely, despite the identity of names); and their son Elisha Tuthill, married Harriet Rogers, daughter of Jesse and Amelia (Jagger) Rogers, and had a daughter Amelia, wife of Daniel Warren Ruland.

Dr. Frederick D. Ruland, son of Daniel Warren and Amelia (Tuthill) Ruland, was born in Speonk, Suffolk county, Long Island, July 19, 1865. After attending public schools, a private school, and Franklinville Academy, he entered the medical department of Columbia University, and was graduated M. D. in the spring of 1889. For the following one and a half years he was an interne in a Long Island sanitarium, in 1891 coming to Westport and organizing the Westport Sanitarium. Dr. Ruland has been president and chief of the medical staff for more than twenty-five years, and under his direction the sanitarium has come into high rank among institutions specializing in the treatment of nervous and mental diseases. The personnel of the institution, professional and practical, numbers about fifty to sixty. One hun-

ENCYCLOPEDIA OF BIOGRAPHY

dred and ten acres of land, sixty owned and fifty rented, are under cultivation, and a herd of twenty-five cows supplies dairy products. The sanitarium is widely known, and its reputation for careful, scientific treatment of its patients by eminent specialists, has brought it patrons from all parts of the country. Dr. Ruland is a member of the medical organizations of the County, State and Nation, the Medical Society of Greater New York, and the American Medico-Psychological Association.

In addition to his practice in his special branch of his profession, Dr. Ruland has taken a public-spirited interest in town affairs. He is a Republican in politics, and serves on the finance board of Westport. He is a director of the Westport Library, and a director of the Westport Bank and Trust Company. In fraternal relations he affiliates with the Masonic order, the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and the Knights of Pythias, holding membership, in the first named order, in Temple Lodge, No. 65, Free and Accepted Masons, of which he was master, 1899-1901; Washington Chapter, Royal Arch Masons, of Norwalk; Clinton Commandery, No. 3, Knights Templar, of Norwalk; Lafayette Consistory, of Bridgeport; and Mecca Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, of New York City, of which he has long been a member. Dr. Ruland is held in high regard in the community that has so long been his home, and has done much to promote its welfare.

Dr. Ruland married, January 27, 1909, Leo Mabel Shattuck Van Deusen, daughter of Wellington and Sylvia Adelaide (Shattuck) Van Deusen, a member of the Daughters of the American Revolution, and the Society of Founders and Patriots. They are the parents of three children: Sylvia, Charity Shattuck, and Daniel Frederick Van Dusen.

Leo Mabel Shattuck (Van Deusen) Ruland was born in Durhamville, Oneida county, New York, June 23, 1876, daughter of Wellington and Sylvia Adelaide (Shattuck) Van Deusen. Wellington Van Deusen, a druggist in occupation, was born in Oneida, New York, June 5, 1845, and died at Bernhards Bay, New York, October 28, 1885. Sylvia Adelaide (Shattuck) Van Deusen was born in Durhamville, New York, June 29, 1845, and died in Oneida, New York, December 10, 1907. They were the parents of: Eva Maude, born April 7, 1867, died March 1, 1882; Leo Mabel Shattuck, married, January 27, 1909, in Oneida, Madison county, New York, Dr. Frederick D. Ruland.

Mrs. Ruland was educated in the public schools. She is a member of numerous societies, including the Order of the Eastern Star and the Order of the Amaranth, and her patriotic ancestry gives her membership in the Daughters of the American Revolution. She is also a member of St. John's Episcopal Church, Oneida, New York.

(The Shattuck Line).

(I) Mrs. Ruland's Shattuck ancestry traces to William Shattuck, who was born in England in 1621-22, died in Watertown, Massachusetts, August 14, 1672. His name appears in an old list of the proprietors of Watertown made about 1642, and he became the owner of a large estate. He and his wife, Susanna, were the parents of ten children, the third, John, of whom further.

(II) John Shattuck, son of William Shattuck, was born in Watertown, Massachusetts, February 11, 1647, and, according to the records of that town, "was drowned as he was passing over Charlestown Ferry, the 14th Sept. 1675." He had lands granted to him in Groton in 1664, but it does not appear that he was an inhabitant of that town for any great length of time, if at all. He was a carpenter, and

ENCYCLOPEDIA OF BIOGRAPHY

resided principally in the Middle District, the present village of Watertown, where he was employed by the town, in 1669 and subsequently, to keep the town mill. He was a sergeant in Captain Richard Beers' company in King Philip's War, and was one of sixteen of thirty-six who escaped death when their company was attacked from ambush by Indians as they marched to the relief of the town of Squawkeague (now Northfield). Sergeant John Shattuck was immediately dispatched as messenger to the governor to announce the disastrous result of the expedition, and his accidental death occurred ten days later. He married, June 20, 1664, Ruth Whitney, daughter of John Whitney, and they had four children, among them William, of whom further.

(III) William (2) Shattuck, son of John Shattuck, was born in Watertown, Massachusetts, September 11, 1670, and died in Groton in 1744. He lived in Groton with his mother and step-father from 1678 until about the time of his marriage in 1688, when he returned to Watertown. In 1691 he was impressed into the public military service of the Colony, and in 1702 he bought lands in and moved to Groton. He married (first), in Watertown, March 19, 1688, Hannah Underwood; (second), in Groton, March 24, 1719, Deliverance Pease, and the line of descent is through his son, John.

(IV) John (2) Shattuck, son of William (2) Shattuck, was born in Watertown in 1696. He was a mason and farmer, and first settled in Shrewsbury, but exchanged places in 1723 with John Bigelow, of Marlborough, and removed to the latter town and occupied the "Farms," where he died about 1759. He administered on his father's estate in Groton, and was a highly intelligent man. He married (first), December 24, 1716, Silence Allen, of Marlborough; (second),

October 23, 1754, Mary Newton, widow, of Southborough. The third child of his first marriage was Thomas, of whom further.

(V) Thomas Shattuck, son of John (2) Shattuck, was born in Marlborough, Massachusetts, March 3, 1724. As early as 1751 he settled in Petersham, then called Nichewang. He often bought and sold real estate in that and the neighboring towns. He married Elizabeth Parmenter, daughter of Joseph Parmenter, of Framingham, born May 17, 1722, and they both died in Petersham. The line continues through their sixth child, Abel.

(VI) Abel Shattuck, son of Thomas Shattuck, was born in Petersham, Massachusetts, in 1759. He first settled in his native town, but after the death of his first wife went to New Lebanon, Columbia county, New York, and united with the Shakers, with whom he lived ten years, during this time learning the clothier's trade. He afterwards left that group and followed the same occupation in Coleraine, where he died July 1, 1816. He was much employed in the public business of the town, and was a soldier in the Revolutionary War (Massachusetts State Records). He married (first), in Petersham, in 1780, Mary Marble, of that town, who bore him one son, and died a year after their marriage. He married (second), in 1793, Lydia Oak, (see Oak line), and there were fourteen children of this union, the second, Jethro, of whom further.

(VII) Jethro Shattuck, son of Abel Shattuck, was born in Coleraine, Massachusetts, June 14, 1795, and died May 20, 1865. He was a local inspector of the Erie canal, a Whig in political faith, and either a Unitarian or a Universalist in religious belief. He married, 1840-41, Elizabeth Brown (Barber) Walker (see Barber line).

ENCYCLOPEDIA OF BIOGRAPHY

(The Oak Line).

Oakes, Oak, Oaks, Oke, are variations of the name which originally was Oak, a form found in Colonial records. Oakes and Oaks are the usual present day spellings. Ac or Ack was an Anglo-Saxon word, meaning oak, the oak tree, and it formed part of many local names in Great Britain; Ackley, now Oakley; Acfield or Ackfield, now Oakfield; Acden, now Oakden; Ackam, now Oakman; and Halyac, now Halyook, Holyoake or Holyoke. From residence in an oak forest or near oaks the family came to be called Oak, and all coats-of-arms of the family have borne oaks or acorns. Another theory accounts for the name Oak as derived from the Gaelic *act* or *auct*, meaning a field in Somersetshire there is an ancient parish called Oake; in Shropshire live the Oakleys, who trace back to Philip, Lord of Oakley, in the time of Henry III. Del Oak, or "of the oak," is a surname found in old English records.

(I) Nathaniel Oak was the immigrant ancestor of the branch herein recorded, and a writer of 1826 calls him an Englishman. Of his coming to America there is only the following record, doubtless his own statement, handed down to his grandchildren and by the son of one of them (John Conant) inscribed in the family Bible: "The grandfather of my mother was a cabin boy on an English vessel bound to Boston. Nine miles from land the vessel foundered. All the ship's crew except the boy, whose name was Oaks, were lost. He, being a good swimmer, swam ashore. In his distress he solemnly promised the Lord that if He would preserve him to get to land he would never go onto the water again. This promise he sacredly kept. His wife, my great-grandmother, could never persuade him even to cross Charles river in a boat to Boston. He would always go around

upon the neck. Thus he reached his after-home, poor and penniless, and without even clothes to cover; and as was then the custom, having no friends in America, he was bound out to earn his living. His master set him to work in a pitch-pine forest to pick up pine knots. In this employ he was attacked by a catamount, or wild cat, which he slew with a large pine knot. His master gave him the bounty the State paid for the pelt of this furious beast, with which he bought a sheep or two, which he let out to double. These sheep were all the property he began the world with when he became of age." The first record of Nathaniel Oak is of his marriage in 1686. In documents of the time he is named "yeoman," "planter," and sometimes "gentleman." In 1692 he served in a garrison, and in 1707 as one of the Goodnow garrison he took part in a fight with the Indians. He married (first), December 14, 1686, Mehitable Rediat, daughter of John and Ann Rediat; (second), May 20, 1703, Mary (Holloway) Farrar, daughter of Adam and Hannah (Hayward) Holloway, and widow of Jacob Farrar, who was killed in King Philip's War. There were eight children of his second marriage.

(II) George Oak, son of Nathaniel Oak, was born in Westboro, Massachusetts, February 15, 1720. He lived in Westboro on the farm that became known as the "Wesson Place," through the ownership of one of the firearms firm. As early as 1769 he settled in Rutland. He had served in the Colonial wars, being mustered into service, September 25, 1755, for the Crown Point expedition; enlisting again April 2, 1759, and serving as ensign in 1762 in Captain Jonathan Fay's company. In the Revolution he is named in a company of Rutland minute-men at the Lexington alarm, 1775, and he enlisted August 20, 1777, in the company of Cap-

ENCYCLOPEDIA OF BIOGRAPHY

tain David Bent, marching to Bennington. After 1777 nothing is known of him. He married (first), October 23 or 26, 1744, Lydia Eagar, daughter of Captain James and Tabitha (Howe) Eagar; (second), June 12, or 13, 1765, Mercy Bartlett, daughter of Ensign Daniel and Martha (Howe) Bartlett. There were six children of his first marriage, two of his second.

(III) Sylvanus Oak, son of George Oak, was born in Westboro, Massachusetts, March 30, 1749, died about 1800. In 1771 he bought of Nathaniel Waite for one hundred and sixty pounds a fulling mill and clothier's shop in Princeton, Massachusetts, and lived also in Holden, where some of his children were born. He served twelve days, from April 20, 1775, at the Lexington alarm, in the company of Captain Sargent, marching from Rutland to Cambridge. After the war he sold out his Princeton property, took his pay in Continental money, and lost it all. He lived subsequently in Coleraine, dying, it is said, across the line in Vermont. He married, in Rutland, November 25 (or December 3), 1771, Abigail Ball.

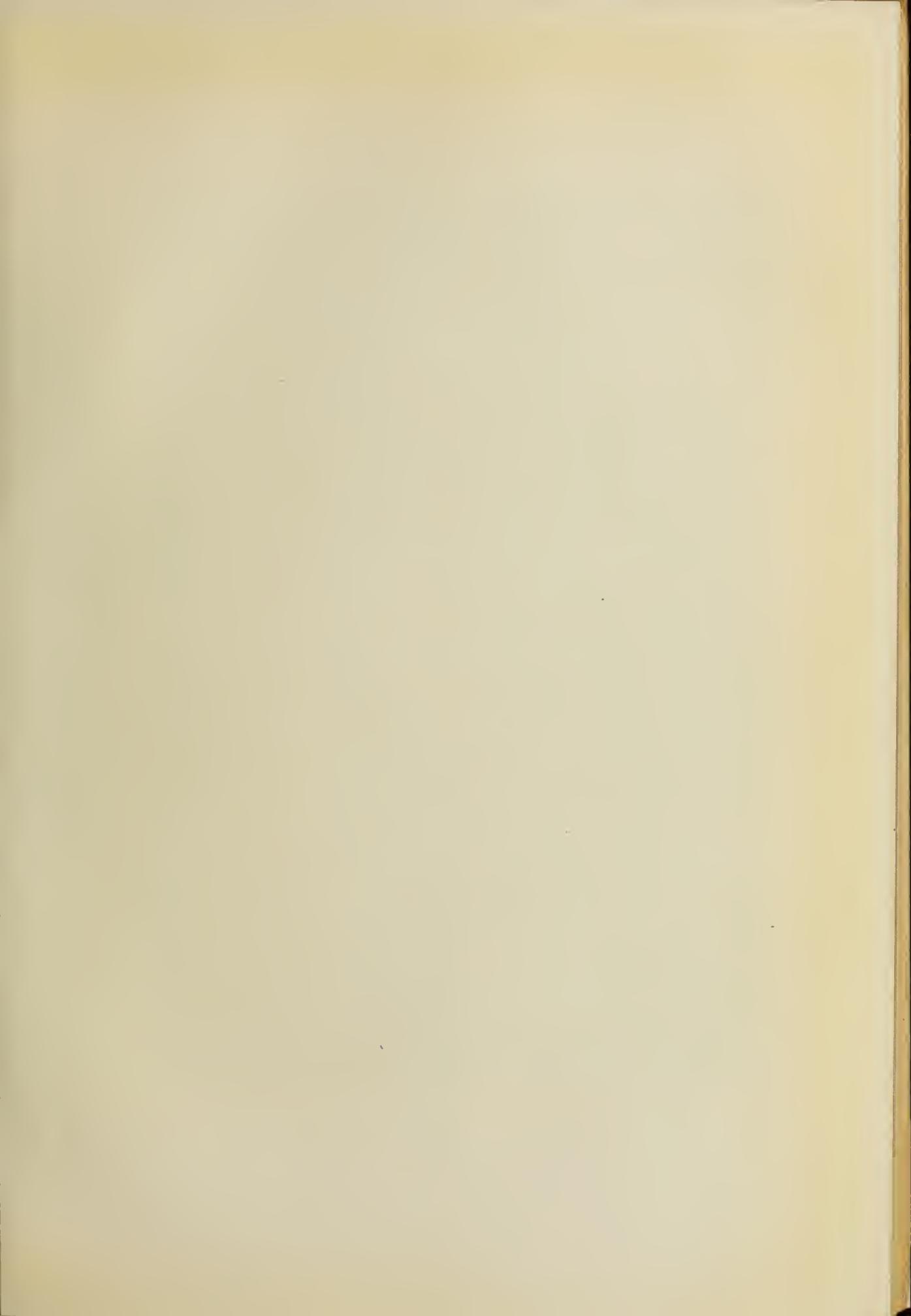
(IV) Lydia Oak, daughter of Sylvanus Oak, was born in Holden, Massachusetts, September 17, 1774, died February 25, 1852. She married, in 1793, Abel Shattuck (see Shattuck line).

(The Barber Line).

The origin of the name of Barber is a question upon which there is some difference of opinion. All agree, however, that Normandy was its original European home, and that it came into England at the time of the Norman Conquest in the eleventh century. The greater number of those who have made a study of family names ascribe its derivation to the trade of hair-cutting and hair-dressing. The fashion of elaborate hair-dressing and of fastidious care of the beard was brought into Eng-

land by the Normans, and so popular did it become at court that skillful hair-dressers were much sought. Among the royalty, nobility, and wealthy gentry, the barber's position was an important one in the household. No less an authority than Dr. Henry Barber (deceased) of London, claimed that the theory of its derivation from the hair-dressing trade was extremely doubtful. He stated that the more probable origin "is from St. Barbe sur Gaillon, a local name in Normandy, where was the celebrated Abbey of St. Barbara, whence comes the name Barber or Barbour, a hamlet in Dunbartonshire," and he cites in support of this theory the personal names "Bernard Barb de Barbes, tenant in the Domesday Book, St. Barbe on the Roll of Battle Abbey, William de St. Barbara, Bishop of Durham, A. D. 1143, Le Barbier Court of Husting, London, 1258." Dr. Barber also gives the various French forms of the name as Barbe, Barbier, Barbare, Barberie, and Barbry; the German form as Barber.

(I) Thomas Barber, whose name appears in the early Colonial records of Windsor, Connecticut, was born probably in the County of Bedford, England, about 1614. He came to Windsor in 1635 with the party fitted out by Sir Richard Saltonstall, under Francis Stiles, a master carpenter of London. He was then twenty-one years of age, and was the first of the Barber name in New England. Thomas Barber was a soldier with the rank of sergeant in the Pequot War, and distinguished himself by his bravery in a number of fights with the Pequots and particularly in the taking of a fort which the Indians considered impregnable. He died September 11, 1662. He married, October 7, 1640, and he and his wife, Jane (or Joan), were the parents of six children.





John E. Keeler.

ENCYCLOPEDIA OF BIOGRAPHY

(II) Samuel Barber, son of Thomas Barber, was baptized October 1, 1648. He married (first), December 1, 1670, Mary Coggins; (second), January 25, 1677, Ruth Drake, daughter of John and Hannah (Moore) Drake, descendant of the noted English family of Drake. There were fourteen children of his two marriages, three being of the first, Joseph, through whom this line continues, a child of the second.

(III) Joseph Barber, son of Samuel Barber, was born in Windsor, Connecticut, in 1681. He married, May 6, 1707-08, Mary, daughter of Nathaniel and Elizabeth (Moore) Loomis, his second cousin. They had nine children.

(IV) Joseph (2) Barber, son of Joseph (1) Barber, was born January 28, 1708-09. He married, June 18, 1728, Elizabeth Cook, daughter of Nathaniel Cook, who was born in 1707. The line traced through Joseph, the eldest of their five children.

(V) Joseph (3) Barber, son of Joseph (2) Barber, was born May 6, 1729. He and his wife, Zain, lived for a time in Harwinton, Connecticut, but later moved to Bethlehem, New York, where he died in 1795, his wife in February, 1817. He was a soldier in the Revolutionary War (Connecticut State Records). They had eleven children, Roswell continuing this branch.

(VI) Roswell Barber, son of Joseph (3) Barber, was born in Harwinton, Connecticut, December 4, 1777. In 1811 he moved from Schoharie county to Oneida county, New York, making the journey with ox-teams. He built his log cabin on the banks of the Oneida river between the present towns of Oneida and Durhamville, later erecting a large frame farm house on the same site. Soon after arriving at their new home, Roswell Barber and a few others arranged for religious services which

were maintained steadily until 1815, when a church of twelve members was organized. Their pulpit was supplied by the "Circuit Riders," and to these hardy, self-sacrificing pioneer preachers, who formed such an important factor in the life of a century ago, the home of Roswell Barber was always open. He was a devoted member of the Baptist church, and the bell of the church in Durhamville was his gift. During the War of 1812 Roswell Barber was stationed at Sacketts Harbor to guard supplies. He married Elizabeth (Betsey) Brown, who was born July 22, 1785, and died February 5, 1876. They had six children, of whom the second was Elizabeth Brown, of whom further.

(VII) Elizabeth Brown Barber, daughter of Roswell Barber, was born February 29, 1804, and died about May, 1887. She married (first) Willis Warner Walker; (second) Jethro Shattuck (see Shattuck line).

KEELER, John Everett, Lawyer, Jurist.

In appointing John Everett Keeler, of Stamford, Connecticut, to the bench of the Superior Court of Connecticut, Governor Holcombe selected a man whose natural endowment of mind and personality, broad knowledge of the law, calm judicial temperament, and constant adherence to the highest ethical ideals, eminently fitted him for the exalted position. No appointment to the bench was more acceptable to the legal profession and to the general public. In Fairfield county the name of Keeler is full of significance, both in the records of generations now gone and in the living records of the present day.

In olden days one of the commonest ways of identifying a man was according to his occupation. In this manner the name of Keeler originated. Its source is

ENCYCLOPEDIA OF BIOGRAPHY

obvious. It refers to the man who laid the keels of vessels and perhaps helped to construct other parts.

(I) Ralph Keeler, the immigrant ancestor of this family, was in Hartford, Connecticut, as early as 1639, and was a first settler of Norwalk, Connecticut. He was chimney viewer in 1645, and purchased lands in September, 1666. He was a carpenter and builder, and was engaged in building many of the early houses. His will was dated August 20, 1672. The name of his second wife was Sarah Whelpley, widow of Henry Whelpley, of Norwalk.

(II) Samuel Keeler, son of Ralph Keeler, was born in 1656, in Norwalk, died in 1713. He served in the Great Swamp fight, receiving in return a bounty of land in Norwalk. He became one of the original proprietors of Ridgefield, Connecticut, holding the grant to the lower part of the town. He married, in 1682, Sarah, daughter of Mark and Elizabeth (Stanley) Sention (St. John), of Norwalk. She died in 1714.

(III) Timothy Keeler, son of Samuel and Sarah (Sention or St. John) Keeler, was born in 1695, in Norwalk, and settled in Ridgefield. His will was dated August 30, 1748, and was proved September 22, 1748. He married (first), in 1720, Abigail Osborne, who died in 1735. He married (second), in 1736, Widow Sarah Couch.

(IV) Jeremiah Keeler, youngest son of Timothy Keeler, succeeded to the property, and in 1750 built the house which until it was razed in 1916 was the residence of his descendants. The farm is still in the possession of Judge Keeler. Jeremiah Keeler married Hannah Seymour.

(V) Jeremiah (2) Keeler, son of Jeremiah (1) and Hannah (Seymour) Keeler, married Sarah St. John, and they were the parents of Benjamin, of whom further.

(VI) Benjamin Keeler, son of Jeremiah (2) and Sarah (St. John) Keeler, was born March 2, 1792. He became interested in the coasting trade, and was also associated with a firm of potters in Huntington, Long Island. He was a captain and sailed during the summer months, and worked at pottery making in the winter time. He also followed farming on the old homestead. In 1819 he married Sarah Slessor, who was born October 13, 1799, and died May 5, 1875, daughter of John Slessor. Benjamin Keeler died August 23, 1864.

(VII) Samuel (2) Keeler, son of Benjamin and Sarah (Slessor) Keeler, was born February 8, 1826, and from the age of four years resided in Stamford, Connecticut. His early education was received in the public schools of Stamford, and on leaving school he learned the trade of saddler and harness maker. This business he followed through the long period when riding and driving were the pastimes of the rich, and the merchant and the manufacturers were dependent on hand-made vehicles and harnesses for their delivery equipment. Mr. Keeler was in business for himself about fifteen years. He married Mary Jane June, a native of Stamford, and they were the parents of the following children: John Everett, of further mention; Edith Egeton, born January 22, 1859, died February 27, 1896.

(VIII) John Everett Keeler, the only son of Samuel (2) and Mary Jane (June) Keeler, was born February 26, 1856, in Stamford, Connecticut. He received his preliminary education in the public schools, but later entered Yale University. He chose the classical course and was graduated in 1877. He then studied law with the eminent Calvin G. Child, Esq., of Stamford, and in 1879 was admitted to the Fairfield county bar. One year later he was made borough attorney,





Robert W. Keller

ENCYCLOPEDIA OF BIOGRAPHY

which office he held for two years. From 1883 to 1887 he was judge of the Borough Court. He was engaged in the practice of law the entire time. From 1879 to 1887 he was alone in practice, and in the latter year formed a partnership with Nathaniel R. Hart, the firm name being Hart & Keeler. Mr. Hart died in October, 1906, and from that year until January 1, 1913, he continued alone, then formed a partnership under the name of Keeler & Durey, continuing until Judge Keeler went on the bench. He was appointed judge in February, 1917, and took his seat, May 19, 1918, in the Superior Court, in which position he is still serving (1921). In the latter named year he was appointed by Governor Lake a judge of the Supreme Court of Errors, the appointment to take effect August 30, 1922. The Senate by a ballot vote confirmed Governor Lake's appointment.

On October 14, 1885, Judge Keeler married Harriet Alice Horne, daughter of William and Harriet J. (Dodge) Horne, of Morristown, New Jersey. They are the parents of a son, Ralph Keeler, born December 1, 1887, a graduate of Yale in 1912, subsequently a student in the Biltmore Forest School, graduated in 1914, and in 1917 became first lieutenant of Engineer Corps, Company A, 502d Engineers, and was later promoted captain of this company. The daughter, Margery Keeler, was born September 18, 1896, and graduated from Wellesley College in 1918. Miss Keeler now resides at home.

Judge Keeler is one of those men whose standing in the community places him in a position where the dignity of an upright life and fine character are exemplified before the rising generation. He is one of the substantial citizens of Stamford, whose keen insight and sound judgment have always been at the command of every movement for civic progress and

social uplift. He is a member of the Suburban Club, being one of the governors; member of the Stamford Yacht Club; Yale Club of New York; Graduates' Club of New Haven, and of the University Club of Bridgeport.

KEELER, Robert Wellington,

Business Man, Legislator.

In every community there are found some men who are known for their upright lives, strong common sense and moral worth, and one of the citizens of Wilton, Connecticut, who is thus distinguished is Robert Wellington Keeler, a descendant of the well known Keeler family.

(III) Samuel (2) Keeler, son of Samuel (1) and Sarah (Sention or St. John) Keeler (q. v.), was born in 1682 in Norwalk, and in 1710 sold his land in Ridgefield to his father for thirty pounds. He married (first), in 1704, Rebecca Benedict, daughter of James Benedict, of Danbury, and after her death, which occurred in 1709, he married (second), in 1712, Sarah Betts, daughter of Thomas Betts. Samuel Keeler died in 1763.

(IV) Samuel (3) Keeler, son of Samuel (2) and Rebecca (Benedict) Keeler, was born in 1706, in Norwalk, and became one of the first settlers of Wilton, Connecticut. During the Revolutionary War, he was an active patriot. In 1895 the house he built was still standing and was occupied by F. D. Benedict. Samuel Keeler married Elizabeth ———, and his will, filed at Norwalk, is dated 1782.

(V) Samuel (4) Keeler, son of Samuel (3) and Elizabeth Keeler, was born in 1741, in Wilton, and there passed his life. He married (first), Tabitha Betts; (second) Sybil Leavenworth; (third) Widow Dreamer. Samuel Keeler died in 1826, and was survived by his widow until 1842.

ENCYCLOPEDIA OF BIOGRAPHY

(VI) Isaiah Keeler, son of Samuel (4) Keeler, was born in Wilton, in 1790, and lived all his life on the old homestead. He was a very successful farmer and raised horses and colts. He had an apple orchard of one thousand trees, an immense orchard in those days. He made cider in a mill of his own and sold it for seventy-five cents and when he got a dollar for it he thought he was making big money. Isaiah Keeler was a big, strong man; he was strong of voice and limb and was noted for his strength. He could pick up a barrel of cider from the ground and throw it into a wagon. Mr. Keeler was often heard to say that he did not know what it was to be tired until he became afflicted with what was called rheumatism. He married Lucy Watrous, and his death occurred in 1874.

(VII) Le Grand W. Keeler, son of Isaiah and Lucy (Watrous) Keeler, was born in October, 1815, and died in 1892. He grew up on the home farm, and was educated in the district school and at the private academy conducted by Professor Hawley Olmstead. After completing his schooling, Le Grande W. Keeler taught school for a number of years in various places. Part of the time he was instructor in the Union School at Norwalk. That winter was unique in that there were seventeen weeks of sleighing, and he was driven to Norwalk on the first of every week and back home at the end of the week in a sleigh. During this period, he engaged in farming in the summer. Subsequently Mr. Keeler went to New York, where he was employed in a wholesale grocery store for a time, and then, at his father's solicitation, returned to Norwalk. The health of the latter had begun to fail and he needed the son's help in running the farm. From that time on Le Grande W. Keeler remained on the home farm as long as he lived. He was

a very successful farmer and would have left quite an estate had he not lost heavily through misplaced confidence in endorsing notes. But notwithstanding this misfortune and heavy expense caused by sickness, he was in comfortable circumstances when he died. Thrifty, prudent and inherently honest, Mr. Keeler possessed force and determination, and he was a true representative of that type of old New Englander that did so much to give American institutions their color and character. In politics he was first a Whig and later a Republican. He was several times honored with public office and served as assessor, selectman, and in other minor offices. He took a very active interest in town affairs, although not a politician.

Mr. Keeler married Catherine Lockwood, daughter of Horace Lockwood, of the neighboring town of Poundridge, New York. They were the parents of eight children, five of whom grew to maturity. They are: Samuel, of Ridgefield; Edward L., deceased; Robert Wellington, of further mention; Catherine L., resides in Stamford; William L., of Wallingford. Mr. Keeler and his family were regular attendants of the Congregational church and much interested in all its good works. Mrs. Keeler died in 1895.

(VIII) Robert Wellington Keeler, son of Le Grande W. and Catherine (Lockwood) Keeler, was born in North Wilton, Connecticut, September 5, 1853. After completing the district school studies Robert W. Keeler attended Professor Olmstead's Academy, which was at that time conducted by the son of Professor Hawley Olmstead, who had instructed Robert W.'s father. The youth was brought up on the home farm, one of the best in the town and which had been in the Keeler family for generations. Robert W. Keeler remained there until 1870, and in

ENCYCLOPEDIA OF BIOGRAPHY

the latter year became a clerk in the very store building he now owns and occupies. It was then carried on by the firm of Keeler & Gilbert, the brother of Robert W., Edward L., being the head of the firm. After two or three years the firm dissolved, and Robert W. returned to the farm, where he continued work until 1876. In the meantime another party had taken the store at Wilton, and Mr. Keeler worked for them for a summer. He then went to Hinsdale, Illinois, where he remained only a few months as pioneer conditions in the West did not appeal to him. He went back to the homestead and remained there until 1882. Soon after this time he received an advantageous offer from James Comstock, who then owned a store in North Wilton, and Mr. Keeler went to work for him. When his employer died, about two years later, Mr. Keeler purchased the business from the heirs and continued there with gratifying success for seventeen years, until 1900. He succeeded Mr. Comstock as postmaster and had the office all those years. During that time he also kept the town poor on a contract for a period of about twenty years. In 1899 Mr. Keeler sold his business. He then remained on the farm for a year or two, giving his entire attention to its cultivation. In 1903 he opened his present store, and in 1909 purchased the property. A line of general merchandise is handled, including agricultural implements and building materials. The business of the general merchant has changed greatly since Mr. Keeler went into business for himself more than a third of a century ago. Then a large part of the business was transacted on a basis of barter for farm produce, and was the principle means by which a merchant made a profit. Now there is very little of that kind of trading,

and the country merchant is not a shipper of produce as in days of yore.

In politics Mr. Keeler is a Republican, and from 1880 to 1900, with the exception of three or four years, served as tax collector. He made a record, never equalled but for one year by any other incumbent of that office, in settling the tax accounts in full every year and never carrying delinquent taxes from one year to the next. In 1900 he was sent to the Legislature to represent the town, and discharged his duties in a manner which brought satisfaction to his constituents. He served on the insurance committee and on the committee having in charge the seating of the members of the House. Of the latter committee, Mr. Keeler was chairman and learned how popular a man is when he has it in his power to bestow favors, for of course every member wanted the best seat on the floor, yet only one man could have it.

Fraternally Mr. Keeler is a member of Ark Lodge, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons; Washington Chapter, Royal Arch Masons; Clinton Commandery, Knights Templar, of Norwalk; Lafayette Consistory, Sublime Princes of the Royal Secret; Pyramid Temple, Mystic Shrine, of Bridgeport. Mr. Keeler is a director of the Central Trust Company of Norwalk, that being the first, with one exception, that Wilton has been represented in a bank in Norwalk since the first Sherman Moonhouse, Sr., was made director of the old Central Bank some forty years ago.

Mr. Keeler married Ruth Zelda Raymond, daughter of William M. Raymond.

Mr. and Mrs. Keeler were the parents of the following children: 1. Florence Catherine, married George C. Brown, of Norwalk, now manager of the Park Avenue Hotel of New York City; they have

ENCYCLOPEDIA OF BIOGRAPHY

one daughter, Zelda, and an adopted daughter. 2. Alice R., married Raymond Comstock, of Wilton, and is the mother of two children, Sarah and Marjorie. 3. Bessie L., married Townsend B. Wickwire, of Norwalk, a sketch of whom appears elsewhere in this work. 4. Samuel J., a sketch of whom follows. 5. Raymond, who tried to enlist in the army, navy and aviation, but was refused by all three. He was finally drafted, and though physically not rugged enough for service, was sent to Camp Devens. When it was learned there that he had had store experience, he was transferred to the Quartermaster's Department and had not been there long when it was discovered that he was an expert automobile driver and he was assigned to drive the car of Major Briggs. He was kept at this work until finally discharged for physical disability after eighteen months of service, worn out from overwork without ever getting out of this country.

Robert W. Keeler is a member of the Congregational church of Wilton, in which he has held several offices, and Mrs. Keeler is a Christian Scientist.

(The Raymond Line).

This surname, derived from an ancient Christian name, Raimundus, was introduced into England at the time of the Conquest, or soon after. It signifies "light of the world," being derived from *rai*, a beam of light, and *monde*, from mundus, the world. The family played an illustrious part in the history of the Old World, and its record in the New is entirely worthy of its past.

(I) Richard Raymond came from Essex, England, and settled in Massachusetts. His occupation is given as that of a mariner. In 1634 he was made a freeman in Salem, where he and his wife were members of the First Church. He moved to Norwalk and then to Saybrook, where

he died in 1692, aged ninety years. He married Judith ———.

(II) John Raymond, son of Richard and Judith Raymond, was born in Norwalk. He married, in 1664, Mary Betts, daughter of Thomas Betts, of that place.

(III) John (2) Raymond, son of John (1) and Mary (Betts) Raymond, was born at Norwalk, where he was a prominent man and served as captain of the train band; he also served as surveyor, and was a large owner of real estate. John Raymond married, in 1690, Elizabeth St. John, daughter of Samuel St. John. He died in 1737.

(IV) Jabez Raymond, son of John (2) and Elizabeth (St. John) Raymond, was born in 1705. He married Rebecca ———.

(V) Josiah Raymond, son of Jabez and Rebecca Raymond, was born about 1740. He married, in 1765, in Norwalk, Molly Merwine, who died in 1809. Josiah Raymond passed away in 1827.

(VI) Thomas Raymond, son of Josiah and Molly (Merwine) Raymond, was born in 1797. He married Eunice Meeker, of Greenfield.

(VII) William Meeker Raymond, son of Thomas and Eunice (Meeker) Raymond, married Sarah E. Thorp.

(VIII) Ruth Zelda Raymond, daughter of William Meeker and Sarah E. (Thorp) Raymond, became the wife of Robert W. Keeler, as above stated.

KEELER, Samuel J.,

Business Man.

As one of the most aggressive representatives of that constantly recruited body, the younger business men of Norwalk, Mr. Keeler has already become a figure of prominence in his own special sphere of action. He is officially connected with a number of financial organizations and scrupulously fulfills all the





Auson F. Keeler.

requirements of public-spirited citizenship.

(IX) Samuel J. Keeler, son of Robert Wellington and Ruth Zelda (Raymond) Keeler (q. v.), was born in Wilton, Connecticut, November 2, 1888. He received his education in the public schools of his native town. He was employed for about ten years by his father, and then opened a real estate and insurance office in Wilton. On January 1, 1915, Mr. Keeler purchased the Norwalk Agency, Incorporated, of Norwalk. Later he bought the Harry Smith Agency, of the same place, and still later the Philip D. Mason Agency. These combined concerns furnished a large and strong foundation on which to build a business which has been steadily expanding ever since its inception. The insurance branch has been of especially rapid growth and includes every description of the business—life, fire, accident, compensation, automobile and others. Ever since the inception of the Central Trust Company of Norwalk, January 1, 1920, Mr. Keeler occupied a seat on its board of directors, and in 1919 was vice-president of the company. He is one of the incorporators of the Fairfield County Savings Bank, and vice-president of the Denver Coal Mines Company, whose properties are situated in Kentucky and Oklahoma. He affiliates with St. John's Lodge, No. 6. Ancient Free and Accepted Masons; Washington Chapter, Royal Arch Masons. He and his family are members of the Christian Science Church. Throughout the recent World War, Mr. Keeler was a leader in the patriotic activities of his community, serving as secretary of the Liberty Loan committees of Norwalk.

Mr. Keeler married, December 15, 1910, Esther Gregory, daughter of Julian C. and Anna M. (Condell) Gregory, of Wilton, Connecticut, and they are the parents of one child, Samuel, born June 26, 1916.

KEELER, Anson Foster,

Laundryman.

Since 1905 a resident of Norwalk, Mr. Keeler is now the proprietor of the largest laundry establishment in Southwestern Connecticut. In addition to this he has a long and honorable record of service during the recent World War.

(IV) Timothy (2) Keeler, son of Timothy (1) and Sarah (Couch) Keeler (q. v.), was born in 1721, and settled in Ridgefield. He married (first), in 1744, Mary Hoyt, who died in 1777. He married (second), in 1780, Widow Hannah Dunning, and in 1799 he passed away.

(V) Jeremiah Keeler, son of Timothy (2) and Mary (Hoyt) Keeler, was born in 1760, in Ridgefield, and as a youth witnessed Tryon's attack on his native village. So moved was he by the heartrending spectacle that he immediately enlisted in the Continental service and served to the close of the war. As orderly-sergeant under General Lafayette he was present at the siege of Yorktown, and was one of the first to scale the breastworks under a murderous fire. In recognition of his bravery he was presented by General Lafayette with a sword which is still in the possession of his descendants. Orderly-Sergeant Keeler married Huldah Hull, and settled in South Salem, New York. He died in 1853.

(VI) John Ely Keeler, son of Jeremiah and Huldah (Hull) Keeler, was born May 16, 1810. For many years he was established in business in Brooklyn under the firm name of J. E. Keeler & Son, Automatic Steam Carpet Cleaning. He married (first), May 14, 1839, in Troy, New York, Almira Chapman, who died in 1848. He married (second), Mary Elizabeth Foster, whose ancestral record is appended to this biography, and who died in 1891, in Brooklyn. Mr. Keeler passed away at the same place in 1892. He was

ENCYCLOPEDIA OF BIOGRAPHY

a prominent member of the Throop Avenue Presbyterian Church.

(VII) John Foster Keeler, son of John Ely and Mary Elizabeth (Foster) Keeler, was born December 18, 1854, in Flushing, Long Island, New York. He received his preparatory education at a boarding school in New Canaan, Connecticut, later graduating from the University of the City of New York with the degree of Civil Engineer. He never, however, entered upon the practice of his profession, preferring to associate himself with his father in the latter's carpet cleaning business. Mr. Keeler, senior, operated a carpet cleaning plant and storage warehouse in Brooklyn, and his son made it the business of his life. In politics he was an active Republican, representing the Twenty-first Ward of Brooklyn in the New York Legislature. He affiliated with Euclid Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons, of Brooklyn, and had also taken the Royal Arch degrees. Mr. Keeler married Mary Gazella Foster, whose ancestral record is appended to this biography, and they became the parents of the following children: 1. Harold, died at the age of nine years. 2. Helen De Forest, born June 26, 1884; married Walter McLaren, M. D., of Brooklyn, and has one child, Anson Austin. 3. Anson Foster, mentioned below. The family were members of the Congregational church. Mr. Keeler died July 3, 1902.

(VIII) Anson Foster Keeler, son of John Foster and Mary Gazella (Foster) Keeler, was born September 22, 1887, in Brooklyn, New York. He received his education in public schools of his native city. At the age of fifteen he came to Norwalk, where for some years he was variously employed. In 1910 Mr. Keeler entered the service of Armour & Company, and for six years remained with them as a salesman. In February, 1916,

he formed a partnership with Alvin R. Heerdt under the firm name of the Norwalk Steam Laundry. Later they bought out Lowe's Laundry, consolidating the business with their own, and in December, 1919, they purchased the Old Well Laundry. They are now the proprietors of the largest steam laundry in Southwestern Connecticut, perfectly sanitary in every department, and having the most complete and modern equipment. Their patronage is not confined to Norwalk, but extends to neighboring towns. Their present flourishing condition is largely due to the tireless energy and sound business judgment of Mr. Keeler, who from the day of his first connection with the concern has, with the exception of his period of military service, labored strenuously for the upbuilding and maintenance of the business.

When the United States entered the World War, Mr. Keeler was among the first to respond to the call to arms, enlisting July 10, 1917, in the Sixth Company, Coast Artillery Corps, Connecticut National Guard. On July 15th they went to Fort Terry, New York, remaining until January 4, 1918, when they proceeded to the Third Officers' Training School, Camp Upton. On April 19, 1918, they left there for Camp Gordon, Mr. Keeler then holding the rank of sergeant. At Camp Gordon, on June 6, 1918, he received his commission as second lieutenant, and on July 18th left for overseas duty. Lieutenant Keeler went over with a replacement company, landing in Liverpool, August 3rd, and soon after going to France. From Cherbourg they proceeded to St. Aigman, where the company was taken from the officers, and Lieutenant Keeler was assigned to Company A, 161st Infantry, Sunset Division (41st). He was with them until September 26th, when he was ordered to report to the Sixth Army

Corps Replacement Battalion. There he remained until November 3rd, going then to the Sixth Army Corps as assistant corps gas officer. They moved into Luxembourg on December 24th, and Mr. Keeler was then transferred to Headquarters Troop, 6th Army Corps. He remained there until April 28, 1919, when he started for home, landing in Boston, May 27, 1919, and receiving his discharge at Camp Dix in June, 1919.

The fraternal affiliations of Mr. Keeler are numerous. He is past master of St. John's Lodge, No. 6, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, and affiliates with Washington Chapter, No. 28, Royal Arch Masons; Clinton Commandery, No. 3, Knights Templar, all of Norwalk; the Connecticut Consistory, Norwich, Connecticut; Norwalk Chapter of Rose Croix; Van Rensselaer Council, Princes of Jerusalem; and King Solomon Lodge of Perfection; Pyramid Temple, Mystic Shrine, of Bridgeport; the Patrol; and the Improved Order of Red Men.

Mr. Keeler has proved himself an able business man, a good citizen and a brave soldier. Such a record is the best promise for the time to come.

(The Foster Line).

This ancient name, which is a contraction of Forrester and Forester, first became known in history when Sir Richard Forester, then called by his Latinized name of Forestarius, went to England with his brother-in-law, William the Conqueror, and at the age of sixteen participated in the battle of Hastings. Throughout the subsequent history of England this family was among the most distinguished, being the principal chieftains in Northumberland, and of high standing in the counties of Galway and Clare, Ireland.

(I) Christopher Foster, born in 1603, in England, sailed from London, in 1635,

on the "Abigail," and in 1637 was made a freeman in Boston. The same year he became a resident of Lynn, where he owned sixty acres. In 1651 he went to Southampton, Long Island, where he was still living in 1670. The Christian name of his wife, whom he married in England, was Frances. Christopher Foster died in 1687.

(II) Joseph Foster, son of Christopher and Frances Foster, was born in 1638, and lived in Southampton. The name of his wife is unknown. The death of Joseph Foster occurred January 30, 1708.

(III) Joseph (2) Foster, son of Joseph (1) Foster, was born in 1665, in Southampton, where he appears to have lived all his life. He married there, and died in 1704.

(IV) Josiah Foster, son of Joseph (2) Foster, was born about 1698, on Long Island, where he continued to live. He married ———.

(V) Timothy Foster, son of Josiah Foster, lived in Ridgefield, Connecticut. He married there (first), in 1748, Sarah Smith, who died November 24, 1751. He married (second) Mrs. ——— (Cornwall) Ketchum. His death occurred prior to 1776.

(VI) Jonah Foster, son of Timothy and Sarah (Smith) Foster, was born November 14, 1751. He lived in Ridgefield and Redding, Connecticut. He married, in 1778, Hannah Benedict, who was born February 28, 1762, and died December 22, 1834, surviving her husband many years, he having passed away on December 17, 1815.

(VII) John Benedict Foster, son of Jonah and Hannah (Benedict) Foster, was born January 17, 1785. He learned the cloth-dressing industry in his father's mill. Later he moved to Sullivan county, New York, where he had his own establishment. Thence he migrated to South

ENCYCLOPEDIA OF BIOGRAPHY

East, Putnam county, New York, where during the remainder of his life he was the proprietor of a woolen factory. He married (first), in 1806, Phoebe Burchard, who was born March 13, 1782, and died April 27, 1814. He married (second), Phoebe Hobbs, who was born October 19, 1792, and died May 31, 1871, in Elizabeth, New Jersey. The death of Mr. Foster occurred October 10, 1833.

(VIII) Anson Foster, son of John Benedict and Phoebe (Burchard) Foster, was born November 19, 1806, in South East, New York, and lived in New York City and in Stonington, Connecticut. He married Mary Atwater. He died October 22, 1880.

(VIII) Mary Elizabeth Foster, daughter of John Benedict and Phoebe (Hobbs) Foster, was born June 23, 1829, in South East, New York, and became the wife of John Ely Keeler, as stated above.

(IX) Mary Gazella Foster, daughter of Anson and Mary (Atwater) Foster, was born April 13, 1856, in Stonington, Connecticut, and on November 15, 1882, became the wife of John Foster Keeler, as stated above.

BEERS, Louis S.,

Attorney.

In the parish of Westcliffe, County Kent, England, the Beers family appears to have originated at a place called Bere's or Byers Court. William de Bere of Bere's Court, was bailiff of Dover about 1275, and Nicholas de Bere held the manor of Bere's Court in the twentieth year of Henry III. Of this same family was Roger Bere, who died in the reign of Queen Mary, and whose son John, in 1542, purchased the Horsman place, in Dartford, said to have been a mansion of some note. In his will, 1572, this John Bere founded four almshouses in Dartford, and

devised his mansion to his son Henry. His grandson, Edward, died unmarried, in 1627.

Martin de Bere, the first of the family to whom an unbroken line is traced from the American pioneer, lived at Rochester, County Kent, in 1486; he married a daughter of Thomas Myssell, of Wrotham, and had a son, John Beers, who married Faith, daughter of John Royden. James Beers, their son, married Dorothy, daughter of John Kingswood, of Rochester, and their son, John Beers, married Mary, daughter of Robert Selby, of Yorkshire. They were the parents of James Beers, who was a mariner, and was lost at sea; he married Hester, and she died in 1635. Anthony Beers, his son, came to America with his uncle, Richard Beers, in 1635; he was first in Watertown, later in Roxbury, and served as a sergeant in the Indian Wars in 1649. In 1658 he removed to Fairfield, Connecticut, and like his father, he was a mariner, and was also lost at sea, in 1676. His wife was Elizabeth, and their children were: Ephraim, born in 1648; John, born in 1652; Samuel B., born in 1657; Barnabas, born 1658. Anthony Beers was undoubtedly the ancestor of the Beers family whose history is given herein.

Ezekiel Beers, grandfather of Louis S. Beers, was born in 1793, and died December 25, 1859. He lived for many years in New Canaan, and may have been a native of that town. In his youth he learned the trade of cabinet-maker and undertaker, which occupation he followed in Westport for some years. In those days a cabinet-maker did his own finishing, and that part of the work so affected the health of Mr. Beers that he was forced to give it up and take up the occupation of carpenter.

Mr. Beers married, September 10, 1818, Abigail St. John, born in 1800, daughter



Louis S. Beers



ENCYCLOPEDIA OF BIOGRAPHY

of Abijah and Hannah (Hendricks) St. John. One of the oldest families in Fairfield county is the St. John family, or Sention, as it was early written. The founder, Matthias Sention, was one of the prominent men of his day. He was the ancestor of Mrs. Abigail (St. John) Beers, who traces in an unbroken line. The children of Ezekiel and Abigail (St. John) Beers, were: William S., born April 17, 1820, died May 19, 1857; George, born June 28, 1823, died June 15, 1829; Sarah Ann, born April 15, 1825, married Stephen James; Adolphus Perry, of whom further; Abigail Amelia, born June 17, 1829, married James James; Jane Augusta, born June 24, 1831, married Isaac W. Daniels; and Esther Mary, born October 16, 1841, married William Wardwell. Mr. and Mrs. Beers were among the founders of the Methodist church at Silver Mine, in New Canaan.

Adolphus Perry Beers, son of Ezekiel and Abigail (St. John) Beers, was born in Silver Mine, on the old Beers homestead, January 2, 1827, died in April, 1906. He learned the trade of carpenter with his father and followed it some years. After the death of his wife he removed to Norwalk, where he spent the last ten years of his life. Mr. Beers was a natural mechanic and had picked up the essentials of the machine trade. In Norwalk he worked for some time at the Union Manufacturing Company, where he was in charge of the machine shop. Mr. Beers married Sarah L. Gilbert, daughter of Josiah Gilbert, of Brighton, New York. Among their children was Louis S. Beers, of whom further.

Louis S. Beers, son of Adolphus Perry and Sarah L. (Gilbert) Beers, was born in Silver Mine, August 18, 1866, died May 8, 1920. He was educated in the public schools and the Norwalk High School. He then entered the employ of the First

National Bank of South Norwalk, where he was teller for many years. In his spare time Mr. Beers had been reading law and had become so interested in the subject that when the bank went out of business he entered the offices of Judge George H. Vosburgh and General Russell Frost. After his admission to the bar, Mr. Beers practiced alone until his death. He was clerk of the City Court for several years, and was assistant secretary of the Norwalk Building and Loan Association. In his practice of law, Mr. Beers specialized on real estate law and also carried on a real estate business, developing a number of tracts. In politics, a Republican, Mr. Beers was several times called upon to hold public office, and held the office of assessor, and for seven years was a member of the Board of Education; for four or five years, and up to the time of his death, he served on the Board of Estimate and Taxation.

Mr. Beers married Mary Albertson, daughter of William and Jane Albertson, of New York City, and they were the parents of three children: 1. Lois St. John, born July 1, 1893; married William Ferris, of Norwalk. 2. Albertson S., a sketch of whom follows. 3. Kenneth Sanford, born June 11, 1903. Mr. and Mrs. Beers were members of the South Norwalk Congregational Church for many years. Mr. Beers served as treasurer of the church, and was also greatly interested in the welfare work done by the churches.

BEERS, Albertson S.,

Dairyman.

Albertson S. Beers, son of Louis S. and Mary (Albertson) Beers (q. v.), was born in Norwalk, January 1, 1897. He was educated in the public schools of that place, graduating from the high school in

ENCYCLOPEDIA OF BIOGRAPHY

1914. The following year and a half were spent at Cornell University studying mechanical engineering. For a year he was with the Connecticut State Dairy Department testing cows, and this led him to enter the retail milk business on his own account. He purchased the business of T. B. Woodruff, and until May 1, 1920, continued alone. On that date he formed a partnership with Samuel J. Stewart, of Norwalk, under the name of The Norwalk Dairy Company. On October 1, 1921, they bought the business of Charles H. Hawxhurst, and at the same time Clarence Seymour was admitted to the firm and became vice-president. They do a large and profitable business; Mr. Beers is very well fitted for his work through training and experience, and their success is assured.

Mr. Beers married Gladys Louise Olmstead, daughter of Gilson and Caroline Olmstead, of North Wilton, Connecticut. Mrs. Beers is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, while her husband attends the Congregational.

STEWART, Samuel J.,

Business Man.

By perseverance and application, Samuel J. Stewart has so utilized his life as to render it of value not only to himself but to others. Prominent as a citizen and as a man of highest integrity, he is in every sense of the phrase a self-made man. Mr. Stewart's surname is one of the oldest in English records. Originally it was derived from the occupation of steward, and was the name assumed by the Fitz Walters and the Fitz Allans from their office of steward of the Royal household, and destined to become famous through their deeds. In the Hundred Rolls (1274) the name of Hugh le Steward is found. Other

spellings of the name are: Styward, Stuart and Stuard.

The Stewart family, of which Samuel J. Stewart is a scion, was early settled in New York State. Thomas B. Stewart, his father, was born in Brooklyn, where he grew to manhood. He was born in 1842, and died in 1911. As a young man he went to Orange county, and there was engaged in dairy farming throughout his active life. He married Mary F. Baird, daughter of John Baird, of Warwick, Orange county, New York. They were the parents of the following children: Samuel J., of further mention; Julia, wife of Frank Laroe, and a resident of North Beverly, Massachusetts; and Mary, wife of J. B. Laroe, residing in Sugar Loaf, Orange county. Mr. and Mrs. Stewart were members of the Episcopal church at Warwick.

Samuel J. Stewart, son of Thomas B. and Mary F. (Baird) Stewart, was born February 2, 1871, in Bellvale, Orange county, New York, and was reared on the home farm in Warwick. He attended the district schools, and while still in his teens went to Brooklyn, where he entered the employ of the Tuttle & Bailey Manufacturing Company, manufacturers of ventilators. It did not take very long for Mr. Stewart to discover that he could not stand the confinement of indoor work, so after a little more than a year he entered the employ of the Meadowbrook Dairy Company, of Brooklyn, where he remained about two years. When he was nineteen he bought a milk route and went into business for himself, and after about five years formed a partnership with Ira C. Hunter, under the firm name of Stewart & Hunter. That continued about two years and then Mr. Stewart disposed of his interests, removing at the same time to Sugar Loaf, Orange county, where he bought a farm and became a milk pro-

ENCYCLOPEDIA OF BIOGRAPHY

ducer, shipping milk to the company from which he had just withdrawn. After two years he sold this farm and bought the milk business in which he had been a partner. His next location was in Rosendale, New York, where he engaged in similar business. After disposing of this farm, Mr. Stewart entered the insurance field as assistant superintendent of the Kingston agency of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company. From Kingston he was transferred to Rosendale, thence to Saugerties, and then back again to Kingston. From the latter town he went to Peekskill, and from there to Ossining. Mr. Stewart's success in the insurance business was assured, but a tempting proposition from the White Plains Milk and Creamery Company in 1908, forced him to resign, and he became manager of the latter company. After a year he formed a partnership with H. C. Buckhout and they purchased the business, which they conducted under the firm name of Buckhout & Stewart. Subsequently, they formed the Purity Milk and Cream Company and admitted a third partner.

A little later Mr. Stewart sold his interests and went with the Goucher Electric Purifying Company, manufacturers of an electrical device for pasteurizing milk, a much superior method to the one then and now generally in use. This venture, however, proved unsuccessful because it called for an immense amount of money which was not available. Mr. Stewart became associated with the Crystal Lake Ice Company, and for seven years was engaged in business on his own account. Some seasons money was made and other seasons the accumulated profits were lost so that the net results were not so great. During the last two years of that period Mr. Stewart had engaged in the dairy business and this had grown so

that he decided to give it his undivided attention. Few milk dealers have the technical knowledge of the product they handle that Mr. Stewart possesses. When he was selling the pasteurizing device, he traveled all over New England, selling and installing outfits, and then establishing a demand for the milk handled by the new process. In the course of his work, he called upon thousands of physicians, and the questions they asked made it necessary for him to be familiar with every technical detail of the chemical structure of milk, how it is effected by various treatments, both with reference to its physical and chemical properties, and as to the effect of its food value. Mr. Stewart was heavily in debt when he started in the milk business for the last time, so much so that he was advised to take advantage of the bankruptcy laws to relieve himself of the burden. That he refused to do, but went manfully to work and has paid off every cent of indebtedness, working early and late, and he has established a most enviable reputation for sterling honesty. In the spring of 1920 he formed a partnership with Albertson S. Beers, under the firm name of the Norwalk Dairy Company, and October 1, 1921, they bought the milk business of Charles H. Hawxhurst, which was added to their business. They installed a new and modern plant for pasteurizing and handling milk, and have four routes which are served by two autos and two wagons, and in addition they do quite a large wholesale business.

During all these years Mr. Stewart has dealt in real estate as opportunity and limited capital offered. As the tide turned in his favor, he was able to enlarge his operations until by the spring of 1920 he was one of the leading real estate operators in Norwalk. In 1920 he purchased a farm in the Cranbury dis-

ENCYCLOPEDIA OF BIOGRAPHY

tract of Norwalk, of about twenty-one acres, and this he is operating as a small dairy farm, producing specially inspected Jersey milk.

Mr. Stewart married Annie B. Lane, daughter of Timothy Lane, of Brooklyn, New York, and they are the parents of eight children: 1. Anna, married Leo Leonard, who is associated with Mr. Stewart in his business, and they have three children: Leo, Marion, and Helen. 2. Marion, wife of Rowland Legg. 3. Julia, wife of Garland Harward. 4. Helen. 5. Samuel J., Jr. 6. Durland, associated with his father. 7. Thomas, who is also connected with the business. 8. Grace.

GREEN, Francis E.,

Business Man.

For several generations the Green family has held an esteemed place in the history of Poundridge, State of New York, but a town adjoining New Canaan, Connecticut. Many of the early families in Poundridge removed there from Fairfield county so that they are among the Colonial families of Connecticut.

Thaddeus Keeler Green, grandfather of Francis E. Green, was a resident of Poundridge most of his lifetime. He was the father of Lewis Green, born in Poundridge, and lived to be fifty-six years of age. He was accustomed to farm life, and in due time succeeded to the ownership of the home farm. Agricultural pursuits occupied most of his time, and for eighteen years he served in the interests of the town as assessor. Mr. Green married Clarissa Scofield, daughter of Squire Scofield, of Poundridge, and a descendant from one of the oldest families. Of their children, the following grew up: Leroy, now deceased; Philo, resides in Spring-

dale; Sarah, married William Granger, and resides in New Canaan; Francis E., of further mention; Minerva, married Edward Zarr, and resides in Worthington, Massachusetts. Mr. Green attended the Methodist Episcopal church, and his wife was a member of the Congregational church.

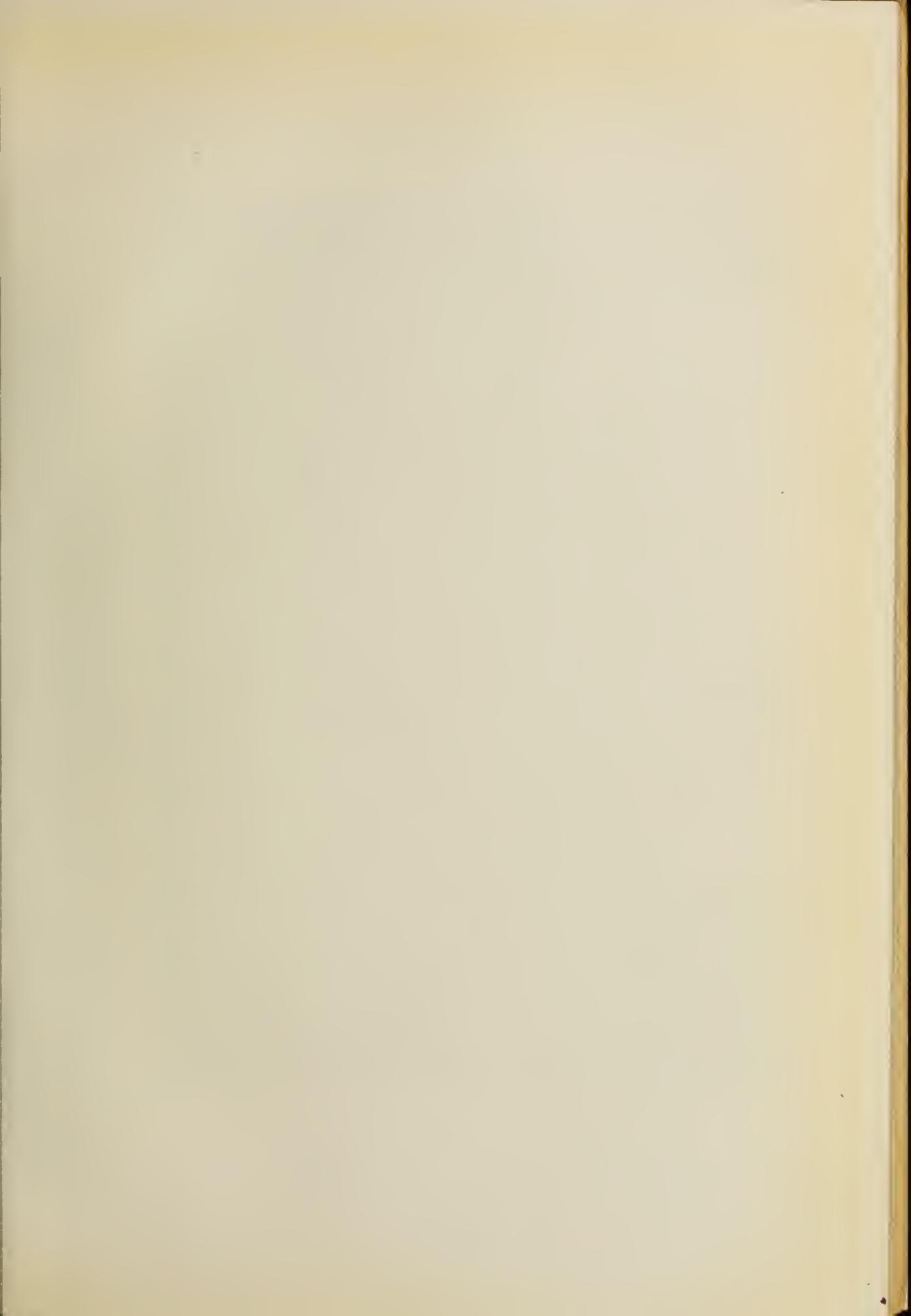
Francis E. Green was born in Poundridge, February 14, 1864. He attended the public schools and also the Eastman's Business College, a famous school of that time. He grew up on the home farm, and after completing his studies at Eastman's came to New Canaan. There he entered the employ of Raymond & Sutton, dry goods merchants, where he remained for six years. About 1895 Mr. Green was attracted to the real estate and insurance business as an occupation, and he resigned from the mercantile work to enter this field. He has been signally successful in his undertaking, and owes much of his success to his sterling traits of character and pleasing personality. Mr. Green has taken an active interest in public matters, as has been customary with the members of his family for many years; he is a Democrat in politics, and is now president of the School Board; he has been a member of the School Board for almost twenty years. Mr. Green is a corporator of the New Canaan Savings Bank, and is now a director of that institution. He is also a member of the Volunteer Fire Department, president of the New Canaan Library Association, and president of the New Canaan Cemetery Association.

Mr. Green married Carrie Hodges, daughter of Charles W. Hodges, of New Canaan, and they have two children: Beatrice, married Edward Lawrence, of New Canaan; Blanche, a student at Drew Seminary, New York. The family attend and support the Congregational church



Francis E. Green.







Dr. B. A. Bradley

ENCYCLOPEDIA OF BIOGRAPHY

BRADLEY, Daniel Burr,

Financier, Legislator.

It is no uncommon thing to find at the head of affairs in many of the New England towns and cities men whose ancestry can be traced to the first settlers of those towns. It seems particularly fitting that this should be so. One whose family is old in the history of Fairfield county, and whose career has been one to further honor the name is Daniel Burr Bradley, leading citizen and banker of Westport, Connecticut.

The name of Bradley is of Norman origin, and is a place name derived from Bradley, in Lincolnshire, England. In its old English form it was Brad-Leah and literally signified broad lea or meadow. The earliest Bradley known seems to be Sir Francis Bradley, who probably flourished in Yorkshire, and who must have been born about 1110. The American immigrant ancestor of the family herein described was Francis Bradley. John Bradley, brother of the latter, was of the parish of St. Andrew's, Middlesex, and died in March, 1697-98. He was buried, according to all directions in his will, in the parish church of St. Pancras, on March 30th. His will, dated February 20, 1696, was proved March 31, 1697-98, in the Prerogative Court of Canterbury, and is recorded in the records of that court, 47 Pyne. The original will is preserved in the files.

The family of the immigrant in England has been traced to William Bradley, of Sheriff Hutton, County York, and the pedigree is given in Camden's "Visitation of the County of Warwick," in 1619, which is published in Volume XII of the "Publications of the Harleian Society." The arms of the family are there given as: Gules, a chevron argent between three

boars' heads couped or. These arms were not contained in early editions of Burke's General Armory, but in the edition of 1868 he copied it and gave Camden as his authority.

This William Bradley had a son, William Bradley, of the city of Coventry, County Warwick, England, who married Agnes Margate. Francis Bradley, eldest son of William and Agnes Bradley, married Francisca Watkins, and their son, Francis Bradley, son and heir, aged twenty-four in 1619, was the founder of the American line. Joseph P. Bradley, author of "Family Notes Respecting the Bradley Family of Fairfield," and one of the chief historians of the family, announced his faith in this descent in the above work.

(I) Francis Bradley, the immigrant, is first mentioned in the New Haven records in 1650; he was a member of the household of Governor Theophilus Eaton, and it is possible that he came over with the latter in 1637, or with his cousin, William, in 1644. Francis Bradley settled in Branford in 1657, and in Fairfield in 1660. He was made a freeman in October, 1664. He married Ruth Barlow, daughter of John Barlow.

(II) Daniel Bradley, fifth child and third son of Francis and Ruth (Barlow) Bradley, was born in 1673, and died in 1714. He married Abigail Jackson, daughter of Joseph Jackson.

(III) Captain Daniel (2) Bradley, son of Daniel (1) and Abigail (Jackson) Bradley, was born in 1704, and died April 23, 1765. Captain Bradley was an esteemed citizen and a brave soldier; he served at Cape Breton in 1745. In 1724, Captain Bradley married (first) Esther Burr, born January 31, 1702-03, a descendant of Jehue Burr, and a sister of Rev. Aaron Burr, the first president of

ENCYCLOPEDIA OF BIOGRAPHY

Princeton College (see Burr IV). In 1759 Captain Bradley and his family removed to Ridgefield.

(IV) Daniel (3) Bradley, son of Captain Daniel (2) and Esther (Burr) Bradley, was baptized May 25, 1729, and died in Greenfield, Connecticut, January 8, 1780. In 1757 his father deeded him a homestead, and later he came in possession of the homestead at the front of Long Lots at Hull's Farms, in the town of Fairfield, and in 1773 he lost his property. Daniel Bradley married, August 8, 1751, Mary Banks, daughter of Joseph and Mary (Sherwood) Banks, born July 19, 1731, died July 28, 1815.

(V) Major Daniel (4) Bradley, son of Daniel (3) and Mary (Banks) Bradley, was born February 13, 1757, and died December 8, 1837. Major Bradley served two months in 1716 in New York, and was in the retreat from New York when the British took possession of it. He was in the battle of Harlem in 1776, in Colonel Lewis' regiment, and received his ensign's commission, January 1, 1777. He was annexed to Captain Hart's company, Colonel Philip Burr Bradley's regiment, of the Connecticut line under the continental establishment without any vacation until November 3, 1783, when he was honorably discharged at West Point, New York. Major Bradley was in the battle of Ridgefield, Connecticut, when the British burned the public stores at Danbury; also in the battle at or near King's Bridge, and in the battles of Monmouth and Germantown. He served on the staff of General Lafayette, who presented him with a sword. Afterwards Major Bradley served in the Indian War in the Northwest, and was in General St. Clair's army, but was left as one of a garrison in a small fort before that army was defeated on November 4, 1791. He was commissioned captain to take rank from

that date, and was in the battle of Maumee when the Indians were defeated by General Wayne, August 20, 1794. On March 3, 1797, he was commissioned major of the 4th Regiment of Infantry, and his commission is in the hands of his descendant, Edward B. Bradley, of Westport (q. v.). In 1795 Major Bradley returned to Fairfield, stopping en route for a time in Philadelphia. Major Bradley married Elizabeth Stratton, born December 1, 1760, died November 5, 1837, daughter of John and Grace (Osborn) Stratton.

(VI) Daniel Banks Bradley, son of Major Daniel (4) and Elizabeth (Stratton) Bradley, was born November 30, 1795, in Westport, and was engaged in farming there all of his lifetime. He had a strong natural instinct for trading, and at one time or another he owned, it is said, numerous farms in Fairfield. He was an extensive dealer in cattle and made many trips into New York State to purchase them.

(VII) Daniel Burr Bradley, son of Daniel Banks Bradley, was born November 28, 1823, and died May 11, 1911. His farming was on an extensive scale, keeping at times as many as thirty or forty cows. He was thus actively occupied until within a few years before his death. During the War of the Rebellion, Mr. Bradley enlisted, but was refused on account of his teeth, which were not strong enough to bite the cartridges. Fraternally he was a member of Temple Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons; Washington Chapter, Royal Arch Masons; and Clinton Commandery, Knights Templar. Mr. Bradley married, February 6, 1848, Sarah M. Henshaw, daughter of Samuel and Elizabeth (Lockwood) Henshaw. Elizabeth Lockwood was a daughter of John Lockwood, who was a brother of Luke V. Lockwood, a biography of whom, together with his genealogy, appears else-

ENCYCLOPEDIA OF BIOGRAPHY

where in this work. Mr. Bradley and his wife were both graduates of Green Farms Academy, studying under the same teacher, the well known Ebenezer B. Adams. Mr. and Mrs. Bradley were the parents of the following children: William Henshaw, born December 5, 1848 (q. v.); Daniel Burr, of whom further; Emily Amelia, born August 2, 1853, married, April 28, 1874, Robert H. Coley, and has three children: Leila M., born September 3, 1877, married Henry Kelley; Burr M., born May 3, 1884; Robert H., Jr., born February 28, 1886, married Lezia Talen; Frances Adella, born June 2, 1858, married William Nathaniel Cole, of New York City.

(VIII) Daniel Burr (2) Bradley, son of Daniel Burr (1) and Sarah M. (Henshaw) Bradley, was born April 11, 1850, in Westport, where he attended the public schools, and the Green Farms Academy, under the preceptorship of Ebenezer B. Adams, same teacher and school as his father and mother attended, from which he graduated. He then attended a business college, after which he taught school for seven years. During this time Mr. Bradley read both law and medicine for pleasure. Finally, being compelled to give up teaching on account of his health, he went to Mount Kisco, New York, where he formed a partnership with L. B. Gorham, and under the firm name of Gorham & Bradley, they bought a furniture business which they soon enlarged by the addition of musical instruments and sewing machines. After two successful years they sold the business, and Mr. Bradley returned to Westport, where for several years he was engaged in farming.

Mr. Bradley is among the most esteemed citizens of Westport; he has been active in the business and public life of that town throughout his lifetime, and has several times held public office. A Re-

publican in politics, Mr. Bradley served as selectman for eleven years from 1885, in 1896 was elected judge of probate, and was reelected continuously to that office as long as he was eligible. On April 20, 1920, he retired from this office, having reached the age limit fixed by law at which judges may hold office in Connecticut. Mr. Bradley was a justice of the peace for about thirty years, until retired for the same reason.

He was elected from his district to the State Legislature, in 1921, and is serving on the committee on banking. He has been connected with the Westport Bank and Trust Company since 1887 as a director, and since 1913 has served as its president. He is treasurer and one of the trustees of the Westport Public Library, and a senior member of the board of trustees of the Staples High School, president of the Willowbrook Cemetery Association, and a corporator of the Norwalk Savings Society. Fraternally, Mr. Bradley is a member and a trustee of Temple Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons, of Westport; Aspetuck Lodge, Knights of Pythias, of Westport; Westport Country Club and Westport Club. He is a vestryman of Trinity Episcopal Church.

On December 29, 1875, Mr. Bradley married (first) Sarah A. Coley, daughter of Lamson Coley. They were the parents of two sons and a daughter. One son died in infancy. The second son, Herbert S., was born December 11, 1877, and died May 14, 1883. The daughter, Edith, was born October 14, 1883, married, October 31, 1906, Winfred Martin Gaylord, of Easthampton, Massachusetts, and they have the following children: Elizabeth, born December 21, 1908; Ruth Anita, born April 21, 1910; Daniel Bradley, born October 20, 1912; and Winfreda, born May 15, 1916. Mrs. Sarah A. Bradley died April 27, 1890. Mr. Bradley married

ENCYCLOPEDIA OF BIOGRAPHY

(second) in November, 1892, Grace Hunt, daughter of Floyd and Eleanor Hunt, of Ridgefield.

Surrounded by associations and friends of many years, Mr. Bradley makes his home in Westport, his native town, where the history of his life has been written as a record of wholly honorable attainment.

(The Burr Line).

(I) Jehue Burr was born in England about 1600, and died in Fairfield in 1670. He came over in the Winthrop fleet in 1630, and was among those who settled in Roxbury. Two years later he was admitted a freeman, and in 1635 was a member of the church with his wife. Jehue Burr joined the company headed by William Pynchon, and was among the first settlers of Springfield, Massachusetts, remaining there for eight years, whence he removed to Fairfield, Connecticut. In 1645 and 1646, he was representative to the General Court from Fairfield.

(II) Jehue (2) Burr, son of Jehue (1) Burr, the immigrant, was born in England, in 1625, and died in 1692, in Fairfield. He was a captain in King Philip's War. His first wife was Mary Ward, daughter of Andrew Ward.

(III) Daniel Burr, son of Jehue (2) and Mary (Ward) Burr, was born about 1642; he was made a freeman in 1668, and in 1690 was commissary of Fairfield county. He married (second) Mary Sherwood.

(IV) Esther Burr, daughter of Daniel Burr, became the wife of Daniel Bradley (see Bradley III).

BRADLEY, Edward Burr,

Attorney-at-Law.

From the time of its American founding the family of Bradley has had honorable representation in Connecticut,

its first home, and numerous members of the lines established by Francis Bradley there continue their residence. Numbered among these is Edward Burr Bradley, a legal practitioner of Westport, whose professional activity and reputation have been in keeping with distinguished and worthy traditions. The history of his family has always interested him, and a valued possession is the original commission as major issued to his great-great-grandfather, Daniel Bradley.

(VIII) William Henshaw Bradley, son of Daniel Burr Bradley (q. v.), was born in Westport, Connecticut, December 5, 1848. He was educated in the public schools and Green Farms Academy, finishing his schooling with a course in Bryant & Stratton's Business College, Bridgeport. He was well known in the district, served for one term as a justice of the peace, and for a number of years as tax collector. Politically he was a Republican, and in religious faith an Episcopalian, a communicant of Trinity Church. He affiliated with Aspetuck Lodge, Knights of Pythias, of Westport. He married Annie H. Gray, daughter of Eliphalet and Harriet (Coley) Gray, of Westport. Their only child was Edward Burr, of whom further.

(IX) Edward Burr Bradley, son of William Henshaw and Annie H. (Gray) Bradley, was born in Westport, Connecticut, July 28, 1880. After attending the public schools of his birthplace he entered the law department of the University of New York, whence he was graduated LL. B. in 1903. He was admitted to the New York bar in 1903, and to practice in Connecticut two years later, for three years thereafter being associated with Robert H. Hibbard. Subsequently he established independently in New York City, and after a short time made Westport the scene of his professional work

ENCYCLOPEDIA OF BIOGRAPHY

Mr. Bradley has confined his practice mainly to corporation and surrogate channels, and has built up a substantial clientele in the district and in New York. He is held in esteem for personal and professional qualities, and his place in the community is that of a responsible, progressive citizen. He is a vestryman of Trinity Episcopal Church, and a member of Temple Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons, of Westport. His club is the University of New York City.

Edward Burr Bradley married Elizabeth Babbitt, of Brooklyn, New York, and they are the parents of one son, Daniel Burr, born March 7, 1918.

GRAY, Walter Thomas,

Business Man.

The name Gray is of local origin, that is, following the name of a place in Burgundy, France. In the department of Haute-Saône, there is a town called Gray. The name was originally Croy. A Norman chief named Rolf, Rollo, or Raoul, invaded France with his Norwegian followers and established himself there in the ninth century. A descendant, or at all events a member of the same family, became chamberlain to Robert, Duke of Normandy, and received from him the castle and honor of Croy, from which his family assumed the name of De Croy, which was afterwards changed to De Gray, and at last to Gray without the prefix.

Gray instead of Grey is the orthography in use in this branch of the family, as it is almost universally in the different branches of the country. In England and Ireland, however, in the titled families, Grey still obtains, while in Scotland it is Gray. However, this slight difference makes but a narrow line of demarcation between different branches of a family

all evidently descended from one parent stock and of one origin.

The Grays unquestionably came over to England with William the Conqueror in 1066, for among the names of those inscribed at Battle Abbey, after the decisive battle of Hastings, as worthy to be remembered for valiant services there rendered, was John de Gray.

The Gray family in America is numerous, widespread, and consists of many diverse branches. They were among the Pilgrims of New England, the Quakers of Pennsylvania, and were also early settlers of Virginia and other Southern States. Within the first century—from 1620 to 1720—researches made warrant the estimate that at least twenty different families of Grays, or different branches of the same family, had emigrated to this country and made their homes in the New World. As early as 1622, two brothers, Thomas and John Gray, had become proprietors of the island of Nantasket in Boston Harbor, by purchase from the Indians. At an early period there were also Grays at Salem, Boston, Plymouth, and Yarmouth, and in the provinces of Connecticut and Maine.

The fact that the Gray family was largely represented among the early settlers of Fairfield county, Connecticut, was soon ascertained, but it seemed probable at first that they were among other pioneers from the Colony of Plymouth and Massachusetts Bay who had pushed on toward the frontiers on the line of westward emigration, and so helped to people the sister Colony of Connecticut. And this reasonable inference found ready confirmation in the discovery that the Grays of Beverly and Yarmouth had representatives at an early day in Litchfield county, and in the northern part of Fairfield, and on the adjoining "Oblong." However, further research dispelled that theory and

ENCYCLOPEDIA OF BIOGRAPHY

disclosed the fact that there was a very early and doubtless direct emigration of Grays to old Fairfield, Connecticut. The records show that there were two brothers, John and Henry Gray, among the first settlers in 1643. They had married sisters, daughters of William Frost, who with his family had come from Nottingham, England.

Henry Gray is said to have been a man of consequence, and represented his town at the General Court. He married Lydia Frost, and was in middle life when he migrated to this country. He died about 1658, aged probably fifty years. He left four sons: Jacob, Henry, Levi, and William. John Gray, brother of Henry Gray, married Elizabeth Frost, but the names of his children cannot be definitely determined. The name of William Gray, of Fairfield, appears on the early records of Westchester county, New York, as having been appointed administrator of the estate of his brother Levi, date of June 3, 1684, who had paid church rates in Eastchester, March 30, 1678. A "home lot" had been granted to William Gray on November 9, 1680. His name again appears on the records of Westchester county as having paid church rates in the town of Eastchester in 1692; and again the real estate records show that "William Gray of Fayrefield in Conn., weaver, sold his home lot in Eastchester," date of April 23, 1697. It is not known whether he then returned to Fairfield, but that some of his descendants remained is evidenced by the fact that the name of William Gray appears on record there in 1775, and on a map of Westchester county, date of 1779, William Gray's place, in the town of Eastchester, is noted. None of the name of Gray have, however, at any recent date, resided in that vicinity. Henry and Lydia (Frost) Gray were the parents of Henry, who was the father

of Isaac Gray. Isaac Gray's grave is said to have been the first one in the old Northfield burying ground. Isaac Gray had a son, Nathan, of whom further.

Nathan Gray was born in 1714, and married, in Fairfield, Connecticut, July 24, 1735, Mary Holibert. One of his thirteen children was Elijah, of whom further.

Elijah Gray married (first), in Weston, Connecticut, September 10, 1769, Esther Sturges; (second), May 6, 1793, Rhoda (Morehouse) Disbrow, a widow; (third) Lydia Taylor. Elijah Gray died on his eightieth birthday, November 16, 1827.

Walter Thomas Gray, son of Elijah and Esther (Sturges) Gray, was born December 15, 1785. He died in Westport, survived by six children. He was a shoemaker, following that occupation all of his active life.

Henry Gray, son of Walter Thomas Gray, was born in Easton, Connecticut. He learned his father's trade of shoemaking, and in that pursuit and farming passed his life. He married Charlotte Brant, and they were the parents of Walter Thomas, of whom further.

Walter Thomas (2) Gray, son of Henry and Charlotte (Brant) Gray, was born in Easton, Connecticut, in 1846, and died in 1895. His early life was spent on the home farm, and in early manhood he was for a few years an itinerant merchant of tinware, a picturesque type of peddler, of which there are few representatives at this time. Modern methods of transportation and distribution have caused their passing, but their wagons, well stocked with household goods of every description, were a boom to rural communities and farmers remote from business centers. About 1875, Mr. Gray opened a bottling establishment in South Norwalk, and later purchased a site in East Norwalk, where he installed his business.

ENCYCLOPEDIA OF BIOGRAPHY

His product, bottled soda water, found its market in the surrounding territory, and Mr. Gray continued in this line with increasing success until his death. Five or six men were employed by him in the manufacture of his beverages, and several wagons distributed his goods throughout the neighboring towns. Mr. Gray was a member of the Knights of Pythias, of South Norwalk, a man widely known and as universally respected.

Walter T. Gray married, in 1879, Mary Arline Bradley, daughter of Eli and Sophia (Smith) Bradley. They were the parents of one child, Walter Henry, who died in infancy. Mrs. Gray was educated in the Western Female Seminary in Oxford, Ohio, and upon the death of her husband assumed the direction of his business. She was totally inexperienced in practical affairs, had never shared the burden of managing the business with her husband, and the intricacies of commercial enterprise were entirely unknown to her. Taking over the responsibility of management, she met every emergency that arose with wisdom and foresight, and in a day when women were not so generally active in affairs as now, when they have proved their possibilities in executive positions. She not only retained the trade built by her husband, but increased its scope, and conducted the business successfully for about a quarter of a century. Then the high cost of materials caused by the war leaving only a narrow margin of profit, combined with the fact of her advancing years, caused her to close down the plant in 1918. This action at this time was not due to inability to continue manufacture, but was a decision that proved the same careful judgment and acumen that had guided her throughout the years of her independent administration.

The Bradley family, of which Mrs.

Gray is a member, is of Norman origin, and is given in full in the preceding sketches.

Henry Bradley, grandfather of Mrs. Gray, was known during his life as Captain Harry Bradley, a sea captain, who was lost on one of his voyages. His home was in Greenfield, Connecticut. He married Roxie Seeley. His son, Eli Bradley, was born in Greenfield, Connecticut, in May, 1819, and died January 4, 1907. He was a member of Temple Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons, of Westport. He married Emily Sophia Smith, daughter of Hezekiah and Eunice (Meeker) Smith, of Saugatuck. They were the parents of the following children: Emma Augusta, married Samuel Baker, deceased, of East Norwalk; Mary Arline, married Walter Thomas (2) Gray, aforementioned; Caroline, deceased, married Frank Curtis, of Norwalk; Charlotte, died unmarried; Henry Eli, died in infancy; Harry Burr.

FISHER, Clinton Reed,

Banker, Useful Citizen.

The banking interests of a community constitute one of the elements most vital to its prosperity, and it is of the utmost importance that those interests should be committed to the care of men of unquestioned ability and unimpeachable integrity. As treasurer of the Stamford Trust Company, Mr. Fisher fulfills most completely all the exacting demands involved in the tenure of such an office, to the duties of which he brought a ripe and comprehensive experience.

(I) William Fisher, grandfather of Clinton Reed Fisher, was a native of New York City. He was employed as a master mechanic by the Harlem Railroad Company. He was the inventor of the form of oil boxes now in use on journals

ENCYCLOPEDIA OF BIOGRAPHY

of railroad trucks. Mr. Fisher married Ann Lowrey, of New York City.

(II) Daniel M. Fisher, son of William and Ann (Lowrey) Fisher, was born August 21, 1846, in Saybrook, Connecticut. He attended the public schools of New York City. During the greater part of his life he was engaged in the insurance business. He was a veteran of the 7th Regiment, New York National Guard. Mr. Fisher married Emma L. Reed, daughter of Sands Reed, of Norwalk, Connecticut, and their only child, Clinton Reed, is mentioned below. The death of Mr. Fisher occurred October 12, 1912.

(III) Clinton Reed Fisher, son of Daniel M. and Emma L. (Reed) Fisher, was born July 15, 1870, in Darien, Connecticut. He received his education in New York public schools. When the time came for him to enter upon the active work of life he entered the service of Henry Clews & Company, well known bankers of the metropolis, with whom he remained seven years, acquiring a thorough insight into the methods of banking and laying up a fund of valuable experience. In 1891 the Stamford Trust Company was organized, and Mr. Fisher entered their service in the capacity of bookkeeper. As time went on he filled, successively, every position up to his present one of treasurer, becoming assistant treasurer on July 1, 1917, and in July, 1918, being elected treasurer. During the many years which have elapsed since he associated himself with the institution he has, by the excellence of his work and the clear-sighted wisdom of his words of counsel, contributed in no small measure to the maintenance and extension of its strength and prosperity. The well-nigh unceasing demands of duty have left Mr. Fisher little leisure for social enjoyment, and the only club in which he holds membership is the Suburban Club of Stamford.

Of the obligations of citizenship he has always been mindful, and no institution or cause which he deemed worthy of encouragement has appealed to him in vain.

Mr. Fisher married, October 24, 1895, Janet Sammis, daughter of Frederick H. and Elizabeth (Hatfield) Sammis, of Oregon, Illinois, and they are the parents of one son, Edward C., born August 2, 1896; graduated from the New York Law School in 1917, and in December of the following year was admitted to the bar. Mr. and Mrs. Fisher are members of the Methodist Episcopal church.

The record of Mr. Fisher is one of quiet, forceful and effective usefulness in a position involving high trusts and great responsibilities. He is a type of man essential to the upbuilding of large cities and of all communities.

HUBBARD, Frederick Augustus,

Lawyer, Public Official.

An able member of the Fairfield county bar, Judge Frederick A. Hubbard, is also a representative of one of the earliest families of New England. It is an old tradition in the Hubbard family that the name was derived from Hubba (Ubba or Ubbo), the Danish sea king, who in the fall of 866 with an immense fleet and twenty thousand warriors landed on the coast of East-Anglia or Kent to avenge the death of his father, Ragnar Logbrog. The latter had made his name a cause for terror on the shores of the Baltic and the British Isles on account of his invasions. After taking possession of Paris, he planned an invasion of England, and his expedition was wrecked on the coast of Northumbria, but Ragnar, with a band of his followers who reached the shore, began their usual career of depredation in spite of the inferiority of their numbers. When the Northumbrians learned of the



Ed. A. Hubbard



descent of the Norsemen, they flew to the coast and fought the invaders, and made Ragnar a prisoner. He was put to death immediately and is said to have consoled his last moments with the hope that "the cubs of the boar would avenge his fate."

His son, Hubba, above mentioned, spent the winter in fortifying his camp and equipping his followers. In February, 867, despite the desperate battle given by the Northumbrians, the forces of Hubba triumphed. They killed Osbert in battle, but took prisoner Aella, his erstwhile rival chieftain, but now compatriot in fighting the common foe. Hubba and his followers now gave themselves the pleasure of torturing to death the men who had thrown King Ragnar Lodbrog into a cage of snakes to be devoured. This victory gave Hubba and his brother, Hingua, undisputed possession of all the country south of the Tyne and north of Nottingham. They continued to increase their dominions by victorious invasions of the surrounding countries, and their exploits form one of the most thrilling chapters in early British history. Hubba was finally slain in his camp with twelve hundred of his followers by Odyn. Scattered across Britain and Wales have stood seven historic eminences each known as "Hubba's Hill."

It is common knowledge that there was great confusion in spelling names during several centuries following the adoption of family surnames, and that of Hubbard was no exception to the rule, more than fifty different spellings of what is apparently the same name being found on record. Even in America, the forms, Hubbard, Hubbert, Hubard, Hubert, Hobart and Hobert are common. Several branches of the family in England have borne coats-of-arms.

(I) George Hubbard, the ancestor of

the family, is distinguished from other immigrants of the name, by the reference, "George Hubbard of Guilford." He is believed to have been in Watertown, Massachusetts, in 1633; in October, 1635, he removed to Wethersfield, Connecticut, in that part which is now called Wethersfield. There he resided for three years, and later settled in Milford, where he was admitted to the church, January 15, 1644. Four years later, September 22, 1648, he purchased land in Guilford, whence he removed, and was admitted to the church there, October 6, 1650. He was a surveyor. In each community he interested himself in public matters, and was several times honored with public office. In 1639 he served as representative; for eight terms he served as deputy magistrate, and in 1666-67 was a member of the General Assembly. He died in Guilford, in January, 1683. George Hubbard married Mary Bishop, daughter of John and Anne Bishop, and she died in Guilford, September 14, 1675.

(II) John Hubbard, son of George and Mary (Bishop) Hubbard, was born in England, in 1633, and died in 1705. He was brought to America by his parents, and in 1650 was a resident of Wethersfield, Connecticut. On March 26, 1661, he was admitted a freeman in Wethersfield. A few years before his death John Hubbard removed to Hatfield, Massachusetts. About 1648 he married Mary Merriman, of Concord, Massachusetts.

(III) Jonathan Hubbard, son of John and Mary (Merriman) Hubbard, was born January 3, 1658-59, in Wethersfield, Connecticut, and died in Concord, Massachusetts, January 17, 1728. He had removed to the latter town in 1680, and there married, January 15, 1681, Hannah Rice, who was born in 1658, and died April 9, 1747, in Concord; she was a

ENCYCLOPEDIA OF BIOGRAPHY

daughter of Samuel and Elizabeth (King) Rice, of Sudbury and Marlboro, Massachusetts.

(IV) Thomas Hubbard, son of Jonathan and Hannah (Rice) Hubbard, was born August 27, 1696, in Concord, Massachusetts. He married Mary Fletcher, of that town.

(V) Nathan Hubbard, son of Thomas and Mary (Fletcher) Hubbard, was born January 23, 1723, in Concord, Massachusetts. Subsequently, he lived in Groton, Massachusetts. He married, April 2, 1745, Mary Patterson.

(VI) Thomas (2) Hubbard, son of Nathan and Mary (Patterson) Hubbard, was born December 28, 1745, and died May 25, 1807. His second wife was Lois White, who was born April 30, 1747, and died March 26, 1834, of Lancaster, Massachusetts. They were married October 1, 1777.

(VII) Luther Hubbard, son of Thomas (2) and Lois (White) Hubbard, was born August 13, 1782, and died March 2, 1857, in Manchester, New Hampshire. He was a stone cutter and maker of tomb stones for surrounding counties. He was known as Major Hubbard, but there is no record of his having performed military service. Luther Hubbard married, December 18, 1806, Hannah Russell, born July 9, 1781, in Westford, Massachusetts, died in Manchester, New Hampshire, December 12, 1870.

(VIII) Luther Prescott Hubbard, son of Luther and Hannah (Russell) Hubbard, was born June 30, 1808, in Hollis, New Hampshire, and died in Greenwich, Connecticut, September 18, 1894. The public schools of his native town afforded his early education, and these courses were supplemented by a term in the Pinkerton Academy in Derry, New Hampshire. In 1824 Mr. Hubbard learned the trade of stone cutter, which his father had

long followed. In Quincy, Massachusetts, Mr. Hubbard worked at his trade and was one of the men employed in shaping the stones of the Bunker Hill Monument. In 1827 he came to New York, where he had charge of much important work. Subsequently he accepted a position as confidential clerk in the office of Ira Morris & Company, granite dealers of New York City.

Mr. Hubbard was always interested in his fellowmen, and it was this desire to be of assistance which led to his later employment as secretary of the American Seamen's Friend Society. He was one of the first to distribute Bibles in New York for the Marine Bible Society in 1833. In 1863 he became financial agent of the former society. Mr. Hubbard removed with his family to Greenwich, Connecticut, in 1859, and there was warden of the borough. Mr. Hubbard published a small genealogy bearing on his family history in 1872. He was secretary of the New England Society in the City of New York for forty consecutive years.

Mr. Hubbard married (first) November 28, 1832, Sarah Ogden Johnson, and for his second wife, Mary Cummings Tenney, who was born November 19, 1819, in Hollis, daughter of Hon. Ralph E. and Phebe Colburn (Smith) Tenney. Their children were: Frederick A., of further mention; Mary Tenney, born October 12, 1855; John Theodore, born October 2, 1857, died February 2, 1882; William Norris, born November 2, 1865, a physician in New York City; Benjamin Farley, deceased.

(IX) Frederick Augustus Hubbard, eldest son of Luther Prescott and Mary Cummings (Tenney) Hubbard, was born November 17, 1851, in Hollis, New Hampshire, and was seven years old when brought by his parents to Greenwich, Connecticut. There he attended school

ENCYCLOPEDIA OF BIOGRAPHY

and the Greenwich Academy. The legal profession had attracted him from youth, and with the purpose of making that his career he began the study of law under the preceptorship of Evarts, Southmayd & Choate, noted New York lawyers and friends of his father. In 1875 Mr. Hubbard was graduated from the University of the City of New York with the degree of LL. B. and in the same year was admitted to practice there and also in the State of Connecticut. His practice has been in Greenwich and he has made a specialty of probate cases, care of estates, real estate law, and a good deal of conveyancing.

For many years Judge Hubbard has been one of the foremost citizens of Greenwich. Upright in his dealings, he has commanded the respect of his fellow-citizens. His political affiliations are with the Republican party; although not desirous of holding office, Judge Hubbard never shirks a public duty, and any movement for the general welfare can count upon his loyal support. He was appointed deputy judge of the Borough Court of Greenwich.

Judge Hubbard has found time outside of his business cares to indulge in his talent for writing. His library at home and collection of curios is typical of his tastes. His writing is entertaining and instructive. He has contributed many articles to newspapers over the pen name, Ezekiel Lemondale. Many who are familiar with his articles feel that his literary work should be embodied in a more enduring form. He is a fluent, graceful writer, possesses a keen sense of humor and has a splendid sense of proportion. He will always be remembered for his one published volume "Other Days in Greenwich," which, while disclaiming to be a history, splendidly supplements the work of other historians by relating interesting

facts and anecdotes of people, places and things identified with the past of that town. It is a unique and valuable contribution to Connecticut's historical literature. Fraternally, Judge Hubbard is a member of Acacia Lodge, No. 85, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, of Greenwich, and is a life member of the New England Society of New York.

Judge Hubbard married, August 1, 1883, Agnes Helena Waterbury, daughter of George P. and Ellen F. (June) Waterbury. They are the parents of three sons: 1. Carleton Waterbury, born April 25, 1884; he graduated from the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, class of 1909, and is a mechanical engineer in New York; he married Katharine Chase, and they are the parents of Malvern Drexel, Richmond Chase, Dorothy Georgia and Frances Alice. 2. Drexel Tenney, born August 22, 1886; he married Katherine Bond, and they have one child, Charlotte Bond, born June 3, 1919. 3. George Frederick, born October 19, 1899; he was educated in Repton School, Tarrytown, and was a first lieutenant in the Royal Air Force, and was injured while in service by an airplane crash; he has fully recovered. The family attend the Second Congregational Church of Greenwich, and aid in its support.

WEED, Edward Franklin,

Lover of Natural Science.

For almost three hundred years the surname of Weed has been prominently identified with the interests of Fairfield county, Connecticut. Members of this family have been among the useful and upright citizens of their communities, and they have left definite impress upon the industrial and public life of these communities.

The Weed family is a very ancient one

in England. The name is derived from the place which was the residence of the family, Weed-on-the-Street, or Weed-on-Beck, one of the oldest parishes in the hundred of Fawsley county, Northampton, situated four miles from Daventry. The name could be found only in Northamptonshire at the time of Jonas Weed's emigration to this country.

There is a record of Ralph, of Weed-on-Beck, or as the name became simplified, Ralph de Weedon, having settled in Buckinghamshire in 1307. He became knight of the shire, and his arms were:

"Argent, two bars gules, in chief three marlets sable."

The family became scattered throughout Great Britain, and different branches were soon established in various sections of the kingdom. The form of the name changed with the different environment, and we find Wedon, Wead, Weedon, Weede, and Weeden, as well as other names somewhat similar. Only in the County of Northampton did the simple spelling Weed survive. From this fact it is possible to state with more than ordinary certainty the locality where this line of the family originated.

(I) Jonas Weed, the immigrant ancestor of the family in America, lived near Stamford, Northampton county, England, and with a group of friends became interested in the stories of the new colonies across the ocean, and joined Governor Winthrop's fleet, sailing in company with Sir Robert Saltonstall on the good ship, "Arabella." The expedition landed in Boston, May 29, 1630, and old records of Watertown, Massachusetts, show that Jonas Weed was among the settlers there the following year. On May 18, 1631, he was admitted a freeman in Watertown. He removed to Wethersfield, Connecticut, in 1635, and during his stay there served

as a juror, this service carrying great respect and honor in the pioneer communities. He removed from Wethersfield to New Haven, and the colonizing expedition to Stamford was organized and started from there. In 1641 he removed to Stamford, and there received a grant of land in 1642. He died in 1676, and his wife survived him until 1689 or 1690.

(II) Daniel Weed, son of Jonas Weed, married Ruth ———, and was the father of Nathaniel, of whom further.

(III) Nathaniel Weed, son of Daniel and Ruth Weed, born October 22, 1696. The latter married Mary ———, and was the father of Nathan, of whom further.

(IV) Nathan Weed, son of Nathaniel Weed, was born January 1, 1725. He married and was the father of Nathan, of whom further.

(V) Nathan (2) Weed, son of Nathan (1) Weed, married, September 2, 1787, Mary Scofield.

(VI) Joseph Weed, son of Nathan (2) and Mary (Scofield) Weed, was born December 20, 1801, and died March 9, 1888. He was a Whig, and later a Republican. He attended the Congregational church of Darien. He married (first) Louise Weed, daughter of Benjamin and Mary (Waterbury) Weed, March 7, 1825, and their children were: Joseph Henry, Nathan, Louisa, and Alvah. He married (second) Jane Tweedy, of New York City, and their children were: Samuel Richard of whom further; Arthur, Beatrice, Mary, Edgar, Edwin, Mary J., Jessie G., and Annie Tweedy.

(VII) Samuel Richard Weed, eldest child of Joseph and Jane (Tweedy) Weed, was born in New York City, February 9, 1837, where he died, February 4, 1918. He was a writer by occupation, and in later years was in the insurance business. In politics he was a Republican, and in religious faith a Congrega-

ENCYCLOPEDIA OF BIOGRAPHY

tionalist. Mr. Weed married, October 11, 1859, Nellie S. Jones, daughter of David W. and Mary Cabor (Newell) Jones, the former of Boston, and the latter of Framingham, Massachusetts. Mr. and Mrs. Weed were the parents of the following children: 1. Walter Harvey, born May 1, 1862. 2. Nathan Herbert, born August 1, 1868. 3. Edward Franklin, of whom further.

(VIII) Edward Franklin Weed, son of Samuel Richard and Nellie S. (Jones) Weed, was born January 20, 1870, in St. Louis, Missouri. When he was about six years of age his parents removed to Brooklyn, New York, and Edward F. received his education in the public schools of that city. Following his courses there, he became a student in the Connecticut Agricultural College in Storrs, Connecticut. Mr. Weed then became a special student of Sheffield Scientific School of Yale College in microscopic botany and entomology. Mr. Weed has never lost his interest in his natural science work, and spends much of the leisure time from his business in this work. Mr. Weed's hobby is stamp collecting. For forty years he has been collecting stamps, specializing at different times in the stamps of certain countries. At the present time Mr. Weed is making a specialty of British Colony stamps and has a valuable collection of them. The social activities of Mr. Weed are many. He is a thirty-second degree Mason; he affiliates with Old Well Lodge, No. 108, Free and Accepted Masons; Butler Chapter, No. 38, Royal Arch Masons; Clinton Commandery, Knights Templar; Lafayette Consistory; and Pyramid Temple, Mystic Shrine, of Bridgeport. He is secretary of the local Red Cross Association, and a member of St. Luke's Episcopal Church, of Noroton, of which he is junior warden.

Mr. Weed married (first) Mrs. Louise

(Lane) Colyer, daughter of Adolphus and Eliza Jane (Stearns) Lane. He married (second), July 18, 1912, Isabel M. Weed, daughter of Nathan and Elizabeth (Dorlon) Weed, of New York City, and Macon, Georgia, the former a son of Joseph and Louise (Weed) Weed.

WEED, Hanford Smith.

Lawyer, Legislator.

In the annals of Fairfield county frequent mention is found of the Weed family. This family is not only among the oldest families of that county, but also among the most prominent.

(II) John Weed, eldest son of Jonas Weed (q. v.), purchased land in Stamford, Conn., April 20, 1657, and died in 1688. He married, in 1665, Joanna Westcott, daughter of Richard Westcott.

(III) Daniel Weed, son of John and Joanna (Westcott) Weed, was born February 11, 1669. He married and was the father of Abraham, of further mention.

(IV) Abraham Weed, son of Daniel Weed, was born August 18, 1680. He married and was the father of Abraham, of further mention.

(V) Abraham (2) Weed, son of Abraham (1) Weed, was born in that part of Stamford now included in New Canaan, January 11, 1727-28. He married Naomi Pond.

(VI) Enos Weed, son of Abraham (2) and Naomi (Pond) Weed, was born March 14, 1731-32. The Christian name of his wife was Mary.

(VII) Lieutenant Seth Weed, son of Enos and Mary Weed, was born January 30, 1752. He was a member of the First Company, 5th Regiment, under Captain David Waterbury (later colonel), and Lieutenant Jonathan Whitney, in May, 1775. This regiment marched to New York under General Wooster. Seth Weed

ENCYCLOPEDIA OF BIOGRAPHY

was commissioned lieutenant, January 1, 1777, and resigned September 30, 1777. In June, 1776, he was in Captain Hall's company under command of Lieutenant-Colonel Thomas Seymour of the Connecticut Light Horse, which was ordered to New York for service. In 1779, Seth Weed was in Captain Scofield's company under Major-General Oliver Wolcott during the New Haven alarm. Lieutenant Seth Weed and Silas Davenport were appointed to procure provisions needed for the Continental army and State troops. Lieutenant Seth Weed married, January 3, 1771, Hannah Andreas or Andros. He died December 26, 1822. A house which Lieutenant Seth Weed built was remodelled in 1920. It stands on Weed street, about a quarter of a mile south of the Weed homestead.

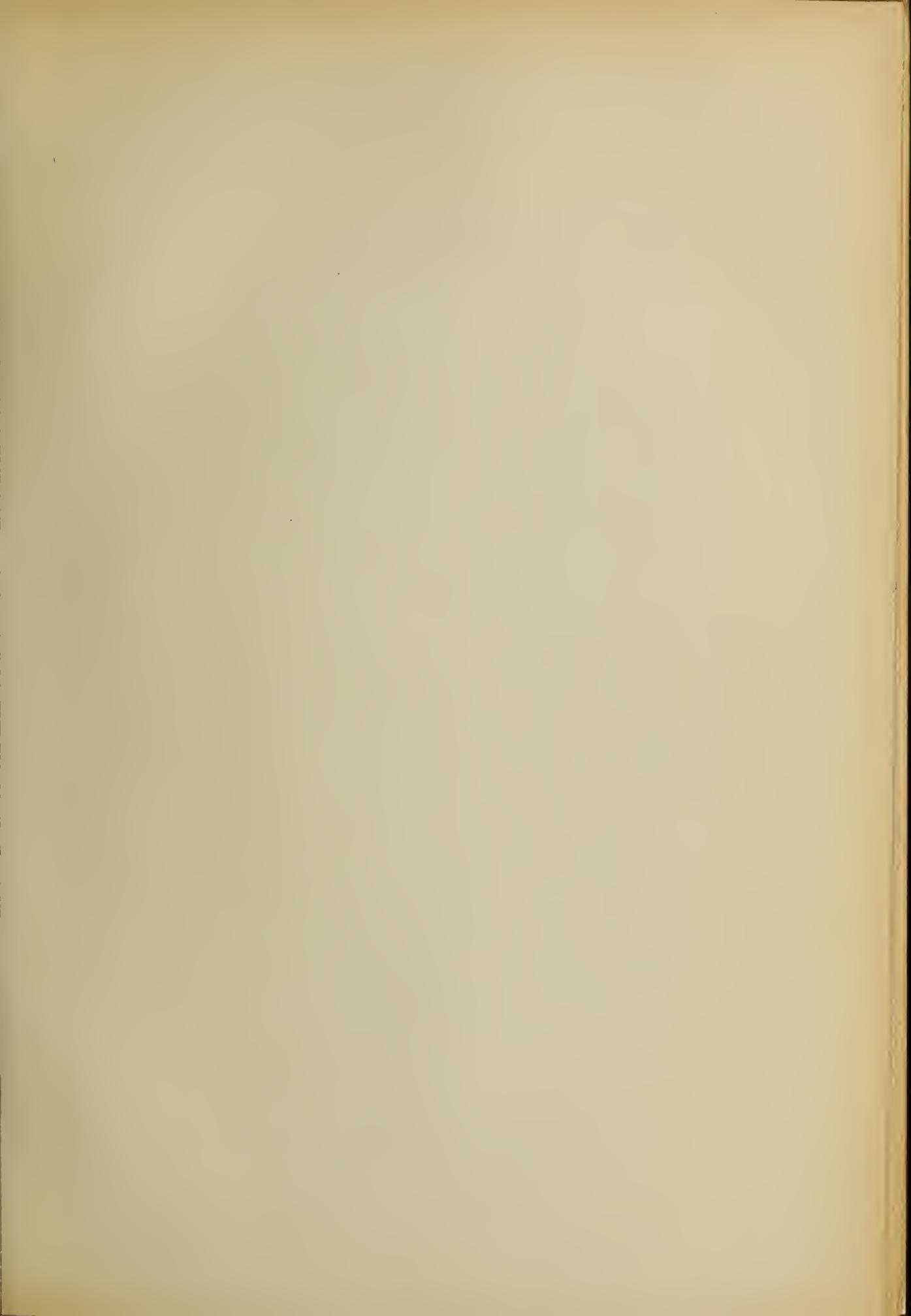
(VIII) Seth (2) Weed, son of Lieutenant Seth (1) Weed and Hannah (Andreas, or Andros) Weed, was born July 7, 1772, and died January 14, 1833. He was a farmer and with his father owned most of the land through which Weed street, New Canaan, now passes. He married, November 27, 1793, Sally Ayres, born March 27, 1774, died March 5, 1844.

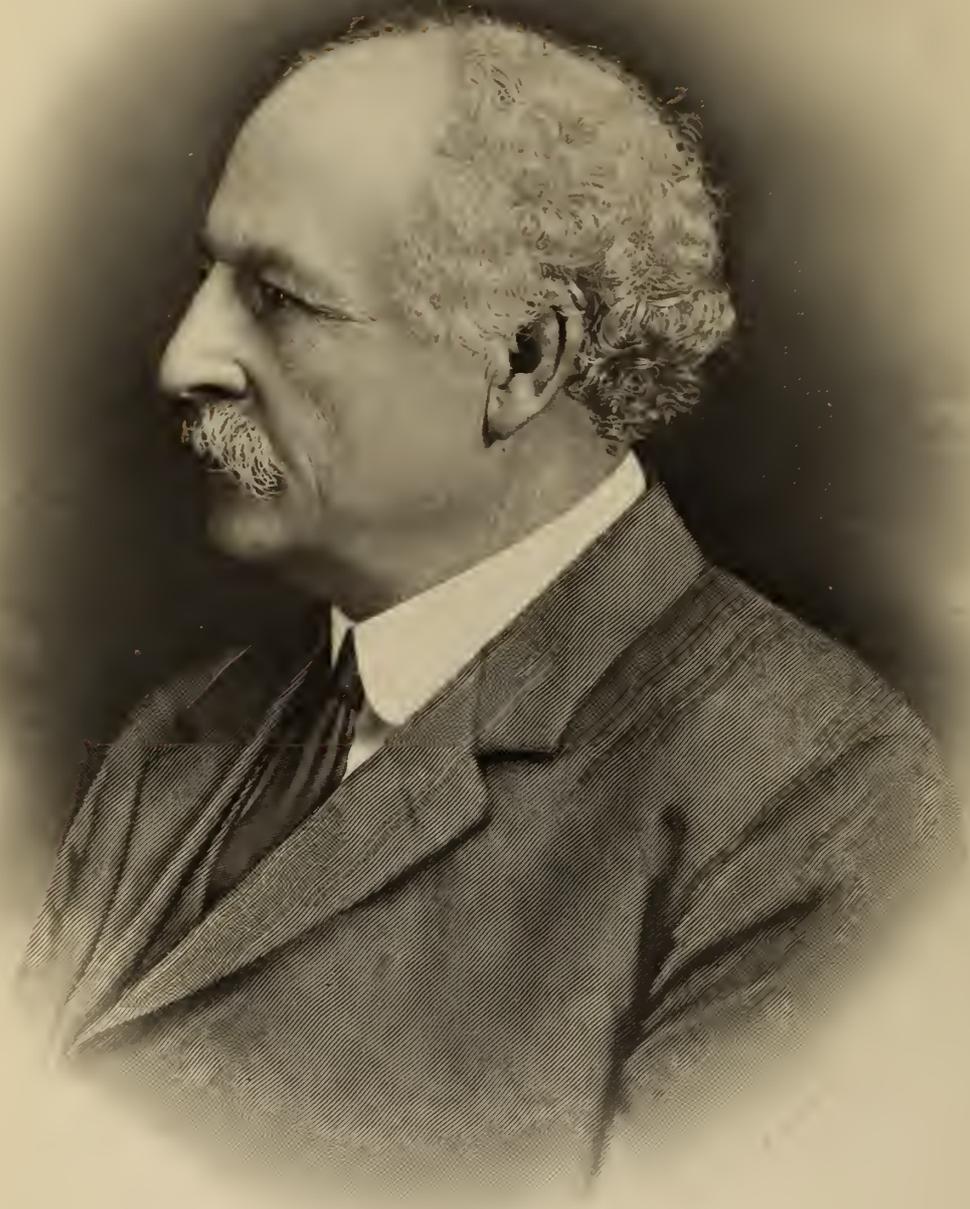
(IX) Samuel Andros Weed, son of Seth (2) and Sally (Ayres) Weed, was born in New Canaan, November 13, 1799, and died July 7, 1868. For many years he was a wholesale grocer in New York City, during which time he resided there. On his return to New Canaan, he built the house now occupied by Mr. Hanford S. Weed, on his father's property. At this time Mr. Weed retired from business. He was the first president of the first bank organized in New Canaan. Mr. Weed married, April 7, 1835, Anna Smith, born March 14, 1799, died March 23, 1894, daughter of Joseph and Mary (Tallmadge) Smith, of New Canaan.

(X) Seth Chauncey Weed, son of Sam-

uel Andros and Anna (Smith) Weed, was born May 4, 1838, and died January 26, 1896. He attended Rockwell's schools in New Canaan, and prepared for college at Hoyt's private school at Niagara Falls. About this time his father opened a hardware store in New Canaan, and Seth C. Weed took charge of the management of this store. He continued in this business for some years, finally resigning to travel with his wife. Mr. Weed married, June 19, 1862, Jane Amelia Smith, daughter of Hanford and Naomi C. (Wortendyke) Smith, of New York City, and their children were: 1. Jennie C. A., born April 23, 1863, a member of Hannah Benedict Carter Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution. Miss Weed is past regent, and was active in Red Cross work during the World War. 2. Amanda P., born September 16, 1865; she is now regent of the above named chapter and also was active in aiding the Red Cross. 3. Samuel Andros, born December 4, 1866, died September 10, 1914. 4. Hanford Smith, of further mention. 5. Chauncey James, born October 23, 1870, died February 5, 1872. 6. Sherman Chauncey, born March 20, 1872. 7. Naomi W., born February 11, 1874, a member of Hannah Benedict Carter Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, and was active in Red Cross work. 8. William St. John, born January 27, 1875. The family still own the three Weed homesteads, their great-great-grandfather's and their great-grandfather's and they make their home in their grandfather's homestead. For many years the family have attended St. Mark's Episcopal Church and aid in its good works.

(XI) Hanford Smith Weed, son of Seth Chauncey and Jane Amelia (Smith) Weed, was born in New Canaan, October 3, 1868. He was educated in the public schools, and spent two years at Rev. Dr.





Eugene Wood

ENCYCLOPEDIA OF BIOGRAPHY

Selleck's school, Norwalk, and two years at the King School, Stamford. In 1891, Mr. Weed received his degree of B. A. from Yale College, and in 1893 received his degree of LL. D. from the New York Law School. The same year Mr. Weed was admitted to the New York bar, and some time later to the Connecticut bar. After association in practice with other attorneys in New York for about three years, Mr. Weed opened an office of his own in New York, in 1896, where his principal practice has been, although he has a large and growing practice in New Canaan and vicinity. Mr. Weed specializes on surrogate and probate work and real estate law and has the care of many estates.

Mr. Weed is a Democrat in politics, and has been very active in the work of his party. He is not a politician, but takes a very sincere and earnest interest in public affairs, especially as concerns the town where he and his ancestors for so many generations were born. For a number of years he served as justice of the peace and as a member of the board of finance. He went to the convention that nominated the candidate for State Senator in 1912, pledged to support another candidate for the nomination, one of the county's most estimable citizens, but it developed that, because of certain professional activities in connection with litigation, that candidate at that time would not be acceptable to the voters of his party, and so quite unexpectedly Mr. Weed was nominated for the office and was elected. As a member of the State Senate, in 1913, Mr. Weed served as chairman of the committee on banks and banking, chairman of the finance committee, and chairman of the committee on constitutional amendments. These appointments were a signal honor, as it has been very rare in the history of the State

that a man at one session has been made chairman of so many committees. But it was only a just recognition of his ability, indefatigable industry and patriotic devotion to public duty. The committee on banking revised the entire banking laws of the State, and so thoroughly and satisfactorily was the work done that since that time very few and those minor changes have been made in the laws as then adopted. Mr. Weed has another unique distinction, that is, that every bill that he in his capacity as chairman of a committee approved was enacted into law and every bill that he disapproved failed of enactment. He also served as a member of several other committees: Towns and probate districts, Putnam memorial camp contested elections, and Senate appointments.

Mr. Weed is a member of the Yale Club of New York, and of the Norwalk and Roxbury clubs. He is held in high esteem among his fellow-citizens, and takes his place among the leading men of Fairfield county.

WEED, Eugene Augustus,

Contractor and Builder.

From the beginning of time the builders of the world have left their mark on the pages of history. In this day, when it is hard to believe that there is anything further to be said or written in the story of construction, still the builder puts himself, his best, into his work, and to the discerning observer there is individuality and meaning in the edifices which to the multitude signify only use or shelter. In the structural development of the city of Stamford, Connecticut, Eugene Augustus Weed has had a large share.

(III) Abraham Weed, son of Daniel and Ruth Weed (q. v.), was born August

ENCYCLOPEDIA OF BIOGRAPHY

18, 1680. He married, April 11, 1706, Susannah Bell.

(IV) Abraham (2) Weed, son of Abraham (1) and Susannah (Bell) Weed, married, January 11, 1727 or 1728, Naomi Pond.

(V) Peter Weed, son of Abraham (2) and Naomi (Pond) Weed, was born March 29, 1745. He married, June 1, 1768, Esther Bouton.

(VI) Zenas Weed, son of Peter and Esther (Bouton) Weed, was born August 24, 1790. He lived the greater part of his life in New Canaan, Connecticut. He was an industrious, thrifty man, and besides following farming was a skilled shoemaker. He married Betsey R. Comstock, daughter of Abijah and Betsey (Raymond) Comstock. This family were descendants of William Comstock, an early settler of New London.

(VII) Rufus Weed, son of Zenas and Betsey R. (Comstock) Weed, was born in New Canaan, Connecticut. He received a thorough grounding in the essentials of education in the public schools of that town. He then learned the shoemaker's trade. But he was not a young man to sit quietly down and watch the world pass by him, and he looked upon his trade more as an equipment in case of emergency than as a definite life work. He left home at an early age and went to New York City, where he secured a position as clerk in a grocery store. He remained there until he had acquired a working knowledge of the business, then opened a store for himself. His location was the corner of Seventeenth street and Tenth avenue, quite well uptown some seventy-odd years ago. He continued in business for some years, then was offered an excellent position on the police force of New York City, which he accepted. Later he resigned and went into draying. In this line, as in the grocery business,

he operated for himself. The rapidly increasing trade of the Metropolis made this a profitable venture. He increased his equipment judiciously, and after he had acquired a sufficient sum of money for further ventures disposed of the business to advantage and went to Wisconsin. This was in 1855, and he found himself one of the early pioneers of that State. He bought a quarter section of land, erected a house for his little family, and remained there for seven years. The open spaces appealed to him, and the opportunity of shaping the beginnings of the State thrilled him as his ancestors had been thrilled by early Colonial life in the East. In 1862, still imbued with the pioneer spirit, he pressed farther West, removing to Minnesota. Here he again established himself and his family, and here he died in the home he had chosen for himself rather than any place circumstances might have apportioned him. His wife was Charlotte Bowman, daughter of Samuel Bowman, whose family home was near Freehold, Monmouth county, New Jersey. Of their six children four grew to maturity; the children were as follows: Zenas, deceased; Eugene Augustus, of whom further; William, deceased; Harriet, who married James Pike, of Aurora, Brookings county, Dakota; Ithiel; and Charles, of Rochester, Minnesota. The family were members of the Congregational church, of which the father was deacon for many years.

(VIII) Eugene Augustus Weed, the second son of Rufus and Charlotte (Bowman) Weed, was born in New York City, December 22, 1847. It was in Wisconsin that he began attending school, and he enjoyed only the advantages afforded by the primitive schools of the pioneer country. But many men of orderly minds and a capacity for assimilating information have won their way to success with no

better start, and Mr. Weed has added his name to this group. In accordance with his family tradition, he made his start in life on his own responsibility, leaving home and coming East. He remained with his grandparents for about a year, in Monmouth county, New Jersey, then went to Portchester, New York, and began to learn the trade of mason. When about seventeen years old he located in Stamford, Connecticut, and followed his trade as a journeyman. He was industrious and economical, but what is more important, perhaps, he never was satisfied with a piece of work unless it was completed in a workmanlike manner. In 1876 he went into business for himself, he had not only his savings with which to build his success, but an established reputation for excellence of work. In his long career Mr. Weed has built innumerable structures, many of them of vital significance to the industrial and business world of Stamford and vicinity. Noteworthy among these are the Blickensderfer Typewriter factory, and several buildings for the Yale & Towne Manufacturing Company. Included in his earlier work were the Irving block, since torn down; the Hurlburt block, the first five-story building to be erected in Stamford, which stood at what is now No. 107 Atlantic street; and the Adams four-story block, where the Town Hall now stands. He also built many school houses in Stamford and neighboring towns. In January, 1910, he retired from active business. He is still hale and hearty, and is keenly interested in every phase of public progress. He has always borne his share in public responsibility, but has always been reluctant to enter the political game. He is affiliated with the Republican party, and served a term of six years as a member of the Park Board. For some years Mr. Weed was a director

of the Blickensderfer Typewriter Company, and is now a director of the Stamford Realty Company. He is an honored member of Union Lodge, No. 5, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons; of Rittenhouse Chapter, Royal Arch Masons; of Washington Council, Royal and Select Masters; of Clinton Commandery, Knights Templar, of Norwalk; and a member of Pyramid Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, of Bridgeport.

Mr. Weed married Emily Morrell, daughter of Elijah P. Morrell, a prominent public official of Portchester, New York. They have one child, Harry E., of Lakewood, Ohio, who married Minnie E. Wilson, of Stamford, and has two children, Harriet and Wilson. Mr. Weed has long been identified with the Methodist Episcopal church, as was his wife, who passed away December 25, 1919, and he has always been active in every movement that made for the public good.

WEED, Edgar S.,

Real Estate and Insurance.

One of the oldest families in Fairfield county, Connecticut, and one which has played an important part in the upbuilding of that county, particularly in the city of Stamford, Connecticut, is the Weed family, represented in the present generation by Edgar S. Weed, of Stamford.

(I) Hezekiah (2) Weed, great-grandfather of Edgar S. Weed, was born July 26, 1756, and was a son of Hezekiah (1) Weed, and traced descent to the emigrant, Jonas Weed, through his son, Jonas (2) Weed. Hezekiah (2) Weed married, October 28, 1779, Rebecca Knapp, and they were the parents of Alanson, of whom further.

(II) Alanson Weed, son of Hezekiah (2) and Rebecca (Knapp) Weed, was

ENCYCLOPEDIA OF BIOGRAPHY

born July 23, 1780, and died March 3, 1849, in New York City. He went to New York at the age of thirteen years and clerked in a store. Eventually, through his good judgment and thrifty habits, he was able to open a store on his own account, and this was situated at East Broadway and Catherine street. For almost half a century he continued successfully in business. He married (first) April 8, 1804, Betsey Wilson, Dr. Mitchell officiating; he married (second) Clorinda Smith, April 27, 1826, Rev. Henry Chase officiating. His first wife died June 25, 1824, his second, December 3, 1857.

(III) Edgar S. Weed, son of Alanson and Clorinda (Smith) Weed, was born in New York City, December 26, 1835, and died in Stamford, Connecticut, July 1, 1890. He was educated in the public schools, and subsequently became a clerk in a grocery store. He removed to Stamford, and there entered into a partnership with his brother, Albert G. Weed, under the firm name of A. G. Weed & Brother, and engaged in a similar business. For many years they were among the best merchants of Stamford, and were remarkably successful in their business life. Mr. Weed finally disposed of his interests to his brother, and was retired for several years before his death. He married Emily Bishop, daughter of Edwin and Hannah (Palmer) Bishop, a native of Stamford, and a direct descendant of Rev. John Bishop, of Stamford (1642). Mr. and Mrs. Weed were the parents of ten children, six of whom grew to maturity. They were: 1. Harriet, who married Frank Weed, and now resides in Rochester, New York. 2. Edgar Smith, of whom further. 3. Julia D. 4. Herbert Stanley, of whom further. 5. Horace N., a resident of Greenwich, Connecticut. 6. Clarence, a resident of Stamford, Connec-

ticut. Mr. and Mrs. Weed and their family were members of the Presbyterian church, of which Mr. Weed was treasurer for many years.

(IV) Edgar Smith Weed, son of Edgar S. and Emily (Bishop) Weed, was born in Stamford, Connecticut, January 20, 1863. The public and private schools of that city afforded him his early education, and his first step in the business world was with the Yale & Towne Manufacturing Company, where he remained for ten years. The first eight years were spent as an accountant in the paymaster's department, which was followed by a year in New York City, and on returning to Stamford, Mr. Weed was placed in charge of the pattern work. In 1891 he went to New York City again and entered the employ of the Iron Car Company, remaining for two years. At that time the health of Mr. Weed was somewhat undermined and it became necessary to give up his business interests for a year. From 1898 to 1919, a period of twenty-one years, Mr. Weed was associated with the Diamond Ice Company, having charge of their office in Stamford. In the fall of that year he resigned from this position, and in partnership with his brother, under the firm name of Weed & Weed, engaged in the real estate and insurance business and has prospered from the first. Their business is of a general nature, and although vastly different from the lines followed by Mr. Weed for so many years his business acumen and good judgment are important factors in his success. In politics Mr. Weed is a Republican, and served two years as town auditor. In October, 1918, he was elected town treasurer, which office he still holds. Fraternally he is a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. He was for five years a member of the State

ENCYCLOPEDIA OF BIOGRAPHY

Guard of Connecticut, and for two years served in the Home Guard. His club is the Suburban, of Stamford.

Mr. Weed married (first) Isabella Brennan, daughter of Owen W. Brennan, at one time charity commissioner of New York City. He married (second), June 23, 1900, Mary E. Horan, daughter of James J. Horan, of Stamford, who was born July 21, 1874.

(IV) Herbert Stanley Weed, son of Edgar S. and Emily (Bishop) Weed, was born in Stamford, Connecticut, August 27, 1870. He was educated in the public schools, and after eight years in the employ of Yale & Towne Manufacturing Company, in 1894 entered the Young Men's Christian Association work as assistant secretary of the Stamford Association. The following year he went to Sewickley, Pennsylvania, as general secretary. In 1900 he became general secretary of the Young Men's Christian Association in Stamford, Connecticut, where he remained until 1910, largely increasing the membership and vigorously prosecuting association activities, attesting the value of his leadership, and in that year he took up the duties of general secretary in Richmond, Indiana. In 1913 he resigned from the Young Men's Christian Association, and was appointed special agent of the Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States, in Richmond, continuing until the entry of the United States into the World War. He was sought for overseas service in the Young Men's Christian Association, and for twenty months was a part of the "Y" organization with the American Expeditionary Forces in France, his previous association experience and friendly understanding of men of all walks of life enabling him to serve efficiently and helpfully in the great work accomplished by

the Young Men's Christian Association in France.

Upon his return to the United States in July, 1919, Mr. Weed became associated with his brother, Edgar S. Weed, in real estate and insurance operations in Stamford. Mr. Weed and his family are members of the Presbyterian church. He retains an active interest in Young Men's Christian Association affairs, although not as an executive, and was a supporter of the movement that gave Stamford its splendid new Young Men's Christian Association building.

Herbert S. Weed married Elma A. Law, of Sewickley, Pennsylvania, and they are the parents of three children: 1. Robert L., was a second lieutenant of artillery, receiving his commission in Saumur, France. 2. William D., a member of the "Columbia Unit" in the United States during the World War. 3. Ruth Bishop.

WEED, Richmond,

Lawyer, Man of Affairs.

Among the early Colonial families there is none which achieved a more honorable record in early Connecticut history than the Weed family. Its members have been worthy citizens, brave soldiers, and prominent men for many generations. The family was founded by Jonas Weed (q. v.).

The venerable home of this ancient race is still standing on the Boston post road in Darien. It is the old styled structure of about two hundred years ago and was built to replace the first house built by Jonas Weed, which was destroyed by fire. The original chimney escaped the general demolition, and the house now standing was built around it, thus preserving it as the center of this dwelling.

ENCYCLOPEDIA OF BIOGRAPHY

(I) "Gentleman" John Weed, the great-grandfather of Richmond Weed, directly descended from the immigrant, was born October 15, 1771. He saw service in the Connecticut Legislature. He married, December 23, 1799, Sarah Waterbury, a widow.

(II) Henry Davis Weed, son of John and Sarah (Waterbury) Weed, was born August 30, 1803, and died February 1, 1875. As a boy he went to Savannah, Georgia, making the greater part of the journey on foot. There were no railroads in that day and probably no vessel bound for the port he desired. In association with his brother, Nathaniel B. Weed, he established a hardware business in Savannah under the firm name of N. B. Weed & Company, which is still carried on by descendants and is the oldest hardware concern in the United States. In the course of time Mr. Weed became the head of the firm, the name being changed to H. D. Weed & Company. When the business was started it was retail, but in the passing years has grown to such proportions that it has been largely wholesale. The territory extends into neighboring states and many of the surrounding country stores are supplied. At the outbreak of the Civil War the financial situation of the South was such that Mr. Weed was not able to make his collections, and he accepted cotton in payment of the accounts, which was stored in a building in Savannah. When the army of General Sherman entered the city the cotton was destroyed. It had always been the custom of Mr. Weed to spend his summers at the old homestead in Darien, and during the war he ran the blockade eight times in order to reach the North. In his claim against the United States Government for the cotton destroyed, Mr. Weed was allowed \$90,000, and with this money the brick Weed house now stand-

ing in Noroton was built. Immediately after the return of peace, Mr. Weed assisted in the establishment of the Freedmen's Bank, but the Southern whites were not yet ready to support such an institution and the venture was necessarily abandoned. This unsuccessful undertaking was the cause of Mr. Weed losing many thousands of dollars, but the episode serves to indicate the fine spirit of the man and also his far-reaching business instinct.

Mr. Weed married Sarah M. Dunning, December 10, 1835, daughter of Sheldon C. and Gertrude (Russell) Dunning, of Savannah, Georgia. Mrs. Weed died August 16, 1865. Their children were: Joseph Dunning; John Waring, of further mention; Edwin G., who is the Protestant Episcopal Bishop of Florida; Gertrude, who died at the age of sixteen years. The family were members of the Christian church, a denomination sometimes known as the Campbellites. Henry Davis Weed died February 1, 1875, in Savannah, Georgia.

(III) John Waring Weed, son of Henry Davis and Sarah M. (Dunning) Weed, was born July 5, 1845, in Savannah, Georgia. He graduated from the University of Georgia in Athens, receiving his degree in 1915. Mr. Weed had only been a year there when the Civil War broke out and he went into the Confederate army. He was in the Signal Service and was out four years, and after the war he returned to Georgia with his horse. He subsequently travelled in Germany a year for his health. On his return he entered Columbia Law School, from which he was graduated in 1869, and was admitted to the bar in New York City. During his lifetime he was engaged in the practice of his profession there, and was at one time in partnership with John D. Townsend; previous to this

ENCYCLOPEDIA OF BIOGRAPHY

time he had been associated with the legal firm of Evarts, Choate & Barlow. In 1882 Mr. Weed began to practice alone, continuing until 1889, in which year the law firm of Weed, Henry & Meyers was organized. Their practice was a general one, and Mr. Weed continued a member of this firm until his death.

In politics Mr. Weed was an independent Democrat, and although he gave much time to public speaking and took an active interest in affairs of civic importance, he did not seek to hold public office. Mr. Weed was much interested in charitable organizations and was never too busy to give his time to the furthering of those movements for the general welfare. He was a member of St. John's Guild, of which he was president for several years. Mr. Weed was a member of the Bar Association of New York; member of the Georgia Society; Nyantic Club of Flushing, New York; Wee Burn Golf Club, of Darien, Connecticut, and of the Stamford Yacht Club. During the summer Mr. Weed lived in Noroton, and his winter residence was in Flushing. He was an attendant of St. George's Episcopal Church in Flushing, and was warden of St. Luke's Church in Noroton.

Mr. Weed married Louise Richmond, daughter of General Lewis Richmond, of Bristol, Rhode Island, and their children were: Rev. Edwin D., who married Marguerite H. Johnson, and resides in Duluth, Minnesota; Richmond, of further mention; Magdelaine, wife of Lindley M. Franklin, Mr. and Mrs. Franklin reside in Flushing, Long Island, and are the parents of Lindley Murray, John Weed, Edward Vernon, Martin Franklin; Sarah, wife of Samuel M. Dorrance, of New York City, and the mother of Samuel and Louise Dorrance.

(IV) Richmond Weed, son of John Waring and Louise (Richmond) Weed,

was born in Bristol, Rhode Island, July 26, 1875. He was educated in the public schools and in the Flushing High School. In 1895 Mr. Weed received his A. B. degree from Columbia University, and two years later graduated from the Columbia Law School with the degree of LL. B. Mr. Weed was admitted to the bar the same year, and immediately entered his father's office where he engaged in the practice of his profession. In 1902 Mr. Weed was made assistant corporation counsel of New York City, which office he ably filled for two years. In 1904 he resigned and returned to his father's office, being admitted a member of the firm the same year. This arrangement continued until the death of Mr. Weed's father, and after this time Mr. Weed practiced alone until 1919. In the latter year the firm of Gordon, Weed & Young was organized. As a lawyer, Mr. Weed has made a well deserved success. He applied himself diligently to the making of his career, and is actively interested in all matters of public interest. Outside of his legal affairs, he serves as a director of several corporations. During the Spanish-American War, he enlisted as a seaman in the United States Navy, April 26, 1898; served on the United States Steamship "Yankee" with the New York Naval Militia on blockade in Cuba until the termination of the war; was discharged, September 2, 1898. During the World War, he was December 22, 1917, appointed member of the War Loan Staff of the Secretary of the Treasury at Washington, with special reference to legal matters connected with the Government loans. He served until February, 1919.

Mr. Weed is a member of the New York State Bar Association, Association of the Bar of the City of New York, the New York County Lawyers' Association, the Queens County Bar Association, the

New York Law Institute. The chief recreations of Mr. Weed are hunting and fishing. He spends the summers at his country home in Noroton, Connecticut, and there finds an opportunity to indulge in these sports. Mr. Weed is a member of several clubs, among them being: Down Town Club of New York City, Columbia University Club, Metropolitan Club of Washington, D. C., Oakland Golf Club, Wee Burn Golf Club of Stamford, the Stamford Yacht Club, the Woodway Country Club, and the Orchard Lake Club. In politics, Mr. Weed is an independent Democrat; he does not seek to hold public office, yet he is ever willing to do his share of the public service. He is a member of the Episcopal Church of St. George, Flushing, and of St. Luke's Episcopal Church, Noroton, and aids in the support of their charitable works. He also serves as trustee of the Home for Old Men and Aged Couples, St. John's Guild, New York City.

MARSHALL, Alfred Wilkinson Walton,

Banker.

The qualities of sound principle and singleness of purpose are revealed in the life of Alfred W. W. Marshall, vice-president of the Greenwich Trust Company. He has devoted his interests to one line of work, and as a result now holds an important executive position in that work. Mr. Marshall is a man worthy of confidence, and of strong personality. He was born in Greenwich, Connecticut, April 1, 1875, son of Joseph Hoyt and Mary Louise (Marshall) Marshall.

The surname of Marshall is one of the most ancient. In fact, we find mention of it in "Canterbury Tales," which also gives an inkling of its origin:

And with that word, he gan unto hyme calle
A squier, that was marchal of his halle.

It is formed from the word (old English) *marah*, meaning horse, and *scalh*, signifying keeper or caretaker. It is a name, then, belonging to the class known as occupational, and was early assumed by one who was in charge of the king's horses, or in some way connected with the royal hunts.

(I) Gilbert Marshall, the ancestor of this family, was, according to family tradition, one of three brothers who came to America from Scotland in 1750. His name is first found on Greenwich, Connecticut, records, in the tax list of 1769. On December 30th of that year, land in Coscob, Connecticut, is conveyed by Stephen Marshall to Andrew and Gilbert Marshall of the same place. The names of these men appear on the tax lists for a number of succeeding years. According to the probate records in Stamford, Connecticut, Gilbert Marshall died in 1795; he married Sarah Brown. Gilbert Marshall was known as "Captain Jack," and ran a boat between Coscob and New York. He served in the Revolution as corporal in Captain Abraham Mead's company (the Sixth) 9th Regiment, Connecticut Militia.

(II) Stephen Marshall, son of Gilbert and Sarah (Brown) Marshall, was born April 22, 1783, and died June 30, 1835. He married, November 1, 1807, Pamela Bush Mead, daughter of Captain Matthew and Mary (Bush) Mead (see Bush and Mead lines). She was born January 21, 1784, and died February 8, 1857.

(III) Gilbert (2) Marshall, son of Stephen and Pamela Bush (Mead) Marshall, was born in Greenwich, Connecticut, November 3, 1809, and died March 8, 1892, at Port Chester, New York. For a time he was engaged in the retail shoe business with his cousin, Matthew Mead, under the firm name of Marshall & Mead. He was one of the founders, November

ENCYCLOPEDIA OF BIOGRAPHY

14, 1843, of the Greenwich Methodist Episcopal Church. He was active in church work until the end of his life. He removed to Port Chester, and there engaged in the shoe business with his son-in-law, under the firm name of Marshall & Betts. He married (first), October 22, 1834, Deborah Bouton Hoyt, born July 13, 1813, died January 11, 1876, daughter of Joseph Bouton and Thankful (Benedict) Hoyt, of New Canaan, Connecticut (see Hoyt line).

(IV) Joseph Hoyt Marshall, son of Gilbert (2) and Deborah Bouton (Hoyt) Marshall, was born in Greenwich, Connecticut, February 6, 1839. He was educated in the public schools of Greenwich, and on completing his courses there entered a dry goods store as a clerk. For several years he was thus occupied, but an opportunity presenting itself to purchase a bakery Mr. Marshall took advantage of it, conducting it very profitably in partnership with his brother, Stephen Marshall, for several years. About 1870 Mr. Marshall accepted a position as book-keeper with Russell, Burdsall & Ward, manufacturers of nuts, bolts, etc., of Greenwich. He later became paymaster, which position he now holds. He has been associated with this company for almost half a century, and is one of their valued and trusted employees.

Mr. Marshall married, September 10, 1860, Mary Louise Marshall, daughter of John Ennis and Susan Morgan (Covert) Marshall, who was born at West Farms, New York, May 12, 1841 (see Marshall line). The children of Joseph Hoyt and Mary Louise (Marshall) Marshall were: Howard Ellsworth, born March 11, 1862, married Mary E. Melville; Mary Edith, died in infancy; Jessie Amanda, born November 3, 1866; Susan Mary, born March 15, 1869, married June 5, 1901, Joseph Haight, Jr.; Alfred W. W., of further

mention; Joseph H., died in infancy; Zetella Josephine, died in infancy; Chester Arthur, died in infancy.

(V) Alfred W. W. Marshall, son of Joseph Hoyt and Mary Louise (Marshall) Marshall, was educated in the public schools of Port Chester, New York. In 1890 he entered the First National Bank of that city as a messenger, remaining in the employ of this institution for sixteen years, rising through the various grades until he was made teller. He held that position until 1906, and in the latter year resigned to accept the position of secretary of the Greenwich Trust Company, which office he still holds. Later, Mr. Marshall was made vice-president of this institution, and he is discharging the duties incumbent on these two offices in a most commendable manner. Throughout the early years of his bank service he was always alert to learn every detail of the business, and retained his knowledge. As time went on and positions entailing greater responsibilities were offered him, he was able to accept them and fill them creditably.

In the public life of his community, Mr. Marshall has ever been interested. He is a member of the Republican party, and has several times been honored with political office. For two terms he served as clerk of the town of Rye. During the World War, 1917-18, when men of executive ability and keen minds were in such demand, Mr. Marshall freely gave of his experience and time in the Liberty Loan work. He served as chairman of four of the five drives, which in itself is sufficient warrant of his ability. He was also actively identified with many other phases of the war work.

Socially, Mr. Marshall is a member of Mamaro Lodge, No. 653, Free and Accepted Masons, of Port Chester, New York, of which he is past master; is a

ENCYCLOPEDIA OF BIOGRAPHY

member of the Past Masters' Association of the Twelfth Masonic District; and is past high priest of Anmour Chapter, No. 292, Royal Arch Masons, of Port Chester, which he helped to organize. He is also a member of the New York Consistory and the Mecca Shrine; the Azim Grotto; and the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, of Port Chester; he was organizer and served as treasurer of the latter organization for several years. Other social activities of Mr. Marshall's include membership in the Greenwich Country Club, which he serves as treasurer; is a member and secretary of the Indian Harbor Yacht Club; and the New York Athletic Club. His chief recreation is found in hunting and fishing, and he is a member of several rod and gun clubs, including the Red Spot Fishing Club, of Upton, Maine; and River Hill Fishing Club, of Greenwich, Connecticut.

Mr. Marshall married Edith B. Walsh, daughter of Hon. Robert Jay Walsh. They were the parents of a son, Robert Jay Walsh Marshall, born August 20, 1906. Mrs. Marshall died February 4, 1910.

(The Mead Line).

(I) William Mead, of Fairfield, Connecticut, was born about 1600, and died in 1663. In 1625 he married, and was the father of John Mead, of whom further.

(II) John Mead, son of William Mead, was born in 1634, and died February 5, 1699. He married Hannah Potter, daughter of William Potter, and they were the parents of John (2) Mead, of whom further.

(III) John (2) Mead, son of John Mead, was born about 1658, and died May 12, 1693. He married, in 1681, Ruth Hardey, daughter of Richard Hardey, of Stamford, Connecticut, and they were the parents of John (3) Mead, of whom further.

(IV) John (3) Mead, son of John (2) Mead, was born October 7, 1682. He married, in 1724, Elizabeth Lockwood, and died in 1759. They were the parents of Captain Matthew Mead, of whom further.

(V) Captain Matthew Mead, son of John (3) Mead, was born about 1734, and died in 1812. He married, about 1759, Mary Bush, a descendant of an old family (see Bush V), and they were the parents of Pamela Bush Mead, born January 21, 1784, died February 8, 1857, who married Stephen Marshall (see Marshall II).

(The Bush (Bosch) Line).

(I) Hendrick Bosch, ancestor of the Bush family, was a native of Leyden, Holland. He was married three times, his first wife being Anna Maria (Rembach) Bosch.

(II) Albert Bosch, son of Hendrick Bosch, was born in Holland, in 1645, and came to America with his father and stepmother. Like his father, he was a sword cutler. In 1689 he was sergeant and then leader of Captain Peyster's company in Leister's Rebellion. He married, May 1, 1668, Elsie Blanch, baptized February 22, 1643, daughter of Jeurian Blanch, a goldsmith.

(III) Justus Bosch, son of Albert Bosch, was born in 1674, and died in 1739; he was a merchant. In 1726 he bought proprietary rights in land in the Peningo Neck Purchase, Rye, New York. At one time he was a resident of Greenwich, Connecticut, where he also purchased land. Probably he lived in Greenwich before settling in Rye, for on June 15, 1716, the town of Greenwich voted to "Justice Bush of New York" mill privileges on Horse-neck brook. Earlier than this he is recorded in Newtown, Connecticut, where on July 25, 1705, he and two other men purchased from the Indians a tract of

ENCYCLOPEDIA OF BIOGRAPHY

land eight miles long and six miles broad. Later Mr. Bush and William Junos sold their interest in the tract for £22 10s. His will is dated June 24, 1737. The records of the Dutch Reformed church of New York show "July 13, 1698, Justus Bosch married Anna Smith"

(IV) Justus (2) Bosch or Bush, son of Justus Bosch, was baptized December 3, 1699. He was an extensive landowner in Greenwich, Connecticut, his holdings being in that part of town known as Belle Haven. According to "Selleck," Norwalk's historian, he married Ann Hayes, daughter of Samuel and Ruth (Moore) Hayes, of Norwalk, Connecticut. Letters of administration on the estate of Justus Bush were granted to his sons, Justus and Henry, May 15, 1761.

(V) Mary Bush, daughter of Justus (2) Bush, married, about 1759, Captain Matthew Mead (see Mead V). At the time of their marriage they were said to be the richest couple in Fairfield county. She outlived her husband, who died in 1812. They were the parents of Pamela Bush Mead, who married Stephen Marshall (see Marshall II).

(The Hoyt Line).

(I) Simon Hoyt, son of John Hoyt, was born in Dorchester, England, January 20, 1590, and died at Stamford, Connecticut, in 1657. He married (first) at Upway, England, Deborah Stowers, daughter of Walter Stowers. He married (second) soon after coming to America, Susanna Smith. Children by his first wife: John; Walter, of whom further; Thomas, Deborah, Nicholas, and Ruth.

(II) Walter Hoyt, son of Simon and Deborah (Stowers) Hoyt, was born June 3, 1616. He came with his father to America about 1629. He lived at Fairfield, Connecticut, and died about 1698.

He married and had children, among them Zerubbabel, of whom further.

(III) Zerubbabel Hoyt, son of Walter Hoyt, was born about 1650. He married Mehitable Keeler, widow of John Keeler, and lived at Norwalk, Connecticut. Among their children was Caleb, of whom further.

(IV) Caleb Hoyt, son of Zerubbabel and Mehitable (Keeler) Hoyt, married, in 1707, Mehitable Blatchley, a widow (daughter of John Keeler). They lived at Norwalk. The will of Caleb Hoyt was proved in May, 1755. Among his children was David, of whom further.

(V) David Hoyt, son of Caleb and Mehitable (Keeler-Blatchley) Hoyt, was born December 3, 1710, died in 1771. He removed to New Canaan, Connecticut, from Norwalk in 1737. He married, January 5, 1735-36, Ruth Lockwood, daughter of Joseph Lockwood, and among their children was Timothy, of whom further.

(VI) Timothy Hoyt, son of David and Ruth (Lockwood) Hoyt, was born May 27, 1739, died in 1815. He was a soldier in the Revolution, and lived in Norwich and New Canaan, Connecticut. He married, February 4, 1761, Sarah Benedict (see Benedict V), and among their children was Joseph Bouton, of whom further.

(VII) Joseph Bouton Hoyt, son of Timothy and Sarah (Benedict) Hoyt, was born September 6, 1775, and died October 12, 1844. He married, February 8, 1800, Thankful Benedict, and among their children was Deborah Bouton Hoyt, of whom further.

(VIII) Deborah Bouton Hoyt was born in 1813. She married Gilbert (2) Marshall (see Marshall III).

(The Benedict Line).

(I) Thomas Benedict was of Nottinghamshire, England. Tradition says that

ENCYCLOPEDIA OF BIOGRAPHY

the family lived for many years in the silk manufacturing district of France and were of Latin origin. Thomas Benedict was born in 1617, and came to America in 1638. He married, about 1640, Mary Bridgum, and they were the parents of nine children, among them John, of whom further.

(II) John Benedict, son of Thomas and Mary (Bridgum) Benedict, was born in Southold, Long Island, but removed to Norwalk, Connecticut. He married Phebe Gregory, daughter of John and Sarah Gregory (see Gregory line). They were the parents of seven children, among them John (2), of whom further.

(III) John (2) Benedict, son of John (1) and Phebe (Gregory) Benedict, was born in 1676, and died in 1766. He married Mary (probably Haight), and they were the parents of six children, among them John (3), of whom further.

(IV) John (3) Benedict, son of John (2) and Mary (Haight) Benedict, was born in 1701, and died in 1770. He lived in New Canaan, Connecticut. He married (first) Dinah Bouton. He married (second) Mary ———. Children: Daniel, John, Jachin, Joseph, Dinah, Hezekiah, Rhoda, Mary; Sarah, of whom further.

(V) Sarah Benedict, daughter of John (3) and Dinah (Bouton) Benedict, married, in 1761, Timothy Hoyt (see Hoyt VI).

(The Gregory Line).

Henry Gregory, who founded the family in America, came from an old and distinguished Nottingham family. He was born there about 1570; was in Boston, Massachusetts, in 1633; at Springfield, Massachusetts, in 1639, and in a few years removed to Stratford, Connecticut, of which town he was one of the founders. A distribution of his estate was ordered July 19, 1665.

John Gregory, son of Henry Gregory, was early in New Haven, Connecticut, whence he removed from Stratford, and thence to Norwalk, where he was an original settler. He represented the town in nine May sessions of the Legislature and at eight October sessions. His will was executed August 15, 1689, and on the 9th of the following October his wife, Sarah, was represented at court as a widow. They had a daughter, Phebe, who married John Benedict (see Benedict II).

(The Marshall Line).

Captain Sylvanus Marshall, of Greenwich, Connecticut, was born May 4, 1746, and died September 28, 1833. He was second lieutenant in Captain Jesse Bell's company, First Battalion, State Troops, Colonel Samuel Whiting, 1776; ensign in Captain Abraham Mead's company, Ninth Regiment, Connecticut Militia, Lieutenant-Colonel John Mead, August 13 to September 8, 1776; lieutenant in Captain Sylvanus Mead's company, same regiment, November 1, 1776, to January 11, 1777; and captain of rangers in 1781. After leaving the service, Captain Marshall continued to reside for a time in Greenwich, and then lived for a year or two in Bedford, New York. He removed to Salem, New York, and then back to Greenwich, Connecticut. He spent the last fifteen years of his life with his son, Walter Marshall.

Walter Marshall, son of Captain Sylvanus Marshall, was born December 29, 1788, and died December 29, 1836. He was of Mamaroneck, New York. He married, May 25, 1812, Martha Ennis, born October 27, 1788, died May 22, 1864. They were the parents of John Ennis Marshall, of whom further.

John Ennis Marshall, son of Walter Marshall, was born February 7, 1815, and died October 5, 1897. He was a member



The American Historical Society

Eng. by E. G. Williams & Bro. N.Y.

Harry R. Sherwood

ENCYCLOPEDIA OF BIOGRAPHY

of the "Union Defence Committee of the Town of Rye," formed April 29, 1861. He was supervisor of the town from 1855 to 1859, and member of the Assembly in 1863. In recognition of his services in the Legislature, his fellow-townsmen presented him with a gold watch. At one time he owned a shoe store in Port Chester, New York, which from the character of the gatherings there acquired the name of "Leather Tammany." He was vice-president of the Westchester Fire Insurance Company, and remained a director until his death. In religious faith he was an Episcopalian.

John Ennis Marshall married, June 21, 1837, Susan Morgan Covert, born November 9, 1820, died January 1, 1896, and they were the parents of Mary Louise Marshall, who married Joseph Hoyt Marshall (see Marshall IV).

SHERWOOD, Harry R.,

Lawyer, Public Official.

There is a half-way point in life where every man hesitates, and it is one of the most difficult moments of decision, for very often success is just around the next turn in the road. Harry R. Sherwood, a leading lawyer and esteemed citizen of Westport, Connecticut, was engaged in various employments before he realized that his career was to be a legal one. The Sherwood family is very old in the annals of Fairfield county, Connecticut, and also has a prominent place in English literature.

(I) David Sherwood, the great-great-grandfather of Harry R. Sherwood, is buried at Greenfield, Connecticut.

(II) Ruel Sherwood, son of David Sherwood, probably settled in Weston from Greenfield, Connecticut, and married Rachel Beers. The father of Mrs.

Sherwood and her seven brothers were in the Revolutionary War. Mr. and Mrs. Sherwood were the parents of Charles E. Sherwood, of whom further.

(III) Charles E. Sherwood, son of Ruel and Rachel (Beers) Sherwood, was born March 29, 1807, died March 18, 1897. He was engaged in farming, and married Ann Beam. Their children were: 1. Henry M., a school teacher early in life and later a furniture dealer in Chicago, Illinois, where he specialized in school furniture; he married Eliza Gray. 2. Charles W., of whom further. 3. James S. 4. Mary, wife of James Punzelt. 5. Harriet, married James Smibert, of Chicago. 6. John B., who became associated with his brother in the furniture business in Chicago.

(IV) Charles W. Sherwood, son of Charles E. and Ann (Beam) Sherwood, was born in what is now part of the town of Westport, Connecticut, but which was then included in Weston, in July, 1833, and died June 22, 1892. He learned the trade of carpenter, and also was a very thorough mechanic; he did a lot of high grade work in the way of interior finish. A large part of the interior finish of Trinity Church was his handiwork. He enlisted in Company C, 28th Regular Connecticut Volunteer Infantry, in the Civil War, and was in service a year. He was taken prisoner at the battle of Port Hudson, and taken to Libby Prison, where he was confined for about forty days and then paroled. He was a member of the Grand Army of the Republic. Mr. Sherwood married Lois A. Osborn, daughter of John and Anna (Banks) Osborn, and they were the parents of four children, only one of whom grew up. The family were attendants of the Methodist Episcopal church and contributed to the support of its good works.

(V) Harry R. Sherwood, son of Charles

ENCYCLOPEDIA OF BIOGRAPHY

W. and Lois A. (Osborn) Sherwood, was born January 31, 1873, in Westport, Connecticut, and was educated in the public schools there and in the South Norwalk High School. After three or four years spent in various employments, Mr. Sherwood entered Yale Law School, from which he was graduated in 1899 and admitted to the bar in June of the same year. He engaged in general practice of his profession, and for two years was in the office of Davenport & Banks, at the same time maintaining an office of his own in Westport.

Mr. Sherwood has actively entered into public matters, and has several times been honored with public office. He was a member of the Legislature in 1915, serving on the judiciary committee. In 1917 he was reëlected, which in itself is sufficient warrant of his ability and the confidence reposed in him by his constituents, and he again served on the judiciary committee. Two years later he was for a third time honored by his fellow-citizens, and was House chairman of the committee on cities and boroughs. In 1921 he was again reëlected Representative and served on the judiciary committee.

Mr. Sherwood is a member of Temple Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons, of Westport, Connecticut, and of Washington Chapter, Royal Arch Masons, of Norwalk, Connecticut. He is a member of the Westport Country and the University clubs of Bridgeport.

Mr. Sherwood married Edna Mason, daughter of William B. Mason, of Jersey City, New Jersey, but a native of England. Their children are: Lois, and John Mason Sherwood. The family attend the Methodist Episcopal church, of which Mr. Sherwood is a trustee.

MATHEWSON, Clifford Earl,

Business Man.

As sales manager and secretary of the Norwalk Tire and Rubber Company, of Norwalk, Connecticut, Mr. Mathewson continues active in a line in which he has been well known since 1902, at which time he took over the entire management of the Diamond Rubber Company's business on the Pacific Coast and the Orient. Mr. Mathewson is a native of the West, and a member of an old New England family, of which numerous representatives have chosen western homes.

(I) The founder of the branch of the Mathewson family was James Mathewson, who came from England, locating at Plymouth, Massachusetts, and moving, about 1658, to Providence, Rhode Island. He was born about 1624, and died in 1682. He married Hannah Field, daughter of John Field, who died in 1703. Their children were: Ruth; James, born in 1666, died in 1737; John, died in 1716; Isabel, died in 1719; Thomas, born in 1673, died in 1735; Zacheriah; Lydia; and Daniel, of whom further.

(II) Daniel Mathewson, son of James and Hannah (Field) Mathewson, was born in Providence, Rhode Island, January 28, 1683, died in Gloucester, Rhode Island, January 13, 1751. He married (first), February 10, 1704, Sarah Inman; (second), in 1732, Esther, surname unknown; (third), September 26, 1742, Charity Inman; (fourth), July 12, 1747, Lydia Montague. There were seven children of his first marriage, four of his second, one of his third, and two of his fourth.

(III) Othniel Mathewson, son of Daniel and Sarah (Inman) Mathewson, was born February 2, 1705. He married, February 3, 1733, Sarah Winson, and they had six children.

ENCYCLOPEDIA OF BIOGRAPHY

(IV) Joseph Mathewson, son of Othniel and Sarah (Winson) Mathewson, was born December 20, 1748. He married, April 8, 1773, Betty Brown, daughter of Nicholas Brown. Among their children was Samuel, of whom further.

(V) Samuel Mathewson, son of Joseph and Betty (Brown) Mathewson, was born about 1780. He married Candace Ballou, descendant in the sixth generation of Maturin Ballou, and they moved to Connecticut, from Burrillville, Rhode Island. Children: Ada, born May 11, 1802; Susanna, born Oct. 15, 1803; Charlotte, born August 17, 1805; Julia Ann, born July 27, 1807; Polly M., born May 7, 1809; Dearborn, of whom further; Phebe, born June 22, 1813; Sessions, born May 5, 1815; Laura, born March 15, 1817; Esther, born November 20, 1822.

(VI) Dearborn Mathewson, son of Samuel and Candace (Ballou) Mathewson, was born in Burrillville, Rhode Island, March 27, 1811. When he was a lad of eleven years his parents went to Connecticut and settled in North Coventry, Tolland county, where he grew to manhood. Mr. Mathewson was reared on a farm, and when he arrived at years of manhood, purchased a tract of land near that owned by his father. He remained upon it a few years, then removed to Manchester, and purchased a half interest in a stone quarry, which he retained possession of for one year. He then disposed of his interest in this and removed to Windsor, where he rented a farm and remained until 1855, then decided to go West. He proceeded to Rock Island, Illinois, and thence to Henry county, Illinois, where he bought one hundred and sixty acres of wild land, situated a mile from Oxford, upon which he settled and lived for eight years. There were great improvements to be made, all of which he accomplished. He erected a dwelling-

house, and after he had brought much of the farm land to a good state of cultivation, he sold out to good advantage, and purchased a tract of fifty acres in Winnebago county. This land he also greatly improved, and erected a house upon it. Here he remained until 1870, when he determined upon removal to Iowa. He accordingly came into Linn county, and purchased a tract of land on Section 21, Maine township. Here he established a permanent home, and remained until his death, which occurred April 30, 1885. He was a man of industry, energy and generous impulses, and made substantial contributions to the welfare of his community.

Mr. Mathewson married (first) Maria W. Whiton, a native of Connecticut, who died in Tolland, that State. He married (second), March 24, 1840, Martha Savantia Kimball, born in Bozrah, Connecticut, September 23, 1818, daughter of John and Nancy (Turner) Kimball, descendant in the seventh generation of Richard Kimball. Children: Albert, born February 14, 1841, died October 29, 1841; Harriet Maria, born October 20, 1842; Albert Watson, of whom further; Martha Louisa, born March 27, 1846, died November 27, 1846; Martha Janet, born November 24, 1850; George Dearborn, born August 11, 1853.

(VII) Albert Watson Mathewson, son of Dearborn and Martha S. (Kimball) Mathewson, was born in New Britain, Connecticut, March 8, 1844, and died February 8, 1920. When he was a boy of six years of age his parents moved to Iowa City, Iowa, later settling at Morse, in the same State, and there he was educated in such schools as existed in what was then a frontier State. In early young manhood he entered business independently, establishing a creamery, and developed a large wholesale trade, which he

ENCYCLOPEDIA OF BIOGRAPHY

continued for about four years. Selling his interests in this line, he removed to Fairmont, Nebraska, where he conducted real estate operations, two years later locating in Trenton, that State, where, in addition to dealing in property, he founded the first bank. He remained in this place two years, and in 1890 was the pioneer settler in what is now Brady, Nebraska. He was the owner of the first store and bank, brought many families to the town, and was the principal factor in its large growth and development. He built the bridge across the North Platte river to connect the rich farming country to the south with Brady, then a small village. This bridge saved the farmers of this section a journey of thirty miles to North Platte, and fifteen miles to Gothenburg, and was the determining cause of Brady's rise to importance. Mr. Mathewson retired from business in 1906 with a record of extreme usefulness that had benefited large numbers of pioneer settlers in the West. He made his home in Denver, Colorado, until his death in 1920. He was a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, donated land for the church and school in Brady, and was a man of great public spirit, although avoiding diligently personal publicity.

Albert W. Mathewson married Mattie J. Mack, a native of Illinois, and they were the parents of: Ernest Linn, and Clifford E., of whom further.

(VIII) Clifford E. Mathewson, son of Albert W. and Mattie J. (Mack) Mathewson, was born in Iowa City, Iowa, December 1, 1879. He obtained his education in the public schools of Trenton, Brady, and North Platte, Nebraska, and as a young man entered the bicycle business in Denver, Colorado. From 1899 to 1902, during the boom in the bicycle business, he engaged in racing, and held many track and road records, and in the

latter year became general manager of all the twelve Pacific coast branches of the Diamond Rubber Company, manufacturers of automobile and bicycle tires. While serving in this capacity his headquarters were San Francisco, California. He developed this business to the point where a volume of many millions of dollars worth of business was done yearly. In 1914 he decided to go into business for himself and the Norwalk Tire and Rubber Company was organized by a number of the head men of the parent company. Mr. Mathewson became sales manager and secretary of the new company, an office he holds to the present time. This company has gained wide reputation in its line, and has enjoyed successful and prosperous continuance. Mr. Mathewson has borne a full share in the shaping of its policies and the upbuilding of its interests, and is widely known in the tire trade. He holds the thirty-second degree in the Masonic order, his lodge Mt. Moriah, No. 44, Free and Accepted Masons, and he is also a member of Islam Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, of San Francisco, California. He was at one time the youngest thirty-second degree Mason in California.

Mr. Mathewson married Marie A. Hall, daughter of William Hall, of San Francisco, and they are the parents of: Clifford E., Jr., born April 27, 1917; and Joan Marie, born December 1, 1918. The members of this branch of the family now live in Stamford, Connecticut.

MATHEWSON, Herbert A.,

Manufacturer, Public Official.

The origin of the name of Mathewson is similar to that of Williamson and Johnson and many other names of that order. They were derived from the combination

ENCYCLOPEDIA OF BIOGRAPHY

of the Christian name of the father combined with the word "son." In the early dates, before surnames were in general use, it was common to refer to a man as John's son, William's son, and Matthew's son. As time went on and surnames became a necessity, in order to distinguish members of a family, it was very natural that these names would be assumed by those who had borne them, as their surnames. The name of Mathewson is an old one in England and is frequently met with in the records there. In the State of Connecticut the name has been known since 1850, the founder of the family in New England being John Mathewson.

John Mathewson, above referred to, was born in Hounslow, England, where he grew to manhood. He was apprenticed to Mr. Charles Peck in the Woolwich Arsenal, and after serving his time went with his father, who was general superintendent of the Government Gun Powder Works in Hounslow. About 1845 Mr. Mathewson came to America, bringing with him and putting into operation the first steam machinery for making gunpowder. After installing the machines in the plants of A. G. Hazard and the Du Ponts, Mr. Mathewson remained with the Hazard Powder Company as general superintendent for many years, until his removal to Enfield, at which time he engaged in the brewing business as a member of the firm of Mathewson & Gray, which he organized to take over the old Connecticut Valley Brewery in Thompsonville. Mr. Mathewson was active in the business until his death, which occurred in 1879. He was a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. His wife, who was Ann (Turvey) Mathewson, died in 1888, and they were the parents of the following children: John, deceased; Edwin E., a former partner of Herbert A., now deceased; Ann Eliza,

wife of William O. Collins, of Springfield, Massachusetts; Albert H., of Springfield; Florence A., of Enfield, Connecticut; George T., deceased; Charles P., of Hartford, Connecticut; Herbert A., who receives extended mention below.

Herbert A. Mathewson, son of John and Ann (Turvey) Mathewson, was born in Enfield, Connecticut, April 21, 1861, and died June 1, 1921. He was educated in the public schools of that town and in the private school of the Rev. C. M. Selleck, of Norwalk. In 1879 he entered the employ of Lounsbury Brothers & Company, beginning as assistant shipping clerk, and held all of the various positions up to a partnership in the business. About 1876 Edwin E. Mathewson, brother of Herbert A. Mathewson, became a member of the firm, and the name was changed to Lounsbury, Mathewson & Company, and later Herbert A. became a member of the firm. The product of manufacture has always been women's shoes, sold direct to the retailer. Salesmen cover the entire United States in the interests of the business, and there are three hundred and ten people employed. Mr. Mathewson was one of the energetic American type of business men, and was held in high esteem among his fellow business men and citizens. He was a director of the City National Bank of South Norwalk. In politics he was a Republican, and gave able service to the interests of his constituents as treasurer of the city of Norwalk. His clubs were the South Norwalk and the Norwalk Country, and he was also a member of several clubs in other cities. In all of the many departments of city life into which his activities led him he filled a place of usefulness and made worthy contribution to the general welfare. He was esteemed for personal qualities of rare merit, and the record of a busy life has no page that will not bear the public view.

ENCYCLOPEDIA OF BIOGRAPHY

Mr. Mathewson married Mary E. Knapp, daughter of Burr Knapp, of Norwalk. Her mother was Rebecca (Fitch) Knapp, daughter of Samuel Mason Fitch. The Knapp ancestry of Mrs. Mathewson will be found elsewhere in this work (see Knapp, John H.). Mr. Mathewson was an attendant of Trinity Episcopal Church, of South Norwalk, in whose work Mrs. Mathewson takes an active part.

Below is a copy of resolutions adopted by the directors of the City National Bank at their regular meeting held June 20, 1921:

TO THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS:

Your committee, appointed to prepare a suitable minute upon the death of Herbert A. Mathewson, beg leave to report the following:

In the death of Herbert A. Mathewson this Board has lost one of its ablest and most efficient members. He was conscientious and outspoken, and never hesitated to say and to do what he deemed to be just. He was, however, open to conviction, and was always considerate of the opinion of his associates, and we always found him willing to coöperate in the most helpful way. His successful career as a man of business, and his complete mastery of the underlying principles of finance and banking, served to render his advice invaluable in making loans and extending credits. Therefore, we feel a personal loss in this death, and we share with the whole community in the loss of a good citizen.

We beg to extend to his widow and family our heartfelt sympathy.

JOHN H. LIGHT,
LEWIS R. HURLBUTT,
Committee.

ADAMS, Elbert Sherman,

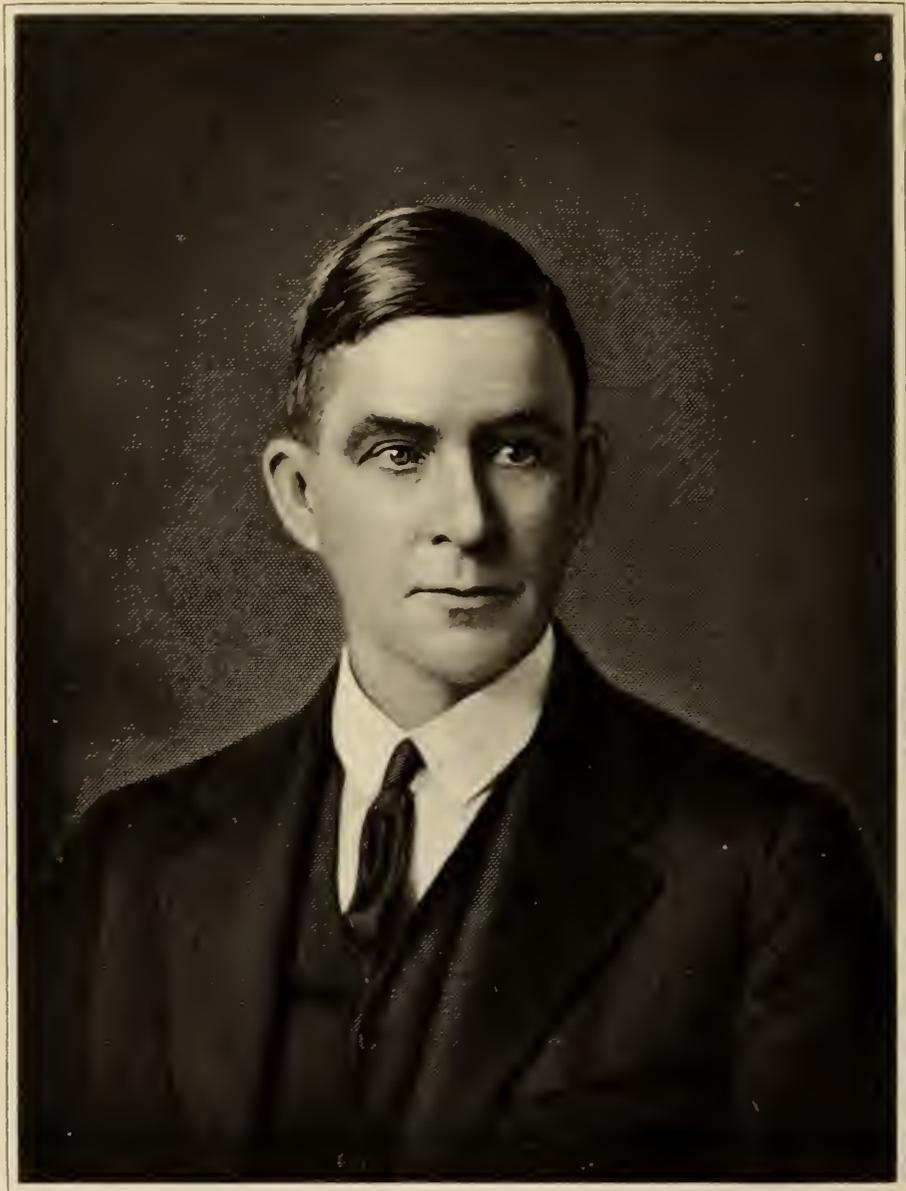
Business Man, Legislator.

In every man there is some natural tendency toward certain lines of work and success depends largely upon giving heed to this bent. And it is equally true that the man who is not interested in public affairs cannot hope to succeed. He must be willing to do his part for the

community in which he lives, and it is knowledge of these facts which has contributed largely to the success of Elbert S. Adams, one of the leading business men of Norwalk, Connecticut.

The Adams family is one of the oldest and most honored of the New England Colonial families, and is traced to Robert Adams, who was born in England, in 1602. Eventually his descendants removed to Braintree, Massachusetts, where Squire Adams, the grandfather of Elbert S. Adams was born. He married Parmelia Waterbury, born in Norwalk, a scion of an old Fairfield county family. They were the parents of Jonathan Taylor Adams, born in Weston. As a boy he learned the trade of shoemaker and completed his apprenticeship in Norwalk and Westport. For about thirty years he was occupied at this work, and then entered the butcher business in Norwalk. He continued in this business for about fifteen years, and then sold out to his sons. During most of his lifetime Mr. Adams lived in Norwalk and there he married Caroline Disbrow, daughter of Sherwood Disbrow, of Norwalk, and they were the parents of nine children, namely: Royal W., resides in Norwalk; William T., deceased; Elbert S., of further mention; Arthur R.; Sylvia Estella, deceased; James Howard; Edith, wife of Nathaniel Jones, of Norwalk, both now deceased; Ernest; Lester. The father and mother of these children attended the Congregational church of Norwalk for many years.

Elbert Sherman Adams was born March 4, 1854, in Norwalk, Connecticut. He was educated in the public schools there. Soon after completing his studies, he went into the meat business with his father, and later in partnership with his brother, Royal W., succeeded his father



W. E. Gram, M.D.

ENCYCLOPEDIA OF BIOGRAPHY

in the business under the firm name of Adams Brothers. In 1902 Mr. Adams withdrew from the firm, and the brother continued alone until 1920, in which year he disposed of his interests. After severing his connections with his brother, Mr. Adams entered into the music business, at the same time taking the agency for the Sonora phonograph for the States of Connecticut and Rhode Island. For two and one-half years Mr. Adams continued this business and then, owing to a serious illness, he was compelled to give up the agency, which he sold back to the company, having built up a splendid business in the comparatively short time he held the territory.

In politics Mr. Adams is a Republican, and has always taken more than a passive interest in public affairs. He served a year as city treasurer, and was a member of the Common Council for two terms. In 1902 he was a member of the Legislature, and served as clerk of the committee on appropriations and was chairman of the committee on new towns and probate districts. He also served on several other special committees. In 1902 Mr. Adams was appointed postmaster of Norwalk by President William Howard Taft, which office he held for nine years.

Mr. Adams married (first) Ida Bouton, daughter of John Bouton, and they were the parents of two children: 1. Grace Bouton, married Charles L. Wing, and has two daughters, Frances Carolyn and Carol Vida. 2. Spencer S., is assistant treasurer of the South Norwalk Trust Company; he married (first) Louise Potter, and has two children, Dorothy Disbrow and Elbert Sherman, 2d; the mother of these children died in 1901; Mr. Adams married (second), in 1903, Elizabeth Randolph (Meeker) Coleburn, daughter of Silas Barnum and Rosina (Ambler) Meeker, and widow of James C. Cole-

burn, to whom she bore one son, Kenneth Meeker Coleburn. The latter married Emily Eleanor Coley, and has a daughter, Eleanor Stanton. Elbert S. Adams and Mrs. Adams are members of the Congregational church, and the former is chairman of the music committee of the church.

CRAM, George Eversleigh,

Physician, Served in World War.

One of the surnames that is not so commonly found is that of Cram. It is derived from an ancient word meaning retail shop (*kramme*), and was probably assumed by an early ancestor from his occupation. In the early records it is spelled *Cramme*, and its members are mainly found in New Hampshire and Massachusetts. In spite of the fact that the name is very uncommon, the ancestor of this family was among the earliest immigrants to the New World. The latter, John Cram, was born in England, and was a proprietor of Boston, Massachusetts, in 1635. He was one of the early proprietors of Exeter, New Hampshire. Two of his sons grew to maturity, and it is through one of these that the line of the Cram family herein described undoubtedly descends.

(I) Daniel Cram, grandfather of Dr. Cram, was born in South Lyndsboro, New Hampshire, about 1815, and died in Boston, Massachusetts, in 1900. He was a contractor, engaged in railroad work all his lifetime, and resided many years in East Boston. Mr. Cram was a member of the Masonic fraternity, and of the Boston Brass Band, being a cornetist of considerable ability. He married, about 1840, in Boston, Mary Hornsbury McNulty, born in England, about 1815, died in Boston in 1899, daughter of Thomas and Mary Ann (Hornsbury) McNulty.

ENCYCLOPEDIA OF BIOGRAPHY

They were members of the Baptist church. Mr. and Mrs. Cram were the parents of the following children: George W., of further mention; Mary Jane, born about 1843; Elizabeth, 1845; Daniel Henry, August 14, 1847; Sarah Melissa, 1849; Josephine Lily, 1852; Adeline, 1854; Ida May, 1856; Benjamin Manley, 1858. All of these children were born in Boston.

(II) George W. Cram, father of Dr. Cram, was born in East Boston, Massachusetts, January 25, 1842, and died December 26, 1905. He was educated in the Boston public schools, and then learned the trade of civil engineer, which he followed for a short time. Then Mr. Cram followed in his father's footsteps and entered the contracting business, only of a more general nature. He was awarded a contract in Norwalk, Connecticut, to put in the city water works, and he removed to that city where he was a resident until his death. Most of the sewer system of the old city of Norwalk was installed by Mr. Cram, and he also had a contract for construction of that part of the railroad in the vicinity of Roxbury. Mr. Cram was a Republican, a public-spirited citizen, and although he took an active part in the campaigns he was never a seeker for public office. He was a member of St. John's Lodge, No. 6, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons; member of the Grolier Club, of New York.

Mr. Cram married Lydia Ann Bartlett, born in Newburyport, Massachusetts, July 11, 1841, died April 25, 1919. Her father, Horace W. Bartlett, was born December 2, 1812, in Salem, Massachusetts, and died in Norwalk, Connecticut, June 11, 1897. He went to sea early in life and became a captain. Later he was in the shoe business in Newburyport as a manufacturer and retailer. He was a member of the Grolier Club, of New York, of Ex Libris, of London, and the Sons of

the American Revolution. Horace W. Bartlett married Ann Maria Currier, daughter of Benjamin Currier, born July 4, 1813, in Newburyport, died September 12, 1892. Mr. and Mrs. George W. Cram were the parents of: Albert Stevens, died unmarried; George E., of further mention; Alice Bartlett, married Hubert E. Bishop, of Norwalk, sketch of whom appears elsewhere in this work; Clarence Currier, of Seattle, Washington. The family attend Grace Episcopal Church.

(III) Dr. George Eversleigh Cram was born in Norwalk, Connecticut, October 14, 1875. He was educated in the public schools of that city. He tutored for college, and was graduated with the degree of Ph. B. at Sheffield Scientific School in 1897, and in 1901 received his degree of M. D. from the College of Physicians and Surgeons, of New York. The seven months following were spent in a Brooklyn hospital, thence he went to Tamalipas, Mexico, as physician for a mining company. During the Yellow Fever Epidemic in 1903, he was stationed in Tampico, Mexico, and in his efforts to minister to the sick contracted the fever himself. After his recovery he spent some time in the State of Durango, and altogether was in Mexico ten years. During that time he completely mastered the Spanish language, which is spoken there, and this knowledge made his services even more valuable.

In 1911 Dr. Cram returned to Norwalk and engaged in general practice. He has made that city his residence since and has built up a large clientele. For six years he has been a member of the Board of Health, and is also on the staff of the Norwalk Hospital. He is a member of the Norwalk Medical Association, the Fairfield County Medical Association, the Connecticut Medical Society, and the American Medical Association. Frater-

ENCYCLOPEDIA OF BIOGRAPHY

nally, he is a member of St. John's Lodge, No. 6, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, of which his father was a member; Our Brothers Lodge, Independent Order of Odd Fellows; Norwalk Club; Norwalk Country Club; Norwalk Yacht Club.

On April 2, 1916, Dr. Cram enlisted in the naval militia as a junior lieutenant. When the United States entered the World War, he was sent to Boston and shortly after was transferred into the National Naval Volunteers. He was ordered to New York Navy Yard to go aboard the United States Steamer "Christobal," and from there to Brest. He was stationed at Brest for a year, then sent through Spain to Gibraltar and went aboard the United States Steamer "Anahma," where he remained seven months. At this time the armistice had been signed, and Dr. Cram was ordered to Constantinople; he was aboard the first American war vessel that had ever passed through the Dardanelles, and was in Constantinople when the Allies took possession of that city. They were sent to the relief of the crew of the United States Steamer "Scorpion," that had been interned by the Turks during the War, and subsequent to this time Dr. Cram was attached to the "Scorpion" for a time as medical officer, and on his release came home on a United States army transport by way of Smyrna. He arrived in this country, July 1, 1918, and was released on inactive duty the following month. Thus through this very creditable record in time of need, Dr. Cram has brought honor to his family name, and proves himself worthy of descent from those courageous and hardy pioneers.

Dr. Cram married Jeanne (Barrett) Hoke, daughter of John Barrett, of Sheridan, Indiana, and widow of Charles Hoke. By her first marriage Mrs. Cram was the mother of three sons, George, Charles

and William Hoke. Dr. Cram and his wife attend and aid in the support of the Methodist Episcopal church of Norwalk.

TAYLOR, Cornelius G.,

Agriculturist, Public Official.

Among the surnames of occupational derivation is Taylor, of ancient origin, found in New England at the time of the earliest Colonial settlement. Hall's "History of Norwalk" gives the marriage of Josiah Taylor and Thankful French, August 2, 1729, and their children: Josiah, born 1730; Jonathan, born 1731; Levi, born 1733; Gamaliel, born 1735; Borak, born 1737; Abijah, born September 22, 1740, of whom further; Paul, born 1741-1742; Sarah, twin of Paul; Thankful, born 1746; Eleazer, born 1749; Deborah, born 1756.

The family records of Norwalk, supplementing Hall's "History of Norwalk," have the children of Abijah Taylor and Isabella, his wife, as follows: Robert W., born 1769; Thomas W., born 1772; Gilbert, born 1775; Dan, born 1778; David, of whom further; Samuel, born 1784; Charles W., born 1786.

David Taylor was born August 2, 1781; he married Sally Dykeman. All of the name of Dykeman in America are believed to have descended from William Dykeman, a native of Holland, who was among the early settlers of New Amsterdam. Of his children there is no record. He had grandchildren, among whom was Jacobus. Jacobus Dykeman married a member of the Kesur family, and had children, among them William. William Dykeman, born 1725, died 1787, married Mary Turner. One of their children was Michael. Michael Dykeman was born August 9, 1756, and died in January, 1808, a soldier of the Revolution. He married, about 1778, Sarah Oakley, and had two

ENCYCLOPEDIA OF BIOGRAPHY

daughters: Sarah, to whom all indications point as the wife of David Taylor, and Maria. Children of David and Sarah [Sally] Taylor: Dykeman; Sandusky, of whom further; Hiram; David; Abigail, married Peter Brower; Jerusha, married Thomas Bird; Sarah Elizabeth, married George Hoyt; and Betty, who died in childhood.

Sandusky Taylor, son of David and Sarah [Sally] Taylor, was born in Pound-ridge, New York, and died in Hoboken, New Jersey, in 1864. He took up rail-roading for his life work, and it was while following this occupation he met with a fatal accident. Mr. Taylor married Oreatha Juliere, daughter of David Juliere, of West Norwalk, of French descent. Their children were: Eva, married Charles Tooker, of Hoboken, and is now deceased; Cornelius G., of whom further.

Cornelius G. Taylor, son of Sandusky and Oreatha (Juliere) Taylor, was born in White Plains, New York, December 1, 1856. He came to New Canaan, Connecticut, when he was but a lad of ten years, and with the exception of two years has resided there continuously since that time. He started in life as an apprentice, and through his own unaided efforts carved a recognized place in his community. He lived in Hoboken until apprenticed to Stephen Raymond, of New Canaan, at the age of ten. He was with Mr. Raymond for eight years and then went to New York City, where he learned the tinsmith's trade. Not finding this to his liking, Mr. Taylor returned again to New Canaan and purchased his present farm of about one hundred and fifty acres, and has since engaged in general farming. He has about twenty head of cattle.

In politics, Mr. Taylor is a Democrat, and served several terms as a member of the board of selectmen, and also served as assessor. He is a member of Wooster

Lodge, No. 37, Independent Order of Odd Fellows; New Canaan Grange; Pomona Grange, and the State Grange; and served on the school board.

Cornelius G. Taylor married, in 1877, Nancy E. Tallmadge, daughter of William H. and Nancy (Weed) Tallmadge, and they have one daughter, Lorena. The family are members of the Methodist Episcopal church. Mr. Taylor is a trustee of the Tallmadge Hill Union Chapel.

(The Tallmadge Line).

(I) Thomas Tallmadge was of Newton Stacy, Hants, England. He came to America in 1631, landed at Boston, removed to Lynn, later to Southampton, Long Island, and was allotted two hundred acres of land. He died about 1653. His wife's name is not mentioned. He had seven children, among whom was Robert.

(II) Robert Tallmadge, son of Thomas Tallmadge, was born in England, and came to America as a young man. It is said he was one of the original purchasers of New Haven in 1639. He married Sarah Nash, daughter of Thomas and Margery (Baker) Nash. Among their six children was Enos.

(III) Lieutenant Enos Tallmadge, son of Robert and Sarah (Nash) Tallmadge, was born at New Haven, Connecticut, October 4, 1656. He was on Bradley's list of proprietors of New Haven in 1685. He went to the defense of Schenectady in command of assistance sent by Connecticut, and was killed in the burning of the town, February 9, 1690. He married, May 9, 1682, Hannah Yale, daughter of Thomas Yale. They had four children, among whom was Thomas.

(IV) Thomas Tallmadge, son of Lieutenant Enos and Hannah (Yale) Tallmadge, was born in New Haven, December 7, 1688, removed to Stamford, and

ENCYCLOPEDIA OF BIOGRAPHY

died in 1766. He married, in 1715, Susanna Weed, who died in 1756. They had six children, among whom was James.

(V) James Tallmadge, son of Thomas and Susanna (Weed) Tallmadge, was born September 10, 1721, and died in New Canaan, in 1797. He was probably the founder of Tallmadge Hill. He married, at Norwalk, in 1741, Mary Seymour. They had five children, among them Seymour.

(VI) Seymour Tallmadge, son of James and Mary (Seymour) Tallmadge, was born May 28, 1755, and died July 6, 1840, at Pike, Allegheny county, New York, where he had removed some time after 1816. He was a soldier in the Revolution. He married, April 7, 1774, Sarah Hoyt. They had eight children, among them John.

(VII) John Tallmadge, son of Seymour and Sarah (Hoyt) Tallmadge, was born in New Canaan, March 3, 1777, and died May 25, 1852. He married, May 15, 1798, Sarah Bates, of New Canaan, who died December 17, 1856. Children: Polly, born 1799; John L., born 1801; Sarah D., born 1803; Seth, born 1809; William H., of whom further; James H., born 1816.

(VIII) William H. Tallmadge, son of John and Sarah (Bates) Tallmadge, was born May 12, 1810, lived in New Canaan, and died February 3, 1875. He married, January 11, 1848, Nancy Weed. Children: Sarah, born 1849, married D. S. Sholes; Nancy E., born 1852, married Cornelius G. Taylor (see Taylor line); Mary, born August 2, 1853.

TAYLOR, Frederick Clark,

Attorney-at-Law.

Frederick Clark Taylor was born in Stamford, Connecticut, November 3, 1866, son of Henry F. and Mary E. (Clark) Taylor.

(I) The ancestor of the Taylor family, John Taylor, was a Puritan. He came from England and settled first in Lynn, Massachusetts. In 1639 he was in Windsor, and there received a grant of land in 1640. He was the father of two sons born about 1646. In 1647 John Taylor sailed on a return voyage to England on the ship "Phantom," which was lost at sea together with those aboard.

(II) John (2) Taylor, eldest son of John (1) Taylor, was born in 1641, and was killed by the Indians in 1704. He settled in Northampton, Massachusetts, and was granted a home lot there on Elm street. He was granted permission to set up a saw mill there in 1674. In 1703 he received eighty acres of land, in which section the town of Southampton was later located. He was among the men who contributed to Harvard College in 1672-73. In 1688-90 John Taylor served in King William's War, and also served in Queen Anne's War, and it was during a pursuit of Indians he met his death, May 13, 1704. He married Thankful Woodward, daughter of Henry Woodward, who was quartermaster of the Hampshire Troop, of which John Taylor was captain, formed in 1663.

(III) John (3) Taylor, son of John (2) and Thankful (Woodward) Taylor, was born in Norwalk, Connecticut, in 1667, and died in 1774. He married (second), January 19, 1726, Hannah Stewart, daughter of Lieutenant Joseph Stewart.

(IV) Seth Taylor, son of John (3) and Hannah (Stewart) Taylor, was born March 30, 1735. He married, March 7, 1765, Martha Gaylord, daughter of Rev. William Gaylord, of Wilton.

(V) Seth (2) Taylor, eldest son of Seth (1) and Martha (Gaylord) Taylor, was born February 4, 1771, and died in 1837. He married Abigail Warren.

(VI) John Warren Taylor, son of Seth

ENCYCLOPEDIA OF BIOGRAPHY

(2) and Abigail (Warren) Taylor, was born April 8, 1810, in Norwalk, Connecticut, and died December 29, 1876, in Westport, Connecticut. Until he was fifteen years of age he attended the public schools and also was a student at the Norwalk Academy. Until 1832 he was instructor in a school in Norwalk. In 1834 he purchased a small stock of drugs from Dr. Nash, of Westport, and entered into the drug business, to which he later added books and stationery supplies, continuing this business until his death. Mr. Taylor was one of the most prominent men of Westport; was an old line Whig; served in many public offices; for thirty-seven consecutive years was town clerk, and also served as postmaster and justice of the peace. He married, March 20, 1832, Mary Jerusha Hoyt, born in Norwalk, Connecticut, October 29, 1812, daughter of Uriah Hoyt.

(VII) Henry F. Taylor, son of John Warren and Mary Jerusha (Hoyt) Taylor, was born in Westport, Connecticut, where he grew to manhood. For a number of years he was associated with "Scribner's Magazine." Subsequently he was advertising manager of "The Churchman." In October, 1863, Mr. Taylor married, in Stamford, Mary E. Clark, daughter of Austin Griswold Clark, of Stamford. Their children were: Emily Louise, Frederick Clark, of further mention; Francis Gilbert, Sarah Howe. Mr. and Mrs. Taylor were members of St. Andrew's Episcopal Church, of Stamford, of which for many years he was senior warden. Mr. Taylor now resides in Seattle, Washington.

(VIII) Frederick Clark Taylor, son of Henry F. and Mary E. (Clark) Taylor, began his education in Stamford, attending the common and high schools there. In 1883 he left school temporarily and entered the employ of the Continental

Insurance Company, of New York City, continuing with them for about five years. In 1888 he entered the real estate and insurance brokerage business in New York on his own account. Two years later he came to Stamford and engaged in the real estate business there. This continued for several years. In the meanwhile Mr. Taylor took up once more the pursuit of his studies. In 1893 he began the study of law, preparing himself for the law school of Yale University. In 1894 he entered the law school, from which he was graduated in 1896. While there he was chairman of the editorial board of the "Yale Law Journal." In February, 1897, he formed a law partnership with James S. Jenkins, under the firm name of Taylor & Jenkins. Mr. Taylor has always taken an active interest in public affairs, yet is not a politician in the commonly accepted sense of that term. He was elected in November, 1897, to the office of judge of the Court of Probate for the District of Stamford, Fairfield county, on the Republican ticket, and was reelected for four consecutive terms of two years each, and declined to be a candidate to succeed himself in 1907. He was chosen the last time as the candidate of both the Republican and Democratic parties, being the first man in the history of the court to be thus honored with a unanimous election. In 1907 he resumed the active practice of his profession, specializing in corporation, estate, trusts and family practice.

Mr. Taylor is a director of the newly consolidated First-Stamford National Bank, and a member of its executive committee, having been one of the vice-presidents of the Stamford National Bank at the time of the consolidation. He is an incorporator and director of the Stamford Savings Bank, a director of the Stamford Gas & Electric Company, the Stamford Hospital, the Ferguson Library of Stam-

ENCYCLOPEDIA OF BIOGRAPHY

ford, the Stamford Home for the Aged, and many other corporations. He is a member of the State Bar Examining Committee, of the grievance committee of the Fairfield County Bar, member of the American Bar Association, the Connecticut State Bar Association, and vice-president of the Stamford Bar Association. Mr. Taylor is a director of the Woodway Country Club and of the Suburban Club of Stamford, a member of the Stamford Yacht Club, the Wee Burn Golf Club, of Noroton, the Graduates' Club, of New Haven, the Metropolitan, Racquet and Tennis, and Yale clubs, of New York.

On November 5, 1892, Mr. Taylor married Elizabeth H. Tilley, daughter of George H. Tilley, of Darien, Connecticut, who was for years secretary and treasurer of the Southern Express Company. They have two children: Harriet Dorothy, born December 4, 1894; Frederick Heath, born September 15, 1896. The latter left Williams College as a volunteer with the American Expeditionary Forces and served in France as a member of the Headquarters Troop of General Hodges, Seventy-Sixth Division. He is now studying the textile industry at the Georgia School of Technology, Atlanta. Mr. Taylor and his family are members of St. Andrew's Episcopal Church, of Stamford, of which he is a vestryman.

SHERWOOD, Stuart Wakeman, M. D., Specialist in Mental and Nervous Diseases.

(I) The ancestor of this branch of the Sherwood family was Thomas Sherwood, born in England in 1585-56, traditionally in Warwickshire, and who, in April, 1634, with his wife, Alice, and children, Ann, Rose, Thomas (2), and Rebecca, sailed from Ipswich, County Suffolk, England, in the ship "Frances." He was for a time at Wethersfield, Connecticut, ap-

peared at Fairfield about 1648, and was there in 1650. His will was dated July 21, 1655, and probated October 25 of the same year. Among his children was Thomas.

(II) Thomas (2) Sherwood, son of Thomas and Alice Sherwood, was born about 1624, and died at Fairfield, Connecticut, in 1697. He was a freeman at Hartford in 1664, and was the first miller on Mill river in Fairfield. He married four times; (first) Sarah Wheeler, who died before 1659; (second) Ann Turney; (third) Mrs. Elizabeth Cable; (fourth) Mrs. Sarah (Hide) Coley. By his second wife he had six children, among them Samuel.

(III) Samuel Sherwood, son of Thomas (2) and Ann (Turney) Sherwood, married at Fairfield, Connecticut, and had: Sarah; Samuel (2), of whom further; Abigail; Anne; Daniel, born April 5, 1708, died 1784.

(IV) Samuel (2) Sherwood, Esq., son of Samuel Sherwood, was born between 1700 and 1702, and was deacon of the Congregational church of Westport in 1747. He married, March 8, 1722, Jane Burr, daughter of Daniel Burr; she was baptized April 17, 1702. Among their children was Samuel (3).

(V) Samuel (3) Sherwood, son of Samuel (2) and Jane (Burr) Sherwood, was born between 1722 and 1725. This is probably the Samuel Sherwood (Connecticut Soldiers in the Revolution, page 11) who served from Fairfield, Connecticut. He married Ann Nichols, and among their children was Samuel Burr Sherwood.

(VI) Samuel Burr Sherwood, son of Samuel (3) and Ann (Nichols) Sherwood, was born November 26, 1767, and died April 26, 1833. He graduated from Yale College, in 1786, was admitted to the bar in 1790, and practiced at Westport, Connecticut. The Christian name

ENCYCLOPEDIA OF BIOGRAPHY

of his wife was Charity; she was born in 1767, died in 1814, and was buried at Westport.

(VII) Henry Sherwood, toward whom all indications point as the son of Samuel Burr and Charity Sherwood, was a graduate of Yale College, in the class of 1818. He resided in Westport, Connecticut, his death occurring in 1878, and he was always known as Captain Sherwood, drilling the town militia. He married, and was the father of Henry Edgar Sherwood, of whom further.

(VIII) Henry Edgar Sherwood was born in Westport, Connecticut, in 1841, and died in October, 1903. He was educated in Westport public schools and Westport Academy, and entering the local bank at an early age, was connected with that institution nearly all of his life. B. L. Woodworth was cashier of the bank, an office he retained for more than fifty years, although during the latter part of that period Mr. Sherwood for several years carried the responsibility and discharged the duties of the position. Mr. Sherwood was not strong in his youth, and in addition to his banking work, for many years conducted a dairy farm, an enterprise that brought him excellent returns financially as well as in improved health. Mr. Sherwood was a man of unusual talents, and developed no mean ability as an artist, although his painting was confined largely to the copy of masterpieces. He was also an amateur musician of ability, for many years sang tenor in the choir of Christ Episcopal Church, and took much interest in local music generally. He was also a vestryman and treasurer of Christ Church, of which his wife was also a member. He was a Republican in political belief, and for a number of years filled the office of town treasurer.

Mr. Sherwood married Alice Dotten,

daughter of James and Sarah (Knowles) Dotten, and they were the parents of the following children: Stuart Wakeman, of whom further; Hetty, who married Louis Weidlich, of Stratford, Connecticut; Elsie, who married Claude W. Gillette, M. D., of Schuylkill Haven, Pennsylvania; Leonard, a resident of Los Angeles, California; Ethel, a trained nurse of New York City, served in Base Hospital No. 7, of the American Expeditionary Forces in France, during the World War; Frances, who lives in Los Angeles; Katherine, a resident of New York City.

(IX) Stuart Wakeman Sherwood, son of Henry Edgar and Alice (Dotten) Sherwood, was born in Chicago, Illinois, February 25, 1874. In his youth he attended grammar school and Staples High School in Westport, Connecticut, and for seven years was employed in the bank with which his father was connected, then known as the First National Bank. Entering the medical school of the University of Pennsylvania, he was graduated M. D. in the class of 1902, completing his training with one year as interne in the Harrisburg General Hospital. Shortly after his return to Westport and the subsequent death of his father, Dr. Sherwood became assistant physician at the Westport Sanitarium, remaining on the staff of this institution until 1904. At this time he became mine physician for the mining company owning coal lines near Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania, and for three years he served in this capacity.

About 1915 Dr. Sherwood founded the Alderbrook Sanitarium in the town of Norwalk, Connecticut, and here he has specialized in the treatment of mental and nervous diseases. The sanitarium has come into high standing among organizations of its kind, and is distinctive in the degree to which its institutional aspects are minimized and from the em-



John J. Doreck

ENCYCLOPEDIA OF BIOGRAPHY

phasis that is placed upon home features and environment. Dr. Sherwood has had the Alderbrook Sanitarium put into practice a number of original ideas and methods in psychiatry, and his success has won favorable professional notice, as well as constituting a prosperous business enterprise. Dr. Sherwood is a member of the Norwalk Medical Society and of the American Medical Association. He has for many years been vestryman and treasurer of Christ Episcopal Church, offices that his honored father held before him.

Dr. Sherwood married Lilian Batson, daughter of Benjamin Batson, of Ottawa, Canada, and they are the parents of two children: Benjamin Edgar, and Elizabeth Batson.

RORECH, John J.,

Contractor, Builder.

Business responsibilities came to Mr. Rorech at an early age, and the promise of youthful years for a useful, successful career has been amply fulfilled in his mature years.

John J. Rorech was born in Stamford, the son of John and Matilda (Muller) Rorech, and was educated in the public schools and King's Preparatory School, and graduated from Merrill's Business College. He grew up in the contracting business with his father, and when a very young man was given charge of his father's men. At an unusually early age Mr. Rorech began taking contracts on his own account, and has won recognition among the leading business men of his native city. He has built a large variety of structures in Stamford and vicinity, including residences of high grade, office buildings, and business establishments. Mr. Rorech is vice-president of the Stamford Master Builders' Association, and is widely known to the public and through-

out the trade. He rebuilt a great portion of the village of Darien after that place had been destroyed by fire. He is an interested participant in matters of public interest, and lends his hearty support to movements promoting the civil welfare. In addition to his contracting and building operations, Mr. Rorech is prominent in Stamford's business circles as the founder and president of the National Chemical Corporation, of Stamford, an organization that has purchased a factory in Stamford and is actively engaged in chemical and medical manufacture. For some years Mr. Rorech was a member of the Seventh Regiment, Connecticut National Guard. He is a member of the New York Athletic Club.

Mr. Rorech married, September 17, 1913, Lorion Stark Leon, daughter of Albert Ernest and Lorion Hinckley (Nice) Leon. Mrs. Rorech is a descendant of General John Stark, of Revolutionary fame, and was educated at the Boston Latin School and Emerson College of Oratory, in her native city of Boston, and was on the stage for about four years, advancing rapidly until her marriage. At first she was with the famous Castle Square Stock Company, later playing important roles with such well known stars as Walter Hampden, Nance O'Neil, and Katherine Grey. She was prominent in many New York productions, also playing one of the principal roles in the original company of the "Yellow Jacket," in which she appeared two years. She has been frequently urged by motion picture producers to do work for the screen. She is a member of the Women's Club of Stamford, and is active in its work. The father of Mrs. Rorech, Albert E. Leon, was born in Boston. He became political editor of the Boston "Globe," and later was the founder and owner of the publication, "Practical Politics." While he

was an Independent, he was the manager of the three campaigns for the governorship of Massachusetts of Governor William Russell, and managed several other political campaigns. Subsequently, he was owner of the railroad between East Aurora and Buffalo. Mr. Leon is a great student and has given considerable time to the invention of Cellugraph, an oilless bearing which has been widely adopted by the largest textile manufacturers of the country. Mr. Leon married Lorion H. Nice, daughter of John and Lucy (Clark) Nice. The father of Mr. Leon was Ernest Leon, who was born in Paris. He died when his son, Albert Ernest, was but twelve years of age. His wife was Mercy Jane (Jones) Leon, of an old New Hampshire family.

The family home is a most attractive residence at Shippan Point, built by Mr. Rorech in 1919. It was designed entirely by Mrs. Rorech, is constructed of stucco, and in architecture, floor plan, and appointments shows discriminating taste and judgment in homemaking. A view of this beautiful home accompanies this record.

WATERBURY, William Tell,

Master Mariner.

The career which Captain William Tell Waterbury chose was one which has appealed to the youth of the land for generations. It was a natural tendency for him to follow, considering the many hours he spent with his father, and his associations. The Waterbury family, which has been identified with Stamford since earliest Colonial days, were pioneers in steamboat transportation for Stamford freight and passenger traffic, and contributed more in their time, perhaps, than any other agency to the material up-

building of the city. The family is still prominent in the commercial life of Fairfield county.

(I) John Waterbury, the first of this family to settle in Stamford, was among those who came from Wethersfield, Connecticut. He received a grant of land in 1650, and died eight years later. His children remained there and founded the numerous families of that name which are still prominent in this section of the country. In an old "History of Stamford" by Rev. Mr. Huntington, the author speaks of this family in the most glowing terms, as follows:

There were the Waterburys, then known as Senior and Junior, the former being a colonel in the Continental service, who had earned some reputation for good judgment and military ability in the field, and the latter soon to earn by his personal fitness for it, the rank of general of brigade.

(II) David Waterbury, the son of John Waterbury, was born in Stamford, Connecticut, in February, 1722, the twelfth day. He did excellent service in the French and Indian War, and was commissioned major. He was representative in the General Assembly when the Revolutionary War broke out, and served the cause of the colonies with such ardor and fidelity that he was esteemed one of the noblest patriots of Stamford. He entered the war a colonel and was promoted to brigadier-general in 1776. After the close of the war, he was selectman and representative, and remained a resident of Stamford until his death, June 29, 1801.

(III) Captain William Waterbury, fourth son of David Waterbury, was born October 10, 1765, and died January 10, 1842. He was much in the public service, and opposed the tax on the Congregational Church Society, using his private means liberally to establish the freedom of the church in the same spirit that he had given his services to the cause of



RESIDENCE OF MR. AND MRS. JOHN J. KORECH
SHIPPEN POINT, CONNECTICUT



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SHIPPEN POINT, CONNECTICUT



ENCYCLOPEDIA OF BIOGRAPHY

political freedom. He married Mrs. Sally Jessup, daughter of Philip Lockwood.

(IV) Captain David (2) Waterbury, eldest son of Captain William and Sally (Lockwood-Jessup) Waterbury, was born April 17, 1819. His education was limited to such as the times and location afforded. When about fifteen years old he shipped as a sailor on a market boat trading weekly between Stamford and New York. He rose rapidly from one position to another until before his twentieth birthday he was captain and owner of the "Rival," a sloop of about fifty tons. In 1852, in company with Edmund Lockwood and Lewis Waterbury, he purchased the steamer, "William W. Frazier," a daily passenger and freight boat plying between Stamford and New York, Captain Lockwood commanding and Captain Waterbury serving as superintendent, agent and so forth, with offices in Stamford. This steamer was the first to run between Stamford and New York regularly, and to be owned in Stamford. In 1859 the company built a new steamer, the "Ella," which was run on this route until it was sold to the United States Government at the time of the Civil War. When Captain Lockwood retired from active business, Oliver Scofield joined interest with the two remaining partners and they built the "Stamford," which they placed on the same route in 1863. They sold this steamer the next year and built the "Shippan," placing her on this route in 1865. In May, 1870, she was burned at the Stamford Wharf, also the entire property of the company, the loss being about \$70,000, only half covered by insurance. In 1870 the business was sold to R. Cornell White, of New York. The same year, Captain Waterbury started a business in Stamford in coal and wood, which he continued until his death, November 22, 1894. Also he organized the Stamford Trans-

portation Company, of which he was manager. This was in 1873, after the New York parties had failed with the steamboat business. Captain Waterbury sold the transportation interests to the North & East River Steamboat Company. Captain Waterbury was a Democrat in politics, and disregarded partisan connections for the sake of the better man if that man was an opponent of his party. He was broadly liberal in his religious views, and was for many years a member of the parish of the Universalist church.

Captain Waterbury married (first), January 23, 1842, Sarah M. Selleck, daughter of John and Charlotte (Mead) Selleck, of Greenwich, Connecticut. Of their children six grew to maturity. They are: Captain William Tell, of whom further; John S., Mary E., Sarah M., Charles F., whose sketch follows; Lottie A. Mrs. Waterbury died September 26, 1867. Eight years later Captain Waterbury married (second), her sister, Mrs. Josephine E. Colby.

(V) Captain William Tell Waterbury, son of Captain David (2) and Sarah M. (Selleck) Waterbury, was born March 4, 1843, in Stamford, Connecticut, where he died, February 12, 1912. He attended the public schools of Stamford and the famous Glendenning Academy. We can picture the young lad accompanying his father on every opportunity and finding in the life on the water the fulfillment of his desire. On completing his schooling he obtained work on a small sailing vessel, one of the type which was used in transporting commerce between Stamford and New York. Having set himself to mastering all the details of the vessel, Captain Waterbury rose rapidly until he was qualified to take charge and was made captain.

Throughout the many years of his ac-

ENCYCLOPEDIA OF BIOGRAPHY

tive business life he was identified with the business of sea transportation, and enjoyed a large circle of acquaintances. A few years before his death, finding the life of a captain too arduous, he retired to pass his remaining days with his family and among the associations of his childhood. Captain Waterbury was one of the early members of Union Lodge, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, of Stamford, and also of Rittenhouse Chapter. The only fire company in his day was the one formed of the volunteer citizens, of which he was one, and he was also a member of the veteran organization formed after the new fire company was installed.

Captain Waterbury married Sarah Guley, daughter of Jacob Guley. The latter was a native of England, and came to America about 1844. He was in the woolen business, and resided in various textile centers in the East. His wife and daughter came to this country to join him seven years later. Mr. and Mrs. Waterbury were the parents of three children: Harry Guley, a sketch of whom follows in the work; S. Maude; Alice Dodge. For many years the family were actively identified with the Presbyterian church, of Stamford.

WATERBURY, Charles F.,

Merchant.

As a man is broadened by contact with his fellows, so a city is enriched by contact with the outside world. Men who control the arteries of commerce are vital factors in the growth and development of a community, and among this number is Charles F. Waterbury, of Stamford.

(V) Charles F. Waterbury, son of Captain David (2) and Sarah M. (Selleck) Waterbury (q. v.), was born May 15, 1855. He was educated in the public

and private school of Professor Glendenning. He then was employed in his father's steamboat business for a short time. He then learned the trade of moulder, which he followed until 1875, in which year he again became associated with his father in the coal business. He was soon made manager of the business, and in 1888 was admitted to partnership. In 1892 he purchased his father's interest and has since continued alone. It is the largest coal business in Stamford and a large wholesale trade is conducted. Other business interests of Mr. Waterbury include: Director of the First Stamford National Bank; vice-president of the East Dock Branch Corporation; president of the Woodland Cemetery Association; secretary and treasurer of Shippan Water Realty Company; director of the Morris Plan Bank. In politics Mr. Waterbury holds independent views, and refused to be a candidate for public office.

Mr. Waterbury married Annie Samuel Lockwood, daughter of Charles A. Lockwood, of Stamford, and they are the parents of two children: 1. David, born October 12, 1882; now manager of his father's business; he married Ida Zahn, daughter of Frederick Zahn, of New York City; he is the father of two sons and one daughter: David C., John Lockwood, Margaret Z. 2. Josephine Waterbury became the wife of Walter Edward Leaman; one son, Walter Edward, Jr. The mother of this family is an attendant of the Universalist church of Stamford. Mr. Waterbury is a member of the Suburban Club, of Stamford, the Stamford Yacht Club, and the Woodway Country Club.

WATERBURY, Harry Guley,

Business Man, Public Official.

In one of his addresses, the late Marshall Wilder said: "The genealogy of a

ENCYCLOPEDIA OF BIOGRAPHY

family is completely barren, unless enriched by the intermingling of biographical sketches which may stand as landmarks in the history of the race." A family, therefore, whose members have conducted their lives in such a manner as to bring honor and distinction to the name is indeed enriched by the addition of the biographies of those members.

(VI) Harry Guley Waterbury, son of Captain William Tell and Sarah (Guley) Waterbury (q. v.), is a splendid example of the type of capable man of affairs. He was born November 10, 1868, in Stamford, Connecticut. He received his education in the public schools there. He entered the employ of Lyman Hoyt & Son, furniture dealers, where he remained for ten years. For the succeeding two and one-half years, he was assistant postmaster, which position he left to enter the employ of the Stamford Gas & Electric Company. At that time he was their only clerk, and some idea of the growth of Stamford can be gleaned from the fact that there are now twenty persons employed in the office.

Mr. Waterbury progressed with the passing of the years, and to-day holds the position of auditor of the company with which he started as clerk. He is well and favorably known among the business men of his native city, takes an active interest in the civic and social life there, and has several times served in public office. From 1904 to 1905 he was town treasurer, and since 1917 has been a member of the Board of Finance. Several other of Stamford's business interests claim his attention, namely, the Stamford Savings Bank, of which he is a director; treasurer of the Woodland Cemetery Association, and treasurer of St. Andrew's Episcopal Church.

Mr. Waterbury, fraternally, is a member of Union Lodge, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, and has served as past master of this lodge; is past high priest of Rittenhouse Chapter, Royal Arch Masons; is past thrice illustrious master of Washington Council, Royal and Select Masters; member of Clinton Commandery, Knights Templar, of Norwalk; Lafayette Consistory, and Pyramid Temple, of Bridgeport; member of Past Masters' Association of Fairfield County. He is also a member of the Sons of the American Revolution and the Military Order of Foreign Wars.

Mr. Waterbury married Mary L. Clark, daughter of George H. Clark, of Pittsfield, Massachusetts, and they are the parents of a daughter, Beryl, born March 20, 1902. George H. Clark was the son of Selden Yale and Hannah N. (Sears) Clark, a descendant of an old New England family, one of his ancestors, Jonathan Clark, having been a signer of the Massachusetts Constitution. George H. Clark was born in Pittsfield, Massachusetts, April 29, 1848, and died September 7, 1916. He was long connected with the government paper mills at that place, where paper for United States currency is made. Mr. Clark was a leading citizen of Pittsfield, a member of the old volunteer fire department, and took an active part in Democratic political affairs. He was a devoted member of the Episcopal church. George H. Clark married Mary Baker, born February 16, 1850, died February 6, 1915. Children: George H., Jr., and Mary L., who married Harry G. Waterbury. Mrs. Waterbury is a member of the Daughters of the American Revolution, eligible through the services of both Clark and Yale ancestors.

ENCYCLOPEDIA OF BIOGRAPHY

FOSTER, Dean,

Specialist on the Eye, Ear, Nose, Throat.

New York City, and Stamford, Connecticut, have known Dr. Dean Foster in his specialized work in the medical profession for a period of twenty years, during which time he has maintained offices in both places for the treatment of diseases of the eye, ear, nose, and throat. Stamford is his residence, and his professional, social, and civic connections are mainly with the organizations and institutions of Connecticut, while he has been called into the public service as the representative of his district in the State Senate. Dr. Foster is well known as an able specialist in the branches in which he has directed his life work, and he has come into a position of prominence in his calling and in his community.

The Foster family, of English origin, is of Colonial record in New England, and its branches were early transplanted widely throughout the country. Andrew Foster, grandfather of Dr. Dean Foster, was born at Mifflinburg, Pennsylvania, and followed the farmer's calling. He married Rachel McMichael, and Edwardsburg, Michigan, became the family home. This was the birthplace of Thomas Foster, son of Andrew and Rachel (McMichael) Foster, who was born in 1846, and there grew to manhood. Like his father he was an agriculturist, and in 1884 moved to Anthony, Kansas, where he passed the remainder of his life. He was a past master in the Masonic order at Anthony, and was also a member of Harper Commandery, Knights Templar. He was a member of the Presbyterian church. His death occurred in 1899. Thomas Foster married Alice Dean, daughter of William Dean, of Mifflinburg, Pennsylvania, a member of an old Colonial family, and their children were:

Dean, of whom further; Peggy, married Edward Fulton, of Caldwell, Kansas; Andrew J., of Springdale, Connecticut; Lloyd, of Freeport, Kansas; Hugh M., an attorney of Globe, Arizona; and Graham, likewise an attorney of Globe, Arizona.

Dr. Dean Foster, son of Thomas and Alice (Dean) Foster, was born in Edwardsburg, Michigan, in 1870, and prepared for college at Lewis Academy, Wichita, Kansas. Entering the University of Kansas, he was graduated from that institution in the class of 1896, with the degree of Bachelor of Arts, having interrupted his course by one year of school teaching. For one year prior to his college entry he had also taught school. His classical studies were followed by a course in the Medical School of Yale University, and in 1899 he received the degree of Doctor of Medicine. A portion of the following year was spent as an interne in the New Haven Hospital, and the two following years were occupied with an internship in the Manhattan Eye and Ear Hospital, where he studied the treatment of diseases of the eye, ear, nose and throat. In 1901, Dr. Foster became a resident and special practitioner of Stamford, and in 1902 he opened an office in New York City, to both of which he has since given his time and attention. He is attending ophthalmic aural and otological surgeon to the Stamford Hospital and to the Greenwich Hospital, and is also assistant surgeon at the Manhattan Eye and Ear Hospital. He has been honored in the past by his professional colleagues of Stamford with the presidency of the Stamford Medical Society, and he is also a member of the County and State Medical societies and the American Medical Association.

Dr. Foster was elected to the Common Council of Stamford in 1911, and gave willingly of his time to public affairs. In



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ENCYCLOPEDIA OF BIOGRAPHY

1913 he was called to a larger field of usefulness in the public business, and was elected to the State Senate, and received the further distinction of reelection to the same important office. In the Senate he was a member of the committee on public welfare and of the committee on the sale of lands. Dr. Foster is a member of Union Lodge, No. 5, Free and Accepted Masons; Clinton Commandery, Knights Templar, of Norwalk, Connecticut, and is also affiliated with Pyramid Temple, Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, of Bridgeport. His club is the Suburban of Stamford.

Dr. Foster married Mabel E. Neale, daughter of Frederick and Kathryn Neale, of Toronto, Canada, and they are the parents of: Alice Dean, Kathryn E., and Mabel N.

BRUSH, Ralph Emerson,

Lawyer, Served in World War.

While a resident of Greenwich, Mr. Brush as the possessor of a lucrative and growing clientele maintains an office not only in his home town but also in New York City. During the recent World War he made an honorable record in the United States Navy, and in the promotion of the best interests of his community he is always actively interested.

The Brush family is of long standing in Greenwich, having been founded there by one of two brothers who went thither from Long Island soon after 1700. Their descendants in the successive generations have been actively instrumental in the upbuilding and development of the town and neighborhood.

Joseph Brush, great-grandfather of Ralph Emerson Brush, was the owner of a large part of the town of Greenwich, from Putnam avenue through Rock Ridge and Edgewood Park. Mr. Brush mar-

ried Sarah A. Mead, daughter of Richard Mead.

Amos M. Brush, son of Joseph and Sarah A. (Mead) Brush, was born January 9, 1825, in Greenwich, and as a young man was in business at Coscob, where he was the proprietor of a general store, purchasing produce from farmers and running market sloops to New York. He also dealt extensively in cattle, driving them on the hoof to the New York stockyards. In this enterprise he was associated with his brother Benjamin, under the firm name of A. and B. Brush. When Amos M. Brush was about forty years old he retired from business and for a few years resided in New York City, eventually returning to Greenwich. He was a Democrat, and for many years held the office of justice of the peace. Active in town affairs, he at one time served as lieutenant-colonel on the staff of the Governor. He was an active member of the Congregational church, occupying a seat on the board of deacons. Mr. Brush married Sarah P. Mead, daughter of Amos Mead, and his death occurred July 30, 1905.

Augustus Mead Brush, son of Amos M. and Sarah P. (Mead) Brush, was born May 13, 1856, in Greenwich, and educated in Prof. Peck's private school. On reaching manhood he entered the iron, steel and plumbing supply business. He resided in New York during the winters, spending his summers in Greenwich. Yachting was his recreation, and he was a member of the Riverside Yacht Club. He and his wife were members of Christ Protestant Episcopal Church.

Mr. Brush married Sarah Hodgman, daughter of Dr. Abbott Hodgman, of New York City. Dr. Abbott Hodgman was educated at Dartmouth College and received his professional training at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, New

ENCYCLOPEDIA OF BIOGRAPHY

York. His death occurred February 26, 1901. Mr. and Mrs. Brush were the parents of the following children: Abbott Purdy, of Greenwich; Ralph Emerson, of further mention; Gladys Merrill, wife of G. Lawrence Redman, of Greenwich; and Marjorie E. On June 6, 1904, Mr. Brush passed away at the comparatively early age of forty-two.

Ralph Emerson Brush, son of Augustus Mead and Sarah (Hodgman) Brush, was born July 10, 1886, in New York City, and received his earliest education in the private school of Miss Elliott, passing thence, successively, to grammar and high schools. He studied for his profession in the New York Law School, graduating on June 18, 1908, with the degree of Bachelor of Laws. The same year he was admitted to the New York bar, and the following year became a member of the bar of Connecticut. After practicing in New York four years in association with the firm of Wells & Snedeker, he opened his own office in Greenwich, but still maintains an office in New York City.

The professional progress of Mr. Brush has been both assured and rapid. For two years he filled the office of prosecuting attorney in Greenwich, and his private practice has steadily increased, keeping pace with the excellent reputation which he has built up alike with his legal associates and the general public. He was one of the organizers of the Putnam Trust Company and is now a director and also counsel for the company. He is a director of the Putnam Cemetery Association, and of the Title Insurance and Mortgage Company.

The interest of Mr. Brush in politics is from the standpoint of what is for the best good of the community. In movements for good government he takes an active part. He affiliates with Acacia

Lodge, No. 89, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, and belongs to the Indian Harbor Yacht Club, and the Greenwich Country Club. He is a member of Christ Protestant Episcopal Church.

On November 6, 1917, Mr. Brush enlisted in the United States Navy, receiving a commission as ensign in the United States Naval Reserves. In view of the fact that he had been very active in yachting and had made a study of navigation, he was assigned to the Merchants' Auxiliary at Pelham Bay, as instructor in navigation. In June, 1918, he was promoted to lieutenant, junior grade, and in September was assigned to the United States Troop Transport "America," sailing for Brest, France. His duties on shipboard were those involved in the charge of fire control. Returning from France in the latter part of October, he arrived in New York harbor on a Friday, and on the following Monday, at four o'clock in the morning, the ship on which he came sank at her pier in Hoboken. When the armistice was signed Mr. Brush was sent back to Pelham, and was placed on the inactive list, December 31, 1918. In May, 1919, he resumed his law practice in Greenwich and New York City.

Mr. Brush married, April 29, 1916, Electa Harper, daughter of John A. and Flora (Sherbourne) Harper, of Pittsburgh, and they are the parents of one child: Electa Harper Brush, born July 2, 1918.

Able as he is to look back upon a career of patriotic service, as well as upon a record of professional success, Mr. Brush's life-story has opened under the happiest auspices. Everything indicates that the results which have already crowned his work at the bars of two states will be followed by others larger and more satisfying as the years go on.

ENCYCLOPEDIA OF BIOGRAPHY

WALSH, Hon. Robert Jay,

Attorney and Statesman.

In all histories of public progress and personal achievement, there are many names which it is the delight of the biographer to record. These names are fraught with significance to the community, the State, the nation. They represent lives of dignity and beneficence, spirits strong to lead, wise to guide, capable of handling great issues in such a way as to avert disaster. The city of Greenwich, Connecticut, can point to her share of these names, among which the Honorable Robert Jay Walsh holds a high place. While the fact that the story of his life is now a memorial record, gives it a tinge of sadness, still it gives opportunity to picture with greater freedom the beauty and fineness of the character which made him a true leader among men.

Born August 1, 1854, in Lewisboro, Westchester county, New York, his boyhood was spent in a section which abounds with historical interest; and perhaps it was only natural that the early impressions should give him an impulse toward the public service, in which his brilliant mentality was to become such an important factor in later years. He was a son of James F. and Annie E. Walsh, highly respected citizens of the town of Lewisboro. The boy was only ten years old when the family removed to Ridgefield, Connecticut. He was a studious child, and having attended school regularly, was now well advanced in the elementary studies, which he continued in the public schools of the town. When twelve years of age he entered the High Ridge Institute at Ridgefield, a school widely known for its thorough excellence. The learned Prof. William O. Seymour, later railroad commissioner of Connecticut, was then principal of the

institution, and took a personal interest in the lad.

In the life of the school he was a leader, being popular with his companions, and interested in all the activities of the institution. But it was not within the nature of the boy to let the social interests of the school outweigh the intellectual. He never neglected his studies, and his work was always characterized by that precision which bespeaks careful and thorough preparation. He was always cordially loyal to the ideals of the institution, and in sport as well as in study stood for right and honesty. He attended this school for two years, during which time he gained a practical knowledge of the higher branches, then became anxious to strike out into the world of men and affairs and make a place for himself which should count towards his future. In all the later life of the man the most idle observer could note a strong vein of practical common sense. And now, as a mere boy, it was definitely apparent in his choice of an occupation. Sturdy and well-grown, he delighted in athletic activities and tests of strength, and he realized that skill in some branch of industry was an excellent foundation for a useful career. Possessing a great fondness for animals, he chose the blacksmith's trade, and entered an apprenticeship. He by no means dropped his studies, but spent many hours of his spare time in reading and study.

As he grew towards manhood the intellectual pursuits held stronger appeal, and when he had mastered his trade, he sought the advice of Dr. William S. Todd, then a prominent Ridgefield physician. He reviewed his English studies with the doctor, and with this preparation and at the age of seventeen taught school for a year. Appreciating to the full the responsibilities connected with this vocation, he entered the State Normal School to gain

more thorough training, but receiving a very flattering offer from a school in Portchester, New York, did not remain to be graduated. The young man's genial personality and habits of careful study combined to make him a beloved as well as a successful teacher, and he was held in warmest regard by parents, children, and friends. During the entire period of his work along this line, he made his influence felt throughout the community in upholding high standards among the children under his care. Still in all his young manhood, he was constantly looking forward, seeking from the future some higher, broader field of usefulness. Characteristically, while still teaching school, he took up the study of law under the direction of Col. H. W. R. Hoyt, then and for many years thereafter, a prominent and successful attorney at Greenwich, Connecticut. Colonel Hoyt saw a brilliant future before the young man, appreciating to the full his analytical temperament and his capacity for seeing both sides of a question. He frankly encouraged him to drop the work of teaching and devote all his time to preparation for the practice of the law. He gave the young man such assistance as was most practical—remunerative work in his own office, together with help in professional study.

Mr. Walsh was admitted to the Fairfield county bar, and immediately thereafter taken into partnership with Colonel Hoyt, the experienced man giving generously of the ripened fruits of his years of practice, in the form of advice. With unflagging zeal the young man threw himself into the work he had chosen, and while he never failed in his loyalty to the man who had smoothed his way, still his native diligence and indomitable courage gave him the personal power without which no real success can be achieved.

Notwithstanding his deep appreciation of the assistance of Colonel Hoyt, in 1882, Mr. Walsh desiring absolute freedom of action and purpose, opened his own law offices in the town of Greenwich.

Gifted with an unusually pleasing personality, an outgrowth of a wholesome optimism and a ready sympathy with his kind, he won and held the confidence of the people, and soon came to be regarded as one of the really big men of the town. He was not permitted to confine his public appearance to the court room. His cool judgment and invincible logic were needed in the public service, and it was inevitable that the Republican party, with which he was closely affiliated, should make him a leader. He gave of his talents in this work, as in every branch of activity, without stint of self-consideration, bringing all the force of his nature to bear in the advancement of what he considered the right.

During the presidential campaign of 1880, he took the stump for Garfield and Arthur, and this was the beginning of a long and brilliant public career. In this same year he was elected to the Republican State Central Committee for the Twelfth Senatorial District of Connecticut, which honor he held for nine years, until his duties as judge led him to resign. He again took the stump during the campaign of 1884, doing eloquent and forceful work in support of Blaine and Logan. The success of the opposing party in the presidential election in no way weakened his allegiance to Republican principles, and before the close of the year he was nominated by the Republicans of the twelfth district as their candidate for the State Senate. There was great enthusiasm among the voters of the district, and he was elected by a very large majority, running far ahead of his ticket. He was made secretary of the

State Central Committee in 1886, and his senatorial record had so established him in the confidence of his constituency that upon his renomination, they reelected him by twice his first majority.

He had won recognition in the Senate as a man of power, fearless in spirit, keen of wit, relentless and untiring in pursuit of his object, yet always a fair opponent and graceful in relinquishing a point to the mind of the majority. He served as chairman of the committee on incorporations, in 1885, and later, in 1886 and 1887, was chairman of the judiciary committee. In filling these important positions, for which by nature, as well as by training, he was peculiarly fitted, he demonstrated that element of fairmindedness which so largely contributed to the success of his whole career. During the session of 1887 he had the honor of being called to preside over the senatorial body as president *pro tem*, and no one appreciated more than he the significance of the dignity being accorded to so young a man. In 1888 he was nominated by his party for the office of Secretary of State, and his election was included in the success of the ticket. In the spring of 1889 the home county called upon him to fill a position demanding every power and grace with which the man was so generously endowed. He was appointed judge of the Criminal Court of Common Pleas in Fairfield county. Rarely indeed is a man found who fills this responsible and dignified position as well and as conscientiously as did Judge Walsh. Appreciating to the full the psychological side of criminology, his fine discernment and unwavering sense of justice made him no easy prey to sentiment. His thorough training and wide experience gave him a firm grasp on the most complicated legal problems, and his clear-sighted progress through the most

tangled case made him the admiration of all connected with it.

With the arduous duties thus devolving upon him, he made every effort to withdraw from all political connections, and positively refused renomination to the office of Secretary of State, which he had filled with so much honor to his party and satisfaction to his constituency. The Legislature, however, failed to declare the election of his successor, and since it was constitutionally impossible for the office to remain vacant, he filled the office until another election released him from it, and allowed him to give his full time to the county judgeship, where his personality was becoming a power for right and justice. But his party had not released him permanently from the broader service to the State, as time proved.

Perhaps one of the most noteworthy periods of Judge Walsh's public service was in 1885. He had for some time served as corporation counsel for the borough of Greenwich, and his capacity for the wise administration of public affairs became so widely recognized that Governor Harrison, in that year, appointed him a member of the commission to revise the statutes of Connecticut. He was one of the youngest in that body of men, all eminent in the legal profession. His influence upon the deliberations of the commission was apparent from the first. His keen mind and progressive spirit made him a recognized leader among them, and it was cordially conceded that much of the success of the commission was due to his efforts. There is a particularly characteristic touch in the fact that personally he was more proud of having been the counsel for the town of Greenwich for a period of thirty-five years of changing political administrations of the town government than of any of the more showy

and solid honors that came to him from the larger outside world.

The depth, as well as the breadth of the character of the man was apparent in the less conspicuous activities for the public good which always commanded his cordial interest and earnest support. While, as one of the most distinguished attorneys of his time, and as an honored judge, the arduous duties of his professional life might have excused him from many public offices in which his talent was needed, still he served most devotedly wherever he found the opportunity. The financial world of his town and county has reason long to appreciate the prosperity which was founded largely on his sound common sense and sagacious judgment. At the time of the organization of the Greenwich Trust Loan and Deposit Company, he turned his great ability to most practical use in establishing it securely in the confidence of the public. For many years he was president of this company, the honor being entirely unsought so far as he was concerned, indeed his election to this office took place while he was absent from home on an extended vacation, one of his rare periods of relaxation, and continued as its president up to the time of his death, a period of twenty-seven years. He was a director of the Greenwich Gas and Electric Light Company, being one of its most enthusiastic promoters, this at a period when few communities of similar size aspired to the dignity of city conveniences. He was for some time secretary of the Hawthorne Mills Company, manufacturers of high-grade woolen fabrics, capitalized in the millions, and located in Greenwich and New York City; president of Abendroth Brothers Foundry at Port Chester, New York, manufacturers of boilers, coal and gas ranges and soil pipe, a successful concern employing about five hundred men, of which he was president

up to the time of his death. Also president of the Greenwich Water Company, the water supply for Greenwich, Port Chester and Rye, New York, holding office up to his death. He was also deeply interested in real estate development, and there are many evidences about the vicinity of Greenwich of his taste and good judgment in the laying out of residential sections. He was also president of the Putnam Cemetery Association; director, New York & Stamford railroad; trustee of Greenwich Y. M. C. A.; trustee of Greenwich Library Association; charter member of Greenwich Country Club; member of Blind Brook Country Club; of Indian Harbor Yacht Club; of Republican Club of New York; Acacia Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons, of Greenwich; Empire Lodge, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, of Greenwich.

Perhaps in these varied activities one can measure the man more accurately than in his professional and political career. In the latter, unquestionably, he reached an enviable position, but in those civic and business interests to which he turned as relaxation, in a way, his world found the human and warmly personal side of the man. He had a genius for the right thing—the kind thing—and his world was not slow to learn to love him as loyally and deeply as it had long admired him.

Still another side of his rich and wholesome nature, but a side known only to his closest friends, as the home life in which he was a devoted husband and father. He married Anna A., daughter of Matthew Merritt, a very prominent resident of Fairfield county. They were the parents of three charming daughters: Lucy M., who is the wife of Walter B. Todd, son of Dr. William S. Todd, makes her home in Greenwich; Edith B., who was the wife of A. W. W. Marshall, vice-presi-

dent of the Greenwich Trust Company, of Greenwich; she was the mother of a son, Robert Jay Walsh Marshall, born August 20, 1906; she died February 4, 1910; Roberta Jay, who is the wife of Lloyd S. Cooney, now living on Middlesex road, Noroton, Connecticut, but formerly of Greenwich. They are leaders in the social life of the county, and earnest workers in every movement for the public welfare, local, State and National.

WILLIAMSON, Charles E.,

Prosecuting Attorney.

One of the acknowledged leaders of the Fairfield county bar, Charles Ernest Williamson, is also one of the eminently public-spirited citizens of Connecticut. He is distinguished by his zeal in the public service, and has several times been called upon to represent his fellow-citizens in both the upper and lower house of the Legislature. Since 1913 Mr. Williamson has held the office of prosecuting attorney of Bridgeport, Connecticut, and the manner in which he has discharged the duties of this office has been one of satisfaction to the people of that city.

(I) Alanson Williamson, grandfather of Charles E. Williamson, was born in Bedford, New York, January 7, 1815, and died at Darien, Connecticut, April 20, 1904. He married, August 14, 1836, Elizabeth Hoyt, born September 11, 1815, at Poundridge, New York, and died November 17, 1905, at Darien, Connecticut, daughter of Jesse and Sarah (Norman) Hoyt. She was a direct descendant of the immigrant, Simon Hoyt, one of the first settlers of Stamford, Connecticut, whose ancestry follows in detail.

(II) George Henry Williamson, son of Alanson and Elizabeth (Hoyt) Williamson, was born December 29, 1843. He lived at Darien, Connecticut, and mar-

ried, July 22, 1869, Cynthia Drugen Mills-paugh, born September 12, 1846, daughter of Erastus Elmer and Elizabeth Ann (Derrbon) Millspaugh (see Millspaugh line). George Henry and Cynthia Drugen (Millspaugh) Williamson were the parents of three sons: 1. Frederick H., born October 17, 1876, of Brooklyn, New York. 2. Charles Ernest, of further mention. 3. Norman Lester, of Darien, Connecticut, born there, June 15, 1881.

(III) Charles Ernest Williamson, son of George Henry and Cynthia Drugen (Millspaugh) Williamson, was born March 29, 1879, in Darien, Connecticut. He was educated in the public schools of Darien and at the Stamford High School, graduating from the latter in 1898, after which he spent a year in the Yale Law School. In 1900 he was employed as a clerk in the grocery house of Richard J. Rogers in New York City, where he remained for two years. On June 16, 1903, Mr. Williamson was appointed financial clerk at the Fitch Home for Soldiers at Noroton, Connecticut, which office he resigned October 21, 1907. While thus earning his living, he continued his study of law at the New York Law School's evening sessions, and was admitted to the bar in January, 1907. The same year he entered the office of John W. Banks, who is now judge of the Superior Court, and remained with Judge Banks until 1916. In that year Mr. Williamson formed his present association with Spottiswood D. Bowers, under the firm name of Bowers & Williamson, and their practice is a general one.

Mr. Williamson has ever been interested in all matters of public interest from a youth. As early as 1908 he was a candidate for Representative to the Legislature and received one hundred and sixty out of one hundred and seventy-six votes in the caucus. In the legislative session

ENCYCLOPEDIA OF BIOGRAPHY

of 1909 he was chairman of the commission on banking, and was again elected in 1910, serving on the same commission. Sufficient warrant of the confidence his constituents had in his ability was shown in 1915 when he was a member of the Legislature and served on the Judiciary Committee. The following year he was elected to the State Senate, and served as chairman of the Committee on Forfeited Rights, and also on the Humane Institutions Committee. In 1918 he was reelected to the Senate. Since entering politics, Mr. Williamson has been a delegate to every State convention except that of 1910. In 1913 he was appointed prosecuting attorney of Bridgeport, Connecticut, as above noted, and he maintains his residence in Darien.

Mr. Williamson is a member of Puritan Lodge, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, of Stamford, and of the Algonquin Club, of Bridgeport.

(The Hoyt Line).

(I) Simon Hoyt was in Salem in 1628 or 1629, and came in either the ship "Abigail," or the "George." He was a pioneer in several places in New England, and at length settled in Stamford, Connecticut, where he died.

(II) Joshua Hoyt, son of Simon Hoyt, was born about 1641, and died in 1690. The Christian name of his wife was Mary.

(III) Joshua (2) Hoyt, son of Joshua and Mary Hoyt, was born October 4, 1670, and died January 1, 1744. He also lived in Stamford, and married, March 16, 1698, Mary Pickett, who died November 10, 1732.

(IV) Job Hoyt, son of Joshua (2) and Mary (Pickett) Hoyt, was born January 22, 1703-04, and died October 13, 1754. He was admitted to the New Canaan church, September 7, 1735. He married Elizabeth Lockwood, born May 15, 1708,

at Stamford, Connecticut, daughter of Joseph and Elizabeth (Ayers) Lockwood, and granddaughter of the immigrant of this distinguished family, Robert Lockwood. Mrs. Elizabeth (Lockwood) Hoyt was admitted to the church in New Canaan, Connecticut, July 21, 1734.

(V) Jesse Hoyt, son of Job and Elizabeth (Lockwood) Hoyt, was baptized April 24, 1743, and died between 1829 and 1831. He was a soldier in the French and Indian War, actively engaged along our northern frontier, and was taken prisoner by the British troops in their raid on Poundridge in 1779, but escaped. In 1806 he was a member of the Poundridge church, and during the Revolution was a member of one of the local regiments.

(VI) Jesse (2) Hoyt, son of Jesse Hoyt, was born June 3, 1775, in Poundridge, and died at Laceyville, Ohio, October 2, 1856. He married (second), April 14, 1804, Sarah Norman, and they were the parents of Elizabeth Hoyt, who became the wife of Alanson Williamson, as above noted.

(The Millspaugh Line).

Erastus Elmer Millspaugh was born February 5, 1805, and died September 2, 1886. He married, April 23, 1831, Elizabeth Ann Derrbon, born June 17, 1814, and died February 3, 1889. Their daughter, Cynthia Drugen Millspaugh, married George H. Williamson, as above noted. Erastus E. Millspaugh was a son of Edward M. Millspaugh, the latter born December 8, 1781, died June 17, 1842. He married, February 23, 1804, Ann Catherine Latte, born September 20, 1787, died December 18, 1823. His father, Matthias Millspaugh, was born June 7, 1748, and died April 27, 1796. He married Elsie Kimbach. He was the son of Peter and Susanna (Comfort) Millspaugh, and grandson of Matthias Millspaugh. The



Adelbert Arthur Steel

Millspaugh family were early settled in Montgomery, Orange county, New York, having left their home in Holland because of religious persecution. There were four families who came together in 1730, namely, Sinsbough, Miltzpach, Bookstaver and Youngblood. Their first winter was spent in a dugout, and the following spring they built a log church, where they worshipped for many years. These families purchased over a thousand acres of land in the town, and part of this same land is now in the possession of their descendants.

SKEEL, Adelbert Arthur,
Lawyer, Veteran of Spanish-American War.

The Skeel family has a long and honored ancestry in Connecticut, whence branches have spread to neighboring States and throughout the country. This outline begins with John Skeel, who married Hannah Terrill, daughter of Roger Terrill, and removed from South Britain, Connecticut, to Woodbury, in this State. John Skeel died October 5, 1721; his wife died November 11, 1730. They were the parents of John, of whom further; Hannah, Thomas, Elizabeth, Abigail, and Ephraim.

John (2) Skeel, son of John and Hannah (Terrill) Skeel, was born in November, 1679, and died May 25, 1727. He was of Woodbury in 1702. He and his wife, Sarah, were the parents of: Thomas; Miriam; John, who, with his sons, Eliab, Gideon, Adoniram, and Benjamin, and a daughter Mabel, settled in Durham, Albany county, New York; Ephraim; Abigail; Jonathan; Samuel, of whom further; Sarah; and Hannah.

Samuel Skeel, son of John (2) and Sarah Skeel, married Lydia Belden, and they had children: Belden; Truman, of

whom further; Samuel, Anna, and Simeon.

Truman Skeel, son of Samuel and Lydia (Belden) Skeel, was a soldier in the American army in the Revolutionary War, serving as a corporal in the 5th Company, 7th Regiment, from South Britain, Connecticut (Lineage Book of the Daughters of the American Revolution, No. 9455). He married, June 2, 1779, Chloe Hill, and among their children were Arad, and Sarah, who married Abijah Bradley. Arad Skeel, son of Truman Skeel, married Sarah Lake, and had a son, Orrin (also spelled Oren). Abiram Skeel, of whom an account follows, had a son Truman and also a son Oren. Many of the two families settled in New York, and all of the circumstances lead to the conclusion that Abiram was a brother of Arad and son of Truman.

Rev. Abiram Skeel was born in New Canaan, Connecticut, and became a preacher of the Methodist Episcopal church. Sterling, Cayuga county, New York, became his home, and there, where his death occurred, he and his wife are buried. Rev. Abiram Skeel married Dr. Lydia Prentice, a woman of strong personality and mentality, who practiced medicine and who was so prominent in church affairs as to gain the title of "the petticoat bishop." She was of the family of General Prentice, of Revolutionary War fame, and a cousin of George D. Prentice. Among their sons were Oren, of whom further; Truman, Alanson; and Rev. Harlow, a minister of the Methodist Episcopal church.

Oren Skeel, son of Rev. Abiram and Lydia (Prentice) Skeel, was born in New York State, and became an early settler in Illinois, locating in the town of Dixon about 1838 and engaging in farming operations. He married Caroline Maria

ENCYCLOPEDIA OF BIOGRAPHY

Douglas, daughter of Warner and Charity (Remington) Douglas, her father of Scotch-Irish ancestry and a native of Ireland, where his father owned a considerable estate. Warner Douglas was taken in his youth by two elder half-brothers to Liverpool at a period prior to the Revolutionary War and was bound in service to the captain of a ship sailing out of that port. The lad escaped from the vessel, and by good fortune was befriended by a clergyman in Boston, Massachusetts, who took him into his family and reared him. In manhood, Warner Douglas moved to Wolcott, Wayne county, New York. His wife was a native of Massachusetts. Caroline Maria Douglas was an early advocate of prohibition, militant in her ardor for the cause, and led a mob in a raid upon the first saloon in Lena, Illinois.

James D. Skeel, son of Oren and Caroline Maria (Douglas) Skeel, was born in Stephenson county, Illinois, in 1850. He was educated in the township schools and, learning the trade of carpenter in his youth, followed it for a time, also engaging in agricultural operations. Subsequently, he became a pattern-maker, was for a time a stationary engineer, and afterward superintendent of the Stover Manufacturing Company at Freeport, Illinois. For several years he has been retired from active life, enjoying a well-earned leisure. He married Elizabeth Schadell, daughter of Samuel Schadell. Children: Cora, married William M. Schlott, of Freeport, Illinois; Alvah, of Freeport, Illinois; Theron, deceased; Adelbert Arthur, of whom further; Pearl, married Daniel MacNeill, of Freeport, Illinois; Maurice, a resident of Freeport; Ethel, married Albert Albright, of Dakota, Illinois.

Adelbert Arthur Skeel, son of James D. and Elizabeth (Schadell) Skeel, was born in Lena, Stephenson county, Illinois, May

15, 1878, and after attending the public schools of Freeport, Illinois, became a student in the Northwestern Academy at Evanston. For a time he was a student at the noted Cheshire Military Academy at Cheshire, Connecticut, proceeding to the Sheffield Scientific School of Yale University and being graduated in 1904 with the degree of Ph. B. In 1907 he graduated from the Yale Law School, with the degree of LL. B., was admitted to the bar in the same year, and until 1911 pursued professional practice in New Haven. In that year Mr. Skeel came to Stamford and formed an association with Cummings & Lockwood that endured for three years, since which time he has practiced independently. Early in his Stamford residence he was called into the public service and he has filled the office of corporation counsel of the city of Stamford for five terms with conspicuous success. He is a Republican in political sympathy, has acted as moderator of town meetings, and has been a delegate to several party conventions.

Mr. Skeel enlisted in Chicago, Illinois, in Company B, 3rd Mississippi Regiment, United States Volunteers, and served during the Spanish-American War, and is now a member of the United Spanish War Veterans. During the World War he held the rank of sergeant in the State Guard. Mr. Skeel is a member of Puritan Lodge, Independent Order of Odd Fellows; Union Lodge, Independent Order of Mechanics, and of the Suburban Club.

Mr. Skeel married Helen Louise Peck, daughter of Benjamin Hall Peck, of Cheshire, Connecticut, and they are the parents of one daughter, Esther, born April 22, 1907. Mr. and Mrs. Skeel are members of St. John's Episcopal Church, of which Mr. Skeel is auditor.



Ralph L. White, M.D.

WHITE, Ralph Lewis,

Physician, Served in World War.

There is no profession more noble than the profession of medicine. It offers to the young man a career of ability and usefulness, and it is such a career that Dr. Ralph Lewis White, of New Canaan, Connecticut, is creating for himself. He was born in Sloatsburg, Rockland county, New York, June 14, 1889, son of James L. and Frances (Becraft) White, and grandson of David White.

Dr. White was educated at Trinity School, New York City, and at the Central University. In 1910 he graduated from the University of California, with the degree of M. D. For one and one-half years following, Dr. White was with the Good Samaritan Hospital of New York City, and also spent six months at the Lying-In Hospital. Until 1913 he was located in Eddy county, New Mexico, where he practiced for two years, and in the latter year located in New Canaan, Connecticut. There he was successfully practicing until the World War, which brought its great demand for trained men in their professions.

On August 11, 1917, Dr. White was commissioned first lieutenant, Medical Reserve Corps, and was called to the army school at Washington, District of Columbia, where he remained about two weeks. From Hoboken, New Jersey, Dr. White sailed for England and was stationed at Blackpool, R. A. M. C. headquarters, for six weeks, where he took special training. Thence he went to Boulogne, France, and there he was brigaded with the 148th Field Hospital, and was senior officer in charge of that for a while. After the offensive was started, the hospital was broken up and the men were placed with battalions. Dr. White was with the 188th Brigade, 63rd Naval Division, until Au-

gust 27th, on which date he was knocked down by the concussion of a high explosive shell that caused three pulmonary hemorrhages and he was sent back to America, where he was discharged, September 23, 1918. It was the spring of the following year before Dr. White attempted to resume his practice, which he has since continued in New Canaan. He is a member of the staff of the Stamford Hospital; also a member of the Stamford, Fairfield County and Connecticut Medical societies.

Outside of his professional work, Dr. White finds needed recreation in his hobbies of farming and raising race horses. He is the owner of a farm in Newburgh, Orange county, New York. Among his horses are Princess Eva, a Chimes mare by Beau Ideal; she has a mark of 2:23½; also Lentala, by Walnut Hall, who has a mark of 2:08½; another mare is Mary Skinner, by Lacopia, by Bingen, and she has a mark of 2:03¼, at three years old.

Dr. White's fraternal affiliations are as follows: Member of Tau Epsilon; Alpha Sigma; Harmony Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons; Washington Chapter, Royal Arch Masons; Clinton Commandery, Knights Templar, of Norwalk; Lafayette Consistory, and Pyramid Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, of Bridgeport; Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, of Norwalk; and the Suburban Club of Stamford.

Dr. White married Olive F. McCready, daughter of Robert W. McCready, of Tuxedo, New York. The McCready line will be found in connection with the sketch of Mrs. White's brother, Dr. R. H. McCready, which appears in this volume. Dr. White and his wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal church of New Canaan.

ENCYCLOPEDIA OF BIOGRAPHY

BORG, Henry L., A. B., Ph. G., Ph. D.,

State Chemist.

All lines of honest effort bear relative importance to the public welfare, but many a man has made his chosen work broadly significant for good by tireless energy, a capacity for exhaustive research and precise conclusions, and the practical application of his knowledge to everyday problems. In such a relation to the community stands Henry L. Borg, of Stamford, Connecticut.

The name of Borg is of peculiarly interesting origin. In Sweden it is customary to give certain surnames to men who have given military service. These surnames are retained after leaving the army, and it is considered a great honor to be permitted to bear them. As an inheritance handed down from father to son, they are borne proudly, showing as they do the military record of the family. The name of Borg is of such derivation.

Dr. Borg's grandfather was a manufacturer of piano wire, and had the reputation of producing the finest bass strings on the market in his day. He was a man of more than local note in Sweden, and was interested in public progress as well as in the business in which he attained success. He controlled the local newspaper, and was instrumental in forwarding the interests of his community, his fearlessness and sound common sense giving him an influential position in the province. When the telephone was first introduced into Sweden he defrayed the expense from his personal means of erecting a telephone line from Stockholm in order that he might give his readers the latest news while it was still vitally fresh and important in the great centers of population. He was one of the burgomasters of the town in which his family had been large land-owners for generations.

Of the next generation, Albert Borg, the present Dr. Borg's father, was born in the Province of Wwemmerberg, Sweden. At the age of twelve years he came to America with his parents. The family settled in Altoona, Pennsylvania, where the young lad began his education in the public schools of the town. Mentally he was generously endowed, and his splendid inheritance of physical health carried him through the period of his education, when his studious tastes would have been very trying to one less robust. He was a great student of history, delighting in the great deeds of men of all times and all nations. Later his parents removed to Hartford, Connecticut, where he continued his education in the Hartford public high school. Later he studied law, but while he found great satisfaction in the knowledge thereby gained, he never practiced. The field of merchandising appealed to him more strongly, and here his training in broad and varied interests gave him an appreciable advantage. He became interested in a chain of grocery stores operating in many Eastern cities, including Hartford, New Britain, and Bridgeport, having as an allied interest the importation of high grade liquors. These stores were uniformly successful. He was associated with this company for about twenty years, then withdrew, but retained the Bridgeport interests, which he continued to operate until the time of his death. Like his father, he was public-spirited and a thoroughly progressive man, and was prominent in the Independent Order of Odd Fellows.

His wife, Christine Borg, was a daughter of Axel Johnson. They were the parents of ten children, among whom seven lived to mature years: Henry L., of whom we give more extended mention; Hilda, who married Harry Benedict, of Bridgeport; Eva, Edith, Frederick, Sidney, and



Henry Borg

Ferris. The family are members of the Episcopal church.

Henry L. Borg was born in Bristol, Connecticut, June 13, 1882, and is the eldest son of Albert and Christine (Johnson) Borg. He received his early education in the public schools of that town, but showed such capacity for diligent and precise work that his parents gave him opportunities broader than any to be found in a small town to prepare for a future of usefulness. When he was twelve years old he was sent abroad, and enjoyed a year and a half of study at Upsala, a school connected with the University of Gottenberg. Later, when the family resided in Bridgeport, he attended school in that city, and was graduated from the Bridgeport public high school. For a year he attended Yale University, then entered the University of New York, from which he was graduated in 1900 with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. Through the formative years of his life, he showed great decision of character and steadfastness of purpose. So it was as a man, with his life work before him, that he entered Columbia University School of Pharmacy the following autumn. Here two years' work gave him the degree of Graduate Pharmacist, and in 1904 he received the degree of Doctor of Philosophy. His thesis, "The Superphosphates," gave evidence of careful research.

The young man then took up post-graduate work in Bacteriology at the Southern University, Baltimore, Maryland. This institution is a department of the Johns Hopkins University, world-famous in this branch of science. In this connection, Mr. Borg also covered the regular medical course. This was not with the intention of practicing medicine, but to fit himself for every branch of chemical work, including autopsies.

With this broadly comprehensive pre-

paration, he came to Stamford and established the Borg Laboratories. Here he keeps well abreast of the times, and has done much work of real significance. He now has nine men in his employ. Not long after this important beginning, he purchased a drug store, which has since been successfully conducted under the name of Borg Brothers. In April, 1919, The Borg Products Company was organized, with Dr. Borg as president and manager. This company manufactures a general line of baker's supplies, including shortening, extracts, flavors, etc. The company employs about thirty-five people. In this eminently practical way, Dr. Borg applies the knowledge he has won through the years of study, giving, it need hardly be said, the most painstaking attention to every detail which will perfect the quality of his products. The buildings are equipped with every modern device adapted to this line of production, and special attention is given to sanitation through every process of production. The buildings occupied are those formerly used by the Mianus Motor Works.

It was inevitable that a man of this calibre, with training which has made for such wide usefulness, should be called to public service. Dr. Borg has been State Chemist for some years. In 1916 he opened a laboratory in Bridgeport. The principal work done there is clinical, and five men are employed under his direction. Socially he has not been allowed to forget his position in the public eye. He is a member of Phi Chi at Columbia; Kappa Phi at Johns Hopkins; and the Alumni Association of both universities. He is a member of Union Lodge, No. 5, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, of Stamford; Rittenhouse Chapter, Royal Arch Masons; Washington Council, Royal and Select Masters; Clinton Commandery, Knights Templar, of South Norwalk;

Lafayette Consistory, of Bridgeport; Pyramid Temple, Nobles of the Mystic Shrine; the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, of Stamford; Excelsior Lodge, Knights of Pythias, of Stamford. He is also a member of the Stamford Historical Society, and the Stamford Suburban Club and Yacht Club. In political affiliation, Dr. Borg is a Republican. He was chairman of the Stamford Board of Health for two years; was chairman of the Board of Finance for two years; and for two years was member of the Common Council. In all his public life he exemplifies the same high ideals which have made his scientific work a success.

Dr. Borg married Julia Bjorklund, daughter of Charles A. Bjorklund, of Bridgeport, and they have one daughter, Margaret. The family are members of St. John's Episcopal Church of Stamford and actively interested in the social life of the church.

WEED, William Maury,

Banker, Soldier, Public Official.

As banker, soldier, and man of affairs, Mr. Weed has been for many years much in the public eye, but has now withdrawn from the turmoil of the arena to lead the life of a country gentleman on his beautiful estate on the shore of Long Island Sound, his post office address being Noroton, Connecticut. Mr. Weed is a representative of one of the oldest Colonial families of the State of Connecticut.

The venerable home of this ancient race is still standing on the Boston Post Road in Darien, Connecticut. It is the old-styled structure of about two hundred years ago and was built to replace the first house built by Jonas Weed, which was destroyed by fire. The original chimney escaped the general demolition and the house now standing was built

around it, thus preserving it as the center of this dwelling.

Henry Davis Weed, born August 30, 1803, died February 1, 1875, grandfather of William Maury Weed, and a son of "Gentleman" John Weed, went to Savannah, Georgia, when a boy, making the greater part of the journey on foot, for that was long before the days of railroads, and at the time of his departure there was, probably, no vessel bound for the port to which he desired to go. In 1812, in association with his brother, Nathaniel B. Weed, he established a hardware business in Savannah under the firm name of N. B. Weed & Company. This business, which is still carried on by descendants, is the oldest hardware concern in the United States. In the course of time Mr. Weed became the head of the firm, the name being changed to H. D. Weed & Company. In its beginning the business was retail, but its character was changed from time to time in conformity to varying conditions and in order to improve new or larger opportunities. For some years the business was largely wholesale, reaching out into neighboring States and supplying the country stores. When the Civil War broke out there was no money in the South and Mr. Weed was not able to make his collections, it being customary then for merchants to carry their patrons on their books until such time as crops were marketed. Mr. Weed accepted cotton in payment of his accounts and stored it in a building in Savannah. When General Sherman's army entered the city the cotton was destroyed. It had always been Mr. Weed's custom to spend his summers in the family's old home town of Darien and he made no exception during the war, for he ran the blockade no fewer than eight times. He put in a claim against the United States Government for the cotton destroyed, and re-

ENCYCLOPEDIA OF BIOGRAPHY

ceived in compensation the sum of ninety thousand dollars. With this money he built the brick Weed house, now standing in Noroton, Connecticut. Immediately after the return of peace, Mr. Weed assisted in the establishment of the Freedmen's Bank, but the Southern whites were not yet ready to support such an institution and the venture had to be abandoned. In this unsuccessful undertaking Mr. Weed lost many thousands of dollars. The episode serves to indicate the fine spirit of the man and also his far-reaching business instinct, for his plans and purposes were essentially wise, failing merely because they were too far in advance of the time.

Mr. Weed married Sarah M. Dunning, December 10, 1835, daughter of Shelden C. and Gertrude (Russel) Dunning, of Wilton, Connecticut, a representative of an old New England family. Gertrude (Russel) Dunning died August 16, 1865. The children of Henry Davis and Sarah M. (Dunning) Weed were: Joseph Dunning, mentioned below; Edwin G., Protestant Episcopal Bishop of Florida; and Gertrude, who died at the age of sixteen. The family were members of the Christian church, a denomination sometimes known as the Campbellites. The death of Henry D. Weed occurred February 1, 1875, in Savannah, Georgia. He was a man of much ability and great force of character, the architect of his own fortune and, to a certain extent, of the fortune of his descendants.

Joseph Dunning Weed, son of Henry D. and Sarah M. (Dunning) Weed, was born March 15, 1839, in Savannah, Georgia, and as he grew up was initiated in the business by his father. He spent his summers in Connecticut and his winters in the South, and in 1860 graduated at Harvard University. At the time of the Civil War he enlisted in the Georgia

Hussars, and his two brothers also served in the Confederate army, participating in some of the heaviest fighting. At the close of the war Mr. Weed's father took him into the business, to the leadership of which he succeeded upon the death of Mr. Weed, Sr. For many years Mr. Weed was president of the Savannah Bank and Trust Company, and also of the Middle Georgia & Atlantic Railroad Company. He was the builder of this road, and served as president of the Augusta & Savannah Railroad Company. These two roads later became a part of the Central Railroad of Georgia, which eventually passed into the hands of a receiver. The Augusta & Savannah railroad was earning good dividends, which during the reorganization were used to make up the deficit in the earnings of the other road. The bondholders of the Augusta & Savannah railroad appealed to the courts for redress or relief and the courts ordered a president elected to represent the bondholders of the Augusta & Savannah. Mr. Weed was honored by election to that office, which he held during the remainder of his life. The fact that he was the choice of the company furnished the most conclusive proof of the esteem and confidence in which he was held by all who knew him. For a long period he was chairman of the bond commission of the city of Savannah. His religious membership was in Christ Church, Savannah, in which for many years he held the office of warden.

Mr. Weed married, June 20, 1867, Sarah Fanny Maury, whose ancestral record is appended to this biography, and they became the parents of the following children: Gertrude, married Robert Billington, of Savannah; William Maury, mentioned below; Henry D., of Savannah; and Josephine D., who married John Morris, of Savannah. Joseph Dunning

Weed passed away February 11, 1906. It is difficult, in this necessarily limited space, to do justice to the character of such a man, combining as it does the varied qualifications which fitted him to play the important part which was his at a time of unprecedented crisis in our national history, embracing the Civil War and the momentous period which followed it. Essentially progressive, he possessed, also, the ability to read the future and to discern what was necessary for the rebuilding and restoration of a land recently at war and reunited under conditions which had no place in its history. Few men of his time accomplished as much as he for the development of the New South in the State of Georgia.

William Maury Weed, son of James Dunning and Sarah Fanny (Maury) Weed, born May 12, 1870, in Savannah, Georgia, received his preparatory education at King's School in Stamford. In 1892 he graduated from Harvard University, with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. For three years, thereafter, he pursued special studies abroad, spending one year at the Technische Hoher Schule of Hannover, and two years at the Koenigliche Bergakademie at Clausthal.

Upon his return to the United States, Mr. Weed entered the German banking house of Knauth, Nachod & Kuehne, of New York City, remaining there until the outbreak of the Spanish-American War. He was one of the first forty men to enlist in the navy, went to Santiago and served through the campaign under Admiral Sampson. After the war Mr. Weed spent about two years in travel, and then engaged in the steamship business. For four years he was in Havana as agent for the West India Steamship Company, going there on December 25, 1900. In 1906, Mr. Weed resigned his position, returned to his home in Noroton, Connecti-

cut, and engaged in the banking business in New York City. He also purchased, in 1911, a barren wilderness known as Brush Island, on the shore of Cove Pond. There is, perhaps, no more picturesque spot on the Connecticut shore and there is certainly none more beautiful, now that Mr. Weed has caused the brush to be cleared away and has developed the land into a fertile and, in all respects, a model farm. About fifty acres are under the plough and the estate is devoted to the raising of general crops and the breeding of beef cattle.

Politically, Mr. Weed is a Republican and a number of years ago was chosen by his party to serve on the Board of Finance of Darien, Connecticut. He retained the office ten or eleven years, with an intermission of two years. For the last four years he has been elected on the Democratic ticket, a striking tribute to his non-partisan interest in community affairs.

While at Harvard, Mr. Weed became a member of the Institute of 1770, and also of the Hasty Pudding Club. He belongs to the Harvard Club, the University Club and the Georgia Society, all of New York. He is a life member of the Connecticut Harvard Club, and was one of the founders of the Wee Burn Country Club, from which he resigned about two years ago. He is senior warden of St. Luke's Protestant Episcopal Church at Noroton.

Mr. Weed married, December 29, 1909, Julia Victoria Kaufmann, daughter of Bernard and Charlotte Wilhelmina (Von Hoffmann) Kaufmann, of New York City.

After an exceptionally varied and successful career as financier and business man, Mr. Weed has returned to the neighborhood of his ancestral home and to the quiet pursuits of rural life. In doing so he has taken with him the aggressive force and active public spirit always char-

ENCYCLOPEDIA OF BIOGRAPHY

acteristic of his race and is causing them to be felt in the advancement of the interests vital to the welfare and progress of his home community.

(The Fontaine Line).

It seems clear that the name of the first authentic ancestor of the American branch of the Fontaine family was James, that being the English equivalent of the French *Jacques*, which is the name given in history. The fact that his son, grandson, and great-grandson all bore the name of James seems to corroborate this theory. Jacques (or James) de la Fontaine, whose great-great-grandson, by the way, was also named James, was born in 1500, in the village of Chatelas, parish of St. Pierre, de Royan, Saintonge, and was a Huguenot pastor. In 1563 the religious persecution which was then raging in France found in him one of the martyrs of the Reformed faith.

(II) James (2), son of Jacques de la Fontaine.

(III) James (3), son of James (2) de la Fontaine.

(IV) James (4), son of James (3) de la Fontaine, was a minister of the Reformed church.

(V) James (5), son of James (4) de la Fontaine, was also a Protestant minister.

(VI) Mary Ann, daughter of James (5) de la Fontaine, married Matthew Maury, of Virginia (see Maury line).

(The Maury Line).

Matthew Maury, the first ancestor of record, was of Huguenot descent and resided in Virginia. He married Mary Ann de la Fontaine (see Fontaine line).

(II) James, son of Matthew and Mary Ann (de la Fontaine) Maury, was rector of Fredericksville parish, Virginia.

(III) Matthew (2), the son of James Maury, was born in 1744.

(IV) James (2), son of Matthew (2) Maury, was appointed by President Washington consul at Liverpool, England, and until 1829, a period of forty years, filled that office continuously.

(V) William, son of James (2) Maury, was of Liverpool, England.

(VI) Sarah Fanny, daughter of William Maury, became the wife of Joseph Dunning Weed, as stated above.

The Maury family is very prominent in the South and in England. One of its representatives, Matthew Fontaine Maury, was a distinguished hydrographer and a commander in the United States navy. Another Maury commanded the privateer "Georgia" during the Revolution. Matthew Fontaine Maury charted the ocean, his charts being in use at the present day. In 1841 he was placed in charge of the Department of Charts and Instruments out of which grew the United States Naval Observatory and the Hydrographic Office.

WEED, James Albert,

Agriculturist.

Wide spaces give to the men of studious tastes the untrammelled freedom impossible to be found in centers of population, where neighbor jostles neighbor and strangers congregate in more or less hilarious companies. In the peace and quiet and unmarred beauty of the country the occupation, the surroundings, and the home itself may be of a man's own choosing, and reflect his true character. It is here that a man may revel in the realities of life, which, after all, include those things least tangible, and leave outside—behind—the baubles for which too many give the best of life, only to learn their utter worthlessness. Richly endowed with those mental qualities which make a man himself, rather than the reflection

of his fellows, James Albert Weed, of Stamford, Connecticut, enjoys to the full the privileges which the country life affords.

(II) Jonas (2) Weed, son of Jonas (1) Weed (q. v.), was administrator of his father's estate. While it appears that he remained in Stamford or thereabouts all his life, instead of following his father's example in penetrating new country, he lived an estimable life, doing his share in the public service, being townsman for eleven years. He died November 19, 1704. He married, November 16, 1670, Bethia Holly, daughter of John Holly; she died December 29, 1713.

(III) Jonas (3) Weed, son of Jonas (2) and Bethia (Holly) Weed, married January 20, 1703 or 1704, Sarah Waterbury, daughter of Jonathan Waterbury; she was born August 15, 1677. The meagre records of the generations which intervene between the immigrants and the time when the national prosperity was assured tell an eloquent tale of the bitter hardships endured with fortitude, and deeds of courage which there was no time or strength left to record.

(IV) David Weed, son of Jonas (3) and Sarah (Waterbury) Weed, was born April 20, 1707. He married, November 8, 1733, Mary Weed. They were the parents of David, of whom further.

(V) David (2) Weed, son of David (1) and Mary (Weed) Weed, was born October 28, 1741, and died in 1781. He married Mary Selleck.

(VI) James Weed, son of David (2) and Mary (Selleck) Weed, was born in 1767. He married, January 1, 1787, Lydia Slason, who was born May 18, 1766, daughter of Nathaniel and Lydia (Bates) Slason.

(VII) Hezekiah Weed, son of James and Lydia (Slason) Weed, was born March 2, 1797, in Darien, near Stamford,

Connecticut, and died August 6, 1869. He was possessed of a brilliant mind, and was considered one of the best mathematicians in Connecticut. In those days school text books were not plentiful, and those available fell far short of what would be considered even mediocre excellence at the present time. During the early part of his career, Mr. Weed taught school, and being unable to find satisfactory text books in the higher mathematics prepared one himself for use in his school from which he taught trigonometry. The illustrations of the problems are specimens of fine draftsmanship, and the text exhibits fine ability as a penman, to say nothing of the masterly, and often original, exposition. This text book, in excellent preservation, is now the prized possession of his grandson, James A. Weed, of Stamford. Hezekiah Weed was also an excellent Latin scholar, and was familiar with one or two other languages besides his native tongue. He was successful as a teacher, and contributed largely to the development of a high standard in the schools of the section; but teaching, then as now, was unremunerative, and Mr. Weed was at length obliged to retire from this field of activity and enter the business world. Being a practical man, he became interested in purveying the daily necessities of life, and opened a market in Stamford, which business he conducted for a number of years. From his wife he inherited property on Tallmadge Hill, and he made this the foundation of a prosperous real estate business. He continued to carry on the market, and retained an active interest until within a few years of his death.

Mr. Weed was considered very dogmatic by many people. Throughout his life he never entirely lost the manner of the schoolmaster, and no man of mental depth and power can help thinking and

ENCYCLOPEDIA OF BIOGRAPHY

speaking, at times, over the heads of the multitude. He was somewhat eccentric in dress and manner, yet this was nothing more nor less, undoubtedly, than the outgrowth of originality of thought and independence of action. He was deeply religious, but made many enemies in the church because he did not believe in the rental of pews, then an established custom, by no means universally practiced now. He refused to rent a pew for himself, and sat in a chair, but out of consideration for his wife, he rented a pew for her. He was an earnest believer in practical, every-day-in-the-week Christianity, and his rugged honesty and sincerity commanded the confidence and respect of all who knew him, regardless of whether they agreed with his views or not.

Mr. Weed married (first) Mary Tallmadge, who was a descendant of one of the oldest families of Fairfield county. She was the mother of two sons: James, who never married, and Francis Bates, of whom further. He married (second), November 5, 1838, Mary Weed, daughter of Nathan Weed, and widow of Alvah Weed; she died December 7, 1866.

(VIII) Francis Bates Weed, son of Hezekiah and Mary (Tallmadge) Weed, was born in 1819, in Darien, Connecticut, and died in 1861. He received his formal education at the public schools, but the broader learning received from close association with his father supplemented the regular school course. While still a young man he learned the carpenter's trade, which he followed for a number of years, but later became interested in the butcher business. In this he continued until his death. For some years prior to his death he lived in Stamford.

Mr. Weed married Emmeline Weed, and they were the parents of three children: Emma L.; James Albert, of whom

further; and Hezekiah. Emmeline (Weed) Weed, wife of Francis Bates Weed, was born in Darien, Connecticut, in 1821. Her ancestry traces back, through a different line of descent, to the original Jonas Weed, the immigrant. She was a daughter of Paul and Ruth (Waring) Weed. Her grandfather, Jonas Weed, was born June 28, 1749, and married Rebecca Brown. His father, Silvanus Weed, was born in November, 1713, and his wife's name was Sarah. The father of Silvanus Weed was Jonas Weed, the same Jonas as the fourth generation of the line of James Albert Weed, whose name appears as the subject of this review.

(IX) James Albert Weed, son of Francis Bates and Emmeline (Weed) Weed, was born in Stamford, Connecticut, December 24, 1852. He received his early education at the excellent public schools of the place, then a thriving town of progressive spirit. He completed his education with a course at Professor Glendenning's private academy. Being the son of a prosperous father, he could well have taken his leisure, but feeling that he wanted an interest of his own in the business world, he became a clerk in a retail store. Later he built the beautiful house known as "Gray Towers," where he resided from 1876 to 1895. He then bought his present farm of one hundred acres. Here, in the midst of the peace of simple, country life, Mr. Weed is free to indulge his quiet tastes, and surrounds himself with treasures of the world of art and literature. His chief interest is in his really wonderful collection of old books. This includes the nine volume set of the Mahabharata, the Brahman Bible; which is one of the four sets known to be in this country. Mr. Weed also owns an ancient copy of Owen Feltham's poems, brought out in 1696,

and a copy of John Cleveland's poems, 1654. Perhaps the most curious of all the collection is a two volume cook book, of the thirteenth century. Among these, also, are a volume of *Materia Medica* of the sixteenth century, and a volume of old English laws of the same period.

Mr. Weed and his sister, who shares his home and his tastes, are both deeply interested in Spiritualism.

WEED, William Francis,

Artist, Photographer.

(I) Carey Weed, great-grandfather of William F. Weed, was a descendant of Jonas Weed (q. v.). Carey Weed was born in 1782, and died November 9, 1842. He married (first) Clarissa St. John, and they were the parents of William H., of whom further.

(II) William H. Weed, son of Carey and Clarissa (St. John) Weed, was born April 13, 1813, and died November 10, 1863. His boyhood was spent in his native town, and early in life he learned the trade of shoemaker, but he did not follow this very long. Most of his time was given to farming, and he did some contract work in laying stone walls and so forth. Mr. Weed was a member of the Connecticut Militia, and was captain in the Horse Artillery. He married, in Poundridge, New York, January 27, 1837, Mary E. Hanford, daughter of Austin Hanford. The latter met his death in the War of 1812. Mr. and Mrs. Weed were the parents of seven children, among whom was Francis Edward, of whom further.

(III) Francis Edward Weed, son of William H. and Mary E. (Hanford) Weed, was born in New Canaan, Connecticut, November 26, 1841. He attended the public schools, and at an age when most children are playing he was helping

in the support of the family by working by the month. When he reached the age of eighteen, he entered the New Canaan Post Office, where he remained until 1860. After the Civil War was over, Mr. Weed was employed for a time with the Hoyt Manufacturing Company; in 1868, upon the completion of the New Canaan railroad, he became station agent. This position he held until 1879, and during the time had not only taken care of the agent's duties but had also made the freight contracts of the railroad and attended to the general freight and ticket agent's duties.

In 1880, Mr. Weed embarked in the coal business as the agent of David Waterbury, of Stamford. His mother's uncle, John St. John, was the founder of the St. John Woodworking Company, of Stamford, who had a mill and lumber yard, and at the same time he entered the coal business. Mr. Weed began to sell lumber in New Canaan on commission. He started with almost no capital but his own sterling character, ambition and industry. In May, 1882, he took as a partner George E. Lockwood, the firm name being Weed & Lockwood. Six years later George Kellogg became a member of the firm, Mr. Lockwood having withdrawn. Subsequently Mr. Kellogg withdrew, and Mr. Weed carried the business on alone until he admitted H. C. Turner as a partner, the name being Weed & Turner. After about five years Mr. Turner sold his interests to George W. Duryea, and the name was changed to Weed & Duryea. In 1914 the business was incorporated under the name of The Weed & Duryea Company, Mr. Weed being president of the company. A large business was built up, and among the articles carried were building supplies, fertilizers, and heavy hardware for contractors.

Mr. Weed took an active and interested

part in all public affairs during his lifetime. Several times he has been honored with public office and has creditably held the offices of selectman, constable, justice of the peace and State representative. He was the first business manager of the New Canaan "Messenger;" a director of the New Canaan Water Works; president of the New Canaan Savings Bank; president of the New Canaan Library, and its building was erected during his administration. He was also chairman of the building commission having in charge the erection of the town hall; and was president of the New Canaan Historical Society.

Mr. Weed married, April 3, 1867, in South Norwalk, Martha J. Brush, born September 7, 1845, daughter of Henry Chapman and Clarissa (St. John) Brush. Henry Chapman Brush was born February 16, 1820, and died April 26, 1897, in Ridgefield. He married Clarissa St. John, born January 18, 1820, died December 22, 1888. The grandfather of Henry C. Brush was Azra Brush, and he was a son of Eliphalet and Eunice Hall (Lee) Brush, and grandson of Thomas and Lucy (Ball) Brush. Mr. and Mrs. Weed were the parents of two children: William Francis, of further mention; and Bertha G., born April 25, 1875, died July 9, 1880.

(IV) William Francis Weed, son of Francis Edward and Martha J. (Brush) Weed, was born in New Canaan, Connecticut, January 31, 1873. He was educated in the public schools. Then he entered the New York Institute for Artists and Artisans, where he took a preparatory art course, training with a view to specializing as an illustrator. Subsequently Mr. Weed studied under the well known artist of Philadelphia, Howard Pyle, and also spent some time in study in the Drexel Institute, and while there took up the study of photography as part of his course of training in illus-

trating. At this time an attack of pneumonia so undermined his health that he was compelled to abandon his studies. He then entered the studio of a manufacturer of stained glass windows as a figure draughtsman, and later opened a studio in New Canaan to do illustrating. During the interim, Mr. Weed had been making pictures as an amateur photographer, and soon after opening his New Canaan studio began to devote all his time to photography, specializing in home portraiture, which had not then achieved its present popularity. After the death of his father, Mr. Weed also used his offices as a branch of the Weed & Duryea Company, of which he is treasurer. He is also secretary of the New Canaan Historical Society, and is a past commander of Richard E. Holcomb Camp, Sons of Veterans.

Mr. Weed married Lilian Offen, daughter of B. T. Offen, of New Canaan, and they were the parents of three children: Ida Lilian, died aged twelve; Francis Edward, 2nd; and Wilmer Eveline. The family attend the Congregational church and aid in its support.

SANFORD, Jonathan Bartlett,

Judge of Probate.

A long line of intelligent New England ancestry could not fail to prove a priceless heritage, yet it carries with it a heavy responsibility, for the present generation must ever maintain a high standard for the benefit of the generations to come.

(I) Judge Jonathan Bartlett Sanford is a direct descendant of the immigrant, Thomas Sanford. The latter was born in 1607-08, in County Essex, England, and died at Milford, Connecticut, September or October, 1681. He married, in 1636-1637, at Dorchester, Massachusetts, Sarah

ENCYCLOPEDIA OF BIOGRAPHY

—, and she died May 4, 1681, at Milford.

(II) Ezekiel Sanford, son of Thomas and Sarah Sanford, was born in Dorchester, Massachusetts, where his father first settled, and died late in the year 1683. He married, April 25, 1665, Rebecca Whelpley, daughter of John and Rebecca Whelpley. Before 1660, Ezekiel Sanford was settled in Fairfield county, and was a freeman there in 1669. He was a tanner by occupation and a large landowner.

(III) Ezekiel (2) Sanford, son of Ezekiel and Rebecca (Whelpley) Sanford, was born March 6, 1668, and died March 2, 1728. He married, in March, 1696, Rebecca Gregory. He was an engineer and built the first stockade at Saybrook, Connecticut. With his wife he was admitted to the church, September 30, 1705.

(IV) Lemuel Sanford, son of Ezekiel (2) and Rebecca (Gregory) Sanford, was born December 16, 1699, and died April 25, 1780. He married, May 12, 1730, Rebecca Squires, born June 17, 1705, died March 26, 1779, at Redding, Connecticut. Lemuel Sanford was a very prominent man of his day; he settled at Redding Centre.

(V) Lemuel (2) Sanford, son of Lemuel and Rebecca (Squires) Sanford, was born April 18, 1740, at Fairfield, Connecticut, and died at Danbury, Connecticut, March 12, 1803. He married, September 20, 1768, Mary Russell, daughter of Jonathan Russell, of North Branford, Connecticut, and she died June 23, 1829, aged eighty-four years. They settled at Redding Centre, and Lemuel Sanford became a freeman in April, 1792. He was judge of county court at the time of his death, and during the Revolution was a member of the committee on supplies.

(VI) Jonathan Russell Sanford, son of Lemuel (2) and Mary (Russell) Sanford,

was born February 11, 1782, and died August 21, 1858. He married, October 17, 1808, Maria Davies, daughter of Dr. Thomas Davies, born in Sherman, Connecticut, in 1791, died May 25, 1869. He was appointed town clerk in 1808, also treasurer; these offices he held for fifty years. He was also judge of probate and Representative to the Legislature.

(VII) Lemuel (3) Sanford, son of Jonathan Russell and Maria (Davies) Sanford, was born September 18, 1816, and died June 9, 1890, at Redding Centre, Connecticut. He married, January 13, 1847, Abby Maria Hill, daughter of Bradley and Betsey Hill. He was like his father, a very public-spirited man, and held many offices, among them being town clerk and judge of probate for about forty years, and was also the Representative of his section in the Upper House.

(VIII) Jonathan Bartlett Sanford, son of Judge Lemuel (3) and Abby M. (Hill) Sanford, was born in Redding, Connecticut, October 25, 1862; he was the only son and the youngest of seven children. He prepared for college at the famous Hopkins Grammar School in New Haven, Connecticut. For a number of years he engaged in the creamery business and had a general store in connection with the creamery. He was elected to the office of judge of probate in November, 1910, and after assuming this office gave up the merchant and farming business. He is a Democrat in politics, and most of the time has been placed in nomination by both parties.

Judge Sanford married, May 25, 1887, Edith Dayton, born May 24, 1868, at Morristown, New Jersey, daughter of James W. Dayton, of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. Her mother was Clara Catlin Gregory, granddaughter of Benjamin Gregory of the old Fairfield county family. The latter married Abbie Sanford,



Julius Wabell

ENCYCLOPEDIA OF BIOGRAPHY

daughter of Ezekiel Sanford. Judge and Mrs. Sanford are the parents of the following children: 1. Lemuel, born February 5, 1888; he was educated at Sheffield Scientific School, and married Pauline Smith, daughter of Theodore Smith. 2. Eleanor Arrowsmith, born April 6, 1890. 3. Edith, born January 1, 1892, died August 24, 1907. 4. Jonathan Bartlett, Jr., of whom further. 5. Abby Hill, born November 1, 1896, and is now a trained nurse, having received her training in the Hartford Hospital. 6. Dayton, born March 9, 1899, graduated at the Sanford School and is now (1921) with the Travelers' Insurance Company of Hartford. 7. Elizabeth Russell, born May 19, 1901, is a student in the class of 1923 at Connecticut College, New London, Connecticut. 8. Arthur Redington, born May 19, 1903, is now preparing for Yale at Sanford School. 9. Theodore Van Zandt, born August 30, 1905. 10. Alice Davies, born December 21, 1907. 11. Dudley Gregory, born December 14, 1909. 12. Clara Dayton, born March 7, 1912.

(IX) Jonathan Bartlett Sanford, Jr., second son of Judge Jonathan B. and Edith (Dayton) Sanford, was born November 9, 1894. He was educated at the Sanford private school and Storr's Agricultural College. He plans to follow scientific farming for a career. He enlisted, August 14, 1917, at New York City, in the old 7th New York Regiment, which was made over into the 107th United States Infantry, and was made corporal, October 16, 1917. He was promoted to sergeant May 2, 1918, and served in the following battles: East Poperinghe line, July 9 to August 20, 1918; Dickebusch Sector in Belgium, August 21 to 30, 1918; Hindenburg line (vicinity of Bacey), Company K, 7th Regiment; arrived in the United States, March 9, 1919. He was awarded

a military medal by the British Government. Citation:

During the operations against the Hindenburg line near Venduille, September 29, 1918, Sergeant Sanford gave proof of great devotion and bravery when he gallantly insisted upon remaining with his command, despite the fact that he had been seriously wounded in the leg. During the advance he later received other wounds from shell-fire, thereby demonstrating his courage and devotion to duty and setting a splendid example to his comrades.

By command of General Pershing.

JAMES G. HARBORD, *Chief of Staff.*

He was in Battle-War Hospital No. 2, Reading, England, for about ten weeks. Sergeant Sanford married, in October, 1920, Frances Boughton.

WALSH, Hon. John J.,

Jurist, Public Official.

"On both sides of the sea" the profession of the law has been largely and eminently recruited by men of Irish birth as the number of distinguished names which adorn the legal annals of the Old World and the New bear abundant witness. The bench and bar of the United States have always owed much of their prestige to the talents and services of their representatives of Irish blood, and at the present day the citizens of Fairfield county can testify that the Hon. John J. Walsh, of East Norwalk, Connecticut, judge of the Criminal Court of Common Pleas, ably maintains the best traditions of his race. Judge Walsh has always been active in the sphere of politics and has wielded a powerful influence in behalf of those principles which he believes constitute the foundation of all good government.

The name Walsh, or Walshe, signifies "a native of Wales," its first representatives in Ireland having been Philip and David, kinsmen and perhaps brothers, who,

in 1169, went thither with Strongbow and his followers. Like many other foreigners they adopted an Irish surname and title—Branaghs, from Breatrach, which, in Irish, signifies "a Briton," in allusion to their having come from Wales. Their descendants settled in various counties, becoming so numerous that it was said "their numbers were equal to the nobility of their origin." Members of the family won distinction in the Stuart cause in 1688, and in the eighteenth century, or earlier, a branch was transplanted to the American colonies. Here, as in their ancient home, many of them have achieved eminence in law, politics and divinity, many famous ecclesiastics having borne the family name. The escutcheon of the Walshes is as follows:

Arms—Argent, a chevron gules between three broad arrowheads, points upward, sable.

Crest—A swan pierced through the back and breast with a dart, all proper.

John Walsh, father of John J. Walsh, was born in County Cork, Ireland, and at the age of eighteen emigrated to the United States, settling in Randolph, Massachusetts, where he learned the shoemaker's trade, which he made his lifelong occupation. In 1851 he removed to Norwalk, Connecticut, and followed his trade there and in New Canaan until the outbreak of the Civil War. Like the loyal citizen he was, he enlisted without delay in the 12th Regiment, Connecticut Volunteer Infantry, and, with the exception of one thirty-day furlough, was out the entire period of his three-year enlistment, reënlisting upon its expiration. While in service he was temporarily disabled by a sunstroke. In November, 1865, he returned home and moved from New Canaan to Norwalk, where he engaged in business on his own account as a custom shoemaker. He was a member of Buckingham Post, Grand Army of the Republic.

Mr. Walsh married Rose Burke, like himself a native of County Cork, Ireland, her father at one time superintendent of schools of the city of Cork. The Burkes were a literary family and some account of their origin is appended to this biography. The following children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Walsh: 1. Margaret, widow of James Cole; of their children two are living: James and Thomas. 2. Anna, died unmarried. 3. John J., mentioned below. 4. Rose, married James Hamilton, and has three children: Florence, Mary, and Augustin. 5. Catherine, widow of James Boyle. 6. Annie, married Patrick Haugh, and has one child now living, Harry. 7. William, died leaving no children. 8. Francis, also died without issue. John Walsh, the father, died in 1892, at the age of seventy-seven.

John J. Walsh, son of John and Rose (Burke) Walsh, was born October 5, 1857, in Norwalk, Connecticut, and until his eighth year attended the public schools of New Canaan. From that time until the age of twelve he was in the public schools of South Norwalk. He then went to work in the woolen mill, but had been there only nine months when the new child labor law became effective and he was taken out. After attending school for nearly a year he was instructed two evenings a week by a tutor, H. B. Wiggin. This continued for three years and at the end of that time he applied himself to the study of shorthand.

While receiving instruction from a tutor and also while studying shorthand, Mr. Walsh was learning the stonecutter's trade. It may seem that much mental progress was scarcely compatible with application to manual labor as strenuous as that of stonecutting. Mr. Walsh, however, has always been a man with whom an intention is rarely suffered to remain an intention. Unless conditions render

ENCYCLOPEDIA OF BIOGRAPHY

it absolutely impossible for it to do so, it must develop into action. Having the intention to acquire a knowledge of the law he would not allow his work as a stonecutter to frustrate that intention, and, hard as he might be obliged to labor during the day, his evenings were invariably devoted to study. When he had thoroughly mastered shorthand, Mr. Walsh entered the office of H. H. Barber, a well-known lawyer, who had established a local paper called "The Democrat," and of this Mr. Walsh became city editor. Never neglecting the duties of the position, he steadily pursued his legal studies, and in April, 1880, he was admitted to the bar.

Entering immediately upon his chosen career, Mr. Walsh practiced alone for the ensuing twelve years. At the end of that time he formed a partnership with James T. Hubbell, under the firm name of Walsh & Hubbell. In the years during which he practiced alone he established, by sheer force of native ability, thorough equipment and unceasing devotion to duty, a reputation, both with the profession and the general public, which has been the cornerstone of a career of brilliant and well-merited success. During the period of his partnership this reputation increased and strengthened, and he became a recognized leader of the Fairfield county bar.

In June, 1913, the partnership was dissolved by reason of the fact that Mr. Walsh was then appointed by Governor Baldwin judge of the Criminal Court of Common Pleas, subsequently reappointed by Governor Holcomb. This court has both civil and criminal jurisdiction. His career upon the bench, in the evidence it furnished of his profound knowledge of the law, his insight into the motives and merits of men, and the judicial character of his mind, constitute one of the most

interesting and instructive chapters in the legal history of Fairfield county.

In the field of general public service, unconnected with the law, Judge Walsh has been equally prominent and useful, and his activities have been many and varied. He was a member of the committee having in charge the building of the new Fairfield county court house at Bridgeport, Connecticut, was a member of the board of directors and building committee of the Norwalk Hospital, and was general counsel for the Norwalk Bridge Construction Committee which built the Washington street bridge.

From his youth Judge Walsh has taken an active interest in politics, always as an advocate of Democratic principles. In the campaign of 1876, being then but nineteen years of age, he took the stump as a champion of Tilden, and after he became a voter, served for ten or twelve years as registrar of voters for the First District. For over fifteen years he was a member of the State Central Committee, and for about eight years served as its chairman. He has been district delegate to conventions without number, including the national conventions in which Bryan and Parker were nominated. For a number of years he was prosecuting attorney for the city of Norwalk, filling the office in a manner highly satisfactory to all good citizens.

Until his elevation to the bench, Judge Walsh was for some years a director of the Fairfield County Savings Bank. He affiliates with the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, and his clubs are the Catholic, the Norwalk, and the Norwalk Yacht. Yachting is his favorite recreation, and during the season he spends the greater part of his leisure time on his boat.

Judge Walsh married, October 4, 1884, Julia Finnegan, daughter of Dennis and

ENCYCLOPEDIA OF BIOGRAPHY

Mary (Wallace) Finnegan. The record of Judge Walsh, both at the bar and on the bench, is that of a high-minded man, faithful to the noble traditions of his chosen profession. His many years of disinterested service in the political arena have been inspired by genuine public spirit, and there seems to be little doubt that his fellow-citizens will, in the near future, summon him to assume greater trusts and larger responsibilities.

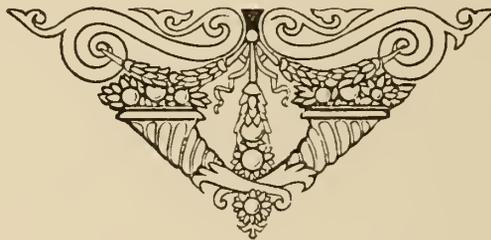
(The Burke Line).

This ancient race is classed, with the Butlers and Fitzgeralds, among the most distinguished of the Norman-Irish fami-

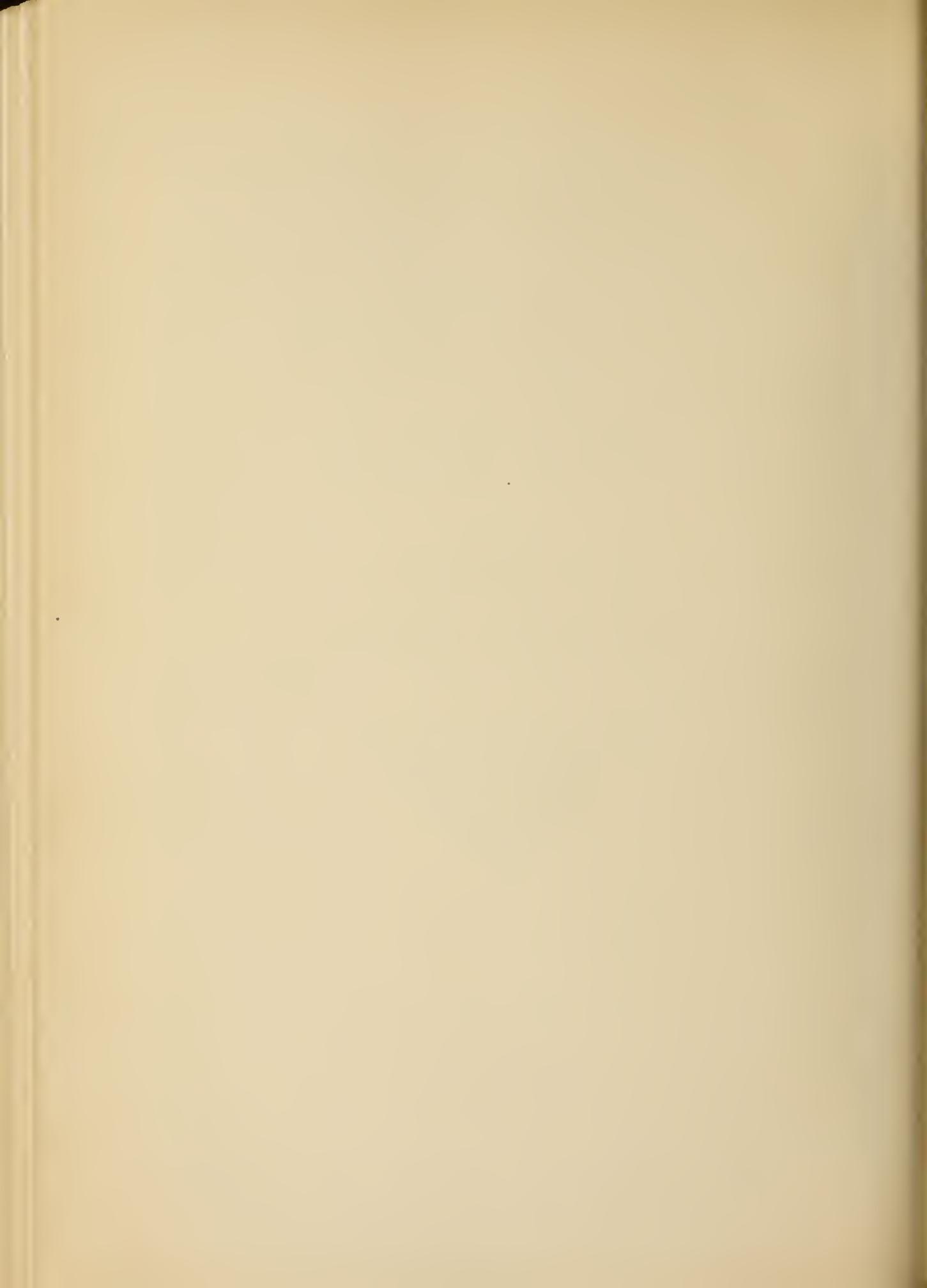
lies. The name Burke, or Burgh, signifies "a place of defense or safety."

William Fitz-Aldelm de Burgo was a kinsman of William the Conqueror and accompanied Henry the Second to Ireland. He was appointed by that monarch Lord Justice of Ireland, and his descendants settled in numerous counties. They were distinguished in the army, the church, literature and statecraft, both in Europe and America. In the Civil War the family was gallantly represented. The Burkes are entitled to display the following escutcheon:

Arms—Or, a cross gules on the dexter canton a lion rampant sable.



ERRATA—INDEX



ERRATA

Cowles, p. 304, 2nd col., 19th line, Albert Abernethy Cowles should be Alfred Abernethy Cowles.

INDEX

- Adams, Clarissa, 295
David, 294
Elbert S., 422
Elizabeth R., 423
Henry, 294
Ida, 423
Jonathan, 294
Jonathan T., 422
Levi, 294, 295
Oren, 295
Oren L., 295
Robert, 422
Spencer S., 423
Squire, 422
Thomas, Lieut., 294
- Allen, Benjamin, 263
Catherine M., 269
Daniel, 263
Delancey, 263
George, 262, 263
Gideon, 263
Helen, 264
Isaac, 263
John, 267
Joseph, 263
Kate M., 264
Lauren M., Dr., 262, 264
Stephen, 267
William M., 268
- Banks (Bank) Benjamin, 153
Joanna, 153
John, 153
Joseph, 153
- Barber, Elizabeth (Betsey), 377
Joseph, 377
- Roswell, 377
Samuel, 377
Thomas, 376
- Barnes, Charles, 229
Charles T., 229
Elizabeth, 229
Ella B., 231
Frank H., Dr., 228, 230
Richard, 229
William, 229
- Bartram, Aaron, 202
David, 202
Elijah G., 203
Floyd B., 202, 203
Frieda, 203
James, 202
John, 202
- Bassett, Bennett, 336
Joseph, 336
Mary, 336
- Beers, Adolphus P., 387
Albertson S., 387
Ezekiel, 386
Gladys L., 388
John, 221
Joseph, 221
Lewis, 222
Louis S., 386, 387
Louisa, 222
Mary, 387
Matthew, 222
Paulina M., 222
William W., 222
- Belcher, Elisha, Dr., 240
Gregory, 241
Moses, 241

ENCYCLOPEDIA OF BIOGRAPHY

- Samuel, 241
 William, 241
 William, Capt., 240
- Belden, Catherine L., 265
 Charles D., 264, 265
 David, 265
 Sarah R., 265
 William A., 266
- Bell, Clarence W., 204, 205
 Francis, 204
 Holly, 205
 Jonathan, 204
 Louise, 206
 Thaddeus, 204, 205
- Benedict, Dinah, 416
 John, 416
 Mary, 416
 Phebe, 416
 Thomas, 415
- Bennett, Edwin B., 310, 312
 Eli G., 311
 Elias, 310, 311
 Isabelle W., 312
 James, 310
 Mary, 311
 Nathan, 310
 Sturges, 311
 Thomas, 310
- Benton, Almira, 129
 Andrew, 128
 Jacob, 128
 Reuben C., 128
 Samuel, 128
 Samuel S., 128
- Bishop, Adolphus F., 106
 Alice B., 107
 Benjamin, 105
 George G., 105
 Hubert E., 105, 106
- Bogardus, Abraham, 274
 Ada I., 279
 Clarence E., 278
 Cornelius, 273
 Eloise A., 275
 Everardus, 272
 Frank W., 271, 275
- J. Howard, 276
 John S., 274
 Kate, 276
 Matthew, 274
 Samuel, 274
- Borg, Albert, 448
 Henry L., 448, 449
 Julia, 450
- Bradley, Catherine, 328
 Daniel, 391, 392
 Daniel B., 392
 Daniel B., Jr., 391, 393
 Edward B., 394
 Eli, 397
 Elizabeth, 395
 Emily S., 397
 Esther, 391
 Francis, 328, 391
 Grace, 394
 Henry, 397
 Sarah A., 393
 Wakeman, 328
 William H., 394
- Brathwaite, F. Windsor, Rev., 324
 Frederick G., Dr., 324, 325
 Marguerite, 326
 Melancthon W., 326
- Brewster, Benjamin, 235
 Daniel, Capt., 235
 Jonathan, 234, 235
 Lois, 235
 William, 234
- Brown, Abram, 163
 Hackaliah, 163
 Major, 163
 Nehemiah, 163
 Peter, 163
- Brush, Amos M., 437
 Augustus M., 437
 Caleb, 266
 Eleanor, 266
 Electa, 438
 Joseph, 437
 Joshua, 266
 Lucretia, 266
 Ralph E., 437, 438

ENCYCLOPEDIA OF BIOGRAPHY

- Burley, Clarence A., Dr., 116, 117
 Edith, 117
 Frances, 117
 Henry, 115
 Hettie F., 116
 Samuel, 115
 Silas, 115
 Walter, Capt., 115, 116
- Burr, Daniel, 394
 Jehue, 394
 Mary, 394
- Bush (Bosch), Albert, 414
 Ann, 415
 Hendrick, 414
 Justus, 414, 415
- Calhoun, David, 341
 Frederick J., 341
 Jedediah, 341
 John, 341
 Mary A., 341
- Candee, Amos, 345
 Annie M., 346
 Caleb, 345
 Jason, 345
 Nehemiah, 344, 345
 Samuel, 344, 345
 Zaccheus, 344
- Carmichael, Frank, 298
 George E., 298, 299
 Helen G., 299
 James T., 299
 Thompson, 298
- Carter, Anna G., 200
 Galen, Dr., 198
 Galen A., 198
 Galen A., Jr., 198, 199
 Kenneth W., 200
- Chamberlain, Robert L. (1), 206
 Robert L. (2), 206
 Robert L. (3), 207
 Rose I., 207
- Chapman, Charlotte F., 297
 Daniel, Rev., 295
 Edwin N., Dr., 295, 296
 Edwin N., Jr., 296
- Harold W., 296
 John D., 297
 Joshua, 296
 Maria B., 296
 Marvin A., 296
 Mary A., 298
 Nathaniel, 295
 Phineas, 295, 296
 Robert, 295
- Clarke, Alexander, 355
 J. A., Dr., 355
 Lily, 356
- Close, Allen H., 114
 Anna S., 115
 Goodman, 113
 Harold T., 115
 Jonathan A., 114
 Jonathan O., 114
 Joseph, 114
 Odle, 114
 Peter V., 115
 Thomas, 113
 Walter G., 115
- Coe, Carlotta, 301
 David, Capt., 300
 Ebenezer J., 301
 Elias C., 301
 John W. B., 301
 Joseph, Capt., 300
 Robert, 300
 Seth, 300
 Walter E., 299, 301
- Comstock, Abijah, 120
 Christopher, 120
 Florence M., 121
 Moses, 120
 Samuel, 120
- Concklin, Annatje, 232
 Deliverance, 232
 John, 232
- *Cowles, Alfred A., 304
 George P., 304
 Louise M., 306
 Russel A., 304, 305
- Cram, Daniel, 423
 George E., Dr., 423, 424

ENCYCLOPEDIA OF BIOGRAPHY

- George W., 424
 Jeanne, 425
 Crane, Albert, 284, 286
 Ebenezer, 285
 Ellen M., 286
 Fanny, 286
 Henry, 284
 Joseph, 285
 Thomas, 285
 Crosby, Ansel, Capt., 243
 Charles, 244
 Chester N., 244
 Elizabeth, 243
 Estelle, 246
 J. Elton, 246
 Joseph E., 244
 Joseph P., 243, 244
 Lemuel, 243
 Maria D., 244
 Theophilus, Capt., 243
 Curtis (Curtiss), Annie E. C., 371
 Benjamin, 369
 Josiah, 369
 Julius B., 370
 Louis J., 368, 371
 Nichols, 369
 Philo, 369
 William, 368, 369

 Daskam, Benjamin J., 302
 Harriet, 304
 John, 301
 Theodore J., 302
 Walter D., 301, 303
 William, Capt., 302
 Dater, Alfred W., 172, 173
 Grace C., 174
 J. Henry, 172
 Davenport, Charlotte, 19
 George, 19
 James, 19
 John, 18, 19
 John, Rev., 18
 Davol, John, 296
 Laura, 296
 Pardon, 296

 Sarah, 296
 Stephen, 296
 William, 296
 Dayton, Beriah, 360
 Charles H., 361
 David, 360
 Elizabeth, 361
 Henry, 359, 360
 Jesse, 360
 Ralph, 360
 Robert, 360
 Dodge, Annie, 116
 Arthur, 116
 Dolge, Arthur H., 119
 Betty, 119
 Carl B., 117
 Henrietta, 119
 Josephine, 120
 Karl A., 119
 Doty, Abner, 68
 Isaac R., 68
 Mary A., 68
 Durey, John C., 129, 130
 Mary J., 130
 Thomas H., 130
 Duryea, Alice E., 367
 George W., 366
 Stephen C., 366

 Emery, Albert H., 255, 256
 Albert H., Jr., 261
 Fannie B., 261
 John, 255
 Joshua, 255
 Samuel, 255

 Ferguson, Alfred L., 172
 Elizabeth D., 170
 Helen G., 170
 Henry L., 172
 John, 170
 John D., 170
 Julia L., 171
 Samuel, 169
 Walton, 171
 Walton, Jr., 171

ENCYCLOPEDIA OF BIOGRAPHY

- Ferris, Ann, 181
 Asa, 179
 Bertha V., 182
 Charlotte E., 179
 Clarence C., 181
 James, 179
 Jeffrey, 178
 Polly, 179
 Samuel, 181
 Samuel H., 181
 Silas, 179
 Stephen, 181
 Theodore I., 178, 179
- Finch, Daniel, 140
 James, 139
 John H., 140
 Phebe, 142
 Solomon, 140
 Thomas, 140
 Wallace H., Rev., 139, 140
- Fisher, Clinton R., 397, 398
 Daniel M., 398
 Edward C., 398
 Janet, 398
 William, 397
- Fletcher, Francis, 129
 James, 129
 Mary A., 129
 Robert, 129
 Samuel, 129
 Timothy, 129
- Fontaine, Jacques, 453
 James, 453
- Foster, Andrew, 436
 Anson, 386
 Christopher, 385
 Dean, Dr., 436
 John B., 385
 Jonah, 385
 Joseph, 385
 Josiah, 385
 Mabel E., 437
 Mary, 386
 Thomas, 436
 Timothy, 385
- Free, Hannah A., 225, 226
 John W., 225
- Frost, Amasa, 135
 Augusta A., 138
 Caleb A., 136
 Edmund, 135, 136
 John, 135
 Mary, 138
 Russell (1), 135
 Russell (2), Gen., 135, 136
 Russell (3), 138
 Samuel, 135
 Thomas, 135
- Getman, Charles, 212
 Charles H., 212
 Ellen M., 215
 Frederick H., 212, 213
 George, 212
 John F., 212
- Gilbert, Benjamin, 312
 Edwin, 313
- Gillespie, Edward L., 351
 Edward T. W., 350
 Elizabeth J., 349
 Emma, 351
 John, 346
 Kingsley A., 354
 Mabel, 354
 Richard H., 351, 352
 Richard H., Jr., 353
 Sarah B., 353
 Sarah E., 352
 Schuyler W., 354
 William F., 354
 William W., 346, 347
- Goodwin, Hannah, 58
 Isaac, 58
 Nathaniel, 58
 Ozias, 58
 William, 58
- Gorham, Caroline, 123
 Daniel, 122
 George, 122
 Henry, 121, 122

ENCYCLOPEDIA OF BIOGRAPHY

- Isaac, 152
 Jabez, 151
 James, 151
 John, Capt., 121, 151
 Joseph, 152
 Julia B., 123
 Ralph, 121, 151
 Sarah, 152
 Shubael, 121
 Graves, Bertha, 344
 Carlisle F., 344
 Chester W., 344
 Henry M., 343
 Isaac, 343
 John, 343
 Levi, 343
 Phineas, 343
 Rhodolphua, 343
 Thomas, 343
 William W., 342, 344
 Gray, Elijah, 396
 Henry, 396
 John, 396
 Mary A., 397
 Nathan, 396
 Walter T., 395, 396
 Green, Carrie, 390
 Francis E., 390
 Lewis, 390
 Thaddeus K., 390
 Gregory, Caleb, 149
 Ebenezer, 149
 Edna, 156
 Eleanor I., 155
 George, 147, 150
 Harriet M., 156
 Henry, 148, 416
 Henry W., 155
 Ira O., 156
 John, 148, 149, 416
 Judah, 149
 Sarah, 416
 Sarah J., 150
 William H., 149
 William H., Dr., 155
 Harris, Channing P., 281, 282
 Charles, 281, 282
 Esther, 283
 Stephen, 281
 Sylvester, 281
 Harström, Carl A., Dr., 279
 Carl E., 281
 Carl G., 279
 Eric E., 279
 Lee S., 280
 Hazleton, Bertha C., 89
 John, 89
 Hoyt (Hait), Abraham, 180
 Benjamin, 180
 Caleb, 415
 David, 415
 Jesse, 444
 Job, 444
 Joseph B., 415
 Joshua, 444
 Sarah, 181, 415, 444
 Silas, 181
 Simon, 180, 415, 444
 Thankful, 415
 Timothy, 415
 Walter, 415
 Zerubbabel, 415
 Hubbard, Agnes H., 401
 Carleton W., 401
 Drexel T., 401
 Frederick A., 398, 400
 George, 399
 George F., 401
 John, 399
 Jonathan, 399
 Luther, 400
 Luther P., 400
 Nathan, 400
 Thomas, 400
 Hurlbutt (Hurlbut), Ambrose S., 174, 175
 Ambrose S., Jr., 176
 Cornelia D., 175
 Daniel, 177
 Frederick W., 176
 George N., 175

ENCYCLOPEDIA OF BIOGRAPHY

- Gideon, 175
 Horace C., 176
 Isaac, 175
 James, 175
 John, 177
 Lewis R., 176, 177
 Paulina, 177
 Thomas, 174, 175, 176
 William B., 177
- Ingersoll, Dorcas, 309
 John, 309
 Jonathan, 309
- Jennings, Isaac, 322
 Jacob, 322
 James S., 156
 Joshua, 157, 322
 Lucy H., 157
 Orin S., 157
 Stanley T., 156
- Johnson, Charles W., 159, 160
 Hattie, 160
 Newton S., 159, 160
 Samuel E., 160
- Judd, Anna, 194
 Benjamin, 193
 Grant, 193
 Hawley, 193
 Philip, 192
 Samuel, 193
 Thomas, 192
 William H., 192, 193
- Keeler, Anson F., 383, 384
 Benjamin, 378
 Benjamin H., Dr., 81
 Benjamin H., Jr., 81
 Bradley, 80
 Charles B., Dr., 78, 80
 Daniel, 79
 Elizabeth, 81
 Esther, 383
 Gertrude C., 81
 Harriet A., 379
- Ida, 81
 Isaac, Capt., 79
 Isaac E., 80
 Isaiah, 380
 Jeremiah, 378, 383
 John, 78
 John E., 377, 378, 383
 John F., 384
 LeGrand W., 380
 Marion E., 81
 Mary E., 383
 Mary G., 384
 Ralph, 78, 378, 379
 Raymond, 382
 Robert W., 379, 380
 Ruth Z., 381
 Samuel, 378, 379
 Samuel J., 382, 383
 Timothy, 378, 383
- Kellogg, Daniel, 69
 Elisha, 289
 Emily, 289
 Jarvis, 69
 Jennie, 70
 Joseph, 289
 Martin, 69, 70
 Nicholas, 69
 Phillipe, 69
 Samuel, 289
 Thomas, 69
- Kelsey, Delia, 176
 Jabez, 176
 John B., 176
- Kemper, Carrie L., 108
 Charles H., 107, 108
 Charles M., 107, 109
 John, 107
- Keogh, Daniel, 147
 John, 146, 147
 Nana V., 147
- King, Anne, 309
 Joshua, 308
- Kirk, Bennett B., 336
 C. Frances, 336
 Frank H., 336

ENCYCLOPEDIA OF BIOGRAPHY

- Theodore H., 334, 335
 Warren, 334
 William, 334
 Knapp, Alfred B., 167
 Ann A., 167
 Catherine R., 167
 Charles L., 163
 Charles S., 163
 Charles W., Dr., 163, 164
 Ellen L., 168
 Emma L., 163
 Eunice A., 162
 Gilford B., 168, 169
 Harry, 163
 Henry C., 163
 Isaac, 165
 John, 166
 John H., 166
 Jonathan, 161
 Joshua, 161, 165
 Julia, 167
 Mary, 165
 Nathan, 166
 Nathaniel, 161
 Nathaniel A., 161, 162
 Nicholas, 161
 Odle C., 161
 Orin, 167
 Phoebe, 164
 Sylvester L., 164, 165
 Lee, Alonzo, 293
 Barnes, 293
 Daniel, 293
 Guy E., 294
 Julia C., 294
 Mortimer M., 292, 293
 Robert M., 294
 Lees, John, 102
 John A., 101, 102
 Margaret J., 103
 Robert T., 102
 Thomas R., 102
 Leggett, Gabriel, 269
 John, 269
 Margaret, 269
 Thomas, 269
 William H., 269
 Leland, Albert A., 126
 Caleb, 126
 Charles, 126
 Ebenezer, 126
 George B., 125, 127
 Henry, 125
 James, Capt., 126
 Mary E., 126
 Nellie L., 127
 Phineas, 126
 Lewis, Leonard, 73
 Rachel, 73
 Thomas, 73
 Lockwood, Adeline, 26
 Alan E., 16
 Alice G., 26
 Buckingham St. J., Col., 192
 Charles D., 16, 17
 Charles W., 29
 Daisy L., 21
 Daniel, 15
 Edmund, 22
 Edward E., Jr., 16
 Edward M., 15, 16
 Elbert F., Capt., 27
 Eliphalet, 191
 Emma F., 28
 Emma N., 23
 Ephraim, 15, 191
 Ezra, 22
 Fred E., 29
 Frederick, 13, 23
 George F., 21, 22
 Gershom, 16, 17, 19, 182
 Gershom, Lieut., 182
 Gertrude, 18
 Gideon R., 17
 Hanford, 19
 Henry, 17
 Henry S., Capt., 14
 Ira, 19
 Jennie, 28
 John D., 22
 Jonathan, 13, 155

ENCYCLOPEDIA OF BIOGRAPHY

- Joseph, 17
 Laura, 30
 Luke A., 23
 Luke V., 23, 25
 Margaret F., 16
 Mary, 182
 Nathan, 19
 Nelson U., Capt., 26
 Peter, 191
 Polly E., 192
 Robert, 13, 154, 155, 182, 191
 Samuel, Dr., 22
 Sarah E., 14
 Solomon M., 15
 Still John, 13, 155
 Thaddeus, 19
 Uriah, Capt., 13
 William F. H., 19, 21
 William H., 14
 Lounsbury, Anna P., 12
 Charles H., 10
 Charles H. L., 12
 Delia A., 5
 Enos, 4
 George, 11
 George E., Ex-Gov., 5
 Henry, 4
 Jennie, 10
 Joshua, 11
 Michael, 10
 Nathan, 4
 Phineas C., Ex-Gov., 7
 Richard, 3
 Silas, 11
 Lowe, Abbie DeE., 219
 Gilbert, 220
 Maria L., 220
 Russell W., Dr., 219
 Thomas, 219
 Walter R., 219
 Lynes, Benjamin, 60
 Emily A., 61
 Hannah, 60
 Ralph, 59
 Samuel, 59, 60, 61
 Samuel, Dr., 60
 Stephen C., 60
 McCready, James, 365
 Myrtle B., 366
 Robert H., Dr., 365, 366
 Robert W., 365
 McFarland, David, 319
 David W., Dr., 319
 Marie, 320
 McHarg, Frederica B., 308
 Henry K., 306, 307
 Henry K., Jr., 308
 John, 306, 307
 Sophia, 307
 William, 307
 McNall, Emma F., 133
 George G., 133
 John A., 133
 Malkin, Albert D., 329
 Albert R., 328, 329
 Allen R., 329
 Catherine A., 329
 Richard, 328
 Samuel, 328
 Ward G., 329
 Maltby, Elizabeth, 64
 Jonathan, 62
 William, 62
 Marsh, Anna, 342
 John, 342
 Marshall, Alfred W. W., 412, 413
 Deborah B., 413
 Edith B., 414
 Gilbert, 412
 John E., 416
 Joseph H., 413
 Mary L., 413
 Stephen, 412
 Susan M., 417
 Sylvanus, Capt., 416
 Walter, 416
 Mather, Charles F., 101
 Clarence S., 98
 David B., 97

ENCYCLOPEDIA OF BIOGRAPHY

- David N., 96, 98
 Edwin L., 101
 Emeline L., 101
 George W., 101
 Happy O., 97
 Ida M., 98
 Jane T., 99
 Joseph, 97, 101
 Joseph W., 98
 Moses, Rev., 97
 Richard, 96
 Richard, Rev., 96
 Stephen T., 98, 99
 Timothy, 96
 Timothy, Capt., 97
 William F., 101
 William J., 101
 Mathewson, Albert W., 419
 Clifford E., 418, 420
 Daniel, 418
 Dearborn, 419
 Herbert A., 420, 421
 James, 418
 John, 421
 Joseph, 419
 Marie A., 420
 Mary E., 422
 Othniel, 418
 Samuel, 419
 Maury, James, 453
 Matthew, 453
 William, 453
 Mead, Alexander, 271
 Benjamin C., Capt., 31
 Benjamin H., 32, 33
 Benjamin P., 32
 Charles, 35, 36
 Charles N., 37
 Cornelia, 38
 Daniel S., 38
 Ebenezer, 36
 Elizabeth M., 35
 Henry S., 271
 Ivy St. J., 34
 James R., Hon., 34, 35
 Jared, 38
 John, 31, 33, 414
 Jonas, 36
 Lucknor, 31
 Mary, 414
 Mary E., 32
 Matilda, 271
 Matthew, Capt., 414
 Oliver D., 38
 Pamela B., 412
 Peter, 31
 Rachel E., 36
 Samuel, 31
 Sara, 37
 Whitman S., 37
 William, 30, 414
 Meeker, Abbie, 151
 Daniel, 151
 Robert, 151
 Samuel, 151
 Seth, 151
 Merritt, Daniel, 85
 Joseph, 84
 Maria, 86
 Matthew F., 85
 Nehemiah, 84
 Nehemiah M., 85
 Schuyler, Hon., 83, 86
 Thomas, 84
 Miller, Carrie, 317
 Catherine, 315
 Charles J., 315
 D. Henry, 317
 David H., 314, 316
 David H., Jr., 316
 Esther A., 316
 John H., 314
 John H., Jr., 314
 Josephine L., 317
 Julius W., 315
 Louis P., 317
 Mary F., 318
 Samuel J., 316
 Mills, Daniel A., 109
 John A., 109
 Sarah L., 110
 William H., 109

ENCYCLOPEDIA OF BIOGRAPHY

- Millspaugh, Edward M., 444
 Elizabeth A., 444
 Erastus E., 444
 Matthias, 444
 Peter, 444
 Mix (Meekes), Anna, 54
 Clarence E., 58
 Ebenezer, 54
 Elisha, 54, 55, 56
 Frances A., 58
 James, 55
 James E., 58
 John, 54
 Lucy, 55
 Mary M., 58
 Moseley W., 58
 Ralph H., 58
 Thomas, 54
 Montgomery, James W., 320
 LeRoy, 320, 321
 Marion M., 321
 William, 320
 William E., 320
 Morehouse, John, 153
 Ruth, 153
 Samuel, Lieut., 153
 Thomas, 153
 Morgan, Anne, 152
 Charles, 153
 James, 152
 James, Capt., 152
 Joanna, 152
 John, 152
 Moss, John, 309
 Joseph, 309

 Nash, Andrew C., 40
 Anna B., 42
 Anna M., 40
 Daniel, 39, 40
 Edward, 39
 Edward A., 40
 Edward C., 41
 Edward H., 41
 John, 39
 Lloyd, 41

 Micajah, 39
 Paul, 39, 40
 Neilson, Abraham S., 71
 Catherine, 71
 Charles H., 71
 Howard S., Dr., 70, 71
 Jane W., 72
 John, 70
 John, Dr., 70
 William H., 71
 Noble, Anna E., 278
 Erastus, 278
 James, 278
 Joseph, 277
 Matthew, 277
 Robert, 278
 Roger, 277
 Thomas, 277

 Oak, Abigail, 376
 George, 375
 Nathaniel, 375
 Sylvanus, 376
 Osborn, Carrie L., 324
 David, 322
 Gregory T., 322, 323
 Ida F., 324
 Isaac, 322
 John, Capt., 322
 Mary E., 323
 Richard, Capt., 322
 Turney, 322
 William, 322
 William E., 323
 William F., 324

 Palmer, Charles S., 145
 Clarence W., 146
 Cordelia M., 146
 Ephraim, 144
 Frank W., 144, 145
 Henry, 144
 James F., 145
 Jeremiah, 145
 John, 144
 Messenger, 144

ENCYCLOPEDIA OF BIOGRAPHY

- Partridge, Elisha, 281
 Frances A., 281
 Samuel S., 281
 Thomas M., 281
- Peck, Benjamin, 357
 Bernice E., 359
 Elias, 357
 Elias S., 357
 Elizabeth I., 359
 Jeremiah, 356
 Samuel, 357
 Theophilus, 357
 Walter S., 359
 Wilbur M., 356, 358
 William, 356, 357
- Penfield, Laverne H., 133, 134
 Sarah, 134
 William B., 133
 William W., 133, 134
- Perdue, Loren O., 157
 Mary, 158
 Robert E., Dr., 157
- Perry, Grace, 314
 Richard, 314
 Thaddeus, 314
- Platt, David, 323
 Epenetus, 74
 Isaac, 74
 Isaac L., 75
 Isaac S., 75
 Israel, 74
 John, 323
 Justus, 323
 Mary J., 75
 Richard, 74, 323
 Samuel, 323
 Stephen, 74
- Porter, Elizabeth, 246
 John, 245
 Joseph B., 246
 Nehemiah, 245, 246
 Samuel, 245
- Post, Abraham, 287
 Bissell E., 287
 David, 287
 Elijah, 287
- Eliza, 288
 Gurdon, 287
 Jedediah, 287
 Lisetta, 288
 Robert W., 287, 288
 Stephen, 287
- Prime, Asa, 191
 James, 191
 Mark, 191
 Phebe, 191
 William, 191
- Pritchard, Amelia J., 73
 James, 72
 John N., 73
- Quick, Elijah, 168
 John, 168
 Sarah, 168
- Quintard, Elizabeth, 332
 Evert, 332
 Francis E., 332
 Frederick H., 331, 332
 Isaac, 331
 Mary E., 333
 Peter, 331
- Radford, Bessie H., 284
 Stephen L. (1), 283
 Stephen L. (2), 283
 Stephen L. (3), 283
- Ranney (Rany), Ebenezer, 221
 Elijah, 221
 Elizabeth F., 221
 John, 220
 Oliver R., 221
 Richard, 220
 Thomas, 220
- Raymond, Amos N., 319
 Asa, 319
 Carolyn, 46
 Charles A., 319
 Elizabeth A., 46
 Jabez, 44, 382
 John, 43, 318, 382
 Josiah, 44, 382
 Nancy, 319

ENCYCLOPEDIA OF BIOGRAPHY

- Richard, 43, 318, 382
 Samuel, 318
 Sands, 319
 Sarah E., 382
 Thomas, 44, 382
 Thomas I., 42, 45
 William M., 44, 382
 Redfield (Redfen-Redfin), Amasa A., 94
 Beriah, 93
 Charles M., 91
 Emily L., 95
 Emma J., 95
 George, 90
 James, 76, 89
 James S., 78
 Judd H., 95
 Luther, 94
 Luther, Capt., 93
 Lydia, 93
 Manning, 91
 Mary, 78
 Peleg, 77, 90, 93
 Robert L., 93, 94
 Theophilus, 76, 89
 Tyler L., 89, 91
 William, 75, 77, 89
 Reed, Ebenezer, 339
 Edith E., 340
 Herbert C., 338, 339
 Jesse, 339
 John, 338
 John B., 339
 Stephen E., 339
 Thomas, 339
 Rice, Bezaleel, 131
 David, 131
 Edmund, 131
 Gardner, Rev., 131
 Henry, 131
 Nathan, Dr., 131
 Sarah, 132
 Watson E., 130, 132
 Richards, Ambe, 150
 John, 150
 Sally, 150
 Samuel, 150
 Ritch, Clemence, 32
 Helen W., 197
 Henry, 32, 194
 Ida F., 195
 James, 32, 195
 John, 32, 194, 197
 Maria E., 197
 Mary R., 197
 Norman S., 196
 Ralph, 32, 195
 Silas D., 194, 195
 Thomas, 32, 194, 196
 Thomas G., 196
 Timothy W. R., 196
 William M., 195
 Rorech, John, 431
 John J., 431
 Lorion S., 431
 Roscoe, Abraham, 21
 Anna, 21
 William, 21
 Ruland, Daniel, 371
 Daniel W., 372
 Frederick D., Dr., 371, 372
 Leo M. S., 373
 Rungee, Adeline, 139
 Henry J., 138
 John H., 138
 William C., 138, 139
 St. John, Benoni, 364
 Daniel, 364
 Darius, 364
 Darius A., 363, 364
 Ebenezer, 363
 Lawrence D., 365
 Lewis V., 364
 Matthias, 363
 Sarah E., 365
 Vincent S., 365
 Sackett, John, 37
 Joseph, Capt., 36
 Justus, 37
 Mary, 37
 Nathaniel, Hon., 36

ENCYCLOPEDIA OF BIOGRAPHY

- Richard, Rev., 36
 Simon, 36
 Salmon, Daniel C., 326
 David A., 326
 Frederick M., 326, 327
 Martha G., 327
 Mary C., 326
 Sanford, Dayton, 459
 Edith, 458
 Ezekiel, 458
 Jonathan B., 457, 458
 Jonathan B., Jr., 459
 Jonathan R., 458
 Lemuel, 458, 459
 Thomas, 457
 Saxton, Emily F., 124
 Stephen R., 123
 William H., 123, 124
 Scofield, Alpheus, 217
 Benjamin, 216
 Daniel, 215
 Florence W., 218
 Frances E., 216
 Harry C., 217, 218
 Hezekiah, 217
 John, 215, 216
 Laurence P., 218
 Nathaniel, 215
 Samuel F., 215, 216
 Silas, 216
 Sylvester L., 217
 Selleck, Benjamin, 367
 Della V., 368
 John H., 367, 368
 Major, 367
 Shattuck, Abel, 374
 Elizabeth B., 374
 Jethro, 374
 John, 373, 374
 Lydia, 374
 Thomas, 374
 William, 373, 374
 Sherrill, Elvy, 209
 George, 207, 208
 George, Dr., 207, 208
 Jacob, 208
 Jonathan, 208
 Lewis, 208
 Recompense, 208
 Samuel, 208
 Sherwood, Charles E., 417
 Charles W., 417
 Daniel, 124, 125
 David, 417
 Edna, 418
 Emily, 125
 Frederick, 125
 Harry R., 417
 Henry, 430
 Henry E., 430
 Lillian, 431
 Ruel, 417
 Samuel, 124, 429
 Samuel B., 429
 Stuart W., Dr., 429, 430
 Thomas, 124, 429
 Skeel, Abiram, Rev., 445
 Adelbert A., 445, 446
 Helen L., 446
 James D., 446
 John, 445
 Oren, 445
 Samuel, 445
 Truman, 445
 Skelding, Franklin M., 82
 Henry K., 82
 James, 82
 Louise D., 82
 Schuyler M., 81, 82
 Thomas, 82
 William F., 82
 Skene, Ellen A., 292
 George M., 292
 Gilbert, 291
 John, 291
 John C., 292
 John D., Rev., 289, 291
 Malcolm S., 292
 William, 291
 Skiddy, Eleanor M., 188
 William, Capt., 185
 William W., Gen., 182, 186

ENCYCLOPEDIA OF BIOGRAPHY

- Slawson (Slason), David, 154
 George, 154
 Hannah, 154
 John, 154
 Jonas, 154
 Jonathan, 154
 Lydia, 154
 Smith, Amna, 337
 Amos, III, 316
 Betsey, 112
 Daniel, III, 316
 David, 337
 Esther M., 202
 Gibson, 330
 Henry, III, 316
 Jacob, 336
 James, 336
 Jeremiah G., 201
 Joseph, III, 316
 Josiah, 112
 Josiah, Lieut., III, 316
 Kathryn H., 331
 Nathaniel, 336
 Sarah, 112, 317
 William, 330
 William D., 201
 Springer, Beatrice, 212
 Caroline E., 212
 Carolyn F., 212
 Carrie E., 212
 Charles C., 209
 Eliza A., 211
 Frederick A., 211
 Nelson F., 212
 Tillinghast, 209
 William A., 209, 210
 Stanton, Ada, 234
 Archie B., 232, 234
 Charles B., 233
 Daniel, 233
 Elisha, 233
 John, 233
 John W., 233
 Sally, 233
 Thomas, 232
 Stearns, Ebenezer, 236
 Fannie, 238
 Frank N., 238
 Harold C., 238
 Isaac, 236
 Milo E., 236
 Nathan, 236
 Samuel, 236
 Thomas C., 235, 237
 Steele, Allyn, 59
 Joanna, 59
 John, 59
 Samuel, 59
 Thomas, 59
 Stewart, Annie B., 390
 Durland, 390
 Samuel J., 388
 Samuel J., Jr., 390
 Thomas, 390
 Thomas B., 388
 Strang, Alma E., 243
 Daniel, 239
 Edgar A., 241
 Grace E., 242
 James S., 238, 242
 Joseph, Maj., 240
 Joseph W., 240
 Lorena S., 243
 Samuel, Dr., 240
 Tallmadge, Enos, Lieut., 426
 James, 427
 John, 427
 Nancy, 427
 Robert, 426
 Seymour, 427
 Thomas, 426
 William H., 427
 Tappen (Tappan), Hester, 232
 Johannes, 231
 Jurgen, 231
 Otto, 231
 Teunis, 231
 Theunis, 231
 Taylor, Benjamin, 183
 Cornelius G., 425, 426
 David, 425

ENCYCLOPEDIA OF BIOGRAPHY

- Elizabeth H., 429
 Frederick C., 427, 428
 Frederick H., 429
 Henry F., 428
 James, 183
 John, 427
 John W., 427
 Justus, 185
 Lorena, 426
 Nancy E., 426
 Sandusky, 426
 Seth, 427
 William, 183
 William S., 183
- Tenny, Albert S., 158
 Amelia, 159
 Robert M., 158
- Thomas, Charles, 67
 Clara S., 67
 Edward J., 66, 67
 James, 66, 67
 Nellie M., 68
- Todd, Arthur S., 362
 David, 362
 Nellie L., 363
 William S., Dr., 362
- Towne, Benjamin, 49
 Cora E., 53
 Edmund, 49
 Henry R., 48, 50
 John, 49
 John H., 50, 53
 Joseph, 49
 Nathan, 49
 William, 48
- Treadwell, Edward, 189
 Henry R., 190
 Hezekiah, 189
 Jane, 189
 John P. (1), 189
 John P. (2), 188, 190
 John P. (3), 190
 Mary E., 190
 Millicent C., 190
 Samuel, 189
 Thomas, 189
- Van Benschoten, Elias, 73
 Jaquemyntje, 73
 Theunis E., 73
- Van Deusen, Sylvia A., 373
 Wellington, 373
- Van Scoy, Abraham, 168
 Hannah, 168
- Van Tassel, Abraham, 267
- Van Voorhees (Voorhees), Catherine, 72
 Jan L., 72
 Johannis, 72
 Lucas S., 72
 Stephen, 72
- Wakeman, Banks, 100
 Happy, 101
 Jesup, 100
 John, 99, 100
 Joseph, Capt., 100
 Samuel, Rev., 100
 Stephen, 100
- Walsh, Anna A., 442
 James E., 439
 John, 460
 John J., Hon., 459, 460
 Julia, 461
 Robert J., Hon., 439
- Wardwell, Emery S., 222
 Frederick S., 222, 223
 Linda B., 224, 225, 226
 Virgil E., 224
- Waterbury, Annie S., 434
 Charles F., 434
 David, 432, 434
 David, Capt., 433
 Harry G., 434, 435
 John, 432
 Mary L., 435
 Sarah, 434
 William, Capt., 432
 William T., Capt., 432, 433
- Webster, Ame, 59
 Isaac, 59
 John, Gov., 58
 Jonathan, 59

ENCYCLOPEDIA OF BIOGRAPHY

- Robert, Lieut., 58
 Stephen, Capt., 59
 Weed, Abraham, 403, 405, 406
 Alanson, 407
 Carey, 456
 Daniel, 402, 403
 David, 454
 Edgar S., 408
 Edgar S., Jr., 407, 408
 Edward F., 401, 403
 Elma A., 409
 Emily, 407
 Emma L., 455
 Emmeline, 455
 Enos, 403
 Eugene A., 405, 406
 Francis B., 455
 Francis E., 456
 Hanford S., 403, 404
 Harry E., 407
 Henry D., 410, 450
 Herbert S., 409
 Hezekiah, 407, 454
 Isabel M., 403
 Isabella, 409
 James, 454
 James A., 453, 455
 Jane A., 404
 John, 403, 410
 John W., 410
 Jonas, 402, 454
 Joseph, 402
 Joseph D., 451
 Julia V., 452
 Lilian, 457
 Louise, 403, 411
 Mary E., 409
 Nathan, 402
 Nathaniel, 402
 Peter, 406
 Richmond, 409, 411
 Robert L., 409
 Rufus, 406
 Samuel A., 404
 Samuel R., 402
 Sarah F., 451
 Seth, 404
 Seth, Lieut., 403
 Seth C., 404
 William D., 409
 William F., 456, 457
 William H., 456
 William M., 450, 452
 Zenas, 406
 Wellstood, Catherine, 338
 Frank G., 338
 James, 337
 John, 337
 John G., 337
 Robert, 337, 338
 Robert M., 338
 Stephen, 337
 Wheeler, Agur, 88
 Arthur C., 64, 65
 Benjamin, 64
 Caroline, 88
 Charles H., 65
 Clarence LeR., 89
 Elonzo S., 88, 89
 Ernest C., 66
 Harold A., 66
 Robinson H., 88
 Samuel, 88
 Susie, 66
 White, David, 447
 James L., 447
 Jane, 246
 Olive F., 447
 Ralph L., Dr., 447
 Warren P., 246
 Whitlock, Anna M., 151
 Justus, 150
 Walter, 150
 Whitney, Abigail, 333
 David, 333
 Henry, 333
 John, 333
 Joseph, 333
 Timothy, 333
 Wilcox, Josiah, 270
 Robert M., 269, 270

ENCYCLOPEDIA OF BIOGRAPHY

- Tillie A., 271
Willis H., 270
Wilkins, Albert J., 42
 Eliza A., 42
 Luke, 42
Williams, David, 142
 Edward D., 142, 143
 Gertrude F., 144
 John, 142
 Lena E., 143
 Marion J., 144
 Silas, 142
 Silas R., 142
Williamson, Alanson, 443
 Charles E., 443
 Cynthia D., 443
 Elizabeth, 443
 George H., 443
Willson, Florence L., 113
 Harriet, 112
 Hawley G., 112
 James, 111
 James G., 112
 James G., Jr., 112
 John, 110
 Jotham, 111
 Samuel, 110, 111
 Sarah E., 111
 Thomas G., 110, 111
 Victoria D., 113
 William J., 112
Winchester, Albert E., 246, 250
 Carrie A. D., 254
 Ebenezer, 247
 Edward Van S., 255
 Elhanan, 247
 Elizabeth G., 254
 Herbert D., 255
 John, 247
 Josiah, 247
 Samuel, 247
 Theodore, 248
Wood, Andrew S., 103
 Asahel, 103
 David, 103
 Ellen, 104
 Ezekiel, Dr., 103
 Jonathan, 103
 Walter C., Dr., 103, 104





