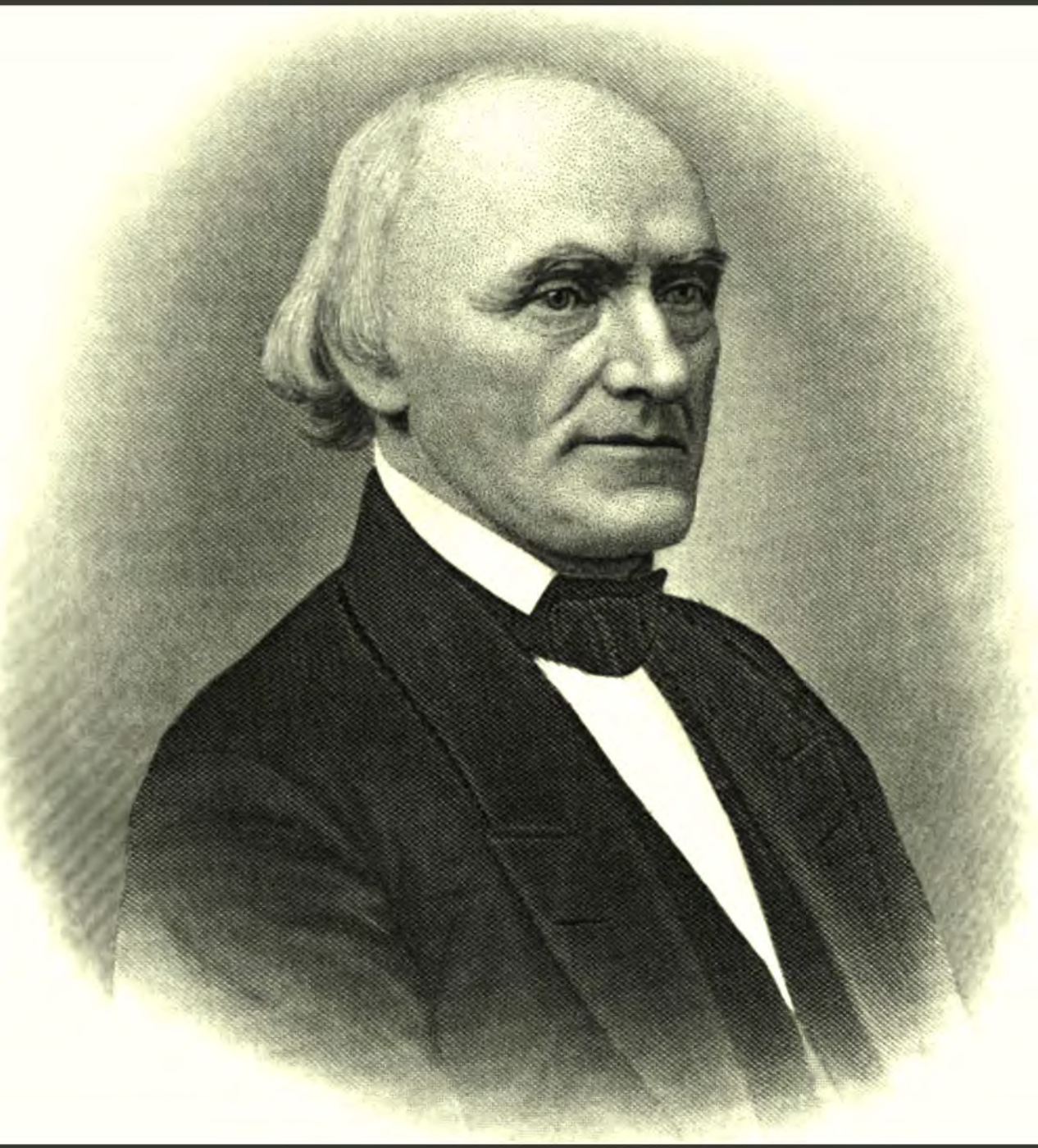


The Judicial and Civil History of Connecticut

Dwight Loomis, Joseph Gilbert Calhoun

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THE

Judicial and Civil History

OF

CONNECTICUT.

EDITED BY

HON. DWIGHT LOOMIS,

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AND

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PREFACE.

While the constitutional history of the United States has been exhaustively written, that of its several units has received far less attention, and the study given to them has mainly concerned their relations to the national government. Yet the growth of such a State as Connecticut is a study full of instruction. It deals with a more homogeneous population, it begins much nearer the early struggles for civil liberty in the land from which we fled, it extends over a period of time more than twice as long, with more conspicuous contrasts in its extremes, and it lacks the complex elements of the greater field. An effort has been made in the pages following to record this development in a different manner from any previous work and to show, in broad lines, the successive steps between the migrating Massachusetts towns and the present State.

In adding biographical sketches of the members of the bar it ought, in justice, to be said that no attempt has been made to grade or classify attorneys now living. It would be presumptuous in the extreme for the editors to attempt to arrange their brother lawyers in any order of merit, and, whatever may be the failings of this work, we have not fallen into such an error. So far as possible all available material concerning each name has been used and, as some persons have responded more freely than others, there has resulted a difference in the length of the notices. It cannot be said that any are too long, but it is true that many are too short.

It is believed that the biographies of living lawyers given herein include ninety-five per cent. of the entire number who are in active practice, or who have made the law their life work. A very small number, fewer than the fingers of one hand, have requested to be left unmen-

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tioned. Among these is unfortunately included the chief justice of the State. Of the remainder, some have been inflicted with over modesty and some, the great majority, have been so engrossed with the cases that absorb so much of the life of the lawyer, that they have not found time to furnish the information desired. It is a matter of great regret that any name has been omitted, but to have waited till the last one had given his history would have delayed the work unduly.

The entire number who have been enrolled as members of the bar is upwards of thirty-three hundred. Some of these have practiced but a brief period and turned then to commercial life, or moved to other States. Others have gone before the Great Judge of all the world, and left no other record of their lives than the brown and musty files of forgotten cases, that resemble nothing so much as the bullets that we now plow up at Gettysburg or Antietam. The historian knows no subpœna that will now summon them or produce their record.

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THE JUDICIAL AND CIVIL

HISTORY OF CONNECTICUT.

CHAPTER I.

THE SETTLEMENT OF THE COLONY.

By the year 1634 the colony of Massachusetts Bay had become firmly established, with its twelve towns, its Governor and General Court, and its charter under Charles "Cæsar." Constant arrivals from England had added to its numbers for several years, and the character of the later comers was fully equal to that of the first. Its members had attained their full religious liberties, its government was simple but effective, its cleared fields were beginning to make husbandry more attractive, and its possibilities as a home and country were opening that long career of development that has not yet closed. The settlers were on the eastern edge of a continent whose coast line was known to extend hundreds of miles in each direction, but of whose limits westward nothing was determined, and hardly anything conjectured, save the indefinite existence of the "South Sea." It would seem as if the solitude of the situation, the commercial benefits of access to the seaboard, the pitiful feebleness of their numbers in comparison with the restless swarm of savages that hived in the forests behind them, a common ancestry and speech, a common object in emigration and a common religious faith, would have knitted this band of Englishmen in so close a bond that it would only have broken in the angry culmination of some long and bitter struggle.

But at the May session of the General Court application was received from Newtown for liberty to remove, and it soon became manifest that the major part of four towns desired to sever their relations with the settlement at the Bay. The real, controlling motive that actuated them

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is not known. Certainly the one they then offered—that they were crowded for land—seems absurd in view of the vast domain on whose extreme border they had just alighted. Three years before, a Mohegan Indian had visited Boston and Plymouth and brought word of the fertile valley lying on both banks of a great river a hundred miles to the westward. The river had been discovered by Block in 1614, but no attempt had been made to utilize his knowledge until nineteen years later, when the Dutch purchased a site at the junction of the Connecticut and Little Rivers and erected a fort. In October, 1633, William Holmes, who had been commissioned by the governor of Plymouth to establish a trading post in that locality, boldly passed the Dutch fort and put up his house in Windsor. In the same summer also John Oldham and three companions had penetrated to the Connecticut by an overland route, and on their return had praised the land as a goodly heritage and a promising refuge.

The scanty information from these sources the four Massachusetts towns at once examined, and with an impulse to migrate controlling them, there was no further discussion as to the terminus of their journey. There was in their hearts a "strong desire" to depart. In part, at least, it came from the opposing leadership of Haynes and Hooker at Newtown and Winthrop and Cotton at Boston. No particular difference in belief was urged for the separation, the arguments are curiously temporary and hollow. But it seems plain that there was a motive that was cautiously kept from view, lest the publication thereof lead to an unprofitable discussion and a bitter quarrel. Twenty years later such a dispute arose in the Hartford Church, and for six years was fought with a fierceness most deplorable; but it resulted in no such parting as this, and a second in 1670 of almost equal depth drove no one further away than the Second Church. Later, when the Connecticut colony came to formulate its own government, the only feature of marked importance in which it differed from its neighbor in the Bay was in omitting church membership as a qualification for citizenship. Some divergence of opinion upon this ground may have been hidden behind their arguments for greater room, the danger of Connecticut being possessed by the Dutch, and the desire for new colonization.

The reasoning of the magistrates, the pleading of neighbors, the hardships of the journey, and the prospect of opening new land for meadows, tillage and homes were alike without avail against the determination which they had reached. A company of about sixty persons,

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mostly from Newtown, arrived at Hartford in October, 1635, and detatched parties settled in Wethersfield in the summer and fall. A Dorchester party also settled in Windsor against the objection of Governor Bradford. They were too near the trading house that had been erected by William Holmes. But nothing further is heard of a claim on the part of Plymouth to any portion of the Connecticut valley. The winter following was one of extreme severity and the newcomers but poorly prepared to meet it.

In June, 1636, the real migration was effected. Under the leadership of Thomas Hooker, pastor of the church, the three Massachusetts towns moved to Connecticut. A fourth town, Roxbury, under Mr. Pynchon, stopped at Agawam, now Springfield, and for a year or two was under the government of Connecticut. The people of Newtown settled at Hartford, those of Dorchester at Windsor, and Watertown at Wethersfield.

The earliest form of government in Connecticut was based upon a commission granted by the General Court of Massachusetts Bay on March 3, 1636, as follows:

"Whereas, vpon some reason & grounds, there are to remoue from this o^{r} Comonwealth & body of the Mattachusetts in America dyv^{r}s of o^{r} loveing ffriends neighb^{r}s, freemen & members of Newe Towne, Dorchest^{r}, Waterton, & other places, who are resolved to transplant themselues & their estates vnto the Ryver of Conecticott, there to reside & inhabite, & to that end dyv^{rs} are there already, & dyv^{rs} others shortly to goe, wee, in this present Court assembled, on the behalfe of o^{r} said memb^{rs}, & John Winthrop, Junr, Esqr, Gouern^{r}, appoyncted by certaine noble personages & men of quallitie interesed in the said ryv^{r}, wch are yet in England, on their behalfe, have had a serious consideracon there[on], & think it meete that where there are a people to sitt down & cohabite, there will followe, vpon occacon, some cause of difference, as also dyvers misdemean^{rs}, wch will require a speedy redresse; & in regard of the distance of place, this state and gouernm^{t} cannot take notice of the same as to apply timely remedy, or to dispence equall iustice to them & their affaires, as may be desired; & in regard the said noble p^{r}sonages and men of qualitie haue something ingaged themselves & their estates in the planting of the said ryver, & by vertue of a pattent, doe require jurisdiccon of the said place & people, & neither the mindes of the said p^{r}sonages (they bring writ vnto) are as yet knowen, nor any manner of gouernm^{t} is yet agreed on, & there being

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a necessetie, as aforesaid, that some present gouernm^{t} may be obserued, therefore think meete, & soe order, that Roger Ludlowe, Esqr, Willm Pinchon, Esqr, John Steele, Willm Swaine, Henry Smyth, Willm Phelps, Willm Westwood, & Andrewe Ward, or the great^{r} pte of them, shall haue full power & aucthoritie to hear & determine in a judiciall way, by witnesses vpon oathe examine, wth[in] the said plantacon, all those differences wch may arise betweene partie & partie, as also, vpon misdemean^{r}, to inflict corporall punishm^{t} or imprisonm^{t}, to ffine & levy the same if occacon soe require, to make & decree such orders, for the present, that may be for the peaceable & quiett ordering the affaires of the said plantacon, both in tradeing, planting, building, lotts, millitarie dissipline, defensiue warr (if neede soe require), as shall best conduce to to the publique goode of the same, & that the said Roger Ludlowe [*and others*], or the greater p^{r}te of them, shall haue power, vnder the great^{r} parte of their ha[nds], att a day or dayes by them appoyncted, vpon convenient not[ice], to convent the said inhabitants of the said townes to any convenient place that they shall thinke meete, in a legall & open manner, by way of Court, to proceed in execute[ing] the power & aucthoritie aforesaide, & in case of present necessitie, two of them ioyneing togeather, to inflict corporall punishm^{t} vpon any offender if they see good & warrantable ground soe to doe; provided, alwayes, that this comission shall not extende any longer time than one whole yeare from the date thereof, & in the meane time it shalbe lawfull for this Court to recall the said presents if they see cause, and if soe be there may be a mutuall and setled gouernm^{t} condiscended vnto by & with the good likeing & consent of the saide noble personages, or their agents, the inhabitants, & this comonwealthe; provided, also, that this may not be any preiudice to the interest of those noble personages in the s^{d} ryver & confines thereof within their seuerall lymitts."

This commission could hardly have been intended by the General Court of Massachusetts as any thing more than a makeshift, something to fall back on in case unexpected discord arose among the colonists, and in order that they might not be without some semblance of a government. Under its authority the first General Court was held at Newtown, (Hartford), April 26, 1636. The jurisdiction of the Massachusetts Bay colony was limited by its charter to a point three miles south of the Charles River at its southernmost point. All three towns therefore were outside this limit. When this fact became known does not appear, nor whether it was in the mind of the new colony, but the

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power of the parent commonwealth was no more exercised and the Connecticut vines were soon rooted in their own soil.

With one other body only did Connecticut have dependent relations—the patentees in England, who claimed jurisdiction of the soil. In 1631, Robert, Earl of Warwick, granted to Viscount Say and Seal, Lord Brook and others, all the territory lying west of the Narragansett River, for "the space of forty leagues upon a straight line near the seashore towards the southwest." Warwick is said to have derived his title from the Council of Plymouth the year previous, but as no trace of it can be found, and as the Warwick grant is a simple quit-claim without covenants or reference to the source of the title, it has been a disputed question whether he ever had a genuine grant. So good an authority as Professor Johnston does not hesitate to call it "mythical." It is asserted that this claim of title was insisted upon by Connecticut authorities from "the desire to make out a title paramount to anything which the rival New Haven colony could offer," and this would throw grave suspicion upon it if it were shown to have originated with Connecticut; but the Warwick grant was made before the Connecticut colony ever was thought of, and, in the foregoing commission, it is plainly recognized by the General Court of Massachusetts. Moreover the Say and Seal patentees proceeded, without very much delay, to appoint an agent and uphold their claim by actual possession. Eight years later, the town they founded was purchased by Connecticut, and, in 1662, the surviving patentees transferred their entire title to the commonwealth. The conduct of interested parties, substantially contemporary with the subject discussed, is far more convincing than the incredulty of two and a half centuries later. The colonists always claimed that they held their title under the Warwick grant and received permission from his grantees to settle within the described territory.

But nothing in the actions of the newborn commonwealth indicated any dependence upon king, mother colony, or patentees. Before the arrival of Hooker and his party they had held their first "Corte" at Newtown, April 26, 1636, at which were present Roger Ludlow, John Steele, William Swain, William Phelps, William Westwood and Andrew Ward, of the persons selected and commissioned by the General Court of Massachusetts. But little business was transacted beyond the passing of orders forbidding the sale of guns and ammunition to the Indians, the election of constables for the ensuing year, and passing regulations for the control of stray swine. The second court was held at Dorches-

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ter June 7, and a third at Watertown September 1. The year following the three towns constituting the commonwealth adopted their present names.

The little republic found that its peaceful valley was surrounded by foes. The Indians viewed their coming with jealousy, and acts of hostility and murder succeeded each other with such frequency that the settlements became greatly alarmed. The General Court met at Hartford May 1, 1637, and the necessity for conflict was apparent to all. War was declared against the Pequots and a draft of ninety men called for. Of these, forty-two were ordered from Hartford, thirty from Windsor, and eighteen from Wethersfield, and the command intrusted to Captain John Mason of Windsor. It was perhaps the largest army ever raised in the colonies of America, not of course in numbers, but in the proportion which it bore to the total number of souls in the colony, for when they sailed down the river from Hartford nearly one-third of the entire population was engaged. Contrary to the orders of the General Court, Mason passed New London harbor without entering, and, disembarking in Narragansett Bay, marched westward and surprised the enemy at Pequot Hill, near the present town of Groton, on June 5. The fort was attacked from two directions, those who showed themselves killed by musketry, and the rest perished in the flames which Mason started with his own hand. From four hundred to six hundred Indians perished, while Mason's loss was but two killed and twenty wounded. The result of this battle was so decisive that it was many a year before its lesson was forgotten or the colony compelled to make so great an effort.

Regardless apparently of the "mythical" foundation of their patent, Viscount Say and Seal and his associates had been making active preparations to take possession of the territory covered by their grant. In July, 1635, they had selected as their agent John Winthrop, jr., the son of Governor Winthrop of Massachusetts, and commissioned him to proceed to Connecticut and protect their interests, and to erect a fort at the mouth of the river. His commission gave him the title of "Governor of the Connecticut River in New England," and he arrived in Boston in October, 1635. The Say and Seal patentees had therefore an agent actually present at the discussions over the departure for Connecticut, one acting with the fullest authority from them, who knew, and probably approved, the commission issued the following April to Roger Ludlow and others, and at no time was there a claim put for-

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ward by Winthrop that the movement to remove was in violation of the rights of the patentees.

Winthrop, however, was called on to act with great promptness by reason of a trespass from another quarter. Word soon came to Boston that the trade-loving Dutch from New Amsterdam intended taking possession of the mouth of the river. He quickly raised and equipped a force of seventy men and, by November 24, had landed them and begun a fort where Saybrook now stands. No sooner was their work fully under way than a Dutch force appeared, prepared for the same object that Winthrop had already attained. The enemy argued and blustered, but finding the English were armed with two cannon and quite disposed to make use of them, they sailed away disappointed. The settlement thus hastily commenced was named Saybrook, from the names of the two leading patentees. It was harassed by Indians more than any other portion of the commonwealth, and, there being no suitable harbor at the mouth of the river, never grew to be a situation of much importance. The arrival of George Fenwick with two vessels in 1639 gave it a new impetus, but it was not long before the Hartford settlers in a measure adopted him by sending him to the New England Union as a commissioner from Connecticut. Negotiations were afterwards opened for the purchase of the Saybrook tract, with so good a result that, on the 5th of December, 1644, an agreement was reached under which Connecticut acquired the whole territory of ten miles long by six miles broad, and thereafter the settlement at the mouth of the river was merged in the history of Connecticut.

At one other locality within the limits of the future State was original colonization begun. A body of English Puritans, under the leadership of John Davenport and Theophilus Eaton, arrived in Boston June 26, 1637, with the intention of founding a colony by themselves. They listened eagerly to the report of those who, after Mason's fight at the Mystic fort, had pursued a remnant of the Indian band westward along the shore of the Sound, and believed that the country thus traversed would afford them the site desired. Eaton accordingly set out by sea with an exploring party, and, on the 31st of August, arrived at Quinnipiac. The locality presented such a combination of desirable qualities that it met with instant approval. Seven were left to winter there and make such provision as was possible for the permanent occupancy of the place. Eaton returned to Boston with his report, and, in early April, 1638, the entire company, reinforced by other arrivals in

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the preceding autumn, and some from the Massachusetts colony, came to anchor in the quiet waters of the harbor. They proceeded to lay out a town upon rectangular lines, so dividing it that there were nine equal squares, eight of which were alloted among the members of the colony, while the ninth or middle one was the market place, in the very centre of which was soon erected a square meeting-house. In November and December, Davenport, Eaton and others made large purchases of the Indians, and the tract they secured has since been divided into seven townships.

Their first attempt at government was a simple, neighborly compact, more for self-protection than any other purpose, called a "plantation covenant." No copy of this is now known to exist, nor is any act of civil or ecclesiastical authority recorded under it. So temporary was its character that, as early as June 4, 1639, the planters gathered in a barn "to consult about settling civil government according to God." Mr. Davenport, after conducting a service of worship, propounded a form of government embraced in six "fundamental orders," which were adopted substantially unchanged. Nothing in New England has ever borne a clearer impress of the genuine Puritan character. The first assertion was a trumpet blast. "The Scriptures hold forth a perfect rule for men in their family, church and commonwealth affairs." As corollary to this, the right of suffrage was conferred on church members alone, following thus the example of Massachusetts. Those who were admitted church members were to choose twelve of their number, and these twelve again were to select from themselves seven to be the "seven pillars." The seven pillars were to found the church, to act as a general court, and to elect the officers. As would be natural with such a controlling sentiment within the colony, the church was begun first, August 22, 1639, and on the 25th of October civil government followed. The seven pillars were Theophilus Eaton, John Davenport, Robert Newman, Matthew Gilbert, Thomas Fugill, John Ponderson and Jeremiah Dixon. The seven pillars conferred the right of suffrage upon all those who had been admitted into the fellowship of the church. Theophilus Eaton was chosen "magistrate for the term of one year," and to assist him in the trial of cases were selected Newman, Gilbert, Nathaniel Turner and Fugill. Elections were to be annually held in the last week of October, and the "Word of God" was settled as the only rule for the guidance of judges and magistrates.

The settlement of the Connecticut colony was the emigration to the

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banks of the river of three Massachusetts towns, and the future commonwealth was likewise formed by the merging of three distinct and disconnected settlements at Connecticut, Saybrook, and New Haven. It remains to be seen what was the respective influence of these components on the perfected and united State. Of the government of Saybrook, it may be said that it was simply that of a military post. It claimed no independence and no state life. It never passed a law nor appointed a magistrate.

But with the Connecticut colony it was another matter. It started with a commission from another colony that had no real power beyond the limits fixed in her charter, and the little republic was no sooner shaken into place than it found itself under the necessity of instituting some form of government. There was no disposition to call for assistance, there was no advice asked from Massachusetts or from Plymouth, nor did they look for suggestion or direction from across the sea. A convention or popular assembly was held at Hartford January 14, 1639, at which was adopted the first constitution of Connecticut.

Mr. Hooker had preached a sermon before the General Court at Hartford May 31, 1638, from Deut. 1: 13, in which he had laid down the following:

Doctrine I. That the choice of public magistrates belongs unto the people, by God's own allowance.

II. The privilege of election, which belongs to the people, therefore must not be exercised according to their humours, but according to the blessed will and law of God.

III. They who have power to appoint officers and magistrates it is in their power, also, to set the bounds and limitations of the power and place unto which they call them.

Reasons, 1. Because the foundation of authority is laid, firstly in the free consent of the people.

2. Because by a free choice, the hearts of the people will be more inclined to the love of the persons chosen, and more ready to yield obedience.

3. Because of that duty and engagement of the people.

The significance of the holding and publication of the views here contained is very great. The author was the most notable and influential man in the commonwealth, and one who, in any age and in any surroundings, would have been an adviser and leader rather than a follower. He had been the champion of the movement to emigrate,

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he was pastor of the only church in the largest town, and his sermon was delivered to the very men who were then the governing power and who were to be most influential in framing the new form of government. What wonder then that these views, doubtless repeated and emphasized in private conference, were reflected in the constitution that was subsequently adopted. One other of the prominent citizens of the colony, Roger Ludlow, who headed the list of persons commissioned by Massachusetts to conduct a temporary government, is supposed to have exercised an important influence at this convention. He had received a thorough legal training in England, perhaps the only person then in Connecticut who was so equipped, and it is but natural to believe that the form and dress of the document were left to him, especially as his talent was subsequently enlisted in the work of framing a code.

The Constitution adopted was styled "Fundamental Orders." Its preamble was as follows:

"Forasmuch as it hath pleased the Almighty God by the wise disposition of his divine providence so to order and dispose of things that we, the inhabitants and residents of Windsor, Hartford and Wethersfield are now cohabiting and dwelling in and upon the River of Connecticut and the lands thereunto adjoining; and well knowing where a a people are gathered together the word of God requires that to maintain the peace and union of such a people, there should be an orderly and decent government established according to God, to order and dispose of the affairs of the people at all seasons as occasion shall require; do therefore associate and conjoin ourselves to be as one Public State or Commonwealth, and do for ourselves and our successors, and such as shall be adjoined to us at any time hereafter, enter into combination and confederation together, to maintain and preserve the liberty and purity of the gospel of our Lord Jesus, which we now profess, as also the discipline of the Churches, which according to the truth of the said gospel is now practiced amongst us, as also in our Civil Affairs to be guided and governed according to such laws, rules, orders, and decrees, as shall be made, ordered and decreed, as followeth:"

Then succeeded eleven articles of government, a brief synopsis of which may take the place of a verbatim copy.

The *first* provides for two General Assemblies or Courts in each year, the first meeting on the second Thursday in April, and the second on the second Thursday in September. The General Assembly meeting in

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April is to be a Court of Election. A governor, and at least six magistrates, to be elected annually, are to have power to administer justice according to the laws established, and for want thereof according to the word of God. The right of suffrage is conferred on all admitted freemen living within the jurisdiction.

Second. It is provided that the governor and magistrates shall be elected by ballot.

Third. No person is to be chosen into the magistracy who has not previously been nominated by the deputies in some General Court.

Fourth. No person is to be chosen governor above once in two years, and he shall always be a member of some approved congregation. All magistrates shall be duly sworn.

Fifth. The several towns are ordered to send deputies to the General Court, and that held in September is to be for the making of laws.

Sixth. General Courts shall be properly warned by summons directed to the constables, and if the governor and major part of the magistrates neglect or refuse to call the members when proper or necessary, the freemen shall have power to summon them and choose a moderator.

Seventh. The constables are to notify the freemen, by announcement at some public assembly, or by going from house to house, of a place and time to elect deputies, and all admitted inhabitants who have taken the oath of fidelity are to have the privilege of voting for such deputies. This election also is to be by ballot, and the result endorsed and returned by the constable.

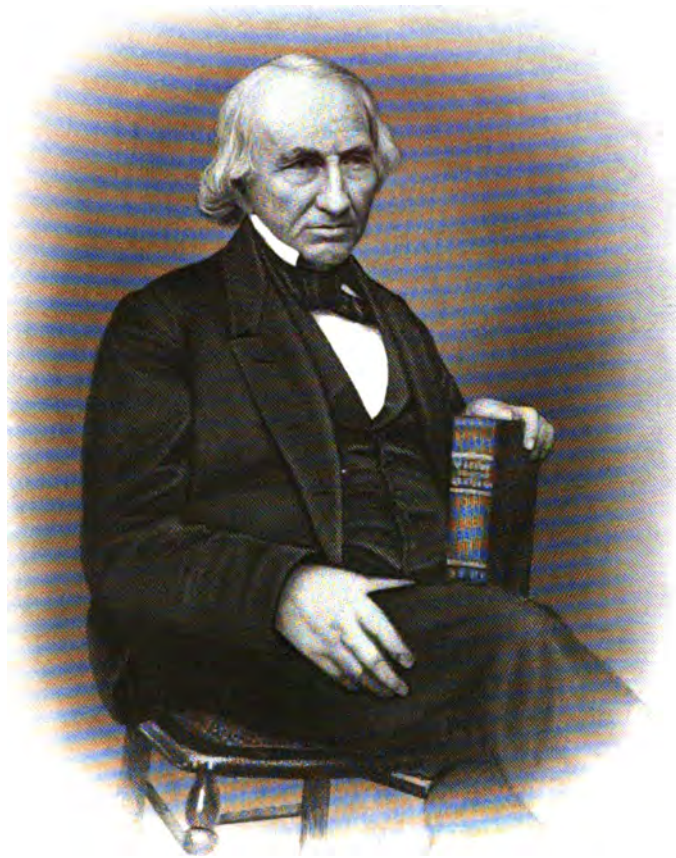
Eighth. Windsor, Hartford and Wethersfield are each to have four deputies and succeeding towns as many as the Court shall determine.

Ninth. The deputies are permitted to meet before the fixed date to advise and consult, are given power to determine their own elections, and to punish by fine disorder or absence from meetings.

Tenth. Each General Court is to consist of the governor or moderator, and at least four magistrates, with a majority of the deputies. "In which said General Courts shall consist the supreme power of the Commonwealth, and they only shall have power to make laws or repeal them, to grant levies, to admit of freemen, ... and also may deal in any other matter that concerns the good of this Commonwealth, except election of magistrates, which shall be done by the whole body of freemen, and no Court is to be adjourned or dissolved without the consent of the major part of the Court."

Eleventh. When the General Court determines on a levy, the pro-

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William Hungerford

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smallest. Hartford then had the same power as Wethersfield, with more than twice the number of souls. The towns, too, were unlimited in their own jurisdiction except so far as they surrendered their power to the commonwealth, and herein was a feature which was to bear a nobler fruit than Hooker or Ludlow dreamed of, for it is the germ of "the Connecticut proposal" in the Constitutional Convention of 1787.

Under this constitution the first meeting of the General Court was held at Hartford April 11, 1639, and John Haynes was elected governor, Roger Ludlow was chosen deputy-governor, Edward Hopkins, secretary, and Thomas Wells, treasurer. Six magistrates were chosen, and the officers named, with twelve deputies, made up the General Court. The next year Edward Hopkins was elected governor, and he and John Haynes alternated until 1655, with but one exception. Haynes was a man of large fortune who had left a manor house in Essex to come to Boston with Hooker. His ability and character were so evident that he had at once been chosen governor of Massachusetts, but gave up the promise and the reward of the colony at the Bay to take a further step in civil and religious liberty on the banks of the Connecticut.

The Court, following the election of officers, was fruitful in legislation. An act was passed incorporating the towns, and provision made for a local court of not less than three nor more than seven persons called "principal men." One of this number was to be chosen moderator and he, with at least a majority of the principal men, were to sit in the trial of civil causes of trespass or debt where the matter in dispute did not exceed forty shillings. Provision was also made for the keeping of proper records of land, for "bargains or mortgages of land were to be accounted as of no value until they were recorded."

The colony thus founded, and thus protected from the ravages of neighboring Indians, continued a steady and healthy growth. New towns were rapidly settled, seemingly with no regularity or design in their location. Within a few years towns were added to the Connecticut colony as remote from the original settlement as Middletown, New London, Norwich and Farmington. The planters even went beyond New Haven and founded Stratford, Fairfield and Norwalk, and crossed the waters of Long Island Sound to settle and incorporate three towns on Long Island, Huntington, Southampton and East Hampton. There was also added the Saybrook tract, which was purchased in 1644. New Haven had been vigorous in her growth. Milford, Guilford and and Stamford were added to her colony within four years, and later

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Southold on Long Island, and Branford; but there never was seen there that energetic colonization and spirit of expansion that marked Connecticut.

The necessity of concerted and intelligent defense against the Indians and resistance against the encroachments of the Dutch, early convinced the settlers of New England of the benefits of some defensive alliance among themselves. The proposition to unite had been more than once broached without success until it was renewed by Connecticut in 1643. In May, commissioners from Massachusetts, Plymouth, Connecticut, New Haven and Saybrook met at Boston. All the governors were present as delegates, Connecticut being represented by Governor Haynes and Edward Hopkins, and Saybrook by Colonel Fenwick. It was as able and devoted a representation of American nobility as could be selected. To such men the difficulties of agreement soon yielded, and as a result of their deliberations, articles of confederation were completed and signed May 19, 1643, under the name of the "United Colonies of New England." The contracting parties jointly and severally entered into a firm and perpetual league of friendship and amity, offense and defense, mutual aid and service.

To this confederation was given the power to declare war and make peace. In case any colony was invaded, all the rest were to send troops to its assistance. The quota of Massachusetts was one hundred men and each of the others forty-five. Any increase over these numbers was only to be made by the call of the commissioners specially convened. Each colony was to send two commissioners annually, and the influence of Massachusetts and New Haven was seen in the proviso that the commissioners should be church members. It was provided, moreover, in a common fear of the influence of a possible coalition, that no two colonies be united into one, nor any other colony be received into the confederacy, without the consent of the whole, nor was any one colony to go to war without a like consent. A provision was also made for the extradition of criminals and servants. The meetings of the commissioners were to be held in rotation in Boston, Hartford, New Haven and Plymouth.

That this confederation proved of any real or lasting service to Connecticut may well be doubted. Certain it is that it gave her no actual military assistance, and Connecticut troops in colonial days did their fighting away from home. Its earliest war was that declared against the Narragansetts in 1645, which was fought outside of the limits of Connecticut.

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In December, 1644, was completed the agreement under which Connecticut purchased the Saybrook tract from the agent of the Say and Seal patentees, Col. George Fenwick. It was ratified by the General Court on February 4, 1645. Under this agreement Fenwick was to receive for ten years an impost on all exports of corn, biscuit, bacon and cattle that should pass out of the river during that time. All vessels were to stop at the fort, which was still to be occupied by Fenwick, and a schedule of the dutiable part of the cargo delivered. This impost soon exceeded the colony's expectations, and in 1646 it was limited to £180 a year. But the colony of Massachusetts presently found that the settlers of the Connecticut valley within her limits were materially affected by an impost at the river's mouth, and in 1647 she filed a protest against it before the New England commissioners, warmly resenting a tax upon her inhabitants laid for the sole purpose of enabling Connecticut to acquire Saybrook. Failing to convince Plymouth and New Haven of the justice of this protest, Massachusetts proceeded to retaliate by levying a tax at Boston on all goods of the other colonies, whether imports or exports, the excuse given being to raise needed funds to repair the castle. The measure bore so plainly the earmarks of retaliation that the indignation in the other colonies was quite warm. Three or four years later fuel was added to the smouldering feeling against the colony at the Bay by the obstinate position of Massachusetts in the controversies with the Dutch.

While Kieft was governor of New Netherlands some spirited correspondence passed between him and both the Connecticut and New Haven colonies. The English claim to any part of the coast that had been discovered by Block in 1614 was denied, charges were made that they were "breakers of the peace" and "disturbers of the public tranquillity," and war was threatened unless all title to places within the asserted jurisdiction of the Dutch was abandoned. Vigorous replies came from both colonies. The Dutch claim was denied with emphasis, and New Haven was especially bold in asserting her rights. The Delaware Company had been formed in New Haven by many of her prominent citizens, for the purpose of colonization. Hemmed in as she was by Connecticut to the west and north, and Saybrook to the east, New Haven had felt sorely the necessity of an outlet. The Delaware Company purchased an extensive tract upon the Delaware River, and made several attempts to found a settlement. But it was within the limits claimed by the Dutch, and in the collisions that resulted, New Haven

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had been worsted with a loss that the little colony felt for many years. Kieft was succeeded by his excellency Peter Stuyvesant as governor of New Netherlands in May, 1647. The correspondence that had been dropped with Kieft was renewed with his successor, in hopes of a reasonable adjustment of the difficulties. No answer was made to the overtures of the colonists, and in the following year, a vessel belonging to one Westerhouse was seized by the Dutch in the harbor of New Haven. Appeal was at once preferred to the New England commissioners, with the result that satisfaction was demanded from the Dutch governor. Obdurate and slow in movement, he could not, for some time, be made to understand that his Puritan neighbors were really aroused. When he finally was, he consented to meet the New England commissioners at Hartford. His first request to the commissioners was that the negotiations be conducted in writing, and when that concession to tediousness and precision was granted, he proceeded to write them a letter which began with the heading "*New Netherlands.*" The delicious coolness with which the writer assumed the very last thing that the English would grant, and for which they would have cheerfully waged war, was almost humorous. The letter was declined, and Stuyvesant informed that he must begin his correspondence in a more acceptable manner. He finally yielded the point, and in the exchange of views, it was agreed that the boundary between the English and Dutch territories be submitted to arbitration. Bradstreet of Massachusetts and Prince of Plymouth represented the New England Union, and Thomas Willet and George Baxter the New Netherlands. The report of the arbitrators skillfully evaded the complaints against the conduct of Kieft, and the grievance of New Haven on account of the seizure of the Westerhouse ship, and confined its labors principally to the boundary on Long Island and the mainland. Long Island was divided by a line running through the western part of Oyster Bay, leaving to Connecticut by far the larger portion. On the other shore of the Sound the line was run due north from Greenwich Bay for a distance of twenty miles, with the condition that it was at no point to come within ten miles of the Hudson River, and the Dutch were not to build within six miles of it.

In spite of what had been accomplished by this arbitration, matters soon grew worse again. Another colonizing expedition for Delaware River, fitted out in New Haven, was seized by Stuyvesant in New York. The inhabitants of Southampton complained of interference

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by the Dutch, and the border line at Greenwich was the scene of constant outbreaks. After war had been declared between England and Holland, Stuyvesant was accused of inciting the Indians against the colonists. Whether the charge was true or not, relations with Stuyvesant were so strained that the anger of New England could no longer be restrained and war was imminent. Massachusetts, however, would not be a party to it. Whatever the reasons, her refusal was positive, and the angry and disappointed members of the Union laid at her door hard charges of selfishness and want of sympathy for her brethren who were nearer the scenes of disturbance and more deeply concerned in compelling the Dutch to preserve a proper regard for peace. Persuasion and argument were the only means at command with which to endeavor to bring the unwilling member into harmony with the others. The bond of confederation was too weak for compulsion, and yet too strong for entire disunion to be desired. Thus early did the people of New England learn the defects of confederation in which a single member had power to thwart the wishes of all the rest, and this lesson, with that of the Revolution, were remembered when a far stronger union was tested by civil war.

In 1654 the Dutch possessions at Hartford, including the fort which William Holmes had so boldly defied in 1633, were sequestered in response to orders from the home government. It was just in time to save it to Connecticut, for on April 5, peace was concluded between England and Holland, and the Dutch, with this situation lost, were for all time excluded from political power on New England soil.

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CHAPTER II.

THE CHARTER AND THE UNION.

The declaration of Connecticut in the Constitution of 1639, that in the "General Courts shall consist the supreme power of the Commonwealth," was not a declaration of political independence, nor was it intended as such. She was still a colony of Great Britain and a reasonably loyal one. To what extent intermeddling of king or parliament would have been permitted can only be conjectured, but it is certain that the colonists still looked on themselves as Englishmen, with the same heritage as those at home, the same in blood and destiny. They watched with concern and sympathy the struggle that culminated with the execution of Charles I, and the course of the Protectorate. But when Charles II landed at Dover, April 25, 1660, they took his accession with a philosophy and calmness that, delaying as long as it was deemed safe, resulted in his being openly proclaimed in March following. Three of the judges who condemned his father fled to Hartford and New Haven, finding protectors especially vigilant in the latter colony. But the characteristics of the House of Stuart were well known, and it was deemed advisable to take advantage of the generosity and easy nature of the restored monarch to obtain what Connecticut had long desired—a charter. She had earned the approval of the home government by the faithfulness shown to every appeal for men or assistance. The spirit that animated her was not a desire for independence, but a desire for legitimatized dependence. Her greatest uneasiness arose from the fact that she was not bound to England in that formal and recognized connection that had been her desire for many years, and when finally obtained, was clung to with such pertinacity that even the Revolution did not make her renounce the governmental features of it. New Haven had been impelled by the same desire when she sent out a ship and agent in 1647, but they were never again heard from, and now Connecticut made the venture herself.

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The chief citizen of the commonwealth at this time was John Winthrop, of New London, whose connection with the colony had been intimate and close, and who, by visits to England, had kept in touch with the leaders there, with the court and society. On such an errand he was without a rival, perhaps, in New England. The General Court appointed him agent for Connecticut to proceed to London and present their petition to the king. They had a definite idea of what they desired to attain, their wishes had been formulating in the life of freedom and law they had lived for a quarter of a century, by their training in the administration of government and by their relations with sister colonies whose methods, powers and limitations were perfectly familiar to them. Their domestic life in these years had been as peaceable as their outside relations had been stormy; they had had an opportunity of reflecting on the benefits they had attained by migration, had compared with satisfaction their condition with that of those whom they left across the sea, and they had attained, in their own laws, as high an ideal as they were capable of. They did not allow their agent to depart without the most minute instructions. They were not disposed to leave to royal grace, or the caprice of some underling in the colonial office, the determination of their plans. They desired a charter, and they desired to make it themselves, if possible.

The draft of the instrument was probably made at home, or if not entirely prepared here, at least, so nearly so, that Winthrop was fully informed at all points of the instrument. He was certainly charged with an address to the king, with the petition, and with letters to Lord Say and Seal, Lord Brook and the Earl of Manchester, who were accounted friends of the colony and whose influence with the king was greatly desired. The address was one of humility, adoration, and a mournful picture of the sufferings of the colonists, all rehearsed in an inflated style and permeated with a fawning servility that can be matched in no other instance of the colony's records. The petition was more after their ordinary style of open and respectful dealing. Their request was for a patent in the terms of that granted to the Say and Seal associates, or after the pattern of that which Charles I had given to Massachusetts.

Armed with all the assistance and advice the ingenuity of the colony could provide after four months of deliberation, Winthrop sailed from New Amsterdam July 23, 1661, in the Dutch ship De Trouw. On his arrival in London he at once set about the accomplishment of the colony's desired aim. Through what channels he labored is not entirely

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known, nor whether his final success was due to the influence of friends or to his personality. Lord Say and Seal and the Earl of Manchester were in the Privy Council, and proved zealous supporters and powerful friends; yet tradition says that Winthrop's ownership of a ring, once the gift of Charles's unfortunate father to one of his family, touched the heart of the son, already predisposed towards the agent by his courtly manners and winning address. No serious obstacles were encountered, and on April 23, 1662, the charter was signed.

The news of Winthrop's success was communicated by a letter to Mr. John Talcott, written May 13, but the document itself did not arrive until the summer had passed. It was first exhibited, after its arrival, at a meeting of the New England commissioners at Boston, September 4, 1662. It continued its slow progress to Hartford. At the General Court which met at Hartford, October 9, 1662, it was first publicly read, and adopted as the organic law of the commonwealth, and the custody of the precious instrument was intrusted to Mr. Wyllys, Captain Talcott and Lieutenant Allen.

Nineteen persons, headed by John Winthrop and John Mason, were named as patentees. The title given to the corporation was "The Governor and Company of the English Colony of Connecticut in New England in America." By it the government of the colony was vested in a governor, deputy-governor and twelve assistants, and the deputies selected from each town, not exceeding two from each. The General Assembly was to meet twice in each year as formerly, on the second Thursdays of May and October, and John Winthrop was appointed governor, and John Mason deputy-governor, until the October meeting. It was solemnly provided,

"That all and every the subjects of us, our heires or successors, which shall goe to inhabite within the said Colony, and every of their Children which shall happen to be borne there, or on the sea in going thither or returning from thence, shall have and enjoye all liberties and Immunities of free and natural Subjects within any of the Dominions of us, our heires or Successors, to all intents Constructons and purposes whatsoever, as if they and every of them were borne within the Realme of England."

They were further empowered,

"To Erect and make such Judiatories for the heareing and Determining of all Actons, Causes, matters and thinges happening within the said Colony or Plantaton and which shall bee in dispute and depending

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there, as they shall think fitt and convenient; and alsoe from tyme to tyme to Make, Ordaine and Establish all manner of wholesome and reasonable Lawes, Statutes, Ordinances, Directons and Instructons, not contrary to the lawes of this Realme of England, aswell for setling the forms and Ceremonies of Governement and Magistracy fitt and necessary for the said Plantaton and the Inhabitants there as for nameing and stileing all sorts of Officers, both Superior and inferior, which they shall find needful for the Government and Plantaton of the said Colony, and distinguishing and setting forth of the severall Dutyes, Powers and Lymitts of every such Office and Place."

In addition the corporation might choose a common seal, admit free men, appoint officers, impose fines, assemble the inhabitants in martial array for the common defense, and exercise martial law in all necessary cases.

Its lands were to be held in free and common socage, "Yielding and Payinge therefore to us, our heires and Successors, onely the Fifth parte of all the Oare of Gold and Silver which from tyme to tyme and att all tymes hereafter shall be there gotten had or obtayned."

The instrument was to be construed most favorably for the benefit of the corporation.

The charter was evidently built upon the same plan as the Constitution of 1639. The rights and privileges conveyed to the colonists were of the most liberal character. How it could have passed the scrutiny of a Stuart seems inexplicable. But Rhode Island received one which she boasted was freer and more favorable, and the probable explanation lies in the remoteness of the regions, the smallness of the population and the belief that the resources of the country were exceedingly limited. Spain had received galleon after galleon richly freighted with the spoils of Mexico or Peru, but nothing of the sort had ever been forwarded from New England. The possibilities of the new land were not even imagined. Even the colonists regarded the country as a refuge rather than the beginnings of the wealthiest country in the world, as well as its greatest republic. It may be possible, too, that Charles II was relieved at the absence of the Puritans from his dominions and was perfectly willing they should depart into a desert place alone.

But that portion of the charter which produced the greatest sensation, and which brought in its train the greatest change in the situation in Connecticut, was the limits of its jurisdiction geographically. To the corporation was granted,

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"All that parte of our Dominions in New England in America bounded on the East by Narrogancett River, commonly called Narrogancett Bay, where the said River falleth into the sea, and on the North by the lyne of the Massachusetts Plantaton and on the South by the sea, and in longitude as the lyne of the Massachusetts Colony, running from East to West; that is to say, from the said Narrogancett Bay on the East to the South Sea on the West part, with the Islands thereunto adjoyneing."

"To the South Sea on the West." New Haven had ceased to exist as a colony. Her entire territory was now within the corporate limits of Connecticut. There is little evidence that the announcement came with any great shock to Connecticut; it had either leaked out beforehand or been planned the year previous. To New Haven it came with the rudeness of an entire surprise. The older settlement had overreached the younger, and, in the name of the king, could now demand the entire territory. It is difficult to determine the responsibility for the act. The relations between the two colonies had been harmonious, many of their interests were mutual, and they were distant enough in location to avoid the difficulties of crowded quarters. So little ground is discovered at home for the explanation desired, that it has been frequently suggested that the union was the result of an English influence. There may have been two causes at work entirely unknown to the colonists. Charles's pursuit of the regicides had been bitter and thorough. Two of them had been traced by the royal officers to New Haven, where they were known to have been in hiding, and where the officials were openly accused of a desire to shield the refugees. The pursuers had been obliged to return disappointed, and what more likely than that the king may have taken the first opportunity to obliterate the legal existence of the settlement where the judges of his father had been successfully concealed?

It is also conjectured that Lord Clarendon, then prime minister, may have desired in an indirect way to give vent to his known hostility to Massachusetts by consolidating New Haven, which had grounded her suffrage on church membership in much the same way as Massachusetts, with Connecticut, thus furnishing the Bay with a greater rival, and exhibiting the contempt he entertained for a political organization that was based on membership in a Congregational Church.

At first no special steps were taken by Connecticut to enforce the charter jurisdiction over her rival. Matters proceeded as if no such

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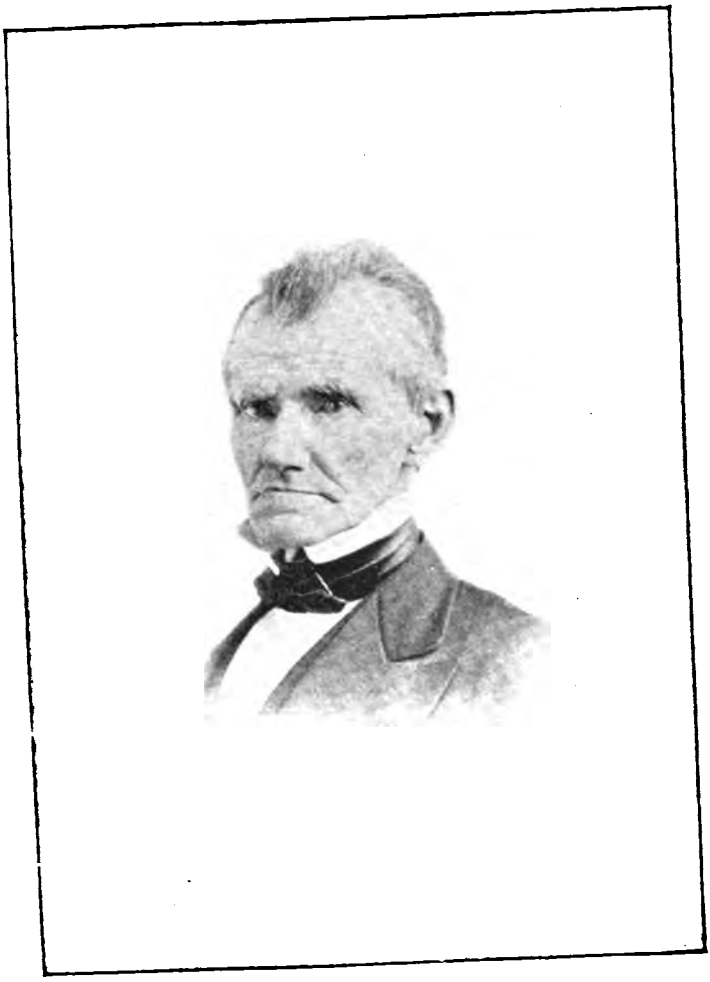
enlarged opportunities were open to them. The planters confirmed and re-enacted such existing laws as were not repugnant to the charter, and adjusted their jurisprudence to the changes necessary. It is not certain but that this consolidation had been the subject of private discussion between the principal men of both colonies, when meeting upon mutual affairs or in the New England Union. Connecticut had no desire to proceed to extremes, and it was better that the union come harmoniously if possible. New Haven's one great weakness began the disintegration. She had adopted church membership suffrage with her plantation covenant, the immediate effect of which was to exclude forty per cent. of her citizens from the right to assist in the government under which they lived. Perhaps it cannot be told whether this number, in the following twenty years, increased or diminished, but the change, probably, was not great either way. The excluded ones looked longingly to Connecticut, whose laws would admit them upon an equality with all. It was this element that began the work, and the General Court at Hartford soon commenced the admission of dissatisfied inhabitants of Guilford, Stamford and Greenwich to citizenship in the commonwealth of Connecticut. A little later they were directed to elect constables, and the constable was the official charged with the collection of taxes. New Haven protested and appealed to Winthrop, asserting that he had twice declared before leaving for England that there was no intention of bringing New Haven into a union without her consent. Winthrop replied in a singularly diplomatic letter, which was a sufficient evasion of the assertion of New Haven to throw a doubt over it, and he intimated that on his return he hoped to be able to effect an amicable union. A committee was appointed in August by the General Court, instructed to demand that New Haven, Milford, Guilford, Branford and Stamford surrender themselves to Connecticut as within the corporate limits of her charter. It effected nothing. A month later, at a meeting of the New England commissioners at Boston, the representatives of New Haven were admitted, and they prepared a lengthy statement of their situation and claims. Governor Leete and Benjamin Fenn stoutly upheld the cause of the complainant, while Governor Winthrop, lately returned from London, and Mr. John Talcott defended the course of Connecticut. The unanimity with which the colonies decided that the existence of New Haven should remain inviolate is quite sufficient evidence that the success of Connecticut in obtaining so enviable a charter did not commend her to those who were

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not so favored. Connecticut was persistent and did not vary her firm and continued pressure. New Haven grew more and more perplexed. A petition to the king that they be exempted from the government was decided on, and the General Court of New Haven voted to raise three hundred pounds by tax to be used in bringing their petition to the throne. There was a party in the southern colony which was, for reasons before stated, in favor of the union. To them the tax gatherer of New Haven appealed for their dues, and with one accord they declined to contribute, referring to Connecticut for support. It was the beginning of the end. New Haven could not raise the funds for her officials, and when they began to collect by force, resistance became active and dangerous. In the beginning of the year 1664, a special meeting of the General Court was called at New Haven. The seriousness of the situation was apparent to everybody. Its hopelessness consisted in the fact that the matter had been passed on by the crown, and there was no other source to which to appeal. Nothing could be done save to make a final entreaty to such sentiment as might be left in the determined and unyielding men at Hartford. By the advice of Governor Leete, a committee, consisting of Davenport and Street, was appointed to draw up a brief, in which the colony's grievances should be completely covered. The document is known as "New Haven's Case Stated." It was almost entirely the work of Davenport, and for style, conciseness and argument, it is that divine's chief monument. He writes to the General Assembly of Connecticut, beginning with an account of the foundation of the colony whose practical head he had always been, recites its history, its acts of independence and sovereignty, its recognition by England and the other colonies, their understanding of Winthrop's engagements, the troublesome persistence of Connecticut, and the sorry plight into which they were now plunged. Connecticut was called on to cease its persecutions of a sister colony, and to offer reparation for the past and security for the future.

The appeal fell on closed ears. The General Court of Connecticut made reply without yielding an inch of the ground already gained, and again called on New Haven for submission. The controversy went on in good temper, and a recognition of the inevitable termination, when word was received that Charles II had granted to his brother, the Duke of York, on March 12, 1664, the territory of New Netherland. The region described in the patent covered the entire portion of Long Island "and the land from the west side of Connecticut River to the east side

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O. S. Seymour

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of Delaware Bay." Again had royal authority disposed of New Haven's domain without her knowledge. She was fated to lose her existence between the ambitions of two powerful claimants. The choice of the hour was the selection of the more agreeable union, and, as between Connecticut and the Duke of York, they had no hesitation. It was far better to be joined to those of their own faith and promise, than to become the property of a prince of the House of Stuart. Then, too, the grant to the duke included a portion of Connecticut, and the best refuge for both was the charter obtained by Winthrop.

Information of the existence and terms of the Duke of York's grant had been brought to Boston by Col. Richard Nichols, who had been dispatched with three ships of war and a body of troops to secure possession from the Dutch. No time was lost in beginning operations, and on the 20th of August the English fleet appeared before Manhadoes with a demand for its surrender. Stuyvesant was indignant at the suggestion of relinquishing so important a place without a struggle, and exerted himself to prepare for resistance. Governor Winthrop, who was with the fleet, advised surrender. The inhabitants also were largely in favor of accepting the terms which Nichols was willing to offer, that they should receive the same consideration as the English, their property and persons receiving ample protection. The surrender of the city followed, without recourse to force, September 3, 1664.

Another attempt was made in August by the General Court at New Haven to effect the desired union, but the vote that was twice passed, "If Connecticut do come and assert their right to us by virtue of their charter, and require us in His Majesty's name to submit to their government, that then it be declared to them that we do submit," had little effect on the reluctant opponents. A meeting of the commissioners of the New England Union was held the next month. Connecticut protested against the admission of delegates from New Haven, but they were admitted. It was the last time the New England Union recognized their existence.

The overlapping of the royal grants in the charter of Connecticut and the patent to the Duke of York, was made the subject of arbitration as soon as the English were fairly established in their occupancy of the Dutch settlement. The diplomacy and tact of Governor Winthrop again proved of material assistance when they met His Majesty's commissioners in New York, in the following November. The way was further paved by an early gift to Colonel Nichols and his associates of

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four hundred bushels of corn as a present from the colony. Long Island had been claimed by Connecticut as one of the adjacent islands mentioned in her charter, but it was separated by a considerable expanse of water, and Winthrop preferred to make concessions here rather than at the west. The latter boundary was declared to be "the creek or river called Mamoronock, which is reputed to be about twelve miles to the east of Westchester, and a line drawn from the east point or side, where the fresh water falls into the salt at highwater mark, north-northwest to the line of the Massachusetts." Thus Connecticut preserved substantially all that she had formerly claimed on the mainland in return for the islands to the south.

By this time New Haven had made up its mind that the union could no longer be delayed. A prolongation of the struggle would only protract the agony, without accomplishing any good result. The benefits of consolidation with her neighbor were enforcing themselves upon the minds of her citizens, and obedience to the acts of the crown required their submission. Connecticut gave them the assurance,

"That it is intended by the General Court of Connecticut that the freemen of New Haven, upon the presentment of their names with testimony, be accepted as freemen of Connecticut."

The last General Court of New Haven was held December 13, 1664. Its labors were brief and their purport shown in the following vote:

"1. That by this act or vote we be not understood to justify Connecticut's former actings, nor anything disorderly done by our own people upon such accounts.

"2. That by it we be not apprehended to have any hand in breaking or dissolving the confederation.

"Yet, in testimony of our loyalty to the King's Majesty, when an authentic copy of the determination of his commissioners is published, to be recorded with us, if thereby it shall appear to our committee that we are by his Majesty's authority now put under Connecticut Patent, we shall submit; as from a necessity brought upon us by their means of Connecticut aforesaid, but with a *salvo jure* of our former right and claim, as a people who have not been heard in point of plea."

The reference herein to commissioners is to those who had just settled the boundaries between Connecticut and New York. They were regarded by New Haven as the representatives of His Majesty, whose determination of the western boundary of Connecticut was, in effect, an appeal to the crown. Connecticut's authority having

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been passed upon by this tribunal, the last hope of New Haven was broken and there was no further resistance. At the meeting of the General Court at Hartford in May, 1665, deputies from the former New Haven towns were present. Mr. Davenport felt the change with the utmost keenness. He was invited by Governor Winthrop to preach the election sermon in 1666, but declined. Much of New Haven's law was the fruit of his years of study and reflection, and after the union of the colonies he described his work as "miserably lost." In 1668, he removed to Boston, where he went to accept a new charge, and died within two years.

There can, of course, at this time, be no question of the wisdom of the consolidation. It must have come eventually, charter or no charter. Connecticut had grown around New Haven from Saybrook on the east to Stratford and Fairfield on the west; was pushing downwards and outwards with great energy, and in time would have completely enfolded her. There was little in the habits or ways of the two peoples that was different, and the greatest divergence of views was on the question of suffrage. It is a question of a different character as to whether the inclusion of New Haven within the corporate limits was a premeditated blow at her existence. If New Haven had really been convinced of such a fact, it seems quite certain that she would have used it to a great advantage in pleading her cause. The reasoning is of another kind entirely, and it is this consideration, coupled with the further fact that, in all the long struggle that followed, New Haven did not appeal to the king for relief, that affords the chief reason for believing that she was convinced that such an appeal would develop a latent cause not far from the throne itself.

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CHAPTER III.

THE USURPATION OF ANDROS.

CONNECTICUT was now in a condition to withdraw her attention from matters outside. Her boundaries were, as she supposed, quite secure, and her union with New Haven had enlarged her resources by six towns, of which New Haven had about the same grand list as Hartford. The undivided efforts of the colony were therefore turned to the development of the country, the formation of new towns, and the perfection of the new government based on the charter. At the time of the union Connecticut comprised, besides the original towns, Saybrook, Fairfield and Stratford, settled in 1639, Farmington and Greenwich, settled in 1644, New London, the home of Governor Winthrop, settled in 1648, Middletown and Norwalk, 1651, Stonington, 1658, and Norwich, 1660. The towns added by the consolidation were New Haven, 1638, Milford, and Guilford, 1639, Stamford, 1641, and Branford, 1644, making in all seventeen. The town of Southold, founded by the New Haven colony, and Southhampton, East Hampton and Huntington, founded by Connecticut, went to New York with the loss of Long Island.

Almost the first legislation after the union was the division of the State into counties, made necessary by the distance of the towns and the difficulty of rapid travel. In May, 1666, the General Court divided the colony into four sections, and ordered that one, including the towns on the river from the north boundary of Windsor, with Farmington, to Thirty Mile Island (East Haddam), be Hartford county, the region from Pawcatuck River, with Norwich, to the west bounds of Hammonassett, be New London county, from the east bounds of Guilford to the west bounds of Milford, to be New Haven county, and the territory from the eastern bounds of Stratford to the western boundary of the colony, be Fairfield county. The development of the waste lands continued with such progress that, in fifty years after the union, Connecticut had practically divided its whole territory into towns, the number having grown to forty-six.

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The quiet was broken by King Philip's war in 1675. The lesson taught the Connecticut Indians by Capt. John Mason in 1637 had been so thoroughly learned that they had never forgotten it. The morning attack at Mystic, the deaths by combat and by fire, the relentless pursuit along the border of the Sound, had impressed the Indians of Connecticut with a profound fear of the Englishman and his weapons. When the desperate conflict with Philip and his allies was raging, it did not cross into Connecticut territory. June 14, 1675, Swansey was destroyed, and all the horrors of savage warfare burst on the heads of Massachusetts and Rhode Island. The light of the first fires was hardly extinguished when Taunton, Middleborough and Dartmouth met the same fate. Connecticut troops were soon on their way to the relief of brethren across the border, and Massachusetts remembered with gratitude, even to the day of Bunker Hill, that it was a Connecticut force under one of her most gallant sons, Major Robert Treat, which brought such welcome relief on the banks of Bloody Brook, which drove the savages from the burning houses of Springfield, and whose timely arrival at Hadley changed almost certain defeat into a decisive victory. The protection of home was not neglected. Each county was ordered to raise sixty dragoons, well mounted, equipped and provisioned, and all the towns were directed to securely fortify themselves. In the terrible conflict at South Kingstown on the 19th of December, 1675, on the occasion of the capture and destruction of the city of the Narragansetts, Connecticut was represented by 300 men, of whom eighty were killed. Connecticut, though co-operating with Massachusetts and Plymouth, bore half the entire loss. The next year Major John Talcott, commanding the forces of Connecticut, rescued the inhabitants at Hadley from a serious attack, marched his troops from Deerfield Falls to Providence, captured or killed 420 Indians, destroyed their crops, burned their villages, and rendered invaluable aid to the cause of the colonists.

It was about this time, also, that the commonwealth made the acquaintance of one of those persistent creatures who seemed to exhaust his capacity of cunning and evil to bring trouble upon the colonies—Edmund Andros. After the temporary recapture of New York by the Dutch, the Duke of York procured, June 29, 1674, a new patent from his brother, the king, in which the boundary on the east was again fixed as the Connecticut River. The duke appointed Andros governor of New York, and he arrived quickly upon the scene.

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He was not long in making known to the General Court of Connecticut what was the limit of his jurisdiction. He called upon them to acknowledge the authority of Charles II, as represented by the new patent, adding the bold threat that if his demand was not acceded to he would invade the colony and take possession by force. Connecticut was astounded at the boldness of the demand, which totally ignored the grant in their own charter of prior date and the solemn award of His Majesty's commissioners ten years previous. Submission was not considered for an instant. Though the Indian war was in progress, preparations were at once made to meet the new danger. It was learned that Andros was planning to capture Saybrook, and the place was immediately reinforced by detachments of militia under the command of Capt. Thomas Bull. Major Andros landed but was not permitted to read the duke's patent or the governor's commission. Balked in his attempt to obtain a foothold in the disputed territory, he returned to New York, and the Duke of York's patent made no further trouble.

Another conspirator against the colonies, from whose baneful influence Connecticut suffered, and who afterwards leagued himself with Andros, was Edward Randolph. Sinister in motive, gloomy in appearance, and detestable in character, he pursued a course of most malignant hostility toward the chartered governments upon this side of the Atlantic. In July, 1685, two writs of *quo warranto* were issued against Connecticut, and received by Governor Treat a year later. They contained six charges of misuse of power, and summoned the corporation to appear within eight days of St. Martin's before the Court of King's Bench, and show by what right and tenor they exercised certain powers and privileges. The "eight days of St. Martin's" had been long passed at the time of the service of the writs. Connecticut's only answer was a direction sent to William Whiting, its agent in London, directing him to inform His Majesty of the delay of service and represent the serious difficulties the colonists would undergo if their privileges be taken away. Another writ of *quo warranto* was served on December 28. It was brought from England by Sir Edmund Andros, who, retiring from his position as governor of New York, had returned to England, where he commanded a troop of horse against the Duke of Monmouth, and had arrived in Boston December 19, 1686, bearing a commission from James II as governor of New England. He was met on his arrival by Randolph, who was at once appointed to

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a position on his staff. "His Excellency," said Randolph, "has to do with a perverse people." The third writ was served on Governor Treat December 28. It bore date the 23d of October, and commanded the corporation to appear before the king "within eight days of the purification of the Blessed Virgin." It is not difficult to imagine the feelings of the Congregational members of the colony at such an expression in a king's writ. Its meaningless use seemed intended as an insult to their religious feelings, and inserted to provoke them to wrath. There was nothing to do but to send renewed instructions to Mr. Whiting, and enter their vigorous protest. Andros demanded the surrender of the charter, announcing that he was authorized to receive it, if tendered. Connecticut's perplexity was never greater in any crisis of her history. Other situations have been as serious, when a menace of danger or loss hung over their heads, when struggles were impending which demanded all their nerve and resources. But here was a case in which it seemed as perilous to be courageous as to be timid. To resist was to defy the authority and power of the king of England; to submit was to be stripped of that precious document which represented peace, law and their own religion.

Opposition was carried to the point where resistance meant disloyalty, or was likely to result in interference by the crown. At a special session of the General Assembly, held in Hartford in July, 1687, a public protest was made "against the said Major Edmund Andross, and these his illegal proceedings, as also against all his aiders and abettors as disturbers of the publique peace." The court also "commanded all good people, subject in this colony of Connecticut, under our present government, utterly to refuse to attend, countenance or obey the sayd Major Edmond Andross, or any under him, in any order, instruction or command, contrary to the laws of this colony, established under the aforesaid charter." This command, however, they dared not enforce, and they would take no other stand than to throw the responsibility of negotiation and decision on the shoulders of Governor Treat, and he could do nothing but temporize. Andros continued his demands until he was tired of asking, and finally, announcing his coming by letter to the governor, he appeared at Hartford on October 31, 1687. His commission was read, the governor and the secretary admitted as members of his council, and Connecticut annexed to the other colonies as a part of New England. Tradition just at this critical moment is at odds with some of the authorities as to what followed. The old and

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romantic narrative of the protracted debate in the meeting-house, with the charter on the table in the midst, the gathering gloom of the autumn day, the lighting of candles that the discussion might continue, the extinguished lights and the disappearance of the charter, its name connected with the venerable oak upon the Wyllys estate that had been spared from the axe by the solicitation of the Indians, will live in Connecticut history as such traditions always live, longer than most authentic history. Whether the events of the day are as narrated in the tradition, or whether Andros was satisfied with the promulgation of his own authority under the crown, it is certain that the General Court concluded its proceedings and abandoned its power by passing the following vote:

"His Excellency, Sir Edmund Andross, Knight, Captain Generall and Governor of His Majesty's Teritorie and Dominion in New England, by order from His Majesty, James the Second, King of England, Scotland, France and Ireland, the 31 of October, 1687, took into his hands the Government of this Colony of Connecticut; it being by his Majesty annexed to the Massachusetts and other colonys under his Excellencies Government.

FINIS."

Whether the story of the concealment of the charter in the Wyllys oak be correct or not, it is certain that Andros never secured it, nor was it, by any direct act of the colony, ever surrendered to the crown. The resistance to Governor Andros was carried as far as the loyalty of the citizens could be stretched, in the hope that deliverance might come with delay. In the end, confronted with the appointed governor of New England, after the submission to the same authority of all her sister colonies in New England, Connecticut yielded rather than defy the power of the crown. The seat of the government of the colony was now transferred to Boston, the General Court abolished, new courts and tribunals were created, the freemen ceased to have any voice in the laws under which they lived, and the governor of New England and his council governed the colony; and governed, too, with a genuine tyranny. He devised a series of restrictive measures, so harsh and unjust in character that it is difficult to understand how our liberty-loving ancestors submitted to them as long as they did. The freedom of the press was the first to be attacked, and this was followed by an order compelling all persons about to enter the state of matrimony to give a bond with sureties to the governor that they and their issue

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might not become a charge upon the public. Magistrates alone were permitted to celebrate marriage, and as a still severer blow against the ministers, the laws requiring citizens to pay taxes for the support of the churches were repealed, with the loud threat of punishment to any person who contributed to the support of a non-conformist minister. The fees of officers of the crown were fixed at exorbitant figures, taxes were assessed at the will of Andros and Randolph, and town meetings prohibited except for the election of officers. To crown all, the tenures under which the lands of the colonies were held were declared valueless. Indian deeds and even town records were contemptuously disregarded, and the planters compelled to take out new patents at a serious cost. With practically unlimited power, and with access to the ear of a king whom injustice could not shock unless directed against his person or his religion, they used every means of fleecing and defrauding the colonists, in the confidence of being sustained and vindicated against any charges that might reach England.

But this taste of tyranny was of short duration. The Prince of Orange was invited to England, and James fled beyond the sea. November 5, 1688, William landed in England and published his manifesto. It was five months before the news arrived in Boston. On the 18th of April, 1689, the popular indignation burst all restraint of frigate, castle or council, and Andros and Randolph were seized and imprisoned. News traveled slowly then, and it was the 9th of May before Governor Treat and the old magistrates called a meeting of the General Court. There were three propositions made to the freemen: First, whether they desired that those in power at the time Sir Edmund took the government should resume their places and power; second, whether they would contiuue the Andros government so far as it pertained to Connecticut; and third, whether they would appoint a committee of safety.

It was voted that they re-establish the government as it was before the time of Sir Edmund's usurpation, and the General Assembly at once passed the following act:

"Whereas, this Court hath been interrupted in the management of the Government in this Colony of Connecticut, for near eighteen months past, and our laws and Courts have been disused; that there may be no damage accrue to the public hereby, It is now enacted, ordered and decreed, that all the laws of this Colony formerly made, according to Charter, and Courts constituted in this Colony for administration of justice as they were before the late interruption, shall be of full force

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and virtue for the future, and till this Court shall see cause to make farther and other alteration and provision according to charter."

A similar statute continued the military offices as before. Without other reference to the late unpleasantness, the management of the affairs of the Commonwealth went on as if nothing had occurred. Then in the enthusiasm of the crisis that relieved them of the incubus they had been carrying, long enough to feel its harm and know its power, they proclaimed William and Mary.

The commonwealth did not delay in making its address to the new king and queen, informing them of the suspension of their privileges by the agent of James II, and very earnestly requested that they be permitted to continue the former government with the royal approval. The home government seems to have paid no attention to the appeal. One last attack, however, was made upon the colony with a view of invading the right which Connecticut prized so highly. It came as of old from New York. In some manner, Col. Benjamin Fletcher, with his appointment as governor of New York, was given full power to command the military forces also of Connecticut. He arrived at New York August 29, 1692, and up to that time, no action had been taken by the crown on the petition of the colony, asking the continuance of its powers under the old charter. Nothing remains to indicate whether this extension of the military authority of the governor of New York was an assumption by the king that the charter was no longer in force, or whether it was the result of an oversight. On its face, it ignored the charter. Fletcher soon made demand on Governor Treat that the command be peacefully transferred to him, and Treat as promptly refused. A special session of the General Assembly was called to take action upon the matter, with the result that an appeal to the king was decided to be made at once, with a view of obtaining a decision as to whether the charter of 1662 was still in power. A long and careful address was prepared, artfully modulated to the tone of the existing temper in England, reciting the benefits the colony had experienced from the charter, the sufferings they had endured in the development of their heritage and in the protection of English interests in America, the satisfaction they had experienced at the revolution that had placed their Majesties on the throne, and they faithfully promised that, if their military forces be allowed to continue under their own control, they would be held for the service of the crown, to defend its honor and the integrity of the king's empire, as well in Massachusetts as in Connecticut.

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The agent of the colony appointed to proceed to England and present its cause was Major Fitz John Winthrop, the eldest son of him who had served them so signally a generation before.

Finding that he could obtain no concession from the obstinate rulers of Connecticut, and that the freemen of the colony sustained them in resistance, Governor Fletcher resolved to appear in person and compel submission. For that purpose he came to Hartford October 26, 1693. The traditional story of his visit has been widely doubted by competent historians, but it so harmonized with Connecticut's spirit and the character of its actors that its lesson ought not to be lost. According to report, he was met by the General Assembly and the train bands, the commands of which he so coveted. His arguments and remonstrances with the Legislature were without avail. Until some more direct action on the part of the king, they refused to release the rights guaranteed by the charter, and met all of Governor Fletcher's demands by reference to the unmistakable language of their incorporation. He endeavored to obtain their consent to a nominal recognition of his authority, with the assurance that he would commission Governor Treat to command under him. Governor Treat would not accept a commission from the governor of New York, and the General Assembly would not have recognized it if he had. As a last resort, he commanded his secretary to read his commission in the presence of the assembled militia. Captain Wadsworth, who was in command, as well understanding the temper of the troops as that of the magistrates and deputies, ordered the drums to be beaten. In an instant every sheepskin was being pounded with a patriotic vigor that drowned the feeble voice of the secretary. Governor Fletcher sternly demanded silence, and the reading continued. Again Wadsworth with a word set the drumsticks at their work. "Silence," screamed the governor of New York, now wild with rage. "Silence!" "Drum, drum I say," commanded Wadsworth, and turning to Fletcher with an air and voice that were a greater threat than the words that followed, "If I am interrupted again," he said, "I will make the sun shine through you in a moment." With this dramatic scene ended the attack on Connecticut's charter. Andros had twice failed to conquer these stubborn men, and Fletcher, overawed by the determined attitude of the real commander, by the hostility of the gathering multitude, and by the resolution that shone in each face about him, abandoned his attempt, and returned to New York. In his report to the secretary of state he said that he had gone as far

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as he could without resorting to force, adding in explanation, "I never saw magistracy so prostituted as here; the laws of England have no force in this colony; they set up for a free state."

Meanwhile, Winthrop in London had been diligent in bringing the subject of the validity of the charter to the attention of the king. In this he found assistance from Rhode Island's agent, the two colonies occupying practically the same position. The king in council referred the case to the attorney and solicitor-general. Their opinion was clear, and they reported in favor of the granting the prayer of the petitioner. They found no evidence of a surrender of the charter, or any voluntary relinquishment of its privileges. Its operation had been suspended against the will of the colonists. This report the king ratified by decree April 19, 1694. Like his father before him, Winthrop received the reward on his return of being elected governor. A few years later, Connecticut was called on to make another struggle for her charter right, in the contest before the House of Lords over a bill prepared for the purpose of reuniting all the charter governments to the crown. Through the energetic and patriotic efforts of Sir Henry Ashurst, the agent of the colony, the bill was defeated. It had been inspired by the ambitious greed of Governor Dudley of Massachusetts, seconded and abetted by Lord Cornbury of New York. When these two conspirators found themselves defeated in this attempt, they filed charges, in the early days of Queen Anne, against the colony of contraband trade, piracy, disregard of English law, betrayal of English interests, and other crimes, supporting them by a mass of perjured evidence that at first aroused the indignation of the queen. But the same diligent agent met the charges with overwhelming proofs of falsity, and fought the cause of the colony until the shamed accusers finally abandoned their schemes.

No one who now looks on the venerable parchment, if he be a true lover of liberty, can feel aught but the deepest respect for the struggle that it represents. Famous documents there are in the world, but where one with such vicissitudes of history, or a greater power for good in its curious text, or one more loved by those that found their hopes of liberty, property, home, church and God in its quaint but pregnant promises?

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Th. S. Williams

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CHAPTER IV.

DEVELOPMENT AND STATEHOOD.

CONNECTICUT history in its broad lines now becomes, and for two generations continues to be, a history of steady internal growth. War she had, and that in abundance, but it was war in common with her sister colonies, and much of it under the direction and at the call of the government of Great Britain. It is a State of few battlefields, but its military heroes are many, and its sons have fought wherever American liberty has needed the defense of arms. No colony during the French and Indian war furnished so large a proportion of soldiers compared with the total population. At Schenectady and Lake George, in Canada, Nova Scotia and Cuba, Connecticut troops took active and honorable parts; at times raising double the quota of men asked for, and in 1759 able to raise, equip and maintain 5,000 men. Taxes were heavy, bills of credit were necessitated, until the total amount reached the sum of £359,000. But in the common cause of America and England, Connecticut spared neither her treasure nor her sons. If she was sheltered by her position and somewhat surpassed in commercial importance by Massachusetts and New York, she still felt the obligation she owed them and England.

But her history after all during these years is a history of development. By 1762, all the territory of the State was fully covered by townships, so that those formed since have been constructed from existing towns. On all sides, where she came in contact with other commonwealths, disputes arose as to the boundary lines. That with New York was substantially settled by the survey of 1725, but not finally and accurately determined until its ratification by Congress in 1881. With Massachusetts it was found that she had encroached on Connecticut to the extent of nearly 170 square miles. A compromise line, closely identical with the present, was agreed on in 1714, and Connecticut received a grant of 107,000 acres, which were sold for £683 and the proceeds given to Yale College. The present northern line was agreed

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upon in 1826. A much warmer contest developed in the east in which Connecticut at one time was opposed by both Massachusetts and Rhode Island. The New England commissioners in 1658 assigned the Mystic River as the boundary, thus making Stonington a Massachusetts town. But four years later the charter fixed the eastern limit as Narragansett Bay. Rhode Island's charter the next year assigned the boundary as the Pawcatuck. The intervening territory thus put in dispute was claimed by both, and at one time formed by the commissioners into a separate territory belonging to the crown, to be known as the "King's Province." The title wavered under repeated and contrary decisions for a time until 1728, when the line was agreed on, only afterward altered by a slight straightening in 1840.

Connecticut took part in the convention of colonies called at the suggestion of Franklin in Albany in 1754. The plan of confederation there proposed met with no favor among the people when reported by the delegates. There was then no mutual interest strong enough to outweigh the evils that were anticipated to follow, particularly from giving up the control of the military, nor was there that common danger that was needed to band them for common defense. It was, of course, on substantially different principles from the union subsequently formed. It was recommended by the Lords of Trade and Plantations as a means of providing a sufficient defense against the French and such Indian tribes as would not enter into treaty with the English. But it was, after all, England's quarrel in which they were to assist. The plan contemplated a union of the military forces of the colonies under the command of officers appointed by the crown. Connecticut had too keen an appreciation of the value to her of the control of her own militia, which was given to her by her charter, and had been through too many crises to be willing now to abandon this right. The scheme proved to be as unpopular in England as in America, and was abandoned at once.

After the peace of 1763, Connecticut settled down to recuperate from the severe losses of the French and Indian war. At no time did the tide of war invade her borders, but in the distant campaigns at Louisburg and Crown Point her troops were engaged, and in Israel Putnam she had one of the bravest and ablest of the provincial commanders. But the interval of peace was only the development of those relations with Great Britain that brought the colonies to a point of declaring their independence and supporting it by revolution. On the

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passage of the Stamp Act, the General Assembly, without a moment's delay to ascertain the temper of other colonies, formulated a remonstrance in which they insisted on self-taxation and trial by jury as guaranteed and inalienable rights, and forwarded instructions to their agent in London to enter Connecticut's solemn and earnest protest against any movement on the part of England looking towards an infringement of such rights. Jared Ingersoll, who fought the battle of the colonists with the most devoted zeal and high ability, when he found that opposition was useless, took the appointment of stamp-master for Connecticut in the hopes of mitigating its execution as much as possible. On his way to confer with the General Assembly, he was stopped in Wethersfield by a mounted force of angry settlers, armed with clubs, and compelled to resign his office. After the passage of the new revenue bill, the non-importation agreement found no warmer advocate than the citizens of Connecticut, who threw themselves into the contest with an enthusiasm that embraced all classes. "Liberty" and "freedom" began to have a new and living meaning. When the bills against Boston and Massachusetts became known, a day of humiliation and prayer was ordered, and Connecticut began to count her cannon. At the Continental Congress, held at Philadelphia September 4, 1774, at which all the colonies but Georgia were present, Connecticut was represented by Eliphalet Dyer, Roger Sherman and Silas Deane. When the news of the battle of Lexington reached Connecticut the General Assembly was in session at Hartford. The plan was at once formed of capturing Ticonderoga, and boldy carried out by Col. Ethan Allen, on the morning of the 10th of May, 1775. The cost, amounting to £810, was paid to those who executed the scheme out of the treasury of the State.

Even a summary of the military history of the colonies in the war for independence is impossible in this work. The total number of Connecticut soldiers reached over 31,000, a larger absolute number than that furnished by any other State except Massachusetts, and, relative to the total population, much exceeding that. Several times the enemy invaded the borders of the State. Stonington was bombarded in 1775, Danbury and Ridgefield were plundered in 1777, New Haven and the coast towns beyond were attacked in 1779, and in 1781, the traitor Arnold burned and sacked New London and Groton. In 1775, nearly the entire army in the north was composed of Connecticut men, and when Washington settled down to watch New York, fully one-half of

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his seventeen thousand troops were sent by Connecticut. Among the officers of the Continental Army were such heroes as Putnam, Allen, Warren and Wolcott, and among those who fell in the cause, Wooster, Knowlton, Ledyard and Hale. Washington had no abler counsellor than Governor Trumbull, no abler general than Israel Putnam, and no braver and steadier troops than those that came from Connecticut.

On June 14, 1776, Governor Trumbull convoked, by special order, a General Assembly of the "Governor and Company of the English Colony of Connecticut in New England," at which there was adopted a series of resolutions, in which recital is made of the many just causes of complaint which the people had against the British government, only surpassed by the arraignment of the Declaration itself. They appeal to that God who knows the secrets of all hearts for the sincerity of their present and former attachment to good order and justice, and "*Resolved, unanimously* by this Assembly, that the delegates of this Colony in General Congress be and they are hereby instructed to propose to that respectable body to declare the United American Colonies *Free and Independent States*, absolved from all allegiance to the King of Great Britain, and to give the assent of this colony to such declarations."

Connecticut did not wait for the Declaration of Independence to free herself from the ties that bound her to England. In May, 1776, the people were formally released from their allegiance to the crown. In the following October the General Assembly passed an act, in which it was resolved "That the ancient form of civil government contained in the charter from Charles the Second, King of England, and adopted by the people of this State, shall be and remain the civil Constitution of this State, under the sole authority of the people thereof, independent of any King or Prince whatever. And that this Republic is, and shall forever be and remain, a free, sovereign and independent State, by the name of the State of Connecticut."

Connecticut's government went on therefore with practically no change. Only the name of His Majesty was dropped in writs, executions and papers of authority, and in its place was substituted "The State of Connecticut." The old charter, under which all their essential rights had been and would still be preserved, was all the constitution the people needed. They saw no necessity for change, although change was then the fashion. Another generation must pass before the valued gift of Charles II was to be laid aside.

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The Warwick Patent of 1631, and the charter of 1662, had each bounded Connecticut on the west by that unknown body of water called "the South Sea." This territory was then partly possessed by the Dutch, who had settled what is now New York State, and the claim of Connecticut over this tract that Holland appropriated was never pressed. But she did not relinquish her title to any other portion, and claimed the land lying west of New York and south of the forty-second degree of north latitude. The portion thus abandoned, a triangle whose southern apex was Manhadoes, while nearly as large as the State of Connecticut, was small in comparison with the great expanse beyond; nor was it needed for settlement till long after the Dutch had obtained a foothold so firm that they could be driven away only by a much stronger force than Connecticut could muster. The first attempt at the occupation of this tract was the formation of the Connecticut Susquehannah Company in 1753, composed of several hundred of the prominent men of the colony. A brief exploration was made at once, and the following year the region known as the Wyoming valley was purchased of the aboriginal owners, and the sale ratified by the congress of delegates at Albany, in which Pennsylvania was represented. The first emigrants, in 1762, were driven away by the savages, and it was not until 1769, that the permanent settlement of the valley was begun. It had been approved by the General Assembly of Connecticut, and already divided into five townships and these allotted to the adventurers. They arrived on the ground early in 1769, only to find, to their intense surprise and chagrin, that a party of Pennsylvania settlers was there before them. Attempting to assert their claims, they were unceremoniously bundled out, after having been arrested and warned by the Pennsylvania sheriff. Returning with recruits they turned the tables on their enemies, and for two years a contest was carried on, which has been dubbed "the first Pennymite and Yankee war," without either colony, in the disturbed state of affairs at home and abroad, being able to secure the intervention of England in its behalf. Connecticut supported its claims by incorporating the territory as a town under the name of Westmoreland, attached to the county of Litchfield, and forbidding all settlement therein except by her consent. Success seemed to crown the efforts of the Yankees to maintain possession. They formed a church over which a minister was settled, established schools and maintained the usual town government of Connecticut. In the fall of 1775, Pennsylvania having a very considerable armed force re-

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turning from the South, it was sent against Wyoming, but without success. In October, 1776, Westmoreland was erected into a county, and a year and a half later Congress ordered them to raise a company of foot soldiers for defense and to arm and equip themselves. There was no more flourishing settlement in the west, no one that gave greater promise of wealth than this distant county, attached to Connecticut laws, proud of Connecticut citizenship, and eager to develop the beautiful valley of Wyoming to be like the beautiful valley from which they had come. But it was a frontier settlement and fell a prey to the horrors of frontier war. The most horrible massacre of the Revolutionary war, and perhaps the most awful of all the American Indian ever perpetrated, on July 3, 1778, resulted in the violent death of fully one-half the settlers, the hurried flight of the rest, and the burning of every house and barn in the valley. So terrible was the devastation that the bodies of the slain remained unburied nearly four months. Even this could not daunt the spirit of Connecticut enterprise when so attractive a region was at stake. The colonization was renewed, and the place defended from the scattered bands of tories and Indians until the close of the war.

Pennsylvania, however, refused to give up her claim that the lands in question were covered by her charter, rather than by Connecticut's. Appeal was made to the Continental Congress, which determined in 1782, that the whole subject should be referred to a commission of seven persons, to be selected by mutual agreement. Before this commission the contending parties appeared in a trial that lasted forty-two days. Connecticut's case was forcibly presented by Eliphalet Dyer, William Samuel Johnson and Jesse Root, all men of high ability and thoroughly equipped for so important a trial. Connecticut, however, was defeated by an unanimous decision of the court. It was unmistakable in terms, declaring, "We are unanimously of the opinion that Connecticut has no right to the lands in controversy." No reasons were offered as the basis of such a decision, and it seems pretty clear that there was a secret history in explanation of the result that has not yet been entirely disclosed. The defeated State acquiesced in the judgment without further objection, and the settlers from the east who were then occupying the disputed ground were abandoned to struggle alone with the authorities of Pennsylvania. The century had closed before anything like rest from troublesome litigation and frequent ousters settled down on the unfortunate country.

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But while this decision of the arbitrators ended the dispute between the States of Connecticut and Pennsylvania as to the title to the lands claimed under the charter of each, it did not extinguish Connecticut's claim to other tracts in the same belt. In a spirit of unselfishness, all the more striking in comparison with the tenacity with which she had held her own on all sides, against New York, Massachusetts and Rhode Island, as well as against Pennsylvania, and in growing appreciation of what the yet imperfect union of the States was soon to be, Connecticut ceded to the general government, in 1786, all her title to the region beyond New York, reserving only some three and a half million acres, a tract a little larger than the parent State, in what is now Northern Ohio, known as the Western Reserve. As a means of relief to those persons who had suffered losses in the raids of Tryon and Arnold, one-seventh of the Reserve was sold in 1792 and the proceeds distributed among the unfortunate victims. A little later the General Assembly appointed a committee, consisting of one from each county, to sell the remaining portion. It was bought by by the Connecticut Land Company for the sum of $1,200,000, and set aside as a School Fund. It has been kept intact nearly a hundred years, amounting at the present time to a little over $2,000,000, with an annual income of $110,000.

Connecticut learned the principles of constitutional government very early in her career. Up to the time the charter was secured she had been her own mistress almost without restraint. Nor did the situation materially change after 1662, so democratic was the tone of the incorporation and so extensive the power that was intrusted to the colony. Up to the era immediately preceding the Revolution, the pride and trust of the colony was in an independence of surrounding colonies as well as of England. Necessity for self-defense and community of interests began the work of consolidation, and, once begun, it went on without much delay. The Continental Congress lasted but seven years and the Confederation six, periods no longer than what was fairly needed for a reasonable test of the working capacity of the two systems. The representation in the first Congress had put all the colonies on an equal footing by giving to the combined delegation from any State a single vote. This provision was retained in the Articles of Confederation, both bodies consisting of a single house. The second result in the attempt to form a general government was a considerable step in advance of the first, but it soon became evident that the weak places were

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too numerous to give any promise of satisfaction. Congress had no power to enforce its own duties or to punish offenses against its own laws. It lacked coercive authority. The lesson of these two experiments was learned nowhere sooner than in Connecticut. Her interest in the Revolution had been so deep that she had contributed more men than Pennsylvania or New York, her boundaries were unsettled on every side, and her western possessions dependent on a general policy of all the colonies in pushing out toward the Mississippi. She was without a large harbor, the lack of which compelled her to turn alternately to Boston and New York as the channels of her foreign trade, she was a small State, with her power of expansion entirely cut off, and her population had always included many men of the highest abilities and the widest influence. In February, 1787, Congress adopted a resolution calling on the several States to send delegates to a convention to be held in Philadelphia in the following May, for the purpose of revising the Articles of Confederation in accordance with the views of the legislatures of the States as to how best to meet the exigencies of the hour.

As if by common consent the States selected for the duties of representing them in this convention the best equipped and the ablest statesmen within their borders. It was the birth hour of a great nation, and the men who gathered at Philadelphia in response to this call formed perhaps the ablest legislative body that the world has ever seen. From Connecticut came William Samuel Johnson, Roger Sherman and Oliver Ellsworth, a delegation that did not, in any sense, tend to lower the average of the convention. It organized with George Washington as president, and William Jackson as secretary. But a few days' conference was needed to reveal the fact that there was little hope of so amending the existing Articles of Confederation as to satisfy the demands of a majority of the States, and attention was almost immediately turned to the desirability of entirely abandoning the old, and originating a new constitution. To follow the proceedings in detail is not intended in a work of this scope, for the history is rather national than State, but Connecticut's relation to the final result was so intimate and instructive, that the credit belonging to her must not be overlooked. A few days' debate brought to the fore the memorable, and at times exciting, contest between the "large" States and the "small." With the former were Virginia with immense western lands, the Carolinas and Georgia then embracing the present States of Alabama and Ten-

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nessee, Pennsylvania and Massachusetts, while the latter included Connecticut, New Jersey, Delaware and New York. The two plans to which the convention shortly came were the "Virginia Plan" and the "New Jersey Plan." The main feature of the Virginia Plan was of the national type, providing for two houses, the members of which should be proportioned to population and have the power of electing the executive and judiciary, while the New Jersey or state sovereignty plan proposed to continue the representation of the old Articles of Confederation, each State on an equality with every other, regardless of taxation or population, with power to levy duties, impose taxes and generally to enforce its own demands. By the 13th of June a bill was prepared and presented to the convention by the Committee of the Whole, including many of the features desired by the larger States. The latent opposition now broke out with great force. Governor Patterson of New Jersey, the author of the state sovereignty plan, produced his scheme as the champion of the small States, and Alexander Hamilton, afraid of republics and dreading to intrust power to the people, submitted a draft in which he suggested that the executive and the second house hold their offices during good behavior. More than once the convention believed that the contest was closed with the triumph of the large States, but, on an adverse vote, the opposition grew keener and bolder. It was first settled that the representation in the first chamber be based on population; that in the second was the bone of contention over which the debate waxed warm. It was at this stage of the deliberation that Sherman and Ellsworth moved that each State have equal power in the second chamber. The proposition was an admirable compromise between the two plans, one of which gave all the power to the large States and left the small ones wholly at their mercy, and other of which ignored any and all differences in size and wealth. The Connecticut delegation renewed and presented their suggestion until it became known as the "Connecticut proposal." It was in fact but a reflection of the system under which they had grown up in their home. Connecticut's house of assistants, or senate, was based on popular representation, while the deputies represented towns without regard to size. The plan that had worked such signal success in the valley of the Connecticut was to finally become the parent of the greatest of organic laws the world has ever seen. Connecticut's delegates were presenting before the great convention that which had been adopted at home, not as the result of compromise or concession, but

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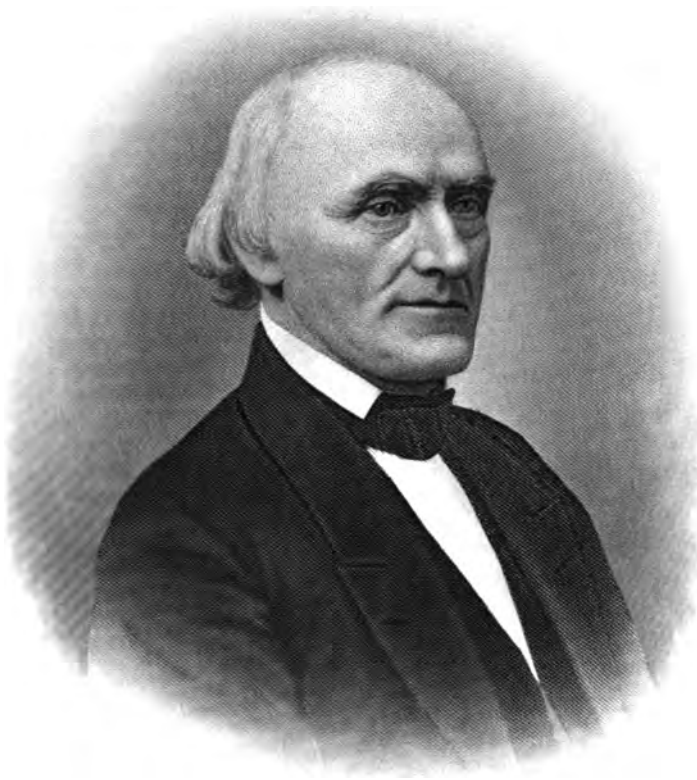
as the wisest method that could be selected by a small, homogeneous and enlightened community to secure the rights of all sections. Her delegates were men who not only were filled with the conviction of the merits of the Connecticut system and the method by which it could so easily be adopted by a general government, but they were powerful and convincing expounders, and able to meet on an equality the debaters of other States. On the 2d of July, the arguments of Sherman and Ellsworth had so far appealed to the delegates from the large States that the plan was referred to a committee of one from each State. Three days later it was favorably reported. July 7, North Carolina assented to it, and from that time on its progress was rapid until success was assured. No other question before the convention was so filled with danger or aroused such deep feeling. It was the focus of all that there was of discord and jealousy between States willing to combine, but in fundamental disagreement as to the methods of doing so and the powers they would enjoy afterwards. The highest praise that can be given to Connecticut's colonial government is that it furnished the plan which alone could consolidate the incongruous elements of the greater nation into an harmonious and lasting whole.

The Constitution that had been adopted was sent to the States for ratification. It had already been accepted by four States when the convention called to take action on it met at Hartford on January 3, 1788, though the news of Georgia's acceptance had not been received. The presiding officer was Hon. Matthew Griswold, of Lyme. The opening address, as was most fitting, was made by Oliver Ellsworth, who, though he had not signed the document, having been called home by urgent domestic complications, presented its leading features and compared it with the existing Articles in an address of great power. And it is a curious commentary on the work of the founders of the government to observe to what distant sources they were obliged to repair for precedents, and how complete was their discrimination in detecting the errors and the strength of those examples. Ellsworth's speech bristles with allusions to the Achaian League, the Ætolian League, the Canaanitish nations, ancient Rome, the Swiss Cantons, and the Dutch republic. After a full and careful debate the convention passed by a vote of 128 to 40 the following ratification:

"In the name of the people of Connecticut:

"We, the delegates of the people of said State, in general convention assembled, pursuant to an act of the legislature in October last,

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Chas Chapman

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have assented to and ratified, and by these presents do assent to, ratify and adopt the Constitution reported by the convention of delegates in Philadelphia on the 17th day of September, A. D. 1787, for the United States of America.

"Done in Connecticut, this 9th day of January, A. D. 1788. In witness whereof we have hereunto set our hands."

Under the new Constitution Oliver Ellsworth and William Samuel Johnson were elected senators. The apportionment of representatives gave five to Connecticut, who were elected by the people at large until 1837. In the first Congress the members were Benjamin Huntington of Norwich, Roger Sherman of New Haven, Jonathan Sturges of Fairfield, Jonathan Trumbull of Lebanon, and Jeremiah Wadsworth of Hartford. The apportionment was raised to seven in 1793, at which number it continued till 1823, when it dropped to six. Two more were lost in 1843, but since that time it has continued unchanged at four. Trumbull continued in Congress till 1795, and was the speaker of the House of Representatives during the Second Congress, the only person from Connecticut who ever occupied the position. In fifty-three Congresses Connecticut has had thirty-four senators and one hundred and twenty-nine representatives. No citizen of Connecticut ever held the office of president or vice-president, if we except Lafayette S. Foster, who, in 1865, became vice-president *ex officio* as president *pro tem.* of the Senate.

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CHAPTER V.

IN THE PRESENT CENTURY.

THE conflict of 1812, with the assumption by the national government of the unusual powers which are every nation's resources in time of war, brought on Connecticut one of the hardest strains she had been called on to bear. The act of Congress of December 22, 1807, declaring an unlimited embargo, for all the purposes of foreign commerce, on every port in the Union, was felt by Connecticut with such keenness that the following General Assembly gave vent to the feelings of the people by a resolution of protest. Complaints continued to be constant till after the declaration of war, when they grew in intensity and frequency rather than diminished. More than one special session of the Legislature was called, and that held in August, 1812, adopted a declaration of grievances, so forcibly expressed and reflecting so much of feeling in opposition to the principles and measures of the war, that it excited warm comment from without. Connecticut then denied the full power of the United States to control the militia of the States, excepting "to execute the laws, to suppress insurrection, and to repel invasions." She protested that the plan of the secretary of war for filling up the regular army was "not only intolerably burdensome and oppressive, but utterly subversive of the rights and liberties of this State and the freedom, sovereignty and independence of the same, and inconsistent with the principles of the Constitution of the United States." By the proposed plan of Congress "our sons, brothers and friends," they say, "are made liable to be delivered, against their will, and by force, to the marshals and recruiting officers of the United States, to be employed, not for our own defense, but for the conquest of Canada, or upon any foreign service which the administration might choose to send them." Massachusetts and Connecticut were both requested by the president to furnish detachments of militia, and place them under the command of General Dearborn for the defense of the seaboard. Both States declined to furnish any force to be put under the command of national officers, for the reason that the State govern-

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ments ought to determine when the exigencies of the nation require the services of their militia These views were very generally accepted in New England, were favored by a decision of the Supreme Court in Massachusetts, and subsequently adopted by the State of Rhode Island. It is but just to recall in comment on this conduct on the part of these States, that their position was based upon an honest belief that they were fully within a proper interpretation of the Constitution. Connecticut had never allowed interference with the control of her militia, at all times jealously guarding the power conferred on her by the charter. If she carried the doctrine of state rights to a greater extent than subsequent interpretation of the Constitution would warrant, it was not from any spirit of hostility to the instrument itself, or desire to endanger the union that had been formed, but from a mistaken belief that the national government was exceeding its powers.

The general feeling of dissatisfaction with the course and temper of the national government, combined with a widespread alarm over the insecurity of the maritime towns on the whole New England coast, finally culminated in a gathering at Hartford of delegates from Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, Vermont and Connecticut, December 15, 1814, known to history as the "Hartford Convention." Connecticut's delegates were Chauncey Goodrich, John Treadwell, James Hillhouse, Zephaniah Swift, Nathaniel Smith, Calvin Goddard, and Roger M. Sherman. The sessions of the convention, which were all held behind closed doors, lasted about three weeks, and after final adjournment, it published a series of resolutions in which it advised the Legislatures of the several States to take such immediate action as would allow the militia power of the States to be made available without the supervision of the Federal government, and recommended amendments to the Constitution eliminating slaves as a basis of representation, restricting the presidency to one term, and requiring the various war powers of Congress to be passed, if at all, by a two-thirds vote. Peace followed so soon after the close of the convention that the immediate cause of all the trouble disappeared. Congress, however, submitted the proposed amendments to the States, but all rejected them save Connecticut, Massachusetts and Rhode Island.

The character of the Hartford Convention as it has passed into history has been that of treason and disunion. Such was the political excitement of the times that the Federalists, of whom it was composed,

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were accused by their opponents of a desire to separate New England from the rest of the Union as an independent government. But at this distance from the heat of party contention, it is admitted that their motives were misunderstood, and that there was no intention to do aught that should contravene the letter or spirit of the Constitution. Its delegates were men of the highest personal character, governed by no selfish motives and with no unworthy ambitions. They made the mistake of holding an important and secret meeting in opposition to a government in the midst of war, and composed of men whose political faith was opposed to theirs; but that it was seditious or treasonable in its purpose is wholly untrue.

As in the Revolutionary war, Connecticut escaped almost entirely any personal visitation from hostile forces. The blockade of New London harbor, and the bloodless bombardment of Stonington, make up about all of the active participation to be related. It was, however, the starting place for numerous privateers, who ran into the rivers when pursued. Connecticut also was the birthplace of one of the most distinguished of the naval heroes of the United States, Capt. Isaac Hull, commander of the frigate Constitution in the great fight with the Guerriere.

With the Revolutionary war and the rupture of the civil ties that bound the colonies to the mother country, came an era of constitution making that has scarcely ever been equaled. The education of the American citizen, whether he belonged to a Northern or Southern State, had led him to place his confidence in a written, definite, accessible, fundamental law, that should remain the guaranty of his civil and religious liberty. It had come down quite legitimately from Magna Charta, and had been further inculcated by the royal grants under which the several colonies had become incorporated bodies. The Declaration of Independence, in shattering the connection with the crown, left all these charters resting for their validity only on the consent of the people. All the States, Connecticut and Rhode Island alone excepted, had taken advantage of the opportunities thus afforded them to discard their English charters and replace them with carefully considered constitutions. That of Connecticut had far surpassed the rest, except Rhode Island, in the freedom and power it conferred, and, endeared to it by the memory of the liberty of self-government it bestowed and the struggles which they had undergone in its preservation, the people of the State permitted the Revolutionary era to pass into dim memory before any marked agitation for change was begun.

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It was about the year 1800 that the Republican party began to oppose the election of representatives in Congress and members of the Council upon a general ticket, and to call for a division of the State into equal districts. With this plan they combined an attack on the charter as not sufficiently protecting the rights of minorities. In New Haven, in August, 1804, was held a convention of the leading men of this party, charged with grievances which they promulgated in a series of resolutions. Two years later a similar convention assembled in Litchfield, and the warfare against the charter of 1662 was fairly commenced. That the real object of the agitation was but remotely connected with a change in the election of representatives and senators is evident, when it is recalled that it was nineteen years after the adoption of the Constitution before the representatives were elected by districts, and twelve years before the State senators ceased to be chosen in the ancient manner. There were undoubtedly strong reasons, independent of the political feeling in the State, why the charter should be replaced by a constitution. When the grant of incorporation was received from the crown and accepted by the colony as their fundamental law, it had not been submitted to the people for explicit approval, nor was it so approved after the colony renounced its allegiance to England. It had maintained its position by tacit consent of citizens and General Assemby. It did not conform to the accepted belief in the necessity of a division of the power of the State into the three departments — executive, legislative and judicial. Further, it was becoming evident to the inhabitants of a State which had taken so active a part in a war for independence, that it was hardly within their dignity to hold their rights, even nominally, by the tenure of a grant in which they were styled "loving subjects."

But the deepest and strongest movement in the direction of a change in the fundamental law of the State, was that which was involved in the efforts that were culminating for the attainment of religious freedom, and in order to appreciate the reasons for the existing dissatisfaction, a short summary of the State's legislation in ecclesiastical matters is necessary.

Connecticut was founded by persons having a common belief in religion and common beliefs in religious observance. The same is true of New Haven. And the great object of the two colonies was not mere colonization, nor the acquisition of territory, nor the extension of commerce, but devotion to religion in the form and under the dogma

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that they had chosen. It is quite true that they were intolerant, but they were fleeing from intolerance, and neither they nor the people from whom they separated had any just conception of the modern meaning of religious liberty. If they were illiberal, it is the illiberality that appears by contrast with the principles of the present, and not that which results from measuring them by the standard of their own time. The England from which they fled punished nonconformity and recusancy, imposed penalties for absence from church and non-observance of stated fasts, and surpassed in harshness any law of Connecticut by severe punishment of those who relieved, kept or harbored persons who did not go to church or chapel, or some place of common prayer, to hear divine service.

The desire of the planters further was to enjoy religion, not only free from persecution, but without interference by Christians of different sentiments and without association with them. There had grown up, too, in connection with their religious tenets, some democratic convictions of government, not as prominent as the others, for they were overshadowed by the intensity of their impressions upon religious topics, but nevertheless firmly rooted, and when opportunity offered, declared to the world. The product of these ideas was an ecclesiastical state. Statutes were passed that no persons should embody themselves as a church without the consent of the General Court, and the approbation of neighboring churches; that no ministry or church administration should be entertained or attended, distinct and separate from, and in opposition to, that by the approved minister of the place; that every person should attend public worship on the Lord's day, and days of fasting and thanksgiving; and, to guard against the supremacy of the church over the state, it was declared that the civil authority had power and liberty to see the peace, ordinances and rules of Christ's church observed in every church according to his word, and to deal with any church member in the way of civil justice, notwithstanding any church relation, office or interest, and the censure of the church should not degrade or depose any man from a civil office. Substantially all the citizens who assembled in town meeting were members of the church, and the same officers attended to the duties of each organization. Laws were passed by which the minister was to be called by vote of a majority of those assembled in town meeting, and provision made for his support. Contracts thus made were to be binding on all the inhabitants of the town, and a tax was to be laid annually, according to the list of

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persons and estates, for the pastor's support. Other provisions were added from time to time, by virtue of which a town having no minister must continue to pay, under the direction of the General Court, into a fund which accumulated until a minister was obtained; a minister who had failed to receive his salary for a certain time could make complaint to the selectmen, who were obliged to levy the amount out of the estate of the collector; and when the minister felt himself too poorly paid he could apply to the General Court for relief, and if the General Court considered the complaint well founded, it would order the town or society to pay a proper maintenance.

This was the establishment of a state church. It did no harm while the great body of the people were of one sect or opinion. It was not intolerance or bigotry as long as no other views of religion were entertained in the community. It is almost literally true that different views were not entertained by any one within the bounds of the colony.

It was provided by the statutes of 1672 that no person in the colony should give unnecessary entertainment to any Quaker, Ranter or Adamite "or other notorious Heretick," upon a penalty of five pounds. The town in which they were entertained was also to pay the same penalty if it permitted the entertainment. Power was given to the Governor and Assistants to commit such heretics to prison or send them out of the colony. No person was permitted to "unnecessarily fall into discourse with such a heretic, under a penalty of twenty shillings, nor to keep any Quaker books or manuscripts containing their errors, (except the Governor, Magistrates and Elders), in their possession."

The terms of this law seem harsh and unnecessary, but in all probability it was seldom enforced, and the number of persons in the commonwealth to whom it could be applied could be told on the fingers of one hand. Governor Leete, writing in answer to questions of the Board of Trade in 1680, reported that the religious belief of the inhabitants at that time was a portion of it "strict Congregational," a portion "more large Congregational," and some "moderate Presbyterians," adding "there are four or five seven-day men in our colony, and about so many more Quakers." The statute being by petition brought to the attention of the Queen and Privy Council, it was declared to be null and void and of no effect. The action of the queen was taken in October, 1705, and in Connecticut the statute was repealed the following year.

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At the same time that the statute against heretics was passed it was also enacted that all persons within the colony, whether they were inhabitants or foreigners, were to enjoy the same justice and law that was general for the colony in all proper cases without partiality or delay, and also that "where there is a difference of opinion with regard to church government, and it is declared, that though the Congregational churches have been in general approved in profession and practice, yet as sundry persons of piety and work among them, being approved of according to law as orthodox and sound in the fundamentals of religion, should have allowance in their persuasion and profession in church way without disturbance."

No creed or form of church government was adopted until 1708, the year in which the memorable convention met at the mouth of the river and formulated "The Saybrook Platform," and all the churches united in doctrine, worship and discipline were declared to be established by law. The same year an act of toleration was passed, copied from the celebrated toleration act of William and Mary, declaring that all persons who should conform to that act should have liberty of worshiping God in a way separate from that established by law; but should not be excused from paying taxes to the approved ministers of the churches established by law.

The Quakers, as a sect, never made any especial headway in Connecticut, and there was but an odd one here and there at any time. The first sect that can be said to have obtained a footing was the Baptists. In 1723 their growth was met by the excited passage of an act forbidding persons to meet in private houses and administer the sacrament of baptism, without ordination and without belonging to some approved congregation. But four years later the members of the Church of England presented their memorial to the General Assembly, asking to be relieved from paying taxes for the support of the ministry of other denominations, and for the privilege of taxing themselves to support their own ministry. The petition was so far granted that an act was passed whereby a member of that church could, if he declared himself as such to the collector of taxes, and assert that he did ordinarily attend public worship, have the privilege of seeing that his church tax was paid to his own denomination, and if the taxes thus collected by the authority of the town were not sufficient to support the minister of the Church of England, the members of the society were permitted to tax themselves. In 1729 the same permission was ex-

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tended to Quakers and Baptists, in response to a similar memorial. The subsequent progress of religious toleration was only checked by the advent of the itinerant preacher and lay exhorter in 1742. The excitement raised in the colony by traveling ministers, often men of rude eloquence and usually of considerable originality and force, raised a storm of opposition from the established ministry and resulted in the repeal of the acts of toleration in 1743. The agitation, however, soon subsided, and in the revision of 1750, the statutes against unlicensed and peripatetic preachers do not appear. At this time the denial of the being of a God, the doctrine of the Trinity, and the divine authority of the Scriptures was made punishable, for the first offense by disability to hold any office, and for the second offense by the additional disability to sue, to be a guardian, executor or administrator. This statute was copied from an act of parliament passed in the reign of William and Mary. There never was a conviction under it, but it remained unrepealed until the adoption of the new Constitution.

In 1784 a further step in the direction of liberal principles was adopted. Dissenters of all denominations were exempted from the payment of taxes to the support of the ministry in the located societies, wherever they had formed distinct churches or congregations, in a way agreeable to their consciences, and ordinarily attended public worship therein, contributed their due proportion to the support thereof, and produced a certificate from such church or congregation, signed, by their order, by the minister or other officer, and lodged the same with the clerk of the located society wherein such person dwelt.

In 1705 the Baptists founded their first church in Groton, and a year later the first Episcopal church was started in Stratford. Both these denominations for a long time led a precarious existence, but they grew slowly and, as they grew, naturally ranged themselves in opposition to the exclusive power of Congregationalism. The Methodists had no foothold in Connecticut until 1789, when a church was founded at Stratford with a membership of three, all of whom were females. These adverse influences, small as they were, combined with that portion of the community always adverse and those who were unconnected with any church, began, towards the close of the century, to make a very noticeable minority, which vigorously objected to the legal necessity they were under of supporting by their taxes a church with which they were not in sympathy, or of obtaining relief by methods that seemed calculated to wound their sensitiveness.

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The rising tide of opposition was fairly met in 1791 by the passage of an act securing Christians of every denomination equal rights and privileges as follows:

"In future, whenever any person shall differ in sentiments from the worship and ministry in the ecclesiastial societies in this State, constituted by law within certain local bounds, and shall choose to join himself to any other denomination of Christians which shall have formed themselves into distinct churches or congregations, for the maintenance and support of the public worship of God, and shall manifest such his choice, by a certificate thereof, under his hand, lodged in the office of the clerk of the society to which he belongs, such person shall thereupon and so long as he shall continue ordinarily to attend on the worship and ministry, in the church or congregation to which he has chosen to belong as aforesaid, be exempted from being taxed for the future support of the worship and ministry in such society."

The feeling, as in all controversies having a strong religious mixture, grew more intense as the discussion progressed. The method of voting in town meeting, which required the citizen to stand and thus publicly proclaim his position on all matters, was bitterly attacked. The Federalists were accused of carrying into their public positions, and even on to the bench, feelings of bias and partisanship which gave a distinct leaning to their official acts. In addition to all this the Republicans were intensely hostile to the ministerial influence. It was but natural that the Connecticut minister should wield a power among the members of his congregation hardly inferior to that of any civil officer, however high his station. For more than a hundred years after the colony was founded the differences and contentions, that in later years would have been confided to the lawyer, were by common consent brought to the pastor's study, and his judgment, often preceded by earnest and audible prayer, received by both parties in mutual submission as the nearest indication of the will of God. Even in battle and in defense against the Indian his advice was respectfully sought by the hardy and self-reliant soldier. To those whose home life he touched, whom he baptized, married, converted, and received into the church, comforted in sickness and consoled in bereavement, the minister, in the simple days of our forefathers, was a messenger from above, and when we recall the exalted piety of his character and the spotless life that was his pride, we cannot wonder at the broad and general influence he exerted in affairs of state. If it be said that there was an estab-

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David Torrance

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lished church, it is almost as true that the state was founded on the church. This widespread influence of the minister was looked on with a swelling envy. The act of 1791 had relieved dissenters from the duty of contributing to a church to which they did not belong, but the old influence was still hostile, and the favors of the state were carefully kept in the same hands. Indeed, the outside denominations were rather incensed than gratified at the methods by which they were relieved from these burdens, claiming that their position was emphasized as one of sufferance rather than right. Little by little the dissenting sects began to come into closer contact and to make a common cause. The United States, in 1816, paid to the State a considerable sum to repay it for disbursements during the war, and the General Assembly passed an act dividing it among the several denominations in the State. The share obtained by the Congregationalists and the method of division raised greater indignation than ever, and it began to be seen that united and determined effort would speedily bring about the change so much desired. With redoubled energy they formed in 1817 a new party, under the name of "Tolerationists," intended to combine all the warring elements opposed to the old order, and sink minor issues in the endeavor to secure a new constitution. The result was reached sooner than was expected. In 1818 John Cotton Smith was defeated for governor by Oliver Wolcott, and a General Assembly elected favorable to the proposed change.

At the May session of the General Assembly a resolution was passed calling for an election of delegates to a convention, to be held the fourth Wednesday of the following August, then to proceed, if deemed expedient, "to the formation of a constitution of civil government for the people of this State." The delegates met to the number of two hundred and two, and elected Oliver Wolcott president. The appreciation of the gravity of their task effectually sobered the minds of those employed on it, and the changes adopted were less radical than had been expected after a campaign of intense feeling and bitter recrimination. By September 15, the convention had finished its work, and, on October 5, was submitted to the people, who accepted it by the close vote of 13,918 to 12,361. The principal changes embodied in it were the adoption of a bill of rights in twenty one sections, one of which declared, "no preference shall be given by law to any Christian sect or mode of worship," a further article asserting the equal rights of all Christian denominations and the right to leave an ecclesiastical society.

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The right of suffrage, which had hitherto been in those made freemen by the towns, was extended to all white males twenty-one years old, of a good moral character, having a freehold of seven dollars annually or paying a State tax. The property qualification was abolished in 1845. Since the Constitution was adopted it has been amended twenty-eight times, occasionally for the better, and sometimes decidedly for the worse. Most of the changes have concerned the method of selection of various officers and the length of their terms. One amendment, adopted in 1873, made Hartford the sole capital. The changes have, perhaps, been no more than those which attend a healthy growth, indicating that the people are not content with remaining as if progress was no longer possible, but are still aiming towards development. The Constitution as a whole has been singularly free from the necessity of construction in the courts, its provisions being plain and language clear. The attention of the courts has been needed more in the interpretation of the article containing the bill of rights than in the entire remainder.

Connecticut's attitude during the Civil war calls for no particular comment here. As in former times, her responses to the call for troops and supplies were quick and hearty. The same martial spirit that raised the little army of ninety that John Mason hurled against the Pequot camp in 1637, that furnished five thousand armed, equipped soldiers for the campaign of 1759, and that gave thirty-two thousand patriots to the assistance of Washington in the war for independence, seemed fully as strong as of old. Preparations for the conflict were made before hostilities broke out, and Connecticut troops were engaged in the earliest battles of the war.

The total population of the State in 1860 was 460,147, and at no time during the war was there polled a larger vote than 85,000 at any election. Connecticut furnished from this material 56,000 men, which was probably a larger number than her total regular militia force. She exhibited a zeal in the furnishing of volunteers and in keeping her quota filled in the field that was conspicuous, even in the great struggle of her sister States in the North. Nearly ten per cent. of her sons fell in battle or by disease. A great part of the burden of the war debt that was contracted by the State during the conflict is represented by the obligations assumed by the towns in their corporate capacity. No better indication can be given of the earnestness of the common people in the great struggle than that in which the towns, without regard to location,

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to political complexion, or to already existing burdens, took on themselves heavy expenses for equipment, for support of widows and orphans, and for the maintenance of troops in the field. The governor of the State during the years from 1858 to 1866 was William A. Buckingham, of Norwich, worthy of standing in the front rank of that list of "war governors" who were such magnificent exhibitions of patriotism and ability. President Lincoln's call for troops was responded to on April 16 by a call for volunteers. Three regiments were raised where but one was expected, and these, at the battle of Bull Run, were the steadiest of the Union forces. From that time until Appomattox, where a Connecticut regiment of veterans guarded the headquarters of General Lee, Connecticut men were in every important battle, Connecticut's quota always full, and it is not too much to say that her record for patriotism and valor was worthy of the founders themselves. Grant and Sherman were of Connecticut stock, Gideon Welles of Connecticut was secretary of the navy, and among the names of those who fell were none nobler than Ellsworth, Winthrop and Lyon.

In politics Connecticut has been divided between the two leading parties with an equality that has been quite remarkable, and only to be explained by the evenness of temperament of her citizens and the conservatism with which new movements are regarded. While it has been usually anti-Democratic, it has been by majorities so small that the final result has usually been in doubt. At only four presidential elections, previous to 1884, was Connecticut's vote cast for a Federalist, Whig or Republican candidate, the exceptions being 1820, 1836, 1852 and 1876. Since 1884 its vote for president has been Democratic, but it is always classed among the doubtful States. At the last general election, (1892), the Democratic candidate had a majority of but 528, while in 1888 and 1884 neither ticket received a majority of all the votes cast. The principal parties were but 1,274 votes apart in 1884, and in 1888 only 336 votes apart. This remarkable steadiness of voting was shown in the votes for governor during the late war. Buckingham was elected eight times from 1858 to 1866, a period of political agitation unequaled in the history of the country. In 1860 his majority was but 538, in 1861, 2,009. In 1862, 9,148. In 1863, 5,658, and in 1864, 2,636. The largest majority ever given in a gubernatorial election was in 1894, when the Republican candidate received an excess over all of 17,688, and 12,969 more than the Democratic candidate.

One of the most serious predicaments which Connecticut has been

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compelled to meet occurred as a result of the election for State officers, held on the 4th of November, 1890. The General Assembly then chosen was of one political complexion in the Senate and of the opposite in the House, thus making it exceedingly difficult for measures of a partisan character to secure the approval of both branches. The Constitution provides that in case no person receives a majority of all the votes cast for the State office thus balloted for, the Assembly shall proceed, without debate, to choose from the two highest candidates the one to hold the office for the succeeding term. Upon the face of the returns as presented to the Legislature all the Democratic candidates had a majority of the votes. If, therefore, the votes were properly counted at the ballot box and by the board of canvassers, or if the action of the latter body was unreviewable, those officers were properly elected. But the contention of the Republicans was that the returns were incorrect, and that the General Assembly had the right to investigate the vote, or, as it is commonly called, to go behind the returns, and satisfy itself that they correctly represented the number of votes that were cast and properly counted or rejected. This power was strenuously denied by the Democratic Senate.

The peculiar embarrassment of the situation was heightened by the fact that the election law under which the votes were cast was a recent enactment that had not been in operation long enough to enable the people to get thoroughly familiar with it, or to allow of its being interpreted by the courts. Were the power to go behind the returns granted, there would then arise serious question as to the rejection of ballots of all descriptions. Ballots had been rejected in Bridgeport for having a supposed distinguishing mark upon them, but which subsequently proved to be caused by an accident in printing; others, particularly those of the prohibition party, were rejected because the word "for" preceded the name of the office; and still others were rejected as being "double." The sum of all the ballots claimed by the Republicans as improperly rejected numbered nearly 1,300, or more than sufficient to entirely overcome the majority of all the State officers except the controller.

The result of the situation was the development of a stubborn deadlock between the two houses, which prevented the passage of any legislation during the entire session. Believing that the controller had received a majority of all the votes cast, a resolution declaring him elected was allowed to pass the Republican House, and he obtained his

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office. In the Senate efforts were made to seat Mr. Morris as governor without the approval of the representatives, but they were accepted rather as protests and a desire to comply with every necessary technicality, than as savoring of anything revolutionary. The Constitution requiring the election of officers by joint convention to be done by the second day of the session, the house met the difficulty by providing a "legislative day," during which they took a recess from time to time, until the legislative day was thus extended into calendar months.

Questions of a grave character also arose as to the recognition of the persons who continued to hold the offices in question, on the ground that their successors had not been elected and qualified, and the same complications involved not only the governor, lieutenant-governor, etc., but judges, commissioners, members of boards, and all persons whose appointments demanded legislative action or approval. The Senate persisted in its refusal to recognize the acting governor, but throughout the State matters went on as usual. There was also a continuous stream of perplexing questions constantly arising from the failure of the regular legislation, the lack of appropriations for ordinary expenditures, and the urgent necessities of the State; but the good sense of the people showed to the best advantage, and the situation was met coolly; the usual officers of the commonwealth performed their regular duties, salaries were finally paid, and the wants of the State met from the public treasury. Appeal was made to the courts by writs of *quo warranto*, all of which failed, and the old officers continued undisturbed till another election came in its regular turn.

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CHAPTER VI.

THE GROWTH OF THE COMMON AND STATUTE LAW.

After the adoption of the Constitution of 1639 the General Courts proceeded to build upon that foundation numerous enactments, which were needed to perfect the civil organization of the new colony. So rapidly did this work proceed that, in October of the same year, Governor Wyllys, Mr. Webster and Mr Spencer were appointed a committee to "review all former orders and lawes, and record such of them as they conceave to be necessary for publique concernment; and deliver them into the Secretaryes hands to be published to the severall Townes, and all other orders that they see cause to omit to be suspended until the Court take further order."

The meagre resources of the colony are no better illustrated than in the primitive measures that were adopted in regard to the circulation of its laws. For more than a generation there was no publication of the orders of the General Court other than by word of mouth. One manuscript statute book was provided for each town, in which the new laws were copied after every session of the General Court. To this record went our ancestors when searching for legal advice, much as older generations in Europe had studied the Scriptures from the copy chained at the cathedral or monastery door. Once a year, too, at a formal gathering of the citizens of each town, the constable read to those assembled the laws of the colony, and informed them of the place where the statutes and orders could be found for consultation.

One of the first matters to require their attention was the punishment of those serious offenses which, in the opinion of the Puritans, demanded the infliction of the death penalty. Here Connecticut found herself in practical accord with the colony from which she had come. The capital laws of Massachusetts so far commended themselves that they were re-enacted almost unchanged. The offenses selected to be punished by death were the following: Idolatry, witchcraft, blasphemy, murder, bestiality, sodomy, adultery, rape, man-stealing, and perjury with intent

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to take life; and to these were subsequently added, the cursing or smiting of parents by children, the rebellion of sons against parents, incest, and a third conviction of burglary. Though these laws continued in force for a considerable time, yet they were seldom enforced, and, indeed, the cases in which capital punishment has been inflicted have been exceedingly rare, some counties hardly having known an execution. No instance ever occurred in Connecticut of a person being put to death for idolatry, blasphemy, man-stealing, for the cursing or smiting of parents by children, or for the rebellion of sons against parents.

In process of time the severity of these laws was greatly modified. By 1750 idolatry, witchcraft, man-stealing, the cursing and smiting of parents by children, and the rebellion of sons, disappeared from the code, and incest was punished by whipping and setting on the pillory. Though the selection of these offenses for punishment by death undoubtedly reflects the rigor of the Puritan conscience in its estimation of the rules of personal behavior, it serves also to show that the colonists had made a genuine and radical advance in criminal legislation. Where in all the world would one expect greater harshness and severity in dealing with sin than among the Pilgrims of the first part of the seventeenth century, if he accepted the popular errors that have shadowed their real worth? The England that persecuted them, punished by death, at the end of the reign of Queen Elizabeth, thirty-one offenses. While the Connecticut list of capital crimes diminished in the progress of time, that of England increased more than sevenfold, until in 1819, two hundred and twenty-three offenses, one hundred and seventy-six of which were without benefit of clergy, were punishable by death. Theft, above the value of twelve pence, had been thus punished since the time of Henry I, and if the stern Puritan had done nothing more than found a state where the awful injustice of this error in human judgment was corrected, he would have been doing God's service. England's punishment for counterfeiting coin of the realm was burning, and so continued till after the Revolutionary war. During the reign of Henry VIII, poisoners were to be boiled to death. Until 1772 the law of Great Britian condemned a prisoner who refused to plead to be slowly pressed to death by weights placed upon his chest. What suggestion of any of these hideous manifestations of offended law can be found in the Connecticut code? What indication that Puritan gloom and rigidity had not a far higher appreciation of the justice of heaven than the conscience of "merie olde England," whose legal mercy was so microscopic? Nor,

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"watch" established in each town to provide against surprise by the Indians.

Perhaps the quaintest of all the laws drawn by Mr. Ludlow was the one providing that

"No person under the age of twenty-one years, nor any other that hath not accustomed himself to the use thereof, shall take any tobacco, until he hath brought a certificate under the hands of some who are approved for knowledge and skill in physic that it is useful for him, and also that he hath received a license from the court for the same. And for the regulating of those who either by their former taking it have to their own apprehensions made it necessary to them, or upon due advice are persuaded to the use thereof, it is ordered, that no man within this colony after the publication hereof shall take any tobacco publicly in the street, highways, or any barn yards, or upon training days in any open places, under the penalty of sixpence for each offense against this order in any of the particulars thereof."

The New Haven colonists from the beginning had expressly based their laws upon "The Word of God," by which was undoubtedly intended such portions of the Mosaic law as were considered applicable to the situation. They were sufficiently advanced in Biblical interpretation to realize that a great portion of the body of Hebrew law was the necessary provision for life in an oriental climate, by a people of peculiar characteristics and under special conditions of habitation and intercourse. But they were unsuccessful in distinguishing between what was general moral law for the guidance or restraint of all mankind, and what was intended only for the Israelite on the coast of the Mediterranean. It is no matter of surprise, therefore, that an Old Testament flavor distinctly pervades the early laws of the colony. Massachusetts and Connecticut were not far behind in practical applications from the Bible, but one imagines the evidences of Mosaic influence to be somewhat more evident in New Haven. In 1655, Governor Eaton was requested by the General Court to prepare a digest of the laws of the colony. The report which he made to the court was approved and ordered to be printed with the Articles of Confederation. "And the Court further desired the governor to send for one of the new booke of lawes in the Massachusetts colony, and to view over a small book of lawes newly come, from England, which is said to be Mr. Cotton's, and to add to what is already done as he shall think fitt, and then the Court will meete again to confirm them; but in the meane time (when they

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membered, nor any way punished, no man shall be deprived of his wife or children, no man's goods or estate shall be taken away from him, nor any ways endangered, under color of law or countenance of authority, unless it be by virtue or equity of some express law of the country warranting the same, established by a General Court and sufficiently published, or, in case of the defect of a law in any particular case, by the word of God."

Following this came the first paragraph of the code proper, under the head of "Ability," permitting all persons of twenty-one years of age, and "of right understanding," full power to make wills, and alienations of land, and to be plaintiffs in a civil case. Under the title "Arrests," imprisonment for debt is forbidden in case other competent means of satisfaction can be found, and "no man's person shall be kept in prison for debt, but when there appears some estate which he will not produce." The capital laws of the code were the same, word for word, as those adopted in 1642, with two additions, one providing the death penalty to be inflicted on children "about sixteen years old and of sufficient understanding" who should curse or smite their father and mother, and the second punishing in like manner a stubborn and rebellious son who refused to obey his parents and lived in sundry notorious crimes. As had been the case with the original capital offenses, these last were justified and explained by reference to particular passages in the Mosaic law, which were the sole authority for the infliction of their unnatural punishments. Of a far different character was a statute, which, in its brief and concise language, established the principle of humane treatment of domestic animals, as follows:

"It is ordered by this court and authority thereof that no man shall exercise any tyranny or cruelty towards any brute creatures which are usually kept for the use of man."

Other provisions of the code throw a strong light on the peculiar dangers of the new settlement in the wilderness, and of the constant watchfulness demanded to insure the safety of their lives and property. Soldiers were ordered to be trained six times yearly; powder, lead, fathoms of match, cotton corselets, and pikes, in definite quantities, were to be provided by each town in constant readiness for use; a guard of twenty men was to be in attendance at meeting every Sabbath and lecture day; bounties provided for the killing of wolves and a daily

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Augustus H. Fenn

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are finished) they desire the elders of the jurisdiction may have sight of them for their approbation also." A few months later, "the laws which at the court's desire have been drawn up by the Governor, viewed and considered by the elders of the jurisdiction, were now read and seriously weighed by this Court, and by vote concluded and ordered to be sent to England to be printed, with such oaths, forms and precedents as the governor may think meet to put in." An edition of five hundred copies was ordered. Ten months after this order for printing was passed, "the Governor informed the Court that there is sent over now in Mr. Garrett's ship, five hundred law books, which Mr. Hopkins hath gotten printed, and six paper books for records for the jurisdiction; with a seal for the colony, which he desired them to accept as a token of his love."

The work, which was about the same size as the Connecticut Code, contains many orders taken from the Massachusetts "Body of Liberties," published in 1641, and the Connecticut Code of 1650, and is abundantly fortified with marginal references to Scripture passages. Its title was

"NEVV HAVEN'S SETTLING IN NEW ENGLAND AND SOME LAWES FOR GOVERNMENT: Published for the Use of that Colony. Though some of the Orders intended for present convenience may probably be hereafter altered and as need requireth other Lawes added." The same declaration of rights that has been quoted in connection with the Connecticut code appears here. Some difference is to be found in the respective capital laws of the two colonies. New Haven included the crime of manslaughter, as had Massachusetts, and also the two later capital offenses in regard to rebellious children. The description of blasphemy and the crimes against chastity is minute to a painful degree, as if it was designed that no one could possibly mistake the gravity of the offenses. Incest, also, was punished by death.

The crime of assault is thus described and punished:

"If any shall in distempered passion, or otherwise, sinfully hurt, wound, or maim another, such person shall be punished by fine, with some valuable recompense to the party; and shall pay for the cure, with loss of time, &c., and where the case requires it, the court of magistrates are to duly consider the mind of God, as it is revealed, Exod. 21:18, to the 28, Levit. 24:19, 20."

And among the punishments which could be inflicted by the court is included the lash.

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"Stripes, or whipping, is a correction fit and proper in some cases, where the offense is accompanied with childish or brutish folly, with rude filthiness, or with stubborn insolency, with beastly cruelty, or with idle vagrancy, or for faults of like nature. But when stripes are due, it is ordered, That not above forty stripes shall be inflicted at one time; Deut. 25:3."

It is to be noted also that New Haven differed from all the other colonies of New England in having no trials by jury. Why the system that had been the pride of England for five hundred years was thus abandoned by one solitary English colony, without struggle or comment, is not known. Neither the grand jury nor the petit jury were used, and, so far as the records of the colony go, the want of them seems to have worked no harm. The most plausible explanation is the closeness with which they endeavored to follow the guidance of the Bible. Moses and the judges of Israel had governed without juries, and in the jurisprudence of a colony in which only members of the church were recognized citizens, whose foundation was the Word of God, and whose statutes were reflections of the teachings of the Pentateuch, they probably felt no necessity for so modern a tribunal. As the equality of men was denied when church-membership became the prerequisite to the right of suffrage, so they went a step further and gave to the seven pillars a higher place and authority than belonged to those who were not pillars. Their chosen magistrates were regarded as more competent to investigate and decide matters, civil and criminal, than a jury of twelve or twenty-four men. The Connecticut code had provided for juries of six or twelve men, as the magistrate should decide best for each particular case, and the verdict could be rendered by four out of six, or eight out of the twelve, without the necessity of unanimity. Both methods of conducting trials were satisfactory to their respective supporters.

In connection with the notice of the laws of the New Haven colony mention should be made of the so called *Blue-Laws*. Some accusations there are, wholly without foundation, which seem to so please a portion of the world to whose ears they come, that no amount of denial or proof is sufficient to eradicate the mischief they have caused. It is in a measure so with the Blue-Laws. Their falsity has again and again been proved, but there seems to be a perfume to them that lingers long after their life departed They were the inventions of Rev. Samuel Peters, a graduate of Yale, and an ordained Episcopal clergyman,

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settled in the town of Hebron until the beginning of the Revolution. An ardent tory, and offensively zealous in his religious methods, he was indiscreet in language, and made himself so obnoxious to his fellow townsmen that he was compelled to flee to Boston to escape the gathering storm. From there he sailed to England, and, in 1781, published "A General History of Connecticut." For some reason his animosity seemed particularly directed against the southern colony, which he described as the "Dominion of New Haven." "This dominion, this tyrant of tyrants, adopted the Bible for its code of civil laws, till others should be made more suitable to its circumstances; but afterwards they gave themselves up to *their own inventions* in making others, wherein, in some instances, they betrayed such an extreme degree of wanton cruelty and oppression, that even the rigid fanatics of Boston, and the mad zealots of Hartford, put to the blush, christened them the *Blue-Laws.*" These laws, according to Peters, were actually in force, but were not allowed to be printed, and while he does not profess to publish the entire laws of the colony, he gives forty-five which he has selected as proper examples to disclose the spirit which pervaded the whole. Out of this forty-five may here be given the following:

13. No food or lodging shall be afforded to a Quaker, Adamite or other Heretic.

17. No one to cross a river, but with an authorized ferryman.

18. No one shall run on the Sabbath day, or walk in the garden or elsewhere, except reverently to and from meeting.

19. No one shall travel, cook victuals, make beds, sweep house, cut hair, or shave on the Sabbath day.

20. No woman shall kiss her child on the Sabbath or fasting day.

21. The Sabbath shall begin at sunset on Saturday.

23. A person accused of trespass in the night shall be judged guilty, unless he clear himself by his oath.

24. No one shall buy or sell lands without permission of the selectmen.

32. A debtor in prison, swearing he has no estate, shall be let out and sold to make satisfaction.

35. No one shall read Common Prayer, keep Christmas or Saints' days, make minced-pies, dance, play cards or play on any instrument of music, except the drum, trumpet and jew's-harp.

36. No gospel minister shall join people in marriage. The magis-

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trates only shall join in marriage, as they may do it with less scandal to Christ's Church.

44. Married persons must live together or be imprisoned.

45. Every male shall have his hair cut round according to a cap.

In connection with the statute which he gives, prohibiting running and walking on the Sabbath, he recites an incident which he declares happened in the year 1750. "An Episcopal clergyman, born and educated in England, who had been in holy orders above twenty years, once broke their Sabbatical law, by combing a discomposed lock of hair on the top of his wig; at another time, by making a humming noise which they called a whistling; at a third time by walking too fast from church; at a fourth by running into church when it rained; at a fifth by walking in his garden and picking a bunch of grapes; for which several crimes he was complained of by the grand jury, had warrants against him, was seized, brought to trial, and paid a considerable sum of money."

The discrepancy between the laws which Peters pretends to reveal as established in the colony of New Haven, and the printed code of 1655, he explains by the allegation that the former were established by the General Court in secret session, and never given the publicity of print, but tacitly admitted by the colony to be in force and frequently exercised by the magistrates. The entire list is a fabrication. No such body of laws was ever in force in New Haven, Connecticut or New England. It is the baseless invention of an embittered tory, who had no more love for the land of his birth than to publish an entire volume under the guise of candid history, for the purpose of maligning it. The early settlers of this State were not men who were ashamed of the laws they adopted, nor were they too timid to publish to their own citizens their precise views of conduct and law. Had they believed the law of God should be so construed as to forbid a mother to kiss her child on a fasting day, the regulation would certainly have been engraven on the statute book, the magistrates would have seen to the execution of the law, and they would have looked to the same Mosaic source for an example of publicity in its announcement.

The claim is not made for Connecticut that all of her statutes were squared to the standard of the nineteenth century. Some of them were harsh, and have long been condemned as medieval in character. Such as they were, they were given to the world, they are definitely known and appreciated to-day, and the maglignant inventions of Peters

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never were the law of any part of the State. Instead of being reproached for living under a code of intolerance and severity, the early colonists should receive the credit of a penal legislation far in advance of England, France or Spain.

Such intolerance as is seen in the statutes of Connecticut and New Haven was characteristic of the age. It was not confined to one church, to one colony, nor to one country. If Connecticut passed a statute to compel attendance at church on Sunday, so did England, and the fine in the old nation far exceeded that in the new settlement. If the whipping-post was adopted for the punishment of certain offenders, with limited stripes, in this State, over the border, in New York, offenders charged with serious crimes were frequently put to the torture in hopes of a confession. Virginia set up a ducking-stool in every county, and punished swearing by thrusting a bodkin through the tongue. In Maryland branding on the forehead was the punishment for the second conviction for blasphemy, and for the third conviction, the death penalty was inflicted. The branding iron was known also in Massachusetts, where, applied to the cheek of the criminal, it was a light punishment for selling "peeces and powder and shott to the Indians." During the period in which the colonies of New England were founded Great Britain punished with extreme severity nonconformity and recusancy, imposed penalties on those who did not attend church and on those who kept or harbored non-attendants; punished drunkenness and tippling with stocks and whipping, branded rogues and felons with "a hot burning iron of the breadth of an English shilling," in the left shoulder, and found no remedy for poverty that commended itself as did the lash, whether the unfortunate pauper were male or female. In the face of such examples about them, the forefathers of Connecticut can only be admired for a clearer appreciation of human rights, human suffering and human justice, than the average of civilized nations.

With the charter of 1662 came a new era of legislation in the colony. While the Constitution of 1639 was substantially re-enacted, yet there were a large number of new subjects arising for settlement, and legislation had to be fitted to the new order. With the completed union with New Haven, the latter's code was, of course, no longer of any force, and it dropped out of sight in the laws of the united colony. By the year 1671 so many additional acts had been passed and so many changes had been made, especially in matters relating to courts that the accumulations of twenty-one years had become trouble-

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some to unravel. Then began that intelligent system of revising the public acts at proper intervals of time, that has since been pursued with so great satisfaction. New Haven also had taught the great benefits of the wide circulation that could only be obtained by publication in printed form. A committee was therefore appointed, consisting of the governor, deputy-governor, and a majority of the assistants, to revise the entire body of laws and report as early as was possible. The revision, which contained about double the number of titles in the old code, arranged alphabetically, was received by the General Assembly the following year and approved. There was no printing establishment in the entire colony at that time, and recourse was had to the press at Cambridge, Mass., where it was printed in 1673. Every householder was required to have a copy of it, and it was to go into effect in January, 1674.

Perhaps in no other publication can the spirit of the age be better seen than in the noble and pious preface with which the book is commended to the people of the commonwealth.

"To our BELOVED BRETHREN & NEIGHBORS, the INHABITANTS of the COLONY of CONNECTICUT, The GENERAL COURT of that COLONY, with Grace and Peace in our LORD JESUS

"The Serious Consideration of the Necessity of the Establishment of wholesome LAWES for the Regulation of each Body Politic; Hath enclined us mainly in Obedience unto JEHOVAH the Great Lawgiver: Who hath been pleased to set down a Divine Platforme, not onely of the Morall, but also of Judicial Lawes, suitable for the people of Israel. As also in Conformity to the manifest Pleasure of our Sovereign Lord the King, in his Majesties Gracious Charter, requiring and Granting Liberty thereby of Makeing of Lawes and Constitutions suiting our State & Condition for the Safety & Welfare of the people of the Colony of Connecticut. We say the sense of these Weighty Inducements hath moved us, notwithstanding the exceeding great difficulties of the work. Looking up to God for wisdom and strength to engage in this Solemn Service, To Exhibit and take care concerning the sufficient Promulgation of such needful Lawes, that a more full and plain way may be set for execution of, and Judgement thereby."

The closing of the preface under the signature of John Allyn is as follows: "Now, in these our lawes, although we may seem to vary or differ, yet it is not our purpose to repugn the Statute laws of England, so far as we understand them; professing ourselves always

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ready and willing to receive light by emendation or alteration, as we may have opportunity; our whole aim is in all being to please and glorify God, to approve ourselves loyal subjects to our Sovereign, and to promote the welfare of his people in all godliness and honesty, in peace, which will be the more establishing to his majesties crown and dignity, and best answer his religious directions to us in our charter. And that pure religion and undefiled before God, according to the gospel of our Lord Jesus, may be maintained amongst us, which was the end of the first planters, who settled these foundations, and ought to be the endeavor of those that shall succeed, to uphold and encourage unto all generations."

Within the pages of this volume is to be found the real substance of Connecticut law. Suffrage was not entirely unlimited, punishment for crime was tainted with medievalism, religious liberty still unknown; but the great foundations were laid on which later generations have continued to build. The entangling restraints and grievous burdens of the ancient feudal tenures received no recognition under a system that permitted each person to buy and sell real estate with the same ease that he could tobacco. The land was held by the tenure of free and common socage, the freest tenure in England, and the barbarous incumbrances of heriots, wardships, liveries, year and day, escheats and forfeitures, never burdened the soil.

So, too, the labyrinthine processes of civil proceedings, by which minutiae and forms became of vaster importance than the merits of the case, and by which the prosecution of a suit became a race with the decade in which it was brought, and perhaps with the century, gave way to a plainer and happier method of obtaining justice within a reasonable time.

Here for the first time is found clearly established the incorporation of towns. They had been recognized in Ludlow's code as existing component parts of the body politic, but there was no special title devoted to them. In the code of 1672 their duties and powers are gathered and established. On them was put the burden of supporting the poor, of making and repairing roads and bridges, and of taking important responsibilities in the military defense of the commonwealth. They were given power to hold meetings, to elect their officers, to make by-laws, and to enforce their own regulations, except in matters of a criminal nature.

The public school system of Connecticut had been barely started by

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the code of 1650. The old statute had commenced with the quaint homily on ignorance: "It being one chief project of that old deluder, Satan, to keep men from the knowledge of the Scriptures, as in former times [by] keeping them in an unknown tongue, so in these latter times by persuading them from the use of tongues, so that at least the true sense and meaning of the original might be clouded with false glasses of saint-seeming deceivers; and that learning may not be buried in the grave of our forefathers in church and commonwealth, the Lord assisting our endeavors,—It is therefore ordered by this Court and authority thereof, that every township within this jurisdiction, after the Lord hath increased them to the number of fifty householders, shall then forthwith appoint one within their town to teach all such children as shall resort to him, to write and read." By 1672, the system of free education was so far extended that it became a prominent part of the legislation of the State, many of the statutes continuing in force for nearly two hundred years.

The interruption of the charter government for a year and a half by Sir Edmund Andros, as royal governor of New England, left no marks of permanent effect on the course of legislation. With the news of the revolution in England and the flight of James II, Connecticut quietly resumed its former statutes and proceeded on its way of tranquil development. By 1696, the new statutes since the revision had so far accumulated that it was deemed advisable to again revise the entire body. Since 1672 the acts of each session had been transmitted to the several towns in manuscript and were generally inserted at the end of the printed code. By these accessions the volumes had nearly doubled in size, and statutes relating to the same subject were scattered through the book, part in print, part in manuscript, some of them in force and some repealed.

Two of the assistants, John Allyn and James Fitch, with the secretary, Eleazer Kimberly, were appointed, in 1696, a committee to prepare a new revision and to consider what alterations and additions were necessary to render them more effectual in maintaining righteousness and promoting the weal and prosperity of the people. Whether this committee was considered too small for the work assigned to it, or was not sufficiently reverent in character, does not appear; but, at the next session of the General Assembly, a resolution was passed requesting the clergymen of Hartford to assist the committee with their advice. The revision was completed in four years, and, in 1700, it was

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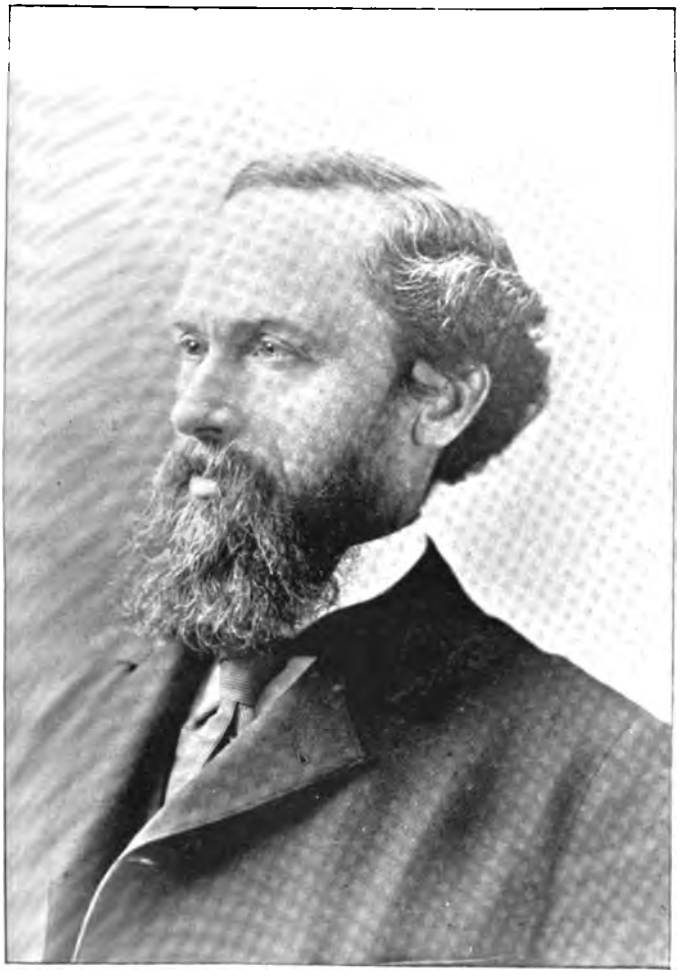
provided that an edition of fifteen hundred copies be printed at Hartford, under the seal of the colony, as soon as practicable. It was also directed that the charter, which did not appear in the edition of 1672, be prefixed to the statutes. There was as yet, however, no printer in the colony, nor could one be obtained who was willing to undertake the great task. The committee was therefore compelled to again resort to Massachusetts, and the work was executed in Boston in 1702. By vote of the General Assembly, copies were distributed by the constables of the towns to householders, and the laws took effect December 1, 1702. A second edition of this work was ordered in 1714, to include in addition all the statutes passed since the publication of the first edition. Provision was made for distribution to the various towns in such proportion that there should be five copies provided for every thousand pounds upon the grand list. On this occasion the colony was more fortunate in finding a local printer. Timothy Green, a descendant of the Samuel Green who had printed the first revision in 1672, had now settled in New London, and the work was intrusted to his charge. He completed it the following year, styling himself "Printer to His Honour the Governour and Council."

The printing of the laws in pamphlet form, after the adjournment of each General Assembly, was begun in 1727.

The steadiness of the legislation of the State during the greater part of the eighteenth century, conforming to a long period of peaceful development and approval of existing institutions, cannot be better proved than by the lack of radical changes up to the time of the Revolution. After the revision of 1702, it was forty years before the necessity was felt for another. A committee, consisting of three former governors of the colony, Roger Wolcott, Thomas Fitch and Jonathan Trumbull, with John Bulkley, a judge of the Superior Court, was appointed to prepare a revision. Although assisted by the printed acts of the assembly since 1727, their work does not seem to have been completed and published till 1750. The acts relating to real estate were expressly excepted from revision or alteration in this work. In 1769, a new edition of the last code was published, together with the statutes passed since revision, arranged chronologically.

There was little further change in the statute law of the colony, save the slow and cautious growth that had been but little interrupted since the first settlement. With the separation from Great Britain came a need for legislation conforming to the new responsibility. The colony

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Simeon E. Baldwin

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the planters had a corporate existence that was recognized in London, but as a constitution, requiring their assent to the system of government which it contained, and which was wholly independent of their political connection with Great Britain. True, the charter had never been formally accepted by original action of the citizens, but every one was contented with its recognition by the General Court, and adjustment to the new order was immediate and unanimous. Their satisfaction with it was not because it drew them closer to England, but because it allowed them to continue their government on their own lines, and because of the standing it assured them among their sister colonies, most of whom had charters of their own. Their British connection, while strong in its sentiment up to the time of George the Third, was but slender and frail in law. About all that was needed to sever the bond was to drop "His Majesty" wherever he was used, and that was easily done. There was no chaos, no interregnum, no confusion. The General Assembly, the courts, the executive officers, and the town government went quietly on as if Westminster and St. James had never been heard of. Of all the laws of the realm of Great Britain under which the colony lived when the supreme head of the State was an English king, only one now remains in force—the act of parliament passed in 1752, establishing the Gregorian calendar. By virtue of this statute alone does Connecticut now determine the leap year.

The various necessities of independent existence, the strains of bitter warfare, and the unsatisfactory relations among all the colonies, gave a new impulse to legislation that resulted in a large number of changes and additions to the statutes of 1750. Roger Sherman and Richard Law, both judges of the Superior Court, were appointed a committee, in May, 1783, to digest all the statutes relating to the same subject in one; to reduce the whole to a regular code, in alphabetical order, with such alterations, additions, exclusions, and amendments as they should judge expedient; and to lay the same before the General Assembly. They seem to have prepared their work not only with ability, but with a celerity in strong contrast with that of the previous committee, for it was ready for the approval of the Legislature at a special session held in January, 1784. In this revision the temporary and repealed statutes were omitted, the arrangement was simplified and improved, and many valuable emendations and additions were introduced. It was published at once, under the immediate supervision of Judge Law. As had been the case with all the preceding revisions, that of 1784 was printed in

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folio. Two years after a second edition was issued in *octavo*, but with no other changes.

The legislation of the State could not rest, especially in a time of general mobility throughout the whole country, and it was not long before the many changes caused by the adoption of the Constitution of the United States required a new overhauling of the statutes. The work was intrusted to Chauncey Goodrich, Jonathan Brace and Enoch Perkins. They were instructed "to compile and expunge." It seems rather to have been an unraveling of some particularly involved acts as to the powers and duties of corporate bodies, the institution and organization of courts, collections of revenue and taxes, and the punishment of crimes, than a general codification of the written law. Many subjects, like process, rules of practice, and the laws of real estate, were left almost untouched. The final work was completed and published in 1796.

Scarcely ten years elapsed before another revision was needed, and John Treadwell, the lieutenant-governor, Enoch Perkins and Thomas Day, afterwards the reporter of the Supreme Court, composed the committee which prepared the very able revision of 1808. It was the best legal work that had at that time been done in the history of the State, in the accomplishment of which they were obliged to unearth and decipher the manuscript laws of nearly two hundred years. They even found statutes since the revision of 1784 that had never been printed. Scattered throughout the work were valuable historical references that are to-day the lawyer's best assistance in any search into colonial laws on almost every subject.

Of the further revisions of the present century little need be said. That of 1821, following immediately on the adoption of the State Constitution, was worthy of succeeding that of 1808. It was prepared with such thoroughness and care that it was almost, what the chemist would call, an "evaporation to dryness." The whole field of Connecticut law was reviewed, with such change and elimination, that the product was hardly one-third the bulk of any former publication. And so accurate was the work of the committee and so happily did they condense what was found verbose and repetitious, that the revision continued in force nearly thirty years. Successive editions were published in 1824, 1835 and 1838. The next revision was that of 1849, which was followed by the compilation of 1854. The latest revisions are those of 1866, 1875 and 1888. By the last revision the convenient method of numbering

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the statutes consecutively from 1 to 4,021, regardless of title, introduces a change which has commended itself to the work of attorneys and courts. It was passed as a single act under the heading "An Act entitled the General Statutes of Connecticut."

The practice which was early adopted of printing the session laws immediately after adjournment of the General Assembly, was not followed with any accuracy for many years. Some of the least important acts were preserved only in manuscript, and others were printed as hand bills for easy circulation or special use. In 1782, the General Assembly appointed a committee "to procure copies of the Resolves of Assembly which have never been printed, and such as having been from time to time printed in Hand Bills, which concern the public, and cause the same to be printed and corrected in their Order in a Pamphlet for the use of the Public." The committee does not seem to have complied with the request of the court. Up to the revision of 1821, public and private acts were published together, but since 1837 they have regularly been issued by the secretary in separate volumes.

Acts of parliament which concerned the colony were, from time to time, forwarded by the secretary of state or by the Board of Trade to the General Assembly. In 1751 these were collected and reprinted by Timothy Green in a thin folio volume of thirty-four leaves. They refer principally to the rates of coins, the recovery of debts, and the regulation of trade. Others were afterwards printed in sheets and distributed in small numbers.

The declaration in the Constitution of 1639 that the General Courts should embody the supreme power of the commonwealth, and the bill of rights in the code of 1650, by which no person should be endamaged in life, liberty or property, "unless it be by the virtue or equity of some express law of the country warranting the same, established by a General Court and sufficiently published, or, in case of the defect of a law in any particular case, by the word of God," were, and were probably meant to be, express repudiations of the authority of the common law. It was the intention of the settlers, in selecting the form of government that they were to live under, to base it upon a code, and to bring it into harmony with their views of revealed religion. Their radical departures from English methods, in the construction of a state, in equipping it with an executive head without power, and a dominant legislature, in combining their law-making and law interpreting power, in the selection of the names of officers and assembly, in the recogni-

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tion of equality among men and the abomination of classes, titles and aristocracy, are all proofs that the framework of government was the result of study and mature thought. It is impossible to believe that the founders of Connecticut were not perfectly well aware what was the full meaning of these declarations. The common law of England was rejected, deliberately and knowingly. They went further than to merely declare that the enactments of the General Court were to be supreme; they passed laws in direct opposition to the common law. The most notable of these is the statute, passed in 1672, abrogating the rule of the common law with respect to the descent of real estate, and providing that the property of persons dying intestate be divided among the wife and children according to law, and for want of law, according to the rules of righteousness and equity.

The most convincing evidence of the rejection of the common law is found in the record before the General Assembly of two cases, in which persons were tried for crimes that were known to the common law, but not recognized by the statutes of the State.

The year following the constituting of the Superior Court, one Daniel Gard, of Stonington, was indicted for murder and tried. The jury, after careful deliberation, brought in a verdict in which they found that the prisoner was guilty of the homicide, but did not attempt to say whether the crime was murder or manslaughter. The court was in doubt what course to pursue, as there was no punishment in the laws of the colony for the latter crime. They accordingly adjourned the term, leaving the prisoner in custody, and, at the October meeting of the General Assembly, propounded to it two questions: first, whether the judges could determine the question of guilt in a trial for murder according to the rules of the common law; and second, if they found a certain killing, a special verdict being rendered, to have been manslaughter, what should be done as to the punishment.

The General Assembly answered that the case was to be governed by the rules of the common law. Gard was thereupon sentenced to stand upon the gallows, with a rope around his neck, for the space of an hour, then to be whipped, and imprisoned until the cost of prosecution was paid.

A similar complication arose in 1743, in the trial before the Superior Court at Hartford, of a negro by the name of Barney for the crime of mayhem. The prisoner pleaded guily, and the matter was referred to the General Assembly for instruction, as the laws of the colony pro-

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vided no punishment for this offense. The judges of the court were directed to proceed with the case "as to justice appertains," and the chief judge authorized to call together all the judges at Hartford to deliberate on the case. Their sentence was that the negro be branded, whipped, and confined, and finally receive mutilation similar to that which he had inflicted on his victim.

In the preface to the revision of 1672 the declaration was made that it was not the purpose of the planters "to repugn the statute laws of England so far as we understand them." Nevertheless, the legislation of the colony proceeded on the same independent lines on which it had begun, without the General Assembly troubling itself to inquire what was the law across the water, when they desired to pass any measure, conservative or radical. Inroads in the common law were carried to such an extent that attempts to check them were repeatedly made. It was not long after the first revision that an appeal to the King in Council was attempted by the defeated party in an important suit before the Court of Assistants. The appeal was not allowed, and the refusal sustained by the General Assembly. The record, however, was transmitted to the king, with a statement by the colony of the reasons for the refusal, the most important of which was that a proper interpretation of the charter gave their courts of justice final jurisdiction. The reasons of the colony were deemed insufficient, its interpretation of the charter declared erroneous, and the appeal allowed. Others followed in spite of the great trouble, time and expense connected with the prosecution of litigation at such a distance. Continued protests were made by the officers of the colony to these appeals. Finally one was argued involving the title to real estate by inheritance, and the lawyers of the crown took the ground that the charter did not establish here a government, but made the company a sort of municipal corporation, having power to make by-laws, but not to alter the laws of the land as to the distribution of real estate. The King and Council sustained them in their position, by which the statute of Connecticut governing the distribution of estates became repugnant to the laws of the kingdom, and therefore null and void. In great alarm over the threatened consequences of this revolution in land titles, the General Assembly came together in special session and sent to its agent in London so strong and telling a remonstrance against the exercise of this power, that the Order in Council was revoked, and Connecticut courts were permitted the final decision of the cases brought within the colony.

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Connecticut never adopted the common law of England by statute. It grew into our decisions slowly and insidiously, supplying defects here and establishing precedents there, until it finally obtained complete recognition by the courts. The beginning of this recognition is coincident with the first professional education of lawyers and judges, and, as the bar began to be composed of men who were familiar with the law of England, its reported cases and commentaries, and this education found its way on to the bench, the common law, first applied to rules of evidence, and then to the blanks of colonial legislation, eventually became a part of the law of the State.

Of the four great English statutes that have been passed declaratory of common law principles in aid of constitutional rights, that of Magna Charta was the only one that long antedated the foundation of the colony. The Petition of Rights, drawn up by the parliament of 1628, was but eleven years previous to the adoption of Connecticut's first Constitution, while the Habeas Corpus act, in the reign of Charles II, and the Bill of Rights in the time of William and Mary, were English struggles for a freedom that the colonists already knew. The great principles upon which depended the freedom and happiness of each citizen of the commonwealth had been here established by the universal consent of the people who founded the colony, and perpetuated by those who followed them. Connecticut common law rested on the English common law, not so much because of any adoption of the decisions of English courts, as upon a recognition that the principles at the foundation of all common law are those of universal wisdom and propriety. To what extent the common law of England has here been adopted may be somewhat difficult to define. It may be said generally that it is binding where it has not been superseded by statute, or varied by custom, and where it is founded in reason and is in harmony with the belief and habits of the people. To set forth clearly to what extent this has been true here, would be to present a digest of the decisions of our own courts. It can be generally stated that we have admitted such parts of it as relate to general maxims and first principles, the definition of technical terms, the several kinds of estates, the formalities of contracts and transfers of property, and largely the rules of evidence. Such portion of the common law of the State as we have not adopted from England has been reared from the decisions of our courts of last resort. Here, too, we have borrowed the English rule of the value of precedents, and we have, by a series of decisions, as-

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certained the construction of statutes by which very many important points and principles have been settled. It being admitted that the common law was law only when founded in justice and reason, it has been easy to eliminate many of the defects of the English system that had been there introduced in remote times, when the principles of national life and the rights of man were imperfectly understood, and which, once admitted into their system, could not be eradicated without a general catastrophe.

The law of primogeniture, born of the military necessity of excluding females in the inheritance of estates which they might not be able to defend from seizure by the nearest robber baron, was a part of the common law, under which the oldest son, presumed to be the man of greatest strength and valor in the family, inherited all the real estate of his deceased father. This rule, always repugnant to the spirit of British institutions, was never adopted by this commonwealth. Even the code of 1650 permitted all persons of twenty-one years of age the privilege of making such wills and alienations of land as they wished, and further provided that, if any person should die intestate, "then the public court may grant administration to the next of kin, jointly or severally, and divide the estate to wife (if any be), children or kindred, as in equity they shall see meet." "The rule in Shelley's case," here, as in most States, has been superseded by statute. Under the common law, marriage could be annulled for but one offense after the union, but the statute of 1667 permitted divorce in Connecticut for the additional reasons of willful desertion for three years with total neglect of duty, and seven years' absence of one party not heard of. Blackstone classes the law merchant, a system of laws consisting largely of the usages of trade, and applied by courts to parties engaged in mercantile business, as a part of the common law, but it is scarcely necessary to say it was never adopted here. The same is true also of that part of the English common law which consists in particular local customs, affecting only the inhabitants of certain districts. So also the English doctrine of ancient lights, by which the needed growth of crowded localities can be so effectually retarded.

A fruitful source of early litigation and of a long and deeply studied succession of legislative acts, is found in the contests between the towns over the support of their pauper inhabitants. The burden of contesting a lawsuit seemed preferable to the burden of supporting a dependent person. The ancient statute, often changed but never repealed,

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compelled towns to maintain and support their respective inhabitants who needed relief, no matter where in the State they might be found. It was then enacted that no person, not an inhabitant of the United States, could gain a legal settlement in any town unless he was voted in by the inhabitants or admitted by consent of the selectmen; if a former inhabitant of one of the other States of the Union, he must meet the same requisites, unless he was worth a fee in real estate of the value of three hundred and thirty-four dollars. It was the common practice to send paupers from one town to another, until there finally resulted a suit between two as to which was his legal place of residence. The ancient statutes concerning inhabitants were regularly published as an annex to most of the revisions of this century, until that of 1866.

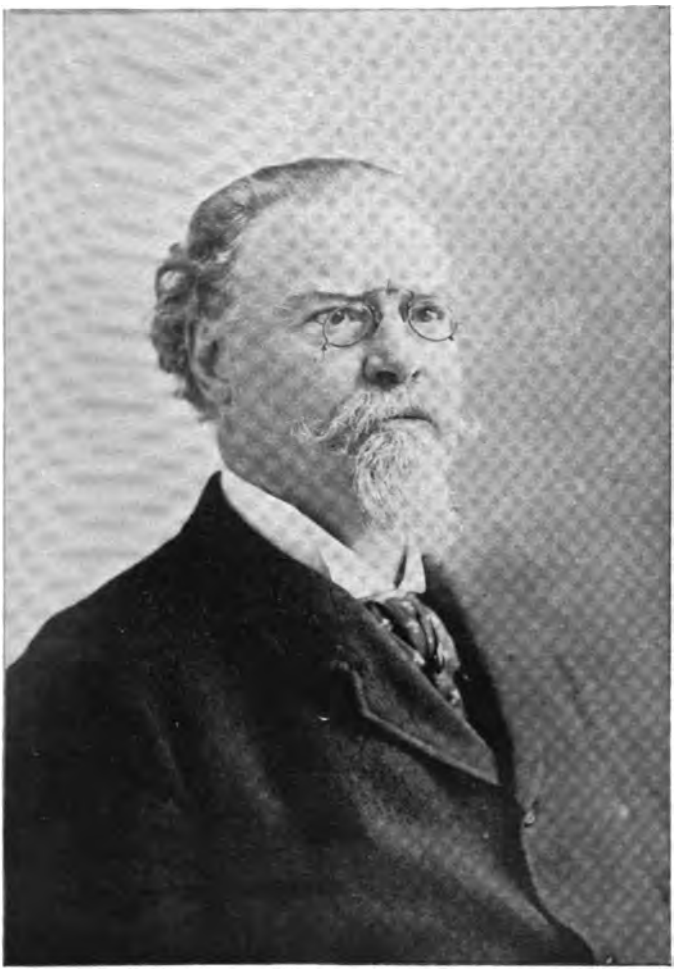
In the matter of legislation on the subject of spirituous liquors, early restraint was made by ordering that no person sell wine or strong water by retail without license, from the Particular Court or two magistrates, for which a nominal fee was charged. The several towns were ordered to provide an ordinary in each town, that passengers and strangers might know where to resort. To the innkeeper was usually confined the sale of liquors under the direction of the magistrates, but innkeepers, victuallers, and wine-drawers were ordered not to deliver wine to any messenger "without a note from the master of some family and allowed inhabitant of that town; neither shall any of them sell or draw any hot water to any but in case of necessity, and in such moderation for quantity as they may have good grounds to conceive it may not be abused." By 1719, the licensing of tavern-keepers had become the duty of the County Court, acting from nominations made to it by "the civil authority, selectmen, constables, and grand jurymen." The license was to extend one year and the innkeeper to give a bond of thirty pounds. Heads of families, single persons, and any young persons or other inhabitants under the government of parents, guardians, or masters, were forbidden the privilege of convening at the tavern in the evening next before, or next following, the Lord's day, or any public day of fasting, on pain of forfeiting the sum of two pounds, and any inhabitant found in the tavern "either in the night next before, or the next after, the Lord's day, or after nine of the clock in any other night (except such person or persons shall satisfy the authority before whom they may be brought, that there was a proper reason or an extraordinary occasion for their being there at such time), shall incur the penalty of three shillings." Taverners were forbidden to allow persons,

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inhabitants of the town, to sit drinking or tippling for the space of more than an hour at a time, and it was made the duty of the constable to enter the tavern, by force if necessary, and see that the laws were not violated. A class of persons known as "tavern haunters" included those persons who spent their time idly at such houses of entertainment, and "the authority, selectmen, and grand jurymen" were directed to post their names on the tavern door, after which action, the tavern-keeper could sell no drink or strong liquor to the offender until the prohibition was removed.

With such simple regulations, coupled with the superintendence of the County Court, our ancestors were content to let the traffic in intoxicating liquors pretty nearly take care of itself for two centuries. The sentiment of colonial days cannot be said to have arrayed itself against the use of intoxicants, for various reasons, chief among which was the fact that the inhabitants of the State were largely interested in the manufacture of spirits from molasses, and also because the active, out-of-door life of the citizen, usually a farmer, often a soldier, always under the watchful eye of the brethren, living a life of great simplicity which tended to develop and strengthen the body, made him better able to avoid its ill effects. Its use was all but universal. It was the common refreshment of gatherings, whether social or clerical. Even a Congregational minister could be a distiller and not imperil his pulpit position. During the first part of this century the restriction on the sale of spirituous liquors was but nominal. Everbody who pleased engaged in the traffic as if it was as harmless a commodity as nails or flour. When the widespread agitation that was the work of Appleton, Dow and Gough began, with its temperance lectures, its temperance societies, its temperance papers, and the whole atmosphere of a moral crusade, Connecticut was swept into the tide of reform, and in 1854, enacted a prohibitory law. It was substantially the Maine law of 1851, attaching a penalty of one hundred dollars for the first conviction and two hundred dollars for the second. It contained careful provisions for search, seizure, prosecution, disclosure by persons found intoxicated, and the care of such cases as came to the higher court on appeal. The only person allowed to manufacture or sell liquors was a town agent, appointed by the selectmen, and he "for the sale thereof, within the town, for sacramental, medicinal, chemical and mechanical uses only." The Maine law remained in force here for eighteen years. It then gave way to a license law, under which towns had the option of voting upon the question of

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Wm. H. Hamersley

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is herewith given a copy of an early writ of attachment, to which is added a bond for prosecution:

"To the Marshall or either of the Constables of Lime. These are in his Majesties Name, to Will and Require you to Attach the estate of William Measure of Lime to the value of ten pounds and for want of Estate his person with sufficient Surety or Sureties for his appearance at the Court to be holden at Hartford on the 13th day of the month next ensuing, to answer John Chester of Weathersfield in an Action of Debt, with Damages, to the value of seven pounds, and six shillings, and what Estate you Attach, or Security you receive, you are to secure it in your hands, that it may be responsible to Answer the aforesaid Action, and the Judgment of the Court therein; the Plaintiffe having given sufficient caution to prosecute his Action to effect, and answer all Damages in case he make not his plea good: You are also to make return of the serving hereof to the said Court, or to the Clerk before the Court. Hereof fail not:

"Dated in Hartford the 22d day of September, 1670.

"Acknowledged before me,

"JOHN ALLYN, Secrt.

"Wee Richard Lord and Jonathan Gilbert acknowledge ourselves Bound to the Publick Treasury of the Colony of Connecticut in a Recognizance of two pounds that John Chester of Weathersfield shall prosecute the Attachment he hath now taken out against William Measure of Lime at the Court to be holden at Hartford on the 13th. day of the eighth month next, to full effect and answer all Damages in case he make not his plea good.

"Dated in Hartford the 22d day of September, 1670.

"Acknowledged before me,

"JOHN ALLYN, Secrt."

In the revision of 1702 there is an additional regulation that the court may impose a fine, not exceeding twenty shillings, on a defendant guilty of contempt in not appearing. In all civil actions process may commence by summons or attachment against any defendant, his goods and chattels, and, for want thereof, against his lands, or person. Notice was required to be given, by reading the writ in his hearing, or by leaving a copy at his usual place of abode. As the declaration accompanied the writ, the defendant was fully informed of the nature of the demand upon him, and judgment against him was permitted by default in case of his non-appearance. The long and tedious process of the

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common law, to compel the appearance of the defendant before judgment was rendered against him, was replaced by the statutes of an early date.

In the matter of pleading, the primitive attempts were undoubtedly crude and imperfect. The early planters were little troubled by rules, either of presenting their causes or of the evidence by which they were sustained. There were no lawyers to draw nice distinctions in pleas, and the judges were but plain men, endeavoring to exercise common sense in ascertaining the moral side to every controversy. As lawyers and courts became better equipped in the profession, the rules of the English common law began to receive recognition. Little by little, they grew in extent, influence and control, until they were completely adopted except as modified by the enactments of the General Assembly.

The first of the remedial statutes was simply a brief act passed in 1709, under which pleas in abatement were to be heard and determined and the issue joined before the jury was impaneled. This was followed in 1720, and 1731, by an act which permitted the plaintiff, under any general plea proper to the action, whereby the whole declaration was put upon proof, to give his title in evidence, or any other matter of defense or justification according to the nature of the action. This statute made a great innovation in the science of pleading, and opened the way for a much fairer method of trying disputed facts than was before admitted. The parties were not reduced to the necessity of entering so frequently into the labyrinth of special pleadings, where they were so entangled by their intricacy and perplexity that it was impossible to bring the merits of the question to a fair issue, and where honest and equitable causes were often lost by some technical inaccuracy or mistake. This, with a second statute, also passed in 1720, under which a party who conceived that he had missed a plea which would have saved him in a just cause, was given the liberty of altering his plea, was about all the legislative interference with the rules established by court for more than a century. An early statute gave the plaintiff authority to amend his writ upon payment of costs, but, in practice, the law was confined to the amendment of such defects as were taken advantage of by abatement, and the court would never permit any amendment which could be taken advantage of in any other stage of the cause, as on demurrer or as a ground of variance, the plaintiff lost the great benefit of the permission until the statute was extended in 1794. The old common law pleading, under rules

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established by the Superior Court, continued in this way until 1848, at which time the necessity for some relief from the grievous faults of the system was met by the passage of several statutes providing a form for the plea of general issue, that the execution of written instruments need not be proved unless the opposite party denied the execution thereof, extending the right to plead double, and to set off mutual debts. But the discontent with the restraints and disappointments of the old method grew to be almost universal, and the experiences of other States in simplifying their practice, proved that it was not only possible to devise codes that would meet the difficulties arising from bringing and conducting actions in court, but would retain much of the assistance given by the long line of reported cases.

A committee was appointed by the Legislature in 1878, consisting of Origen S. Seymour, Lafayette S. Foster, Simeon E. Baldwin, William Hamersley and Lyman D. Brewster, to inquire into the feasibility of simplifying the existing system of legal procedure, by abolishing all unnecessary distinctions between forms of action, and otherwise securing a more speedy administration of justice. Their report was presented to the Legislature the following year and adopted as the *Practice Act*. It was, to a limited extent, based on the English Judicature Act, and the recent provisions that had been adopted and tested in other States. While it did not abolish such special statutory actions as summary process, replevin, or bastardy, or the extraordinary actions of *habeas corpus*, mandamus, *ne exeat*, *quo warranto*, and the like, it grouped, in general, all civil actions in one, and provided for such simple rules of pleadings as would give each party full opportunity to present the unobscured merits of his cause. It does not profess to fill the place of a code of civil procedure, by combining all the provisions of law in regard to civil actions, as has been done in New York and other States, nor does it permit the joinder of all causes of action, however diverse, between the same parties, as is the custom in England, nor does it abolish the old pleas to the jurisdiction and in abatement in favor of motions to the court; but it requires plain and truthful statements of fact in pleading, and that all the real points in issue shall appear on the face of the record. It permits also the union, in the same action, of legal and equitable remedies. With the act was also prepared an extensive set of forms, designed as a guide to the profession in bringing actions in accordance with the provisions of the statute. With the experience and test of fifteen years, it can truthfully

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be said that the loss of the old system has been regretted by few, and those usually attorneys whose advanced age and long familiarity with the method of pleading at common law had attached them to the old ways. No one would now think for a moment of returning to common law pleading.

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CHAPTER VII.

OBSOLETE LAWS AND PUNISHMENTS.

It may not be without interest to call the attention of persons belonging to the latter part of the nineteenth century, to some of the primitive regulations under which our forefathers lived, and which commended themselves to the lawmakers of former years as wise and intelligent statutes. Not that Connecticut was ever noted for her peculiar customs or laws, nor that she moved in a circle substantially out of the regular course of advanced thought. Many of our laws were taken from other colonies, and, from Massachusetts in particular, we borrowed very extensively. They are selected at random, and the number might be greatly increased.

In 1715, an act was passed "for the more effectual putting in Execution the Laws against Vice, Immorality and Profaneness, and for Promoting Christian Knowledge." Section two provides "That the selectmen, from time to time, shall make diligent enquiry of all householders within their respective towns, how they are furnished with Bibles; and if upon such enquiry any householder be found without one Bible at least, then the selectmen shall warn the said householder forthwith to procure one Bible at least, for the use and benefit of their families respectively." And it continues, "And all such families as are numerous, and whose circumstances will allow thereof, shall be supplied with Bibles according to the number of persons of capacity to use the same in such families; and with a suitable number of orthodox catechisms, and other good books of practical godliness, and the like."

The town clerk of each town in the State, was required to read the entire act at the opening of the town meeting for electing town officers in December annually. If he were not present, a selectman performed the duty.

In May, 1799, was enacted the following:

"Be it enacted, etc., That no person shall trade, deal, and traffic in the State as a pedlar, hawker or petty chapman, in the articles of indigo and feathers, or either of them, and the trading, dealing and traffick-

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ing as aforesaid in said articles or either of them is hereby declared to be within the prohibition of said statute and subject to the penalties, forfeitures and regulations thereof."

The oldest statute that was in force at the beginning of the present century, certainly in anything like its original form, was one first adopted by the General Court in 1637. "No man that is neither married, nor hath any children, nor servant, nor is a public officer, shall keep house of himself, without the consent of the town where he lives, under penalty of three dollars and thirty-four cents a week."

A public officer formerly of some importance, but now entirely forgotten, was the old "nail inspector." An act passed in 1795, and revised in 1797, put on the selectmen the obligation of selecting some person in each town, wherein nails were made, to be an inspector of nails, and to be sworn to the proper discharge of his duty. It was his task to examine and weigh all nails offered for inspection, to put them into suitable casks or packages, to brand on the outside of the cask the weight contained, the weight of the nails per thousand, the "type representing the length, size of the nails, and the quality of the nails, whether first, second, or third, and the name of the town and inspector."

The appointment of notaries public was confided to the governor, in 1784, as a part of "An Act for the regulation of Navigation." Before the Revolution, the commissions of notaries emanated from the Archbishop of Canterbury.

Another officer not now known by the ancient name was the "lister," whose duties were, in part, those of the present assessors. By the code of 1650 the duty of preparing the tax lists of the inhabitants of the towns was put on a commissioner who assisted the selectmen. In 1672 the duty was placed on "three or four able inhabitants," and, in 1702, they became regularly elected town officers, charged with the duty of receiving and inspecting the tax lists of those persons who returned their estates. If they found that property of any person had not been included in his list, they were permitted to add fourfold for all omitted, one-half of the taxes on which addition was given to the listers.

No form of public amusement was less acceptable to the citizens of this commonwealth than the theatre. During colonial days there was no occasion for a prohibitory statute condemning such exhibitions, for they were rarely attempted, even in the more populous towns, and could not have overcome the scruples of the inhabitants even had there been opportunity for their presentation.

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The act of 1800 "to prevent Theatrical Shows and Exhibitions" was as follows:

"*Whereas*, Theatrical entertainments tend to the deprivation of manners and impoverishment of the people,

"Be it enacted, etc., That no company of players, or persons whatsoever, shall exhibit any tragedies, comedies, farces, or other dramatic pieces or compositions, or any pantomimes, or other theatrical shows whatsoever on any public theatre, or elsewhere, in this State, with views of gain, and for which they shall demand and receive from the spectators of such shows and exhibitions, or others, any sum or sums of money, as a reward for their service or labour therein, or under colour of a gratuity therefor; on penalty that each person so exhibiting, or that shall be aiding or assisting therein, shall forfeit and pay a penalty of fifty dollars, one-half to him or them who shall sue for and prosecute the same to effect, and the other half to the treasury of the county where the offense shall be committed."

With this, also, went an act in prohibition of such performances as were usually given in the open air for the purpose of attracting a crowd, which would prove a fruitful field for the vender of medicines or wares. "No mountebank, tumbler, rope dancer, master of puppet-shows, or other person or persons, shall exhibit, or cause to be exhibited, on any public stage or place whatsoever within this State, any games, tricks, plays, shews, tumbling, rope-dancing, puppet-shows, or feats of uncommon dexterity or agility of body, or offer, vend or otherwise dispose of, on any such stage, or place, to any persons so collected together, any drugs or medicines recommended to be useful in various diseases."

The town sign post, now the most useless relic of primitive simplicity, but which occupies as prominent a position in the statutes as at any time in the past, when the State did not contain a printer or a newspaper, dates back to 1702.

The colony was not without its rules of health, established principally for the care of persons suffering with contagious diseases, chiefest of which was small-pox. Authority was given to the selectmen to take entire charge of such cases and quarantine the house or vessel containing the patient. The signal provided was "at every such house, a white cloth of two feet square, or larger, extended on a staff or pole, at least ten feet high, by the house, between the house and the street and highway." Among the further precautions was one established by statute of 1732 as follows:

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"And that in every town and place where any such infectious disease shall break out, to prevent the spreading thereof, all owners of dogs shall destroy their dogs, or cause them to be killed; and in neglect thereof it shall be lawful for any person to kill the said dogs."

As early as 1650, the colony prohibited the use of the game of shuffle-board in houses of common entertainment. The penalty for the player was five shillings, and for the keeper of the house twenty shillings. "Cards, dice and tables" were soon added. In 1784 first appears the statute, "And whosoever shall sell any playing cards in this State, or have any for sale in his possession, or offer to sell any, every such person shall pay a fine of seven dollars for every pack of cards by him sold, offered for sale, or found in his possession." The playing at billiards, however, was not expressly prohibited until October, 1786.

Those who are accustomed to the modern punishment, consisting only of a fine or imprisonment in varying proportions for all offenses short of murder or treason, are sometimes regretful that a little of the ancient latitude is not available in the punishment of crimes to-day. No one who is familiar with the offenses that are prosecuted in our police and superior courts at the present time will deny that sometimes crimes of such aggravation and heinousness are committed that a fine, which troubles the criminal little whether he pays it or not, or imprisonment in the humane and comfortable institutions of the State, seems wholly inadequate to punish or even impress the offender. The early history of the commonwealth gives abundant evidence that, in the ingenuity and adaptation of the punishments inflicted, the early settlers had a much better opportunity for the selection of penalties commensurate with the character of the crime and the criminal.

Adultery had early been punished by death, in conformity with the law of Massachusetts, and, in 1665, the General Court thought proper to make a public declaration that they saw no cause to repeal the law which had so long been established by the government respecting the punishment inflicted for this crime. In the revision of 1672, however, it is dropped from the list of capital offenses and the following substituted: "Both of them shall be severely punished, by whipping on the naked body and stigmatized or burnt on the forehead with the letter A, on a hot iron; and each of them shall wear a halter about their necks, on the the outside of their garments, during their abode in this State, so it may be visible, and as often as either of them shall be found without their halters, worn as aforesaid, they shall, upon

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information and proof of the same, made before an assistant or justice of the peace, be by him ordered to be whipt, not exceeding twenty stripes." It will be observed that the act bears a strong resemblance to an act of the Plymouth colony passed at an early period of that government.

Of a similar character in its lifelong advertisement and disgrace was the punishment for incestuous marriages. This likewise had been a capital offense, though not under the first code. In October, 1672, the deputy-governor and assistants propounded to the General Court for its advice, the question, whether, in pursuance of that provision of the Constitution whereby justice was to be administered "according to the laws here established, and for want thereof to the rule of the Word of God," the crime of incest ought to be punished by death. The General Court, after deliberation, declared its judgment to be in the affirmative. It was accordingly introduced into the capital laws, and appeared in the revision of the following year. But in 1702, the General Court reversed this opinion, and adopted the following act, which continued to be in force during the entire eighteenth century:

"That every man or woman who shall marry, or carnally know each other, being within any of the degrees before mentioned in this act, and shall be convicted thereof before the Superior Court, such man or woman, so convicted, shall be set on the gallows the space of one hour, with a rope about each of their necks and the other end cast over the gallows; and in the way from thence to the common gaol shall be severely whipt, not exceeding forty stripes each."

"Also every person so offending shall, forever after, wear a capital I, two inches long, and proportionable bigness, cut out of cloth of a contrary color to their cloaths, and sewed upon their upper garments, on the outside of their arm, or on their back, in open view."

"And if any person or persons convicted and sentenced as aforesaid, for such offense, shall at any time be found without their halter so worn, during their abode in this State, they shall, by warrant from any one assistant or justice of the peace, be forthwith apprehended, and ordered to be publicly whipt, not exceeding fifteen stripes; and so from time to time, *toties quoties*."

For the punishment of the crime of manslaughter, an act, passed in 1719, provided that the convicted person "shall forfeit to the public treasury of this State all the goods and chattels to him or her belonging at the time of committing said crime; and be further punished by

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whipping on the naked body, and be stigmatized or burnt on the hand with the letter M, on a hot iron, and shall be forever disabled from giving any verdict or evidence in any of the courts within this State."

The counterfeiting of bills of credit was first made penal by an act passed in May, 1710. The punishment was six months' imprisonment, and such other penalty or corporal punishment as the court should judge meet. It was afterwards made more rigorous by substituting branding, cutting off the right ear, and confinement in the workhouse for life. For the crimes of burglary and robbery the punishment was, originally, for the first offense, branding, for the second, branding and whipping, and for third, death. If the crime was committed on the Lord's day, cutting off one ear was added to the other sufferings for the first offense, and the other ear was removed for the second conviction. Banishment was inflicted for the crime of defaming the court, and for the crime of burning a magazine or vessel. Disfranchisement was also a punishment within the power of the County Court, though rarely used. At a session of the Superior Court, held at Hartford, in January, 1785, one Moses Fisk was convicted of horse-stealing, and sentenced to sit on a wooden horse half an hour, receive fifteen stripes, pay a fine of £10, be confined in gaol and the workhouse three months, and every Monday morning for the first month to receive ten stripes and sit on the wooden horse. This instrument of punishment, as prepared by the sheriff of the county, who was directed to see that the punishment was faithfully executed, consisted of a simple stick of wood supported on four legs, care being taken that the upper portion thereof be not made too smooth or comfortable. It was placed on the State House Square, in plain view of passers by; the prisoner was booted and spurred in derisive imitation of a properly equipped horseman, and he was there seated until the alotted time had expired.

The wooden horse seems to have been a late invention of the General Court, not frequently used, and probably not selected as a method of punishment until after the Revolutionary war. For the punishment of offenders whom it was deemed advisable to exhibit to common scorn, as those from whom a lesson must be learned by all, stocks were provided. They were first set up by the direction of the General Court in such places as seemed suitable, but by the year 1706, a statute compelled each town, under a penalty of ten shillings for each month's neglect, enforced on the selectmen of the town, to make and maintain, at their own expense, a good pair of stocks, with a lock and key, suf-

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Dwight Loomis.

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ficient to hold and secure such offenders as should be set therein. The publicity of the punishment, the confusion and shame with which it filled all offenders but the most hardened, and the opportunity it afforded of presenting to the young and the ungodly a striking example of the scriptural declaration as to the way of the transgressor, all commended the stocks to the early planters. Its frequent tenants were those convicted of delinquency and drunkenness, those guilty of profane swearing and of violating the law regulating assembling and lingering in taverns. For a conviction of perjury the criminal was to be fined sixty-seven dollars, and, if unable to pay this sum, he was to be pilloried, in the town where the offense was committed, for the space of one hour, and to have both ears nailed. An hour in the stocks was the established penalty for tearing down or defacing a notice in publication of an approaching marriage, and the approved method of compelling the Indian to properly observe the Sabbath.

During the entire colonial period imprisonment for crime meant confinement in the county "gaol." In the year 1667, there was but one prison in the State, the colony gaol at Hartford. The General Court, at the May session in that year, ordered the other counties to speedily provide and maintain a prison in their respective county towns. Those that complied with the order before the following December were to receive, in part payment for their expense, the sum of twelve pounds each, from the public treasury, and those that had not complied with it at that time were to forfeit twenty pounds each. There were afterwards established what were called "half-shire" towns, at which sessions of the court were held for the convenience of residents living at a long distance from the county seats. Norwich was established as a half-shire town in 1734, Danbury in 1784, and Haddam in 1785. Each of these places was so established on condition that a suitable court-house and gaol be erected and maintained therein. The care of the gaol was intrusted to a keeper, appointed by the assistants and justices until 1724, after which the duty was imposed on the sheriffs.

The situation of Connecticut during the Revolutionary war was so convenient, and yet not quite within the theatre of war, that many of the British prisoners were forwarded here for safe keeping. Gaols and public buildings were filled with those who had been captured, until the State was at its wits' end for accommodations. Among other places that had been suggested as sufficiently secure was an abandoned copper mine in the town of Granby. A company had been formed in 1760 for

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the purpose of obtaining gold, supposed to be contained in the copper; but, having to depend for employees principally on the residents in the neighborhood, had made no success, and the undertaking was finally abandoned. The miners had sunk deep wells or pits that still remained accessible. As early as 1773, arrangements were made for occupying these excavations as places of confinement, but no permanent buildings were then erected. It is not probable that it was at first contemplated that the mines be converted into a state prison, but the confining having begun, and the place possessing the advantage, at least, of perfect security, it was continued. Finally, in 1790, the General Assembly passed an act establishing these mines as a permanent prison, called New-gate, and provided that suitable buildings be erected over them. Punishment within the prison by fetters, shackles, and "moderate whipping" was permitted in case any of those confined became stubborn or disorderly. Female prisoners were never received at New-gate, the statute compelling them to be confined in the county gaols. In 1826 the state prison was erected at Wethersfield, and the prisoners from New-gate removed thither in the following year.

If a person on trial for murder or homicide was acquitted on the sole ground of insanity, the court before which he was tried was authorized to commit the prisoner to the gaol of the county, there to be closely confined during his insanity, unless some person could be found who would become bound, in a sufficient sum, to confine the prisoner under the direction of the court, and the common practice with "distracted and lunatic persons," who were not under the safe and watchful care of relatives or friends, was to confine them with the convicts of the county gaol.

There having arisen a strong complaint against the expense to which the counties were put in supporting, at the various gaols, those persons who were convicted and sentenced to pay a fine and costs, but who refused to pay, it was provided, in 1725, that such persons could be sold in service to any inhabitant of the colony for as long a time as the court might fix, in order thereby to procure money sufficient to answer the charges of their prosecution. The provision was, however, not long retained, and its privileges never extensively taken advantage of.

With the establishment of a State prison, many of the barbarous punishments begin to disappear from the statute book, replaced by confinement for a term of years. The final substitution for the old methods was not completed till the adoption of the present Constitu-

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tion. After the revision of punishments which followed its approval, none were retained but imprisonment and fining, save the whipping-post. That was used about ten years longer for the punishment of theft. Comment on the old method is unnecessary. It is sufficient to say that no generation appreciates how its thoughts and actions will impress those that follow.

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CHAPTER VIII.

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

As has been previously noticed, the instrument under which the government was first organized was the commission granted by the General Court of Massachusetts in March, 1636, to eight of the migrating planters. They at once proceeded to organize themselves into a "Corte," holding their first meeting at Hartford, April 26, 1636. The following is the account of the first session as it appears in the printed colonial records:

A Corte holden att Newton, 26 Apr. 1636.

Roger Ludlowe, Esqr.,
Mr. Steele,
Mr. Phelpes,
Mr. Westwood,
Mr. Warde.

It was now complayned that Henry Stiles or some of the servants had traded a peece with the Indians for Corne. It is ordered that the said Henry Stiles shall, between and the next Corte, regaine the saide peece from the saide Indians in a fair and legall waye, or els this Corte will take it into further consideracon.

It is ordered that from henceforth now that within the Jurisdiction of this Cort, shall trade with the natiues or Indians any peece or pistoll or gunn or powder or shott, vnder such heavie penalty as vppon such misdemeanor the Corte shall think meete.

Constables sworne, for Dorchester, Newtowne and Watertowne, for this next yeere and vntil newe be chosen, are Henry Walcott for Dorchester, Samuell Wakeman for Newtowne and Daniell Finch for Watertowne.

Whereas there be divers strange swine in the seurall plantacons that their owners are not knowen and yet doe and are likelie to Comitt many trespasses. It is therefore ordered that the saide plantacons shall forthwith take notice of them and their markes and giue speedy notice amonge the plantacons both of them and their markes and if in a

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fortenight noe owners come forth then the saide plantacons or plantacon where such Swine are, may appraise them att a value and sell them and take the money to some publicke vse of the saide plantacon, vnless their doe within one whole yeere after appear a true owner and then the money it was sould for is to be restored, provided alwaies that when the owner appear before the money or Swine be redeliuered, there be deducted such Somes and Chardges and trespasses as haue beene comitted and expended in and aboute him them.

It is likewise ordered if any Swine stray from oute their owne Plantacon into another they shalbe subject to the orders that are there made concerninge Swine.

Whereas there was a dismisson granted by the Church of Waterton in the Masachusetts, dated 29th of May last, to Andrewe Warde, Jo: Sherman, Jo: Stickland, Rob'te Coo, Rob'te Reynold and Jonas Weede, with intent to forme a newe in a Ch: Covenant, in this River of Conectecott, the saide parties have soe accordingly done with the publicke allowance of the rest of the members of the saide Churches, as by certificate now produced appears. It is therefore in this present Cort ratified and confirmed, they promissing shortlie publicquely to renew the said Covenante vppon notice to the rest of the Churches.

Two months later a second court was held, this time at Dorchester (now Windsor), the proceedings being quite different in character.

A Corte held at Dorchester June 7th, 1636.

Mr. Ludlowe,
Mr. Steele,
Mr. Phelpes,
Mr. Westwood,
Mr. Warde.

Whereas, the last Corte Henry Stiles was ordered to regaine a peece he had traded with the Indians which doth not appear he hath done, It is ordered that a warrant shalbe directed to him to performe the same by the next Cort and then personally to appear and answer his neglect.

It is ordered that there shalbe a sufficient Watch mayneteined in every town and that the Constable of each town shall duly warne the same and see that the inhabitants or residents doe seuerally in their Turne observe the same accordinge as the Inhabitants doe agree, which said watch shall begin and end when the Corte or magistrates shall thinke meete.

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It is ordered that Samuel Wakeman and Geo: Hubbard shall survey the breadth of the plantacon of Dorchester howe farre it shall extend above Mr. Stiles and shall certifie vnto the next Corte their proceedinges herein to the end it may be then confirmed, and that they shall haue from the said Towne satisfaccon for their paines. And the saide Samuel Wakeman shall doe the like for Watertowne in their bredth toward the mouth of the River and have the like satisfaccon. And this done without faile before the next Corte vppon peine of 40 shillinges of each heade that shall faile therein.

It is ordered that every souldier in each plantacon shall haue in his house in a readiness before the end of August next twoe pounde of powder, and that they shall show it to the Constable whenever he shall call them vnto it vppon the penalty of X*s*. for every failure, which is presentlie to be levied by the saide Constable without resistance as alsoe 20 bulletts of leade in the like readiness vppon the same penalty and in the same manner to be levied.

Following this was a court at Watertown September 1, 1636, then another at Newtown in February following, at which the old names of Newtown, Watertown and Dorchester were changed to Hartford, Wethersfield and Windsor. This court marked the end of the year for which the Massachusetts commission had provided. The planters immediately proceeded to elect three committees or deputies from each town, who, on the first of May, 1637, met at Hartford as a "General Court." The name had not previously been used in Connecticut, and it marks the earliest practical assumption of the right of self-government exercised by the colony. With the deputies, were eight magistrates, chosen at large by all the freemen. With the entire government of the colony combined in this body, it entered upon its public duties by passing a declaration of war against the Pequot Indians, and levying a small army to proceed at once with offensive operations. For the two years following, the General Court was a curious jumble of legislature, police court and parent, attending to the needs of a frontier settlement with no other law than that demanded by the exigencies of the moment, and relying for the execution of its commands rather on the general resources of communal sentiment, than on regular and established officers. With the adoption of the Constitution came a partial division of power, in the creation of the office of governor; but the judicial power was never taken away from the General Court until the substitution of the Constitution of 1818. Under the Fundamental Orders,

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two General Assemblies were to be held in each year, one a Court of Election, to meet on the second Thursday in April, when were to be chosen the magistrates, of whom there were to be six besides the governor. The election of magistrates was by the freemen at large, and, when the magistrates were chosen, the General Court was completed by the addition of deputies sent by their respective towns. The other court was simply a second session, meeting on the second Thursday of September.

The power of this General Court was absolute over life, liberty and property. There appears to have been no real limitation of its power, except in the election of the magistrates, which was reserved for the freemen. Probably the necessity of the adoption of restrictive measures was never considered, so homogeneous was the little settlement of eight hundred souls, so closely were they in touch with the men whom they selected to represent them, and so well did they know the mutual spirit and interests which brought and kept them here. Specific power was granted to make and repeal laws, to grant levies, to admit freemen, to dispose of unappropriated land, and to discipline court, magistrate or any other person. It met in the meeting-house, was constituted as one chamber, and was presided over by the governor or deputy-governor. In the distinction between magistrates and deputies was the germ of the subsequent division into two houses, that came at the close of the century. Hartford, Wethersfield and Windsor were each assigned four deputies, and, confident of the speedy growth of their numbers and territory, provision was made for assigning future towns such representation of deputies as should seem advisable. The quorum of the house was a presiding officer, at least four magistrates, and a majority of the deputies. Little by little, it divested itself of a portion of its judicial power, by constituting local tribunals for dealing with petty offenses, or the trial of civil causes in which only small amounts were involved. To attempt a résumé of the matters upon which this body deliberated would be to exhaust the whole range of public and private concernment. At one time it is to be found fining a servant for misdemeanor in drinking, a citizen for cursing and swearing, ordering that none shall "drink" any but home grown tobacco, restricting excess in apparel, directing the planting of hemp seed, regulating the wages of artificers and workmen, providing for their own entertainment during the sitting of the court, regulating the prematrimonial relations of the sexes, and engaging the services of a skilled bone-setter. In

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1645, a step was made towards the ultimate division into two houses, by providing that no act of the General Court should become law without the concurrence of a majority of the magistrates and a majority of the deputies present. They adopted Mr. Ludlow's code in 1650, showing therein not only the same extensive power that had been exercised before, but a genuine spirit of correct government, and an appreciation of the broad principles of equity. With the growth of the colony in size and the settlement of new towns, the numbers of the General Court also grew, until 1665, at the last session before the union with New Haven, there were present six magistrates and twenty-five deputies.

The changes introduced by the charter of 1662 were not radical or numerous. In place of the General Court was now substituted a *General Assembly*, which has been the name of the Legislature of the commonwealth ever since. It was made up of a governor, a deputy-governor, and twelve "assistants," with such deputies as the freemen of the several towns should select, no town being entitled to more than two. As before, there were to be held two assemblies yearly, the dates being changed to the second Thursdays of May and October. Permission was given to "make, ordain and establish all manner of wholesome and reasonable laws, statutes, ordinances, directions and instructions, not contrary to the laws of this realm of England, . . . and for the directing, ruling, and disposing of all other matters and things, peaceably and civilly governed, as their good life and orderly conversation may win and with the nations of the country to the knowledge and obedience of the only true God, and the Savior of mankind and the Christian faith, which in our royal intentions, and the adventurers' free possession, is the only and principal end of this plantation."

The General Assembly, under the charter, thus started its long and honorable life with the same supreme power that its predecessor, the General Court, had used. The former style of an enacting clause, "Be it ordered, enacted and decreed," grew into "Be it enacted by the Governor and Council and House of Representatives in General Court assembled." The constantly progressing tendency to delegate the judicial power, better explained in treating of the courts, marked the close of the seventeenth century, and included almost the only change in the character or constitution of the General Assembly, except the growth of deputies. The old declaration of the Constitution of 1639, that in the General Assembly resided the supreme power in the State,

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was as true as formerly, and it lost none of the powers that belonged to it aforetime. With the revision of the statutes of 1672 there appear the acts that allow the General Assembly to fill vacancies by death or otherwise, reserving to themselves the power to grant reprieves, pardons, and gaol suspensions, that no General Assembly be dissolved or prorogued without the consent of the major part, and permitting the governor to call a special session on fourteen days' notice or less, if necessary. The power to grant pardons was retained by the General Assembly until 1883, when it was intrusted to a board consisting of the governor, one of the judges of the Supreme Court and four citizens.

By the statutes of 1672 it is provided, "That there shall be no monopolies granted or allowed amongst us, but of such new inventions as shall be judged profitable for the country, and that for such time as the General Court shall judge meet." Under the restriction of this statute it was within the power of the General Assembly to grant patents for the protection of inventors. Such a patent was granted to Jabez Hamlin and Elihu Chauncey in 1753, for a newly invented water machine for the dressing of flax. In this case the invention does not even seem to have been the work of native talent, for it is reported as introduced from Scotland and Ireland.

Another fruitful subject for the consideration of the Legislature was the granting of divorces. In 1653, Goody Beckwith was granted a divorce for desertion. Another was given to Robert Wade in 1657 for his wife's "unworthy, sinful, yea, unnatural carriage towards him," and another, a little later, to Bridget Baxter, "upon good consideration and solid reasons and evidence." The statute defining the grounds of divorce was passed in 1677, and enumerated adultery, fraudulent contract, wilful desertion for three years with total neglect of duty, and seven years providential absence, being not heard of after due inquiry made and certified of. At this time divorces were not granted in any Christian country on these grounds. It is, therefore, evident that the early settlers did not agree with that interpretation of the sacred Scriptures that prohibits divorce for the single cause of adultery. They regarded marriage as a civil contract, and the remark of our Savior as only intended to condemn the practice of the Jews in permitting divorces at pleasure, and not intended to govern a legislature in making laws in the interest of society, extending the causes for legal separation of those who had entered into the contract.

The power of granting divorces has been exercised by the General

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Assembly without cessation. Since the authority was conferred on the courts, the Legislature has rarely interfered to grant such petitions, except for other reasons than those enumerated in the statute. Almost the sole remaining ground upon which it is willing to intervene is in case of insanity after marriage. Such a cause is not within the term of fraudulent contract, and the Legislature, when convinced that the insanity is hopeless, and that the patient is properly provided for, has usually granted relief.

Ecclesiastical subjects were treated by the General Assembly in great minuteness up to the time of the present Constitution. In 1731, it took upon itself the privilege of fixing the sites of meeting-houses, hoping thereby to prevent quarrels in parishes and religious societies, which burned with great fervor over questions so important.

The first radical change was introduced in 1698, by an act under which the court was divided into two branches, the Governor and Council forming one, and the House of Representatives the other, convening in different apartments. Any measure could be originated in either house, but was not to become a law without the concurrence of the other. The governor, or, in his absence the deputy-governor, was to preside "in council," as the upper house was called, and the representatives were to elect one of their own number as speaker.

Immediately after the union of the two colonies it was generously proposed that one session of the General Assembly be held each year in New Haven, but there seemed no desire to accept the proposition. The suggestion was quietly renewed once or twice, until a new generation had arisen to whom the disappointments that came with the abandonment of the individual existence of the New Haven colony were but the story of their fathers. It was finally favorably received, and, in 1701, it was voted that the court to assemble in May, be held in Hartford, and that of October in New Haven. The meetings thus continued unil 1818, when, there being but one session annually, they were held in alternate years at these places. By an amendment adopted in 1873, Hartford became the sole capital after May, 1875

With the growth of population in the colony, and the beginning of commercial life on a more extended scale, the General Assembly found itself oppressed with the burden of petitions for relief of matters both of law and equity, including cases of all degrees of importance. It was obliged in 1718, to refuse to entertain such petitions unless the matter in demand exceeded the sum of fifty pounds, and a year later, a

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board of commissioners was established, consisting of ten members, of whom not less than seven could make a quorum, for the trial of writs of error. It was provided that these acts should remain in force for two years, and they were never revived. Writs of error were, however, at times, subsequently heard and determined by a committee with power to act.

The Assembly began, in 1725, to limit the right of appeal and review in actions before the County Courts, and before single ministers of justice. Then, in 1738, to take away the right of review upon judgments in error, and so from time to time, putting on the newly organized courts more and more of its judicial burdens. Still the work of the Legislature accumulated, the cases on its docket consisting principally of applications for relief in equity. In 1770, an attempt was made to compel parties to submit their causes on written pleas and exhibits, and then referring the same to committees to find and report the facts. The experience of three years proved this to be unsatisfactory, and the plan was then formed of limiting such petitions for relief by the amount involved. At first the amount was fixed at one hundred pounds, then four hundred, then eight hundred, and finally sixteen hundred pounds.

By the Constitution of 1818 the government of the State was divided into the three usual departments. The legislative underwent perhaps the least change of all, except that great change that took from it its executive and judicial powers. The body continued to be composed of two houses, the upper, now first known as the Senate, still having twelve members, and the lower the same as formerly. By the amendment of 1828, the number was increased to not less than eighteen nor more than twenty-four, and, in place of being elected at large, as had previously been the custom, the State was divided into districts of equal population. As to the lower house, it was provided that new towns, hereafter incorporated, were to be entitled to one representative, and, by the amendment adopted in 1874, towns containing, or subsequently reaching, a population of five thousand, as shown by the national census, were to be entitled to two representatives. A partial control of the election of State officers by the General Assembly was still to be found in the provision, that in case any of the five chief executive officers failed to secure a majority of all the votes cast for his office, the election of such officer became the privilege of the Legislature.

With the new Constitution, the semi-annual sessions that had been

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held for one hundred and eighty years, were abandoned for yearly meetings beginning on the first Wednesday in May. In 1875 an amendment was adopted providing that the sessions should begin on the Wednesday after the first Monday in January, and, under the amendment adopted in 1884, biennial sessions were established. The compensation of the members has never been a matter of large amount. Back in 1660, the vexed question of mileage was foreshadowed by a statute permitting the magistrates and deputies, when they were upon public employment, themselves and their horses, should be "ferry free" in all places within the colony. The first remuneration was a small daily fee of about the same amount as that received by the courts.

In 1729, the fee of the assistants for attendance in the General Assembly was nine shillings and six pence *per diem*, and for the deputies seven shillings. This amount was considered extravagant, and in 1750, it was reduced to six shillings and four shillings respectively. By the beginning of the century, it was one dollar and a half and one dollar daily, and a little later two dollars and one dollar and fifty cents. The present salary, first fixed by statute and then by constitutional amendment adopted in 1876, is three hundred dollars, for the term, for the members of each house.

Speaking generally, the Legislature of Connecticut is governed by the simple rules of common parliamentary law. These have been modified by the rules of each house, by the joint rules for the two houses, by a series of statutes, and by certain customs, peculiar to Connecticut, which have the force and authority of specific laws. The statutes which restrict the action of the General Assembly are those governing the presentation and serving of petitions, those limiting its powers in relation to appropriations, preventing its members from appearing as attorneys before the Assembly or a committee thereof, unless it be the member's personal cause or his town's, or of some public corporation in his town, and a few restrictions as to mileage, time for receiving compensation, etc.

Prior to 1875, the regular business of each house, upon the reports of committees, was taken up without regular order, according to the convenience of the house. Since that time a systematic method of docketing all public and private acts has been introduced, by which a daily calendar is provided, which gives to each member notice of the order of business for the day.

No method has ever been adopted giving either house power to secure

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Alvan P. Hyde

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a quorum for doing business. At times of intense political excitement members of one party or another have been known to abandon their seats to prevent the passage of a measure, by leaving the house without a sufficient number to make a quorum, but, in no instance, has the defection been prolonged beyond the next regular day of meeting. On a few occasions, speakers have ordered the closing of the doors for the purpose of preventing members from leaving, but it is generally agreed that such action is an arbitrary assumption of authority. The usual power in legislative bodies of sending the sergeant-at-arms to arrest and compel the attendance of absent members fails here, for the General Assembly has no such officer. Doubtless either house has power to pass a resolution compelling the attendance of its members, and the execution of such a mandate would probably be confided to the sheriff of Hartford county.

A journal of the proceedings of the House has been issued since 1837, and of the Senate since 1840.

The first meetings of the General Assembly in Hartford were held in the meeting-house, a square, frame building, situated on the south-east corner of City Hall Square. The building was two stories in height, with a thatched roof, and large enough to accommodate the colony's need from 1638 until after the close of the century. The sessions of the General Court and of the Court of Assistants were held in the upstairs room, which was known as the Court Chamber. In 1719, the first State House was erected. As the old building continued to be used as a meeting-house, the new one was located on the west side of the square, close up to the street, with one entrance on Main street and one on Central Row. It was a much more commodious building than the meeting-house, was two stories in height, with a gambrel roof, which covered a large garret used for storing the arms of the militia. The length of the structure was seventy feet and its width thirty feet The ground floor was open, scattered with pillars supporting the floor above, and was used as a gathering place or lobby. A stair-case led to the second story, which contained two rooms, that on the north being the deputies' room and that on the south the Council chamber. The appropriation for the building was the result of an agreement between the rival capitals, whereby Hartford obtained a new State House, and New Haven was selected as the site of Yale College, and out of £1,500, received from the sale of ungranted lands, £650 was appropriated for the State House and £500 was given to the college.

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This building was used by the State for about seventy-five years, practically unchanged, except that in the celebration that occurred on the arrival of the news of the provisional treaty of peace that marked the close of the Revolutionary war in 1783, the cupola was destroyed by fire that caught from the candles with which it was illuminated.

The General Assembly which met in 1792 appointed a committee to build a new State House, of brick, large and commodious enough to give accommodation to the General Assembly itself and also to the State officers. The county of Hartford bore a portion of the expense in order to provide a suitable room for the accommodation of its courts, and was assigned the large room on the north side of the first floor. This State House, now the well known City Hall of Hartford, was completed in 1795, and occupied by the State from the next year until October, 1878.

In 1857 the General Assembly appointed a committee, which was instructed to purchase the Charter Oak, or Wyllys Place, property, and to erect thereon a State house with suitable accommodations for the Legislature and the executive officers. The expense was to be met by a sale of the State's interest in the old building and the land about it. A similar effort, not limited to any particular site, was made in New Haven, but in neither case was the committee able to secure the necessary funds, and the plans were abandoned.

The present edifice was erected upon a site purchased from Trinity College and donated by the city of Hartford. The building was completed in January, 1880, at a cost of $2,534,024.46, the entire expense of land, grading, building, furnishing, etc., being $3,342,550.73.

It was some few years after the beginning of the New Haven sessions before any special place was provided for the meetings of the General Assembly. Doubtless the meeting-house which was built in 1670 provided the first accommodation. In 1717 the first County House of New Haven was built upon a site near the northwest corner of the Green. It served to accommodate the General Assembly as well as the Superior and County Courts. By 1763, it had grown too small, and a new and more costly building, built of brick, was erected by the State and county on the Green between the present location of the Center and Trinity Churches. Its entrance was on the east, and, like the old timber building, it had accommodations for the courts. New Haven's second and last State House was the pretentious structure, in part imitation of the Parthenon, that stood until quite recently on the West side of the Green. It was started in 1827, at a period in American

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architecture when close adherence to Grecian art was the rule in public as well as in domestic construction. The building was used as the meeting place of the Assembly until 1874, after which it became the property of the city of New Haven. It has but recently been torn down.

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CHAPTER IX.

THE EXECUTIVE OFFICERS.

THE GOVERNOR.

THE complete democracy of the settlers of Connecticut is no where better exhibited than in the restriction placed on the office of chief magistrate. Until 1639, during those early years, they got along very well without any, and, when the first Constitution was adopted, they gave to the executive office as little power as they could, and not make him a mere figure-head. He was not to be chosen by the people, but by the magistrates, and to have been himself formerly a magistrate. The choice was still further restricted by the condition that he "be always a member of some approved congregation." It was forbidden also to elect the same person governor two years in succession. This condition, however, was evaded by alternating the governor and deputy-governor, nearly every year, till 1660, when the restriction was dropped on account of the universal desire of securing the continuous services of the able, refined and cultivated Winthrop. From the beginning of the office the governor was the presiding officer of the General Court until its division into two houses in 1698, and thereafter, till the present Constitution was adopted, he presided over the Council. By the charter, John Winthrop, who was appointed governor therein, was ordered to take the governor's oath before one of the masters of the Court of Chancery in London, but other governors were to take the oath before two or more of the assistants. In 1672, the military act, revised from the code, declared the governor to be the general of all the military forces of the colony. His title in the early times was "His Honour" or "The Honorable," and a curious clause in the code of 1650 gives him a designation not quite so elegant, but one which constantly recurs in the old records. Thomas Stanton was desired to go among the Indians twice a year to make known to them the councils of the Lord, etc., "and Mr. Governor and Mr. Deputy and the other magistrates are desired to take care to see the thing attended." By the statute of 1750, his mili-

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tary title was "Captain-General and Commander-in-Chief," and, by that of 1777, he was to be officially styled as "His Excellency."

The colonial governor, while holding an office of great dignity and and influence, was yet, far less powerful an official than he is at present, and generally, with less intrusted to him than in the other colonies. He performed, in the beginning, much judicial duty when sitting with the Court of Assistants, and he further had the power of a justice of the peace throughout the State. He was usually selected as one of the commissioners of the colony in the New England Union, he was the channel of all the correspondence with other States, and he had authority to issue proclamations. From very early times he had the power of reprieving condemned malefactors until the meeting of the General Court. The old insignia of the office was a cockade, which was worn until recent years; otherwise there was little pomp connected with the office, save at inaugural processions, and when preceded by the sheriff bareheaded and with a drawn sword, on the way to and from the General Assembly.

As the office is at present constituted, the governor is the supreme executive officer of the State and commander in-chief of the militia. He may convene the General Assembly in special session, and shall, from time to time, give it information of the state of government, and recommend such measures as he deems expedient. He has power to veto all bills passed by the Legislature, but his veto may be overridden by a majority vote in both houses on reconsideration. He has the power of nominating to the Assembly judges of the Supreme and Superior Courts, and the appointment of a large number of commissioners.

The first salary which the governor received is contained in the order of November 9, 1641, in which "Its ordered that 160 bushel of Corne shall be sent in by the Country to the Governor to be levied upon the townes by the proportion of the last rate."

Four years after he received thirty pounds in wheat, pease and Indian corn.

In 1647, by reason of "many weighty occasions, expenses and charges" expended by the governor, it was ordered that he should thereafter receive a salary of thirty pounds yearly.

In 1671, the salary of Governor Winthrop was fixed at one hundred and fifty pounds, but this seems to have been an exceptional amount,

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for his successor only received eighty pounds. The present term of the office is two years, and the salary four thousand dollars.

Of the personel of the office, it can certainly be said that it has always been respectable and frequently high. The three great governors coincide with the three great crises in the history of the commonwealth; Winthrop, who procured the charter and held the office from 1659 until 1676, Jonathan Trumbull, the wise and faithful counsellor of Washington and the State during the Revolutionary war, and William A. Buckingham, whose intelligent and devoted patriotism served the State so well during the Civil war. Others have been able, virtuous and honest, but these three will occupy unrivaled places in Connecticut history.

The following is a list of the governors of the State:

John Haynes,	Hartford,	1639, '41, '43, '45, '47, '49, '51, '53,	8 years.
Edward Hopkins,	Hartford,	1640, '44, '46, '48, '50, '52, '54,	7 years.
George Wyllys,	Hartford,	1642–45,	1 year.
Thomas Welles,	Hartford,	1655, '58,	2 years.
John Webster,	Hartford,	1656–57,	1 year.
John Winthrop,	New London,	1657, 59–76,	18 years.
William Leete.	Guilford,	1676–83,	7 years.
Robert Treat,	Milford,	1683–98,	15 years.
Fitz John Winthrop,	New London,	1698–1708,	10 years.
Gurdon Saltonstall,	New London,	1708–25,	17 years.
Joseph Talcott,	Hartford,	1725–42,	17 years.
Jonathan Law,	Milford,	1742–51,	9 years.
Roger Wolcott,	Windsor,	1751–54,	3 years.
Thomas Fitch,	Norwalk,	1754–66,	12 years.
William Pitkin,	Hartford,	1766–69,	3 years
Jonathan Trumbull,	Lebanon,	1769–84,	15 years.
Matthew Griswold,	Lyme,	1784–86,	2 years,
Samuel Huntington,	Norwich,	1786–96,	9 years 8 months.
Oliver Wolcott,	Litchfield,	1796–97,	1 year 11 months.
Jonathan Trumbull,	Lebanon,	1797–1809,	11 years 8 months.
John Treadwell,	Farmington,	1809–11,	1 year 9 months.
Roger Griswold,	Lyme,	1811–12,	1 year 5 months.
John Cotton Smith,	Sharon,	1812–17,	4 years 7 months.
Oliver Wolcott,	Litchfield,	1817–27,	10 years.
Gideon Tomlinson,	Fairfield,	1827–31,	4 years.
John S. Peters,	Hebron,	1831–33,	2 years.
Henry W. Edwards,	New Haven,	1833–34,	1 year.
Samuel A. Foot,	Cheshire,	1834–35,	1 year.
Henry W. Edwards,	New Haven,	1835–38,	3 years.

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William W. Ellsworth,	Hartford,	1838–42,	4 years.
Chauncey F. Cleveland,	Hampton,	1842–44,	2 years.
Roger S. Baldwin,	New Haven,	1844–46,	2 years.
Isaac Toucey,	Hartford,	1846–47,	1 year.
Clark Bissell,	Norwalk,	1847–49,	2 years.
Joseph Trumbull,	Hartford,	1849–50,	1 year.
Thomas H. Seymour,	Hartford,	1850–53,	3 years 1 month.
Charles H. Pond,	Milford,	1853–54,	11 months.
Henry Dutton,	New Haven,	1854–55,	1 year.
William T. Minor,	Stamford,	1855–57,	2 years.
Alexander H. Holley,	Salisbury,	1857–58,	1 year.
William A. Buckingham,	Norwich,	1858–66,	8 years.
Joseph R. Hawley,	Hartford,	1866–67,	1 year.
James E. English,	New Haven,	1867–69,	2 years.
Marshall Jewell,	Hartford,	1869–70,	1 year.
James E. English,	New Haven,	1870–71,	1 year.
Marshall Jewell,	Hartford,	1871–73,	2 years.
Charles R. Ingersoll,	New Haven,	1873–77,	3 years 9 months.
Richard D. Hubbard,	Hartford,	1877–79,	2 years.
Charles B. Andrews,	Litchfield,	1879–81,	2 years.
Hobart B. Bigelow,	New Haven,	1881–83,	2 years.
Thomas M. Waller,	New London,	1883–85,	2 years.
Henry B. Harrison,	New Haven,	1885–87,	2 years.
Phineas C. Lounsbury,	Ridgefield,	1887–89,	2 years.
Morgan G. Bulkeley,	Hartford,	1889–93,	4 years.
Luzon B. Morris,	New Haven,	1893–95,	2 years.
O. Vincent Coffin,	Middletown,	1895.	

THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR.

The Constitution of 1639 made no mention of the office next to that of governor. There was merely a general provision determining how "the rest of the magistrates and public officers" should be chosen. Under the name of deputy-governor he was elected, from the first, by the freemen. The office was specifically mentioned in the charter, John Mason being the selection of the crown, and ordered to take his oath of office before Governor Winthrop. The duty of the deputy-governor was little more than to act in the sickness or absence of the governor, but when the governor was present he still had a voice in the council. By the revision of 1784 he was assigned the title, "His Honour." The office was recast by the Constitution of 1818, the name being changed to lieutenant-governor, and new duties assigned. He now presides over the deliberations of the Senate, having a right to debate when in Committee of the Whole, and a casting vote when the

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house is equally divided. He may fill the governor's position in case of the latter's death, refusal to serve, resignation, removal from office or impeachment, until another governor be chosen and qualified. Previous to this time he had the power of a justice of the peace throughout the State, and until 1879, was permitted to sign writs.

He is elected for two years and receives a yearly salary of $500.

The following is the complete list of deputy and lieutenant-governors of the State to the present time:

Roger Ludlow,	Windsor,	1639, '42, '48,	3 years.
John Haynes,	Hartford,	1640, '44, '46, '50, '52,	5 years.
George Wyllys,	Hartford,	1641–42,	1 year.
Edward Hopkins,	Hartford,	1643, '45, 47, '49, '51, '53,	6 years.
Thomas Welles,	Hartford,	1654, '56–58, '59,	4 years.
John Webster,	Hartford,	1655–56,	1 year.
John Winthrop,	New London,	1658–59,	1 year.
John Mason,	Windsor,	1660–69,	9 years.
William Leete,	Guilford,	1669–76,	7 years.
Robert Treat,	Milford,	1676–83,	7 years.
James Bishop,	New Haven,	1683–92,	9 years.
William Jones,	New Haven,	1692–98,	6 years.
Robert Treat,	Milford,	1698–1708,	10 years.
Nathan Gold,	Fairfield,	1708–1724,	16 years.
Joseph Talcott,	Hartford,	1724–25,	1 year.
Jonathan Law,	Milford,	1725–42,	17 years.
Roger Wolcott,	Windsor,	1742–51,	9 years.
Thomas Fitch,	Norwalk,	1751–54,	3 years.
William Pitkin,	Hartford,	1754–66,	12 years.
Jonathan Trumbull,	Lebanon,	1766–69,	3 years.
Matthew Griswold,	Lyme,	1769–84,	15 years.
Samuel Huntington,	Norwich,	1784–86,	2 years.
Oliver Wolcott,	Litchfield,	1786–96,	10 years.
Jonathan Trumbull,	Lebanon,	1796–98,	2 years.
John Treadwell,	Farmington,	1798–1809,	11 years 5 months
Roger Griswold,	Lyme,	1809–11,	1 year 7 months
John Cotton Smith,	Sharon,	1811–13,	2 years.
Chauncey Goodrich,	Hartford,	1813–15,	2 years 3 months
Jonathan Ingersoll,	New Haven,	1816–23,	6 years 8 months
David Plant,	Stratford,	1823–27,	4 years.
John S. Peters,	Hebron,	1827–31,	4 years.
No election.		1831–32,	1 year.
Thaddeus Betts,	Norwalk,	1832–33,	1 year.
Ebenezer Stoddard,	Woodstock,	1833–34,	1 year.
Thaddeus Betts,	Norwalk,	1834–35,	1 year.

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Ebenezer Stoddard,	Woodstock,	1835–38,	3 years.
Charles Hawley,	Stamford,	1838–42,	4 years.
William S. Holabird,	Winsted,	1842–44,	2 years.
Reuben Booth,	Danbury,	1844–46,	2 years.
Noyes Billings,	New London,	1846–47,	1 year.
Charles J. McCurdy,	Lyme,	1847–49,	2 years.
Thomas Backus,	Killingly,	1849–50,	1 year.
Charles H. Pond,	Milford,	1850–51,	1 year.
Green Kendrick,	Waterbury,	1851–52,	1 year.
Charles H. Pond,	Milford,	1852–54,	2 years.
Alexander H. Holley,	Salisbury,	1854–55,	1 year.
William Field,	Pomfret,	1855–56,	1 year.
Albert Day,	Hartford,	1856–57,	1 year.
Alfred A. Burnham,	Windham,	1857–58,	1 year.
Julius Catlin,	Hartford,	1858–61,	3 years.
Benjamin Douglass,	Middletown,	1861–62,	1 year.
Roger Averill,	Danbury,	1862–66,	4 years.
Oliver F. Winchester,	New Haven,	1866–67,	1 year.
Ephraim H. Hyde,	Stafford,	1867–69,	2 years.
Francis Wayland,	New Haven,	1869–70,	1 year.
Julius Hotchkiss,	Middletown,	1870–71,	1 year.
Morris Tyler,	New Haven,	1871–73,	2 years.
George G. Sill,	Hartford,	1873–77,	4 years.
Francis B. Loomis,	New London,	1877–79,	2 years.
David Gallup,	Plainfield,	1879–81,	2 years.
William H. Bulkeley,	Hartford,	1881–83,	2 years.
George G. Sumner,	Hartford,	1883–85,	2 years.
Lorrin A. Cooke,	Riverton,	1885–87,	2 years.
James L. Howard,	Hartford,	1887–89,	2 years.
Samuel E. Merwin,	New Haven,	1889–93,	4 years.
Ernest Cady	Hartford,	1893–95,	2 years.
Lorrin A. Cooke,	Riverton,	1895.	

THE SECRETARY.

The keeping of the records of the commonwealth, its great seal and public documents, has always devolved on the secretary of the State. His duties as first defined in October, 1639, were to send forth copies of the laws and orders of the General Court, from time to time, to each town in the jurisdiction, for the constables to publish and cause to be recorded in the manuscript books kept for the purpose, to record wills and inventories, to issue attachments and executions, and to perform duties now falling to clerks of courts. He formerly attended the sessions of the Council as its clerk, and made entries of the votes on all bills and petitions.

He was also to be the keeper of the great seal of the colony.

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The original seal was one that had been presented by George Fenwick. It consisted of a vineyard of fifteen vines upon a white or silver field, and above, a hand from the clouds holding a motto, SVSTINET QVI TRANSTVLIT. With the new government that followed the receipt of the charter, the old seal was retained and commonly used until the usurpation of Andros. Whether the colony delivered the seal to him, upon request, or whether it was broken or stolen is not known, but with the resumption of the government, came the necessity for a new seal, in which, when cut, the last word of the motto was spelled TRASTVLIT. This imperfect spelling did not lessen the value of the seal, for it was retained until 1711, when a new one was provided. At this time the number of vines was reduced to three, the motto appears in a new form, QVI TRANSTVLIT SVSTINET, but around the circumference was the legend SIGILLVM COLONIÆ CONNECTICENSIS. How long the commonwealth would have endured the bad spelling is a matter of conjecture, but some years after they had declared their independence from Great Britain, and stricken his majesty's name out of writs and official documents, they continued to use the seal which described them as a colony, and spelled the name of the colony incorrectly. At last, in 1784, they passed the following resolution:

"Whereas, the circumscription of the seal of this State is improper and inapplicable to our present constitution, Resolved by this Assembly, that the Secretary be and he is hereby empowered and directed to get the same altered from the words as they now stand to the following inscription, namely, SIGILL. REIP. CONNECTICUTENSIS." The constitution of 1818, in defining the duties of the secretary, adds in the last paragraph devoted to that subject: "He shall be the keeper of the seal of the State, which shall not be altered;" but neither in that instrument nor in any subsequent legislative action is it ascertained or described.

The first salary of the secretary, in addition to his fees, was fixed in 1679, at twenty pounds, previous to which time he had been paid by fees alone. Four years later it was raised five pounds, and it rose to the present sum by many additions.

In May, 1744, he was requested to sort, date and file in proper order all the old papers that were then lying in disorder in the office before the following October, and, as a reward for his service, was to receive five pounds. The result of this clearing up of the office was the discovery that some of the king's letters and instructions, letters from the

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secretary of state, Board of Trade, and other sources, were missing. Thereafter the secretary was instructed to record them in a special book and keep them with great care.

One of his chief duties is to superintend the publication and distribution of the laws. He receives certificates of the organization of all corporations, and annual statements of the pecuniary condition of all companies organized under the joint stock law. At the opening of every regular session of the General Assembly he calls the Senate to order, and administers the oath to the senators present, and, at the final adjournment of the General Assembly, he makes the formal proclamation. He is elected for two years with a salary of $1,500 per annum.

The following is a list of those persons who have held the office of secretary.

Edward Hopkins,	Hartford,	1639–41,	2 years.
Thomas Welles,	Hartford,	1641–48,	7 years.
John Cullick,	Hartford,	1648–58,	10 years.
Daniel Clark,	Windsor,	1658–64, '65–67,	8 years.
John Allyn,	Hartford,	1664–65, 67–96,	30 years.
Eleazer Kimberly,	Glastonbury,	1696–1709,	13 years.
William Whiting,	Hartford,	1709,	3 months.
Caleb Stanley,	Hartford,	1709–12,	3 years.
Richard Lord,	Hartford,	1712,	17 days.
Hezekiah Wyllys,	Hartford,	1712–35,	23 years.
George Wyllys,	Hartford,	1735–96,	61 years.
Samuel Wyllys,	Hartford,	1796–1810,	14 years.
Thomas Day,	Hartford,	1810–35,	25 years.
Royal R. Hinman,	Southbury,	1835–42,	7 years.
Noah A. Phelps,	Hartford,	1842–44,	2 years.
Daniel P. Tyler,	Pomfret,	1844–46,	2 years.
Charles W. Bradley,	Hartford,	1846–47,	1 year.
John B. Robertson,	New Haven,	1847–49,	2 years.
Roger H. Mills,	New Hartford,	1849–50,	1 year.
Hiram Weed,	Danbury,	1850,	1 month.
John P. C. Mather,	New London,	1850–54,	3 years 11 months.
Oliver H. Perry,	Fairfield,	1854–55,	1 year.
Nehemiah D. Sperry,	New Haven,	1855–57,	2 years.
Orville H. Platt,	Meriden,	1857–58,	1 year.
John Boyd,	Winchester,	1858–61,	3 years.
J. Hammond Trumbull,	Hartford,	1861–66,	5 years.
Leverett E. Pease,	Somers,	1866–69,	3 years.
Hiram Appleman,	Groton,	1869–70,	1 year.
Thomas M. Waller,	New London,	1870–71,	1 year.
Hiram Appleman,	Groton,	1871–73,	2 years.
D. Webster Edgecomb,	Groton,	1873,	12 days.

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Marvin H. Sanger,	Canterbury,	1873–77,	4 years.
Dwight Morris,	Bridgeport,	1877–79,	2 years.
David Torrance,	Birmingham,	1879–81,	2 years.
Charles E. Searles,	Thompson,	1881–83,	2 years.
D. Ward Northrop,	Middletown,	1883–85,	2 years.
Charles A. Russell,	Killingly,	1885–87,	2 years.
Leverett M. Hubbard,	Wallingford,	1887–89,	2 years.
R. Jay Walsh,	Greenwich,	1889–93,	4 years.
John J. Phelan,	Bridgeport,	1893–95,	2 years.
William C. Mowry,	Norwich,	1895.	

THE TREASURER.

By the early code it was ordered "That the treasurer shall deliver no money out of his hand to any person, without the hands of two magistrates, if the sum be above twenty shillings; if it be under, then the treasurer is to accept of the hand of one; but if it be for the payment of some bills to be allowed, which are referred to some committees to consider of, whether allowed or not, that such bills as they allow and set their hands unto, the treasurer shall accept and give satisfaction."

The treasurer is the custodian of all the money belonging to the State, which he disburses only as directed by law, and pays no warrants until the same have been registered in the office of the comptroller. He is required to give a sufficient bond for the faithful discharge of his duties. Before the Revolution this amount was five thousand pounds, was changed in 1789, with the adoption of a national currency, to sixteen thousand six hundred and sixty-six dollars, and is now fixed at fifty thousand dollars, while each of his clerks is to give bonds to the sum of fifteen thousand dollars. An annual and biennial report of the debts and credits of the State is required, and estimates made to each General Assembly for the expenditures of the succeeding two years. His first salary was granted in 1657 "for incouragement of him in his place," ten pounds a year. In 1663, it was raised to fifteen pounds, and soon after to twenty pounds. His term and salary are now the same as the secretary's.

The following persons have held the office of treasurer:

Thomas Welles,	Hartford,	1639–41,	2 years.
William Whiting,	Hartford,	1641–48,	7 years.
Thomas Welles,	Hartford,	1648–52,	4 years.
John Talcott,	Hartford,	1652–78,	26 years.
William Pitkin,	Hartford,	1678–79,	1 year.

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Joseph Whiting,	Hartford,	1679–1718,	39 years.
John Whiting,	Hartford,	1718–50,	32 years.
Nathaniel Stanly,	Hartford,	1750–56,	6 years.
Joseph Talcott,	Hartford,	1756–69,	13 years.
John Lawrence,	Hartford,	1769–89,	20 years.
Jedidiah Huntington	Norwich,	1789–90,	1 year.
Peter Colt,	New Haven,	1790–94,	4 years.
Andrew Kingsbury,	Hartford,	1794–1818,	24 years.
Isaac Spencer,	Haddam,	1818–35,	17 years.
Jeremiah Brown,	Hartford,	1835–38,	3 years.
Hiram Rider,	Willington,	1838–42,	4 years.
Jabez L. White, jr.,	Bolton,	1842–44,	2 years.
Joseph B. Gilbert,	Hartford,	1844–46,	2 years.
Alonzo W. Birge,	Andover,	1846–47,	1 year.
Joseph B. Gilbert,	Hartford,	1847–49,	2 years.
Henry D. Smith,	Middletown,	1849–51,	2 years.
Thomas Clark,	Coventry,	1851–52,	1 year.
Edwin Stearns,	Middletown,	1852–54,	2 years.
Daniel W. Camp,	Middletown,	1854–55,	1 year.
Arthur B. Calef,	Middletown,	1855–56,	1 year.
Frederick P. Coe,	Killingly,	1856–57,	1 year.
Frederick S. Wildman,	Danbury,	1857–58,	1 year.
Lucius J. Hendee,	Hartford,	1858–61,	3 years.
Ezra Dean,	Woodstock,	1861–62,	1 year.
Gabriel W. Coite,	Middletown,	1862–66,	4 years.
Henry G. Taintor,	Hampton,	1866–67,	1 year.
Edward S. Moseley,	Hampton,	1867–69,	2 years.
David P. Nichols,	Danbury,	1869–70,	1 year.
Charles M. Pond,	Hartford,	1870–71,	1 year.
David P. Nichols,	Danbury,	1871–73,	2 years.
William E. Raymond	New Canaan,	1873–77,	4 years.
Edwin A. Buck,	Willimantic,	1877–79,	2 years.
Tallmadge Baker,	So. Norwalk,	1879–81,	2 years.
David P. Nichols,	Danbury,	1881–82,	1 year.
James D. Smith,	Stamford,	1882–83,	1 year.
Alfred R. Goodrich,	Vernon,	1883–85,	2 years.
Valentine B. Chamberlain,	New Britain,	1885–87,	2 years.
Alexander Warner,	Pomfret,	1887–89,	2 years.
E. Stevens Henry,	Rockville,	1889–93,	4 years.
Marvin H. Sanger,	Canterbury,	1893–95,	2 years.
George W. Hodge,	Windsor,	1895.	

THE COMPTROLLER.

By far the larger part of the work devolving on the comptroller was formerly performed by the Committee of the Pay-Table. This was a

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committee, formed in 1755, empowered to liquidate, adjust and settle accounts against the colony, incurred by the necessity of defending the frontier, preventing the encroachments of the French, and for the expedition against Crown Point. The accounts so settled were paid by orders on the treasurer. The work of the committee proved so valuable that it was continued from to time, and during the Revolutionary war it assumed the entire burden of managing the finances of the State.

With the close of the struggle for independence, the State found itself almost overwhelmed with an array of expenses incurred during the war, for bills of credit, for pay of officers and men, and a multiplicity of accounts varying in honesty and accuracy. The liquidation and adjustment of these expenses devolved naturally on the Committee of the Pay-Table. But such was the patience and time required in unraveling these accounts, that it was thought best that the General Assembly appoint a comptroller to superintend the finances of the State, to advise as to the mode of keeping and liquidating the State's accounts, and to report to the Assembly from time to time the best means for lessening the public expenses, and promoting economy in public expenditure. The office was created in 1786 for two years, but was renewed, from time to time, until made permanent in 1796. By the Constitution of 1818 he continued to be chosen by the General Assembly, until the amendment of 1836 changed the appointment to election by the people. He receives the same salary, and is elected for the same term, as the treasurer. His duties are to adjust and settle all accounts and demands, except grants and orders of the General Assembly, to prescribe the method of keeping the public accounts, to supervise the collection of State dues, to render annual and biennial reports of the condition of public accounts, to see that all officers engaged in the assessment or collection of taxes due the State are faithful to their duties, to superintend the State printing, and to have the care of the State capitol and grounds, to present claims in favor of the State against estates of deceased and insolvent persons, and to bring suits for the recovery of the money and property of the State.

The comptrollers since the formation of the office have been:

James Wadsworth,	Durham,	1786–88,	2 years.
Oliver Wolcott,	Litchfield,	1788–90,	2 years.
Ralph Pomeroy,	Coventry,	1790–91,	1 year.
Andrew Kingsbury	Hartford,	1791–93,	2 years.
John Porter,	Lebanon,	1793–1806,	13 years.
Elisha Colt,	Hartford,	1806–19,	13 years.

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James Thomas,	Hartford,	1819–30,	11 years.
Elisha Phelps,	Simsbury,	1830–34,	4 years.
Roger Huntington,	Norwich,	1834–35,	1 year.
Gideon Welles,	Hartford,	1835–36,	1 year.
William Field,	Pomfret,	1836–38,	2 years.
Henry Kilbourn,	Hartford,	1838–42,	4 years.
Gideon Welles,	Hartford,	1842–44,	2 years.
Abijah Carrington,	New Haven,	1844–46,	2 years.
Mason Cleveland,	Hampton,	1846–47,	1 year.
Abijah Catlin,	Harwington,	1847–50,	3 years.
Rufus G. Pinney,	Stafford,	1850–54,	4 years.
John Dunham,	Norwich,	1854–55,	1 year.
Alexander Merrell,	New London,	1855–56,	1 year.
Edward Prentis,	New London,	1856–57,	1 year.
Joseph G. Lamb,	Norwich,	1857–58,	1 year.
William H. Buell,	Clinton,	1858–61,	3 years.
Leman W. Cutler,	Watertown,	1861–66,	5 years.
Robbins Battell,	Norfolk,	1866–67,	1 year.
Jesse Olney,	Stratford,	1867–69,	2 years.
James W. Manning,	Putnam,	1869–70,	1 year.
Seth S. Logan,	Washington,	1870–71,	1 year.
James W. Manning,	Putnam,	1871–73,	2 years.
Alfred R. Goodrich,	Vernon,	1873–77,	4 years.
Charles C. Hubbard,	Hartford,	1877–79,	2 years.
Chauncey Howard,	So. Coventry,	1879–81,	2 years.
Wheelock T. Batcheller,	West Winsted,	1881–83,	2 years.
Frank D. Sloat,	New Haven,	1883–85,	2 years.
Luzerne I. Munson,	Waterbury,	1885–87,	2 years.
Thomas Clark,	No. Stonington,	1887–89,	2 years.
John B. Wright,	Clinton,	1889–91,	2 years.
Nicholas Staub,	New Milford,	1891–95,	4 years.
Benjamin P. Mead,	New Canaan,	1895.	

The executive department of the State has been greatly subdivided by a reference of special subjects to boards or commissioners, none of which are provided for by the Constitution, and are in great part the development of the last fifty years. Speaking broadly, they are appointments by the governor with functions sufficiently indicated by the name, though a few are appointed by the General Assembly, others by the Senate, and with some the Senate must act in confirmation. Four departments have a single person at their head, the officers being a Commissioner of the School Fund, Commissioner of Bureau of Labor Statistics, an Insurance Commissioner, and a Dairy Commissioner. Various other departments are entitled "Boards," including the State Board of Education, the Board of Education of the Blind, the State

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Board of Agriculture, Board of Control of the Connecticut Agricultural Experiment Station, a Board of Pardons, State Board of Health, and State Board of Charities. The commissions having more than one member are numerous and varied in their subjects, covering Banks, Railroads, Fish, Shell Fish, Pharmacy, Sculpture, the State Library, Charities, the Soldiers' Hospital, Dentists, Ferries, Turnpikes, Sewers, Toll and Drawbridges, Diseases of Domestic Animals and Peach Yellows. Other officers of the executive department are Auditors, State Chemists, Inspector of Factories, Inspector-General of Gas Metres and Illuminating Gas, Inspectors of Steam Boilers, Harbor Masters, Harbor Commissioners, etc.

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CHAPTER X.

THE HIGHER COURTS.

THE supreme judicial power that belonged to the General Court, and its successor the General Assembly, until the adoption of the Constitution of 1818, has been sufficiently noticed in the discussion of the powers of that body, and it is now necessary to trace, with some detail, the formation and growth of subordinate tribunals upon which was finally thrust the entire responsibility of dispensing justice in civil and criminal cases. That it may be seen what was the earliest record of an action in the courts, there is here given the report of the first trial in a civil case held in the commonwealth. On the 10th of September, 1636, at "a Courte held att Watertowne," "It is ordered by consent of S^r^ieant Seely pl^t^ against the inhabitants of the Towne of Watertowne def^ts^, y^t^ a Jurer shalbe w^th^drawen, and y^t^ the def^ts^ doe vndertake to p^r^duce an order wherein they will make it app^r^ y^t^ it was ordered y^t^ if the inhabitants of the saide Towne did not remoue wth their Families to Conectecott by th' end of this instant moneth or els there was noe p^r^priety due to them in the devident of the landes of the saide Towne & y^t^ the hand or the consent of the said Willm Bassum is herevnto. And if the said order be not p^r^duced here to the Corte by the 2^d^ Cort after this the Inhabitants are to pay the pl^ts^ damages.

"The first of November, 1636.

"S^r^ieant Seely pl^ts^.

"Inhabitants of Watertowne def^ts^.

"The Jury find for the pl^ts^ that hee is to have as an adventurer & as a man that was in the Condicon that Bassam vnder whom he claymed was in."

As early as February, 1638, before the adoption of any permanent form of government, constitution or code, it was ordered by the General Court that a "*particular court*" should be held at Hartford, on the first Tuesday of May following, for the trial of two persons for misdemeanors charged against them. Precisely how this inferior court was

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first constituted, or who were the persons composing it, is not known. It was undoubtedly made up of some, perhaps a majority, of the magistrates, and its object in being thus held was to provide a tribunal easier gathered, less formal, and with more frequent meetings than the General Court.

Though not mentioned in the Constitution, the Particular Court continued its existence without change. There was no stated time for its term. A single session was once held at New London, and another at Wethersfield, but, with these exceptions, its place of meeting was always at Hartford. There being no building devoted to the public use as a court-house, it is probable that its gatherings, with the exception of such as were assembled in the meeting-house in cases of importance, were held at the houses of the magistrates as convenience allowed. The practice in this primitive tribunal must have been simplicity itself. Lawyers were unknown, rules of evidence hardly thought of, the magistrates conducted almost the entire examination of witnesses, arguments were infrequent, and the judgment based on conscience rather than on the precedent of reported cases. Though held, at first, at uncertain intervals, according to the needs of business, in May, 1642, it was determined that the Particular Court should not be required to sit oftener than once in three months, and the following January it fixed its stated terms for the first Thursdays of March, June, September and December. When held on one of these days, once in each quarter of a year, it was styled a *quarter court*, but at all other times it retained it old name, the Particular Court.

Just how the first Particular Courts were constituted is not known, and it was, even in the first decade of its existence, not clear to the settlers themselves. When the General Court met in May, 1647, the question was discussed. Nothing in the Constitution, or in the acts of the General Court, had as yet established a definite rule on the subject. It seems to have been believed by some of the members of the court that the Particular Court was substantially that part of the General Court included in the governor, or deputy-governor, and a majority of the magistrates, as if it were similar in constitution to the Council that existed after the adoption of the charter. But, after full discussion, it was decided by formal vote that the governor, or deputy-governor, with two magistrates, had power to hold a Particular Court according to law; and that, in case neither the governor nor deputy-governor were present, three of the magistrates could hold the court, having organized by the choice of one of their number as a moderator.

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To this court was committed substantially all the minor disputes of the colony. It was purely judicial in its functions, in strong comparison with the unrestricted power of the higher body. But it included in its jurisdiction all subjects of legal controversy, civil and criminal, legal, equitable, and prerogative. From its decisions lay always an appeal to the General Court, and it received appeals itself from the local town courts. In civil cases involving an amount under forty shillings, the trial was to the court; in others a jury of six or twelve was to be provided, as the magistrates deemed advisable. Two-thirds of the jury could render a legal verdict, or they were allowed to return a special verdict with the reasons on which it was founded, and on this a majority of the magistrates could enter judgment. Our ancestors, however, were not without a certain prudence in their regulations of jury trials, for the court was given a very considerable control over the verdict. In case the magistrates were of the opinion that the jury had not "attended the evidence," and rendered a just verdict, the cause could be returned for reconsideration. If the verdict was persisted in, the jury could be dismissed and another impaneled. And it was also left in the power of the court to vary or alter the damages found by the jury, provided it was done in open court, in presence of the parties.

In July, 1643, provision was first made for a grand jury in connection with the Particular Court. It was ordered that a grand jury, consisting of twelve or fourteen able men, be warned to attend in court at its September session, or oftener, if thought advisable, to make presentment of the breaches of any laws or orders or any misdemeanors.

The judges received no other recompense for their services than the fees taxed as costs. It is not surprising, therefore, that, having been troubled by parties who, after their cases had been tried and decided, had slipped away without paying the costs, the General Court early passed a statute obliging parties to pay their charges before leaving court, on pain of imprisonment until the same were satisfied. By another statute a person convicted of a misdemeanor and appealing to the General Court, was liable to be amerced, if, in the opinion of the General Court, the appeal was groundless. The sanctity of the court was protected from improper criticism and defamation by providing that any person convicted thereof might be punished by fine, imprisonment, disfranchisement, or banishment, as the quality and measure of the offense might determine.

In addition to the Particular Court, provision was also made for local

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courts within the several towns, having a limited inferior jurisdiction. The towns themselves were incorporated at an adjourned session of the General Court, and clothed with authority to enforce their own orders and to establish Town Courts. The jurisdiction of the Particular Court was only limited by the boundary of the colony, but the inferior courts were confined to cases of debt and trespass arising within the town in which the damages claimed did not exceed forty shillings. This local tribunal consisted of three, five or seven men, called "principal men," chosen annually by the inhabitants at town meeting. One of these was chosen moderator and sworn. The presence of the moderator was always required to constitute a quorum, without which the court could not do business. In case the attendance and vote were such that the court was equally divided, the moderator was empowered to give the casting vote. Sessions of the Town Courts were held once in two months, like those of the Particular Court, usually in dwelling-houses convenient. The jurisdiction of the court was further limited as to parties to inhabitants of the town in which it was held. An appeal was allowed to the Particular Court, provided that it was taken before execution had issued. A similar court was permitted to be established by the planters at Poquonnock, to consist of seven men chosen from among themselves, with the same jurisdiction as the Town Courts. Another was subsequently established in New London of the same character, except that that the number of magistrates was to be three. From each of these courts appeals might be taken to the Particular Court at Hartford.

Another provision early adopted by the colonists, and never since entirely abandoned, was that which prevented any judge sitting as such in his own case, or in one in which he held certain relationship, by blood or marriage, to either of the parties, or was either his landlord or tenant. It was permitted to him to be present at the trial and to "hold forth light in the case," but he was to have no power of decision.

Up to the time of the granting of the charter these three courts, the Town Court, the Particular Court and the General Court, were the tribunals of the State, imperfect, perhaps, in formation and restrictions, but endeavoring to render justice according to "conscience and righteousness." With the acceptance of this instrument and the union of the two colonies, radical changes were introduced, designed to meet the wants of a more numerous population and a somewhat more extended area. It was this period that marked the entrance into the gov-

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J. C. Perkins,

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ernment of the State of the system of counties and the courts based on these largest divisions of the commonwealth. In 1666, the year after the union, the State was divided into the four counties of Hartford, New Haven, New London and Fairfield. The old Particular Court now gave way to what was called the *Court of Assistants*. The latter took its name from the fact that it was composed of a majority of the "assistants," the successors of the "magistrates" in the old General Court. The court was first constituted in October, 1665, and had original cognizance of all crimes relating to life, limb or banishment, and appellate jurisdiction in all other cases. In the first revision of the statutes, which was the labor of all the officers of the colony for two years, the organization, powers and duties of the several courts were more fully and precisely specified. The Court of Assistants, from the high nature of its duties, received the greatest attention. It was composed of the governor or deputy-governor, as the presiding officer, and at least six assistants, without any special statute limiting the selection to certain members. To their jurisdiction was further added the subject of divorce, and in October, 1681, it was invested with the powers of a Court of Admiralty. There being no definite rule as to the determination of the assistants composing the court, considerable trouble sometimes arose in obtaining a sufficient number to proceed with the trial of causes. Occasionally the General Assembly designated by special resolve the individuals of whom the succeeding Court of Assistants should consist. To remedy the uncertainty, a statute was passed in May, 1703, providing that the assistants who were to compose the court should, from time to time, be named by the General Assembly. It provided also that the court should ordinarily consist of seven members, of whom five were required to constitute a quorum. The presiding judge was, at the same time, appointed by the General Assembly, in the absence of whom the senior assistant was to preside. The change, however, did not commend itself, for the following year, May, 1704, the court was returned to substantially its former complexion, being composed of the governor, or deputy-governor, as presiding magistrate, with six of the assistants. Stated terms were provided, and in the absence of the governor and deputy-governor, any seven of the assistants could convene, and the eldest should preside.

As the Court of Assistants was so closely identified with the upper house of the General Assembly, it was provided that it be held semi-

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annually, one week before the meeting of the General Assembly, indicating that the business of the court was probably easily dispatched in time for the members of the court to attend the sessions of the larger body when it was opened.

But a small part of the business of the Particular Court was provided for by the Court of Assistants. For the remainder, other tribunals were needed. At the time the various counties were organized, a *County Court* was established in each. They were important features of the judicial branch of the commonwealth for nearly two hundred years, and then were only abandoned because they had gradually been absorbed by the successor of the Court of Assistants. As originally constituted, each County Court consisted of three assistants, or at least one assistant and two commissioners, who were afterwards called justices of the peace. The revision of 1672 did not change the bench of the County Courts, but in January, 1698, it was provided that in each county four of the most able and judicious freemen should be justices, three of whom [quorum], with a judge appointed by the General Assembly, should have power to hold the County Court. In October of the same year the three justices of the quorum, were empowered, in the absence of the judge, to hold the court, the first named in the commission being the presiding judge. From this time, until 1821, the formation of the County Court remained practically unchanged, consisting of one judge and from two to five justices of the peace and quorum, all being specially commissioned by the General Assembly. With this last date the justices of the peace and quorum were abandoned, and, until 1839, the court consisted of three judges, two of whom formed a court for the transaction of business. In 1839, it was again modified by the introduction of the new office of county commissioner, and from that time until the court was finally abandoned in 1855, it was composed of one judge and two or three county commissioners.

The jurisdiction of the County Court was, in its inception, substantially that of the Particular Court, save that portion of its power which was conferred on the Court of Assistants. The granting of administration, the probate of wills, and the prerogative powers generally were transferred to it. It was empowered to try all civil causes, "real, personal or mixt," and all criminal matters "not extending to life, limb, banishment, adultery, or divorce." In 1798, its jurisdiction was restrained in criminal matters by prohibiting it from cognizance of cases where the punishment extended to confinement in Newgate, excepting

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in the case of horse-stealing. By the statute of October, 1778, it was given a jurisdiction as a Court of Chancery in cases wherein the matter in demand did not exceed the sum of two hundred pounds; this was shortly after reduced to one hundred pounds, and, by the change in currency with the formation of the national government, was fixed at three hundred and thirty-five dollars. Another branch of power, conferred in 1712, on the County Courts and the grand jurors present, was to grant and levy a tax annually upon each town in the county, in order to defray the debts and charges of the county so far as they could not be met out of the fines and perquisites which were received.

The old Town Court had proved quite satisfactory as a tribunal for the determining of small causes, and was too convenient to be abolished with the radical changes in the other courts. A reorganization was effected in 1669, by which the court was to consist of an assistant, or a commissioner, with at least two of the selectmen. Any one assistant was also authorized to hear and determine, without a jury, according to law, all causes arising in the county in which he resided, in which the debt or damage demanded by the plaintiff did not exceed the sum of forty shillings, and, in towns having no assistant residing therein, the same power was conferred on a commissioner and two selectmen. An appeal was allowed from the judgment of the inferior court, assistant, or commissioner, to the next County Court, from the judgment of the County Court to the next Court of Assistants, and from the Court of Assistants to the next General Assembly; the appellant being required in each case to give good security for the prosecution of his appeal.

As has been before observed, the Court of Assistants held semi annual sessions immediately preceding the gathering of the General Assembly. For the first thirty-five years it met only at Hartford. When New Haven was chosen as one of the places for the meeting of the Assembly, in 1701, the Court of Assistants followed. It was, however, soon found that it was inconvenient and expensive to hold but two terms a year, and to have but two places in the colony to which parties and witnesses must repair. The outcome of this dissatisfaction was the passage of an act in May, 1811, by which the Court of Assistants was superseded by a new tribunal to be styled the *Superior Court*. The powers of the old court were transferred to the new, and it had cognizance of all pleas of the crown, matters relating to the conservation of peace, and the punishment of offenders, as well as of all pleas in civil causes brought be-

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fore it by appeal, review, writ of error, or otherwise. The court was to hold two sessions annually in each of the four counties. It was at first composed of a chief judge and four other judges, any three of whom were to constitute a quorum. Following the precedent that had been established by the Court of Assistants, the governor was appointed the chief judge, and the remainder were four distinguished members of the Council. In the absence of the governor, his place was occupied by the deputy-governor, and it was still very early in the history of the court that the latter came to be commonly chosen to preside.

With the accummulation of business on the docket of the General Assembly, and its repeated efforts to clear itself of the multiplicity of actions which its rules allowed, commenced the active growth of the Superior Court, the most convenient tribunal to assume the burdens the Assembly desired to be rid of. The power of granting new trials for mispleading, for the discovery of new evidence, or other reasonable cause, was granted to the Superior Court, and to the County Courts as well, in October, 1762. Then came a delegation of authority to try cases in which equitable relief was demanded. The sum at first assigned to separate the equitable jurisdiction of the Superior Court from that remaining in the General Assembly was one hundred pounds, which was shortly after raised to four hundred pounds, and in October, 1778, to eight hundred pounds. When this latter sum was reached the equitable jurisdiction of the County Courts was fixed at all sums less than one hundred pounds. The boundary line between the jurisdictions of the two courts had been previously fixed at twenty pounds. In 1784, the Superior Court had exclusive jurisdiction of equity cases involving amounts between one hundred and sixteen hundred pounds, beyond which latter sum its jurisdiction was concurrent with that of the General Assembly. By an act of the same year it was provided that suits for equitable relief, against judgment given, or cause depending at law in the Superior Court, should be brought to the Superior Court itself, "and not to any of the county courts, any law, usage or custom to the contrary notwithstanding." Power of calling a special court was given to the chief judge, or in his absence, to three of the judges. When, by absence of any of the judges, or legal exception to them, there were not sufficient to hold the court, the place of those absent could be supplied by any of the assistants of the State.

A former power lodged in the Superior Court enabled it to disfranchise a freeman for "walking scandalously and committing scandalous

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offenses," and, on reformation shown to the satisfaction of the court, it might restore him.

With the changes in the constitution of the courts that were so numerous in 1784, was passed an act declaring that the office of judge of the Superior Court was incompatible with a seat in the General Assembly or in either branch of Congress. It was also provided that the judges of the Superior Court should hold their offices during the pleasure of the Legislature. The General Assembly, however, paid no heed to its own action in this instance, continuing still to appoint the judges annually. In May, 1794, the statute was repealed.

While the Superior Court was thus rapidly assuming its present characteristics, the Supreme Court of Errors was but in its infancy. At the same session, in May, 1784, it was enacted that the lieutenant-governor and Council should be a Supreme Court of Errors, and the dernier resort of all matters brought by way of error or complaint from the judgment or decree of the Superior Court in matters of law and equity, wherein the rules of law or the principles of equity should appear from the files, records and exhibits of said court to have been erroneously adjudged or determined, their decrees to be final and conclusive to all concerned. This Supreme Court was to be held annually on the first Tuesday of June, and to alternate, year by year, between Hartford and New Haven. By a statute passed in 1793 the governor was added as a member of the court. The secretary of the State was, *ex officio*, clerk of this court. The governor, or, in his absence, the lieutenant-governor, or, in the absence of both, the senior member of the Council present, was to preside.

It was further declared to be the duty of the Supreme Court of Errors to cause the reasons for their judgments to be committed to writing, signed by one of the judges and lodged in the office of the clerk of the Superior Court.

The accumulating burdens of the General Assembly, which it had, from time to time, been transferring to the Superior Court, the increase of population, the advance which the State was making in commerce, the birth of manufactures which marked the close of the Revolutionary war, all began to appear in the crowded docket of the Superior Court. Some measure of relief was so imperative that, in October, 1801, it was provided that in future the court should consist of six members, that there should be annually two sessions in each county, one in winter, the other in summer; that the winter sessions

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should be divided into two circuits, each comprising four counties, to be held by three judges and appropriated to the trial of issues of fact; and that the summer session be held by all the judges, and be devoted to the decision of questions of law and equity, arising, either on demurrer, or special verdict, writs of error, petitions for new trial, or cases reserved. The winter sessions, being so arranged as to be held in both circuits at the same time, might, without inconvenience, be sufficiently extended to dispatch the accumulated business. With this change the longer and more frequent sittings accomplished the end for which they had been intended.

But while the Supreme Court of Errors was constituted of members of the upper house of the General Assembly, it is easy to see that the final determination of questions of law by a tribunal thus composed was not likely to produce the best results. The members of the Council were usually selected with regard to the position they were to fill in the larger and more important body. Whether they proved to be better fitted to adjudicate or to legislate, one body or the other was sure to feel the evil effects of the union. It was a subject of just complaint that the members of the Council were elected with reference to their qualities as legislators rather than as judges. So many reasons appeared against the old system that, in May, 1806, the General Assembly enacted that, after the session in the June following, the power and authority of the Supreme Court of Errors should cease and determine as then constituted, and that the judges of the Superior Court, any five of whom should constitute a quorum, should assume the duties of the court of last resort. The number of the judges was, in the same act, raised to one chief judge and eight assistant judges, making an addition of three. The sessions were to be held annually, in alternate years, at Hartford and New Haven. The secretary of the State continued to be the clerk of the court.

In this way the Supreme Court of Errors was constituted until the adoption of the present Constitution, when the changes made necessary by the new fundamental law brought with them, in 1819, a new act, under which the Supreme Court consisted of one chief judge and four associate judges, any three of whom constituted a quorum for doing the business of the court. The court was given final and conclusive jurisdiction of all matters brought by way of error or complaint, from the judgments or decrees of any Superior Court, in matters of law or equity wherein the rules of law or principles of equity appeared

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to be erroneously adjudged and determined. The clerks of the Superior Courts were to be also the clerks of the Supreme Court in their respective counties. By the same act the Superior Court was thereafter to be held by a single judge of the Supreme Court, assigned for the purpose by the Supreme Court. It still held complete control of all criminal causes as prescribed by law, and bills in equity wherein the matter in demand exceeded the sum of three hundred and thirty-five dollars. In trials before the court where the punishment, in case of conviction, was death, the court was composed of two judges, a provision which was substantially retained until 1880, when it was repealed. The former division of the State into circuits was now abandoned for stated terms, which have varied in the several counties, in number and date of beginning, to such an extent that it is an entirely fruitless task to attempt to record the changes. By the same act a term of the Supreme Court of Errors was to be held annually in each county in the State.

In 1855 the County Court was abolished. It had been a court of inferior jurisdiction since 1666, a convenient forum for the trial of lesser causes, and it was abandoned under the belief that the legal work of the State could be well performed in the justice courts and the Superior Court. The latter court was at the same time increased by the addition of four members who were not members of the Supreme Court. With this addition it was hoped that the judges of the Supreme Court would no longer be required to perform circuit duty in the Superior Court, and they were excused from so doing for a while. In May, 1861, they were compelled to resume circuit work. A single judge was at the same time added to the lower bench, making in all nine judges, five of whom were also members of the Supreme Court. In 1867 this number was increased to ten, to eleven in 1870, and to thirteen in 1889, where it now remains.

The judges of the Supreme Court were five in number from 1819 till 1855. At the latter date, the court was reconstituted so as to consist of a chief judge and two associate judges, but the members then on the bench were to be retained. In 1859, the number of associate judges was increased to three, and in 1863, to four, where it has since remained, making the full bench the same that it had been for so many years previously.

With the foundation of the court in 1711, the appointment of the judges by the General Assembly was from year to year. With the

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adoption of the Constitution in 1818, it was provided that judges of the Supreme Court and of the Superior Court should hold their office during good behavior, a wise imitation of the national Constitution, whose judicial tenure had been so ably discussed. Provision was further made that no judge or justice of the peace should be capable of holding his office after arriving at the age of seventy years. The present tenure of the office is based on an amendment to the Constitution, adopted in 1856, which reads as follows:

"The judges of the Supreme Court of Errors and of the Superior Court, appointed in the year 1855, shall hold their offices for the term of eight years, but may be removed by impeachment; and the governor shall also remove them on the address of two-thirds of each house of the General Assembly. No judge of the Supreme Court of Errors or of the Superior Court, shall be capable of holding office after he shall arrive at the age of seventy years."

In view of the fact that the instrument already provided that "no judge or justice of the peace shall be capable of holding his office after he shall arrive at the age of seventy years," the last sentence of the amendment is superfluous.

By an amendment adopted in 1880, the power of the General Assembly to appoint the judges of the Supreme and Superior Courts was limited to appointment on nomination of the governor.

The practice that has obtained in some of our States, notably in Massachusetts, of the legislative branch of the government calling on the court of last resort for its formal opinion upon unsettled questions of law, has not been followed in this State. In two instances only, and those in matters of the greatest importance, has the opinion of the Supreme Court of Errors been secured upon such a request. The General Assembly, at a special session in December, 1862, passed an act which provided for taking, in places out of the State, the votes of persons engaged in the military service of the United States, for the election of the State officers and members of the General Assembly. The large number of citizens then enrolled in the armies at the South seriously crippled the dominant political party at home, and both those who went and those who stayed, believed that this absence from the State should not result in handing the control of the State government over to their opponents. Doubtful of the validity of such legislation, they passed another act at the same time, directing the governor to request the judges of the Supreme Court to give a written opinion as

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to its constitutionality. The request was acceded to, the act in question declared unconstitutional, and the governor made proclamation releasing all persons from duties or obligations under it. The desired end was reached by an amendment to the Constitution adopted in August, 1864.

Again, in 1865, the General Assembly adopted a resolution requesting the judges of the Supreme Court to convene and give their opinion upon the question "whether a negro is or is not a citizen of the United States, within the meaning of that phrase as used in the amendment to the Constitution of the State, adopted in October, 1845," that amendment beginning, "Every white male citizen of the United States." The reply of the judges was given without discussion, that a free colored person, born in the State, was a citizen of the State, and of the United States, withing the meaning of the amendment.

A third request was preferred by the General Assembly in 1867. The Legislature had under consideration proposed legislation for taxing the income of United States bonds held by inhabitants of the State, but before passing it, they desired the opinion of the judges of the court upon its constitutionality. The members of the court agreed in respectfully declining to give such an opinion, as such an action would be extra judicial, an interference with the separate and independent rights and duties of the legislative body, and the result simply of an *ex parte* hearing, without searching investigation and arguments of counsel. With this respectful but decided refusal the Legislature has ever since been content.

The following is a list of the judges of the Superior Court from its beginning to the present time:

Date of Appt.		To.
May, 1711,	Gurdon Saltonstall, or in his absence Nathan Gold, Dep.-Gov., C. J.	1712
May, 1711,	William Pitkin, C. J., 1713-14	1715
May, 1711,	Richard Christophers	1721
May, 1711,	Peter Burr	1721
May, 1711,	Samuel Eells	1740
May, 1712,	Nathan Gold, C. J.	1713
May, 1713,	John Haynes	1714
May, 1714,	Nathan Gold, C. J.	1723
May, 1715,	Jonathan Law	1716
May, 1716,	John Hamlin	1722
May, 1717,	Jonathan Law, C. J., 1725	1741
May, 1721,	Joseph Talcott	1722

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Date of Appt		To.
May, 1722,	Peter Burr, C. J., 1723	1725
May, 1723,	Matthew Allyn	1732
May, 1723,	John Hooker	1732
May, 1725,	James Wadsworth	1752
May, 1732,	Roger Wolcott, C. J., Oct., 1741	1750
May, 1732,	Joseph Whiting	1745
May, 1740,	Elisha Williams	1743
Oct., 1741,	William Pitkin, C. J., 1754	1766
May, 1743,	Ebenezer Silliman	1766
May, 1745,	John Bulkeley	Ob. July 21, 1753
Nov., 1750,	Thomas Fitch, C. J.	1754
May, 1752,	Samuel Lynde	1755
Oct., 1753,	Daniel Edwards—Did not take his seat	1754
May, 1754,	Roger Wolcott, Jr.	Ob. Oct. 19, 1759
May, 1754,	Joseph Fowler	1760
May, 1756,	Daniel Edwards	Ob. Sept. 6, 1765
Oct., 1759,	Benjamin Hall	1766
May, 1760,	Robert Walker	Ob. July 13, 1772
Oct., 1765,	Matthew Griswold, C. J., Oct., 1769	1784
May, 1766,	Jonathan Trumbull, C. J.	Oct., 1769
May, 1766,	Eliphalet Dyer, C. J., Oct., 1789	1793
May, 1766,	Roger Sherman	1789
Oct., 1769,	William Pitkin	1789
Oct., 1772,	William Samuel Johnson	1773
May, 1773,	Samuel Huntington, C. J., 1784	1785
May, 1784,	Richard Law, C. J., 1785	1789
May, 1785,	Oliver Ellsworth	1789
May, 1789,	Andrew Adams, C. J., 1793	1798
May 1789,	Jesse Root, C. J., 1798	1807
May, 1789,	Charles Chauncey	1793
Oct., 1789,	Erastus Wolcott	Oct., 1792
Oct., 1792,	Jonathan Sturges	1805
May, 1793,	Benjamin Huntington	1798
May, 1793,	Asher Miller	1795
Oct., 1795,	Stephen Mix Mitchell, C. J., 1807	1814
May, 1798,	Jonathan Ingersoll	1801
May, 1798,	Tapping Reeve, C. J., 1814	1815
Oct., 1801,	Zephaniah Swift, C. J., 1815	1819
Oct., 1801,	John Trumbull	1819
Oct., 1805,	William Edmond	1819
Oct., 1806,	Nathaniel Smith	1819
Oct., 1806,	Jeremiah Gates Brainard	1829
Oct., 1806,	Simeon Baldwin	1818
May, 1807,	Roger Griswold	1809
Oct., 1809,	John Cotton Smith	1811
May, 1811,	Jonathan Ingersoll	1816

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Date of Appt.		To.
May, 1815,	Calvin Goddard	1818
May, 1815,	Stephen Titus Hosmer, C. J., 1819	Jan. 10, 1833
May, 1816,	James Gould	1819
May, 1818,	John Thompson Peters	Ob. Aug. 28, 1834
May, 1818,	Asa Chapman	Ob. Sept. 25, 1825
May, 1819,	William Bristol	1826
May, 1826,	James Lanman	1829
May, 1826,	David Daggett, C. J., Jan. 10, 1833	Dec. 31, 1834
May, 1829,	Thomas Scott Williams, C. J. from Dec. 30, 1834	1847
May, 1829,	Clark Bissell	1839
May, 1832,	Samuel Church, from Jan. 10, 1833, C. J., 1847,	Ob. Sept. 15, 1854
May, 1834,	James William Huntington, from Oct. 11, 1834	1840
May, 1834,	Henry Matson Waite, from Dec. 20, 1834, C. J. Sept. 15, 1854	Feb. 9, 1857
May, 1839,	Roger Minott Sherman	1842
May, 1840,	William Lucius Storrs, C. J. Feb. 9, 1857	Ob. June 25, 1861
May, 1842,	Joel Hinman, C. J., June, 1861	Ob. Feb. 21, 1870
May, 1847,	William Wolcott Ellsworth	Nov. 10, 1861
May, 1854,	David Curtis Sanford, from Sept. 13, 1854	Ob. May 10, 1864
May, 1855,	John Duane Park, Supreme Court from July 4, 1864, C. J. from Feb. 9, 1874	April 25, 1889
May, 1855,	Thomas Belden Butler, Supreme Court 1861, C. J. from May 13, 1870	1873
May, 1855,	Origen Storrs Seymour	1868
May, 1855,	Loren Pinckney Waldo	1863
May, 1856,	Charles Johnson McCurdy, Supreme Court from July 10, 1863	Dec. 7, 1867
May, 1861,	Henry Dutton, Supreme Court	Feb. 12, 1866
May, 1861,	Elisha Carpenter, Supreme Court from Feb. 11, 1866,	Jan. 14, 1894
May, 1863,	James Phelps, from July 4, 1863; Supreme Court from July 2, 1873	May 21, 1875
May, 1863,	Dwight Whitfield Pardee, from July 4, 1863; Supreme Court from Feb. 9, 1874	Feb. 9, 1890
May, 1864,	Dwight Loomis, from July 4, 1864; Supreme Court from June 3, 1875	June 3, 1891
May, 1865,	Gideon Hall, from Feb. 11, 1866	Ob. Dec. 8, 1867
May, 1867,	Edward Isaac Sanford, from July 27, 1867	1891
May, 1867,	Miles Tobey Granger, from July 27, 1867; Supreme Court from Nov. 13, 1876	March 1, 1887
May, 1868,	William Thomas Minor, from Aug, 1, 1868	Nov. 15, 1873
May, 1870	LaFayette Sabine Foster, Supreme Court from July 15, 1870	Nov. 12, 1876
May, 1870,	Origen Storrs Seymour, Supreme Court, C. J. from June 5, 1873	Feb. 9, 1874

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Date of Appt.		To.
May, 1874,	Sidney Burr Beardsley, from June 15, 1874; Supreme Court from March 1, 1887	Nov. 1, 1889
May, 1874,	Roland Hitchcock, from June 15, 1874	1882
May, 1874,	Earl Martin, from June 15, 1874	1882
May, 1875,	Moses Culver	Ob. Oct. 21, 1884
May, 1876,	James Albert Hovey	April 28, 1885
Jan., 1882,	Charles Bartlett Andrews, from June 15, 1882; C. J. Supreme Court from May 24, 1889	
Jan., 1882,	Henry Stoddard, from June 15, 1882	Jan. 1, 1888
Jan., 1885,	James Phelps, from Jan. 28, 1885	Jan. 12, 1892
Jan., 1885,	David Torrance, from April 29, 1885; Supreme Court from Feb. 9, 1889	
Jan., 1887,	Augustus H. Fenn, from Feb. 28, 1887; Supreme Court from Feb. 1, 1893	
Jan., 1889,	Edward W. Seymour, Supreme Court from Nov. 1, 1889	Ob. Oct. 16, 1892
Jan., 1889,	Frederick B. Hall, from April 1, 1889	
Jan., 1889,	Samuel O. Prentice, from July 1, 1889	
Jan., 1889,	John M. Thayer, from July 2, 1889	
Jan., 1889,	John M. Hall, from July 2, 1889	Oct. 17, 1893
Jan., 1889,	Silas A. Robinson, from Feb. 11, 1890	
Jan., 1893,	Simeon E. Baldwin, Supreme Court from Feb. 2, 1893	
Jan., 1893,	William Hamersley, from Feb. 16, 1893; Supreme Court from Jan. 14, 1894	
Jan., 1893,	George W. Wheeler, from Feb. 28, 1893	
Jan., 1893,	Ralph Wheeler, from March 14, 1893	
Jan., 1893,	Milton A. Shumway, from Jan. 14, 1894	

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CHAPTER XI.

REPORTS AND REPORTERS.

It was precisely one hundred and fifty years after the adoption of the first Constitution of the commonwealth that the first publication of reported cases was issued. At first thought, the inference would be that Connecticut was slow, and almost uncivilized, in neglecting to avail herself of the benefit of reporting decisions, that might serve as precedents to be followed when well grounded, and intelligently corrected when based on unsound reasoning, but, the truth is, there was no science or accuracy in reporting anywhere in the world. Even in England, where there may have been some one hundred and fifty volumes of reports, not more, down to the Revolutionary war, the great body of cases were open to the suspicion of inaccuracy. Many of the reports were posthumous, were printed from manuscripts not original, and even the originals were not designed to be printed. Anderson's Reports, printed in 1664, contain cases extending over one hundred and thirty years. Cases in New Benloe cover more than four generations. In Owen there is an interval of one hundred years, in Saville of ninety-five, and in Goldsboro of eighty-three years. In most cases the originals were designed only for private use. Members of the bar were in the habit of taking notes of cases for convenience in their own practice, and the judges preserved memoranda of their own decisions. These manuscript reports, obtained from those who had been long at the bar, and covering a great variety of cases, would be preserved, purchased or inherited by others, and finally get into type. Their imperfections were numerous and included mistakes in hearing what was said in court, inability to correctly state in a brief form what might have been extensive when delivered, the common errors of a scrivener, and the careless or difficult translation from crabbed legal hands into type. Often the same case would be reported in different ways. In the trial of the Girard College case in the Supreme Court of the United States, the opinion of Chief Justice Marshall on the law of charitable uses, as

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delivered in the Baptist Association vs. Hart's Executors, twenty-five years before, was under attack. It was shown by counsel that the principal authority on which the great judge had based his decision had been reported four different times, all variant from each other. As to one reporter the case had been decided thirty years before the time of his report. Another had reported it twice, the reports being unlike, and each entirely different from the account of his predecessor, and finally a fourth account, by yet another reporter, different from all the rest, and, while the best of all, had been rejected in another tribunal, as "being contrary to all principle."

The great majority of the reports of the seventeenth century are of uncertain origin, no account being obtainable of the manuscript. Many of the cases were not even heard in court by the reporters, but made up from abridged memoranda of other lawyers, handed about from one to another, occasionally corrected by a stranger's recollection or later dicta. The time of Charles I was especially fruitful in hasty reports and erroneous law, so eager was the king to bend to the mould of his own necessities all branches of the common law that the influence of the crown and unscrupulous ministers could alter. During the time of the usurpation, the English language was substituted in the courts, and translations from French and Latin originals still further obscured the value of the reports. It was not until early in the reign of George II, that reports, either of law or chancery, began to give evidence of any reputable system of collecting, nor until the time of Lord Mansfield and his chronicler, Burrow, that the record of decisions in courts obtained a more trustworthy position.

The necessity for a system of reports was not felt in Connecticut as it was in the old world. Life here was upon a basis of greater simplicity, mainly agricultural, and not connected with the perplexities of riches, involved titles, or extensive commerce. The main needs of the people were met by the statutes which they adopted, and which circulated with some freedom among the people. Still, the uncertainty and contradiction of the judicial decisions of the State were long a source of complaint, and were met as far as possible by the private notes taken by attorneys for their own satisfaction. In 1785, the General Assembly passed an act requiring the judges of the Superior Court to give their decisions in writing, when the pleadings closed with an issue at law, to be filed with the clerk as a part of the record of the case, with a view, as the statute expressly declared, that the cases might be fully

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reported. This was a move in the right direction, but only a step, for the decisions were only accessible, not published to the world at large, and the decisions in one county were not easily obtained in all the rest.

The first person to publish legal reports in Connecticut was Ephraim Kirby. Born and raised in Litchfield county, he early joined the Revolutionary army, fought at Bunker Hill and through the war, engaged in nineteen actions and was wounded thirteen times. At the close of the conflict, he entered on a legal career, supporting himself by manual labor during the preliminary stages. He was admitted to the bar, and immediately entered upon the practice of law. He began the collection of cases determined in the Superior Court, for private use, and finally, under the advice of members of the bar and judges, he prepared them for publication. The situation of the common law was described in a brief and modest preface in which he says: "Our courts were still in a state of embarrassment, sensible that the common law of England, 'though a highly improved system,' was not fully applicable to our situation; but no provision being made to preserve and publish proper histories of their adjudications, every attempt of the judge to run the line of distinction between what was applicable and what was not, proved abortive. For the principles of the decisions were soon forgot or misunderstood, or erroneously reported from memory. Hence arose a confusion in the determinations of our courts, the rules of property became uncertain, and litigation proportionately increased."

The book is a single volume of about five hundred pages, and was printed in Litchfield in 1789. It is the first publication of its kind issued in America. The year following, Alexander James Dallas published the first volume of his reports of Pennsylvania cases. Chipman followed in Vermont in 1791. New York did not begin till the publication of Coleman in 1800, and Massachusetts commenced with a State reporter in 1804. Mr. Kirby reported two hundred cases, beginning with two or three in 1785, and continuing with some regularity in the different counties of the circuit, from the February Term in Litchfield, in 1786, until the March Term, in New London, in 1788. The average of about two and a quarter pages to a case indicates brevity rather in the opinion than in the statement of the case, the remarks of the court often being confined to a single sentence. Mr. Kirby was but thirty-two years of age at the time of the publication of this volume. It brought him at once into intimate connection with the judges and members of the bar over the entire State, and gave him material assist-

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ance in building up the extensive and lucrative practice that he afterwards attained. The work met the approval of the bench of the Superior Court to such an extent that the judges added a certificate that they had perused the work and found that the cases had been truly reported. The General Assembly indicated its approbation, in a manner quite as satisfactory, by purchasing three hundred and fifty copies for distribution to the several towns.

Notwithstanding the apparent success of this first venture in the publication of reports, Mr. Kirby did not continue his work, in all probability, because of the imperative demands of his practice. His successor was Jesse Root, a much older man than Kirby, and appointed to the bench in 1789. He was a graduate of Princeton College of the class of 1756, was also a soldier and officer in the Revolution, and practiced his profession in Hartford. The work is entitled "Reports of Cases adjudged in the Superior Court and Supreme Court of Errors. From July A. D. 1789 to June A. D. 1793, with a Variety of Cases Anterior to that Period. Prefaced with Observations upon the Government and Laws of Connecticut, to which is subjoined Sundry Law Points adjudged and Rules of Practice adopted in the Superior Court."

His introduction consisted of a short sketch of the origin of the State of Connecticut, and an essay upon the principles and end of government. This was followed by a dissertation on the common law of the State, in a quaintly discursive and elaborate style, in which form of expression receives quite as much attention as accuracy of reasoning. The following, for instance, is a portion of his definition of common law.

After remarking that it is the perfection of reason, he continues: "It is immemorial, no memory runneth to the contrary of it; it is coexistent with the nature of man, and commensurate with his being; it is most energetic and coercive, for every one who violates its maxims and precepts are sure of feeling the weight of its sanctions.

"Nor may we say, who will ascend into heaven to bring it down, or descend into the depths to bring it up, or traverse the Atlantic to import it; it is near us, as it is within us, written upon the table of our hearts, in lively and indelible characters; by it we are constantly admonished and reproved, and by it we shall finally be judged. It is visible in the volume of nature, in all the works and ways of God; its sound has gone forth into all the earth, and there is no people or nation so barbarous, where its language is not understood."

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Judge Root's plan of reporting was similar to that of Mr. Kirby's, but even more condensed. His reports do not average a page to a case. The earlier cases which were added were those reported in his own practice before Kirby's volume was planned, and begin in 1764, the year after his admission to the bar. As was the case with Kirby, a list of subscribers is added at the close of the volume. The first volume, though ending with cases decided in 1793, was not issued from the press until 1798. It was succeeded by a second volume, issued in 1802, containing the cases determined in both courts to January, 1798.

From this latter date there follow four years in which there is no report of the cases decided in either the Superior or Supreme Court. Judge Root became chief judge in 1796, and found the labors of preparing the cases for publication greater than he was well able to perform in connection with his other duties. The burden was then taken up by Thomas Day, who had been admitted to the bar of Hartford county in 1799, at the age of twenty-one. He seems not to have begun his task until 1805, from thence working backwards till 1802, with the assistance of the notes of "a distinguished member of the court," and also going forward in constant attendance on the court. The volumes which appeared under his name were five in number, and cover a period of twelve years. In 1814, the General Assembly, having in view the great assistance to the courts and litigants by the private labors of these three devoted attorneys, and the example of other States, notably Massachusetts, created the office of Reporter of the Supreme Court of Errors, and attached to it the munificent salary of three hundred and fifty dollars. Even this they made only an experiment, for they limited the duration of the act creating the office to four years. At the end of this time, however, the office was made permanent. The appointment has always been left to the court.

Under this act, Mr. Day was wisely and naturally selected as the first reporter. He continued to perform the duties of the position until 1853, publishing twenty volumes under the title of "Connecticut Reports." His entire period of reporting covers a total of fifty one years, if we include the cases in the first volume in which he was assisted. His method was a radical departure from that of Root, in the more thorough recital of the facts, in introducing for the first time the names of the attorneys and an excellent condensation of their arguments. He was as well equipped for the task as any lawyer of his day, adding

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to a correct grasp of the principle involved, a pleasant and attractive style and a hearty attachment for his work and the profession.

It is to Mr. Day that the Connecticut bar owes a debt of gratitude for beginning the commendable practice of inserting at the close of the volumes of reports, sketches of the lives of the more prominent members of the bar, whose practice in courts, and communion with fellow lawyers, has rendered it fitting that some lasting memorial of their professional character be preserved along with the cases to which they gave their life. He collected, almost unaided, some account of fifty lawyers, all of which are found in two volumes. Upon his retirement from office, the judges of the court passed the following resolution:

"SUPREME COURT OF ERRORS,
"HARTFORD COUNTY, June Term, 1853.

"The Honorable Thomas Day having declined a reappointment to the office of Reporter of judicial decisions, which he has continued to fill, with distinguished ability, fidelity and usefulness, for the unprecedented period of nearly half a century, we deem it proper to avail ourselves of his retirement to express our high respect for his eminent services and exalted character, and tender to him the tribute of our acknowledgment for his advancement of judicial science, through his numerous reports and other legal productions, and for his uniform kindness and courtesy in all his intercourse with us and our predecessors, with our best wishes for his future welfare and happiness."

Following Mr. Day, was William N. Matson, appointed at the June term of the Court in Litchfield in 1853. He continued, without material change, the system in vogue, without comment or extraneous matter, until January, 1858, when he resigned, and Mr. John Hooker was appointed. In him began again one of those long and able terms of public service that are becoming more and more rare in the history of the State. John Allyn was secretary of the colony for thirty years, and George Wyllys for sixty-one years; Joseph Whiting was treasurer thirty-nine years, and John Talcott for twenty-six years. Thomas Day had been secretary twenty-five years and reporter thirty-nine years, and nine more had performed the same labor without the official position. Mr. Hooker reported the cases of the Supreme Court for thirty-six years. It is needless to say that his work was carefully and correctly done. It was marked with a nicety in the use of language, and an uncommon felicity of expression that were coupled with a thorough

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appreciation of the principle of law involved. The syllabus which he prepared was the case in miniature, and all of it. He added, from time to time, explanatory and historical notes of very considerable value. The biographical sketches, prepared either by himself or by some selected friend, soon came to be a regular addition to the reports as they appeared volume by volume. Those written by Mr. Hooker are among the most elegant of his productions, for he possessed not only an entire honesty of description, without flattery or detraction, but a particularly attractive faculty for eulogistic writing. He did not hesitate to say of one attorney, remarkably persistent and stubborn in his contests in court, "He rarely gave up a case that was decided against him until he had pursued it to the extreme limit of the legal remedy, and submitted to a final adverse decision only as to an accumulated wrong that he had no further power to resist," and yet the entire eulogy is not only neither unkind nor unfair, but it is instinct with a respect for the subject that is all the more flattering because of its candor.

Mr. Hooker resigned from the office October 2, 1893, having reported the decisions of seven chief justices and fifteen associate judges. The court accepted his resignation in a resolution expressive of the mastery with which he had performed his labors, and the warm sentiment of regard and attachment felt for him by the judges. His successor was James P. Andrews, of Hartford, who assumed the office January 1, 1894.

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CHAPTER XII.

COURTS OF INFERIOR JURISDICTION.

COURTS OF COMMON PLEAS AND DISTRICT COURTS.

THE County Courts that were abolished in 1855 were likewise known as "Courts of Common Pleas." At the time they were abandoned, it was believed that the Superior Court could easily attend to the business of both courts, with the increase in the numbers of the bench made by the addition of four judges who did not sit with the Supreme Court. But cases accumulated on the docket in spite of the effort to discharge them. Another judge was appointed in 1861, and still another in 1867. The necessity for a still greater assistance led the General Assembly to establish a Court of Common Pleas in Hartford county and in New Haven county in the year 1869. The next year, similar courts were created for the counties of New London and Fairfield. Litchfield county was provided for by a District Court established in 1872, but subsequently, in 1883, this was succeeded by a Court of Common Pleas for the county. In 1881, the District Court of Waterbury was created as the successor of the City Court of Waterbury, with enlarged territorial jurisdiction, but it has always retained more of the characteristics of a city than a county court.

Speaking generally, the civil jurisdiction assigned to the Courts of Common Pleas was the trial of all appeals from justices of the peace in their respective counties, and original jurisdiction of questions in which legal or equitable relief was demanded not less than one hundred dollars nor more than five hundred dollars. To this was shortly added a jurisdiction concurrent with the Superior Court over actions demanding legal or equitable relief between the sums of five hundred and one thousand dollars. In Litchfield county, the jurisdiction of the Court of Common Pleas over the class of cases last described is exclusive of any such jurisdiction in the Superior Court. Appeal from these courts lies to the Supreme Court of Errors on questions of law only.

In addition to the civil jurisdiction of these courts, three of them have

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David S. Calhoun

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lately been assigned criminal duties, confined to the trial of appeals from any city, borough, police, or town court, or from the judgment of a justice of the peace. The Criminal Court of Common Pleas for New Haven was organized in 1887, and those in the counties of New London and Fairfield in 1889. As in civil matters, appeals from the criminal side of the court is to the Supreme Court of Errors on questions of law only.

The rules of the Courts of Common Pleas are directed by statute to conform, as far as possible, to those established by the Superior Court.

The Court of Common Pleas consists of a single judge in the counties of Hartford, New London and Litchfield. An associate judge was appointed in Hartford county in 1893. In New Haven and Fairfield counties a second judge is added for the trial of criminal causes. The District Court of Waterbury consists of a judge, and deputy judge. All of these judges are appointed by the General Assembly, for terms of four years. Previous to 1877, the term of office was but one year.

In practice, the method of nomination is by first securing the approval of those members of the Assembly, from the county in which the court is located, who belong to the prevailing political party. The person thus selected by the county caucus is then regarded as the nominee of the entire party in the Assembly and his name supported with the same fidelity that a nominee for the Senate of the United States would receive. A more pernicious method of selecting a person to fill a respectable judicial office could hardly be devised. To secure his nomination, the candidate is invited to enter the lowest phase of party politics, where he will be at the mercy of the "third house," which is never so strong as in councils only half legislative, and the other half political and personal, and he usually discovers that the claims for candidates for other offices somehow get so entangled with his own, that the ultimate result is a deal in which the last consideration to receive attention or respect is the fitness of the individuals for the positions to be filled. The system is one that can rarely produce good results, whether the office be important or obscure, but it is all the more deplorable when it is employed for the selection of wise and upright judges.

By a statute passed in 1886 it is provided that "every nomination made in either branch of the General Assembly for judge of any Court of Common Pleas, or District Court, shall be by the introduction of a concurrent resolution making such appointment, which resolution shall

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be referred, without debate, to the joint standing committee on the judiciary, who shall report thereon within six legislative days." This provision was extended to judges of district, city, police and borough courts, where the Assembly has power to appoint, in 1889. If designed as a correction of the evil method of selecting judges, it is no especial improvement.

The following is a list of the judges of the Courts of Common Pleas and District Courts since their foundation:

HARTFORD COUNTY.

1869. Charles H. Briscoe. 1875.
1875. Thomas McManus. 1877.
1877. David S. Calhoun.

Associate Judge.

1893. John Walsh.

NEW HAVEN COUNTY.

Civil Side.

1869.	Samuel L. Bronson	1871.	1876.	William B. Stoddard	1877.
1871.	Henry E. Pardee	1873.	1877.	Lynde Harrison	1881.
1873.	Henry Stoddard	1874.	1881.	David Torrance	1885.
1874.	William C. Robinson	1876.	1885.	John P. Studley	

Criminal Side.

1887.	Lucius P. Deming	1893.	1893.	Hobart L. Hotchkiss	

NEW LONDON COUNTY.

1870.	Hiram Willey	1873.	1877.	Alfred Coit	1879.
1873.	Supply T. Holbrook	1874.	1879.	John P. C. Mather	1886.
1774.	John P. C. Mather	1877.	1886.	John G. Crump	

FAIRFIELD COUNTY.

Civil Side.

1870.	Lyman D. Brewster	1874.	1889.	John H. Perry	1893.
1874.	Robert E. De Forest	1877.	1893.	Howard J. Curtis	
1877.	Frederick B. Hall	1889.			

Criminal Side.

1889. R. Jay Walsh.

LITCHFIELD COUNTY.

District Court.

1872.	Roland Hitchcock	1874.	1877.	Florimond D. Fyler	1881.
1874.	Jared B. Foster	1877.	1881.	Donald J. Warner	1883

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Court of Common Pleas.

1883.	Donald J. Warner.....1889.	1893.	Arthur D. Warner.....
1889.	Alberto T. Roraback.....1893.		

District Court of Waterbury.

1881.	George H. Cowell.	1883.	
1883.	Albert P. Bradstreet.		

Deputy Judge.

1881.	Albert P. Bradstreet.....1883.	1887.	George H. Cowell.....1893.
1883.	Edward F. Cole.....1887.	1893.	Charles G. Root.....

PROBATE COURTS.

Mr. Ludlow's code of laws makes provision for the settlement of the estates of deceased persons under the title of records, and, as a matter of fact, the records of inventories and wills are among the earliest and most valuable of the contributions to local history. The statute, passed on October 10, 1639, decreed that, upon the death of any person possessed of an estate, and who had made a will in writing or by word of mouth, those men who were "appointed to order the affairs of the town where any such person deceaseth" were to make and report a true inventory of the estate, to record the will and inventory, and the names of the children and legatees. The "said orderers of the affairs of the town" were to exhibit the will and inventory in the public court, within three months. The court intended was the *Particular Court*, which exercised probate duties from its earliest beginning down to the time it was abandoned. There was, however, much of the probate business in the colony that was performed in the General Court, and the line of jurisdiction does not seem to have been clearly defined. The first person whose estate was settled by the General Court was John Oldham, a victim of the Indians, whose murder was one of the causes that led to the expedition against the Pequots. Many of the early wills of the county are preserved in the colonial records, and little more is to be found of the doings of the court thereon save the inventory. The wills are sometimes witnessed by three persons, sometimes two, and sometimes by none. In one case, that of Thomas Scott of Hartford, the will, dated November 6, 1643, is given, "as yt was spoken by him to Edward Stebbing and Tymothy Standly who were sent for by him for that end, to whom he expressed his will." The will then follows in "summe and substance," and the record continues: "But before he

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had named the ouerseers of his will, the Lo: pleased to put an end to his life and p[r]uented him in that and what els he would haue said, and therefore the Relict of the said Thomas w[th] the app[r]baccon of the Court hath desired" three persons "to assist in seeing the Will of the dead performed."

By the early statute, the town officers were to protect the estate from waste and cause it to be improved to "the best advantage of the children and legatees, according to the mind of the testator, for their and every of their use, and by their and every of their allowance and approbation." In case of persons dying intestate the town officers were to take an inventory, as before, but administration was to be granted to the next of kin. The distribution of the estate of an intestate was to be by the court to the wife, children and kindred, according to the equities of the situation. Estates of persons so dying intestate, without leaving discoverable kin, were to be administered "for the public good of the common," care, however, being taken that the inventory be properly registered for the benefit of kindred who might appear in the future. Charges of the court and the town officials were to be met out of the estate.

There was also a provision added a little later, which was one of the few recommendations of the Commissioners of the United Colonies and confirmed by the General Court March 14, 1648-9, providing that the proper proof and certification of a will, in any one of the colonies confederated, be accepted in the other colonies, unless some proper exception be taken. Also that if known or settled planters should be intestate, that administration might be taken in the colony to which the deceased belonged, even though he died in another jurisdiction. The estate of an intestate having no recognized residence and no heirs, was to be administered by the colony where the death occurred.

The duty of recording wills and inventories was intrusted to the secretary of the court, who was to file the original and furnish copies as required. For recording any will or inventory which was above the sum of forty pounds, his fee was three shillings four pence, for copies of them, or either of them, one shilling eight pence, and for every "search or supervising of them," six pence. For recording wills or inventories of more than thirty pounds and less than forty, he received two shillings six pence, for a copy, fifteen pence, and for a search or supervising, four pence.

With the abandonment of the Particular Court in May, 1666, probate

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business was intrusted to the County Courts. The procedure was but little altered, and the right of appeal which had formerly gone to the General Court, now went to the Court of Assistants. In October, 1698, the probate powers, while still nominally in the hands of the County Court, were confided to the respective judges with two justices of the quorum. It is here that the real beginning of a separate probate court is to be found, for it will be remembered that in this same year the construction of the County Court had been changed from three assistants, to one judge and four justices of the quorum. The Probate Court differed from the County Court only in needing one less justice. The revision of 1672 repeats the provision of the code with regard to the duty of making an inventory of a deceased person, putting the obligation on the selectmen of the town in which the person died. In 1702, this duty was transferred to the executors or administrators, who were required to call in, to make the inventory, first, two of the creditors or legatees of the deceased, in their default, the next of kin, and after them, neighbors and friends. This method of making an inventory was continued till 1784, when the two former classes were dropped. Another quaint provision of the revision of 1672 was, that administration should be granted, "to the next of kin jointly or severally." It is also true that still another distinction was made at this time in the right of appeal, which was now transferred from the Court of Assistants to the Superior Court. The appeal, if taken, was limited to eighteen months for all inhabitants of this commonwealth, or of New Hampshire, Massachusetts and Rhode Island, who were of full age; if minors, the appeal was to be taken within eighteen months after arriving at the age of twenty-one. And it was the same generous and complete right to appeal that has always marked our confidence in probate courts, extending to any "judgment, sentence, decree, determination, denial, or order." The separation between the two divisions of the County Court became complete in 1716, when it was enacted that Courts of Probate be established in the several counties, and be holden by one judge, to be appointed and commissioned for the purpose, with a clerk. In order that the assistance of the County Court might still be obtained, it was, at the same time, provided that in case any difficult or disputed question arose in the settlement of an estate, the judge of probate should have the liberty to call to his assistance two or three of the justices of the quorum.

The Probate Court of that day did not have cognizance of all the sub-

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jects that have since been intrusted to it. The County Courts, in their respective counties, still had the superintendence and guardianship of all idiots, distracted and impotent persons that were possessed of estate, and could order and dispose of it as seemed best for their support; they could put these persons to some proper labor or service, at the discretion of the selectmen, or they were permitted to appoint conservators over them.

Jurisdiction over estates assigned for the benefit of creditors as insolvent was first conferred on Courts of Probate in 1828. In 1853, and 1855, the insolvency law was passed, substantially in the condition which it still retains. The last extensive change in the probate law of the State was made by a revision and compilation, completed and accepted in 1885, which was the labor of a committee consisting of Luzon B. Morris, Henry S. Barbour, Edward L. Cundall, Augustus H. Fenn, and William B. Glover.

Many of the powers now exercised by the Probate Courts were then wholly in the province of the General Assembly, while others were not thought of.

The first probate districts were co-extensive with the four original counties, and such as have been since formed have been made by cutting new districts out of the old. The first so created, less than a county, were established in October, 1719.

It was really a division of the counties in two or three smaller divisions, which included several adjacent towns, but the divisions, as time passed, became more and more minute, until in 1820, for the first time, a single town was erected into an entire probate district. At the present time the process has been carried to such an extent that, out of the entire 168 towns in the State, 112 are probate districts. The result has been that Probate Courts in Connecticut can scarcely be called courts of law, save in those localities in and near the centres of population, in which the large amount of business there transacted has compelled the selection of capable attorneys to occupy these places. Originally divided in times when transportation was difficult, roads primitive, coaches running at long intervals even on the best traveled highways, the inhabitants of the State regarded a probate court as something to have in one's dooryard, and have never invested it with the dignity of any other courts, save those held by justices of the peace. They have allowed these courts to degenerate into consulting places in which the judge can be addressed and advised with as freely as an attorney in

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his office. The position can be filled by any citizen. Among the 112 probate judges of the State to-day, only thirty-two of them are lawyers. The other eighty include farmers, cobblers, shop-keepers, mechanics, clerks, real estate agents, painters and livery men. The result of which is that, in the great majority of cases, probate business is in the hands of incompetent and unlearned men, whose decision, while it must be given on all questions whether easy or involved, carries no weight of authority and can generally be presumed to be wrong if it involves a question of law. The judge of probate in the country town will not usually represent any more intelligence than the average selectman, and yet all the property in the State must eventually come more or less under the control of this court. The office, too, is elective, thus introducing another element of weakness to add to the first, and the combination of lack of professional education and the wrangle of party conflict makes the Connecticut judge of probate by far the weakest member of her bench. Appeals always lie from the decision of these courts to the Superior Court, and the docket of the latter is plentifully sprinkled with causes thus brought, in which the opinion of the court below is never considered worth quoting. The evil has been long known and deplored. But at every attempt at a thorough change, the influence of the judges, ex-judges, and those who hope to be judges in their turn, has always prevented improvement.

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.

The first delegation of judicial authority, outside of the constitutional magistrates, was in 1640, when, owing to the great distance of Stratford and Fairfield, Mr. William Hopkins was appointed a commissioner to join with "Mr. Ludlow in all executions in their Particular Court." Similar commissions were soon after issued for the towns on Long Island.

The statute of 1644 enacted that, in all cases which were entered under forty shillings, the suit should be left to be tried by the court of magistrates, as they should judge most agreeable to equity and righteousness. There seems to have been no other provision for the trial of small causes until after the formation of the County Courts in 1669. An act was then passed empowering any one assistant or commissioner, with the selectmen of the town, to hear and determine such actions, with a right of appeal to the County Court. Later the same power was given to one assistant alone, or to the commissioner of the town and the selectmen.

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The earliest use of the title "justices of the peace" in the colony was in 1686, under the Andros government, when throughout the whole territory of New England, they were empowered to try causes under forty shillings in amount, and not involving the titles to land.

It was in 1702, that the office first appears in any thing like its modern aspect. At that time, the jurisdiction conferred was confined to actions not involving the title to land, and limited as before to the amount of forty shillings. The right of appeal to the County Court was preserved, but in October, 1717, this was confined to cases involving more than ten shillings, and, in 1724, this was raised to twenty shillings. Still later, in 1736, it was enacted that if the debt was due by bond, and did not exceed forty shillings, no appeal should be allowed. The jurisdiction of the justice was raised to five pounds in 1767, and two years after the right of appeal was taken away. It was again changed in 1784, making the jurisdiction in all cases four pounds, and in suits on bonds ten pounds. No appeal was allowed where the amount was less than forty shillings. By the general rule under which all sums were changed to national currency, these amounts became respectively fifteen, thirty-five and seven dollars. In 1853, just before the demise of the County Courts, the jurisdiction was raised to fifty dollars. In 1867, it was raised to one hundred dollars in actions founded in contract, and in 1872, to the same sum in all actions. The restriction as to cases involving the title to land was, in 1862, narrowed to a prohibition of jurisdiction over actions of disseizin, and in 1872, was wholly removed.

In criminal matters the jurisdiction of justices of the peace was, in 1702, fixed at a maximum fine of forty shillings, at which sum it remained until 1795, when the amount was seven dollars; not until 1848, did a single justice of the peace have power to sentence a criminal to imprisonment, and the length of punishment has never exceeded thirty days. From his judgment there has always been a right to appeal, first to the County Courts, after these were abolished, to the Superior Court, and of late, to Criminal Courts of Common Pleas, in the counties in which they have been established. But there has never been a right of appeal from a conviction for profane swearing, cursing, or Sabbath-breaking. Such convictions are rare, but when inflicted, are final.

Though the Constitution declares that the right of trial by jury shall remain inviolate, it has been decided by the court of last resort that no such right exists in justice suits, and is only exercised by permission of special statutes. Where justice juries are permitted, they consist of six persons drawn from the regular jury list of the town.

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CHAPTER XIII.

KING'S AND STATE'S ATTORNEYS, CLERKS OF HIGHER COURTS, AND JURIES.

KING'S AND STATE'S ATTORNEYS.

In the early courts of the colony the conduct of examinations and the presentment of offenses against the peace of the commonwealth, was doubtless left in a great measure to the court. It was the duty of constables to apprehend persons "overtaken with drink," vagrants, Sabbath-breakers, and persons sleighting any of the ordinances; and the services of a grand jury were yearly exacted for a presentment of breaches of the laws and orders or the commission of misdemeanors. A statute passed in 1702 provided that, if any grand juryman should neglect to make a seasonable presentment of any breach of the law of which he had cognizance, he might be fined. But these officers did not fill the place of an attorney for the prosecution. Once or twice, a record is found of the appointment of a prosecuting attorney for a special purpose. October 9, 1662, "Mr. William Pitkin is desired and appointed as Attorney for the General Court, to prosecute Thomas Ford, sen., John Deming, sen., Mrs. Lattimore, and Thomas Hurlburt, at the Particular Court to be held at Hartford, on Wednesday next." And again on May 12, 1664: "This court doth nominate and appoint Mr. William Pitkin in the behalf of this Colony, to be their attorney, to implead any delinquents in the Colony, till October next."

A few years later we find Daniel Clark acting in the same capacity before the Court of Assistants. But these men were not lawyers. They were, doubtless, energetic and reliable members of the community who would not evade the presentation of crimes, or neglect the securing of all possible evidence, but nothing more. The office had its beginning in the following statute, passed in 1704, the perusal of which will be a sufficient explanation of the manner by which it was secured:

"Whereas, we are often told from the public ministry, as well as from private discourses of the wise and pious persons of our age, that one

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crying sin that may procure impending judgments further to come down on our land as well as those that are already inflicted on us, is the neglect of putting good laws in execution against immoral offenders, that therefore such neglect may be prevented for the future: It is ordered and enacted by this Court, That henceforth there shall be in every county a sober, discreet and religious person appointed by the County Courts to be attorney for the Queen, to prosecute and implead in the law all criminal offenders, and to do all other things necessary or convenient as an attorney to suppress vice and immorality, and the said attorney's charges and encouragement to be allowed out of the treasury of the county."

At the Court of Assistants, which was held in Hartford and New Haven, the attorneys for those counties were to prosecute criminals in their respective counties. The only appointment that resulted from this statute, for several years, was that of Richard Edwards, who was appointed in Hartford county April 3, 1705. He held the office until his death in 1718, being the only queen's attorney known to the colony of Connecticut, except John Reed of Fairfield, appointed by the Governor and Council in 1712, but who acted rather as an attorney-general in Fairfield and other counties, and possibly John Parker, of New London. Nor was any other king's attorney appointed during Edwards's life, the next being William Adams, appointed for New Haven county, April 5, 1720. Some dissatisfaction early arose in connection with the position of these prosecutors, shown by the following memorial presented to the General Assembly, in 1727, by William Adams of New Haven, Peter Pratt of New London, for himself and for John Bissell of Hartford, Joseph Fowler of Windham, and Thomas Fish of Fairfield, embracing all of the king's attorneys in the colony, and all but Adams appointed in that year: "That we humbly conceive that we are not holden or obliged to espouse any pleas of the crown, on his majesty's behalf, when proffered good fees on the other side, under supposition of our being attorneys to his said majesty, until your honors make us such, and tell us what is our duty, what is our power, and what shall be our reward for said service."

It is easy to conceive the real condition in which these state attorneys were placed, but if any action was taken on the petition it does not appear on the records. Perhaps the answer to it is to be found in the statute of May, 1730, in which it was enacted that there should be in each county one king's attorney, who should plead and manage in the

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Geo. E. Terry

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county where he was appointed, in all matters proper, in behalf of our sovereign lord the king; which attorney should be appointed by the respective county courts. The power of appointment continued in the County Courts until they were abolished in 1855, since which time it has resided in the judges of the Superior Court. The term of office, established in 1821, at two years has not since been changed. In addition to the duties as prosecutor, there has grown about the office a variety of civil duties, unknown to the early holders of the position. The State's attorney recommends the appointment of coroners in the county in which he officiates, collects forfeitures to the State or county, has certain powers in releasing from jail and care of insane prisoners, and proceeds against banks and railroad companies for certain violations of their charters.

The compensation paid to State attorneys at the present time is a moderate salary, only recently changed from the system of payment by fees.

A hundred years ago the fees were as follows:

For conducting and pleading each criminal case, not capital, before the Superior Court on bill found by the grand jury, *nine dollars.*

Drawing an indictment on information, *one dollar.*

For a trial before the Superior Court in a criminal case, on information, or for conducting and pleading a civil case, on behalf of the State, *seven dollars.*

For prosecuting a civil cause, when judgment is given on confession or default, in the Superior Court, *three dollars and thirty-four cents.*

For a capital trial, *fourteen dollars.*

In a criminal case, on confession before the Superior Court, *five dollars.*

In a case of *nolle prosequi* entered, or a return of a grand jury, not a true bill, *three dollars and thirty-four cents.*

There is herewith given a register of the king's and State's attorneys for the different counties. Though the list is of some length, it, nevertheless, demands a place in this work, from the character of the men who have filled the office. It can hardly be doubted, that since 1730, the great majority of these attorneys have served the State at a constant pecuniary loss. The office has always been one of dignity and honor, but of little profit. And the list deserves a place for the higher reason that the character of these men has been almost without exception as high as any profession or any community can show. It is a roll of honor of the lawyers of Connecticut:

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HARTFORD COUNTY.

April 3, 1705, Richard Edwards,
1719, Peter Pratt,
Feb., 1727, John Bissell,
June, 1728, Peletiah Mills,
1730, Joseph Gilbert,
Feb., 1731, Roger Wolcott, jr.,
June, 1755, Daniel Edwards,
Nov., 1756, Thomas Seymour,
April, 1777, Oliver Ellsworth,
June, 1785, Jesse Root,
Nov., 1789, John Trumbull,
1795, Thomas Y. Seymour,
1807, Chauncey Goodrich,
Dec., 1807, Jonathan Brace,
1809, Enoch Perkins,
Aug., 1818, Hezekiah Huntington,
1822, Isaac Toucey,
1835, Henry A. Mitchell,
1838, Isaac Perkins,
1840, Thomas C. Perkins,
1842, Isaac Toucey,
1844, Thomas C. Perkins,
1846, Richard D. Hubbard,
1854, Horace Cornwall,
1856, Richard D. Hubbard,
1868, William Hamersley,
1888, Arthur F. Eggleston.

NEW HAVEN COUNTY.

April 5, 1720, William Adams,
Elihu Hall, 1744-59,
Jared Ingersoll, 1757-65,
James A Hillhouse, 1767-75,
Benjamin Douglass,
1776, Charles Chauncey,
1789, Jonathan Ingersoll,
1798, Pierpont Edwards,
1805, Jonathan Ingersoll,
1811, David Daggett,
1816, Nathan Smith,
1835, Ralph I. Ingersoll,
1845, Dennis Kimberly,
1849, Charles A. Ingersoll,
1853, Jonathan Stoddard,
1854, Eleazer K. Foster,
1877, Orville H. Platt,
1879, Tilton E. Doolittle.

NEW LONDON COUNTY.

John Parker, 1706,
James Rogers, 1721,
1727, Peter Pratt,
Matthew Griswold, 1755-65,
Samuel Holden Parsons, 1774,
Benjamin Huntington, 1779-89,
1789, Joshua Coit,
1796, Asa Spalding,
1810, Calvin Goddard,
1815, James Lanman,
1821, Jacob B. Gurley,
1833, Jirah Isham,
1842, John T. Wait,
1844, Henry Strong,
1846, John T. Wait,
1854, Hiram Willey,
1861, Daniel Chadwick,
1875, Thomas M. Waller,
1883, John M. Thayer,
1889, Solomon Lucas.

FAIRFIELD COUNTY.

Thomas Fitch, 1727,
Rober Walker, 1756,
Gold Selleck Silliman, 1769-1774,
Jonathan Sturges, 1776,
Gold Selleck Silliman, 1790,
1790, Andrew Rowland,
1801, Elisha Whittlesey,
1803, Lewis B. Sturges,
1808, Samuel B. Sherwood,

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1818, Matthew B. Whittlesey,
1822, Simeon H. Miner,
1837, Daniel H. Belden,
1841, Henry Dutton,
1842, George A. Davenport,
1843, Silas H. Hickock,
1845, Thomas B. Butler,
1846, William H. Noble,
1847, Joshua B. Ferris,
1850, William F. Taylor,
1851, Joshua B. Ferris,
1852, William F. Taylor,
1854, Joshua B. Ferris,
1856, Orris S. Ferry,
1859, Joshua B. Ferris,
1862, Josiah M. Carter,
1868, Nelson L. White,
1874, James H. Olmstead,
1880, Samuel Fessenden.

WINDHAM COUNTY.

1727, Joseph Fowler,
Elisha Paine, jr., 1733-72,
Jedediah Elderkin, 1774-88,
1788, Hezekiah Bissell,
1790, Timothy Larrabee,
1804, Jabez Clark,
1815, Sylvanus Bakus,
1818, William Perkins,
1820, Andrew T. Judson,
1833, Chauncey F. Cleveland,
1835, Jonathan A. Welch,
1837, Chauncey F. Cleveland,
1838, Jonathan A. Welch,
1842, George S. Catlin,
1844, Jonathan A. Welch,
1846, Abiel Converse,
1847, Jonathan A. Welch,
1850, Abiel Converse,
1851, Elisha Carpenter,
1853, Frederick Hovey,
1854, Elisha Carpenter,
1861, Gilbert W. Phillips,
1866, Edward L. Cundall,
1872, John J. Penrose,
1894, John L. Hunter.

LITCHFIELD COUNTY.

Samuel Pettibone, 1756-63,
Joshua Whitney,
Reynold Marvin,
Andrew Adams, 1772-81,
John Ganfield, 1786,
Tapping Reeve, 1788-94,
1794, Uriah Tracy,
1800, John Allen,
1806, Nathanel Smith,
1807, Uriel Holmes,
1814, Elisha Sterling,
1820, Seth P. Beers,
1825, Samuel Church,
1833, Leman Church,
1840, David C. Sanford,
1844, Leman Church,
1845, John H. Hubbard,
1847, Leman Church,
1849, John H. Hubbard,
1852, Julius B. Harrison,
1854, Gideon Hall,
1856, Charles F. Sedgwick,
1874, James Huntington.

MIDDLESEX COUNTY.

1785, Asher Miller,
1794, Samuel W. Dana,
1800, Jonathan Moseley,
1805, Stephen Titus Hosmer,
1815, Matthew T. Russell,
1818, Major Andre Andrews,
1819, George W. Stanley,
1827, Samuel Ingham,
1835, Stillman K. Wightman,
1839, Eliphalet A. Bulkeley,

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1843, Samuel Ingham,
1844, Charles C. Tyler,
1847, Charles Whittlesey,
1853, Waldo P. Vinal,
1857, Moses Culver,
1863, William T. Elmer,
1875, William F. Wilcox,
1885, William T. Elmer.

TOLLAND COUNTY.

1786, Sylvester Gilbert,
1807, Jonathan Barnes,
1830, John Fitch,
1836, Rodolphus Woodworth,
1838, Loren P. Waldo,
1849, John H. Brockway,
1867, Dwight Marcy,
1869, Benezet H. Bill,
1893, Joel H. Reid.

CLERKS OF THE SUPERIOR AND SUPREME COURTS.

With the establishment of the Superior Court in 1711, power was given to the court to appoint and swear a clerk, which they at once did, giving the appointment to Jonathan Law, afterward a judge of the court for twenty-five years, during sixteen of which he was chief judge, and governor of the State nine years. Until 1798, there was but one clerk, who rode the circuit with the court. After Mr. Law ceased his connection with the office there were but three persons appointed in the next eighty-four years, and the last of these, George Pitkin, held the office forty-two years. The statute of May, 1798, directed the judges of the Superior Court to appoint and swear a clerk for the court in each county of the State, to whom was to be intrusted the records and proceedings of the court in each county. It was also ordered that the then existing records of the court be placed, and in the future kept in the office of the secretary of the State, who was vested with all the powers and directed to perform all the duties of clerk in matters relating to these records. The clerk appointed for Hartford county was George Pitkin, who remained till 1806, thus completing a full half century in the service of the court as clerk. In 1833, a statute was passed under which the clerks appointed by the several County Courts should be also clerks of the Superior Court. This law went through a curious struggle for existence, being repealed in 1834, re-enacted in 1835, repealed again in 1838 and again re-enacted in 1842, and continued in force until the County Courts were abolished in 1855. Since this last date the clerks and assistant clerks have been appointed by the judges of the Superior Court at their annual meeting. The official term is one year.

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JURIES.

Mention has previously been made of the adoption in Connecticut of the jury system of England, of its entire rejection by the colony of New Haven, and of the provisions of the code of 1650. The first jury law, passed in 1644, provided that the jury might consist of twelve or six, at the option of the court, and that a verdict could be rendered by two-thirds. In 1650, a provision was added, that if there was not the required concurrence, the jury should return the case, with their reasons, from which a special verdict should be drawn by the court, upon which judgment could be entered. In 1672, it was provided that all causes in which the *ad damnum* exceeded forty shillings should be tried by a jury of twelve men, who should find the matter of fact, with the damages and costs, and the judges should declare the sentence, or direct the jury to find according to law, with power to return them to a reconsideration if the verdict was clearly unjust; and if they persisted in their former opinion, the court still being dissatisfied, another jury might be impaneled, to whom the consideration of the cause could be given. The court could vary and alter the damages returned by any jury if it believed such action demanded injustice. It was, at the same time, provided that no person should be tried for a crime extending to life or banishment but by a special jury summoned for the purpose, consisting of twelve able and judicious men, who should all agree in the verdict. Since 1702, the court has had power to return the jury to a second and third consideration. It was further required that the jury should consist of twelve men, each of whom should have a freehold estate worth forty shillings per annum, or fifty pounds personal estate in the county. The rule requiring an agreement of all the jurors in civil actions is not a statutory requirement, and the only provision upon this point, since the ancient two-thirds rule, is the statute of 1655, by which nine or more jurors may render a verdict in which the parties agree to the same in writing beforehand.

In charging the jury, the former practice was to submit to them the law as well as the facts, without expressing any opinion or giving any direction how to find their verdict. This method continued in all courts till 1807, when the Supreme Court of Errors passed the rule that, in trials in the several circuits, the presiding judge, in charging the jury, should state to them the points of law involved, and declare the the opinion of the court thereon. So far as criminal trials were con-

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cerned, this practice was altered, in 1812, by the statute now in force, that the court is to state its opinion of the law and then submit to the consideration of the jury both the law and the facts, without any direction how to find the verdict.

In 1874, a statute was passed giving a person accused of crime the privilege of choosing whether he would be tried by the court or by the jury. It remained on the statute book but a few years, being repealed after two persons, jointly charged with a capital crime, took advantage of the privilege in order to secure separate trials, one of them being tried before the court and the other before a jury.

The old common law harshness in the treatment of a jury after trial and before a verdict was reached, "in order," says Blackstone, "to avoid intemperance and causeless delay," of keeping them without meat, drink, fire, or candle, and, in case of non-agreement before the end of the term, of carting them to another circuit, never was practiced here. The statute of 1702 provided that they were to be confined in the custody of an officer till they had agreed on a verdict, but a strict construction, akin to the English custom, never was placed on the law. It was believed that the language of the juror's oath which bound them "to keep secret their own and their fellow's counsel, and to speak nothing to any one, nor suffer any to speak to them of the business in hand, but among themselves, and when agreed upon a verdict that they will keep it secret, till they deliver it up in court," implied that they might separate, even after a cause had been delivered to them. Especially, too, as these provisions of secrecy were not contained in any oath administered to jurors in England. In 1884, it was enacted that, in the trial of any capital cause, the court may, at its discretion, require the jury to remain together in charge of the sheriff during the trial and until relieved from further duty in the case. The permission has rarely if ever been used.

The payment of the jury has always been a modest sum, not greatly in excess of what an able bodied man could obtain at a common trade. In March, 1637, it was ordered "that every juryman shall have six pence for every action that is given to them upon evidence, to be paid by him the action goes against." The ordinary pay of carpenters, wheelwrights, smiths and coopers at that time was from eighteen to twenty pence per day. In 1683, the pay of the jury in the Court of Assistants and County Courts was raised to nine pence. In 1702, the jury was allowed eighteen shillings, which they divided among them-

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selves. In 1762, the fee was four shillings, and in 1784, seventy-five cents for each trial. At the present time the reward is three dollars and fifty cents *per diem* for services in the Superior, and Common Pleas, Courts, and in trials before a justice of the peace, one dollar a day.

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CHAPTER XIV.

SHERIFFS, CONSTABLES, GRAND JURORS AND CORONERS.

SHERIFFS.

THERE were no sheriffs in the colony of Connecticut until the year 1702. But the office had then been in existence many years, and since the earliest days of settlement, under the designation of *Marshal.* The code of 1650 assumes the existence of the office, for it provides, that in case of fines or debts due to the country, "the marshall for the time being, upon warrant from the treasurer, and according to his oath, shall be faithful in doing the duty of his place in levying and returning the same, upon pain of forfeiting two shillings of his own estate for every pound, or else such fine as any court of justice shall impose on him for neglect."

The marshal of the colony was by no means identical in character with the sheriff of to-day, and he did not, for some time, assume the duty which afterwards fell upon him of conserving the peace. The latter charge fell more naturally to the constable, and the marshal was less of the policeman, and more of a civil officer, as well as a dignitary of high position. He was an officer of the colony, appointed by the General Court, and attending to the preservation of order in its sessions. After the union of Connecticut and New Haven and the establishment of county jurisdictions, there was a marshal appointed for each county, in addition to the marshal of the colony. Thomas Stanton, appointed April 5, 1638, was the first marshal of the colony, and held his office for eight years, when he was succeeded by Jonathan Gilbert. The latter was removed after serving thirty years. In Hartford county no special appointment of marshal was made till 1687, owing to the residence there of the colony marshal, who acted in both capacities. The county marshal was appointed by the County Courts. At the revision in 1702, these officers were superseded by a sheriff for each county.

During the interruption of the colony government by Sir Edmund

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Andros, 1687–9, a sheriff for each of the four counties was appointed by the Governor and Council, but, on the resumption of the charter, the former order prevailed.

The year 1722 was the first in which anything like an accurate definition of the powers of the sheriff was attempted. A portion of the law passed at that time was simply declaratory, for he had long exercised the authority which was therein contained of serving all writs and executions coming from lawful authority.

Here, for the first time, was definitely imposed on him the duty of conserving the peace, of suppressing with force and strong hand all tumults, riots, routs and unlawful assemblies, and to apprehend without warrant, those persons found in the act of disturbing the peace. Offenders were to be brought before a justice of the peace, or the next assistant, who was empowered to bind them over to the next County Court in the county in which the offense was committed.

At this time, also, the sheriff was empowered, in case he met with great resistance in serving writs, upon obtaining the advice of one assistant and a justice of the peace, and all other assistants and justices of the peace who were easily available, to raise the militia of the county, or so many as should seem necessary, and use them to quell the riot. All military officers and soldiers were commanded to give obedience to the sheriff's command when summoned for such a purpose, on penalty of a fine. If the fine was not paid the sheriff could seize the estate of the offender.

Two years after, the powers of the sheriff were still further enlarged. He was then to be appointed by the Governor and Council, and become bound in the sum of two thousand pounds to the treasurer of the State, conditioned on the faithful administration of his office. At this time, he seems to have been appointed during the pleasure of the Governor and Council. The bond was subsequently, in 1750, reduced one-half. To still further assist him in fulfilling the duties of his position when he met resistance, he was given power to command the assistance of suitable persons, whom they should choose, and the person thus commanded to assist was liable to a fine of ten pounds for neglect or refusal to respond according to his ability. The obligation to receive all manner of writs when tendered and to execute them and make return was, in 1728, first made a peremptory duty. If the writ was not executed, or a false return made, the court to which the writ was returnable could inquire into the facts, and, if satisfied that the officer had thus been re-

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miss, could award such damages to the party aggrieved as might have happened to him by the delay suffered.

Deputy sheriffs were appointed, from time to time, in the eighteenth century, but probably only for special services until the year 1766. At that time the sheriffs were authorized to appoint in their respective counties deputy sheriffs to the following number: in Hartford county, three; New Haven county, six; New London county, five; Fairfield county, four; Windham county, four; and Litchfield county, four. A statute passed in 1744 prohibited any deputy from charging more than actual travel in the service and return of writs and executions, being designed to defeat a practice that had arisen of charging travel from the place of the sheriff's residence. At the May session of the General Assembly, in 1799, a statute was passed providing that no person should hold or exercise the office of deputy sheriff "until his appointment to that office shall have been approbated by the County Court of the county to which he belongs."

The office of sheriff was borrowed, of course, from England, and much of the authority conferred upon him and many of the restrictions of his power were in harmony with the English practice. In one particular there was a distinct departure from the foreign method. In England the sheriff provided the "gaol," "goal," or "jail," as it is variously called, but in Connecticut it had early been directed that the county build and maintain its own gaol. The county was, therefore, liable for escapes arising from insufficient buildings, that did not happen by fire, public enemies, or the act of God. As early as 1724, the sheriff was appointed to have charge and custody of the gaol in his county, with the right to appoint keepers; but his responsibility for the escape of prisoners was limited to the fault or the connivance of the keepers, or of any other person, and he could not be held for faults due to the structure itself.

The sheriffs of the counties of Hartford and New Haven were formerly officers or messengers of the upper house of the General Assembly. Until even well within the present century, the sheriff preceded the governor on his way to or from the sessions of the Legislature, and wore a sword as the mark of his office. His fees for attendance, *per diem*, still appear on the statute book, although he has rarely been elected to the position of messenger since the year 1852. The only ceremonial relic of the days of the high sheriff, or the marshal of the colony, is in the proclamation of the final adjournment of the Assembly by the sheriff of Hartford county.

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Arthur S. Eggleston.

THE F. SUTTERLEY CO., PHILA.

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The Susquehanna district, which, in 1774, was incorporated as a town and added to Litchfield county, was, in 1776, made a separate county under the name of Westmoreland. It was as fully under the jurisdiction of Connecticut law and Connecticut officers as Fairfield or New London. Accordingly, a sheriff was selected, Jonathan Fitch, of the town of Westmoreland, who continued in office from November 28, 1776, until December 30, 1782, when the committee appointed by Congress under the Articles of Confederation, decided that the entire territory belonged to Pennsylvania.

CONSTABLES.

The oldest office in Connecticut is that of the constable. He was the conspicuous and authoritative peace officer of the colony. To him was, from the first, given authority to make, sign, and put forth pursuits, or hue and cries, after murderers, malefactors, peace-breakers, thieves, robbers, burglars, and other capital offenders, when the assistance of a magistrate was not readily to be secured; also to apprehend all persons overtaken with drink, Sabbath-breakers, vagrants, night-walkers, etc., without a warrant, "provided they be taken in the manner, either by sight of the constable," or the speedy information of others. It was his peculiar duty, likewise, to keep an oversight on all taverns, which he had a right forcibly to enter when suspecting a violation of the license regulations; and to arrest offenders loitering there at unseemly hours, or congregating at forbidden times. To assist him on these occasions he was permitted to call on any citizen of the jurisdiction, who, if he refused, was liable to a fine of ten shillings, and, if the refusal was obstinately or contemptuously persisted in, or if upon some urgent occasion in pursuit of persons who had committed capital offenses, the fine might be raised to forty shillings.

He was not permitted to apprehend any person by direction of a magistrate, unless he had a warrant in writing. Those whom he arrested he was obliged personally to keep (until the building of county gaols provided a common prison), till such time as a magistrate could be found before whom the offender could be brought. When a criminal was arrested for a crime committed in a foreign jurisdiction, he was to be conveyed to the constable of the next town in the direction of his destination, and by this constable handed to another, and so passed from constable to constable until the termination of his journey.

His ancient oath of office was as follows:

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"I, A. B., of W., do swear by the great and dreadful name of the ever-living God, that for the year ensuing and until a new be chosen, I will faithfully execute the office and place of a Constable for and within the said plantation of W., and the limits thereof, and that I will endeavor to preserve the public peace of the said place and Commonwealth, and will do my best endeavor to see all watches and wards executed, and to obey and execute all lawful commands or warrants that come from any Magistrate or Magistrates or Court; so help me God, in the Lord Jesus Christ." By a statute passed in 1669, if a person elected to the office of constable refused to qualify, he could be fined to the amount of five pounds.

To his criminal jurisdiction the constable added the civil duties of a sheriff within the limits of his town. The statute to this effect was passed in 1750, but was only declaratory of the practice from the first. He was to read, or cause to be read, in each town, at some public meeting, once every year, all the capital laws, and to give notice to the citizens where the rest of the laws were to be found and consulted. The constable was also the medium for the collection of taxes. He was to summon a town-meeting, at which should be appointed a committee to prepare the tax-lists. The lists went to the General Court, which laid such a tax as seemed advisable. The warrants of the treasurer for the collection of the tax were placed in the hands of the constables of each town to demand and collect the required sum, by distraint if necessary. A failure on the part of the constable to collect the tax from a person of ability to pay was punished by seizing the constable's own property to the amount of the neglected tax. In later years when the number of constables in each town was increased, this duty fell on the one first chosen, who then occupied a place as distinctive from his fellows as a first selectman.

Much of the early duty of the constable was his oversight of the observance of the Sabbath. In this he had the assistance of the grand jurymen and the tithing-men, both then town officers. In 1715, the General Association, a body whose influence in the community was only surpassed by that of the General Assembly itself, as the result of a searching inquiry into the morals of the colony, recommended to the General Assembly, the passage of an act "for the more effectual putting into Execution the Laws against Vice, Immorality and Profaneness, and for promoting Christian Knowledge," which report was at once adopted, the statute passed, and it remained a law more than a century. A

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portion of this act, requiring the selectmen to inquire of householders as to how they were furnished with Bibles has been quoted before, (page 91). It proceeded with charging the constables, grand jurymen and tithing-men in their respective towns to make diligent search after all the breaches of the law, and continued:

"And the constables, and grand jurymen in the respective towns shall, on the evenings after the Lord's-day, and after public days of religious solemnity, walk the street, and duly search all places suspected for harbouring or entertaining any person or persons assembled contrary to law."

These same three officers were also to meet twice a year, on the first Monday of January and the third Monday of June, "to advise, consider and use their joint interest in suppressing profaneness, vice and immorality" The whole of this General Association statute was to be read at the opening of the annual public town meeting for electing officers in December in each town. The tithing-man had, from 1721, been a town officer, though his assistance at divine worship had been employed for many years. In the same year, it was enacted that the grand jurymen, constables and tithing-men should carefully inspect the behavior of all persons on the Sabbath, and especially between the meetings, and presentment make to the magistrates of any profanation of the worship of God on the Lord's day or any day of public fast or thanksgiving. For their services in prosecuting they were to receive the sum of two shillings per day, to be paid by the offenders, when they were of age, or by their parents or guardians when they were minors. Provision was made, however, that all these officials should not prosecute the same person, or rather that only one should receive compensation for so doing for a single offense.

Borrowing a provision from Massachusetts, it was enacted in 1702, that every constable of the State should be furnished with a black staff, having a head with the arms of the State thereon, which staff was to be his token or badge of office and to be carried on proper occasions. It was to be supplied by the selectmen, who were liable to a fine if they neglected thus to equip the town's chief officials.

GRAND JURIES.

The code of 1650 contained an act, which first appeared in 1643, in which it was ordered and decreed that a grand jury of twelve or fourteen able men should be warned to appear at every court yearly, in

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September, or as the governor or court should find it necessary, to make presentment of the breaches of any laws or orders, or of any other misdemeanors, which should come to their knowledge within the jurisdiction. When the County Courts were established in 1666, this provision was almost immediately made applicable to them, and twelve grand jurymen were to meet annually at the County Court in each of the four counties. In 1668, it was provided that the clerk of each of the County Courts should summon by warrant as many as the court should approve of, at least one or more honest and able men from each plantation in the county, who were to meet yearly and make presentment as formerly. Shortly after, in May, 1680, further provision was made, that, being thus selected by the clerks, they should serve twelve months, the intention being that meetings of the body be held at more frequent periods than formerly. By 1702, the change had easily and naturally come about, that the clerks of the several County Courts should, by warrant, summon one or more honest, able and judicious men, from each town in their county, to appear at their respective County Courts, or before the next assistant or justice of the peace, to serve on the grand jury and to take the oath; and those thus qualifying were to make diligent inquiry after, and presentment of all misdemeanors and breaches of the law coming to their knowledge *once a month*, to the next assistant or justice of the peace, who was empowered to hear all such causes in which the penalty did not exceed forty shillings. Where this penalty was insufficient the offender was to be bound over to the next court where the offense was cognizable. By this statute the grand juryman became a "grand juror," or, in other words, an informing officer, having power to make his complaints individually. It was a power not belonging to him at common law, which recognized him as one of the components of a jury, summoned to attend a court of criminal jurisdiction. A penalty of forty shillings was to be exacted from those chosen and refusing to serve.

In 1712, the appointment of two or more grand jurors was made the duty of the town at its annual town meeting, and they thus became town officers, holding office for a year. The clerk of the town was to return their names to the clerk of the County Court, who was required to summon as many of them as might be needed to form a grand jury to serve at the County Courts. It was also the practice of the Superior Court, after its establishment, to summon its own grand jury, though the statutes were silent on the subject. Sometime in 1726, the question

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was propounded to the General Assembly, whether it was the duty of grand jurors to make presentment, when able to do so, of crimes within their knowledge which were committed before their appointment. After much debate the question was decided in the affirmative, and in the next revision of the statutes a provision to that effect appeared.

The power thus given in 1702 to single jurors to present for crimes appears to have gradually absorbed the functions of the grand jury as an inquiring and complaining body, meeting to receive complaints, and to advise as to the propriety of indicting offenders. The practice of so assembling the grand jury thus began to be discontinued, until, in 1784, the requirement of their stated meetings is omitted. It was reinserted in 1808, but the power was given to the Superior and County Courts in 1784 to order a grand jury of eighteen of those chosen by the respective towns, or other freeholders of the county, as often as there should be occasion. In capital cases it was rendered necessary that the indictment be found by a grand jury of eighteen, in which twelve should agree.

With the new Constitution of 1818 the provision was inserted in the bill of rights that "no person shall be holden to answer for any crime, the punishment of which may be death or imprisonment for life, unless on a presentment or an indictment of a grand jury." The statute passed in accordance with this declaration is substantially that of 1784, requiring a grand jury of eighteen and the agreement of twelve.

It is to be regretted that the old grand jury, that spoke with a voice of no uncertain power, and was capable of becoming so efficient an instrument for investigating and relieving abuses by municipal and corporate officers as it has proved in sister States, should so nearly die out of our judicial system. The old power undoubtedly now belongs to it, but, in practice, is so seldom exercised that it is almost forgotten, and the grand jury of the present time commonly contents itself with indorsing "A true bill" or "Not a true bill" upon the indictment prepared by the State's attorney.

CORONERS.

The coroner, as a distinctive and special official, has only been known to the State a very few years. The code of 1650 provided that when any person came to an untimely or sudden death, an inquiry into the cause thereof should be held by a jury of twelve persons, conducted by an assistant, constable, or justice of the peace, and this jury of in-

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quest was to render its verdict to the court. This, with the subsequent omission of the assistant and the constable, continued to be the only law upon this subject for more than two and a quarter centuries. In 1883 the office of coroner was created, and made an appointment of the judges of the Superior Court, upon nomination of the State's attorney. His jurisdiction was extended to the county, he was given power to appoint a deputy, and a number of medical examiners, and, for the first time, the law of the State began to provide for the inquiry into the causes of violent and mysterious deaths in an intelligent and scientific manner.

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CHAPTER XV.

THE BENCH.

Aside from a history of the development of the courts, and the changes that have resulted in the present completeness of our judicial system, a few words are needed upon the personnel of the courts of last resort. Connecticut need never be ashamed of the character of her judges. Not one of them was ever impeached, not one of them ever proved faithless to the high trust conferred on him. With the record of the past to raise the standard of uprightness and honor as high as it seems possible for human nature to reach, it is still true that the judges of our Superior Court are to-day trusted and respected as no other body of men in the State are. If anything, the people are beginning to lean on them overmuch, and are tempted, when wrongs are unearthed and corruption discovered, to fly with a kind of instinct to the court, as if it were the only reliable protector of the rights of an outraged public.

The earliest of our judges were not necessarily, nor often, trained lawyers. They held other offices than the judicial one, and it is not surprising that legislative and executive ability should have been sought rather than acuteness in the trial of cases. Nathan Gold and Jonathan Law show better in the council chamber than on the bench. Roger Wolcott, who came to the Supreme bench in 1732, and was elected chief judge in 1741, was a weaver. He spent nine years of his minority in apprenticeship to the trade, and on reaching his majority engaged in a successful business. His entrance into public life was as a representative at the age of thirty. A little later he became a judge of the County Court in 1721. Four years after he became chief judge, we find him in command of the Connecticut troops furnished for the siege of Louisburg, with the rank of major-general and second in command under Sir William Pepperell. Elected governor in 1750, he held the office four years, and then retired to private life and linguistic and religious studies. His mind, when following its natural bent, was rather literary than legal. He published one of the earliest volumes

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of poetry known in the colony. Though he never rivaled the ability or eminence of his son Oliver, he was a man of high aims, of refined tastes for the times in which he lived, and a capable and honest judge.

In Jonathan Trumbull the colony obtained a judge who had pursued a regular course of legal education. He was graduated at Harvard in 1727, and studied for the ministry, carrying his connection with this profession so far as to be licensed to preach. The law proved the more congenial, and, without even having been settled as a pastor, he left the theological field, and soon entered public life as a member of the Assembly. In 1740, he became an assistant, a judge of the County Court, then of the Superior Court, and chief judge from 1766 to 1769, when he was elected governor. His services to the cause of the colonies during the Revolution, his wise counsel, always at the service of Washington, and always valued when given, prove clearer than any record of his in the trial of causes that he must have given to the issues presented to him as a judge a profound knowledge of human nature, a keen discrimination in the examination of evidence, and a steady flow of genuine and native wisdom.

Like Trumbull, Oliver Ellsworth also studied for the ministry, which he abandoned for the law. At first a student of Yale, he subsequently removed to Princeton, where he was graduated with high rank in 1766. He was admitted to the bar of Hartford county in 1771, and followed a common practice of dividing his attention between farming and professional work. The position of State's attorney was vacant in 1775, and he was chosen to fill it. Soon he was sent to the General Assembly from his native town, and became one of the "Paytable," a committee of four that managed Connecticut's finances during the war. In 1778, he took his seat as a member of the Continental Congress, where he remained five years. In 1784, he was appointed a judge of the Superior Court, remaining there until sent to the Federal Convention at Philadelphia in 1787. Of his services in that body, and subsequently in the Senate of the United States, time does not suffice to speak. In March, 1796, Washington appointed him chief justice of the United States, a position which he filled until he sent his resignation from Europe, whither he had been sent on a diplomatic mission in 1800. Though still in impaired health after his return, he could not be kept from active labor, and in 1802, became a member of the Supreme Court of Errors, and chief justice in 1807. He was probably the ablest of all our judges. Almost from his admission to the bar his extraordinary

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accomplishments began to show themselves, and his life for forty years was always in those high positions that sought him, often unavailingly, and never proved too large for him to fill. He was eminent as a diplomatist, a judge, and a statesman, and, withal, carried himself with a grave and gentle courtliness that fitly complemented his high mental endowments.

Of Jesse Root mention has been made as the publisher of two volumes of reports of cases tried in the Superior Court. He was graduated at Princeton College in 1756, studied for the ministry and preached several years. He abandoned this for the law, being admitted to the bar in Hartford in 1763. Here he continued to practice until after the breaking out of the Revolutionary war. In 1777, he joined Washington's army at Peekskill, with the rank of lieutenant-colonel. The next year he was sent as a delegate to the Continental Congress, where he remained four years. In 1789, he was appointed to the bench of the Superior Court, adding to his duties as a judge the task of reporting cases. He was appointed to the chief judgeship in 1796, and held it until Ellsworth was elected in 1807. The essay upon the common law of Connecticut which appears as a preface to the first volume of his reports, is the first work of its kind in the State.

No member of the profession has ever done as much for the Connecticut lawyer as Zephaniah Swift, the author of the famous, much studied and much consulted "Digest." Graduated from Yale in 1778, he began practice in Windham quite early in life. He was twice chosen to be a member of Congress, in 1793 and 1795. When Chief Justice Ellsworth was sent on his diplomatic mission to France in 1800, Swift accompanied him as secretary. Shortly after his return he was appointed a judge of the Supreme Court, and chief justice in 1815, a position he occupied till 1819. While a member of Congress he found time to write and publish his "System of the Laws of Connecticut," in two volumes. In 1810, he issued the "Digest of the Laws of Evidence in Civil and Criminal Cases, and a Treatise on Bills of Exchange and Promissory Notes." In 1822–3, followed his "Digest of the Laws of Connecticut," in two volumes, published just before his death. He was a man of wide reading in the law, an unmistakable insight into the principles of government, and a clear and logical style. At the time his "System" was written scarcely anything had been published upon the law of the State, and, in striking out a new path, he produced a work that gave a comprehensive view of the English common law, and ex-

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hibited with great clearness whatever was peculiar to the jurisprudence of Connecticut.

Thomas S. Williams was another of the chief justices who have adorned the bench of the Supreme Court. He was graduated from Yale at the early age of seventeen in the class of 1794, studied at the Litchfield Law School, and in the office of Chief Justice Swift, and was admitted to the bar of Windham county in 1799. In 1803, he removed to Hartford, which thereafter remained his home. He repeatedly represented the city in the General Assembly, and, in 1817, was elected a representative in Congress. His connection with the bench began in 1829 when he was appointed an associate judge of the Supreme Court, and in 1834, was promoted to be chief justice. He held the office until he reached the constitutional limit of seventy years of age in 1847, one of the longest terms as presiding judge since the court was founded. In the strong and rugged qualities of his mind Judge Williams was a characteristic New Englander. He seemed to be so constituted that his mental qualities ran in the deepest grooves of honesty and wisdom. He could hardly get out of this track into the mazes of speculation or the obscurities of philosophy. Those great foundation principles that underlie every noble character were with him so deep and broad that no one imagined that the superstructure had in it the ordinary elements of human weakness. He was a person of exceptional firmness of conviction and clearness of vision, and when his native wisdom showed the right, as it seemed unerringly to do, it was impossible to swerve him from the line of his duty. There have been men of equal ability on the bench of the State, though their number is small, but there have been none who represented a stronger force for good, and none of more courageous convictions.

Henry Mason Waite received his legal instruction from two of the ablest men whom the State has produced, Matthew Griswold and Roger Griswold. He was graduated from Yale in 1809, and, after teaching school a few months, studied for the bar and was admitted in 1812. Practicing first at Middletown, he soon removed to Lyme, and there began to win from his townsmen that high respect that continued through his entire career. Twice he represented them in the House of Representatives and twice in the Senate. The large and profitable litigation that followed in the train of the war with Great Britain brought him an extensive and lucrative practice, and his sagacity, industry and accurate legal knowledge kept him on the highway to pro-

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fessional success. In 1834, he was appointed to the Supreme bench after the retirement of Judge Daggett. For twenty years he continued a member of the court, until he was appointed chief justice, and in this position he remained three years longer. His was one of those quiet, modest and thoughtful natures that make little splash or noise, but which move in their own serene way, true to the highest standard of uprightness. No interest of client or state was ever known to be disregarded by him, and he contributed his full share to the high character which our Supreme Court has always maintained. He was the father of Morrison R. Waite, chief justice of the United States.

Following him upon the bench as its leader came William Lucius Storrs, a man of massive frame, of great intellectual vigor, and high attainments. Also graduated at Yale, and in practice at Middletown, he soon rose to eminence at the bar and commanded a large practice. He was twice sent to the national House of Representatives, and from there called to the bench of the Supreme Court of the State. He was appointed chief justice in 1857 and held it until his death in 1861. In general and literary education Judge Storrs was rarely equipped. His mind was polished in a high degree by familiarity with the best English authors and a love of the elegant and lasting in the literature of the world. Constant study of these models left its proofs in the grace and correctness of his style. His mind was logical and deductive and followed a chain of reasoning with the steadiness of an Indian on a trail. It did not rush to an intuitive goal, but found it at last by a process that made him familiar with each step of the way. The familiarity which he showed for the classics of literature, became in his chosen profession a wide and deep knowledge of the whole science of the law. With Williams and Waite he placed the character of the bench upon so high a plane that the lawyers of this day will only appreciate its elevation when they are required to reach it.

And after Judge Storrs came Joel Hinman. His education, as we say in Connecticut, "was in the common schools." He was admitted to the bar at the early age of twenty-two years, in 1824. He filled the office of judge of probate for the district of Waterbury for ten years. Twice he was a member of the Senate, and several times represented the town of Waterbury in the House of Representatives. In 1842, he was elected a judge of the Supreme Court in the place of Roger M. Sherman, who resigned. With him upon the bench were Chief Justice Williams, Samuel Church, Henry M. Waite and William L. Storrs.

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Each of the five filled the office of chief justice, Judge Hinman being promoted in 1861. A man of large build, rather indolent in nature, and without the culture or the graces that distinguished Judge Storrs, he was yet a close observer and a penetrating judge of character. He was a man of attractive simplicity of manner both off and on the bench. But his mind was judicial in its construction; he saw quickly the right and the wrong of a cause, with a practical ease of obtaining a conclusion that made it seem much like intuition. His honesty was sterling.

Such, briefly and imperfectly stated, and with no attempt at nice discriminations are the records of a few of the judges of Connecticut. They have been selected almost at random as a fair illustration of what the character of our courts has been. No State can ever become wholly corrupt until its judges are tainted, and when they command the universal respect of high and low, the practical, everyday rights of persons and property are so secure that nothing, short of a revolution, can work serious and lasting harm. On the other hand, let judges adopt lower and baser standards of action, and wrong and injustice will infest the community like a plague. The upright judge is the graduate of the honest lawer. He is the representation of that which is highest and noblest among human kind, and only among his own professional brethren is he fully appreciated.

In our own commonwealth two improvements should be adopted. First, judges should be better paid. In 1702, the judges of the County Courts received seven shillings a day while they attended court, and each justice of the quorum six shillings. In 1750, the fees of the chief judge of the Superior Court were twelve shillings, and of the assistant judges nine shillings. In 1787, the salary of the chief justice was seven hundred and fifty dollars, and of the other judges six hundred and sixty-seven dollars each per annum, "in lieu of day wages and expenses, except dining expenses for the court." Even as late as 1850, the salary of the judges was but twelve hundred and fifty dollars. At this date it is four thousand dollars, at which price the best talent of the bar cannot be tempted from the greater emoluments of practice, except by a high sense of duty or the permission of accumulated property.

The second desired change is to appoint judges, certainly of our higher courts, not for terms, but during good behavior. The period of eight years now adopted is particularly objectionable. No lawyer of high ability desires to leave a paying practice unless his position on the bench is secure. Eight years is sufficient to scatter beyond recovery

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his entire clientage, and yet he must look forward to the termination of that time in doubt as to his future. Worse still, he can never entirely forget that members of the profession who appear before him as counsel are possibly politicians of great influence, and often priding themselves and parading themselves as judge makers, with power to compel or defeat nominations that are personally disagreeable.

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CHAPTER XVI.

THE BAR.

THE legal profession had no part in the birth or the childhood of the colony. Of all the early planters who came from Massachusetts, or from the old country, the gifted but capricious Ludlow was the only one who had been educated in the common or civil law, and his only legal work was that which was expended in producing the code of 1650. There was neither a lawyer nor the need of one. The framework of society was built about the church more than the state, the pastor and teacher adjusted such disputes as could be reached by admonition or religious appeal, and when differences were so involved or acrimonious that they could not be settled by such mediation, or the counsel of neighbors, the case was carried to court in a simple and primitive manner that made it an arbitration rather than a trial.

Yet even in these early days there were attorneys in fact, if not attorneys in law. They were often appointed to represent parties whose absence in commerce or war rendered a personal representation necessary; they were needed to preserve the rights of women and infirm persons, and they were, doubtless, frequently selected on account of a native ability, address or persuasiveness of speech that the suitor himself was lacking in. One or two attempts were made by the General Court to check this practice, but they were not successful, and in 1667, the following order was passed:

"Although the Court by former order hath prohibited all persons from pleading as attornies in the behalf of any person that is charged and prosecuted for delinquency, yet it is observed persons do not attend the mind of this court therein; for the preventing whereof, and that persons may not be encouraged in their evil practices, it is by this court ordered, that what person or persons soever shall take that boldness to himself as to plead or speak in the behalf of any person that is upon examination or trial for delinquency (except he speak directly to matter of law and with leave from the authority present), he shall pay

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ten shillings to the public treasurer as a fine, or sit in the stocks one hour for every such offense."

These were the only restrictions in the County Courts or the Court of Assistants regarding attorneys during the entire seventeenth century. Beyond this, practice in the courts can only be discovered by conjecture and by an almost fruitless inspection of early records. Occasionally a glimpse is afforded by some such action of the General Assembly as that passed in 1704, when the several courts in the colony are "directed and empowered to take special care to keep good order in their respective Courts that there may not be clamors and noise to prevent justice, and for that end to give rules for orderly pleading, and to oblige all parties concerned to speak one after another in their turns, and to impose fines not exceeding five shillings for one offense upon all those persons that shall break such orders."

The first act admitting attorneys to practice was passed in May, 1708, as follows:

"For the better regulating proceedings and pleas at the bar of the several County Courts or Courts of Assistants within this government, it is ordained, etc.:

"That no person except in his own case, shall be admitted to make any plea at the bar, without being first approved of by the court before whom the plea is to be made, nor until he shall take in the said court the following oath, viz.:

"You shall do no falsehood, nor consent to any to be done in the court, and if you know of any to be done you shall give knowledge thereof to the justices of the court, or some of them, that it may be reformed. You shall not wittingly and willingly promote, sue or procure to be sued, any false or unlawful suit, nor give aid or consent to the same. You shall delay no man for lucre or malice, but you shall use yourself in the office of an Attorney within the court according to the best of your learning and discretion, and with all good fidelity, as well to the court as to the client.

"So help you God.

"The administration and taking of such oath shall be registered by the clerk of the said court and be a sufficient proof of his admission as an attorney to the bar of the said court."

It is not probable, however, that this act was intended as more than a restraint upon those persons who were beginning to resort to the courts and appearing frequently with powers of attorney. There is no

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intimation that the approval of the court was based on any technical education or that the attorneys selected were officers of the court. Progress in the direction of the profession was assisted by a statute enacted in 1711, that whoever should transgress the rules of pleading appointed by any court, should be liable to suffer a fine not exceeding five shillings.

In 1725, a law was passed under which the attorneys who were in practice in the colony were to be taxed "for their faculty," by which those that were the least practitioners were to be set in the list at fifty pounds and others according to their practice, to be determined by the listers of the several towns at their discretion.

The colony was now approaching the end of the first century of its existence, its commerce was developing with considerable rapidity, its land sites and boundaries were demanding care in definition, its personal property was increasing, its courts were accumulating cases that required skill in presentation and decision, and all the necessities of settled and civilized life were demanding the presence of legal experts. This need the General Court met and also limited by the passage of an act in 1730 as follows:

"Whereas, many persons of late have taken upon themselves to be attorneys at the bar, so that quarrels and law suits are multiplied and the king's good subjects disturbed; To the end therefore that said mischief may be prevented, and only proper persons allowed to plead at the bar, as well in behalf of our sovereign lord the king as of his good subjects; and that the fees of attorneys may be stated and known and for the better regulating all pleadings at the bar,

"Be it enacted, etc.,

"That there shall be allowed in the colony eleven attorneys and no more (viz.): Three attorneys in the county of Hartford and the other four counties to have two attorneys to plead at the bar in each respective county, and no more; which attorneys shall be nominated and appointed from time to time, as there shall be occasion, by the county courts; each county court to appoint the number of attorneys hereby allowed in the county where such court doth preside."

It was further enacted,

"That in all actions where the title of land is not concerned and the demand is not above ten pounds, there shall not be allowed to plead at the bar more than two attorneys; each party to improve one attorney, and no more. And in all actions where title of land is concerned or

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the demand is above ten pounds, there shall be allowed to each party two attorneys to plead at the bar, and no more.

"That the attorney's fees at the county or inferior court, in each action pleaded by such attorney, shall be ten shillings and no more; and at the Superior Court twenty shillings and no more. And for the future, the party which shall receive judgment in any of the said courts, shall have attorney's fees according to the above regulation allowed as part of costs of trial."

Further provision was made that the attorneys thus appointed should be under the constant direction of the court before which they were engaged, and the court was given full power to displace or suspend them.

A better opinion of the usefulness of attorneys seems to have prevailed later, for in 1731, they were relieved from the necessity of military duty, and the statute limiting their number in the respective counties was repealed.

The enactments of 1708 and 1730, subject to slight revision in 1750, are substantially all the legislation that the commonwealth has passed upon the subject of attorneys. The power of admitting them to practice, first given to the county courts, was, in 1808, conferred on the Superior Court also in concurrence, and finally devolved on the latter court alone. Further restriction on the profession has been left almost entirely to the rules of the court.

The lawyer of the last century was a different practitioner from the one of to-day. Blackstone's Commentaries were not published in America until 1771; no book of laws was officially issued in any colony save its statutes; treatises on the common law in Latin were occasionally to be met; but the common law had been repudiated and its decisions were not precedents. Still these works were studied, and some of the law and chancery reports, and essays on the civil law. The lawyer's office was his house, and he habitually engaged in farming or some other occupation during the greater portion of the year. When the court arrived in his county on its circuit he was careful to be in attendance, whether engaged in the trial or not; he took notes of the suits decided, reported questions of law and practice that arose, treasured the decisions that were delivered, and endeavored by such attendance and the social intercourse that resulted in the gathering of judges and lawyers to glean as much as possible for future use. In the trial itself he was often upon untried grounds; he was required to argue

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from first principles, or what he conceived such to be, and he quoted the Scriptures, noted incidents in history or biography, and even the sermons of famous divines, in support of his position. With the close of the term he went back to his plow or forge, and pondered while engaged in manual toil the information that he had absorbed from the lips of the judge and his brother attorneys.

As time passed the number of suits multiplied, and the lawyer began to devote himself more and more closely to his profession and less to the labors of the farm. He commenced to realize the necessity of limiting admission to the profession to those who had prepared by proper study for a sufficient time. Two results followed, county bar associations, and rules of court governing admission. Both these belong to the close of the last century. The rules of admission required that a candidate must have attained the age of twenty-one years, have studied in the office of a practicing attorney for three years, unless he had a collegiate education, when the limit was fixed at two years, and have a good moral character. Conforming to these conditions, he was admitted to an examination conducted by a committee of the bar.

In the early years of the century there was seldom any active effort made to accurately test the candidate's thoroughness in preparation. The rule was a convenient means of barring out all persons who were notoriously unfitted to be received as officers of the court, and the young man of good parts and respectable family was reasonably sure of being received, even if he was not a profound student. In later years the examining committees grew more careful, frequently conducting the examination in writing and basing their decision on the merit of the applicant.

In 1890, the rules governing the admission of attorneys were subjected to a radical revision. A State examining committee of fifteen members, one or more of whom are judges and the rest attorneys, appointed by the court, now takes entire charge of the examination. The applicant, as before, must be twenty-one years of age, of good moral character, and have studied law two years, if a college graduate, and three if not a graduate. A literary examination is also provided for those who have not had the benefit of the higher educational opportunities. The committee holds two yearly sessions, one in December and the other in June. Candidates are required, before being admitted to the examination, to show, by proper certificates, that they have complied with the rules for registering, and are then examined upon

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the law of pleading, practice and evidence, constitutional law, the law of real and personal property, contracts, torts, equity, criminal law, wills and administration, corporations, partnership, negotiable paper, agency, bailments, domestic relations, and such other subjects as the committee shall elect. The examinations are usually in writing, though not necessarily so, and those who have passed successfully may be admitted to the bar upon motion to the court.

One of the famous institutions of legal education in the United States was the law school at Litchfield. It was founded in 1784 by Tapping Reeve, afterwards chief justice of the State. He was its sole instructor until he was appointed judge of the Superior Court in 1798, when he associated with him James Gould, afterwards a judge of the Supreme Court. Under their joint instruction the school continued until 1820, when Judge Reeve withdrew and Judge Gould conducted it alone, except some assistance in the recitation room by Hon. J. W. Huntington. In 1833, Judge Gould's health failed and the school was abandoned. The students of the Litchfield Law School were drawn from all sections of the country. More than a thousand young men received their professional education there, among whom may be mentioned John C. Calhoun, vice-president of the United States, Marcus Morton, governor of Massachusetts, Theron Metcalf, judge of the Supreme Court of Massachusetts, Levi Woodbury, governor of New Hampshire, William W. Ellsworth and Roger Sherman Baldwin, governors of Connecticut, and William C. Dawson, U. S. senator from Georgia.

Ten years after the closing of the Litchfield Law School the first class, composed of two members, was graduated from the law department of Yale College. At no time in its history has the Yale Law School been in a more flourishing condition than at present. Its alumni now number about nine hundred.

Except for these two law schools, the opportunities for legal instruction preparatory to admission to the bar have been confined to study in the office of practicing attorneys. Often the reputation of the lawyer, or the warmhearted interest which he manifested in those under his care, filled his office with students, and often, too, the pupil received a thorough tuition with lectures and recitations. Sylvester Gilbert, of Hebron, State's attorney of Tolland county from 1786 to 1807, accommodated fifty-six law students, and from 1810 to 1816 maintained a regular school in which the yearly classes were eight or ten in number.

The members of the Connecticut bar have yielded little to the modern

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impulse to practice only in selected lines. Some few among them have been almost exclusively engaged in patent practice, but the division has gone little beyond this. A few have grown into more or less of a corporation practice, but this is rather the development of special opportunities than the choice of one field to the exclusion of others. Most of the better-known lawyers have had experience in all branches of law on its civil side and have practiced in the criminal courts.

Members of the bar in the present days find at their hand a mass of legal learning which their ancestors never dreamed of. In each county of the State are bar libraries of respectable size. That at Bridgeport is perhaps the largest. In New Haven the members of the bar have the use of the library belonging to the Yale Law School, and in Hartford they have the advantage of the splendid collection in the State Capitol. The various county libraries have been considerably assisted by a bequest of Aaron White, who died in 1889, and left the use of the sum of one thousand dollars to each county in the State, to be expended in maintaining and extending the various bar libraries.

After the publication of the revision of the statutes in 1784, negotiations were opened with each of the other States for an exchange of statutes. The proposition was favorably received, North Carolina being the first to accept the exchange, and Connecticut's State Library may be said to have begun with the arrival of the North Carolina laws. It was a small beginning, however, and not until about 1820, did the States begin the exchange of reports. The larger States at first declined to reciprocate these courtesies, for the reason that it would require them to give more volumes than they received; but in process of time the benefits were clearly recognized, and for many years we have thus bartered with every State in the Union. There are now on the shelves of the State Library all the reports that have been published in the United States, save a few volumes of reports of Pennsylvania County Courts that are of little value. There are also copies of all the statute books published in Connecticut. The edition of 1672 is so rare that a reprint was issued by Mr. George Brinley several years since. That of 1702 is also exceedingly scarce. The library itself was formerly located in the present Hartford City Hall on the east side. By the time it was removed to its present quarters it had long outgrown its accommodations, so that window-sills and floor were covered with volumes in dusty heaps, which the custodian was powerless to dispose of. The present librarian, Mr. Charles J. Hoadly, was appointed in 1854.

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Among the principal efforts in legal literature, aside from the reports that have been noticed, that are of Connecticut origin, are:

Baldwin's Digest.
Briscoe and Andrews, Index Digest
Chamberlain's Commercial Law.
Comstock's Digest of Probate Law.
Day's Digest.
Dutton's Digest.
Gould's Pleading.
Robinson's Elementary Law.
Robinson's Patent Law.
Reeve's Domestic Relations.
Simond's Patent Law.
Swift's System.
Swift's Evidence.
Swift's Digest.
Terry's Principles of Law.
Walker's Patent Law.
Waterman's Digest.
Woolsey's International Law.

The trial of John Haney in 1758 for the murder of Patrick Ward was one of the earliest of the legal battles fought in the State, and established the doctrine that Connecticut courts could not take cognizance of offenses committed outside the limits of the colony. Haney and Ward both belonged to the crew of an English privateer that had put into the harbor of Port Luce in the island of Jamaica. While there some of the crew became mutinous, and Ward, with a few others, stole one of the ship's boats and put off with the intention of deserting. As the mutineers were pulling away Haney was ordered to discharge his musket at them, which he did with such good effect that Ward was shot through the head and killed. Upon the subsequent arrival of the privateer at New London, information was filed against Haney by Matthew Griswold, afterward governor of the State, and then State's attorney for New London county, charging him with murder on the ground that the victim was a citizen of New London, and the accused had returned within the jurisdiction of the colony. The case was ably argued, but the Assembly were of the opinion that they had no jurisdiction in the premises, nor had any court in Connecticut. They nevertheless ordered Haney to pay the full cost of the prosecution, amounting to £9 19*s.* 2½*d.* before they would discharge him.

In 1843, Prudence Crandall was conducting a successful boarding school for young ladies in the town of Canterbury. Early in the year she admitted, as one of her pupils, a young negro girl, thereby incurring the displeasure of her former patrons and the residents of the neighborhood. The criticism on her conduct aroused her intention to devote her energies to the education of the colored race, and she published a circular in the "Liberator," announcing that on the first Monday of April, 1833, she would open a school "for the reception of young ladies and little misses of color." The popular indignation in

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Canterbury and the State rose to a height over this attempt to harbor and educate persons of negro blood, that would scarcely have been exceeded in the South itself. Town meetings were held, committees appointed, and an appeal made to the General Assembly convening in May, which met the petition by passing a statute forbidding any person to set up any school for the instruction of colored persons, or to instruct or teach such colored persons, or to harbor or board them with intention to instruct or teach them, without first obtaining the consent of the selectmen of the town, under a penalty of a fine of one hundred dollars for the first offense, two hundred dollars for the second, and so on, doubling the fine for each succeeding conviction.

As Miss Crandall had succeeded in obtaining a number of pupils in response to her circular, she was arrested in the following September for a violation of the new statute, and was tried at the October term of the Superior Court at Brooklyn before Chief Justice Daggett. There was no substantial dispute upon questions of fact, the accused resting her defense mainly upon the claim that the statute under which the information was brought was in violation of that provision of the Constitution of the United States under which the citizens of each State are entitled to all privileges and immunities of citizens in the several States. The chief justice charged the jury that free blacks were not citizens within the meaning of the Constitution, and the jury found the defendant guilty. An appeal followed to the Supreme Court for error upon this question of law. In the higher court the appeal was ably argued by Messrs. Goddard and Ellsworth for Miss Crandall, and Cleveland and Judson for the State. The arguments on both sides are clearly presented by the report of Mr. Day in the tenth volume of Connecticut Reports. The Supreme Court, however, did not decide the great question of colored citizenship. It was found that the information was defective in that the defendant was charged with harboring and boarding certain persons for the purpose of attending and being instructed in a school set up in the town of Canterbury for the education of colored persons, not inhabitants of this State, but it was not alleged that the school was set up without a license or that the scholars were instructed by those who had no license. The judgment of the Superior Court convicting Miss Crandall was therefore reversed.

Among the many celebrated trials that have been held in Connecticut none has attracted more universal attention than the Amistad case, tried in New Haven in 1840. This was an action of libel against a ves-

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sel and cargo and fifty negroes. The latter had been kidnapped in Africa, brought to Havana and there sold as slaves. By Spanish law they were free on their arrival in Cuba, but the law was rarely enforced, so that the sale was made without objection from the authorities. While being conveyed from Havana to Principe, they rose against the officers and crew, killed the captain and cook and obtained possession of the vessel. Unable to navigate themselves, they were secretly turned from the destination they desired, and came in sight of land near the east end of Long Island, where they were boarded by Lieutenant Gedney of the United States brig Washington. They and the vessel being secured, a libel was brought in the United States Court embracing the vessel and cargo, and classing the unfortunate negroes as property subject to like claims. The national government intervened in behalf of Spain, which demanded the vessel and cargo under the treaty of 1795, and claimed that the negroes should be sent to Havana, to be there placed on trial for murder. Mr. Holabird, of Winsted, district attorney and Ralph I. Ingersoll, of New Haven, appeared for the United States, while the Africans were represented by Roger S. Baldwin, Seth P. Staples and Theodore Sedgwick. The case was tried in the District Court in New Haven, appealed to the Circuit Court, and finally to the Supreme Court at Washington, each tribunal giving judgment substantially in favor of the negroes, and the last setting them free. Their case in the final court was argued by Mr. Baldwin and John Quincy Adams.

Diana Woodford was killed in Avon July 22, 1845. Suspicion fell at once upon her husband, Orrin Woodford, as the perpetrator of the crime. He was indicted by the grand jury at the September term of the Superior Court, and tried by that court, Chief Justice Williams and Judge Hinman occupying the bench. The State was represented by Thomas C. Perkins, State's attorney, and John Hooker, while Woodford was defended by Ralph I. Ingersoll, of New Haven, and Charles Chapman, of Hartford. The testimony of the homicide was clear. The dead woman had been killed by the blows of an axe and stabs of a knife. Both axe and knife belonged to Woodford, he was alone in the house with his wife at the time, the son in the yard heard the blows, and the accused soon came from the door with blood on his clothes, and told the boy that he had killed his mother.

The defense was insanity. There was no evidence of any indications of mental aberration previous to the homicide, but there was testimony

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of peculiar conduct on the part of the prisoner the day the deed was committed, and his acts and appearance while in custody were strange and erratic. There was scarcely sufficient ground for believing in the insanity of the accused, but, after a thorough trial and able arguments of the counsel, the jury failed to agree. Eleven jurymen voted for murder in the first degree but the twelfth, convinced of the irresponsibility of Woodford's mental condition, refused to unite in such a verdict.

At the January term of the court in 1846, the prisoner was again arraigned for trial, this time before Chief Justice Williams and Judge Storrs. Hon. Isaac Toucey, who had been ill at the time of the first trial, but who had been connected with the case from the first, now took the place of Mr. Ingersoll. The trial on the part of the State was conducted substantially as before, but the short interval that had elapsed was sufficient to develop and emphasize the prisoner's peculiarities. A friendly and intelligent jailer, Mr. Morgan, took sufficient interest in his charge to study his moods, to test his statements and to keep him under a constant surveillance. This evidence, little of which was available at the first trial, and was only possible by the obstinate honesty of the one juryman, now came with great effect and was supplemented by the expert opinion of Dr. Butler, the superintendent of the Insane Retreat at Hartford. It saved the prisoner's life. The jury, not daring to convict of murder in the first degree, and reluctant to find him not guilty on the ground of insanity, compromised on a verdict of manslaughter. He was sentenced to ten years' imprisonment in State's prison and died, years after, a raving maniac.

Few cases that have been tried in Connecticut have possessed more of the dramatic in their progress and dénouement than the trial of Hall, Roberts and Bell for murder. Mrs. Lavina Bacon, the wife of Ebenezer Bacon, of Middletown, was the victim of a brutal murder, much resembling in its method those of Mrs. Woodford and Mrs. Starkweather, elsewhere alluded to. Her husband, sons and daughters had gone to church, nearly two miles distant, on the morning of Sunday, the 24th day of September, 1843, leaving her alone in the house. Upon their return, shortly after three o'clock in the afternoon, they found the body of the woman lying on the floor of the sitting-room, life having been extinct three or four hours. A rifled desk and the loss of a considerable sum of money proved the motive for the deed to have been theft.

In the excited investigation that followed suspicion fell upon Lucian

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Hall, Bethuel Roberts and William H. Bell. They were arrested, bound over, indicted and brought to trial before the Superior Court for Middlesex county, at its February term, 1844. On the bench were Chief Justice Williams and Judge Storrs. The State was represented by State's Attorney Charles C. Tyler and Charles J. McCurdy, while Eliphalet A. Bulkeley and Elihu Spencer were assigned as counsel for the prisoners.

The evidence against Hall showed that he was familiar with the premises of Mr. Bacon from having been employed for several weeks in the immediate vicinity, that, living at a distance of four miles away, he had been absent from his home from nine o'clock in the morning until after twelve, that his accounts of his whereabouts on that forenoon were contradictory and untrue, that on the clothes which he wore that day were a number of blood spots, that when he returned he was heated as if he had been traveling rapidly, that, while he was thus absent, he received a wound in the hand which he could not explain, and finally, that he was a known thief and had served a term in the State's prison for burglary.

With respect to the other two, it was shown that they had both been frequently in the Bacon house, that they knew of a sum of money that was probably kept there, that they had been in the neighborhood during the day, that they had been apprehensive of arrest, that one of them had applied abusive epithets to the deceased shortly before the crime was committed, that Roberts had once distinctly admitted that he and Bell had been at the house and that Bell had struck the woman the first blow with a cane, that blood was found on the wristband of Bell's shirt, and that a shirt had been found in the house of Roberts which a laundress recognized as one she had given to Roberts on the morning of the murder newly washed and ironed, but which, when discovered, showed unmistakable evidence of blood stains which some one had tried to remove.

Upon these lines the trial began on Tuesday morning, March 11, 1844. The witnesses for the State were examined and those for the defense followed. Hall was unable to present a single witness, and those in behalf of Bell and Roberts attempted to prove an alibi, which woefully failed. The State then produced its evidence in rebuttal. Upon the afternoon of the following Friday the evidence was substantially all in and the counsel for the defense completely discouraged. It was impossible to rebut the testimony already produced,

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and they knew not how much was in reserve. There seemed to be no possibility of escape for any of the accused. In these desperate straits they resolved to make an appeal to the prisoners themselves. They visited them in their cells, placed before them separately the naked truth of the situation and, assuring them that all were certain to be convicted and hanged, urged them to confess in hopes of saving one or two. Each protested his innocence in a manner so vehement and honest that the lawyers were nonplused. They repeated their arguments that the guilty one was perpetrating a second murder, and started to leave. As they did so a change came over the face of Hall, he put out his hands to stop them and exclaimed, "I am the guilty man. Bell and Roberts are entirely innocent." No time was lost in notifying the attorney for the State, and in securing a written confession from Hall. He had been tempted by the report of money concealed in the house, and formed the plan to obtain it Sunday morning, when all the family were usually at church. The house was entered by a window in the rear, and the hiding place of the money discovered. As he stood at the desk where it was found, Mrs. Bacon, detained at home by illness, entered the room, saying, "Is that you, Mr. Hall?" Detected and recognized he saw no escape but by putting the discoverer to death.

On the following day the confession was produced in court. Bell and Roberts were seen to have suffered from unfortunate coincidences and irresponsible, drunken speeches, which had been seized upon as confessions of guilt. At the recommendation of the State's attorney the jury were advised that, as to these two, they might bring in a verdict of not guilty, which they at once did. Hall was convicted of murder in the first degree.

Among the numerous murder trials for which New Haven has become famous, an exceedingly interesting one is that of William Clark, in the year 1854. The accused, a man over thirty years of age, and a small storekeeper, had become deeply enamored with a young girl by the name of Henrietta Bogert. His attentions were not encouraged and his presence not desired. The affections of the girl had been won by a much younger suitor, by the name of Wight, to whom she was finally married. The union was a bitter disappointment to Clark. He brooded over it, insisted on believing that the match had been forced on Mrs. Clark in opposition to her desires, and finally came to feel that he was called on to rid her of her new husband. Acting on these impulses he went to Wight's house and shot him through the head.

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He was tried before the Superior Court, at New Haven, at its next term, Judge Wm. W. Ellsworth presiding, Eleazer K. Foster, State's attorney conducting the prosecution, and Charles Chapman, formerly of New Haven, but then of Hartford, and Henry B. Harrison, as counsel for the prisoner. The homicide could not be denied, and the only defense possible was emotional insanity. Clark had not been, hitherto, suspected of being unbalanced, but the developments of the trial proved that he had been brooding over his fancied wrongs, and that similar complications had marked his treatment of other women. The jury rendered a verdict of not guilty, on the ground of insanity. The court did not approve the verdict, and Clark was kept in the State's prison for twenty years, when he was transferred to the insane asylum, where he died in 1880.

Probably no more important case in which the defense of insanity was relied on was ever tried in the State than that of the State vs. Albert L. Starkweather. The victims of his unnatural act were his mother, a woman about fifty years of age, and his sister, thirteen or fourteen. The killing occurred on August 1, 1865, and was a horrible butchery by repeated blows of a blunt axe and knife, in the early morning, before they had arisen from the bed which they occupied together. The son, himself, a young man but little past his majority, gave the first alarm and claimed to have been himself assaulted by two persons on the stairs leading to the sleeping-room, showing in evidence of this a bruise upon his head and cuts or scratches on his body. Suspicion soon fastened upon him, he was arrested, probable cause found upon a preliminary examination, and he was bound over for trial before the Superior Court. At the trial before that court, in January, 1866, Chief Justice Hinman presided, assisted by Judge Dwight W. Pardee of the Superior Court. With the State's attorney, Richard D. Hubbard, was Julius L. Strong, and for the accused Charles Chapman and David S. Calhoun. The homicide was admitted by the defense and a strenuous effort was made to secure an acquittal. It was claimed by the prisoner's counsel,

First, That the law makes a man responsible criminally only when apprised of the nature of the act committed, and his relations to the party injured; that the act committed is wrong and he has the power of self-control.

Second, That the burden of proof, where the killing is admitted, when the defense is insanity, rests upon the prosecution, and the sanity of the accused must be shown by them.

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To support the theory of an unsound mind, reliance was placed upon the testimony of two well-known and respectable local physicians, Drs. Hawley and Hunt. The State produced no expert witnesses, but relied for evidence in rebuttal upon the testimony of neighbors and persons who knew the prisoner in business and social life. Judge Hinman's views upon the two points raised by counsel for the accused, taken from his charge, was, first,

"But if he was not so deluded but that he knew he was committing a wicked and unlawful act, which would justly subject him to punishment if detected, and was not impelled to commit the act by an insane impulse which he could not resist, then he is responsible."

And second,

"When a criminal act, or one which would be criminal in a person of sound mind, has been committed, the burden of proof rests on the person committing the act, to show that he is not accountable or responsible for the act, by reason of his insanity. In other words, the burden of proving insanity rests on the prisoner charged with crime."

Starkweather was convicted, and hanged August 17, 1866, but his horrible crime, without motive or design, his strange, unchanging and unaffected indifference to his own fate or that of his victims, his peculiar conduct in jail and the gradual change in his mental constitution, that became more noticeable as the time for his execution approached, all throw the gravest doubt on his responsibility for the act. The case of Orrin Woodford, in which Mr. Chapman had also been engaged, was narrated to the jury with the impressive lesson to be drawn from its sequel, but without avail. At the following session of the General Assembly a petition for a reprieve was submitted on the part of persons who believed in Starkweather's insanity, among whom was Dr. Horace Bushnell. The stay was not obtained, but if the prisoner's life had been prolonged a year, it is probable that his mental unsoundness would have been evident to all.

One of the most mysterious crimes committed in Connecticut was the murder of Mary Stannard in North Madison, September 2, 1878, for which Herbert H. Hayden was tried. A *post mortem* examination revealed the fact that in addition to the victim's throat being cut, a large dose of arsenic had been administered to her. The unusual interest in the case was largely heightened by expert evidence of able authorities in chemistry and crystallography upon different kinds of arsenic and the ability to distinguish one manufactured product from another.

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The attorneys for the State were T. M Waller, of New London, Lynde Harrison, O. H Platt and Edmund Zacher; for the accused George H. Watrous, Samuel F. Jones, of Hartford, and L. M. Hubbard. After a trial of four months the jury failed to agree, standing eleven for acquittal to one for conviction.

Still another case that never was solved to the satisfaction of the public, resulted from the finding of the body of Jennie Cramer in the water at Savin Rock, in August, 1881. The autopsy revealed a small quantity of arsenic in the stomach, and the question arose whether she had taken it for her complexion or it had been administered for the purpose of causing death. The question also arose as to whether death was caused by drowning. Walter and James Malley and one Blanche Douglass were known to have been her companions the day she was last seen alive, and they were indicted for her murder. The trial was conducted by State Attorney Doolittle and C. K. Bush for the State, and Messrs. Case, Jones, Blydenburgh, Stoddard, Fox, Dow and Cassidy for the accused. The jury after a short deliberation, at the close of a three months' trial, rendered a verdict of not guilty.

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Biographical Register

OF THE

BENCH AND BAR.

JONATHAN BRACE.

Born at Harwinton, Conn., November 12, 1754, was graduated at Yale College in 1779, and studied law under the direction of Oliver Ellsworth, then of Hartford. Admitted to the bar at Bennington, in Vermont, in November, 1779. He settled immediately in the practice of the law at Pawlet, removed to Manchester in April, 1782, practiced in the counties of Bennington and Rutland, and occasionally attended courts in the State of New York. During a part of his residence in Vermont he held the office of state's attorney for the county of Bennington, and was chosen a member of the Council of Censors to revise the Constitution. In January, 1786, he returned to Connecticut and settled in Glastonbury. Here he continued till August, 1794, when he removed to Hartford. In December, 1807, he was appointed state's attorney for the county of Hartford. He was appointed judge of the County Court and judge of probate in May, 1809, when he resigned the office of state's attorney. He continued as judge of the County Court till 1821, and as judge of probate till 1824.

He represented the town of Glastonbury in the General Assembly in May, 1788, May, 1791, October, 1791, May, 1792, May, 1793, May, 1794; and was chosen assistant in May, 1798. He was elected a representative in the Congress of the United States in 1799, resigned in May, 1801, was chosen assistant in May, 1802, and annually thereafter till 1818. He was chosen a member of the State Senate in 1819 and 1820.

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As one of the two senior aldermen of the city of Hartford, he became a judge of the City Court in 1797, in which office he continued, with the exception of two years, until September, 1815, when he was elected mayor of the city. This office he held until November, 1824, when he became seventy years of age. He died in Hartford, August 26, 1837.

STEPHEN MIX MITCHELL.

Born in Wethersfield, Conn., December 20, 1743; educated at Yale College, where he was graduated in 1763. After finishing his college course he remained as a tutor for a few years. He found time to pursue legal studies while thus engaged and afterwards continued them in the office of Jared Ingersoll, esq. Admitted to the bar in Fairfield county in 1770, and two years later removed to Wethersfield to engage in practice. In May, 1779, he was chosen an associate judge of the County Court, and ceased active practice. This office he retained till May, 1790, when he was placed at the head of the court. In 1795, he was appointed a judge of the Superior Court, and in May, 1807, chief justice. He held this office till May, 1814, when he had reached the age of seventy.

He represented the town of Wethersfield in the General Assembly from October, 1778, until October, 1783. In October, 1783, he was chosen clerk of the House of Representatives. He was chosen assistant in May, 1784, and annually thereafter for nine successive years; and was, in that capacity, a member of the Supreme Court of Errors.

He was a delegate from this State in the Congress of the United States previous to the adoption of the Constitution, in the years 1783, 1785-1788. In October, 1793, he was appointed a senator from this State in the Congress of the United States for the unexpired part of the term made vacant by the death of the Hon. Roger Sherman, in which situation he continued until he became a judge of the Superior Court in October, 1795.

In September, 1807, he received from the corporation of Yale College the honorary degree of LL.D. He was a member of the Convention that formed the Constitution of this State in 1818. He died at Wethersfield, September 30, 1835.

FRANCIS FELLOWES.

Born in Montville, Conn., November 20, 1803. Died in Hartford, Conn., April 25, 1888. He was graduated at Amherst College in the

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A. P. Bradstreet

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class of 1826. His college studies were continued in a post-graduate course at Yale for a year, following which, in the fall of 1827, he founded the Mt. Pleasant Institute at Amherst, Mass., which afterwards became widely known as a classical school. His connection with the Institute continued for a little over four years, at the end of which time, in 1832, he came to Hartford and was given charge of the Hartford Grammar School. At the same time he edited the Connecticut Observer, a weekly religious paper, devoted to Congregational interests, and the Advocate of Peace, which was issued monthly. During this time he pursued the study of the law and was admitted to the bar in Hartford in 1835. He was never an office seeker and, during his entire lifetime, held no important official position. He was a lawyer, and he found in his profession, in the energy he gave to it and the calls it made upon him, his highest enjoyment. Almost his entire professional life was spent in Hartford, but about the year 1877, he opened an office in New York city. His practice was extensive, and late in life he prepared and tried important cases with the energy and care of his earlier years. In 1887, in his eighty-fourth year, he prepared and argued at length a case before the United States Court at Washington. In his later years he came to be quite a representative of the old school of practitioners, always coming to court with his green bag and the air of one who had been the venerable repository of family secrets and clients' confidences. In his statements of legal points, whether in pleading or argument, he was clear, logical and forcible, but without the polish of eloquence. His legal work was massive, and rugged in its finish, but it was granitic in its soundness and immobility. In addition to being a deep student of law, he was familiar with the classics and able to converse fluently in French and Italian. German, too, was familiar to him, and he had read extensively from its best authors.

In early life he became a member of the Congregational Church, and in Hartford he connected himself with that to which Dr. Horace Bushnell ministered. He found time to contribute to the periodical legal literature an occasional essay, which was always a clear and fair presentation of the subject selected. One of his earliest was "The Legal and Equitable Rights of Individual and Partnership Creditors," published in the American Jurist in October, 1841.

At the time of his death he was the oldest member of the Hartford county bar. Other lawyers, though the number is small, have lived and even practiced at his age, but the cases in which they have carried

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with ease the full armor of the profession and fought its battles with youthful vigor at so advanced a period are very rare.

Mr. Fellowes was twice married; his second wife surviving him. One son, Charles E. Fellowes, esq., is clerk of the Court of Common Pleas of Hartford county; another son, Francis, died in early manhood. He left also one daughter, who was the constant companion of his life for his later years, and who inherited his literary tastes and shared his literary studies.

SAMUEL H. SEWARD, Putnam.

Born at Guilford, Conn., April 16, 1835, the son of Samuel Lee Seward and Huldah M. (Sanford) Seward. He received a common school education. Before adopting his profession the civil war broke out and he enlisted in the 14th Conn. Regiment of Volunteers, was wounded at Fredericksburg, Gettysburg, and the Wilderness, losing an arm during the last battle, May 6, 1864. On his return he studied law with Ralph D. Smith of Guilford, and was admitted to the bar at New Haven in 1869. He represented the town of Putnam in the General Assembly of 1879. He was appointed clerk of the Superior and Supreme Courts for Windham county in 1885 and still retains the position. His first wife, Martha W. Smith, daughter of William Smith and Hannah (Ely) Smith, died in 1866. In 1868 he married Sarah M. Watson, daughter of Aaron Watson and Esther (Munger) Watson, of Beloit, Wis.

JAMES HOPKINS POTTER, Danielsonville.

Born in Sempronius, Cayuga county, N. Y., July 17, 1833, the son of Stephen H. Potter and Esther Potter. The family is to be traced to very ancient times, one of his ancestors having fought under William the Conqueror at the Battle of Senlac, and another of later date being one of the judges who tried and condemned Charles the First. His law studies were pursued with E. M. White, esq., of Dover, New Jersey, and E. L. Cundall, esq., of Danielsonville. He was admitted to the bar of Windham county in October, 1875. In 1862 he represented the town of Killingly in the General Assembly. On October 10, 1861, he married Harriette N. Short, the only daughter of Capt. Erastus Short of Killingly.

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WILLIAM G. BUTEAU, Putnam.

Born in Sprague, Conn., July 9, 1862, the son of Henry T. Buteau, and Mary Dufault Buteau. Henry T. Buteau was a soldier in the Civil War. William G. was graduated from Joliette College, P. Q., Canada. He studied law with Andrew B. Patten of Providence, R. I., and was graduated from the Yale Law School in the class of 1887. He was admitted to the bar the same year. In September, 1889, he married Fannie Boulay, daughter of John Boulay and Mary (Duprey) Boulay, of Putnam.

CHARLES EDWIN SEARLS, Putnam.

Born in Pomfret, Conn., March 25, 1846, the son of Edwin Clarke Searls and Caroline Matthewson Searls. He is of early American ancestry on both sides, the Searls family having settled in Dorchester, Mass., early in colonial times, and the Matthewson family in Rhode Island about the same period. He was graduated from Yale University in 1868 and studied law with Hon. Gilbert W. Phillips of Putnam. Admitted to the bar at Brooklyn in August, 1870. He has held the office of town clerk of the town of Thompson, was a member of the General Assembly in 1871 and 1886, and secretary of the State in 1881 and 1882. He is a member of the Local Council for Connecticut of the American Bar Association, and a member of the Executive Committee of the Connecticut State Bar Association. At present he is a member of the firm of Searls and Russell. Unmarried.

SAMUEL SHERMAN, Brookfield.

Born in Brookfield, Conn., June 2, 1828, the son of Abel Sherman and Sarah (Bradley) Sherman. He was given a common school education and fitted for college at the Connecticut Academy at Cheshire. He was graduated with honor from Trinity College in the class of 1850. He studied law at the State and National Law School at Ballston Spa, N. Y., and was admitted to the bar at Albany in 1851. He opened an office in New York, and in the next two years visited Cuba, traveled extensively through the slave-holding States and Canada. In 1856, he resumed the practice of law in New York and continued it with success until 1872, when he returned to his native town. He has held the office of judge of probate, and many times declined opportunities to represent his town and district in the General Assembly.

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In 1869, he compiled and published a volume of sacred poetry in the Spanish language, under the title *Himnos y Canticos*, which has been extensively used by Spanish churches. December 17, 1860, he married Dona Mercedes Montejo, daughter of Don Manuel Montejo and Soledad de Varona, of the city of Puerto Principe, Cuba.

JOHN JOSEPH JENNINGS, Bristol.

Born in Bridgeport, Conn., January 30, 1855, the son of William Jesup Jennings and Miranda D. (Greene) Jennings. He was graduated from Yale College in the class of 1876. His law studies were conducted in the office of Newell and Pierce at Bristol and he was admitted to the bar at Hartford in April, 1881. He married, September 1, 1881, Elizabeth Naomi Newell, daughter of S. P. Newell and Martha J. Brewster Newell.

ROGER SAMUEL NEWELL, Bristol.

Born in Bristol, Conn., October 18, 1867, the son of Samuel Pomeroy Newell and Martha Judd (Brewster) Newell. He is the seventh in descent from Elder William Brewster of Mayflower memory. He was graduated from the Hartford High School in 1886 and Yale Scientific School in 1889, and Yale Law School in 1891. He studied law with John J. Jennings, esq., and was admitted to the bar June, 1891, and is now junior member of the firm of Newell and Jennings, of Bristol. He has been assistant town clerk, borough clerk and clerk of the probate court, and is now judge of the Bristol Town Court. Unmarried.

EPAPHRODITUS PECK, Bristol.

Born in Bristol, Conn., May 20, 1860, the son of Josiah T. Peck and Ellen (Barnard) Peck. He is of old Puritan ancestry, the first one of the family to arrive in Connecticut being Dea. Paul Peck, who came to Hartford with Thomas Hooker in 1636, and who once owned the land where the State Capitol now stands. He was graduated from the Hartford High School in 1877 and from the Yale Law School, as valedictorian, in 1881. Admitted to the bar at New Haven in 1881. Is at present attorney for the town and borough governments of Bristol, and prosecuting attorney of the Town Court. He has been especially active in the establishment and administration of the Bristol Free Public Library, the first one in Connecticut established and maintained solely by the

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town. He was the orator at Bristol's Centennial celebration in 1885, and the author of "Bristol" in the Hartford County Memorial History. In 1886 he married Grace Brownell of Hartford, the daughter of Franklin C. Brownell and Mary B. (Mather) Brownell, and who enjoys the distinction of being a descendant of Rev. Richard Mather, John Winthrop, first governor of Massachusetts, and Governors Leete (1676–1683), Treat (1683–1698), and Talcott (1725–1742), of Connecticut.

NOBLE E. PIERCE, Bristol.

Born in Bristol, Conn., July 31, 1854, the son of Julius E. Pierce and Huldah B. Pierce. He was graduated from the State Normal School in New Britain in 1873. He read law with the late Samuel P. Newell of Bristol and then entered the Law Department of Union University at Albany. From here he was graduated in 1876 and at once admitted to the New York bar at Albany. Two years later he was admitted to the bar of Hartford county, and entered into a partnership with his late instructor under the name of Newell and Pierce. This union continued until 1884. In 1887 he formed a new partnership with John Winslow, and in 1893 this was dissolved to make way for his present association with Hon. Marcus H. Holcomb. He was a member of the State Senate in 1891–2, and again in the memorable "dead-lock" of 1893–4. In the latter session he was the leader of the Senate for the Democratic party. In 1879 he married Hattie Kendall, of Angelica, N. Y., daughter of Z. A Kendall and Chloe (Palmer) Kendall.

JONATHAN TILLOTSON CLARKE, Chester.

Born in Chester, Conn., May 29, 1827, the son of Jonathan Nichols Clarke and Anna (Willard) Clarke. He was educated in the Meriden Institute under Hon. Henry D. Smith, and was graduated from Yale College in the class of 1854. He studied law at the Yale Law School under Governor Bissell and Governor Dutton, and was there graduated in the class of 1856. Admitted to the bar at New Haven, April 19, 1856. He afterwards went to Ohio and was admitted to the bar of that State in Norwalk, Huron county. From the fall of 1856 to 1872, he resided in East Haddam, Conn., and since 1872, in the town of Chester. July 12, 1862, he enlisted in Co. C, 20th Conn. Volunteers, in which he was regimental secretary and also secretary in the quartermaster's department for some time at Harper's Ferry. In 1880 he represented the town

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of Chester in the General Assembly. December 2, 1854, he married Emma C. Webb, daughter of William H. Webb and Laura (Wooster) Webb. June 5, 1883, he married Jennie A. Shailer, daughter of Marvin Shailer and Asenath (Hungerford) Shailer. He has been a frequent contributor to papers and magazines, and has produced many poems under the *non de plume* of "Robinson Crusoe."

MILES TOBEY GRANGER, Canaan.

Born in New Marlborough, Mass., August 12, 1817, the son of James L. Granger and Abigail Tobey Granger. Among the Granger family from which he came was Gideon Granger, postmaster-general under President Jefferson. He was graduated from Amenia Seminary and, in the class of 1842, from Wesleyan University. After leaving the university he went south and "studied law in the woods of Louisiana," without tutor or instructor. He had been cast upon the world when ten years of age, owing to reverses of fortune met by his father. His first work was in a Norfolk woolen mill at twelve and a half cents a day. By great industry and economy he was able to secure a college education, and, this completed, was again adrift without a business or profession. In his search for employment he finally drifted to the South and found a situation as teacher on the plantation of Francis A. Evans. He read law during his leisure hours, riding twenty miles on horseback for books. He was examined for admission to the bar of Mississippi by Charles C. Cage, a judge of the Superior Court, and was admitted, April, 1845. The following June he returned to Canaan and entered the office of Hon. Leman Church as a student. Admitted to the Litchfield bar, October, 1845. He was judge of probate some seventeen years, was a member of the Legislature in 1857, a senator from the Seventeenth District in 1866 and again in 1867, and was chairman of the Judiciary Committee. Later the degree of LL.D. was conferred on him by Wesleyan University. In 1867, he was elected a judge of the Superior Court, and in 1876 was advanced to the Supreme Court bench. The latter position he held till March 4, 1887, when he resigned to take his seat as a member of the Fiftieth Congress. Judge Granger has presided on the bench in many notable trials, among them that of the State vs. the Malleys and Blanche Douglass for the murder of Jennie Cramer.

October 21, 1846, he married Caroline S. Ferguson, of Sheffield, daughter of Samuel Ferguson and Mary Rood Ferguson.

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WILLIAM WEBB BIERCE, Cornwall.

Born in Cornwall, Conn., August 8, 1863, the son of James A. Bierce and Harriet R. Bierce. Was graduated from Williams College in the class of 1885. Studied law in the office of Leonard J. Nickerson, esq., and was admitted to the bar of Litchfield county in June, 1891. Unmarried.

LEONARD J. NICKERSON, Cornwall.

Born in Cornwall, Conn., October 23, 1857, the son of Orson Nickerson and Julia M. (Dibble) Nickerson. Upon the maternal side he is directly descended from Gov. William Bradford, and his great-grandfather, Israel Dibble, served with distinction in the war for Independence, and was several times wounded. He was graduated from the Alger Institute of Cornwall and studied law with Hon. Arthur D. Warner. Admitted to the bar at Litchfield, April 22, 1879. In 1883 he was a representative from Cornwall in the General Assembly. Unmarried.

JAMES T. COOGAN, 2d, Hartford.

Born at Windsor Locks, Conn., March 5, 1870, the son of Edward D. Coogan and Mary Coogan. He was educated at the Connecticut Literary Institution at Suffield, where he was graduated in 1889, and at Holy Cross College at Worcester, Mass. His legal education was obtained at the Yale Law School, where he was graduated in the class of 1893. At present he is postmaster at Windsor Locks, Conn. Unmarried.

WILLIAM L. RANSOM, Litchfield.

Born in Granville, Mass., March 28, 1822, the son of Elisha Ransom and Cata Ransom. He received a common school education, and studied law in the office of Hiram Goodwin in Riverton. Was admitted to the bar at Litchfield at the October Term of the County Court, 1854. For about six years he engaged in general practice with John H. Hubbard. The firm afterwards became Hubbard and Andrews. At the end of this period he was appointed clerk of the Superior Court for Litchfield, and held the office for twenty-eight years. He married in Riverton, Conn., October 18, 1844, Mary Hayward of Conway, Mass.

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DWIGHT C. KILBOURN, Litchfield.

Born at Litchfield, Conn., October 9, 1837, the son of William P. Kilbourn and Caroline (Canfield) Kilbourn. He received a public school education and pursued his professional studies with Hon. Origen S. Seymour and Henry B. Graves at Litchfield. He was admitted to the bar in his native town in the year 1866. In 1887 he was appointed clerk of the Superior Court for Litchfield, which office he still holds.

Before his admission to the bar he served in the Civil war, attaining the rank of lieutenant in the Second Conn. Heavy Artillery. He married, July 5, 1866, Sarah M. Hopkins, of Litchfield, daughter of Edward Hopkins and Melissa (Alfred) Hopkins.

WALTER SIMEON JUDD, Litchfield.

Born in Litchfield, Conn., July 6, 1859, the son of Jesse L. Judd and Clarinda (Smith) Judd, both of English descent. He was educated in the public schools and in the Litchfield Institute. His professional studies were pursued in the office of Henry B. Graves and at the Yale Law School in the class of 1882. He was admitted to the bar at New Haven in June, 1882. Held the office of town clerk of Litchfield in the years 1884 and 1885, was a member of the General Assembly in the sessions of 1891 and 1893, was county health officer from October, 1893, to June, 1894, and appointed clerk of the Court of Common Pleas for Litchfield county January 1, 1894. He married at New Milford, January 9, 1886, Maude E. Ferris, the daughter of Constantine Ferris and Polly Ann (Beardsley) Ferris.

ELBERT PETER ROBERTS, Litchfield.

Born at Litchfield, Conn., October 29, 1863, the son of Elbert G. Roberts and Virginia Roberts. Upon the maternal side his ancestors were cotton planters in Alabama. He received a public school education and pursued his legal studies first in the office of Chief Justice Andrews and then in that of George A. Hickox. Was admitted to the bar at Litchfield in December, 1884. Has been school visitor, registrar of voters and town auditor. Unmarried.

JOHN TOMLINSON HUBBARD, Litchfield.

Born in Litchfield, Conn., November 30, 1856, the son of John H. Hubbard and Abby J. Hubbard. The father was a prominent lawyer

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of Litchfield. (See John H. Hubbard.) John Tomlinson Hubbard was graduated from Yale College in the class of 1880 and pursued his professional studies at the Yale Law School. He was admitted to the bar at New Haven in June, 1883 Unmarried.

HENRY C. PLATT, Milford.

Born at Milford, Conn., July 5, 1832, the son of Jonah Platt and Comfort (Baldwin) Platt. He is seventh in direct descent from Deacon Richard Platt, one of the original proprietors and first settlers of Milford, and a founder of the old First Church. He entered Yale College with the class of 1855 and partly completed the course, but was not graduated. He studied law in the office of Booth and Barnes, in New York city, and first was admitted to the bar in that State. June 19, 1855, he married Emma Treat, daughter of Jonah Treat and Hetta Treat, and a direct descendant of Robert Treat, governor of the State during the times of Sir Edmund Andros.

Mr. Platt has two sons, who are both members of the bar in Oregon, and belong to the important firm of Durham and Platt in Portland.

GEORGE WALTER BRISTOL, Milford.

Born in Milford, Conn., March 5, 1868, the son of Treat Goodwin Bristol and Eva E. (Wright) Bristol. His paternal ancestors were among the early settlers of the New Haven Colony, and moved to Milford soon after its settlement in 1639. On his mother's side his ancestors were early settlers at Saybrook. He was graduated from the High School at Milford in 1885 and from the Yale Law School in 1890. Admitted to the bar at New Haven, June 25, 1890. He is also a member of the bar in the State of New York. Unmarried.

GEORGE S. POPE, Middlebury.

Born in Roxbury, Conn., March 15, 1835, the son of Nehemiah Pope of Oxford, Conn. He is descended from Thomas Pope, one of the early settlers of Dorchester, Mass., and from whose family came the mother of George Washington. He was educated at Oberlin, Ohio, and studied law with George Fields at Waterbury, Conn. Was admitted to the bar at New Haven, Conn., in 1887. He married Harriet C. Miner, the daughter of Horace Miner and Betsey (Clark) Miner, at Plymouth, Conn., in 1856.

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HENRY THOMAS KING, Meriden.

Born at Meriden, Conn., April 9, 1867. Received a common school education and studied law in the offices of Judge George W. Smith and Judge Wilbur F. Davis. He was graduated from the Yale Law School in the class of 1892, and in that year received the O. S. Seymour prize. Has held the office of clerk of the Probate Court and clerk of the City Court. Was admitted to the bar in 1892 at New Haven. Unmarried.

ROBERT JAY WALSH, Greenwich.

Born at Lewisboro, Westchester county, New York, August 1, 1854, the son of James F. Walsh and Annie E. Walsh. He was educated at the High Ridge Institute and at the New Britain Normal College. He studied law in the office of H. W. R. Hoyt, esq., of Greenwich, and was admitted to the bar at Bridgeport, April, 1880. He was a member of the State Senate from the Twelfth District from 1885 to 1889. In 1889 he was elected secretary of the State and held the office till 1893. He was appointed by the General Assembly judge of the Criminal Court of Common Pleas for Fairfield county in the year 1887, and still holds that office. He was one of the members of the committee to whom was intrusted the revision of the statutes in 1888. He was married at Greenwich, Conn., October 7, 1879, to Annie E. Merritt, daughter of Matthew Merritt and Julia (Downs) Merritt.

FREDERICK A. HUBBARD, Greenwich.

Born at Hollis, N. H., November 17, 1851, the son of Luther Prescott Hubbard and Mary Tenney Hubbard. He was educated at the public schools and the Greenwich Academy. His professional studies were pursued in the office of Hon William M. Evarts in New York, and at the New York University Law School, where he graduated in the class of 1875. He was admitted to the bar in New York, May, 1875, and in Connecticut to the Fairfield county bar in the following September. In 1883 he married Agnes H. Waterbury, daughter of George P. Waterbury, of Greenwich.

CHARLES DUDLEY BURNES, Greenwich.

Born at Kensington, Conn., August 4, 1871, the son of Harvey E. Burnes and Grace L. (Andrew) Burnes. He was educated at the public

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L. D. Brewster

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schools and entered Wesleyan University, but did not complete the entire course. He was a member of the class of 1893 at the Yale Law School, and was admitted to the bar at Bridgeport, June 28, 1893. February 6, 1895, he married L. May Raymond, daughter of Thomas H. Raymond and Elizabeth T. Raymond, of South Norwalk, Conn.

E. Emory Johnson, East Haddam.

Born at East Haddam, Conn., May 23, 1841, the son of Emory Johnson and Eliza Ann (Card) Johnson. His grandfather, Stanton S. Card, was one of the first to introduce the manufacture of cotton seine twines in this country. His father has continued the business for thirty years, the works having been established in 1832. He was educated at Union College and was graduated in 1862. His law studies were pursued in the office of Hon. William T. Elmer, of Middletown, and he was admitted to the bar at Haddam at the April Term, 1877. He was a member of the Board of Education for nine years. From 1879 to 1880, he was a member of the General Assembly, serving on the Judiciary Committee. July 6, 1865, he married, at Middleburgh, Schoharie county, N. Y., Josephine Ann Calkins, daughter of William B. and Azubah (Brown) Calkins.

Henry Dryhurst, Meriden.

Born in Birmingham, England, April 9, 1855, the son of Henry Dryhurst and Eleanor Lewis Dryhurst. One of his ancestors was Rowland Lewis, at one time queen's counsel. He received a common school education and studied law in the offices of Ratcliffe Hicks, George A. Fay and Orville H. Platt. He was admitted to the bar at New Haven during the January Term, 1884. He filled the chairmanship of the Republican Town Committee from 1886 to 1890. February 1, 1890, he was appointed postmaster in Meriden and held the position till August 1, 1894. He married Margaret C. Dutcher in 1876.

Wilbur Fisk Davis, Meriden.

Born in Plymouth, Conn., July 25, 1848. He is the eighth generation from Dolar Davis, who settled in Barnstable, Mass., in 1634. His father, Dr. Timothy F. Davis, was a practicing physician for over thirty years in Litchfield, Plymouth and Meriden. He received his

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education in the public schools and the Meriden Academy. He entered the office of the late Judge Smith in 1868 to begin the study of the law, and continued it by a year in the Yale Law School. Upon the death of Judge Dutton, then at the head of the school, he retired from Yale and entered the Harvard Law School, where he was graduated in the class of 1870. He was admitted to the bar at New Haven, September 1, 1870, and at once opened an office in Meriden. He served as clerk of the Meriden City Court from 1873 for nearly ten years. He was attorney for the town of Meriden for ten years from 1884, and attorney for the city of Meriden, civil business, from 1887 to 1890. In 1890 he was elected judge of probate for the District of Meriden, and still holds that office. He married, in 1874, Adelaide Stevens, daughter of Joshua Stevens, of Chicopee Falls, Mass.

WILLIAM CARL MUELLER, Meriden.

Born in Germany, April 27, 1864, the son of William Mueller and Caroline W. Mueller. He came to this country when quite young and pursued his legal studies at the Yale Law School. He was admitted to the New Haven bar June 30, 1886. He settled in Meriden, and for four years was collector of city taxes, and for six years town collector. At present he holds the position of city attorney for the City and Police Court of Meriden. He has been prominently connected with Democratic management in local committees. He married, in 1895, Agnes Yost, daughter of August Yost, of Meriden, Conn.

JULIUS ATTWOOD, East Haddam.

Born in East Haddam, Conn., February 23, 1824, the son of Whiting Attwood and Deborah (Purple) Attwood. The Attwood family to which he belongs is of English stock, and its members in England kept possession of Sanderstead Court, the Attwood seat, from the time of its donation by William of Wyckham, bishop of Winchester, till 1878. He received a common school education and pursued the study of law in the office of J. T. Clark, of East Haddam, from 1865 to 1870. He was admitted to the bar at Haddam in October, 1871. In the General Assembly of 1873 and the year following he represented the town of East Haddam. He was judge of probate for the East Haddam District from 1859 to 1894, and town clerk from 1866 to 1885. He has been president of the National Bank of New England in East Haddam since 1883.

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October 3, 1852, he married Sarah A. Gould, of Stony Brook, L. I., daughter of James N. Gould and Clarissa (Williamson) Gould, and October 22, 1862, as his second wife, Catherine Palmer, of East Haddam, daughter of Brainerd Palmer and Eunice (Fox) Palmer.

HIRAM WILLEY, East Haddam.

Born in East Haddam, Conn., May 23, 1818, the son of Ethan Allen Willey and Mary (Brockway) Willey. The ancestor of the Connecticut Willeys came to New London with Governor Winthrop in 1645. His grandfather, Abraham Willey, served in the Revolutionary war and had reached the grade of captain at its close. He received his education at Wesleyan University, being graduated in the class of 1839. His law studies were pursued in the office of Eliphalet A. Bulkeley at East Haddam. Was admitted to the bar of Middlesex county in 1841, and removed to New London in 1843. He represented New London in the Legislature in 1847. In 1855, he was appointed state's attorney for New London county, and held the office till 1861, when he was appointed by Abraham Lincoln, United States district attorney for the District of Connecticut, holding the office till 1869. He represented New London again in the General Assembly in 1857. Was elected to the Senate in 1859. From 1862 to 1865, he was mayor of the city of New London and also judge of probate. In 1870, he was appointed judge of the Court of Common Pleas for New London county, and held the office three years. In 1875, he removed to East Haddam, and in 1877 represented that town in the General Assembly. A year later he opened an office in Hartford, and retired from active practice in 1888. He was married, September 6, 1843, to Charity W. Moseley, daughter of Thomas Moseley, and Elizabeth (Warner) Moseley, of East Haddam.

JAMES PHELPS, Essex.

Born in Colebrook, Conn., January 12, 1822, the son of Lancelot Phelps and Elizabeth Sage Phelps. He is the seventh in direct descent from William Phelps, who came from Plymouth, England, to Dorchester, Mass., and from there to Windsor, Conn., and was the William Phelps who was a member of the first court held in this State, under the old one-year commission from the General Court at Massachusetts Bay. The grandfather of James Phelps was Lancelot Phelps, a volunteer soldier at different periods of the Revolutionary war. Educated

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at the Episcopal Academy of Connecticut, he studied law in the offices of Hon. Isaac Toucey, of Hartford, and Hon. Samuel Ingham, of Essex, and at the Yale Law School. He was admitted to the bar at Middletown in 1844. He was a member of the lower house of the General Assembly in the years 1853, 1854 and 1856, and of the upper house in 1858 and 1859. From 1863 to 1873 he was a judge of the Superior Court and also from 1885 to 1892. He was a judge of the Supreme Court of Errors from 1873 to 1875, when he retired from the bench to become a representative in Congress from the Second Congressional District. He continued in Congress from 1875 to 1883. He married, September 30, 1845, Lydia A. Ingham, daughter of Hon. Samuel Ingham and Lydia Wilson Ingham.

JAMES L. PHELPS, Essex.

Born in Essex, Conn., May 5, 1856, the son of Hon. James and Lydia A. Phelps. He was educated at Essex Academy, and studied law in the office of his father and at the Yale Law School. He was admitted to the bar at Haddam in May, 1890. Since 1879, he has held the office of town clerk of the town of Essex, and since 1882 has been judge of probate for the same district. He married in New York city, January 11, 1890, a daughter of James E. Coulter and Julia F. (Young) Coulter.

JOSEPH WARREN JOHNSON, Enfield.

Born at Somers, Conn., December 2, 1838, the son of Aholiab Johnson and Eliza Peck Johnson. He was educated at Monson Academy, and studied law in the office of his father and with Welch and Shipman at Hartford. Admitted to the bar at Hartford, in March, 1864. He represented the town of Enfield in the General Assembly in the years 1866 to 1870 and in 1822. He has been chairman of the Board of Education in Enfield for several years, and held many minor offices. He has been twice married, first to Julia Eugenia Bowditch, the daughter of John Bowditch and Frances Griffing Bowditch, on October 23, 1872; and second, October 12, 1888, to Amelia E. Perkins, daughter of Capt. C. L. Perkins and Lucy Merriman Perkins.

ANDREW JACKSON BOWEN, Willimantic.

Born at Eastford, Conn., April 16, 1845, the son of Oliver Bowen and Betsey Bosworth (Horton) Bowen. His early ancestors came to

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America in 1640, and later ones distinguished themselves in the Revolutionary war. He was educated in the common schools and was himself a teacher for several terms. His legal education was acquired in the office of the Hon. Jared D. Richmond, of Ashford, and Elliott B. Sumner, of Willimantic. He was admitted to the bar in May, 1881. From 1867 to 1872 he was postmaster in the town of Eastford, and in 1880 he was a member of the General Assembly. He was married in 1867, to Hannah R., youngest daughter of J. K. Rindge and Johanna Griggs Rindge.

ROBERT USHER TYLER, Deep River.

Born in Haddam, Conn., September 8, 1864, the son of Alpheus Williams Tyler and Melissa (Usher) Tyler The family is of old New England stock. He was educated at the Middletown High School in part, and was afterwards graduated from Wesleyan Academy at Wilbraham, Mass., in 1882, and from Yale College in the class of 1886. His legal education consisted in a graduation from the Yale Law School in 1893 and a supplementary year at the Harvard Law School. He was admitted to the bar at Middletown, July 1, 1893. Unmarried.

SAMUEL ALLAN DAVIS, Danbury.

Born at Danbury, Conn., October 14, 1865, the son of Allan J. Davis and Caroline (Bulkeley) Davis. He was graduated at the Danbury High School in 1882. Was for several years a bookkeeper, after which he spent one year at Harvard College. He studied law with Hon. James E. Walsh and at the Yale Law School, graduating at the law school in 1893. Admitted to the bar at Danbury, in June, 1893, and immediately went into partnership with ex-Judge Lyman D. Brewster, of Danbury. In April, 1894, he was appointed assistant prosecuting attorney of the City Court of Danbury. He married, October 1, 1891, Jessie H. Hendrick, daughter of Dr. E. F. Hendrick and Maria B. (Stevens) Hendrick.

SAMUEL TWEEDY, Danbury.

Born at Danbury, Conn., April 21, 1846, the son of Edgar S. Tweedy and Elizabeth S. Tweedy. He was graduated from Yale in the class of 1868. He studied law in the office of Averill and Brewster, at

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Danbury, and at the Columbia Law School. Admitted to the bar April 22, 1871, at Bridgeport. For many years he was a member of the firm of Brewster, Tweedy and Scott. At the retirement of Mr. Brewster in 1892, the firm became Tweedy, Scott and Whittlesey. He was married July 16, 1879, to Carrie M. Krom, daughter of Ira Miller and Adah M. Miller.

LYMAN DENNISON BREWSTER, Danbury.

The Hon. Lyman Dennison Brewster comes from an old New England family, the first representative of which landed at Plymouth Rock from the Mayflower in 1620. His grandfather removed from Preston, Conn., to Salisbury, Conn. His father, Daniel Brewster, was by occupation a farmer. The judge was born at Salisbury on the 31st of July, 1832. He prepared for college at the Williams Academy at Stockbridge, Mass., and also in the Salisbury schools. In 1855 he graduated from Yale College, and although he was unable to give himself a thorough preparation, his career was marked by fair scholarship and he stood among the oration men of the class, and was a class poet. In 1857 he spent the season in Europe, traveling in England, Switzerland, Germany and other countries.

Judge Brewster's legal study was done in the office of his uncle, Hon. Roger Averill, and he was admitted to the bar the 21st of June, 1858. He formed a partnership with Mr. E. R. Fry on the 1st of January, 1859, and this lasted one year. From 1850 to 1870, he was in partnership with Mr. Averill, his old preceptor. In 1870 he was appointed the first judge of the Court of Common Pleas of Fairfield county and served for four years. Mr. Brewster has also been associated with Samuel Tweedy, esq., in the practice of law for eight years. The partnership of Brewster, Tweedy and Scott, which followed, was dissolved, in 1892. Since then he has occupied his old office over the Savings Bank, where he has been located since 1870. In 1894 he formed a partnership with Samuel A. Davis. In 1870, 1878 and 1879 Mr. Brewster was a member of the Connecticut House of Representatives from Danbury. In 1880 and '81 he was State senator and chairman of the Judiciary Committee. In 1878 he was appointed by Governor Hubbard member of the committee to simplify legal procedure in the State. He was on the commission that made the new code of the State of Connecticut in 1879. Since his judicial and legislative terms, the most noticeable thing of his professional history has been his connection with the

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Tilden will case, in which, as one of the counsel for the heirs, he spent a good share of four years in making out briefs and looking up the case.

Mr. Brewster is a member of the American Bar Association, and for several years has been chairman of the Committee on Uniform State Laws, and is one of the Court Commissioners on Uniformity. At Danbury he has been interested in public matters to a marked degree, and for sixteen years served as acting school visitor. He has been chairman of the Book Committee in the Danbury Library since it started, about 1869. In 1868 he was united in marriage to Miss Amelia Ives, daughter of George W. Ives, of Danbury. Mr. Brewster, in public life, has displayed the qualities of an honest and public spirited citizen. He is one of the best known members of the bar of the State, serving often on important committees.

HOWARD BURR SCOTT, Danbury.

Born in Bridgeport, Conn., August 25, 1851, the son of Albert Scott and Caroline (Seeley) Scott. Upon both sides he is of old New England ancestry. He was graduated from Amherst College in 1874. His law studies were followed in the office of Brewster and Tweedy from July, 1876, to July, 1878, when he was admitted to the bar of Fairfield county and became a member of the firm of Brewster, Tweedy and Scott, which dissolved in 1892, and since then has been Tweedy, Scott and Whittlesy. He is at present (1895) judge of the City Court of Danbury. Unmarried.

JAMES EUGENE WALSH, Danbury.

Born in Pittsfield, Mass., December 9, 1857, the son of Martin Walsh and Elizabeth Walsh. He is of Irish descent, his parents having come to this country when quite young. He received a common school education, and pursued his professional studies at the Yale Law School and in the office of Joseph Sheldon, of New Haven. Admitted to the bar in New Haven in June, 1880. He has been president of the Board of Alderman in Danbury, and acting mayor one year. At present he holds the position of judge of the City Court. Has been a prominent leader in political circles and an alternate delegate to the Democratic National Convention in 1884. In literary work he has been connected with the public press in Danbury, conducting the Danbury Democrat for two years and the founder and principal owner of the Daily Dispatch.

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June 30, 1891, he married Mary Egbert Benedict, daughter of William Benedict, of Danbury, and Helen (Pierce) Benedict.

JOHN RICHARDS BOOTH, Danbury.

Born at Danbury, Conn., July 16, 1857, the son of David B. Booth and Julia R. Booth. Both his father and grandfather were prominent members of the Connecticut bar. He was graduated from the Danbury High School in 1885. He studied law with his father, and after the latter's death, continued in the office of Brewster, Tweedy and Scott, and for a year at the Yale Law School. Admitted to the bar at Danbury, May 14, 1889. In July, 1889, he was appointed assistant clerk of the Superior Court and still retains the position. From January 1, 1890, to January 1, 1891, he was town clerk of Danbury, and from April 1, 1891, to January 1, 1893, judge of probate for the District of Danbury. Since March, 1893, he has been prosecuting attorney of the City Court of Danbury.

HENRY A. PURDY, Danbury.

Born in Fishkill, Dutchess county, N. Y., the son of John Purdy and and Mary L. Purdy. His ancestors were among the earliest settlers of Westchester county, N. Y. He was educated in the public schools of Dutchess county, and pursued his professional education at the Albany Law School, where he was graduated with honor in 1893. For a year thereafter he continued his studies in the office of Hon. James E. Walsh. Upon being admitted to the Fairfield county bar, June 29, 1894, he at once formed a partnership with Judge Walsh. Unmarried.

JOHN FRANCIS CUFF, Danbury.

Born in Danbury, Conn., December 23, 1860, the son of John Cuff and Alice (Rogers) Cuff. He was educated in the public schools of Danbury, and studied law at the Yale Law School. Admitted to the bar at Bridgeport, June 28, 1892. Since April 1, 1893, he has been corporation counsel of the city of Danbury. Unmarried.

LEVERETT N. AUSTIN, Hartford.

Born in Ravenna, Portage county, Ohio, December 29, 1856, the son of Albert Austin and Ann E. (Norton) Austin. He was educated at

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the Connecticut Literary Institution, at Suffield, and at Williston Seminary, at Easthampton, Mass. He studied law in the office of John C. Day, and was admitted to the bar at Hartford, May, 1880. He is at present a prosecuting agent for Hartford county. Unmarried.

WILLIAM SMITH SCARBOROUGH, Thompson.

Born in Brooklyn, Conn., August 2, 1814, the son of Joel Scarborough and Lucretia (Smith) Scarborough. He is one of the few members of the bar, now living, whose grandfather was a Revolutionary soldier. He was graduated at Yale College in 1837, was one of the founders of the Yale "Lit," and one of its first five editors. Studied law with Jonathan A. Welch, esq., at Brooklyn, and at the Law School at Lexington, Ky. Admitted to the bar at Brooklyn, in 1841. In 1846 he was a member of the State Senate. The same year he removed to Cincinnati, Ohio, was admitted to the bar there and remained in practice more than thirty-three years. During this time he was engaged in almost every important insurance case in the city, whether fire, life or marine. He was also one of the counsel for the celebrated tax case brought to test the right of the State of Kentucky to tax the bridge over the Ohio, at Cincinnati. He married, in 1844, Eliza M. Coe, daughter of John Coe and Hannah (Hotchkiss) Coe, of Worcester, Mass.

FRANK W. ETHERIDGE, Thomaston.

Born at Montville, Conn., March 31, 1858, the son of James L. Etheridge and Frances (Smith) Etheridge. He was educated at the Hartford High School, and pursued his law studies with the late firm of Johnson and Prentice, of Hartford. Admitted to the bar at Hartford, February 23, 1880, and settled in the practice of law at Thomaston. Has held numerous town offices since 1881 and has been judge of probate since 1890. He is a member of the firm of Bradstreet and Etheridge. He married Ellen Matthews, daughter of Daniel Matthews and Lucinda (Wood) Matthews, of Thomaston.

WILLARD ANDREW RORABACK, Torrington.

Born at New Marlborough, Mass., March 12, 1860, the son of James and Martha E. Roraback. He was brought up on a farm until seventeen years old, and then was for five years assistant postmaster of Canaan, Conn. Was educated in the high schools of Canaan and Shef-

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field, and studied law with A. T. Roraback, esq., admitted to the bar at Litchfield, Conn., June 13, 1883, and commenced practice in Torrington, Conn., the following April. Has held several town offices, represented the town in the General Assembly of 1895, and has been borough clerk of the borough of Torrington since May, 1890. He married, December 28, 1892, Emma E. Pierson, daughter of David Baldwin Pierson (deceased), and Phoebe (Meeker) Pierson, of Hartford, Conn.

EDWIN S. AGARD, Tolland.

Born in Hartford, Conn., November 11, 1852, the son of Ransel H. Agard and Maria (Sumner) Agard. He was educated at the East Greenwich Academy, where he was graduated in June, 1874. Studied law with Charles Phelps, esq., and was admitted to the bar at Tolland, in 1880. He has been town clerk and treasurer of the town of Tolland, and, in 1880 and 1881, represented the town in the General Assembly. He married, September 5, 1876, Sara S. Browning, daughter of George W. Browning and Waity (Tefft) Browning, of South Kingston, R. I.

JOHN HAMLIN, Enfield.

Born at Dover, N. H., January 28, 1856, the son of Wolcott Hamlin and Susan (Westman) Hamlin. His family first came to this country in 1680, settling in Roxbury, Mass. His father is now a practicing lawyer at Amherst, Mass. Received his education at public schools and fitted for college, but was unable to enter by reason of failure of eyesight. He read law with E. B. Sumner, esq., of Willimantic, and was admitted to the bar at Brooklyn, in May, 1878. He has been secretary of the Enfield Board of School Visitors for four years, and a prosecuting agent from 1883 to 1887. June 30, 1887, he married Margaret Bartley, daughter of John and Elizabeth Bartley, of Thompsonville, Conn.

FLORIMOND DE RANCE FYLER, Torrington.

Born at Torrington, Conn., December 11, 1834, the son of Harlow Fyler and Sibyl (Tolles) Fyler. His first ancestor in this country was Lieut. Walter Fyler, who came to Dorchester in 1630 and settled in Windsor in 1635, his house being within the "Palisado." He was educated at Wesleyan Academy, Wilbraham, Mass., and was graduated at the Yale Law School in 1865; other legal studies were pursued with Judge Gideon Hall. Admitted to the bar at Litchfield in 1864, and

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commenced the practice of law in Winsted, September, 1865. In 1859 he was a member of the Illinois Scientific Survey under Prof. C. D. Wilbur. He represented the town of Winchester in the General Assembly in 1872. In 1877 he was appointed judge of the District Court for Litchfield county for four years. On account of ill health he retired from active practice in 1888. November 28, 1860, he married Abbie A. Steele, daughter of William L. Steele and Caroline (Jones) Steele, of Torrington.

GEORGE E. TAFT, Unionville.

Born at Sheffield, Mass., November 4, 1854, the son of Horace and Clarissa Taft. He is a descendant of Robert Taft, who came from England and settled in Uxbridge, Mass., about 1650. He was educated at the Connecticut Literary Institution, at Suffield, and read law with Hon. G. H. Welch of Torrington and Hon. A. T. Roraback of Canaan. Admitted to the bar of Litchfield county in 1883. He is a member of the Republican State Central Committee. For six years after leaving school he taught at Tarriffville, Bakersville, and Canaan. He has been twice married; his first wife was Julia M. Barber, of Harwington, Conn., and the second, Hattie C. Minor, of Bakersville.

EDWIN LEWIS SCOFIELD, Stamford.

Born at Stamford, Conn., June 18, 1852, the son of Erastus E. Scofield and Jane (Brown) Scofield. He was educated at private schools. Studied law in the office of James H. Olmstead, esq., of Stamford, and in 1872 he entered the senior class of Columbia College Law School and was graduated the following year. Admitted to the bar of Fairfield county in September, 1873. He was prosecuting agent for Fairfield county from 1873 to 1877, attorney of the borough of Stamford from 1873 to 1878, a representative from that town in the General Assembly in 1881, when he was a member of the Judiciary Committee and chairman of the Committee on New Counties and County Seats. He was a member of the Senate from the Twelfth District in 1882 and 1883, and chairman of the Judiciary Committee at both sessions. He has been for many years an incorporator of the Stamford Savings Bank, and a director of the Greenwich Loan, Trust and Deposit Company. October 15, 1879, he married Annie W. Candee, daughter of Julius A. Candee and Evelina (Weed) Candee. He is now mayor of the city of

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Stamford, having been elected to that office on the first Monday of April, 1895.

HOMER STILLE CUMMINGS, Stamford.

Born in Chicago, Ill., April 30, 1870, the son of Uriah Cummings and Audie (Stillé) Cummings. He is a descendant from the Scottish "Clan of Cumin," and of the Schuyler and Ostrom families of early New York. He was educated at the Heathcote school, at Buffalo, N. Y., and was graduated at Yale University in the class of 1891, S. He was graduated at the Yale Law School in 1893 and admitted to the bar at New Haven in June of the same year. January 1, 1895, he became a member of the well-known firm of Fessenden and Carter, the new firm being Fessenden, Carter and Cummings. Unmarried.

JOHN EVERETT KEELER, Stamford.

Born at Stamford, Conn., February 26, 1856, the son of Samuel S. Keeler and Mary J. (June) Keeler. Was graduated at Yale College in 1877 and read law in the office of Calvin G. Child, esq., of Stamford. Admitted to the bar of Fairfield county in January, 1879. From 1880 to 1882 he was borough attorney of Stamford, and from 1883 to 1887 judge of the Borough Court of the same place. October 14, 1885, he married H. Alice Horne, daughter of William C. Horne and Harriet J. Horne, of Morristown, N. J.

CLARENCE LEDOUX REID, Stamford.

Born at Fayetteville, N. Y., June 24, 1857, the son of Lewis H. and Maria L. Reid, of Hartford, Conn. His grandfather, Edward Reid, a descendant of one of the Covenanters, came from Scotland, and his mother was a descendant of Edward Fuller, a Mayflower Puritan. He passed through the Chicago High School in 1873 and was graduated at Yale College in 1877. Admitted to the bar in 1881 and began the practice of law at Stamford, maintaining also since 1885 an office in New York city. Was deputy judge of the Borough Court of Stamford for two years. April 20, 1886, he married Kate Sumner Willard, daughter of Allen H. Willard and Susan (Collins) Willard, of Evanston, Ill.

GALEN A. CARTER, JR., Stamford.

Born in New York city, November 23, 1857, the son of Galen A. Carter and Mary Davenport Carter. He was educated at private schools

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in New York and Stamford, and studied law with the firm of Ferris and Fessenden. He entered into partnership with Samuel Fessenden in 1887—under the firm name of Fessenden and Carter—with whom he is at present associated. He has been attorney for the borough of Stamand also for the town of Stamford, and is now assistant state's attorney for the county of Fairfield and prosecuting attorney for the town and city of Stamford. He was married on April 12, 1888, to Anna G. Smith, daughter of William D. Smith and Esther M. Smith, of Stamford.

JULIUS B. CURTIS, Stamford.

Born at Newtown, Conn., December 10, 1825, the son of Nichols Curtis, and Sarah A. Curtis. A descendant of Capt. William Curtis, one of the early settlers of Stratford. Was educated in the public schools and in Newtown Academy. He read law with Hon. Edward Hinman of Southbury, with Isaac M. Sturges, esq., and Amos S. Treat, esq., of Newtown, and further fitted for his profession at the State and National Law School at Ballston Springs, N. Y. Admitted to the bar at Fairfield, December 27, 1850. He was a member of the State Senate from the Twelfth District in 1858 and in 1860, judge of the Court of Probate for the Stamford District in 1867, 1868, and 1869, and judge of the City Court of Stamford from 1889 to 1893.

He commenced the practice of law at Greenwich in 1851, and removed to Stamford in November, 1864. He has been identified with the Stamford Street Railroad Company since its organization and one of its directors. Among the important law cases with which he has been connected are Husted vs. Mead, a civil suit for burning barns, in which he appeared for the defendant; the defense of Trowbridge for manslaughter, resulting in a disagreement of the jury, and the case of Benton's appeal from probate. He was married October 30, 1854, to Miss Mary Acker, of Greenwich, who died in 1884. Afterwards married Mrs. Alice Kneeland Grain, daughter of Henry and Margaret Kneeland and widow of Francis H. Grain, all of New York city. His children are Louis J., a practicing lawyer of Stamford, and Sarah L., now of New York city.

H. STANLEY FINCH, Stamford.

Born in Stamford, Conn., July 24, 1853, the son of James Finch and Louisa (Knapp) Finch. He was educated in the public schools and

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studied law in the office of Ferris and Fessenden. Admitted to the bar at Bridgeport April 17, 1879. He was elected judge of probate for the District of Stamford, and has held the office to the present time. Since 1893 he has been deputy judge of the City Court of Stamford. May 13, 1886, he married Miriam F. Hoyt, daughter of Samuel B. Hoyt and Harriet (Lockwood) Hoyt, of Stamford.

WILLIAM CLARENCE STROBRIDGE.

Born at Fall River, Mass., July 16, 1847, the son of William Crane Strobridge and Ruth (Lawton) Strobridge. Died at Stamford, Conn., March 15, 1894. He was educated at the City College in San Francisco. He studied law in the office of Ferris and Child in Stamford, Conn., and at the Columbia Law School. Admitted to the bar at Bridgeport, January 13, 1874. After his admission he practiced in Stamford, confining himself almost exclusively to searching titles and the other departments of real estate, in which he was an acknowledged expert. January 11, 1875, he married Emma Louise Baldwin, daughter of Richard L. Baldwin and Julia (Philips) Baldwin, of Milford, Conn.

WILLIAM JOHN HUNTER BOHANNAN, Stamford.

Born at Mathews C. H., Virginia, March 9, 1865, the son of Dr. John Gordon Bohannan and Laura Daniel Bohannan. He comes from old Virginian ancestry of English and Scotch blood. He was educated at Emory and Henry College, Virginia. He pursued his professional studies at Richmond College, Virginia, at the University of Virginia, and was one year at Johns Hopkins University and two years at Göttingen, Germany. Admitted to the bar at Charlottesville, Va., in 1889, and to the Connecticut bar at Stamford, in 1890. Unmarried.

NICHOLS CURTIS DOWNS, Stamford.

Born at Newtown, Conn., December 12, 1861, the son of Monroe D. Downs and Charlotte N. Downs. He was educated in the public schools of Newtown and at the Newtown Academy. Studied law with Julius B. Curtis, esq., in Stamford, and was admitted to the bar in Fairfield county, May 15, 1884. He was deputy judge of the Borough Court of Stamford from 1887 to 1893, and has been judge of the City Court of Stamford since 1893. He was borough attorney of the borough

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from 1887 to 1891, and is corporation counsel for the city of Stamford at the present time. September 5, 1885, he married Jessie MacDonald, of Brooklyn, N. Y.

WILBERT WARREN PERRY.

Born in Canton, Conn., September 20, 1851, and died at Hartford, February 12, 1895. In 1846 he entered the High School in Hartford and graduated in 1867 at the head of his class. While in the school there he was the successful competitor for both scholarship and declamation prizes. He entered Yale College in the class of '71 and graduated with the highest distinction and honor. At the close of his freshman year he won the Woolsey scholarship, the highest honor attainable during the first year at Yale, and while a member of the sophomore class he was awarded the Bristol scholarship, having competed for the honor with members of the junior class. His brilliant scholarship placed him among the brightest and foremost men in college during the four years' course. At the close of his senior year he was awarded one of the Townsend premiums for English compositions, which entitled him to compete for the De Forest gold medal, in most respects the highest honor of the college course. Mr. Perry was the valedictorian of his class. While in college he supported himself by private teaching and actuarial work for a New York insurance company.

For four years after his graduation at Yale he was connected with a classical school at Morristown, N. J., during the first year as assistant and after that as principal. He was offered a tutorship at Yale, but declined the position, and in the latter part of 1875 he entered the Columbia College Law School and graduated in 1877. He was admitted to the New York bar, but returned to Connecticut and practiced law in this city. He was the assistant state attorney at the time when Judge Hamersley was the state attorney, and while in this position he made his mark. So successful was he in conducting the business of the State that he was left in entire charge for several months by the state attorney, or during two or three terms of the court. He was the assistant state attorney until April 1, 1881, but during his term of office he was actively associated with Mr. Hamersley in the Charter Oak Life conspiracy suits, and also in the State Prison murder cases of Allen and Hamlin.

In the fall elections of 1882 he was elected representative to the Gen-

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eral Assembly and served with satisfaction to his constituents. Governor Bigelow appointed him a member of the commission on revising the judicial system and criminal code of the State and he was elected secretary at the organization of the members.

EDGAR MORRIS WARNER, Putnam.

Born in Worcester, Mass., June 16, 1850. His parents were Earl Warner—who was the grandson of Ensign Ichabod Warner, one of the early settlers of the town of Windham—and Adeline Lester, daughter of Capt. Nicholas Street Lester, of Groton Heights.

Mr. Warner received a common school education in New London, and entered Bartlett High School, which was then in charge of the renowned principal, E. B. Jennings.

In 1869, he entered the office of Judge Hiram Willey of the Common Pleas Court, and about the same time commenced teaching in the district schools of Groton.

In 1872, having been in Harvard Law School one year, he received the degree of LL.B., and later entered the office of George Pratt, esq., of Norwich, and was, in September, 1872, admitted to the bar of New London county, and opened an office in Norwich.

In 1875 he removed to Central Village, taking the old office and a large part of the practice of the late William Dyer, esq. In 1877 he was elected assistant clerk of the House of Representatives, having as his associate as clerk, Hon. Joseph L. Barbour of Hartford.

In 1878, he was chief clerk of the House, and in 1880 was clerk of the Senate. In 1885 he opened an office in Putnam; and in 1887 was married to Jane E. Carpenter, eldest daughter of Judge John A. Carpenter. He has three children.

Mr. Warner engaged in his youth in many different enterprises, being thrown entirely on his own resources to obtain an education.

He has been a member of the Congregational Church for many years, and is interested in the Christian Endeavor Society. He has taken considerable interest in the enforcement of laws relating to temperance, being counsel for the State in almost all prosecutions of recent years.

FRANK FENNER RUSSELL, Putnam.

Born in Woodstock, Conn., August 3, 1860, the son of Joseph F. Russell and Caroline C. (Fenner) Russell. He studied at Woodstock

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Academy, and was graduated from Trinity College in 1885. He studied law with Charles E. Searls, esq., and at the Yale Law School, and was admitted to the bar in Windham county, in April, 1890. He married, May 21, 1889, Ada F. Robie, daughter of James Robie and Frances (Jameson) Robie, of Plymouth, N. H.

JOHN FREDERIC CARPENTER, Putnam.

Born at Putnam, Conn., April 9, 1870, the son of John A. Carpenter and Marcia J. (Chandler) Carpenter. Was graduated LL. B., *magna cum laude*, at Yale Law School in 1892. Admitted to the bar at Windham, June 30, 1892. December 28, 1893, he married Alice M. Sharpe, daughter of Dr. and Mrs. William H. Sharpe of Putnam. Has a daughter, Pauline, born December 10, 1894.

CLIFFORD J. ATWATER, Seymour.

Born at Collinsville, Conn., November 8, 1858, the son of James Atwater and Mary G. Atwater. He was graduated at Bates College, Lewiston, Maine, in 1883. Studied law with W. W. Bidwell, esq., of Collinsville, and was admitted to the bar at Hartford, in May, 1885. He was married, March 26, 1890, to Jennie C. Taylor of Seymour, Conn.

SOLOMON FULLER, Somers.

Born at Somers, Conn., April 17, 1817, the son of Solomon Fuller and Chloe (Billings) Fuller. He received his education at Wilbraham and Westfield Academies. He studied law in the office of Gustavus Scott in Ohio, and he was admitted to the bar in that State in 1841. He has held the offices of town clerk, town treasurer and registrar nearly forty years. He was judge of probate in Somers from 1850 to 1887, when he became disqualified by age. He was married, in 1846, to Mary L. Killam, daughter of Lot Killam and Tabiatha (Potter) Killam, of Enfield.

CHARLES MILES GILMAN, Southport.

Born in Godfrey, Ill., June 27, 1842, the son of Benjamin Ives Gilman and Mary (Miles) Gilman. He was graduated at Yale College in 1863. Studied law at the Yale Law School and Columbia College Law School. Admitted to the bar in New York city, and, in 1869, to the

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bar of Connecticut at Bridgeport. In 1871 and '72 he held the office of judge of probate. He was married June 19, 1867, to Mary Ogden Bulkley, daughter of George Bulkley and Elizabeth (Andrews) Bulkley.

ERWIN O. DIMOCK, Rockville.

Born at Stafford, Conn., October 6, 1842, the son of Orwell Dimock and Betsey (Pease) Dimock. He is of old New England ancestry on both sides. His education was received from the common and select schools. Studied law in the office of S. E. Fairfield at Stafford and was admitted to the bar of Tolland county in December, 1871. Soon after his admission he was appointed clerk of the Superior Court of Tolland county, an office which he filled for eighteen years. He was treasurer of the county some years; he represented the town of Tolland in the General Assembly in 1889, and he has held various responsible town offices.

He served in the Civil war with the 25th Connecticut Regiment in the Department of the Gulf, and remained a year at General Banks's headquarters, making a total service of about two years. Upon retiring as clerk of the Superior Court he came to Rockville and engaged in active practice. In 1874 he was married to Mary E. Sparrow, daughter of Charles R. Sparrow and Samantha (Pease) Sparrow. She died in 1891, and in 1892 he married Mrs Mary E. Westcott, daughter of Nelson Simmons and Maria (Hall) Simmons, of Tolland.

JOHN EVERETT FISK, Rockville.

Born in Stafford, Conn., February 19, 1867, the son of E. Y. Fisk, for some time surveyor and civil engineer for Tolland county. He is a lineal descendant of Sir Godfrey Fisk, who came from England and was one of the early settlers of Medford, Mass. Beyond Sir Godfrey the family is traced to the time of William the Conqueror. His law studies were conducted with Hon. J. H. Reed, state's attorney. Admitted to the bar of Tolland county in September, 1891. In 1892 and 1893 he was clerk of the City Court of Rockville. Unmarried.

LYMAN TWINING TINGIER, Rockville.

Born at Webster, Mass., June 9, 1862, the son of Seymour A. Tingier and Sarah (Twining) Tingier. Upon his father's side he is directly descended from Thomas Tinker (the family name having been changed

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by legislative act), who came to Plymouth in the Mayflower and who, with his wife, died during the first winter the company passed on this soil. He was graduated at the Yale Law School in 1888. Admitted to the bar at New Haven in June, 1888. After this he practiced law for a year at Webster, Mass., and moved to Rockville in November, 1889. In 1890 he was elected judge of probate for the District of Ellington to fill vacancy, and has been twice re-elected. In November, 1892, he was elected an alderman, and in June, 1893, was appointed clerk of the Superior Court of Tolland county. He was married, November 16, 1893, to Charlotte E. Skinner, daughter of Nelson D. Skinner and Isabella (Brown) Skinner, of Vernon.

JOHN ANDREW TOOHEY, Rockville.

Born at Ayer, Mass., October 16, 1864, the son of John Toohey and Mary (Heaphy) Toohey. He was graduated from the Lee (Mass.) High School in 1881. Following his graduation he taught school in Massachusetts and New Jersey, reading law at every opportunity. He entered the law office of Hon. C. E. Hibbard, ex-district attorney of the Western Massachusetts District, and studied two years and a half, completing his studies with Hon. J. E. Walsh, of Danbury, where he was admitted to the bar October 23, 1887. He practiced law for six years in Rockville. In 1893 he was appointed judge of the City Court of Rockville, and at the end of his official term as judge he removed to Hartford, May 10, 1895. Unmarried.

CHARLES PHELPS, Rockville.

Born at East Hartford, Conn., August 10, 1852, the son of Benjamin Clark Phelps and Sarah (Humphrey) Phelps. He was graduated from East Greenwich Seminary in 1871 and from Wesleyan University in 1875. He studied law in the office of B. H. Bill, esq., state's attorney. Admitted to the bar at Tolland in October, 1877. He practiced law a few months at Tolland and removed to Rockville in the fall of 1878. He was appointed coroner for Tolland county in June, 1883, and has held the office ever since. He was returned to the General Assembly from the town of Vernon in 1885, and was a member of the State Senate in the years 1893 and '94, from the Twenty-third District. He is the prosecuting attorney for the city of Rockville. He was married, October 19, 1881, to Leila L. Bill, now deceased, daughter of B. H. Bill and Kate (Griggs) Bill.

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BENEZET HOUGH BILL, Rockville.

Born at New Milford, Susquehanna county, Penn., February 26, 1829, the son of Josiah B. Bill and Harriet T. Bill. He received his education at academies in Worcester and Wilbraham, Mass., and at Suffield, Conn. He entered the office of Hon. Dwight Loomis as a student, and was graduated at the Yale Law School in 1854. The same year he was admitted to the bar of Tolland county. In 1855 he formed a partnership with Judge Loomis, under the name of Loomis and Bill, which continued three years. He was appointed state's attorney for Tolland county in 1869, and held the office for twenty-four years. He is at present (1895) judge of the Rockville City Court, and corporation counsel for the city; also president of the Savings Bank of Rockville. November 2, 1859, he married Kate Griggs, daughter of Rev. Leverett Griggs, D.D., and Catherine (Stearns) Griggs, of Bristol, Conn. She died April 13, 1887. He again married, July 10, 1890, Lucinda R. Bronson, daughter of Charles R. Bronson and Falla (Roberts) Bronson, of Waterbury, Conn.

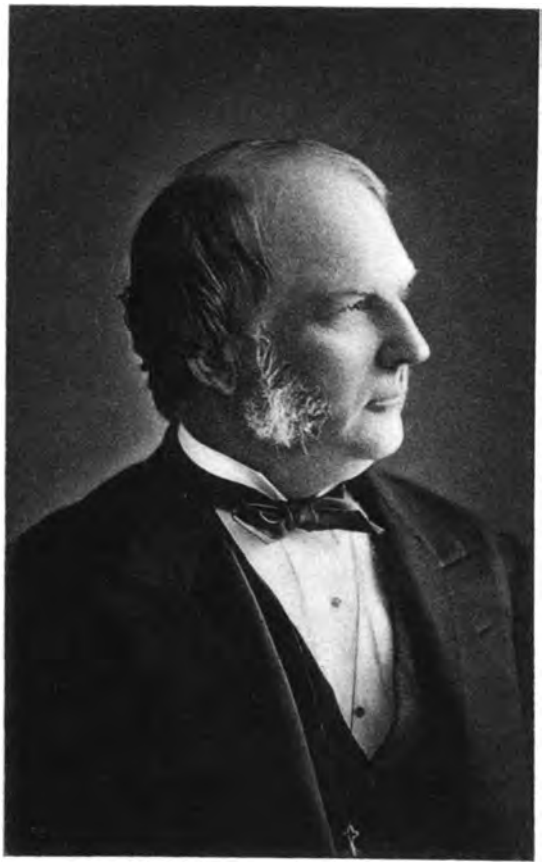
LOUIS B. CLEVELAND, Putnam.

Born in Brooklyn, Conn., June 30, 1855, the son of Henry M. Cleveland and Mary (Welch) Cleveland. His great-uncle was Gov. Chauncey F. Cleveland, of Hampton. He received his education at the public schools and Phillips Academy, Andover, Mass. He studied law in the office of Tracy and Catlin, of Brooklyn, N. Y., and at the Law School of Columbia College. He was admitted to the bar in New York in 1876. He has been counsel for the accused in a number of important criminal trials, and fought several interesting will cases. Unmarried.

DANIEL FREDERICK WEBSTER, Waterbury.

Born at Litchfield, Conn., March 14, 185?, the son of Frederick B. and Cornelia Loomis Webster. He is a descendant of Gov. John Webster and Robert Webster. His father served in Company D, 19th Conn. Volunteers, and died in the service. He was graduated at Dartmouth College in 1874, studied law with Judge A. P. Bradstreet, at Thomaston, while principal of the school, and admitted to the bar at Litchfield, October, 1876. He has been councilman and alderman of his city, and mayor in 1892 and 1893. For several years he was clerk of the City and District Courts of Waterbury, and is now prosecuting

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Moses Culver

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attorney of the city of Waterbury and member of the State Senate of 1895. June 26, 1879, he married Elizabeth R. Fox, daughter of John B. and Hannah Hale Fox, of Thomaston, Conn.

LUCIEN FRANCIS BURPEE, Waterbury.

Born in Rockville, Conn., October 12, 1855, the son of Thomas F. Burpee and Adeline (Harwood) Burpee. His father was colonel of the 21st Conn. Volunteers, and was killed at Cold Harbor, Va., June 11, 1864. He was graduated at Yale College in 1879, and studied law at the Yale and Hamilton Law Schools. Admitted to the bar at Tolland, in 1880. He was prosecuting attorney for the city of Waterbury from 1883 to 1890 and city attorney from 1890 to the present time.

JOHN KENDRICK.

Born at Charlotte, Mecklenburg county, N. C., May 27, 1825. He was graduated at Yale College in 1843, at the Yale Law School in 1847, and was admitted to the bar the same year. Was associated in practice several years with the late Norton J. Buel, of Waterbury. From 1856 to 1860, he was associate editor of the New Haven Daily Register. He returned to Waterbury and became engaged in manufacturing. Was president of Rogers and Brothers silverware manufacturing establishment; mayor of Waterbury in 1864, 1865 and 1868; representative in the General Assembly in 1865 and 1867; first city recorder (1854) of Recorder's Court, now District Court, of Waterbury. He died May 27, 1877.

GREENE KENDRICK, Waterbury.

Born in Waterbury, Conn., May 31, 1851, the son of John and Marion Kendrick. His grandfather, Green Kendrick, was many times a member of the General Assembly in both branches and lieutenant-governor in 1851. He fitted for college at Round Hill School, Northampton, Mass., under Prof. Josiah Clark, and was graduated at Yale College with honors in 1872. He studied law for two years with Charles Ives, esq., at New Haven, and was graduated from the Yale Law School in 1875. Admitted to the bar at New Haven in June, 1875. He was city clerk at Waterbury from 1874 to 1879, auditor of State institutions from 1875 to 1881, a member of the General Assembly in 1876, 1877 and 1878, mayor of Waterbury in 1882 and 1883, and for six years a member of

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the Board of Education. He was corporation counsel of the city of Waterbury for two years, 1877 and 1878. In 1889 Mr. Kendrick was also admitted to the bar of the State of New York, and for four or five years practiced exclusively in the metropolis.

Among the important cases with which he has been connected is the Hart will case of New York city. The will of Mrs. Gertrude Hart was drawn by him. She was an actress known as Gertie Granville, on the stage, had amassed a fortune, and had married Tony Hart, equally a stage celebrity. She had divided her property almost wholly among her theatrical friends and admirers. Her husband had, for several years, been confined in an insane asylum at Worcester, Mass. Hart's conservator and personal representative attempted to set aside the will. Undue influence and insanity were the alleged grounds. The case hung fire for a year and a half. The contestants were represented by the late Judge Clancy, a celebrated Tammany leader, and civil justice. The Actor's Fund engaged Col. Robert G. Ingersoll for the devisees and legatees, while Mr. Kendrick represented the executor. The will was sustained by Surrogate Ransom, after a long and bitterly contested hearing.

CHARLES G. ROOT, Waterbury.

Born at Naugatuck, Conn., August 13, 1855, the son of Reuben H. Root and Laura E. Root. He was educated at the public schools and was graduated at the Yale Law School in 1877. Admitted to the bar at New Haven the same year. From 1871 to 1875 he was assistant librarian of the Bronson Library at Waterbury. He represented the town in the General Assembly in 1891, and was a member of the State Senate in 1893. He was elected deputy judge of the District Court and judge of the Police Court, of Waterbury in 1893, and still holds these positions. In January, 1881, he married Carrie M. Chapin, daughter of Albert Chapin and Betsey (McAlpine) Chapin, of Bristol, Conn.

PORTER LEMUEL WOOD, Waterbury.

Born at Pittsfield, Mass., February 19, 1852, the son of Richard A. Wood and Mary (Johnson) Wood. He is a descendant of Colonel Butler, an English Puritan, who settled in Massachusetts in the seventeenth century. His mother's father was an English officer who served under Wellington at the battle of Waterloo. He was a member of the class

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of 1876 at Brown University at Providence, R. I. He studied law in the office of Hon. Edward Brown, of Lowville, N. Y., and with Hon. R. A. Lowe, at Waterbury, Conn. Admitted to the bar at New Haven, October 22, 1886. His health failed in 1874, and he was compelled to leave college. For nearly ten years he was principal of public schools. August 12, 1879, he married Jennie Sarah Gridley, daughter of Hon. Silas R. Gridley and Cynthia (Hart) Gridley, of Bristol, Conn.

ROBERT EDWARD HALL, Waterbury.

Born in Litchfield, Conn., March 19, 1858, the son of William L. Hall and Mary (Gunn) Hall. He is related to Hon. Gideon Hall, once a judge of the Superior Court. He studied law with Hon. Charles B. Andrews, and Hon. Gideon Hollister, at Litchfield, and was graduated at the Yale Law School in 1882. He married Ellen F. Hazen, daughter of Daniel Hazen of Alburgh, Vt.

NATHANIEL RICHARDSON BRONSON, Waterbury.

Born in Waterbury, Conn., July 3, 1860, the son of Lucien S. Bronson and Nancy (Baldwin) Bronson. A descendant of John Bronson, who was one of the earliest settlers of Waterbury. He was graduated at Yale College in 1882, and at the Yale Law School in 1884. Admitted to the bar of New Haven county in June, 1884. March 26, 1889, he married Helen Adams Norton, daughter of Henry L. Norton and Julia (Adams) Norton.

JOHN W. WEBSTER, Waterbury.

Born in West Hartford, January 19, 1817. His ancestor, John Webster, came from Worcestershire, England, and was one of the original settlers of Hartford, and one of the founders of the republic of Connecticut; and from the formation of the Constitution in 1639 to 1656, when he was chosen governor of the Colony, he was a leading citizen thereof. The direct descendant of John Webster was Noah Webster 1st, who was the grandfather of John W. Webster. Noah Webster 1st left two sons, Charles, who was the father of John W. and Noah 2d, the lexicographer, who was his uncle. His early training was received at Wilbraham and Westfield Academies; after which he entered the Yale College Law School, from which he was graduated and received the

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degree of Bachelor of Laws, in 1844. That year he entered on the practice of his profession in Waterbury, taking the place of Judge Alfred Blackman, who removed to New Haven. Mr. Webster possessed keen perceptive faculties; he has accomplished a vast amount of legal work, and in it he has been eminently successful; his practice has been general, taking in every branch of legal work. Judge Charles W. Gillette was for a time a partner of Mr. Webster, but for many years he had no associate, until in 1865, he formed a partnership with his former pupil, Mr. John O'Neill, when the firm of Webster and O'Neill was founded and is now one of the leading law firms in Western Connecticut.

It can be readily seen that his life has been a busy and useful one, yet in addition to attending to a large legal practice, he has found time to devote to public duties. He was the fourth mayor of the city of Waterbury, has ably filled the offices of judge of probate, city attorney, town attorney and alderman. A life long Democrat, he was tendered, and declined to accept, the nomination for congressional honor. He was one of the charter agents of the Bronson Library and is now a member of that board, and for fifteen years has been a member of the Board of Education, and for a number of years the chairman of that board.

JOHN O'NEILL, Waterbury.

Born in Goshen, Conn., November 5, 1841; his father came from Ireland in 1833; his mother, Emily Hayden, was born in Litchfield, and a recent genealogy traces the family back to the Puritans, thence to one of the companions of William the Conqueror at the time of the invasion.

In 1848 the family removed to Waterbury, where he has resided ever since, with short intervals in Wolcott and in West Haven. He received such education as was afforded by the common schools, finishing in the High School in Waterbury in 1858. In April, 1861, he enlisted as a private in Co. D, 1st Regiment Connecticut Volunteers, participated in the first battle of Bull Run, was honorably discharged on July 31, 1861, at New Haven, and returned to Waterbury, where soon after he entered the law office of Hon. John W. Webster, and read law to a fellow student whose eyesight was impaired. He was admitted to the bar in New Haven on March 10, 1866. He began practice in Pithole City, Penn., remained there three months and returned to Waterbury and the office where he had studied law, and at the end of one year the firm of Web-

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ster and O'Neill was founded. On July 1, 1866, the act establishing the court in Waterbury went into effect, and Mr. O'Neill was appointed the prosecuting attorney of the city; he remained in this office for eleven years On the 1st of March, 1893, he was appointed to his old place. In 1875 he was appointed prosecuting agent for New Haven county and occupied the position for seven years.

In 1882 he was elected a member of the Board of Agents of the Bronson Library; and in 1892, was unanimously elected president of that body; he is now chairman of its building committee, and the new library building on the Grand Street Park will be erected during the present year (1894).

He was elected to the House of Representatives from Waterbury at the November election, 1889, was the author and chief promoter of all of the important tax measures passed by that General Assembly.

He framed the law imposing taxes on collateral inheritances, imposing taxes on investments, which had hitherto escaped taxation, and recast the laws imposing taxes on telegraph and express companies. He served on the Judiciary Committtee and was its clerk.

October 15, 1867, he married Mary E., sister of Rev. J. S. Fitzpatrick, pastor of St. Patrick's Church, New Haven, by whom he has five children, John Joseph, Susan Cecellia, Chrysostom, Agnes J., and Frank B.

STEPHEN W. KELLOGG, Waterbury.

Born at Shelburn, Mass., April 5, 1822, and attended school at Shelburn Falls Academy. He afterward studied at a select school for a short time at Shelburn Falls, taught district schools four winters, attending school at the Falls in the spring, and working on his father's farm during the summer. He entered Amherst College at the age of twenty, remaining there two terms, then entered Yale College and graduated in 1846, taking one of the first three honors of the class at Commencement. For a few months after graduating he had charge of an academy at Wilbraham, Mass., then entered the Yale Law School, teaching the Greek classes at the same time in the classical school then kept by Hon. Aaron N. Skinner at New Haven. He was admitted to the New Haven county bar in June, 1848, has since practiced law, and for thirty-nine years has been a resident of Waterbury.

Mr. Kellogg was clerk of the Connecticut Senate in 1851, a member of the Senate from the Waterbury District in 1853, and a member of the Connecticut House of Representatives in 1856. He was appointed

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judge of the New Haven County Court in 1854, and was judge of probate for the District of Waterbury for seven years. In 1869 he was elected to Congress, was re-elected in 1871, again in 1873, and during his service in that body was chairman of the Committee on Naval Expenditures in the 42d Congress, and chairman of the Committee on Civil Service Reform in the 43d Congress. He also served as a member upon the several Committees of the Judiciary, Patents, Pacific Railroads, and War Claims. He was very energetic and successful in procuring legislation for the improvement of the harbors on the coast of his State, which had long been neglected. He took an important part in the tariff legislation of 1870 and '72. His success in providing for the interest of his State in the legislation of Congress twice led to his re-election, in a district having twenty-five hundred or more political majority against him. During the 43d Congress he prepared and procured the passage of bills reorganizing both the Treasury and War Departments at Washington, and these departments are still carried on under the laws as prepared by him.

At the close of the war he was active in organizing a National Guard to take the place of the militia of the State, and drew the bill and procured its passage, which first gave the name of National Guards to the active militia of Connecticut, which name has since been adopted by a large number of the States. He was colonel of the Second Regt., C. N. G., for three years, was afterward brigadier-general of the Guard, and resigned this position while in Congress.

Mr. Kellogg has occupied a prominent position in his profession for many years, has devoted himself entirely to his law practice since his retirement from Congress, and for several years his son, John P. Kellogg, esq., has been associated with him.

Theodore Dwight.

Born at Northampton, Mass., December 15, 1764, the son of Maj. Timothy Dwight. He studied law in the office of his cousin, Hon. Pierpont Edwards, and was admitted to the bar at New Haven in January, 1787. After a short time spent at Greenfield he opened an office for the practice of law at Haddam, but removed to Hartford four years later, February, 1791. In October, 1806, he was elected a representative in Congress for a single session, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of John Cotton Smith. In May, 1809, he was elected a

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member of the Council of the State, and held the office until 1815. He was secretary of the clebrated "Hartford Convention" of 1814. He removed to Albany, N. Y., in 1815, and established the Daily Advertiser, but relinquished it after two years to found the "New York Advertiser," a journal which he conducted till 1836.

At one time he removed to New York to become the law partner of his cousin, Aaron Burr, but disagreed with the latter's political opinions and returned to Hartford, where he edited the Courant and Connecticut Mirror, the organ of the Federal party. He was prominent in the association of a young club known as "the Hartford Wits," and is said to have been a political contributor to the "Political Greenhouse," and the "Echo."

He was a brilliant writer and debater. His contributions to periodical literature were extensive and of a high order. He published a "History of the Hartford Convention," in 1833, and "Character of Thomas Jefferson as Exhibited in his own Writings."

In person he was tall and fine looking. He died in New York city, June 12, 1846.

SYLVESTER GILBERT.

Born at Hebron, Conn., October 20, 1755, the son of Samuel Gilbert. Was graduated at Dartmouth College in the year 1775. His law studies were pursued in the office of Jesse Root, esq., at Hartford, and he was admitted to the bar in Hartford county in November, 1777. He began practice in his native town, then in the county of Hartford. On the organization of Tolland county, in 1786, he was appointed state's attorney for that county, and continued in that office twenty-one years. He was then appointed chief judge of the County Court, and judge of probate, and continued to hold these offices until May, 1825, except when attending Congress. From the early part of his practice until 1810, he had one or two law students in his office, and in that year he commenced a regular law school, with from seven to ten students, and continued it six years. The whole number of young men who read law under his tuition is fifty-six.

He was a member of the Fifteenth Congress. In September, 1780, he was chosen to represent his native town in the General Assembly, and was then the youngest member of the House. He continued to be chosen in the succeeding years until he had been elected no less than thirty times. In the year 1826 he was once more elected, and then en-

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joyed the distinction of being the oldest member of the House, as he had once been the youngest. In May, 1795, the General Assembly appointed a committee, consisting of one from each county, to sell the Western Reserve. Mr. Gilbert was selected from Tolland, and was influential in effecting the bargain to the Connecticut Company.

He was town clerk of Hebron for twenty-two years, town agent and selectman. He regretted his retirement at the age of seventy, and referred to it as "a constitutional and political death." He died in January, 1846.

SIMEON BALDWIN.

Born in Norwich, Conn., December 14, 1761. He was graduated at Yale College in 1781; was preceptor of the academy in Albany in 1782, and the next year returned to New Haven as a tutor. He continued in this position for three years, and then read law with Judge Charles Chauncey Admitted to the bar in New Haven in 1786, and settled in the city of New Haven to practice his profession. In 1790 he was appointed clerk of the District and Circuit Courts of the United States for the District of Connecticut, and remained in the office until November, 1803, when he was elected a representative in the Eighth Congress. Declining a re-election as representative, he was again appointed to his former clerkships, but was removed, in 1806, by Judge Edwards. The same year he was appointed an associate judge of the Superior Court and of the Supreme Court of Errors, and continued on the bench till May, 1817. His career on the bench closed, he returned to active practice with his son, Roger S. Baldwin, who had been admitted to the bar three years previous.

In 1802 he was appointed, by the General Assembly, one of the commissioners of the Farmington Canal, and was made president of the board. The city of New Haven elected him mayor one year, 1826. Having seen the canal located, made, and extended to meet the Connecticut River at Northampton, he resigned his office of commissioner in 1830.

He married a daughter of Roger Sherman, one of the sacred names of Connecticut history. He died in New Haven, May 26, 1851.

PATRIDGE THACHER.

Born in Lebanon, Conn., in 1714, and removed to New Milford in the year 1743. He was not regularly educated for the bar, and at what

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time he became a member of it is not known, but probably it was soon after the formation of the county of Litchfield, in 1751. Being an avowed loyalist, he ceased practicing law, on or near the commencement of the Revolutionary war. He was a man of strict integrity, strong mind, and considerable information, but of many and striking peculiarities. He represented the town of New Milford in the General Assembly, in October, 1759, and in October, 1765. He died January 9, 1786, in the seventy second year of his age.

SAMUEL BOSTWICK.

Born in New Milford, Conn., in the year 1755. He was graduated at Yale College in the year 1780. He studied law with Daniel Everitt, esq., and was admitted to the bar of Litchfield county in the year 1783. He at once began the practice of law in his native town and continued it until his death, on April 3, 1799. He represented the town in the General Assembly in May, 1796.

NICHOLAS S. MASTERS.

Born in what is now the town of Washington, in 1758. He was graduated at Yale College in 1779. He read law in the office of Daniel Everitt, esq., and was admitted to the bar of Litchfield county in the year 1785. He resided and practiced law in the town of New Milford until his death, September 12, 1795. He was a member of the General Assembly in May, 1792, and in May, 1794.

DANIEL EVERITT.

Born in Bethlehem, Conn., in the year 1748. He studied law with Andrew Adams, esq., of Litchfield, afterward chief justice of the Superior Court. He removed to New Milford and began the practice of law in the year 1772. He was chosen a member of the General Assembly in October, 1780, May, 1781, and in May and October, 1783. He was a delegate from New Milford to the Convention which ratified the Federal Constitution. In May, 1790, he was apppointed judge of probate for the district in which he lived, and held the office until his death, in January, 1805.

PHILO RUGGLES.

Born in New Milford, Conn., in 1765. He read law with his brother-

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in-law, Samuel Bostwick, and completed his legal preparation at the Litchfield Law School. Admitted to the bar in 1791, and began to practice at once in once in New Milford. In 1804 he removed to Poughkeepsie, N. Y., where he practiced till 1825, when he went to New York, where he died in the year 1829. He was four times a member of the General Assembly in this State, and was also sent to the Legislature of New York from Dutchess county. He was, for some time, surrogate of the county. He was deservedly esteemed for his personal worth and professional acquirements.

NOAH WEBSTER.

Born in Hartford, Conn., October 16, 1758, a descendant of John Webster, one of the early governors of Connecticut. He entered Yale in 1774, but his studies were interrupted by the breaking out of the Revolutionary war, in which he took some part, under his father's command. Returning, he was graduated in 1778. After leaving college he taught some and and read law in leisure moments. Was admitted to the bar at Hartford, April, 1781. Before beginning practice he resumed teaching at Goshen, N. Y., and here published "A Grammatical Institute of the English Language," in three parts, speller, grammar and reader. This was the famous "Webster's Spelling Book," of which more than 62,000,000 were published. He continued his literary work in the years following, publishing letters under the signature of "Honorius," "Sketches of American Policy," "The Leading Principles of the Federal Constitution." In 1787 he was superintendent of an academy in Philadelphia. Two years after, he began the practice of law in Hartford, and married a daughter of William Greenleaf, of Boston. Though successful as a lawyer, the work was not congenial, and he removed to New York in 1793 and established a daily paper called the Minerva, afterwards the Commercial Advertiser.

In 1798 he changed his residence to New Haven, and was a representative from that town in the General Assembly in May and October, 1802, May, 1803, May 1804, October, 1805, May and October, 1806, and October, 1807. He was justice of the quorum for New Haven county from June, 1806, until June, 1811. In 1812, he removed to Amherst, Mass., where he was instrumental in founding Amherst College, and was for some time president of the Board of Trustees. He was a representative from that town in the Legislature of Massachusetts in 1814, 1815 and in 1819. In 1822 he returned to New Haven and de-

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voted his time mainly to the production of his "American Dictionary of the English Language," on which he had been working since 1806. In 1824 he visited Europe in search of material, to consult eminent scholars abroad, and to search the great English libraries. He returned with his manuscript in June, 1825. The first edition, of 2,500 copies, was published in 1828.

In 1822, Yale College conferred on him the degree of LL.D. He was a man of deep religious convictions, of regular habits of personal and family life, and a member of the Congregational Church. He died in New Haven May 28, 1843.

CALVIN GODDARD.

Born in Shrewsbury, Mass., July 17, 1768. He was graduated at Dartmouth College in 1786, studied law in the office of Jeremiah Halsey, esq., and was admitted to the bar of New London county at Norwich, in November, 1790. He settled in Plainfield for the practice of law. He was sent to the General Assembly from this town in October, 1795, October, 1797, May and October, 1798, May, 1799, when he was chosen one of the clerks, in May, 1800, again a clerk, October, 1800, chosen speaker, and in May, 1801, speaker. He was then elected to Congress for two terms, March 4, 1801, to March 4, 1805, and was re-elected, but soon resigned. In May, 1807, he again represented his town in the General Assembly and was chosen speaker.

In the spring of 1807, he removed to Norwich and continued to carry on an extensive practice. May, 1808, he was elected an assistant, which place he held until June, 1815, when he abandoned it for the position of judge of the Superior Court and Supreme Court of Errors. He held the office until 1818, and went out with the political revolution that supplanted the old charter. In 1819 he was again in the General Assembly as a representative from Norwich. He was state's attorney for the county of New London from 1810 to 1815, and mayor of Norwich from 1814 to 1831. He died in Norwich, May 2, 1842.

ROGER MINOTT SHERMAN.

Born at Woburn, Mass., May 22, 1773, was graduated at Yale College in 1792, became tutor in that institution in March, 1795, and remained a little over a year. Studied law with Oliver Ellsworth, attended the Litchfield Law School, and read, for a time, with Simeon Baldwin,

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at New Haven. Admitted to the bar in New Haven, in 1796, and in May, of that year, settled in practice at Norwalk. He represented that town in the General Assembly, at both sessions, in 1798. In November, 1807, he removed to Fairfield. In May, 1814, he became an assistant, and continued such until 1818. In the years in 1825 and 1828 he was again a member of the General Assembly. He was appointed judge of the Superior and Supreme Courts in May, 1840. In October, 1814, he was chosen one of the delegates to the Hartford Convention, and attended its sessions. The corporation of Yale College conferred on him the honorary degree of LL.D. in 1829. He was a nephew of Roger Sherman, the signer of the Declaration of Independence. He died in Fairfield, December 30, 1844.

CALVIN WILLEY.

Born at East Haddam, Conn., September 15, 1776, studied law with John Thompson Peters, esq., of Hebron, from 1795 to 1798, and was admitted to the bar of Tolland county in February of the last mentioned year. He began to practice law at Chatham, removed to Stafford in 1800, where he remained till March, 1808, and then removed to Tolland.

While living in Stafford he was twice its representative in the General Assembly. In 1806 he was appointed the first postmaster at Stafford Springs, an office which he held till his removal to Tolland in 1808. After moving to Tolland he was postmaster there for eight years, and seven years judge of probate for the Stafford District, then comprising six towns and part of a seventh. In 1824 he was chosen an elector of president and vice-president of the United States. He represented the town of Tolland in the General Assembly seven times, and was twice a member of the State Senate. In 1825 he was sent to the United States Senate for one term. Upon finishing his career in the Senate, he returned to the practice of law in Tolland. In 1854 he moved back to Stafford, where he died August 23, 1858. He was twice married, first, October 22, 1818, to Sally Brainard, who died February 25, 1827, and second, to her sister, Nabby Brainard, April 25, 1827.

EDWARD F. COLE, Waterbury.

He is a native of England and came to this country when a boy. In early life he followed the sea for several years; in an interim between his times at sea he taught school in Pennsylvania, and on his final

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abandonment of the sea came to Ansonia, Conn., there entered upon the study of law in the office of John D. Ballou, esq., later in that of Judge Munger, and in 1874, on being admitted to the bar, came to Waterbury to enter upon the practice of his profession. For some three or four years he had as a law partner Judge H. B. Munson, but for the greater part of the time he has had no associate in his practice. The duties of several important positions connected with legal matters have devolved on him since coming to Waterbury, and in all he has creditably acquitted himself. For six years he was assistant city attorney; for four years deputy judge of the District Court, and for twelve years has been assistant clerk of the Superior Court for New Haven county.

FRANCIS PATRICK BRETT, Waterbury.

Born in Waterbury, Conn., December 13, 1869, the son of Patrick Brett and Elizabeth (Slater) Brett. He was graduated at the Waterbury High School in 1888, and at the Yale Law School in 1892. He studied further with Charles A. Colley, esq., of Waterbury, for two years. Admitted to the bar at New Haven, June 29, 1892.

CHARLES JARED GRIGGS, Waterbury.

Born in Waterbury, Conn., November 28, 1864, the son of Henry C. Griggs and Mary (Foote) Griggs. His father was a member of the General Assembly in 1882 and 1886. He was graduated at Yale College in 1886, and at the Yale Law School in 1888. He also studied law in the office of Gillette and Webster, at Waterbury, and was admitted to the bar at New Haven, in June, 1888. He has been tax collector of Waterbury since 1892.

GEORGE HUBERT COWELL, Waterbury.

Born in Waterbury, Conn., March 25, 1840, the son of Nelson Cowell and Jeannette (Bronson) Cowell. He is a descendant of James Cowell, a soldier of the Revolution, and of John Baldwin, who was killed by the British, in the invasion of New Haven, in 1779; and on his mother's side, of Captain Gideon Hotchkiss, a soldier of the Colonial and Revolutionary wars. His preparatory education was received at the Waterbury High School, and at Wesleyan Academy, at Wilbraham, Mass. He was graduated at Yale College in 1868, studied law at the Yale Law

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School, and was graduated at the Columbia Law School in 1869. Admitted to the bar at New York, May 12, 1869. He was chosen to the two clerkships of the House of Representatives of this State and the clerkship of the Senate, in their usual order, in 1871, 1872 and 1873. In 1875 and 1876 he was chief clerk of the Post-office Department under Hon. Marshall Jewell; was judge of the Waterbury City and Police Courts from 1877 to 1881; judge of the Waterbury District Court, 1881 to 1883; and deputy judge of the same court from 1887 to 1893. He is a member of the present General Assembly, and is now judge of the City Court of Waterbury.

He organized the West Side Savings Bank of Waterbury in 1889, and was its president until 1894. Has been largely engaged in real estate in Waterbury, was grand master of Connecticut Odd Fellows in 1892, and has been active in many fraternal orders. He is a trustee of Wesleyan Academy at Wilbraham, where he was a student. November 11, 1878, he married Alice Sewell Barton, daughter of Joseph Barton, esq., and Elizabeth (Sewell) Barton, of Washington, D. C.

FRANK S. FAY, Meriden.

Born in Marlboro, Mass., in 1848, the son of George W. and Amanda A. Fay. He was graduated at the High School in his native town in 1869, and at once came to Meriden to pursue his law studies in the office of his brother, George A. Fay. He was admitted to the New Haven county bar in September, 1871, and since that time has pursued the practice of the profession in Meriden. From 1882 to 1893 he was a prosecuting agent for New Haven county. He has held the position of city attorney or corporation counsel for the city of Meriden at various times. In 1891 he was a town-site commissioner in the Territory of Oklahoma, and secretary and treasurer of three deciding boards of land titles for the city of Oklahoma. He was married at Stuyvesant, New York, in 1881, to Elizabeth B. Hamm, daughter of Allan J. and Martha Hamm.

FREDERICK WILLIAM HOLDEN, Ansonia.

Born at White River Junction, Vt., July 28, 1858, the son of Milton Dana Holden and Jane (Doonan) Holden. He is the ninth generation from Richard Holden, who came from Ipswich, Eng., May 30, 1634, and settled at Ipswich, Mass. He was educated in public and private

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schools in Bridgeport, Conn., studied law with Charles A. Doten, esq., and was admitted to the bar at Bridgeport, March 19, 1883. While pursuing his legal studies he was appointed, in September, 1881, principal of the West Ansonia public schools, a position which he held four years. Began to practice law at Ansonia in partnership with Judge Verrenice Munger, July 1, 1885, and continued his partner till 1889. A representative in the General Assembly from 1889 to 1891, and senator from the Seventh District from 1891 to 1895. During his second term in the Senate he was president *pro tem.* He was prosecuting attorney of the City Court of Ansonia in 1893, town counsel for Ansonia in 1889 and 1891, and borough counsel in 1893. Unmarried.

GEORGE H. ENNIS, Ansonia.

Born in Ansonia, Conn., August 16, 1870, the son of John Ennis and Georgeina (Gordon) Ennis. Leaving the Ansonia school before graduation, he worked a year as a wire drawer and saved a small sum, and began the study of law in the office of E. L. Staples, where he remained for one year. Was then appointed clerk of the Probate Court, a position which gave an opportunity to read law; continued with Daniel E. MacMahon, the judge, for a year and a half, and by that time had accumulated enough to pay for a course at the Yale Law School, and having passed an examination for advanced standing was admitted as a member of the senior class, where he was graduated in June, 1891. Admitted to the bar at New Haven, June 25, 1891. Has held several town and city offices and is now clerk of the City Court of Ansonia. August 14, 1894, he married Mary Flaherty, daughter of Michael Flaherty, of Derby, Conn.

VERRENICE MUNGER, Ansonia.

Born in Litchfield, Conn., February 11, 1847, the son of Rufus E. and Fannie Munger. He finished his education at the High School at Naugatuck, and studied law with William Cothren, esq., of Woodbury, Charles N. Johnson, esq., of New Haven, and George Hine, esq., of Naugatuck. Admitted to the bar at New Haven in 1868. He was judge of probate for the District of Derby from 1873 till 1877, and is judge of the City Court of Ansonia, at the present time. Among the important cases of his practice was the prosecution of Chip Smith for the murder of D. J. Hayes, chief of police of Ansonia. In 1872, he married Jennie C. Lewis, daughter of L. S. Lewis, of Naugatuck.

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CARLOS HOTCHKISS STORRS, Seymour.

Born at Seymour, Conn., July 4, 1864, the son of Charles W. and Mary L. Storrs. The Storrs family is of ancient English lineage. He was graduated from Wesleyan University in 1887, and at the Yale Law School in 1889. He also studied law in the office of Wooster, Williams and Gager in 1889. Admitted to the bar at New Haven in the same year. He has been selectman of the town of Seymour, and now holds the appointment of prosecuting agent for New Haven county. Unmarried.

MYRON PARKER YEOMANS, Andover.

Born at Columbia, Conn., April 1, 1837, the son of Sanford and Miranda Yeomans. A descendant from Edward Yeomans, who was living in Haverhill, Mass., as early as 1652. Was graduated at Wesleyan Academy, at Wilbraham, Mass., and studied law with Alvan P. Hyde, esq., at Tolland. Was admitted to the bar at Tolland, in December, 1863. He was judge of probate in the years 1864, 1865 and 1866, a representative in the General Assembly in 1875, town clerk and treasurer in 1864 and 1865, and is, at present, county health officer of Tolland county. May 5, 1868, he married Marion Adeline Cheney, daughter of Marvin Cheney and Cordelia (Davis) Cheney, of Andover, Conn.

ALBERT DENISON, Stonington.

Born at Mystic, Conn., August 19, 1850, the son of Ebenezer Denison and Lydia S. Denison, A lineal descendant of Col. George Denison, one of the first settlers in Stonington, and prominent in the military and civil history of this portion of Connecticut. Received his education at the common schools and at Mystic Valley Institute. Studied law with Oscar F. Hewitt, esq., of New London, Frederick A. Holmes, esq., and Abel P. Tanner, esq., of Mystic, and at the Yale Law School. Admitted to the bar of New London county, at Norwich, in November, 1877. Has held town offices. Unmarried

CHARLES PERRIN, Stonington.

Born in Stonington, Conn., August 9, 1846, the son of John Perrin, and Esther M. Perrin. Upon his father's side he is a lineal descendant of the Huguenots, and on his mother's of families earliest in the settlement of Stonington. Was educated in public and private schools of

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Westerly, R. I.; studied law with Alfred Coit, esq., of New London, and Francis Sheffield, esq., of Stonington, and admitted to the bar at New London, in September, 1881. He represented the town of Stonington in the General Assembly in 1875 and was clerk of the House and Senate in 1880, 1881 and 1882. His practice includes Rhode Island as well as Connecticut, and he is now a partner of Hon. N. F. Dixon, U. S. senator from Rhode Island. Unmarried.

ALBERT B. CRAFTS, Stonington.

Born at Milan, N. H., September 4, 1851, the son of Frederick A and Maria L. Crafts. He was graduated at Wesleyan University in 1871, studied law with Thomas H. Peabody, esq., of Westerly, R. I., and admitted to the bar of Connecticut in 1875, and also to that of Rhode Island. October 1 1881, he married Jennie L. Blake, daughter of Eden Blake and Frances (Crandall) Blake, of Ashaway, R. I. She died November 19, 1884. He married, December 17, 1892, his second wife, Mary A. Stark, daughter of James Russell Stark and Mary (Williams) Stark, of Mystic, Conn.

GEORGE R. MCKENNA, Stonington.

Born in Stonington, Conn., August 18, 1865, the son of Patrick McKenna and Mary McKenna, both natives of Ireland, who settled in Stonington about 1850. He was graduated at the Westerly, R. I., High School in 1888, and received his professional education at the Yale Law School. Admitted to the bar at Stonington in 1892. The following year he represented the town of Stonington in the General Assembly, and he is, at present, prosecuting attorney of the same place. Unmarried.

ELLIOTT BENJAMIN SUMNER, Willimantic.

Born at Tolland, Conn., August 23, 1834, the son of William A. Sumner and Anna W. Sumner. He was graduated at Wesleyan Academy, at Wilbraham, Mass., in 1854. Studied law with Hon. Loren P. Waldo and Alvan P. Hyde, and was admitted to the bar at Tolland in 1857. He was assistant clerk of the Connecticut House of Representatives in 1857, and in 1871 was a member of the Senate from the Thirteenth District. October 3, 1861, he married Sarah E. Farnham, daughter of Charles H. Farnham and Ordelia (Avery) Farnham.

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THOMAS J. KELLEY, Willimantic.

Born in Roscommon, Ireland, January 9, 1854, the son of Patrick and Margaret Kelley. He came to this country at an early age and received his education at the Boston and Worcester public schools. He read law in the offices of James T. Lynch, esq., and William A. King, esq., and was admitted to the Windham county bar at Putnam, Conn., March 6, 1894. He has held the town offices of auditor, registrar of voters, town clerk and town treasurer in the town of Windham, and is at present (1895) prosecuting attorney for the city of Willimantic. May 20, 1879, he married Nellie Murray, daughter of Thomas Murray and Mary (Mulligan) Murray, of Willimantic.

SAMUEL BOYER HARVEY, Willimantic.

Born at Mansfield, Conn., July 27, 1866, the son of Samuel Harvey, and S. Jennie (Boyer) Harvey. He prepared for college at Vermont Academy, Saxton's River, Vt., and graduated at Wesleyan University in 1890. He read law following graduation, and was admitted to the bar at Windham, in June, 1892. In 1891 and 1892 he was judge of probate for the District of Chaplin. He married, September 14, 1892, Evelyn Maud Bennett, of Chaplin, Conn. He has one child, Samuel H., born July 7, 1894.

EDWIN FRANK BUGBEE, Willimantic.

Born in Willimantic, Conn., January 22, 1868, the son of Edwin Bugbee and Sarah M. Bugbee. He finished his education at the Natchaug High School, Willimantic, and Williston Seminary, East Hampton, Mass., and his law studies at the Yale Law School. Admitted to the bar at New Haven in June, 1890. Unmarried.

WALTER BENNETT, Willimantic.

Born at Mansfield, Conn., April 23, 1857, the son of Benjamin F. and Mary Bennett. He was graduated at the Boston University in 1878, studied law with Lothrop, Bishop and Lincoln, of Boston, and Hon. John M. Hall, of Willimantic, and was admitted to the bar at Brooklyn, Conn., in 1880. He was for a short time a resident of Nebraska, and once a member of the Nebraska Legislature. In 1894 he was president of the Board of Councilmen in Willimantic. He married in April,

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1881, Dora F. Monk, daughter of Samuel Monk and Frances Monk, of Sharon, Mass.

WILLIAM A. KING, Willimantic.

Born at Greenfield, Mass., and educated at Amherst College. He was admitted to the bar in 1880, and has since then practiced in Stafford Springs and Willimantic. He is now located in Willimantic.

CURTIS DEAN, Willimantic.

Born at South Coventry, Conn., October 7, 1856, the son of Henry S. Dean and and Charlotte C. Dean. He was educated at the Worcester Academy, and at Amherst College, at which he was graduated in 1885. His law studies were pursued with Benezet H. Bill, esq., of Rockville, and at the Columbia Law School in the class of 1889. Admitted to the bar at Tolland, in December, 1889. Unmarried.

ABIEL CONVERSE, Thompson.

Born in Thompson, Conn., December 13, 1815, the son of Riel Converse and Alice (Bixby) Converse. He is of old New England stock, his first ancestor in this county being Edward Converse, who came to Boston in 1631. He was educated at the common schools of Thompson, at Wilbraham Academy, and was graduated at Wesleyan University in 1839. Studied law with Hon. Peter C. Bacon, of Worcester, Mass., and with Hon. L. F. S. Foster, of Norwich. Admitted to the bar at New London, February 22, 1842 Began the practice of law at Danielsonville. Represented the town of Killingly in the General Assembly in 1845, was state's attorney for Windham county for a few years, judge of probate for Killingly two years. In 1854 he removed to New London, where he continued the practice of law for twenty years. While there he was judge of the City Police Court, and was city attorney several years. In 1874 he retired from active labor. November 17, 1842, he married Matilda Sly, daughter of Nathan Sly and Cynthia (Corbin) Sly, of Dudley, Mass.

RANDOLPH HENRY CHANDLER, Thompson.

Born at Thompson, Conn., January 11, 1853, the son of William H. Chandler and Martha (Allen) Chandler. His father was a graduate of

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Yale College in the class of 1839. Educated at Phillips Academy, Andover, studied law with Charles E. Searls, esq., of Thompson, and admitted to the bar of Windham county, at Brooklyn, May 15, 1879. He has held various town offices, was a member of the General Assembly in 1879 and 1880, and a member of the Senate from the Sixteenth District in 1895. December 23, 1886, he married Isadore E. Aldrich, of the town of Woodstock.

JAMES FRANCIS WALSH, Greenwich.

Born in Lewisboro, N. Y., March 15, 1864, the son of James F. Walsh and Annie E. Walsh, and brother of Judge R. Jay Walsh. He was educated at the public schools of Ridgefield, Conn., and studied law with his brother at Greenwich. Was admitted to the bar at Bridgeport, January 20, 1888. He has held the office of prosecuting attorney of the Borough Court of Greenwich since it was organized in 1888, and has been a prosecuting agent since the same year. Has been prominent in political life and registrar of voters in his town since 1886. With these burdens and his practice, he has yet found time to develop real estate and build houses. He married at Port Chester, N. Y., April 11, 1893, Emie Gene Tweedale, daughter of Joseph Tweedale and Eliza (Moore) Tweedale.

ERASTUS S. DAY, Colchester.

Born at Colchester, Conn., July 7, 1836, the son of Elihu M. Day and Elizabeth J. Day. He was educated in the district schools and Wilbraham Academy, after which he studied law one year with Ralph Gilbert at Hebron and two years at Hartford with Welles and Strong, and Strong and Nichols. Admitted to the bar at Hartford, March 18, 1861. He was a member of the Lower House of the General Assembly in the years 1862, 1864 and 1874. In 1863 he filled the position of clerk of the Senate. He has always been an active political worker with a wide acquaintance among the prominent men of his county and the State. August 29, 1864, he married Catherine G. Olmsted, the daughter of Jonathan Olmsted and Elizabeth (Gardner) Olmsted.

CORNELIUS JOSEPH DANAHER, Meriden.

Born at Meriden, Conn., August 10, 1870, the son of John and Margaret Danaher. His father was a veteran of the war, serving under

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General Terry, and after his return from service entered the Yale Law School but died three weeks before graduation. Mr. Danaher pursued his legal studies in the office of O. H. and J. P. Platt, and was admitted to the bar at New Haven June 29, 1893. He holds the office of prosecuting agent for New Haven county, one of the youngest prosecutors in the State. Unmarried.

DENNIS KIMBERLY.

Born in West Haven, Conn., October 23, 1790. He fitted for college at Morris Academy, and was graduated at Yale College in 1812. He read law in the office of Hon. R. I. Ingersoll, and in that of Geo. Bliss, esq., Springfield, Mass., and R. M. Sherman, esq., of Fairfield. Admitted to the bar in March, 1814, and at once opened an office in the city of New Haven. He represented the town of New Haven in the General Assembly in the years 1826, 1827, 1828, 1829, 1832, and 1835. He was mayor of New Haven in 1831, and declined the appointment though elected in 1833. In 1838 he was chosen a senator of the United States.

The nomination of governor was once tendered to him by the Whig party, to which he belonged, and which was then in power, but he refused it.

He was state's attorney of New Haven county from 1845 to 1848. During the latter years of his life he was an active director of the New York and New Haven Railroad.

In 1852 he visited Europe in search of health, and remained on the Continent, sometimes at Naples, Rome and other places in Italy, but chiefly at Paris, which was his favorite place of residence, till 1854, when he returned.

He had a decided taste for military affairs, and was once captain of the New Haven Greys. He was rapidly promoted till he received the appointment of major-general of the militia of the State in 1824.

He was never married, a circumstance which in the latter part of his life, he did not hesitate to speak of with regret.

His insight into character was remarkable, and his knowledge of human nature uncommon. He had a high sense of honor and right. He scorned to take underhand advantage, even of an opponent.

As a speaker, he was graceful rather than vehement, pleasing rather than powerful; he had an easy command of language, and his diction was always chaste and rich. He died December 14, 1862.

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MARTIN WELLES.

Born at Wethersfield, Conn., December 7, 1788, a son of Gen. Roger Welles, of Revolutionary memory, and a descendant of Thomas Welles, the fourth governor of Connecticut. He was graduated at Yale College in 1806, and admitted to the bar at Hartford in 1810. In 1813 he removed to Newburgh, N. Y., and there, and in the city of New York, where he afterwards established himself, he labored as a lawyer until 1820, when, his health failing, he returned to this State and settled in his native town. In the year 1850, at the age of sixty two, he again resumed the practice of his profession, which he had neglected for nearly a generation.

He at once took a high position among the practitioners at the Hartford bar. He was a member of the State Senate in 1829 and 1830, and a representative in the General Assembly from the town of Wethersfield in 1827, 1828, 1831 and 1832. In the last two years he was speaker of the House, and manifested great ability as a presiding officer.

He was also for a few years associate judge of the County Court of Hartford county. After resuming the practice of his profession he continued to pursue it till the time of his death in 1863. He was a man of great original force and vigor, disciplined by a thorough education and well furnished by general and professional reading. The prominent feature of his character was his will, which for a firm and inflexible resoluteness has rarely been surpassed. With him to resolve was to execute, and his resolution only gained strength from the difficulties which the attempt to execute it encountered.

He was remarkable for his familiarity with the principles of the common law, for great nicety of discrimination, and for the clearness and logical source of his arguments. His mind seemed to be specially adapted to the casuistries of the law, and in special pleading he probably had no equal in the State. He was long an earnest friend of the temperance reformation, and was very decided in his hostility to slavery.

He died at Martin, O., whither he had been called by business, January 18, 1863.

ROGER S. BALDWIN.

Born in New Haven, Conn., January 4, 1793; the son of Simeon Baldwin, and a lineal descendant of John Baldwin, who came to New Haven with its original settlers. His mother was a daughter of Roger

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Sherman. He was graduated at Yale College in 1811; studied law in his father's office and afterwards in the law school in Litchfield, and was admitted to the bar in 1814. In 1826 he was a member of the Common Council of New Haven, and two years later one of the aldermen of that city. In 1837 he was a member of the Senate of this State, and again, in 1838, he was chosen president *pro tempore* of that body. In 1840 and 1841 he represented the town of New Haven in the General Assembly. In 1844 he was chosen governor of Connecticut, and re-elected in 1845. In 1847 he was appointed to fill the vacancy in the Senate of the United States, occasioned by the death of Senator Huntington; and in May, 1848, he was elected for the unexpired portion of Senator Huntington's term. In 1860 he was chosen one of the electors of president for the State at large, and was afterwards, by appointment of Governor Buckingham, a member of the celebrated Peace Congress, in which he occupied a prominent and influential position.

Probably no lawyer ever attained in Connecticut a higher rank at the bar than that which was generally conceded to Governor Baldwin by his professional brethren. He possessed every one of the characteristics and faculties of a great lawyer. In any forum, Governor Baldwin would have been regarded, not merely as a skillful practitioner, but as a man entitled to rank among the great lawyers of his day. He possessed a comprehensive and thorough acquaintance with the science of his profession. He understood it in its great doctrines and in its details. In guarding the interests of his clients his watchfulness was incessant. No circumstance which might affect those interests favorably or unfavorably, escaped his notice or failed to receive his full attenion.

His discourse, whether addressed to the court or jury, was marked by uniform purity and transparency of style. His English was perfect. He was always able to say without embarrassment or hesitation, precisely what he wished to say, guarding with proper qualifications, exceptions and limitations, when necessary, every sentence and phrase, so that his idea, when expressed, stood forth sharply defined, exactly in the form in which he wished it to appear.

His administration as governor of Connecticut was dignified and able. He took a high rank in the Senate of the United States when it contained some of the ablest men who ever sat within its hall, Webster, Clay, Benton, Calhoun, Seward, and their contemporaries. His principal speeches were upon the Mexican war, and the extension of slavery as connected with it; the admission of California into the Union; the

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Compromise measures of 1850, especially the Fugitive Slave Law, and the Oregon Bill. His speech against the Fugitive Slave Law was regarded by the opponents of that measure as an overwhelming and unanswerable argument against it. His most spirited speech, however, was an impromptu one in reply to Mr. Mason, of Virginia, who had ventured to institute offensive comparisons between Virginia and Connecticut in regard to the Revolutionary histories of the two States. Mason's attack upon Connecticut was unprovoked, insolent and confident. No sooner had he taken his seat than Mr. Baldwin sprang to his feet. By a few words full of dignity, force and fire, he completely overwhelmed his adversary, and not only overwhelmed him but drove him into ignominious silence.

No part of Governor Baldwin's public life was more anxious and exhausting to him than the brief period during which he was a member of the Peace Congress. In that body, as a member of a committee of one from each State therein represented, he made a minority report in his own name, which he presented to the convention, with a resolution recommending the several States to unite with Kentucky in her application to Congress to call a convention for proposing amendments to the Constitution of the United States. This report and resolution he supported in a powerful speech, which was the last great effort of his public life.

He died in New Haven, February 19, 1863.

THOMAS BURR OSBORNE.

Born at Weston, Conn., July 8, 1798; he was graduated at Yale College in 1817, studied law with Seth P. Staples, esq., and was admitted to the bar at New Haven in 1820.

In the same year he commenced the practice of law in Fairfield, and continued to reside there until 1854, when he removed to New Haven. He was appointed clerk of the Superior Court and County Courts of Fairfield county in 1826, and held that office until 1839. In 1836 he represented the town of Fairfield in the General Assembly. In 1839 he was a representative in Congress and re-elected in 1841. In 1844 he represented his Senatorial District in the Legislature, and was in the same year appointed judge of the County Court, for Fairfield county, which office he held for several years. In 1850 he was again sent to the Legistature from Fairfield. In 1855 he was appointed professor of

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law in Yale College, and served in that capacity with great fidelity and acceptance for ten years when he resigned the office.

He was of a retiring disposition, averse to the public struggles and displays by which men generally achieve reputation, but on those occasions when his powers were called into action, he evinced signal vigor and ability. As a judge his reputation was of the highest, and his qualities of mind and disposition, while they peculiarly fitted him for the bench, also caused him to enjoy its duties far more than the active rivalries of the bar.

In his private and social life Judge Osborne was a model. A man of deep-seated affections, he loved the quiet happiness of the domestic circle beyond all other enjoyments, and in his religious character he manifested the same profound but unobtrusive earnestness and devotion. He was married, September 26, 1826, to Miss Elizabeth Huntington Dimon, of Fairfield, who died August 19, 1851. His own death occurred September 2, 1869.

JOSIAH M. CARTER.

Born in New Canaan, Conn., June 19, 1813. He was graduated at Yale College in 1836, studied law with Hon. Thomas Osborne at Fairfield, and was admitted to the Fairfield county bar in August, 1839. He commenced the practice of law in the city of New York in 1841; six years later he removed to Norwalk in this State, and formed a law partnership with Hon. Thomas B. Butler, with whom he continued until the elevation of the latter to the bench in 1855. He was a member of the General Assembly of the State in the years 1856, 1861 and 1862, and the last year was speaker of the House. He was a candidate of the Whig party for the office of lieutenant-governor in 1856. He was appointed state attorney for Fairfield county in 1862 and held the office until his death.

On two occasions he declined to be a candidate for a judgship in the Superior Court, when it was urged upon him by his political friends then in power. He was not a brilliant man, and had no great power as a public speaker, nor had he any special tact in the management of causes; but he was careful in the preparation of his cases, both upon the law and the facts, and pertinacious in pursuing and insisting upon those points which he believed to be sound. He was a well read lawyer, of a good legal mind, well disciplined by his education and professional pur-

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suits, and at the time of his death stood among the most respected and trusted of his profession.

As a man he was without reproach. He was perfectly honest, truthful and moral, of unquestioned integrity, and incapable of duplicity.

He died March 21, 1868.

WILLIAM WOLCOTT ELLSWORTH.

Born at Windsor, Conn., November 10, 1791, the third son of Oliver Ellsworth, second chief justice of the United States. He received his early education at Windsor, and was graduated at Yale College in 1810. He pursued his legal studies at Litchfield Law School, and continued them in Hartford in the office of his brother-in-law, Chief Justice Williams. He was admitted to the bar in 1813, in 1817 he entered into practice with Judge Williams, and while the latter was in Congress, conducted alone the extensive business of the firm. In 1827 he was sent to Congress by the Whigs, and there continued for five years, when he resigned at the close of the first term of the Twenty third Congress, to pursue the practice of his profession. During the whole time of his career in Congress he was on the Judiciary Committee, and in that capacity took an active part in preparing measures to carry into effect Jackson's proclamation against the nullification of South Carolina. He was one of the congressional committee to investigate the affairs of the United States Bank at Philadelphia, and to him more than any one else is due the just extension of the law of copyright. His ablest speeches in the House were upon the judiciary, the tariff, the pension laws, and the removal of the Cherokee Indians.

He returned to his home in 1830, and soon regained his lucrative practice, but in 1838 he was persuaded, much against his own wishes, to accept the nomination of governor, and was elected by a large majority. He was continued in this office four years, during which time he was twice offered an election to the Senate of the United States, but refused steadily to be a candidate. He continued at the bar until 1847, when he was elected a judge of the Superior Court and Supreme Court of Errors. He remained on the bench until his office expired by limitation of law upon reaching the age of seventy.

He was a Puritan of the best stock. Long ago Rufus Choate spoke of him, in a speech before a legislative committee of Massachusetts, as a man of hereditary capacity, purity, learning and love of the law, and he added, "If the land of the Shermans, and Griswolds, and Daggetts,

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and Williamses, rich as she is in learning and virtue, has a sounder lawyer, a more upright magistrate, or an honester man in her public service, I know not his name."

He was educated in the early religious principles of New England, and for many years was a member of the old Center Church in Hartford. He was a prominent friend of the great charitable and missionary enterprises; he was much interested in the Sunday school, and even after he had attained a high official position, he continued his duties as a teacher in the school connected with his church. From 1821 till his death, a period of forty-seven years, he held the office of deacon in the Center Church.

In 1813 he married Emily, eldest daughter of Noah Webster. He died in Hartford, June 15, 1868.

CHARLES CHAPMAN.

Born in Newtown, Conn., June 21, 1799, the son of Asa Chapman, a judge of the Supreme Court of the State. He commenced his law studies with his father, pursued them for a time at the Litchfield Law School, and completed them with the late Chief Justice Williams, then in practice in Hartford. He began the practice of law in New Haven, and in 1832 removed to Hartford, where he spent the remainder of his life. He six times represented the town of Hartford in the State Legislature, and was elected to Congress in 1851 by the Whig party, to which he was then attached. He was also United States attorney for the District of Connecticut from the spring of 1841 to the close of 1844.

He had a very large professional practice, especially in criminal cases. There was hardly a criminal trial in the State of special importance in which he was not employed for the defense. He seemed to be in his natural element in the trial of causes before a jury. The more desperate his case the more he seemed to be inspired by it. His resources were inexhaustible. His power in addressing a jury was very remarkable. In the examination of witnesses and the sifting of evidence he had no superior; it seemed impossible for a falsehood to elude him. His wit was always keen and ever in hand; nobody approached him in readiness of retort.

The following sketch of his character is taken from the address of Hon. Richard D. Hubbard at the meeting of the Hartford County Bar, called on the occasion of Mr. Chapman's death.

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"I have known him for the last twenty-five years; for much of that time have been in professional association with him—for the most part as an adversary, not infrequently as a colleague. I know what succors of courage and resource he brought as an associate. I know what destructive weapons he wielded as an adversary.

"In professional attainments purely scientific he was, I think, excelled by some of his brethren. His tastes did not run largely into the field of dry science or technical law. But in natural parts, in the ready command of all his resources, in strategic skill, and in the graces of oratory, he had, as I think, no equal at the bar. In that kind of labor and research which precedes the trial of a case and which we call preparation, he was excelled by many of his brethren. But when the hour of trial came, and the harness was to be put on, he addressed himself to the work with a will and with a marvelous intuition.

"In the delicate duty of examining witnesses—above all in that most difficult of all professional functions, a cross-examination—he was not only distinguished, he was consummate. A cross-examination with him was a hot and running fire of scathing inquisitions. He searched the very veins of a witness. A perjurer in his hands was not merely unmasked, he suffered on the spot a part at least of the punishment due to his crime.

"But after all, it was perhaps in the summing up of a case to the jury that the whole range of his faculties found their fullest play. In the ready analyzing of a chaotic mass of evidence, in the skillful selection and use of materials, in the orderly and logical distribution of an argument, in the matchless architecture of his sentences, in fertility of illustration, in vigor of attack and coolness in retreat, in pungency of satire for his adversaries and opulence of wit for all, both friend and foe—in all these he was great, in some of them he had no superior, in few of them an equal. If he was not a great lawyer in the special sense in which Coke and Saunders and Eldon were great lawyers, he was certainty a most brilliant advocate, possessed of rare faculties of reason and imagination, of rhetoric, pathos, humor, and that strange magnetic force with which the others make up the secret and gift of eloquence.

"This in a few words is my estimate of the genius and character of our deceased brother. We shall miss henceforth from the contentions of the forum a chief of marvelous strength and grace, and from the walks of professional fellowship and social life a friend of the most kindly and genial instincts.

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"With these broken and imperfect utterances, in this place which was the theatre of his life-work, and in this presence which was the witness of his brilliant triumphs, I take my leave, with bended head I take my leave, of an adversary whose steel I have had occasion to know was sharp and piercing, and at the same time of a friend and brother whose heart, I have had not less cause to know, was generous and loving. From my heart of hearts I drop, as I turn away, these words of valediction. Peace to the sleeper who has gone from us, and honor to his name and memory which are left with us."

ISAAC TOUCEY.

Born at Newtown, Conn., November 5, 1796, and studied law with the Hon. Asa Chapman, of Newtown, afterwards a judge of the Supreme Court of Errors. Admitted to the bar in 1818 and settled in the practice of his profession at Hartford, Conn. He held the office of state attorney for Hartford county from 1822 till 1835. In the latter year he was elected a representative in Congress and continued to represent his district for four years. In 1846 he was elected governor of the State. During the latter part of President Polk's administration he filled the office of attorney general of the United States. In 1850 he was a member of the Senate of Connecticut. In 1851 he was elected to the Senate of the United States and held that office through his term of six years. When Mr. Buchanan became president of the United States, Mr. Toucey went into his cabinet and held the office of secretary of the navy during that administration, at the close of which he went back to private life. In addition to the public stations which he filled during his long and useful life, there were others which he was offered and declined. Among these was a seat on the bench of the Supreme Court of the United States. From his admission to the bar, till his election to the United States Senate in 1851, he was constantly devoted to the duties of his profession, with the exception of the four years during which he represented his district in the Lower House of Congress. He justly ranked among the ablest lawyers in the State. He was a very accurate lawyer, learned and exact in pleading, and clear and orderly in the presentation of his case. He was tall in person, and though of slender figure he had fine features and a commanding presence. He spoke slowly, but with great precision. His diction was strong and clear, but without a particle of ornament.

His private character was without a stain. He was a consistent and

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devout member of the Episcopal Church. In his convictions he was firm, and he held to them with a strength and tenacity of will that were never surpassed. His self-possession never forsook him, and on all occasions he exhibited the bearing of a high-toned gentleman.

He died at Hartford, July 30, 1869.

Timothy Pitkin.

Born at Farmington, Conn., January 21, 1766. He was graduated at Yale College in 1785. He studied law with Oliver Ellsworth, esq., and for a short time with William Judd, esq. Admitted to the bar at Hartford, in 1788, and began the practice of law at Farmington. In May, 1790, he represented his native town in the General Assembly, and between that time and October, 1805, he was elected twenty-two times, being clerk at four sessions and speaker at six. In December, 1805, he became a member of the Congress of the United States, and retained his seat until March, 1819. He was a member of the Constitutional Convention in 1818, and represented the town of Farmington in the General Assembly from 1820 to 1824. In 1816 he published "A Statistical View of the Commerce of the United States." In 1828 he published a "Political and Civil History of the United States, from the Peace of 1763 to the Close of Washington's Administration in 1797."

Jonathan Walter Edwards.

The only son of Rev. Jonathan Edwards, D. D., president of Union College, and grandson of the celebrated Jonathan Edwards, president of Princeton College, born in New Haven, January 5, 1772; educated at Yale College, where he was graduated in 1789. He was soon appointed a tutor in college, and while thus engaged studied law and attended Judge Reeve's lectures at Litchfield. In 1794 he ceased his connection with the college, and shortly afterwards removed to Hartford and began the practice of law. His business soon became extensive, but in the midst of his success he was attacked by a long and dangerous sickness, and though he ultimately recovered, his constitution received a shock which prohibited him from devoting his time to his profession with the same application as before. He was possessed of great acumen of mind, and was able to manage an intricate case with little preparation. His perceptions were quick, his statements lucid, and his reasoning powerful. His language was pure, his manner and

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James D. Dewell

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voice pleasant, and his elocution delightful. He was a representative from the town of Hartford in the General Assembly, in October, 1809, May, 1810, May, 1814, May and October, 1817, and May, 1818. He died April 13, 1831.

Calvin Butler.

Born at Waterbury, Conn., October 6, 1772. He removed while a child with his parents to New Marlborough, Mass. In Sptember, 1795, at the first commencement of Williams College, he entered the freshman class; at the end of the sophomore year he took a dismission from college and read law at Norfolk in this State, under the direction of Edmund Akins, esq., and Augustus Pettibone, esq. Admitted to the bar at Litchfield in December, 1799. The following May he commenced the practice of law in North Canaan. In February, 1801, he settled in Bristol, and remained there until 1806, when he removed to Plymouth in Litchfield county. He represented the town of Plymouth in the General Assembly in May and October, 1814, in January, 1815, in May and October, 1816, in May, 1817, in May, 1818, and in the years 1821, 1822 and 1828. He was a member of the convention which formed the Constitution of this State in 1818. In 1832 he represented the Sixteenth Senatorial District in the Senate. He was judge of probate for the District of Plymouth from 1833 to 1842. In June, 1839, he was appointed judge of the County Court for the county of Litchfield.

Walter Mitchell.

Born at Wethersfield, October 7, 1777, the son of Stephen M. Mitchell, formerly chief justice of the State. He was graduated at Yale College in 1799, attended the Litchfield Law School for two years, and afterwards studied with Nathaniel Terry, esq., of Hartford. Was admitted to the bar in Hartford in December, 1798. In 1801, he was appointed secretary of the Board of Commissioners under the bankrupt law of the United States, a situation which he held until the repeal of that law, about two years afterwards. He was for many years attorney of the Phoenix Bank, and from 1817 to 1820, was attorney for the city of Hartford. In May, 1815, he was offered a seat on the bench of the County Court, which he declined. In 1838, however, being appointed the presiding judge of that court, he accepted the appointment, holding the office two years. He died in 1849.

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JOSEPH TRUMBULL.

Born at Lebanon, Conn., December 7, 1782, educated at Yale College, where he was graduated in 1801. He studied law with William T. Williams, esq., of Lebanon, was admitted to the bar in the State of Ohio, in the summer of 1803, and in Windham county in this State, in the autumn of that year. In May, 1804, he settled at Hartford, in the practice of law, and continued it until he became president of the Hartford Bank, in June, 1828. He remained connected with the bank until November, 1839. He represented the town of Hartford in the General Assembly in 1832, and was a member of the Congress of the United States in the sessions of 1834–5. He was also a representative in Congress from the First Congressional District, from March, 1839, until March, 1843. He was elected governor of the State in 1849 and held the office one year. He died in 1861.

HENRY STRONG.

Born at Norwich, August 23, 1788, educated at Yale College, where he was graduated in 1806. From 1808 to 1810, he was tutor in that institution, and at the same time read law with Judge Chauncey, at New Haven. Was admitted to the bar at New Haven in 1810, and at once settled in the practice of law at Norwich. He was elected a senator in the State Legislature in 1840 and 1841. He died in 1852.

JABEZ W. HUNTINGTON.

Born at Norwich, Conn., November 8, 1788, educated at Yale College, where he was graduated in 1806. Attended the Litchfield Law School, from February, 1808, until April, 1810, and was then admitted to the bar in Litchfield county. He represented the town of Litchfield in the General Assembly in 1829, he was elected a representative in Congress at its twenty-first session, and continued through the twenty-second and twenty-third. In May, 1834, he was appointed an associate judge of the Superior Court and of the Supreme Court of Errors, and, in consequence, resigned his office of representative in Congress. In October, 1834, he removed from Litchfield to Norwich. In May, 1840, he was appointed a senator in the Congress of the United States, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of the Hon. Thaddeus Betts. He died in 1847.

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HEZEKIAH THOMPSON.

Born in New Haven, Conn., in 1734, and educated to the trade of a saddler. He followed the business until he reached the age of thirty years, when he abandoned his occupation, and prepared himself for the practice of law. He settled at Woodbury, Conn., and continued a successful practice until 1795. His contemporaries award him the character of a sagacious, vigorous and honest man. He represented his town in the General Assembly in May and October, 1782, May, 1784, October, 1784, 1788 and 1789. He died in May, 1803.

FRANCIS PARSONS.

Born in Amherst, Mass., February 16, 1795. His father was the Rev. David Parsons, D. D. for nearly forty years pastor of the First Congregational Church there. His mother was a sister of Hon. Thomas S. Williams, for several years chief justice of this State. He was graduated at Yale College in 1816. After leaving New Haven, he spent a year and a half as a teacher in Virginia, returning he entered the law office of Judge Williams, then a practicing lawyer at the Hartford bar, and upon his admission to the bar, settled at Hartford, and continued to practice there. He soon rose to eminence as a sound lawyer, judicious in council, honorable and high-minded in the management of his cases, always frank and courteous in his deportment towards those who were opposed to him in Court, never allowing himself to use any of the arts of the pettifogger, kind and considerate towards his juniors, moderate in his professional charges, and through all his professional career establishing the reputation of an able lawyer and an honest man, at the same time, and on an equally durable foundation. He never encouraged needless litigation and always advised an amicable settlement of cases whenever it was practicable.

Mr. Parsons never sought the distinctions or the emoluments of office. He was singularly unambitious, and never courted popular favor. Yet whenever it seemed to him to be his duty to sustain public trusts, he never shrunk from labor or responsibility.

He was a representative for Hartford in the General Assembly in 1838 and a judge of the Hartford County Court in 1844, 1845, 1847, 1848, 1849 and 1851.

He was treasurer of the Missionary and the Auxiliary Home Missionary Societies of Connecticut. The salary was inadequate to the services

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rendered, and he had enough and more than enough to occupy him in professional duties, but, as he could find no person willing to take the office for the compensation, he retained it for several years, at the sacrifice of his personal interests. He took part in the cause of temperance, he was much interested in the articles of total abstinence which appeared in The Observer, and sometimes pressed the claims of temperance himself in its columns. It was with him not a mere matter of political economy, but it was the influence which dealing in ardent spirits inflicts on victims of intemperance and their families which aroused his indignation. That the unswerving integrity of Mr. Parsons should place in his hands trusts of great pecuniary responsibility would be expected, but, added to this, a large circle of friends relied on him for counsel in conducting their affairs, or depended entirely on him for the management of them. Nor was this a burden; to do acts of kindness, was an instinct of his nature, and to abstain from them would have left an unsatisfied craving in his bosom. In the social circle his frank manners were evidently the reflection of feelings which had nothing to disguise and were not artificially shaped for the occasion.

December 23, 1829, he married Clarissa Brown, daughter of William Brown, esq. He died March 9, 1861.

DAVID DAGGETT.

Born in Attleborough, Bristol county, Mass., December 31, 1764; died at New Haven, Conn., April 12, 1851. He was fifth in the direct line of descent from John Daggett who came over from England with Winthrop's company in 1630, and settled in Watertown, in the colony of Massachusetts. His father was Thomas Daggett, a man of vigorous intellect, strong common sense, and decided and earnest religious character.

At the age of sixteen he entered Yale College in the junior class, and was graduated with high honor in the year 1783, in the same class with Samuel Austin, Abiel Holmes, and John Cotton Smith. Of this class, numbering forty-two at the time of graduation, he was the last survivor but one. He commenced his professional studies soon after leaving college in the office of Charles Chauncey, esq., of New Haven, and continued there till January, 1786, when he was admitted to the bar in New Haven county. While pursuing his legal studies he supported himself by performing the duties of butler in college, and of preceptor in the Hopkins Grammar School.

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In 1791, he was chosen to represent the town of New Haven in the General Assembly, and was annually re-elected till 1797, when he was chosen a member of the Council. In 1794, he was elected speaker of the House, at the early age of twenty-nine. He remained in the Council until he resigned in 1804. In 1805, he was again a member of the House of Representatives. He was chosen to the same House in 1809, and continued there until May, 1813, when he was chosen a senator of the United States. In June, 1811, he was appointed state's attorney, for the county of New Haven, and held the office two years. At the close of his senatorial term in 1819, he returned to his extensive practice of law. In November, 1824, he became an associate instructor of the law school in New Haven, with the late Judge Hitchcock; and in 1826, he was appointed Kent professor of law in Yale College. These positions he continued to hold until he had reached a very advanced age. In 1826 he received from the corporation of Yale College the honorary degree of LL. D. The same year he was chosen an associate judge of the Superior Court of this State. During the years 1828 and 1829 he was mayor of the city of New Haven. In May, 1832, he was made chief justice of the Supreme Court, and contiued to perform the duties of that station until December 31, 1834, when he reached the limit which our State assigns to the judicial office.

Mr. Daggett was admitted to the bar, and entered into public life, two years before the adoption of the Federal Constitution. He united, as did the great body of the people of New England, with the Federal party, and he continued to be its firm, consistent and thorough supporter. In the Legislature of the State, and as a senator of the United States, he was a sagacious and powerful advocate of its general principles and policy. For many years, no man in the State had so much political influence, an influence amounting so nearly to a political control of the State, as he.

Of the qualities which rendered him so eminent in political life, the most memorable was his faculty of quick and thorough insight, of looking through, speedily and completely, men, measures, and cases, and understanding what was in them.

United with this sense was a well balanced judgment. In his intellectual efforts, he directed his force as by a kind of instinct, to that which was useful and practicable.

He had also a quick sense of propriety or fitness, a quality which rendered him very agreeable to others, and was of great service to him in

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his life, especially at the bar. He abounded also in wit and humor, and had an inexhaustible fund of anecdotes, always at command, which he used to illustrate his positions and arguments with great felicity.

His memory was accurate and retentive; and it had the excellent quality of retaining what was pertinent, and of letting the rest go. His knowledge of law was profound and eminently practical.

He was very familiar with the Bible, which he had known from a child, and had studied in manhood more than any other book. Its expressions were stored in his memory in great abundance, and with singular accuracy; and he was accustomed to weave them, when a judge, into his charges, and especially into his addresses to the convicted, with great solemnity and power.

At the age of twenty-one, soon after he commenced to practice law, he was united in marriage to Wealthy Ann, daughter of Dr. Æneas Munson; she died in July, 1839, at the age of seventy-two. He had nineteen children, the offspring of his first marriage. In May, 1840, Judge Daggett was married a second time to Mary, daughter of Major Lines, who survived him.

ELIZUR GOODRICH.

Born at Durham, Conn., March 24, 1761. He was graduated at Yale College in 1779. While a student, when the British forces took and pillaged the town of New Haven, he was wounded and taken a prisoner. From 1781 to 1783 he was a tutor at Yale College. Studied law with Charles Chauncey, esq., and was admitted to the bar in 1783. He settled and practiced in New Haven, and in May, 1795, he was a representative from that town in the General Assembly, and there continued until December, 1799, when he became a representative in Congress. He served there until February, 1801, when he was appointed by President Adams, collector of the Port of New Haven. He was removed by President Jefferson in July following, from political reasons. In October of that year he was again sent to the Legislature from the town of New Haven, and was re-elected in 1802. In May, and October, 1798, in October, 1799, and October, 1801, and in May 1802, he was one of the clerks of the House, and in May, 1799, and October, 1802, he was the speaker. In May, 1803, he was elected a member of the Council, which office he held until May, 1818. He was judge of the Court of Probate in New Haven from June, 1802, to June, 1819, and judge of the County Court for the county of New Haven from June, 1805, to 1818. He was

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also mayor of the city of New Haven from September 1, 1803, until June 4, 1822. For ten years he was professor of law in Yale College. He died in 1849.

JIRAH ISHAM.

Born at Colchester, Conn., May, 1778, educated at Yale College, where he was graduated in 1797, studied law at New Haven with the Hon. David Daggett, and afterwards at New London, with the late Judge Brainard, admitted to the bar in 1800, and established himself in practice in New London.

He was much respected as a man and a lawyer. His habits were active and studious. He mingled freely, and with much zest, in general society, yet devoted most of the hours of every day to laborious application to business. In the war of 1812, he commanded for a time, as major-general of the militia, the troops stationed at New London and in its vicinity, for the defense of that part of the State.

He held for several years the office of state's attorney for New London county; was mayor of the city of New London; and judge of probate for the Probate District of New London. He died in New London, October 6, 1842.

JUDSON CANFIELD.

Born at New Milford, Conn., January 24, 1759, was graduated at Yale College in 1782, and admitted to the bar in 1785. He settled in the practice of law in the town of Sharon. He represented that town in the General Assembly, at almost every session, from 1802 to 1809, when he was elected a member of the Upper House, where he continued until 1815. For many years he was also an associate judge of the County Court, for the county of Litchfield. Being a proprietor in the purchase made of the State of Connecticut of that portion of Ohio known as The Western Reserve, he visited that country in 1798, when there was only an Indian path from Pittsburgh to the township purchased by him, which was subsequently named Canfield. He died in the city of New York, February 5, 1840.

JAMES LANMAN.

Born at Norwich, Conn., June 14, 1769, was graduated at Yale College in 1788, and studied with Roger Griswold, esq., then a practicing lawyer at Norwich. Admitted to the bar in 1791, and settled in prac-

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tice in his native place. Was attorney for the State of New London county from 1814 to 1819, represented the town of Norwich in the General Assembly in 1817 and 1832, was a member of the Senate of this State in 1819, and represented this State in the Senate of the United States from 1819 to 1825; he was a judge of the Superior Court, and of the Supreme Court of Errors, from May, 1826, to 1829. Was mayor of the city of Norwich from 1831 to 1834. He was also a member of the convention which formed the Constitution of this State in 1818. His death occurred at Norwich, August 7, 1841.

JOHN STRONG.

Born in Woodbury, Conn., about 1785, and graduated at Yale College in 1806, studied law with Noah B. Benedict, esq., and was admitted to the bar in December, 1808. He began the practice of law in his native town, and continued it until his death, in November, 1834. He was a member of the House of Representatives in May, 1813, in 1825 and 1826. He was judge of probate for the District of Woodbury in 1816, 1817 and 1834.

CHARLES B. PHELPS.

Born at Chatham, Conn., in May, 1788, studied law for a while at the Litchfield Law School, and afterwards in the office Noah B. Benedict, esq,, admitted to the bar in September, 1809, and settled in the practice of law in the town of Woodbury. He was appointed judge of probate in May, 1823, and held the office fourteen years. He was a member of the House of Representatives in 1831 and 1837, and elected to the Senate in 1843. He was also postmaster of the town of Woodbury, from 1831 to 1841.

JOSEPH M. PALMER.

Born in New Milford, Conn., in 1788, pursued his legal education with David S. Boardman, esq., and Noah B. Benedict, esq., was admitted to the bar of Fairfield county, in 1809, and commenced practice at Woodbury, where he continued until 1816; he then removed to Fredericktown, Md., where he afterwards resided.

NOAH B. BENEDICT.

Born in 1771, was graduated at Yale College in 1788, and admitted to the bar in 1792. Appointed judge of probate in 1805, and resigned in

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1816, on being elected an assistant. He was a member of the General Assembly many times from October, 1796, until May, 1827, and at the last two sessions was clerk of the House. He died July 2. 1831.

MATTHEW MINOR, JR.

Born at Woodbury, 1781, was graduated at Yale College in 1801, studied law under the direction of Noah B Benedict, esq., and was admitted to the bar in 1804. He commenced practice in his native town, and continued in his profession through the rest of his life. He was a member of the House of Representatives in 1830 and 1832, and a member of the Senate in 1837. His death occurred December 11, 1839.

WILLIAM HAWLEY.

Born at Redding, Conn , about 1768, and was graduated at Yale College in 1789. His professional education was acquired in the office of Thaddeus Benedict, esq.; he was admitted to the bar in 1791; he soon commenced the practice of law at Greenwich and subsequently removed to Redding, where he remained until 1798. In that year he removed to Woodbury, and continued his practice until 1803, after which time he became engrossed in pursuits chiefly of a mercantile character. He was a member of the House of Representatives in 1802 and 1805.

NATHAN PRESTON.

Born at Woodbury, Conn,, about 1758, educated at Yale College, where he was graduated in 1776. He at once entered the army of the Revolution, and continued in the ranks until 1780. Admitted to the bar in 1782, and continued the practice of law in his native town until 1796. He was a member of the House of Representatives twelve times, between October, 1791, and May, 1819. He was appointed judge of probate in 1795, and continued in his position ten years. In 1818 he was again appointed and filled the office until his death, in September, 1822

NATHANIEL SMITH.

Born in Woodbury, Conn., in 1762. He began life a farmer and trader, with few advantages in the way of education. He studied with Ephraim Kirby, and Judge Reeve, at Litchfield, and was admitted to

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the bar in that county, in 1787. He settled for the practice of law in Woodbury, and quickly rose to the highest grade of his profession. He was a man of great ability, and with natural powers of eloquence. He was a member of the House of Representatives in the State Legislature, October, 1789, October, 1791, May, 1792, October, 1794, and May, 1795. In 1797, he was elected a representative from this State in the Congress of the United States, continuing there through two terms, and declining a re-election in 1801.

In 1802 he was elected an assistant in the Legislature of this State, a situation which he held two years. In 1805 he was appointed state's attorney for the county of Litchfield, and the year following a judge of the Supreme Court. He continued on the bench till 1819, and died March 8, 1822.

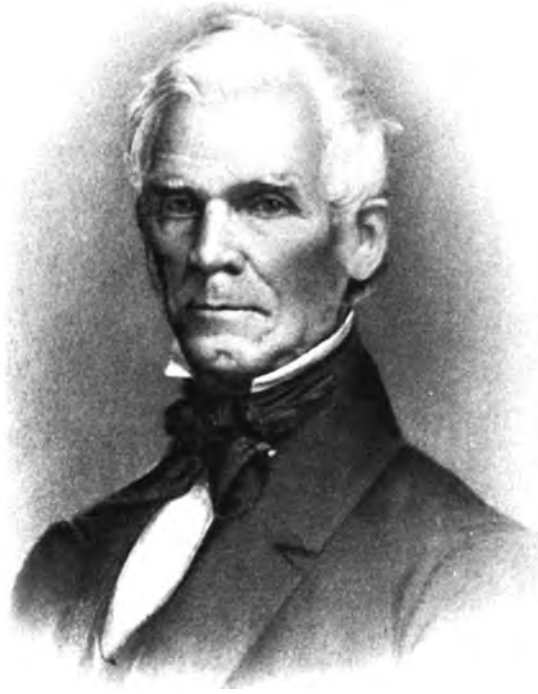
DAVID CURTIS SANFORD.

Born in New Milford in 1798. His father was a country merchant, and his son assisted him in business, and acquired a good common school education. He commenced the study of law at the age of nineteen, in the office of Hon. Perry Smith at New Milford, and then in that of Hon. Seth P. Beers at Litchfield. He completed three years of study under Judge Chapman of Newtown, and was admitted to the bar in Fairfield county in August, 1820. He opened an office in New Milford, but within a few months removed to Litchfield and devoted himself ardently to the practice of his profession. He continued there until 1832, when he removed to Norwalk from a desire to escape from the rigorous climate of Litchfield, but soon after a severe domestic affliction depressed his spirits and unfitted him for business, and he returned to New Milford, where he ever afterwards resided.

He avoided rather than sought the distinctions and excitements of political life. He held the office of state's attorney for a time, and in 1854 was induced to accept an election to the State Senate. As chairman of the Judiciary Committee, he took a leading part in moulding the legislation of that year, giving particular attention to the laws relating to the sale of intoxicating liquors. During the session he was elected a judge of the Superior and Supreme Courts, to fill a vacancy caused by the death of Chief Justice Church and the promotion of Judge Waite to the office of Chief Justice.

As a judge, he was kind, courteous, patient and dignified in his man-

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Henry Dutton —

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ner, prompt, impartial and accurate in his rulings, and clear and intelligible in his charges, when sitting in the Superior Court. Upon the Supreme bench he was attentive, watchful and investigating, weighing carefully every argument and authority, and arriving slowly but surely and independently at his conclusions. His opinions are remarkable for their studied exactness of language, and clearness of expression, as well as for their adherence to the law as authoritatively settled. The virtuous integrity with which he administered his high office could not be surpassed. Not even a suspicion ever assailed him.

He was from early life a communicant in the Episcopal Church, but his religious character went far beyond mere profession. No one who knew him intimately could fail to perceive the profoundness of his moral convictions aud sentiments,

He died in New Milford, May 10, 1864.

NORTON J. BUEL.

Born in Salisbury, Conn., September 13, 1813. In his youth he was for a considerable time clerk for a mercantile establishment. He did not enjoy the advantages of a collegiate education, but studied law with General Sedgwick and Judge Seymour. Admitted to the bar in 1835, and opened an office at Naugatuck, then belonging to the town of Waterbury; and in 1840 he removed to the present city of Waterbury, where he remained until 1863, when he removed to New Haven. At the time of his death he was in the front rank of the profession, and had he lived a few years longer he would have had a practice in the State and Federal Courts not surpassed by that of any other lawyer in the State. With a naturally fine constitution and temperate habits, he yet broke down in the fullness of his powers under the severity and fidelity of his professional studies and labors.

He was never an ardent politician, yet he cherished clear and conservative political principles, and did not hesitate to avow them upon all proper occasions. He was too independent in his mental structure to be the tool of a party. Notwithstanding this, he repeatedly represented the town of Waterbury in the Legislature and his district in the Senate of our State; and he was for many years one of the best probate judges of the State.

Several years before his death he connected himself by a religious

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profession with one of the Congregational Churches of Waterbury, and ever after sustained his profession by a consistent Christian life.

He died in New Haven, March 6, 1864.

SETH TERRY.

Born at Enfield, Conn., January 12, 1781. He removed to Hartford and entered upon his legal studies with Gen. Nathaniel Terry in 1803, and was admitted to practice in 1804. His attention through life was especially directed to a lawyer's office business. He was a favorite draughtsman of wills, deeds, bonds, and contracts arising from the domestic relations, and was highly esteemed as a counselor in matters of property; he also had considerable practice in the collection of claims. He seldom appeared before the court or jury as an advocate, but in the few trials which he did conduct he won a good position in this branch of the profession. He filled for several years the office of judge of probate and city recorder, and in each case finally declined a re-election.

His mind was clear, logical and discriminating, the grasp of his thought was comprehensive, his reasoning was mathematical and accurate, and his conclusions usually correct. His memory was retentive, his power of comparison and illustration vigorous, his appreciation of the ludicrous was decided and his humor was overflowing. His integrity of character was immovable.

He died at Hartford, November 17, 1865.

CHARLES HAWLEY.

Born at Huntington, Conn., Jauuary 15, 1792. He was graduated at Yale College in 1813. Studied law with Hon. Asa Chapman at Newtown, and at the Litchfield Law School. Admitted to the bar in Fairfield county in 1815, and soon after opened an office in Stamford. For a short time he resided in East Haddam, but soon returned to Stamford, where he remained the rest of his life. In 1824 he received the appointment of judge of probate for the District of Stamford, then embracing several towns, which office he held till 1838, discharging its duties to the general satisfaction of the public.

He repeatedly represented the town of Stamford in the House of Representatives of this State, and the Twelfth District in the Senate. He held the office of lieutenant-governor of the State from 1838 to 1842.

As a lawyer he stood in first rank. His mind was quick, acute and

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logical. No point that could be possibly made available in behalf of his client was either overlooked or disregarded. On the trial of a case which he feared might result adversely to his client he was careful to lay a foundation for further proceedings. On a trial to the jury he relied chiefly on a critical examination of the evidence and logical inferences from the facts established by it. His arguments produced a strong impression on a jury. They gave him credit for addressing their understanding instead of their feelings. As he was well known throughout that county in particular, his personal character gave his views much weight. He was of good height and large frame, and his personal presence was commanding.

He was a firm believer in the Christian religion and in that form of it expressed by the doctrines which are usually called evangelical. His reading was characteristic of a profound religious mind. The works of John Foster, Chalmers, and Robert Hall were his study, and his frequent marks upon the margin of the most emphatic, pungent and evangelical passages, are significant of his own feelings.

He died at Stamford, February 27, 1866.

LUCIUS F. ROBINSON.

Born in Hartford, Conn., February 1, 1824, the son of David F. Robinson, one of the prominent citizens of that city. He was graduated at Yale College in the class of 1843, and at the Yale Law School in 1845. Admitted to the bar of Hartford county in 1845. He settled in practice in his native town and immediately entered a career full of unusual promise and achievement. With a culture of manners and a grace of person that fitted him to shine in elegant society, he combined the most substantial qualities of mind and character. Without the stimulus of pecuniary need, he found a sufficient motive to industry in a high and honorable ambition to excel in his profession. His industry and his superior intellectual qualities, and the discipline and culture of a fine education, gave him, at the time of his death, a position in the front rank of the profession. Though but thirty-seven years old at the time of his death, he had been on as many cases, and on cases of as great magnitude, as most of the older members of the bar of his county, and he was particularly successful in the argument of cases before the Supreme Court. No case which he undertook to manage was neglected by him, while to those of magnitude, or of special legal interest or difficulty, he gave an amount of labor in preparing them for trial, that was intense and unremitting.

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He was for several years attorney of the city of Hartford, and almost all the legislative acts in relation to the city, while he was engaged in practice, particularly those establishing or reorganizing the courts and council, were drawn by him. No lawyer of his time was so familiar with the local questions growing out of the administration of the city government.

While he appears in connection with many of the cases reported in the Supreme Court, one monument in particular, more complete than the rest, of his legal capacity and learning, is to be found in the opinion of the Supreme Court in the case of the Connecticut Mutual Life Ins. Co. vs. The New York & New Haven Railroad Co. 25 Conn. Reps., 271, which, though bearing the name of Judge Storrs, was in fact written by Mr. Robinson. The question there discussed is one of great legal interest, and it is treated in a masterly manner, as well as in a style of elevated judicial eloquence.

He occasionally exercised his literary talents, which were of a high order, in poetical effusions, generally of a humorous character, and intended for the entertainment of a social circle, but graceful and spirited. He also wrote, particularly in the early part of his professional life, occasional articles for the political press, though in his later years he took little part in politics.

He was married in 1850, to the only daughter of ex-Governor Trumbull, of Hartford, whom, with four children, he left behind. He died on the 10th of March, 1861.

STILES JUDSON, JR., Stratford.

Born at Stratford, Conn., February 13, 1862, the son of Stiles Judson and Caroline (Peck) Judson. In his lineal ancestry, William Judson was the first settler in Stratford in 1639, and the family have ever since been identified with the town. Several of his ancestors served in the Revolutionary war, and successive generations represented the town in Colonial and State Legislatures. He received his education at the public and private schools of Stratford, and was graduated at the Yale Law School in 1885. Admitted to the bar at New Haven, June 24, 1885. He was representative from Stratford in the Legislature of 1893 and in that of 1895, and served upon the Judiciary Committee during both sessions.

December 5, 1889, he married Minnie S. Miles, daughter of George W. Miles and Mary (Lee) Miles, of Milford, Conn.

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EDWIN FRANKLIN HALL, Bridgeport.

Born at Portland, Maine, July 14, 1859, the son of Samuel M. and Anna R. Hall. He was educated at the High School at Bridgeport, and received the degree of Master of Laws from Yale University in 1893. Studied law with Israel M. Bullock, esq., and Hon. Robert E. De Forest at Bridgeport. Was admitted to the bar of Fairfield county March 8, 1881. He represented the town of Stratford in the General Assembly of 1889.

HOWARD N. WAKEMAN, Southport.

Born at Greenfield Hill, Conn., November 21, 1856, the son of Zalmon Wakeman and Susan (Nichols) Wakeman. He was educated at the school of Rev. G. B. Day in Bridgeport and Trinity School in Southport. He studied law with Curtis Thompson, esq., at Bridgeport, and was graduated at the Yale Law School in 1888. Admitted to the bar June 1, 1887, at Bridgeport.

October 28, 1891, he married Grace M. Hall, daughter of Henry Hall and Catherine (Lacey) Hall.

FREDERICK WINCHESTER TRACY, Bridgeport.

Born at Tolland, Conn., August 19, 1863. He was educated at the Glastonbury Academy and the East Greenwich Academy, R. I. He was graduated from the Boston University Law School in 1886, and also studied in the office of Hyde and Joslyn at Hartford, and with Swasey and Swasey, of Boston. Admitted to the bar at Boston, Mass., July, 1886, and in Fairfield county, October, 1886. He was chairman of the Bridgeport Town and City Committee from May, 1892, to 1894. Since 1893 he has been town clerk and registrar of the town of Bridgeport.

June 2, 1891, he married Pauline E. Sherman, daughter of Frederick W. Sherman and Fanny (Swords) Sherman, of Bridgeport, Conn.

GEORGE W. WHEELER, Bridgeport.

Born at Woodville, Miss., December 1, 1860, the son of George W. Wheeler and Lucy D. Wheeler. His father was one of the judges of the Court of Common Pleas of Bergen, county, N. J., his grandfather, Stephen Wheeler, one of the judges of the Court of Common Pleas in

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Fairfield county. He was graduated at Williston Seminary in 1877, and at Yale College in 1881. He was graduated at the Yale Law School in 1883. He studied law in New Jersey, and was admitted to the bar at Trenton, in November, 1882. The following year he was admitted to the bar of this State. From July 1, 1890, to July 1, 1892, he was city attorney of the city of Bridgeport. February 28, 1893, he was appointed judge of the Superior Court.

He married in New York city, July 5, 1894, Agnes L. Macy, daughter of Charles H. Macy and Helen (Hall) Macy.

FRANK LE ROY HOLT.

Born at Rockville, Conn., July 12, 1852, the son of Ryal G. Holt. He was graduated at the Scientific School of Yale College in 1874. Studied law with Israel M. Bullock of Bridgeport, and was admitted to the bar of Fairfield county in January, 1877. From 1877 to 1879 he was deputy judge of the City Court of Bridgeport; in 1879 he was prosecuting attorney of the city of Bridgeport; from 1880 to 1883 assistant state's attorney for Fairfield county; and from 1883 to 1890 he was coroner of Fairfield county. He died January 14, 1890.

ALLAN WALLACE PAIGE, Bridgeport.

Born at Sherman, Conn., February 28, 1854, the son of John O. and Cornelia Paige. His father was for thirteen years a county commissioner for Fairfield county. He was graduated at the Grammar School in New Haven, and at Russell's Military School. He studied law with Judge David B. Booth, of Danbury, and was graduated at the Yale Law School in the class of 1881. Admitted to the bar at New Haven in 1881, and in the U. S. Courts. In 1885 admitted to practice in the courts of New York State. He was assistant clerk of the House of Representatives in this State in 1883, clerk in 1884, and clerk of the Senate in 1885. He was a member of the House at the session of 1882; and speaker of the House during the "dead-lock" session of 1892. He was secretary of the Republican State Central Committee during the campaign of 1884, and member of the committee from 1885 to 1889, and is a member at the present time. He was a delegate to the National Republican Convention held at Minneapolis in 1892. From 1885 to 1890 he practiced law in New York city. He resided in Sherman until 1883, then removed to Danbury, where he lived till 1886, then to New York

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city till 1890, then to Huntington, Conn., till 1893, since which time he has resided in Bridgeport, and is practicing law under the firm name of Paige and Carroll.

November 15, 1886, he married Elizabeth D. Downs, daughter of Nelson Downs and Elizabeth (Wallace) Downs.

DAVID BENJAMIN LOCKWOOD, Bridgeport.

Born at Weston, Conn., January 7, 1827, the son of David Lockwood and Abigail (Gray) Lockwood. He is a descendant from Robert Lockwood, who came from England in 1630, and settled in Watertown, Mass. He removed to Fairfield, Conn., in 1646. His grandfather, Reuben Lockwood, was a soldier in the Revolutionary war. He was graduated at Wesleyan University in 1849, and studied law with Thomas B. Osborne, esq., and Sidney B. Beardsley, esq., and was admitted to the bar at Danbury in 1851. At the breaking out of the Civil war he went to the front as first sergeant of the 2d Conn. Light Battery. He was judge of the City Court in Bridgeport from 1867 to 1871; a representative in the General Assembly in 1875 and 1883; city attorney of Bridgeport in 1880 and 1885, and trustee of Wesleyan University from 1882 to 1887.

His first wife was Caroline Amelia Redfield, daughter of Eben and Sarah (Gray) Redfield, whom he married January 11, 1856. His second wife was Lydia Ellen Nelson, daughter of Joseph Nelson and Lydia (Wood) Nelson, whom he married October 1, 1868.

JOHN HOYT PERRY, Southport.

Born at Southport, Conn., July 26, 1848, the son of Oliver Henry and Harriet E. (Hoyt) Perry. He was graduated at Yale College in 1870. Received his professional education at Columbia College Law School, and was admitted to the bar at Bridgeport, Conn., in 1872. From April, 1889, to April, 1893, he was judge of the Court of Common Pleas of Fairfield county.

September 23, 1874, he married Virginia Bulkley, daughter of George and Elizabeth (Andrews) Bulkley, of Southport, Conn.

GEORGE EDWIN HILL, Bridgeport.

Born in Brooklyn, N. Y., July 2, 1864, the son of Charles E. Hill and Susan F. (Wilbur) Hill. He is of old English ancestry, and his father was

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a member of the General Assembly from Stamford in 1889. He was graduated at Yale College in 1887, and at the Yale Law School in 1891. He also studied law in the office of Townsend and Watrous, in New Haven. Admitted to the bar at Bridgeport in June, 1891. Has been a resident of Stamford since 1876 until 1893, when he removed to Bridgeport. In 1894 he was appointed county health officer for Fairfield county. Is a member of the firm of Perry, Perry and Hill. Unmarried.

DANIEL DAVENPORT, Bridgeport.

Born January 13, 1852, at Wilton, Conn., the son of George A. Davenport and Mary (Sturges) Davenport. His father was state's attorney for Fairfield county, in 1842, and judge of probate for thirty years. He was educated at Wilton Academy, and at Yale College, where he was graduated in 1873. He studied law with Asa B. Woodward, and John H. Perry, esqs., at Norwalk. Admitted to the bar at Bridgeport September 24, 1875. He was a member of the General Assembly in 1875; prosecuting attorney of Bridgeport in 1876 and '77; and city attorney of Bridgeport in 1893 and 1894.

October 16, 1876, he married Mary Lockwood, daughter of William Lockwood and Sophia (Halsey) Lockwood, of New York city.

ALBERT M. TALLMADGE, Bridgeport.

Born at Fairfield, Conn., February 22, 1854, the son of Albert G. Tallmadge and Mary (Cable) Tallmadge. He was graduated at Wesleyan University, at Middletown, in 1874. He pursued his law studies at the Yale Law School, and was admitted to the bar at New Haven, in June, 1877. From 1879 to 1881 he was deputy judge of the Bridgeport City Court. In 1884 he represented the town of Bridgeport in the General Assembly. From 1892 to 1894 he was judge of probate for the District of Bridgeport.

CHARLES WILLIAM MANN, Bridgeport.

Born in Halifax, Yorkshire, England, May 8, 1855, the son of Joseph Mann and Annis (Patchett) Mann. He received his education at the Hipperholme Grammar School in Halifax. He read law with Charles Henry Leeming, solicitor at Halifax. Admitted to the bar in New Haven, May 21, 1878. He began the study of law in England, and came to the United States in 1877. He practiced his profession in Meriden

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for fourteen years, removing to Bridgeport in 1892. He was married in 1879 to Emma Amelia Woodward, daughter of Oswald Woodward and Sophia (Morley) Woodward.

WILLIAM HOYT KELSEY, Bridgeport.

Born in Bridgeport, Conn., July 13, 1854, the son of Courtland Kelsey and Sarah (Hoyt) Kelsey. He was graduated at Yale College in 1877; studied law with Daniel F. Hollister, esq., at Bridgeport, and was admitted to the bar at Bridgeport in March, 1880. From 1879 to 1885 he was deputy collector of Internal Revenue. For six years ending April 1, 1893, he was deputy judge of the City Court of Bridgeport. Unmarried.

PERCY L. JOHNSON, Fairfield.

Born at Easton, Fairfield county, Conn., February 10, 1865, the son of Joseph W. Johnson and Martha J. Johnson. He was graduated at the Wesleyan University in 1889 and at the Yale Law School in 1891. He also studied in the office of Talcott H. Russell, esq., of New Haven. Admitted to the bar June 24, 1891, at Bridgeport, Conn. April 5, 1892, he married Kate E. Judson, daughter of Charles Judson and Elenor (Booth) Judson, of Huntington, Conn.

JOHN J. PHELAN, Bridgeport.

Born at Wexford, Ireland, June 24, 1851, the son of Michael and Catharine Phelan. He was educated at the Christian Brothers' School in Ireland, and was graduated from the University of the City of New York, May 14, 1878. Admitted to the bar in New York city, May 24, 1878. From 1880 to 1884 he was councilman and alderman in the city of Bridgeport. He was attorney for the town of Bridgeport in 1884 and 1885, and represented the town in the General Assembly in 1885 and 1886. During 1889 and 1890, he was city attorney for the city of Bridgeport; and in 1890 he was elected secretary of the State.

December 25, 1879, he married Annie E. Fitzgerald, daughter of David Fitzgerald and Mary (Moran) Fitzgerald.

LOUIS K. GOULD, Bridgeport.

Boon at New Haven, Conn., January 31, 1849, the son of Jacob Gould and Elizabeth (Candee) Gould. He was graduated at the High School

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in New Haven, and studied law with Morris B. Beardsley, esq., at Bridgeport, Conn. Admitted to the bar at Bridgeport in 1883.

HOWARD HOYT KNAPP, Bridgeport.

Born at South Norwalk, Conn., April 18, 1861, the son of James H. and Mariette (Hoyt) Knapp. He was graduated at Yale College in 1882, and at the Yale Law School in 1884. He commenced the practice of law with Seymour and Seymour of Bridgeport (Edward W. and Morris W. Seymorr), and on January 1, 1887, became associated as partner with Hon. Morris W. Seymour, under the name of Seymour and Knapp. In the years 1892 and 1893 he was corporation counsel for the city of Bridgeport. He now holds the position of treasurer of the Fairfield County Bar Association. For three years he has been connected with the faculty of the Yale Law School as lecturer upon Connecticut Practice.

February 9, 1888, he married Emily Perkins, daughter of Charles E. and Lucy (Adams) Perkins, of Hartford, Conn.

CURTIS THOMPSON, Bridgeport.

Born at Trumbull, Conn., October 30, 1835, the son of George Thompson and Lucy (Curtis) Thompson. His parents were descended from the first settlers of Stratford, Conn , and lived there all their lives excepting a few years. Among his ancestors was Ambrose Thompson, who married a granddaughter of Governor Thomas Welles; he was a member of the jury in 1692 which returned a verdict of guilty against Goody Disbrow for witchcraft, and was deputy nine years. Deacon John Thompson, who was town clerk for thirty-one years, deputy for seven years, and justice of the peace and quorum for twenty-two years; Lt. Joseph Curtis, who was town clerk for fifty years, governor's assistant for twenty-three years, and for a long time judge of the County Court; John Curtis and Willlam Curtis, the last named having been deputy thirty-eight times, and the chief captain of the military forces of the county during the Indian and Dutch wars; and Rev. Adam Blakeman, the first minister of the town.

He was educated at the Stratford public schools and Academy and prepared for Yale College under private instruction. He received the degree of M. A. from Yale College in 1871. Studied law with George W. Warner, esq., and D. F. Hollister, esq., at Bridgeport, and at the

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Wm. F. Ebner

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Harvard University. Admitted to the bar at Bridgeport, April 28, 1864. From 1864 to 1868 he was clerk of the Fairfield Probate Court. He represented Stratford in the General Assembly from 1865 to 1868, serving on the Judiciary and Incorporation Committees. He was town clerk of the town of Stratford from 1867 to 1869. In 1868, 1869, 1872 he was elected deputy judge of the City Court of Bridgeport. From 1874 to 1876 he was a member of the Common Council of the city, and he has many times been city and town attorney of Bridgeport.

November 21, 1867, he married Marie Louise Willcox, daughter of James Willcox and Catherine (Barry) Willcox, of New York.

He delivered an address on the history of Stratford at the 250th anniversary of its settlement in 1889, and one on the dedication of the Barnum Institute of Science and History, as well as many others of a similar character.

EDWARD LIVINGSTON WELLS, Southport.

Born at New Haven, Conn., August 29, 1861, the son of Edward Livingston Wells and Mary (Hughes) Wells. He was educated at the Episcopal Academy of Connecticut, and was graduated at the Yale Law School in 1886. Admitted to the bar in New Haven in the same year. He was a member of the General Assembly from Fairfield in 1893, and auditor of public accounts for the State in 1893 and 1894. Unmarried.

JOHN WALLACE BANKS, Bridgeport.

Born at Bethlehem, Conn., September 22, 1867, the son of George Wallace Banks and Eliza Frances Banks. He was graduated at Yale College in 1889, and at the Yale Law School in 1893; and also studied in the office of Tyler, Ingersoll and Moran. Admitted to the bar at New Haven in June, 1893.

FRIEND WILLIAM SMITH, JR.

Born at Bridgeport, Conn., December 20, 1854, the son of Friend William Smith and Angelina Amelia Smith. He was graduated at Yale College in 1878, and at the Yale Law School in 1882. He also studied at the Columbian Law School of Washington, D. C. Admitted to the bar at New Haven, Conn., June, 1882. Has confined himself exclusively to patent law and experting, and has conducted as counsel about

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forty cases before the U. S. Circuit Court, and testified as an expert in twenty-five. It was through his efforts that the Patent Office practice relating to labels was declared unconstitutional.

November 11, 1884, he married Harriet Merritt Knowlton, daughter of Jotham M. Knowlton and Sophia E. Knowlton, of Tarrytown, N. Y.

HENRY TWEEDY SHELTON, Bridgeport.

Born in Bridgeport, Conn., July 27, 1862, the son of Henry T. Shelton and Josephine (Lyon) Shelton. He was graduated at Yale College in 1884, and at the Yale Law School in 1886. Admitted to the bar at New Haven, June, 1886.

WILLIAM H. O'HARA, Bridgeport.

Born at Washington, Conn., October 15, 1859, the son of Thomas O'Hara and Anna (Norris) O'Hara. He was educated at the "Gunnery" School at Washington, Conn., and studied law with Hon. Edward W. Seymour in Bridgeport. Admitted to the bar in April, 1881, at Litchfield, Conn. He was an alderman of the city of Bridgeport in 1893 and 1894, and during the latter year president of the board and acting mayor. Unmarried.

WILFRED ERNEST NORTON, Bridgeport.

Born at Salisbury, Conn., August 21, 1843, the son of Henry S. Norton and Lucy (Todd) Norton. His great-grandfather, Lot Norton, was one of the original settlers of the town of Salisbury. His maternal grandfather, Jonathan Todd, was a physician in East Guilford, and served as surgeon in the war of 1812. He was graduated at Yale College in 1864, and at the Yale Law School in 1867. Admitted to the bar at New Haven in the same year. He was city clerk of Bridgeport in 1869, and clerk of the City Court of Bridgeport from 1869 to 1872. From 1877 to 1884 he was clerk of the Court of Common Pleas for Fairfield county; in 1892 and 1893 he was an expert in the U. S. Department of Labor.

In April, 1867, he married Sarah E. Averill, daughter of Rev. James Averill and Elizabeth (Judson) Averill.

LUCIUS MYRON SLADE, Bridgeport.

Born at Hartland, Conn., June 19, 1829, the son of Joel Slade and

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Clarissa (French) Slade. His grandfather, Abner Slade, was a soldier throughout the entire Revolutionary war and his father served in the war of 1812. He was educated mostly by private tutors and prepared for college. He read law with Hon. Hiram Goodwin, of Riverton, Conn., and F. A. Palmer, esq., of Stonington, Conn. Admitted to the bar at New London, September 13, 1860. For three years he was judge of the City Court in Bridgeport. From 1866 to 1873 he was judge of probate of that district. He was a member of the State Legislature in 1885 and served on the Judiciary Committee. Since 1873 he has given his time almost exclusively to probate practice and office work. Unmarried.

JAMES WILCOX THOMPSON, Bridgeport.

Born at Stamford, Conn., October 23, 1868, the son of Curtis Thompson and Marie Louise (Wilcox) Thompson. He was graduated at Yale University in 1890. He studied law at the University of Tennessee, in Knoxville, and with Charles Seymour, esq., of that city, and afterwards with his father in Connecticut. Admitted to the bar at Bridgeport, January 10, 1893. He has been assistant clerk in the office of secretary of the State. Unmarried.

WILLIAM J. BEECHER, Bridgeport.

Born at Bridgeport, Conn., March 5, 1859, the son of John Beecher and Margaret Beecher. He received his education at the Staples Institute at Easton, Conn., and was graduated at the Yale Law School in 1880. Admitted to the bar at New Haven, July 1, 1880. For four years he was judge of probate for the Probate District of Newtown. April 3, 1891, he married Mary B. Glover, daughter of Henry B. Glover and Eliza (Blakslee) Glover, of Newtown, Conn.

PATRICK PHELAN, Bridgeport.

Born at Wexford, Ireland, July 20, 1855, the son of Michael and Catherine Phelan. He was educated at the School of Christian Brothers, in Wexford, and pursued his law studies at Bridgeport, with his brother, Hon. John J. Phelan. Admitted to the bar April 28, 1886, at Bridgeport. Since 1893, he has been clerk of the Probate Court for the District of Bridgeport. September 7, 1889, he married Tessie J. Fitz-

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gerald, daughter of David Fitzgerald and Mary (Moran) Fitzgerald, of Stratford, Conn.

WILLIAM DARIUS BISHOP, JR., Bridgeport.

Born at Bridgeport, Conn., December 16, 1857, the son of William Darius Bishop and Julia (Tomlinson) Bishop. He was graduated at Yale College in 1880, and studied law in the office of Daniel Davenport, esq., of Bridgeport, Conn. Admitted to the bar February, 1886, at Bridgeport. He is secretary of the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad Co. February 21, 1882, he married Susan Adele Washburn, daughter of Elihu B. Washburn and Adele (Gratiot) Washburn.

CHARLES S. CANFIELD, Bridgeport.

Born at Bridgeport, Conn., November 29, 1853, the son of Charles E. and Caroline L. Canfield. He was educated in the public schools of Bridgeport and in the private schools of Rev. G. B. Day and Warren W. Selleck. He studied law in the office of William K. Seeley, esq., and was admitted to the bar September 24, 1875, at Bridgeport. May 22, 1878, he married Alice Wooster, daughter of L. T. and Julia Wooster, of Birmingham, Conn.

RALPH ISAACS INGERSOLL.

Born in New Haven, February 8, 1789, the son of Jonathan Ingersoll, formerly state attorney, judge of the Superior Court, and lieutenant-governor of the State. He graduated at Yale College in 1808, read law with Seth P. Staples, esq., and was admitted to the bar in 1811. In 1817, he with his father took the side of equal rights and became a "tolerationist." As a member of this party he was chosen in 1819 to represent New Haven in the General Assembly. He was made second clerk of that session, and occupied the second place on the Judiciary Committee. He was speaker of the House in 1824, and remained a member of the Legislature until 1825, when he was elected representative to Congress.

Continuously for eight years he represented his State in Congress. For the first four years he supported the administration of Mr. Adams, and afterwards acted with the National Republicans, under the leadership of Henry Clay. For three years he served on the Committee of

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the District of Columbia, but in 1829 was placed on that of Ways and Means. Here he remained four years, holding during his last term the second place. While still a representative in Congress, he served one year (1830) as mayor of New Haven.

On his return from Congress in the spring of 1833, he began anew the practice of law and soon regained his full share of business. He was appointed state attorney in 1835, and filled the office ten years. Governor Edwards selected him to fill the vacancy in the Senate of the United States, but he declined a re-election by Legislature. In 1846 President Polk appointed him minister plenipotentiary to the Russian Court. The compliment was unsought and unexpected. After an absence of two years, having served his government faithfully and ably, he gladly returned to his profession, and with unbated vigor practiced it twenty years.

He was of moderate stature, slender, straight, and of a healthy constitution. He had fine-cut features, thin lips, and dark eyes well protected by jutting brows. Till nearly eighty he continued his practice, and till the last went daily to his office when health permitted. His character was adorned by all the public and private virtues. Honorable, manly and just, it is believed he was never guilty of a deed of meanness or conscious wrong. Governed himself by a delicate sense of duty and honor, he marveled at the low morality and mercenary instincts of many of our public men. An honest man and a patriot, the corruption and depravity everywhere visible distressed and alarmed him.

In his last years he was a communicant of Trinity Church. He married, February 10, 1814, Margaret Van den Heuvel, of New York. He died August 26, 1872.

JOHN HALL BROCKWAY.

Born in Ellington, Conn., in 1800. He was graduated at Yale College in 1820, with a creditable standing in his class. Studied law in the office of Seth P. Staples, esq., of New Haven, and at the law school at that place, and was admitted to practice in New Haven county, in April, 1823. He at once began the practice of law in Ellington, and soon had his full share of the business in the courts. He served in both branches of the General Assembly of this State, and was twice elected to the House of Representatives at Washington. He was state attorney

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of Tolland county from 1849 to 1867, until his health became so impaired that he felt it his duty to resign.

He was an easy, pleasant speaker, with an active mind and acute perceptions. He had a faculty of presenting his cause in an attractive form, and, where the case admitted of it, with a constant flow of humor that secured the attention of his hearers. He never felt that his duty to his clients consisted solely in the trial of their cases. He made their interests his own, and where he became convinced that their interests would be promoted by a settlement he would labor to effect that result. Few lawyers in the State have amicably adjusted a greater proportion of their cases.

He was a great favorite with his brethren and the court. He always seemed to enjoy their society and it is certain that his presence contributed very much to their enjoyment. His genial temperament and quaint humor made him the life of their circles, and secured for him their kindest regard.

He united with the Congregational Church in Ellington in the year 1827. He was a constant attendant on public worship on the Sabbath, and a teacher in the Sabbath school, and was seldom absent from the services of the church.

He died at Ellington, July 29, 1870.

Henry Kirk White Welch.

Born in Mansfield, Conn., in 1821, and died at Hartford, November 25, 1870. He was graduated with high honor at Yale College in 1841, and after spending a few years in the Southern States, principally as a teacher, he returned to this State, studied law, and commenced practice in Hartford in 1850.

He was in early life associated with the Whig party, and was a member of the Republican party from its organization. Without leaving his professional pursuits he did his duty as a citizen, warmly supporting his political principles, and ready to bear his share of political labors. He was often a delegate to State and other conventions. In 1862 he was elected a member of the State Senate. It was early in the war of the Southern Rebellion that he was placed at the Committee on Finance, a position at that time of great importance. In 1864 he was a member of the Lower House, and was appointed chairman of the same committee. Again a member of the House in 1866, he was placed at the head of the Judiciary Committee and was the leader of the House.

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He was modest and unobtrusive in his manner and worked his way slowly into public notice and professional practice, but he early acquired the respect and confidence of all who knew him as a man of uncommon purity and uprightness of character; and as he became more generally known he obtained an increasing and valuable practice. During the last ten years of his life, he was employed in some of the most important causes that came before the courts of the State, and he argued them with marked ability. His cases were always prepared with great care, especially upon the points of law involved, and his arguments were also thorough and exhaustive. In the latter years of his life his integrity and trustworthiness brought to him large and important private trusts, which he very faithfully discharged.

He married, in 1851, Miss Frances L. Goodrich, daughter of the late Professor Chauncey A. Goodrich of Yale College, who died in 1855. In 1858 he married Miss Susan L. Goodwin, daughter of Mr. Edward Goodwin of Hartford.

HENRY DUTTON.

Born in Watertown, Conn., February 12, 1796. Was graduated at Yale College with honor in 1818, studied law with Hon. Roger M. Sherman in Fairfield, at the same time teaching in the village academy. Subsequently he filled the position of tutor in Yale College for two years, and in 1823 commenced the practice of his profession at Newtown. In 1837 he removed from Newtown to Bridgeport. His life in the latter place was one of great professional activity, as will be seen by a reference to the Connecticut Reports. The purity of his private life, the eminence of his legal acquirements, and his professional successes gave him a deep hold on the confidence of the community, and he was, in consequence, made the recipient of many public offices; among others holding the position of state attorney for Fairfield county in 1841, and on numerous occasions representing the town of Bridgeport in the State Legislature.

In 1847 he accepted an invitation from the Corporation of Yale College to fill the chair of Kent professor of law in the Yale Law School, and thereupon removed to New Haven. In addition to the duties of his professorship, he continued to engage in active practice in both New Haven and Fairfield counties, and during one year acted as judge of the New Haven County Court. He also published a Revision of Swift's

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Digest and assisted in preparing the Revisions and Compilations of our State Statutes in 1849, 1854 and 1866. In 1854 he was elected governor of the State by a vote of the Legislature, the people having failed to effect a choice at the preceding spring election.

In 1861 he was chosen a judge of the Supreme Court of Errors, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the retirement of the late Judge Ellsworth. He remained on the bench until he reached the age of seventy. After his retirement he devoted his energies chiefly to duties connected with the Law School, though engaging to some extent in general practice.

As an advocate he possessed great power, not only in presenting questions of fact to a jury, but also in the discussion of purely legal questions before the court. His mind was eminently a practical one. Trained by a large and varied experience in the ordinary affairs of life, it discarded mere theories, and yet was ready to accept of any innovations upon established usage that approved themselves to his common sense. To his practical sagacity while a member of the Legislature is largely due that fundamental change in our law of evidence permitting parties in interest to testify.

He died at his residence in New Haven, April 26, 1869.

JULIUS LEVI STRONG.

Born in Bolton, Conn., November 8, 1828. His youth was spent in the usual routine of a farmer's boy until he was seventeen years of age. He then resolved to acquire a liberal education, preparatory to a professional life. He succeeded, without paternal assistance, in nearly completing his junior year in Union College, when he was forced to leave, and in the spring of 1852 he began the study of law in the Law School at Ballston Spa, N. Y. Before joining Union College he was for a year a student in Wesleyan University. Remaining at the Law School but a short time, he continued his studies in the office of Martin Welles, esq., in Hartford, and was admitted to the bar in 1853. He immediately began practice as the partner of Mr. Welles. He was afterwards associated with James Nichols, esq., and still later with Hon. John R. Buck, esq. In 1852 and 1855 he represented the town of Bolton in the General Assembly. He was clerk of the State Senate in 1853. In 1864–5 he was city attorney and president of the Common Council of Hartford. He was elected to Congress from the First District in 1869, and re-elected in 1871.

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Though hardly yet in middle life, he reached a prominent position at the bar, and when he entered Congress, had a large and increasing practice which often called him to the trial of causes in the neighboring counties of Tolland and Middlesex.

He was an able lawyer, and in dealing with the usual issues of mingled law and fact he showed uncommon tact and ability. His thorough knowledge of human nature, quick detection of character, ready perceptions and sound judgment, an instinctive apprehension of all that was cogent or infirm in a case, a sincere aversion to every form of injustice, and an ardent and sympathetic nature, gave him especial natural advantages as an advocate. He exhibited great skill in the marshaling and presentation of his own evidence; was close, searching and thorough in cross-examination; earnest, direct and forcible in argument, and impressive as a speaker, more from vigor of style and evident sincerity of purpose, than from any peculiar graces of diction.

In his intercourse with his professional brethren, as with all others, he was hearty, generous, frank and genial, without a taint of exclusiveness or of assumption.

He married Miss Martha A. Converse, of Stafford, Conn., October 13, 1857. His death occurred after a brief illness September 7, 1872.

GEORGE GORDON MCNALL, Greenwich.

Born at Utica, Oneida county, New York, June 2, 1857, the son of John Alexander and Mary Tilden McNall. Was educated at the local schools at Greenwich, studied law in the office of Frederick A. Hubbard at Greenwich, was admitted to the bar in June, 1885. Unmarried. Public positions held: Town clerk, judge of probate, and judge of Borough Court of Greenwich.

THOMAS BELDEN BUTLER.

Born at Wethersfield, Conn., August 22, 1806. His father, Frederick Butler, was a man of literary tastes, and the author of several books, chief among which is a "Compendium of History." His mother was Mary Belden, a native of Wethersfield. His education was carefully conducted by his father, and upon its completion he entered the Yale Medical School, where he remained two years, then completed his professional studies in Philadelphia. He settled as a physician in Norwalk, and pursued his practice there for about eight years. In 1835 he decided

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to abandon medicine, and devote himself to law. He studied with Judge Bissell, and was admitted to the bar of Fairfield county in 1837. He soon after entered into partnership with Thaddeus Betts, upon whose death he took and conducted the extensive business left by him. He afterwards formed a partnership with Orris S. Terry, esq., then just commencing the practice of law. Still later he had as a partner Josiah M. Carter, who remained with him until Judge Butler was elected to the bench of the Superior Court in 1855. He continued in that Court until he was elected by the Legislature to the Supreme Court, in 1861. He was appointed chief justice in May, 1870, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Chief Justice Hinman.

In the year 1849 he was elected to Congess, and served one term. He was also a member of the State Senate in 1848, 1852 and 1853, and a member of the House of Representatives from Norwalk five times. His habits of observation led him early in life to study the phenomena of the weather and to form theories with regard to its changes. In 1856 he published an elaborate work on the subject entitled "The Philosophy of the Weather," of which a second and enlarged edition was published in 1870, under the title of "The Atmospheric System." He was also fond of the study of mechanics, and obtained several valuable patents as an inventor.

He had a legal mind in the best sense of that term. He readily understood and appreciated the nicest distinctions, and no one could discriminate more closely or clearly. His mind was in the highest degree philosophical, and never found more congenial occupation than when engaged in speculation on some philosophical subject, especially if of a physical nature.

He was a regular attendant all his life at the Congregational Church of Norwalk, but never, until shortly before his death, connected himself by profession with the church. He was always a staunch supporter both of religious institutions, and of what he regarded as sound religious doctrine.

In 1831, he married Mary Phillips Crosby, of Norwalk.

William Hungerford.

Born at East Haddam, November 22, 1788. Was graduated at Yale College in the class of 1809. Immediately after graduating he was engaged in teaching at the academy in the town of Colchester, for about

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Charles E. Gross.

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six months. He then studied law with the Hon. Matthew Griswold and ex-Governor Roger Griswold of Lyme. Was admitted to the bar in 1812. He practiced in East Haddam until 1829, when he removed to Hartford, where he resided until his death. He had little taste for political life, and was no seeker for office. While at East Haddam, he many times represented the town in the Legislature, and after his removal to Hartford, was several times a delegate from this town to the General Assembly. In 1818 he was a member of the convention which framed the Constitution of Connecticut, and was the last survivor of that distinguished body. He was probably the most learned lawyer who ever practiced in Connecticut. The following brief analysis of his character is from the beautiful address of Governor Hubbard, delivered at the bar meeting immediately after his death:

"Nor was his learning a mere barren collection of the memory, as is often the case with great scholars, but a mass of fertile and ready material which he knew how to mould and impress to the manifold and every day uses of his profession; and above all, and then most of all, when some knotty question arose, having its roots in the abstruse science of the law, or back in its ancient learning; such questions are likely to beset us, not only in consultations, conveyancing and pleadings, but all along and at every step of the trial, and sometimes they came upon us from ambush, as it were, and confound, perhaps overthrow us by a deadly surprise; it was on such occasions that he showed himself master of the field. He sprang to his weapons at a bound, and his weapons were a full equipment, from the strange heavy old armor of Littleton and the Year Books down to the most cunning and newly contrived fences and foils of forensic warfare. In a word, he was, I think, the most learned lawyer at the bar of this State. In saying this, I do not forget Sherman and Baldwin, and Ingersoll and Perkins, and such as they. I doubt if, as a legal scholar, the bar of America had his superior. To those who were not of the profession, and to whom therefore its scientific learning is a dry jargon, he seemed at times perhaps like a burdened camel, toiling through the parched and pathless desert, but to the learned judges who knew the value of his stores, his coming was a token of welcome, for he always came freighted with a better merchandise than that of spices and gold and silver. As an advocate he had few of the graces of the orator. His manner, though not awkward, was not graceful. His temperament was not magnetic, his mind was not imaginative or brilliant, and he rarely rose into elo-

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quence. His voice was somewhat harsh and untrained. His style was not free from certain mannerisms, and he sometimes smothered a little his argument, as it seemed to me, with an excess of readings and citations. But in spite of all this, he was eminently successful both to the court and to the jury; to the court of course, because he was a profound lawyer, and to the jury because, though not a brilliant advocate, he possessed a vigorous common sense which pierced to the marrow of a question, and an honesty which was transparent. And then, in addition to this, he had a certain quaintness of style which served to embroider, as it were, the staple of his argument, and a gift, not perhaps of wit, but of dry humor—a strange and grotesque drollery which would burst up in unexpected jets along the line of his logic, and which served to gladden what might otherwise have seemed harsh and crabbed."

In 1856, Yale College conferred upon him the degree of LL.D. In June, 1861, at the age of seventy-two, he made a public profession of religion and united with the Center Church. He died at Hartford, June 15, 1873.

RALPH DUNNING SMITH.

Born in Southbury in 1804, and graduated at Yale College in the class of 1827. He studied law with Hon. Edward Hinman of Southbury, and Heman Birch, esq., of Brookfield, and completed his preparation at the Yale Law School in 1831. Was admitted to the bar in the fall of that year, and established himself in Guilford.

His business was largely that of an office lawyer, and he was often consulted by persons living in other counties as counsel, arbitrator or committee. His most important professional work was done in connection with the New Haven and New London Railroad, the construction of which his exertions helped greatly to secure. He was for many years the secretary of the railroad company, as well as one of its directors, acting also as its attorney in the matter of its location, land purchases, construction contracts, etc.

For six years he was judge of that district, and throughout his life exceedingly familiar with ancient records of the town, church and court.

He was for many years a director of the New Haven Colony Historical Society, and left in manuscript sketches of the history of Guilford, and of two of its ecclesiastical societies, and biographical minutes, more or less full, in relation to every person who was graduated from Yale College, from its foundation down to 1767.

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He was an active member of the First Congregational Church in Guilford, and was honored by all his townsmen as a man of consistent Christian life.

He died September 11, 1874.

GEORGE PRATT.

Born at East Weymouth, Mass., October 12, 1832. He began life as a shoemaker, and worked at this trade for several years in the intervals of attending school and teaching. He prepared for college at the Providence Conference Seminary, at East Greenwich, R. I., and entered Wesleyan University in 1851. He left that institution in his freshman year, and began teaching school; two years after he entered the freshman class at Yale, where he was graduated in 1857. After graduation, he taught for a short time in the State of New York, and at the same time studied law. In 1858 he removed to Salem and entered the office of Hon. John T. Wait of Norwich. Admitted to the bar in April, 1859. He began the practice of law in Norwich, and soon became counsel to some of the leading business institutions in the city of his residence.

He was elected to the General Assemby in 1860 by the town of Salem, and in 1864, 1865 and 1869 by the town of Norwich. This was the only public office held by him, except six years of service on the Board of Education and also the position of corporation counsel, which he held at the time of his death. He was trustee of the Otis Library, taking the place of the deceased Senator Buckingham. He was prominently connected with many important public interests, especially in matters relating to schools, libraries, and other institutions.

He was a man of decided literary tastes, which from his boyhood he never ceased to cultivate. He was the author of many pamphlets and addresses, and, in former years especially, of many graceful poems and miscellaneous writings.

During several of his later years he had been collecting material for a history of the period immediately preceding the American Revolution. A considerable portion of the work was arranged and partially composed, though none of it was committed to print.

He married, while residing in Salem, Sarah V., daughter of Hon. Oramel Whittlesey, of that town. He died at Norwich, June 4, 1875.

DANIEL P. TYLER.

Born in Brooklyn, Conn., in 1798. His grandmother was a daugh-

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ter of General Israel Putnam. He was educated in the common schools of Brooklyn, and at the Plainfield Academy, and had prepared to enter college when he was commissioned as second lieutenant in the United States army, which position he resigned a few years after to engage in the study of law.

Admitted to the bar of Windham county in 1822, and entered upon the practice of law in Brooklyn. He was soon after appointed clerk of the Superior and County Courts in that county, which office he held for fifteen years. He was one year judge of the County Court; was secretary of the State in the years 1844-5, and represented Brooklyn in the General Assembly in 1838. The last public office which he held was that of collector of Internal Revenue for the State of Arkansas, to which office he was appointed by President Lincoln and which he held for two years.

He always enjoyed the reputation of an honorable man, and was distinguished for his untiring devotion to the interest of his clients. He was of an impulsive nature, and very susceptible to the inspiration of occasions, especially to that of an enthusiastic assemblage. He was well fitted for popular oratory, and in this field won his special triumphs.

He was married in early life, but his wife died several years before him. He had no children.

He died November 6, 1875, at his residence in Brooklyn.

HEMAN HUMPHREY BARBOUR.

Born in Canton, Conn., July 19, 1820. His mother was a sister of Rev. Dr. Heman Humphrey, late president of Amherst College, after whom he was named. He received a careful religious training, and from the schools of his native town and the academy at Amherst, Mass., a good academical education. At the age of twenty he left his home for Indianapolis, Ind., and there studied law in the office of his cousin, Hon. Lucien Barbour, since then a member of congress from Indiana. He was admitted to the bar, and commenced practice in Columbia, Ind., remaining there nine years. For three years he was a member of the Senate of that State. In 1846, at the commencement of the war with Mexico, he enlisted in the United States army, and was made adjutant of one of the Indiana regiments, and served during most of the war.

In 1850, he removed to Hartford and resumed the practice of law. In 1858 he was elected judge of Probate Court for the Hartford District

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and held the office four years. In 1863, he declined a renomination, and continued the practice of law until his death, June 29, 1875.

He had a clear and logical mind, reasoning powers of a high order, an active, energetic temperament, and remarkable powers of physical endurance. The intensity of his convictions made defeat exceedingly hard for him to bear. The duties of his profession were to him solemn obligations, and he was never satisfied until he had done his utmost to discharge them well.

He was a member of the Baptist Church, and earnest and constant in Christian work. He started and organized the Good Samaritan Society in the interest of temperance reform; and was also deeply interested in the Prisoners' Friend Association.

As director of the State Prison he was brought in contact with the convicts, and he spared no labor nor sacrifice of time and means in the attempt to assist them to reform and lead a life of honesty and sobriety.

Henry Howard Starkweather.

Born at Preston, Conn., April 29, 1826. His early years were devoted to labor on his father's farm in his native town, and at the age of twenty-two he went to Norwich and entered the office of Hon. La Fayette S. Foster. Admitted to the bar in 1850; shortly after he formed a partnership with Hon. Edmund Perkins, of Norwich, then a leading lawyer in Eastern Connecticut, with whom he was associated several years. He was appointed postmaster at Norwich in 1861, and thereafter gave but little if any attention to his profession.

In politics he was originally a Whig, but was active in the formation of the Republican party, by which he was elected a member of the Lower House in the General Assembly in 1856. He was also a delegate to the Republican National Conventions in 1860 and 1868.

As a private citizen, as a member of a Christian church, as a lawyer, as a politician, as representative in Congress for a longer period than any of his predecessors, he was respected, honored and successful. He entered Congress in 1867 and remained ten years. He died at Washington, still a member of Congress, January 28, 1876.

Samuel Coit Morgan.

Born in Lisbon, Conn., in 1789, graduated at Yale College in 1812, and read law in the office of Thomas Day of Hartford, and Timothy

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Pitkin of Farmington, and admitted to the bar in 1815. He entered the practice of his profession at Jewett City, and continued there till 1842, when he was elected president of the Quinebaug Bank, and removed to Norwich, at the same time abandoning practice. He was a sound and accurate lawyer, a trusted and valued counselor, and faithful to the discharge of every duty in life. For many years he was a consistent member of the Second Congregational Church of Norwich. He died September 11, 1876.

NELSON LLOYD WHITE.

Born at Danbury, Conn., April 7, 1812, the son of Col. E. Moss White. He studied law in the office of Hon. Reuben Booth, and was admitted to the bar in 1840. He was clerk of the State Senate in 1844 and 1845, and from 1847 to 1849, was judge of probate for the District of Danbury. In 1856, he was a delegate to the first Republican National Convention, at Philadelphia. From 1868 to 1874 he was state's attorney for Fairfield county, and discharged the duties of the office with singular ability and faithfulness. On the breaking out of the Rebellion in 1861, he was commissioned as an officer in the 4th Connecticut Infantry. He served gallantly in the peninsular campaign, and under General Grant in the siege of Petersburg and Richmond. He was lieutenant-colonel of this regiment, and sometimes served as inspector-general. He was mustered out in 1864. He was a man of courage—moral, intellectual and physical. He was very courteous in his demeanor, liberal and unostentatious in his charities, and public spirited to the full extent of his means. He died at Danbury November 17, 1876.

ORRIS SANFORD FERRY.

Born at Bethel, Conn., August 15, 1823, the son of Starr Ferry, a manufacturer and at one time sheriff of Fairfield county. He was graduated at Yale College in 1844, taking the highest literary prizes, and excelling in oratory and debate. He immediately began the study of law under Judge Osborne at Fairfield, and afterwards with Hon. Thomas B. Butler at Norwalk. Admitted to the bar in 1846, and was for a short time in partnership with Judge Butler. For a few months he was judge of probate for the District of Norwalk. In 1855 and 1856 he was a member of the State Senate, and from 1856 to 1859 was state's

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attorney for Fairfield county. He joined the Republican party at its outset, and was ever afterwards a member of it, though he often differed with the majority, on questions of both principle and policy. He entered with great zeal into the presidential canvass of 1856, making many public speeches in this and the neighboring States. In 1857 he was nominated for Congress, and was defeated. In 1859 he was again nominated, and elected by a handsome majority.

In the autumn of 1859, before taking his seat in Congress, he made a public profession of religion by uniting with the First Congregational Church of Norwalk. From that time till his death he was a consistent and active Christian worker.

While he was a member of the National House of Representatives, he delivered two elaborate speeches on the slavery question, and the threatened secession of the Southern States, in which he ably set forth and defended the principles of the Republican party, and was a member of the celebrated committee of thirty-three on the state of the Union. In 1861 he was again nominated for Congress, and was defeated.

At the breaking out of the civil war, he enlisted in a volunteer battalion, for the temporary defense of the seat of government, and served until troops were obtained from the North. He was soon after tendered and accepted the command of the Fifth Regiment Connecticut Volunteers. He was promoted to be a brigadier-general, and served through the war, with an honorable, though not brilliant record.

Returning in 1865 to his profession, he was a year later chosen United States senator for the term commencing in 1867, and was re-elected in 1872. He came to be regarded as one of the ablest members of the Senate, and his acknowledged uprightness, independence and intellectual power combined to give him an influence in that body hardly surpassed by any in his time. He died with no blot on his good name, and no man ever suspected his integrity, or questioned the purity of his personal honor. As a public speaker he was in many respects remarkable. He possessed a fine taste, and when the occasion required it, could prepare addresses of much literary merit. His delineations of the characters of Roger Sherman and Governor Buckingham are models of chaste eloquence, seldom surpassed in their kind.

He married Miss Charlotte C. Bissell, daughter of Governor Bissell. He died at Norwalk, Conn., November 21, 1875.

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ELEAZER K. FOSTER.

Born in New Haven, May 20, 1813. His father, Eleazer Foster, was graduated at Yale College in 1802, and was a prominent lawyer in New Haven at the time of his death in 1819. His mother, Mary Pierpont, was a lineal descendant of Rev. James Pierpont, one of the founders of Yale College. He was graduated at Yale College in 1834, studied law partly in New Haven and partly in the office of W. T. Worden, esq., at Auburn, N. Y. Admitted to the bar at New Haven, in May, 1837, and practiced there until the time of his death. He was soon elected prosecuting grand-juror of the town. He was appointed judge of probate for the New Haven District in the years 1845, 1846, 1848, and 1849, and chosen a delegate to the Republican National Convention at Chicago in 1860. In 1854 he was appointed state attorney for New Haven county, and nominated register in bankruptcy by Chief Justice Chase, continuing in both these positions through the rest of his life. For six years he was a member of the Common Council of the city of New Haven. He represented the town in the General Assembly in the years 1844 and 1845 and also in 1865, when he was elected speaker of the House. In 1858, he was a candidate for the Republican nomination for the office of governor, but was defeated by William A. Buckingham.

The eminence that he attained at the bar was not due to laborious application or systematic study. A noble presence, a grand voice, the graces of oratory rising often to eloquence, wit and humor, a thorough judge of human nature, and a quick sympathy with all ranks of men, these were the gifts that always secured to him a place in the front rank of the profession. For many years his official position had confined him chiefly to the practice of law. But in this department he was repeatedly required to deal with the most important causes, and to encounter the ablest, the most gifted, and the most laborious of his brethren. To these demands he was always equal, and was ever regarded as a most formidable antagonist before the jury. His tact, his ready wit, his quick perception of all their prejudices and preferences, always kept him in harmony with the jury, and often he seemed able to carry them along with him to whatever conclusion he desired. As a cross-examiner he was remarkably skillful, and many an unhappy culprit has seen the secrets of his breast laid bare by him, even while believing that every avenue of approach to them had been securely closed. He was a man of deep religious convictions. He believed firmly in the fundamental doctrines of the Episcopal Church, of which he was a mem-

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ber. His Christian faith and hope and his entire resignation to the divine will were often and fully expressed by him during his last illness.

He married Mary Codrington, New Haven, a lady of English birth, and formerly of Kingston, Jamaica, January 2, 1838. He died at New Haven June 13, 1877.

WILLIAM BUCKINGHAM AIKEN, Norwich.

Born at Norwich, Conn., January 24, 1864, the son of William Appleton Aiken and Eliza Buckingham Aiken. He is a grandson of William A. Buckingham, governor of Connecticut during the civil war, and a direct descendant of Governor Winthrop and Governor Bradford. He was graduated at the Norwich Free Academy in 1881, and at Amherst College in 1886; studied law in the office of Jeremiah Halsey, esq., and was admitted to the bar in December, 1888. He retired from the active practice of law to enter the employment of the Norwich Nickel and Brass Works April 1, 1893.

EDWIN COMSTOCK JOHNSON, Norwich.

Born at Montville, Conn., June 29, 1865, the son of Charles S. and Sarah A. Johnson. He was educated at the "Gunnery" School at Washington, and at the Norwich Free Academy. He graduated at Trinity College in 1888, and studied law at the Columbia Law School, and in the offices of Elisha Johnson and Thomas McManus, esqrs., at Hartford, and Wait and Greene at Norwich, Conn. Admitted to the bar at Norwich, Conn., July 9, 1892. May 9, 1893, he married Margaretta L. Paddock, daughter of Lewis S. Paddock and Mary A. Paddock of Norwich.

JEREMIAH JOSEPH DESMOND, Norwich.

Born at Windham, Conn., April 4, 1856, the son of Timothy Desmond and Julia (Lynch) Desmond. His father and mother were of Irish parentage, and came to Connecticut in 1848. He was graduated at Holy Cross College in 1878; studied law with Wait and Greene at Norwich and at the Columbia College Law School. Admitted to the bar October 5, 1880, at New London, Conn. From June, 1888 to June, 1890, he was corporation counsel of the city of Norwich. Since January 1, 1893, he has been a member of the Democratic State Central Committee. Unmarried.

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LUCIUS BROWN, Norwich.

Born at Griswold, Conn., May 1, 1846, the son of Daniel and Mary Brown. Was graduated at Brown University in 1866, and studied law at the Albany Law School, and in the office of the Hon. H. H. Starkweather. Admitted to the bar in New York State and Connecticut in 1868. He represented the Norwich District in the Connecticut Senate in 1872, 1877 and 1878; in the last two sessions he was chairman of the Judiciary Committee. At present he holds the office of judge of the City Court of the city of Norwich. He is a member of the firm of Brown and Perkins. In June, 1878, he married Hannah Maria Larrabee, daughter of Hon. Henry Larrabee and Maria (Allyn) Larrabee.

DONALD G. PERKINS, Norwich.

Born at Norwich, Conn., June 14, 1858, the son of Edmund Perkins and Juliette (Warner) Perkins. His father, at the time of his death in 1865, was a prominent lawyer in practice in New London county. He was graduated at Phillips Exeter Academy, Exeter, N. H., and studied law with Lucius Brown, of Norwich. Admitted to the bar September 9, 1879, at New London. He was clerk of the Connecticut House of Representatives and Senate in 1882, 1883–4. From 1883 to 1889, he was city attorney of the city of Norwich. Upon his admission to the bar, he formed a partnership with Lucius Brown, under the firm name of Brown and Perkins, which still continues. September 14, 1880, he married Florence Gould, daughter of George W. and Abby (Loveland) Gould.

GARDINER GREENE, JR.

Born at Norwich, Conn., August 31, 1851, the son of Gardiner Greene and Mary (Adams) Greene. He is descended from the family of Greene of Greene's Norton, Northamptonshire, England, which flourished there from 1319 until the time of Henry VIII. Sir Henry Greene Knt., lord chief justice of England in 1353, was the head of this family. His son, Sir Henry Greene, was beheaded in 1399, for his attachment to the cause of Richard II, and is mentioned in Shakespeare's Play of Richard II. Queen Catherine Parr was a member of this family, her mother being Matilda Greene, daughter of Sir Thomas Greene, of Greene's Norton. John Greene, of Salisbury, surgeon, came to New England in 1635, and settled at Warwick, R. I. Was graduated at the Norwich

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Free Academy in 1868; at Yale College in 1873, and at Columbia College Law School in 1877. Admitted to the bar in New York city, May, 1877, and at New London, Conn., March, 1878. Was a member of the House of Representatives of this State in 1890 and 1895. April 4, 1894, he married Louise Eustis Reynolds, daughter of the late Henry Lee Reynolds and Mary (Hill) Reynolds.

WILLIAM HENRY JENNINGS, JR., Norwich.

Born at Norwich, Conn., January 9, 1855, the son of William H. Jennings and Nancy R. Jennings. He received his education at the public schools of Norwich, and studied law with Solomon Lucas, esq. Admitted to the bar in Norwich in September, 1878. October 20, 1880, he married Lucy S. Elliott, daughter of William and Mary Elliott, of Norwich, Conn.

JOSEPH THOMAS FANNING, Norwich.

Born at Providence, R. I., April 30, 1860, the son of Patrick and Winifred Fanning. He passed through the Norwich Free Academy, class of 1876, and was graduated at Holy Cross College in Worcester, Mass., in 1879, receiving the degree of A. B. He received the degree of A. M. from the same institution in 1883. Studied law with William H. Shields, esq., at Norwich, and was admitted to the bar September 21, 1882, at New London. Besides practicing law he has been connected with school and intellectual matters in Norwich since 1887. He had also been connected as a correspondent with the New London Day, with various papers at Providence, R. I., and as a writer of editorial matter with the Connecticut Catholic, at Hartford. Unmarried.

FRANK ALLYN ROBINSON, Norwich.

Born at Norwich, Conn., August 3, 1851, the son of John A. Robinson and Mary (Callaghan) Robinson. Was graduated at the Yale Law School in 1872, and also studied law with Hon. William C. Robinson, of New Haven. Admitted to the bar at New Haven, July 9, 1872. From 1872 until 1878, he practiced with his brother, Hon. William C. Robinson, of New Haven. He has devoted considerable time and thought to the production of accurate legal blanks for all the purposes for which they are commonly used in legal offices. October 18, 1872,

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he married Elizabeth C. Kirby, daughter of John B. Kirby, of New Haven.

AMOS A. BROWNING, Norwich.

Born at North Stonington, Conn., March 20, 1850, the son of William T. Browning and Nancy (Avery) Browning. A direct descendant from Nathaniel Browning who emigrated from England, and settled in Portsmouth, R. I., about 1640; and on his mother's side a descendant of Elder Brewster of the Mayflower. Was graduated at the Yale Scientific School in 1875, and at the Yale Law School in 1880. Admitted to the bar at New Haven in June, 1880. He represented the town of North Stonington in the General Assembly of 1872. In 1885 and 1886, he was clerk of bills for that Legislature; from July, 1889 to July, 1893, he was city attorney of the city of Norwich. June 12, 1889, he married Grace Palmer, daughter of Col. Edwin Palmer and Harriet (Morgan) Palmer, of Norwich.

FRANK HOPKINS ALLEN, Norwich.

Born at Norwich, Conn., June 2, 1850, the son of Charles H. and Martha R. Allen. His father was one of the organizers of The Hopkins & Allen Mfg. Co. He was graduated at the Norwich Free Academy, studied law with Hon. Allen Tenny, and admitted to the bar at Norwich, December 17, 1889. His legal practice is confined to patent litigation, and testifying as an expert in matters involving practical mechanics. October 17, 1869, he married Frances L. Tripp, daughter of Edwin and Eunice (Greene) Tripp, of Putnam, Conn.

FRANK THURSTON BROWN, Norwich.

Born at Norwich, Conn., February 27, 1853, the son of Francis G. Brown and Harriet (Thurston) Brown. Was graduated at Yale College in 1872, and studied law with General Pratt and in the office of Hovey and Thayer, and was admitted to the bar at Norwich in 1876. Was a member of the General Assembly of Connecticut in 1883; and corporation counsel of the city of Norwich since June, 1891. August 5, 1885, he married Isabel L. Geer, daughter of George W. Geer and Elizabeth (Mitchell) Geer of Norwich.

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EDWARD MORGAN LOCKWOOD, Norwalk.

Born at New Canaan, Conn., September 20, 1859, the son of Solomon M. Lockwood and Mary Elizabeth Lockwood. Was graduated at Columbia College in 1883, and studied law with James B. Jenkins at Oneida, N. Y., and at Columbia College. Admitted to the bar at New York city, in 1883, and at Bridgeport, Conn., in 1886. In 1894 he was corporation counsel of the city of Norwalk, and city clerk. In August, 1866, he married Maggie Florence Patterson.

GEORGE ELMER PARSONS, Norwich.

Born at Newburgh, Maine, May 31, 1863, the son of George W. and Emeline P. Parsons. Both his paternal and maternal great-grandfathers served in the Revolutionary war. He was educated at the public schools of Maine and Connecticut, and graduated at the Norwich Free Academy. Studied law in the office of Thayer and Thayer of Norwich, and was admitted to the bar at Norwich, December 17, 1889. He is clerk of the City Court of Norwich, appointed July 1, 1894, and assistant clerk of the Superior Court for New London county.

FRANKLIN WINTHROP PERRY, Norwalk.

Born in Wales, Hampden county, Mass., August 17, 1826, the son of Silas Perry and Rebecca Perry. Is of old New England ancestry, many of his family having been loyal participants in the Colonial and Revolutionary wars.

He received a common school and academic education at Munson, Warren and Worcester, Mass. Studied law at Springfield with James Crooks, esq., and at Tolland, Conn., in the office of Waldo and Hyde. Admitted to the bar at Tolland in August, 1852. He was judge of probate of Ellington from July 4, 1854, to July 4, 1856, and of the District of Westport from July 4, 1872 to July 4, 1873. He removed from Tolland to the State of Wisconsin in 1857, and remained until the breaking out of the Civil war. In September, 1861, he enlisted as a private in Co. C of the 10th Wisconsin Volunteers, and won his way to the rank of captain, after the battle of Stone River, Tenn. Was captured at the battle of Chickamauga, and remained prisoner about seventeen months in rebel prisons. After the war he located in the city of Worcester, Mass., until 1870, when he moved to Fairfield county.

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September 20, 1853, he married Sophronia P. Clark, daughter of John Clark and Sarah (Rice) Clark of Auburn, Mass.

JAMES THADDEUS HUBBELL, Norwalk.

Born at Norwalk, Conn., March 17, 1855, the son of John W. Hubbell and Nancy (Hoyt) Hubbell, a descendant of Richard Hubbell who came to New Haven in 1649, and afterwards settled in Fairfield. He received a common school and academic education, and studied law with William R. Smith, esq. Admitted to the bar at Danbury, June 10, 1884. Represented the town of Wilton in the General Assembly of 1882 and 1883. Was clerk of the borough of Norwalk in 1891 and 1893, and mayor of the city of Norwalk in 1895. June 21, 1888, he married Mary C. Clark, daughter of Rev. Clinton Clark and Mary (Merwin) Clark.

ALFRED ELY AUSTIN, Norwalk.

Born at Sturbridge, Mass., June 1, 1848, the son of David R. Austin and Lucinda (Ely) Austin. A descendant from Elder William Brewster, of Mayflower memory. Was graduated at Yale College in 1869. and studied law with Judge A. B. Woodward at Norwalk. Admitted to the bar at Bridgeport, Conn., in March, 1878. Now confines himself mainly to probate practice, and the settlement of estates. April 28, 1886, he married Caroline R. Converse, daughter of Col. Chas. R. Converse, of Norwalk, Conn.

RUSSELL FROST, South Norwalk.

Born in Delhi, Delaware county, N. Y., son of Caleb Allen Frost and Mary Griswold Frost. His mother was of the Connecticut Griswold stock, to which belonged Matthew Griswold and Roger Griswold, both early governors of Connecticut. His great-great-grandfather was General John Mead, of Horseneck, Conn., now Greenwich, who commanded the 9th Connecticut Regiment and the 3d Brigade in the Revolutionary war, and served with General Washington. Russell Frost was graduated from Yale in 1877. Studied law at Delhi, N. Y., and was admitted to the bar in that State in 1879, and in Connecticut in 1885. In 1886 he was commissioned captain of Company D, 4th Regiment Connecticut National Guard, and on January 8, 1892, was promoted to the command

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of that regiment, which he has since held. He is a member of the Delti Kappa Epsilon fraternity of Yale; also of the University Club of New York city, and of the Connecticut Society, Sons American Revolution, being vice-president of the Norwalk branch of that society. For five years he has been vice-president of the First National Bank of South Norwalk. At the establishment of the Town Court of Norwalk in May, 1895, he was the unanimous choice of the entire bar of that town as judge of that court, which position he now holds. He has made no specialty in his law business, but has been actively occupied in court and trial practice, and largely engaged in litigation relating to banks, electric railroads, and oyster culture and rights. May 27, 1885, he married Augusta A. Ely, daughter of Dudley P. and Charlotte (Phelps) Ely. He has one child, Russell Frost, junior.

JOHN SAMMIS SEYMOUR, Norwalk.

Born at Whitney's Point, N. Y., the son of George W. Seymour and Mary (Freeman) Seymour. Was graduated at Yale College in 1875; pursued his law studies with William R. Smith, at Norwalk, and was graduated at the Yale Law School in 1878. Admitted to the bar at New Haven the same year, and practiced law continuously since admission to the bar at Norwalk, except while commissioner of patents. November, 1890, he was elected senator from the Thirteenth District, and was also a member of the dead-lock Senate in 1891–2. Appointed by Governor Morris, insurance commissioner of Connecticut in March, 1893. Appointed United States commissioner of patents in March, 1893, and assumed his office April 15, 1893. September 10, 1879, he married Clara E. Olmstead, daughter of General Charles Olmstead, of Norwalk.

JEREMIAH DEAN TOOMEY, JR., Bridgeport.

Born at Bridgeport, Conn., June 15, 1868, the son of Jeremiah D. and Mary Toomey. He was educated at the Bridgeport High School and Yale University. He pursued his law studies at the Columbia and Yale Law Schools. Admitted to the bar June 28, 1890. He was treasurer of the town of Fairfield two years, member of the Board of Education three years, and representative in the General Assembly in 1893, and city attorney for the city of Bridgeport for 1895 and 1896.

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ALBERT MILLS WOOSTER, Bridgeport.

Born at Chatham, Columbia county, N. Y., April 15, 1850, the son of William C. Wooster and Mary (Gilbert) Wooster, both of Washington, Conn. His great-grandfathers were all soldiers in the war of 1812. He received an academic and business college education, and pursued his law studies at the National University at Washington, where he was graduated in 1876, and was graduated at the Columbian University at Washington, in 1880. Admitted to the bar at Washington, D. C., in 1876. In 1890 and 1892 he was councilman of the city of Bridgeport, during the latter year being president of the board. In 1893 he was alderman. April 15, 1875, he married Fannie B. Bowen, daughter of Edwin Bowen and Eliza (Johnson) Bowen.

ELBERT ORVILLE HULL, Bridgeport.

Born at Monroe, Conn., May 22, 1864, the son of Orville H. Hull and Mary (Johnson) Hull. Was graduated at Worcester Academy in 1887, and partially completed a course at Brown University at Providence. Studied law with John C. Chamberlain, esq., at Bridgeport, and was there admitted to the bar in June, 1892. Upon his admission to the bar, he became a member of the firm of Chamberlain, Bishop and Hull. Has held various local offices in the town of Monroe, and represented said town in the General Assembly of 1895.

LEE BARKER DEAN, Bridgeport.

Born at Canaan, Conn., October 18, 1838, the son of Henry Dean and Almira (Munson) Dean. He is of old New England ancestry. Was educated in the public and private schools of Canaan and Cornwall. Studied law with Hon. George W. Peet at Canaan, and admitted to the bar at Litchfield, Conn. Has held many offices in the town of Canaan, and was a member of the General Assembly in 1869 and 1871. In October, 1886, he removed to Bridgeport from Canaan. He is the author of the recently published book, "The Evolution from Nebulae." He married, May 27, 1874, Seraph Elizabeth Maltbie, daughter of Dr. Charles B. Maltbie and Elizabeth (Higby) Maltbie of Canaan.

WILLIAM THORN HAVILAND, Bridgeport.

Born at Ridgefield, Conn., March 29, 1856, the son of Isaac Haviland

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and Mary A. Haviland. Was graduated at Yale College in 1880, and at the Yale Law School in 1882. Admitted to the bar at New Haven, June 28, 1882, and practiced at Bridgeport. He was associated with Goodwin Stoddard and Wm. D. Bishop, jr., till May 11, 1891, when he was appointed clerk of the Court of Common Pleas of Fairfield county, and assistant clerk of the Superior Court in said county.

CHARLES SHERWOOD, Bridgeport.

Born at Easton, Conn., February 4, 1848, the son of David W. Sherwood and Laura (Nichols) Sherwood. He is a lineal descendant of Matthew Sherwood, one of the first settlers of Fairfield. Was graduated at Yale College in 1872, and at the Columbia Law School in 1874. Admitted to the bar in New York city in 1874, and at Bridgeport, Conn., May, 1875. He was a member of the Board of Common Council in 1879 and 1880, and an alderman of the city of Bridgeport in 1881. In 1883 he was city attorney for the same city. He has been secretary and director of the Bridgeport Public Library since organization in 1881; also president of the Bridgeport Hydraulic Co. since June, 1889. January 12, 1881, he married Emma C. Patterson, daughter of Stephen J. Patterson and Harriet (Hoyt) Patterson, of Bridgeport.

JONATHAN BARNES.

Born in Tolland, Conn., in the year 1789, the son of Jonathan Barnes, an attorney of eminence in Tolland county. He died at Middletown, December 24, 1861. He was graduated at Yale College in 1810; studied law with his father, but removed to Middletown in 1811, and pursued and completed his studies with Chauncey Whittlesey, esq., a prominent lawyer of that place. Admitted to the bar in 1813, and continued to practice in Middletown almost to the day of his death.

In his profession he stood among the first, as the many clients who intrusted their interests to his charge can testify. He was a lawyer of unremitting and unfaltering labor in his profession. His store of legal erudition was vast and varied, and it was so systematized that it was on every occasion ready for use. He had a fine command of language, and a polished taste in the choice of it. He never attempted declamation, or rhetoric, but calmly made statements of fact and reasoned out his position.

His reading outside of his profession was extensive and various, and

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upon almost every subject of ordinary conversation he could talk easily and interestingly. He devoted a portion of each day to reading classics, and late in life he was probably more familiar with writers of Greek and Roman literature, than when he received his diploma. To his classical attainments he added an excellent knowledge of several modern languages.

For many years he was a teacher in the Sunday school of the church which he attended, and a regular attendant upon the service of the sanctuary.

At the time of his death he was acknowledged head of the Middlesex county bar.

JOSEPH JAMES ROSE.

Born at Bristol, England, November 25, 1858, the son of Joseph and Elizabeth Rose. Was graduated at the Bridgeport High School, and at Yale College in 1883. Pursued his law studies with Hon. Amos S. Treat, and was admitted to the bar in May, 1885, at Bridgeport, Conn. In 1885 and 1887 he was town attorney for the town of Bridgeport, and alderman of the city in 1888, 1889 and 1890. From 1890 to 1893 he was a member of the Board of Education, and from 1893, judge of the City Court to the time of his death. September 2, 1886, he married May E. Hawley, daughter of James Hawley and Mary (Porter) Hawley of Bridgeport. He died of consumption at Bridgeport, October 8, 1893.

HOWARD JUNIOR CURTIS, Bridgeport.

Born at Stratford, Conn., June 29, 1857, the son of Freeman L. Curtis and Georgianna (Howard) Curtis. He is descended from the Curtis family which was one of seventeen who settled in Stratford in 1639. He was graduated at Yale College in 1881, and at Yale Law School in 1883. Admitted to the bar June, 1883. He was appointed judge of the Court of Common Pleas for Fairfield county, April 1, 1893. June 5, 1888, he married Ellen V. Talbot, daughter of George A. and Sarah A. (Dorchester) Talbot of Stratford. Before his appointment as judge he was engaged in the practice of law with Judge Wheeler, of the Superior Court.

JOHN CURTISS CHAMBERLAIN, Bridgeport.

Born at Bridgeport, Conn., August 18, 1847, the son of John Cham-

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berlain and Emeline (Curtis) Chamberlain. He was graduated at Yale College in 1872, and studied law at the Ann Arbor Law School, and in the office of W. F. Bailey, esq., of York, Pa. Admitted to the bar of Minnesota in September, 1874, and to that of Connecticut in 1876. He was clerk of the Bridgeport City Court from August, 1877, to May, 1878; prosecuting attorney for the city of Bridgeport from May, 1878, to March, 1893, and county health officer for Fairfield county from October, 1893, to July, 1894. He is a member of the firm of Chamberlain and Hull, and of the firm of Chamberlain and Newman, the latter being engaged in patent practice. September 1, 1874, he married Mary L. Tuttle, who died December 1, 1875, and September 24, 1878, to Nettie Ocain, of Sharon, Conn.

HERBERT AUGUSTUS HILL, Bridgeport.

Born at Bridgeport, Conn., March 2, 1868; was graduated at Wesleyan University in 1889, and at the Yale Law School in 1892. Admitted to the bar at Bridgeport, June 28, 1892.

WILLIAM THURSTON HINCKS, Bridgeport.

Born at Bridgeport, Conn., January 22, 1870, the son of William B. and Mary (Hart) Hincks. Was graduated at Yale University in 1891, and at the Yale Law School in 1893. Admitted to the bar July 1, 1893. Was assistant prosecuting attorney of the city of Bridgeport, from July 1, 1893, to July 1, 1895.

TIMOTHY E. STEELE, Hartford.

Born in Bolton, Conn., September 1, 1837, the son of Sanford Steele and Caroline (Sumner) Steele. His father was a native of Tolland, born at the close of the last century, and sixth in descent from George Steele, one of the first settlers in Hartford and one of the forty-two soldiers from Hartford who followed Capt. Mason in the attack on the Pequot fort in 1637. Later in descent came Rev. Stephen Steele, the first minister of Tolland, and whose son Elisha was the first lawyer ever located there. Sanford Steele settled in Bolton in 1829, was its first selectman for over thirty years, its trial justice for an even longer time, was judge of probate and member of the General Assmbly. Timothy E. prepared for college at Wesleyan Academy, Wilbraham, Mass., and was graduated at Wesleyan University in 1863. He came to Hartford

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and read law in the office of Thomas C. Perkins and Charles E. Perkins, esqs., for one year, and a second year in the office of Hubbard and McFarland. Admitted to the bar at Tolland, September, 1865. He retained his residence in Bolton a short time, and in 1866 he was sent to the Lower House of the General Assembly from that town. Substantially all his mature life has been passed in Hartford. He was a member of the city government in 1873, '74, and '75, the first and last years being president of the Council Board, and the second, its vice-president. From April, 1891, to April, 1894, he was city attorney of the city of Hartford, losing the office only by the defeat of his party. The Republican mayor who was elected at that time at once appointed him a member of the Board of Street Commissioners, an office which he still holds. October 24, 1866, he married Clara J. Eaton, daughter of Levi Eaton and Clarissa (Cooley) Eaton, Longmeadow, Mass.

SYLVESTER BARBOUR, Hartford:

Born in Canton, Conn., January 20, 1831, the son of Henry and Naomi Barbour, a brother of Heman H. and Henry S. Barbour, both prominent members of the Hartford bar. Both his grandfathers were in the Revolutionary war. His early life was one of toil on the farm, taught school to obtain the means of getting an education, studied for a while at the Connecticut Literary Institution, and was graduated at Williston Seminary. Read law with his brother Heman and at the Poughkeepsie Law School. Admitted to the bar July, 1856, at Hartford. Settled in the practice of his profession in Ansonia, Conn., and remained in that town till 1875. While there he held the office of town clerk and judge of probate. He removed to Hartford where he now resides. In 1893–95 he was judge of the City Police Court. He married, November 27, 1860, Amelia F. Collin, daughter of John F. Collin of Hillsdale, N. Y.

JOHN DIXON HALL, Norwich.

Born at Preston, Conn., February 10, 1858, the son of Dixon S. Hall and Louisa (Manchester) Hall. He is a descendant of Rev. Pardon Tillinghast, who settled in Providence, R. I., early in the eighteenth century, and of Dixon Hall, an early citizen of Windham county and a frequent member of the General Assembly. He was graduated at Yale College in 1881 and studied law with Jeremiah Halsey, esq., of Nor-

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wich. Admitted to the bar in 1883 at Norwich. In 1886 he was connected with the United States postal service as an inspector, and continued to occupy the office for two years. In October, 1893, he was appointed United States consul at San Juan, Puerto Rico.

WILSON HOWARD PIERCE, Waterbury.

Born at Northford, New Haven county, Conn., the son of Asa Clinton Pierce and Mary (Wilson) Pierce. He was graduated at Yale College in 1881, and at the Yale Law School in 1885. At his graduation at the Law School he delivered the Townsend Prize Oration. Admitted to the bar at New Haven in 1885. He was a member of the Board of Education in the city of Waterbury in 1892 and 1893, and prosecuting attorney of the Connecticut Humane Society from 1888 to 1895. May 7, 1889, he married Antoinette L. Bancroft, daughter of Addison N. Bancroft and Catherine (Blair) Bancroft, of Galesburg, Ill.

ELLIS PHELAN, Waterbury.

Born in Limestone county, Ala., August 11, 1843, the son of John D. and Mary A. Phelan. His father was an associate justice of the Supreme Court of Alabama; his grandfather, John Phelan, was a native of Queen's county, Ireland, was in the battle of Vinegar Hill, and fled from Ireland on account of his participation in that Rebellion. While a student in the University of Alabama in 1861, he entered the Confederate army, and rose by promotion to be major of the 45th Alabama Regiment. He was in the battles of Perryville, Murfreesboro. Chicamauga, Peach Tree Creek, and in that at Atlanta on July 22, 1864, when he was wounded. He was in numerous skirmishes in the retreat from Dalton to Atlanta, and surrendered at Greensboro, N. C., to General Sherman.

After the close of the war he studied law in Montgomery and was there admitted to the bar in 1869. As a special reporter he reported the 42d of Alabama Reports in 1870. He was secretary of state for Alabama from November, 1882, to September, 1885, when he resigned and moved to Connecticut. He was elected judge of probate for the District of Waterbury, and held the office from 1889 to 1893. His first wife was Amy S. Hawkins of Elyton, Ala., and after her death he married Mary Frisbie, daughter of Edward L. and Hannah (Welton) Frisbie, of Waterbury, Conn.

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DAVID SAMUEL CALHOUN, Hartford.

Born at Coventry, Conn., September 11, 1827, the son of Rev. George A. Calhoun, D.D., and Betsey (Scoville) Calhoun. The family is of Scotch-Irish ancestry, its home having been for centuries on the banks of Loch Lomond, where the clan Colquhoun—so the Scotch spell the name—had its settlement, and where a modern descendant, Sir James Colquhoun, of Rossdhu, is now one of the great land-owners of Great Britain. Rev. George A. Calhoun was a well-known divine in Connecticut, a graduate of Hamilton College, a Fellow of Yale, and one of the founders and a lifelong trustee of the Hartford Theological Seminary. The son was graduated at Yale College in 1848 and, in order to obtain money for a professional education without parental assistance, at once removed to Ravenna, Ohio, where he opened an academy. The unsuitableness of the climate caused his return in a little less than a year, and he resumed teaching in May, 1849, in the south parish of his native town. He continued there until March 1, 1850, when he entered the law office of the late Judge Origen S. Seymour, in Litchfield, as a student. He was admitted to the bar at Litchfield, December 18, 1851, and in the following February opened an office in Manchester, Conn. Two years later he was elected judge of probate for the Manchester District, and continued to hold the office for twelve years. In 1856 he was elected a member of the State Senate from the Second District, and as chairman of the Committee on Education assisted in revising the entire legislation of the State upon that subject. He was again returned to the Senate in 1862, and was *ex officio* a member of the Corporation of Yale College. In 1866, he defended the Starkweather case alluded to on page 195. November 1, 1869, he formed a partnership with Mahlon R. West, of Stafford, under the name of West and Calhoun, and the firm located in business in Hartford. The year following he took up his residence in that city. The firm had a large and expanding business for seven years. In 1876 he broke down from overwork, and recovery came so slowly that in the November of that year he felt it incumbent on him to release his partner from any business connection. A little later he was urged to accept the judgeship of the Court of Common Pleas for Hartford county, and considerations of health induced him reluctantly to accept the position, which, by successive re-elections, he has continued to fill.

November 7, 1852, he married Harriet A. Gilbert, daughter of Jasper Gilbert and Elizabeth (Rose) Gilbert, of Coventry, Conn., who died

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August 1, 1868. February 16, 1870, he married Eliza J. Scott, daughter of Dr. William Scott and Emerett (McIntosh) Scott, of Manchester, Conn.

ELISHA STERLING.

Born in Lyme, Conn., graduated at Yale in 1787, studied law with Hon. John Canfield, and settled in Salisbury in 1791. Practiced there until 1795. Died in 1836.

SIMEON EBEN BALDWIN, New Haven.

Born in New Haven, Conn., February 5, 1840, the son of Roger Sherman Baldwin and Emily (Perkins) Baldwin. He is a grandson of Simeon Baldwin, an associate judge of the Supreme Court of Errors, and a great-grandson of Roger Sherman.

He was graduated at Yale College in 1861, and pursued his legal studies at the Yale and Harvard Law Schools. He was admitted to the bar in New Haven in 1863. In 1869 he was appointed an instructor of law in the Law School at New Haven, and in 1872 professor of constitutional law. The same year he was appointed a member of the State Committee to revise the laws relating to education, and upon a similar commission to revise the general statutes of the State, and in 1885 upon a commission to revise the State system of taxation and revenue. In 1890 he was elected president of the American Bar Association. For many years he was attorney for the N. Y. & N. E. R. R. and other roads, and had an extensive practice in railroad cases. He was counsel in the case of the Electric Railroad Signal Company vs. Hall Railway Signal Company, 114th U. S., 87, involving the origin of automatic block electric signaling, and in Russell vs. Post, 138 U. S., 425, as to the liability of wreckers of insurance companies. He also argued the case of the Boston and Providence Railroad vs. the N. Y. and N. E. R. R., before the Supreme Court of Rhode Island, and, before the Supreme Court of Massachusetts, the case of Smyth vs. Visitors of Phillips Academy.

He has been an extensive writer upon legal topics and kindred branches, and his articles have appeared in the American Law Register, American Law Review, Columbia Law Jurist, New Englander, etc. He has contributed articles to transactions of the American Bar Association, and the Academy of Political Science. In 1871 he pub-

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lished the first complete digest of the cases decided in the Supreme Court of Connecticut, and followed it by a second volume in 1882. Since 1884 he has been president of the New Haven Colony Historical Society. In 1891 he received the degree of LL.D. from Harvard University. In 1893 he was elected a member of the Supreme Court of Errors.

October 19, 1865, he married Susan Winchester, daughter of Edmund Winchester and Harriet M. Winchester, of Boston.

CHARLES ENOCH PERKINS, Hartford.

Born in Hartford, March 21, 1832, the son of Thomas Clap Perkins and Mary (Beecher) Perkins. Both his father and grandfather, in their time, were among the foremost lawyers of the State, and are noted elsewhere in this book. He was graduated at the Hartford High School in 1849, entered Williams College, and was graduated there in 1853. Returning home he entered his father's office as a student, and was admitted to the bar of Hartford county, March, 1855. In his early practice he had the benefit of the association for several years with his father, shared in his practice, and was able at the time of his father's decease to assume and carry on the large and lucrative business which had been built up as the effort of so many years, without its being at all diminished. He has been in the main disinclined to political life, has repeatedly declined the honors of the profession and all political life, and has held only the offices of city attorney of Hartford, and the position of water commissioner. His practice has been extensive and varied, not only in the State and National courts of this section, but he has appeared many times before the Supreme Court at Washington. He has had few specialties in practice, but has cared least of all for the trial of criminal cases. He practiced alone after the death of his father for many years, and until in 1889 his oldest son, Arthur Perkins, was admitted to partnership with him. He is a member of the Asylum Hill Congregational Church, and a Republican in politics.

He married Lucy Adams, daughter of Thomas Adams and Jane Russell Adams, of Boston, a descendant of President John Adams and John Q. Adams.

ASA SPAULDING.

Born in Canterbury, Conn , in 1757, and was graduated at Yale in

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1779. He studied law with Judge Andrew Adams of Litchfield, and was admitted to the bar in 1782. He accumulated a large fortune through his profession and his investments, and died in 1811.

ELISHA HYDE.

Born in 1751; practiced in Norwich for several years and was mayor of that town in 1798.

JOSHUA COIT.

Born in New London, October 7, 1758. He was graduated at Harvard in 1776; studied law at New London, but left in 1779, and spent a number of years in Georgia. He returned to Norwich, and in 1793 was elected to Congress as a representative, holding the position until his death, September 5, 1798.

ELVIN PERKINS.

Born in Norwich, Conn., April 5, 1767, was graduated at Yale in 1786. He was a presidential elector, a member of congress, judge of the County Court of New London, and mayor of the city of New London. He died in New London, September 27, 1845.

GEORGE PERKINS.

Born in Plainfield, Conn., graduated at Yale in 1803, studied law with Judge Marsh and Asa Bacon, and admitted to the bar in 1806. He practiced at Norwich until 1823, and died there September 20, 1852.

JEREMIAH HALSEY, Norwich.

The grandson of Jeremiah Halsey of Preston. Born in Preston, Conn., February 8, 1822. His early life was one of toil and difficulty, complicated by ill health. He went south in early manhood, and finally settled at Hawkinsville, Ga., where he pursued the study of law. He was there admitted to the bar April 23, 1845. He soon returned north and located in the city of Norwich, where in 1849 he entered into partnership with Samuel C. Morgan, esq. He was a member of the General Assembly from the town of Norwich in 1852, '53, '59, and '60. He was city attorney of the city of Norwich from 1853 to 1871. In 1873

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he was appointed one of the commissioners to build the new State House at Hartford, serving until its completion in 1880. Trinity College conferred upon him, in 1882, the degree of LL.D.

June 1, 1854, he married Elizabeth Fairchild, of Ridgefield.

JEREMIAH HALSEY.

Born in Stonington in 1743; admitted to the bar at New London in June, 1770. He abandoned practice at the beginning of the Revolutionary war, enlisted and was advanced through the grades of lieutenant and captain to be colonel. He was for several months recruiting officer under General Washington. At the close of the war he resumed practice in the town of Preston and became prominent as a leader of the bar throughout the State. He assisted as a contractor in the completion of the new State House at Hartford in 1796. He died in August 25, 1829.

MARVIN WAITE.

Born in Lyme, December 16, 1746. He studied law under Hon. Matthew Griswold and Samuel H. Parsons, and was admitted to the bar in 1769. He at once entered into partnership with Mr. Parsons, and continued in practice for many years. He was nineteen times a member of the General Assembly. Was a judge of the old County Court for New London county, and presidential elector in 1793, when he cast his vote for General Washington. He died June 21, 1815.

SIDNEY ELBRIDGE CLARKE, Hartford.

Born in Peterborough, N. H., February 16, 1851, the son of Elbridge W. Clarke and Susan P. Clarke. He was educated at the district schools of Peterborough and Hartford and at the Hartford High School. Was graduated at Yale Law School in 1881, and admitted to the bar the same year. He was a member of the Board of School Visitors of West Hartford for three years, and of the same board in Hartford since 1884. He was a member of the Court of Common Council for the city in 1884 from the Fifth ward. May 19, 1893, he married Mary Moore Robinson, daughter of Thomas Robinson and Margaret (Moore) Robinson.

SYLVESTER CLARK DUNHAM, Hartford.

Born in Mansfield, Conn., April 21, 1846, the son of Jonathan L

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Dunham and Abigail (Eldridge) Dunham. His ancestry is of old New England stock for many generations, and his four grandfathers all served in the war of the Revolution. He prepared for college and entered Mount Union College in Ohio, but did not graduate. He studied law with Hon. Charles E. Mitchell at New Britain and Hon. Henry C. Robinson at Hartford. Was admitted to the bar of Hartford county in January, 1871. He was clerk of the City and Police Courts of New Britain from 1868 to 1871 and city attorney of Hartford from 1882 to 1883. For several years he has been connected in a professional capacity with the Travelers Insurance Co. of Hartford, and for them has tried important cases in different parts of the United States. October 18, 1877, he married Mary M. Austin, daughter of Dr. James H. Austin and Emily (King) Austin, of Bristol, Conn.

CHARLES HORACE CLARKE, Hartford.

Born in East Granby, Conn., March 9, 1839, the son of Charles Pinkney Clarke and Polly (Benjamin) Clarke. He is a descendant of Daniel Clarke of Windsor, secretary of the State from 1658 to 1667. He prepared for college at Williston Seminary, and entered the class of 1862 at Yale. He was compelled to leave college because of serious illness, and engaged in business till 1877. He then began the study of law and was admitted to the bar at Hartford county in 1880. He was for several years prosecuting attorney for the county of Hartford. May 30, 1889, he married Henrietta D. Adams, daughter of Roswell C. Adams and Julia (Monson) Adams.

JOHN HOOKER, Hartford.

Born in Farmington, Conn., April 19, 1816, the son of Edward Hooker and Eliza Daggett Hooker. He is the sixth in direct descent from Rev. Thomas Hooker, the first pastor of the first church of Hartford. His maternal grandmother was the sister of the wife of Roger Sherman. He prepared for college at Farmington Academy and entered Yale, but was compelled to leave on account of ill health. He was, however, given the full degree of A.M. in 1842. He studied law with Thomas C. Perkins, esq., at Hartford, and at the Yale Law School, and was admitted to the bar at Hartford in 1841. He was a member of the General Assembly in 1850, and from 1867 to 1872, held the office of registrar in bankruptcy. Among the notable cases of his early practice

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was that of Rowan vs. Sharpe's Rifle Mfg. Co., a suit brought by the British government on a large contract for rifles. The case was heard at great length, and went in different forms five times to the Supreme Court. In January, 1858, he was appointed reporter of judicial decisions, and held the office thirty-six years. (See page 146.) He was twice offered the position of judge of the Supreme Court, but preferred to retain his position as reporter. August 5, 1841, he married Isabella Holmes Beecher, daughter of Rev. Dr. Lyman Beecher and Harriet Porter Beecher.

HENRY ELLSWORTH TAINTOR, Hartford.

Born in Hampton, Conn., August 29, 1844, the son of Henry G. Taintor and Delia W. E. Taintor. His grandfather on his mother's side was Chief Justice Oliver Ellsworth. He entered Yale College in the class of 1865, but left in his junior year to enlist in the army, and on his return was given his full degree without further study. Read law in the office of Chamberlin and Hall at Hartford, and was admitted to the bar of Hartford county in 1868. He was assistant judge of the Hartford City Court in 1872, and assistant judge of the Hartford City Police Court in 1889 to 1893. In 1891 he was appointed coroner of Hartford county to succeed Hon. Lewis E. Sperry, and still holds that office. May 13, 1869, he married Jane G. Bennett, daughter of Lyman and Almina Bennett, of Amsterdam, N. Y.

GEORGE HILLS GILMAN, Hartford.

Born in Hartford, Conn., October, 13, 1866, the son of George S. Gilman and Ellen H. Gilman. Was graduated at Yale University in 1890, and studied law with Hyde and Joslyn at Hartford. Admitted to the bar of Hartford county in July, 1893, and was admitted as a partner of the firm which then became Hyde, Joslyn and Gilman.

ALBERT H. WALKER, Hartford.

Born in Fairfax, Vt., November 25, 1844, the son of Sawyer Walker and Melinda (Gile) Walker. He is of old New England ancestry, settled in this country since 1640. He was educated in the common schools, and was a student in the Law Department of the Northwestern University from 1875 to 1877. Admitted to the bar in Chi-

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cago in June, 1877. He was a member of the General Assembly from the town of Hartford in the celebrated dead-lock session of 1891–92. In 1888 he was appointed non resident lecturer on patent law for Cornell University, and has held the position ever since. He has been counsel in many important patent cases, among which can be mentioned U. S. Electric Company against Edison Electric Company, and Root against Railway Company.

In 1881 to 1883 he wrote and published a work upon patent law, and produced a second edition of it in 1889. He compiled "Christ's Christianity," and published it in 1882. He has also written many editorial and magazine articles. In 1886 he published a pamphlet on the "Payne Bribery Case," and in the same year one on the nomination of Phineas C. Lounsbury.

September 16, 1874, he married Esther Sayles, daughter of Thomas and Jane E. Sayles, of Chicago.

JOHN ALDEN STOUGHTON, East Hartford.

Born in East Windsor, Conn., June 28, 1848, the son of John W. Stoughton and Mary (Ellsworth) Stoughton. He is a lineal descendant of John Alden and of Rev. Timothy Edwards. He was educated at Munson Academy, Mass., and at the Literary Institute of Franklin, N. Y. Was graduated at the Yale Law School in 1882, and studied law with Hon. George G. Sill and Hon Lewis Sperry at Hartford. Admitted to the bar at New Haven in 1882. For several years he has been judge of probate for the District of East Hartford. He published "Windsor Farmes," an historical sketch of the parish where Jonathan Edwards was born. In 1876 he married Mrs. Ellen Goodwin, widow of J. Henry Goodwin, of Hartford.

WILLARD EDDY, East Haddam.

Born in Turner, Maine, August 29, 1845, the son of Henry Eddy and Sarah (Hayward) Eddy. His ancestors in both lines were among the early settlers of Plymouth, his mother a descendant in two lines from John Alden. Was graduated at Yale in 1870 and at the Albany Law School in 1871. Admitted to the bar at Albany, N. Y., the same year. In 1872 he came to Hartford, where he has since practiced law and in later years has given his attention particularly to patent litigation. Has resided in Haddam since 1885.

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DWIGHT MORRIS.

Born in Morris, Conn., November 22, 1817, the son of James Morris and Rhoda (Farnam) Morris. He was a descendant from Thomas Morris who came from England in 1638, and settled at Morris Cove, opposite New Haven. About one hundred years later his branch of the family moved to Litchfield. His father was graduated at Yale College in 1775, and served through the entire Revolutionary war; he was a prominent citizen of Litchfield county, and major in the war of 1812. The town of Morris was incorporated and named for him.

The son was graduated with honor at Union College in 1838, and admitted to the bar of Litchfield in 1839. He was a member of the General Assembly in 1845, in 1864 and in 1880; judge of probate from 1845 to 1852. In 1862 he raised and went to the front in command of the Fourteenth Conn. Volunteers as colonel. He was shortly ordered to the command of the Second Brigade in the Second Corps, which was immediately engaged in the battle of Antietam. His Connecticut regiment was known as the "Fighting Fourteenth." Ill health compelled him to resign from the army, when he received an honorable discharge and the rank of general. He was nominated by President Lincoln for judge of the territory of Idaho, but declined. In 1865 he was appointed consul general to Havre, France, where he remained until 1869. In 1876 he was elected secretary of the State. By his efforts the Connecticut Society of the Cincinnati was reinstated July 4, 1893, having lain dormant since 1804. He was immediately elected its president, which position he held till the time of his death.

He was married first in 1842 to Frances S. Thompson, of Bridgeport, who died in 1858. He married the second time in 1867, in Paris, France, Josephine Clark, daughter of Lewis W. Clark and Emily (Henshaw) Clark, of Chicago, who died in 1884.

He devoted considerable time to literature, and contributed many articles upon historical subjects. His personal appearance was striking, his figure erect, and he carried himself with a military bearing. He was courtly, dignified, yet most genial among his friends and companions He died September 26, 1894.

WILLIAM THOMAS ELMER, Middletown.

Born in Rome, N.Y., November 6, 1834, the son of L. E. and Charlotte R. Elmer. The first trace of the family name is found in the

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town of Elm, Switzerland, dating some six hundred years ago. His immediate ancestors came from England, and two brothers of that stock were officers in the Revolutionary army. He was graduated at Wesleyan University in 1857, studied law at the Albany Law School, and in the office of Welles and Strong at Hartford. Admitted to the bar of Hartford county in 1860. He filled the three clerkships of the General Assembly from 1863 to 1865. In 1863 he was appointed state's attorney for Middlesex county, a position which he held for twelve years. In 1885 he was reappointed and held the office ten years longer. He represented the Eighteenth District in the Senate of Connecticut in 1873; in 1876–7 he was mayor of the city of Middletown; from 1880 to 1884, judge of the City Court, and since 1890, president of the Board of Education of the Middletown city schools. He was a member of the General Assembly in 1895, and chairman of the judiciary upon the part of the House. On March 21 he resigned his seat in the House, and immediately thereafter was nominated by the governor as judge of the Superior Court, and unanimously elected by the General Assembly. May 21, 1862, he married Kate L. Camp, daughter of William S. and Margaret (Cook) Camp, of Middletown.

NATHANIEL SHIPMAN, Hartford.

Born in Southbury, Conn., August 22, 1828, the son of Rev. Thomas L. Shipman and Mary (Deming) Shipman. His family is of old New England ancestry, having been conspicuous in Colonial and Revolutionary wars, and including some of the best of Connecticut blood. He was graduated at Yale College in 1848, and studied law with Thomas B. Osborne, esq., of Fairfield, in 1848–9, and at the Yale Law School in 1849–50. Admitted to the bar at Danbury, Conn., in September, 1850, he settled in the practice of law at Hartford, and soon associated with H. K. W. Welch, esq., under the firm name of Welch and Shipman. The firm rapidly acquired an extensive practice, and the high personal character of both parties placed it at once in the position of prominence at the Hartford bar. In 1857 he represented the town of Hartford in the General Assembly. In 1873 he was appointed judge of the U. S. District Court for the District of Connecticut, a position which he held for nearly twenty years, until he was advanced to the bench of the Circuit Court, where he still continues.

He is a member of many of the business and charitable organizations

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of Hartford, and director in some of its most prominent corporations; a member of the Pearl Street Congregational Church, and in many ways has connected himself with the best and highest life and the most advanced progress of the community of which he is a part.

May 25, 1859, he married Mary C. Robinson, daughter of David F. and Anne (Seymour) Robinson, both of Hartford.

EDWARD BROWN BENNETT, Hartford.

Born in Hampton, Conn., April 12, 1842, the son of William and Marina (Brown) Bennett, His ancestors were sturdy and honest New England farmers. He fitted for college at Williston Seminary, and was graduated at Yale in 1866. He studied law with Hon. Chauncey F. Cleveland, of Hampton, and Franklin Chamberlin, esq., at Hartford, and was admitted to the bar of Windham county in January, 1868. The same year he was sent to the Legislature from his native town; the year following he was assistant clerk of the House of Representatives, clerk in 1870, and clerk of the Senate in 1871. He was clerk of the Hartford Police Court from July, 1871, to 1874; member of the Common Council of Hartford in 1874, and recorder of the City Court of Hartford from 1878 to 1891. May 18, 1891, he was appointed postmaster of Hartford, a position which he still fills He is associated in the practice of law with George O. Brott, under the firm name of Bennett and Brott.

April 24, 1877, he married Alice Howard, daughter of James L. and Anna (Gilbert) Howard.

AUGUSTUS HALL FENN, Winsted.

Born in Plymouth, Conn., January 18, 1844, the son of Augustus L. Fenn and Esther (Hall) Fenn. He was educated in the common schools of Plymouth and at the Waterbury High School. Studied law in the office of A. Giddings, esq., at Plymouth and with Kellogg and Terry at Waterbury, and at the Harvard Law School. Admitted to the bar of Litchfield connty February 15, 1867. He was city clerk of Waterbury in the year 1867; town clerk and judge of probate for the town of Plymouth from 1869 to 1876, and judge of probate of Winchester from 1881 to 1887. He was member of the General Assembly in the year 1884; a member of the committee to revise the probate laws in 1885, and also of the committee which prepared the last revision of the

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statutes in 1888. In 1887 he was elected judge of the Superior Court, and held the position until 1893, when he was promoted to the Supreme Court bench. In 1862 he enlisted for the war, and was advanced by well-earned promotions through grades in regular order from lieutenant to brevet colonel, serving in the field three years.

His first wife, whom he married in 1868, was Frances M. Smith, daughter of John E. Smith and Hannah (Bostwick) Smith, of Waterbury. His second, whom he married in 1879, was Mary E. Lincoln, daughter of Franklin Lincoln and Lucile (Dailey) Lincoln, of Winsted.

GEORGE WILLIAM GODDARD.

Born in New London, July 3, 1824; studied with Walker and Bristol at New Haven, and with Lafayette S. Foster at Norwich. Admitted to the bar in New London in 1848. He was town agent of New London in 1848, clerk of the Probate Court in 1855, member of the General Assembly in 1856, and from 1864 to 1867, judge of the Court of Probate. In 1862 and 1865 he was judge of the City Police Court. He married Mary A. Thomas, daughter of Jesse B. Thomas, of Chicago.

AUGUSTUS BRANDEGEE, New London.

Born in New London, July 16, 1828, he was graduated at Yale College in 1849, and at the Yale Law School in 1851. He at once settled in practice in the town of New London, and soon rose to eminence as an advocate and an orator. He was a member of the General Assembly in 1854, '58, '61, and in the latter year speaker of the House. In 1861 he was presidential elector on the Republican ticket; a member of congress in 1863 and re-elected in 1865. He was a delegate to the Baltimore Convention in 1864, to the Philadelphia Loyalist Convention in 1866, and to the Chicago Republican Convention in 1880.

GEORGE COYT RIPLEY, Norwich.

Born in Norwich, Conn., August 24, 1839, the son of George B. Ripley. Was graduated at Yale in 1862. After leaving college he enlisted in the 10th Regiment Conn. Volunteers. After an honorable record in the field he returned to Norwich and studied law with Hon. Jeremiah Halsey, and was admitted to the bar in October, 1867. In 1882 he represented the town of Norwich in the General Assembly.

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JACOB B. GRILLEY.

A New London lawyer. Admitted to the bar in 1797. From 1821 until 1833, he was state's attorney of New London county. He was in practice in New London for more than half a century, and died about 1851.

JAMES STEDMAN.

Born in 1780, graduated at Yale in 1801. He remained in New Haven for two years as a tutor and studied with Theodore Dwight. Began practice in Norwich in 1806. He was clerk of the Superior Court for fifteen years at various times between 1831 and 1856. He died May 18, 1856.

LUTHER SPALDING.

A brother of Asa Spalding, of Norwich, born in 1767; settled at Norwich in 1797, studied law with his brother, and was for a number of years assistant judge of the County Court. He died about 1822.

JONATHAN FRISBIE.

A graduate of Yale in 1778, and soon after settled in practice in Norwich, where he remained until 1805. He was several times a member of the General Assembly.

CHARLES T. HARRINGTON.

Studied law with Jonathan Frisbie, and practiced in Norwich from 1809 to 1812.

JOHN TURVILLE ADAMS.

Born in Demerara, S. A., September 29, 1805. His parents came to Norwich in 1810; he studied law and was admitted to practice in 1844, and remained there some twenty years.

LEVI H. GODDARD.

A son of Hon. Calvin Goddard. Admitted to the bar in 1850, and for many years a prominent attorney and notable man of New London

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county. His professional life was spent at Norwich, where he died May 9, 1862.

NOYES BARBER.

Born in Groton, April 28, 1787. He practiced there many years, and from 1821 to 1835 was a representative in Congress. He died at Groton, January 3, 1845.

ROSWELL MORGAN.

For many years a citizen of Norwich and born there. Admitted to the bar in 1810, after studying with Hon. Elisha Hyde, and continued an industrious and successful practice for more than fifty years.

EDWARD PERKINS.

Was born in Norwich. Studied under John H. Rockwell, and admitted to the bar in 1844. He obtained a high position in his profession as an eloquent and able advocate, a skillful attorney and a popular citizen and politician. He was a member of the General Assembly of both houses, and for many years judge of probate. He died in 1865.

JOSEPH WILLIAMS.

Born in Norwich, Conn., March 29, 1779. He was graduated at Yale in the class of 1798, and remained in New Haven in the office of Simeon Baldwin, esq. He was admitted to the bar of New London county in 1801 and practiced in that town sixty-five years. For twenty-five years he was treasurer of the county; alderman of the city twenty-two years, and four times represented the town in the General Assembly. He died November 28, 1865.

CYRUS SWAN.

A native of Stonington, who studied law in Litchfield and was admitted to the bar of that county in 1798. He settled in Sharon. Was appointed judge of the County Court in 1818, an office which he held for two years. He died in 1835 at the age of sixty-five.

NATHAN PETERS.

An old Revolutionary hero, better known for his distinguished con-

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duct at the massacre of Fort Griswold, than as a member of the bar. He died at Norwich in 1824.

JONATHAN G. W. TRUMBULL.

Born in Lebanon, Conn., October 31, 1787, the son of David Trumbull and grandson of Jonathan Trumbull, the celebrated governor of Connecticut. Was graduated at Yale in 1807, admitted to the bar in 1809, and engaged in active practice about eight years, and then entered mercantile life. He died September 5, 1853.

JEREMIAH G. BRAINARD.

The father of the poet Brainard, a member of the old County Court from 1807 to 1829.

WILLIAM F. BRAINARD.

The son of J. G. Brainard. Admitted to the bar in 1806, and continued a long and industrious practice in the city of New London. He died in 1844.

GEORGE B RIPLEY.

Born in Norwich, Conn., March 13, 1801. Was graduated at Yale in 1822, and studied law under Judge Swift at Windham. He was for many years judge of probate, and died July 9, 1851.

JOHN MCLARAN BREED.

Born in 1748. For many years a distinguished lawyer in New London county. He was mayor of the city of Norwich in April, 1796, and died there May 31, 1798.

BENJAMIN POMEROY.

He was a native of Tolland county, and afterwards removed to North Stonington, where he spent his professional life. For many years he was postmaster of that town, and one year represented it in the General Assembly. He was collector of customs for the Port of Stonington and judge of the County Court from 1842 to 1843.

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WILLIAM H. LAW.

A native of the town of New London, graduated at Yale in 1822; a member of the General Assembly from that town in 1828; afterwards removed to New Haven, where he died in 1881.

JARED F. CROCKER.

A lawyer of New London county who settled first at Colchester, and practiced in Norwich from 1856 to 1860. He went to England and was lost on the ship "Hungarian."

ASA CHILD.

Born in Woodstock, Conn., about the beginning of the century. Was graduated at Yale in 1820. For several years he was district attorney for Connecticut. He removed to Baltimore and New York, where he spent several years and returned to Norwich, where he died May 11, 1858.

GIDEON TOMLINSON.

Born in Stratford, Conn., December 31, 1780. His grandfather was an officer of the Revolutionary army at the capture of Ticonderoga. Graduated at Yale in 1802, admitted to the bar in 1805, and commenced practice in Fairfield. From 1819 to 1827, he was a representative in Congress. In 1827 he was chosen governor of Connecticut, and held the office until 1831, when he resigned to accept the position of senator of the United States for one term. He died in Fairfield, October 8, 1854.

GEORGE PERKINS.

Born in Ashford, Conn., graduated at Yale College in 1828. He taught school for a while in Norwich, studied with Calvin Goddard, esq., and was there admitted to the bar in 1831. For many years he was judge of probate and clerk of the old County Court.

JOHN A. ROCKWELL.

Born in 1802. Admitted to practice in 1825; removed to Washington, though nominally keeping his residence in Norwich, and for many

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years practiced there before the Court of Claims. From 1845 to 1849 he represented the Third District in the House of Representatives at Washington. He published a work on Spanish and Mexican Law, and died at Washington, February 10, 1861.

PETER PRATT.

An eminent lawyer, who died in New London, Conn., in November, 1730. He published "The Prey Taken from the Strong or an Account of the Recovery of one from the Dangerous Errors of Quakerism."

JOSEPH LEE SMITH.

Born in New Britain, Conn., May 28, 1776. He was educated at Yale, studied law in Hartford, and practiced until the war of 1812, when he was appointed major in the Twenty-fifth Infantry. He continued in the army until 1818; removed to Florida in 1821, and was United States judge from 1823 to 1837. He married the daughter of Ephraim Kirby, and died in St. Augustine, May 27, 1846

JOHN TREADWELL.

Born in Farmington, Conn., November 23, 1745. He was graduated at Yale in 1767 and began to practice in Farmington. He was a member of the Legislature from 1776 until 1785, when he was appointed a member of the Governor's Council. He was also elected to the Centennial Congress in 1785–6. In 1789 he became judge of probate, and of the Supreme Court of Errors, and held the office until 1809. He was afterwards judge of the County Court for three years. In 1798 he was chosen lieutenant-governor of the State. He was a member of the convention that ratified the Constitution of the United States, and also of that which formed the State Constitution. From 1809 to 1811 he was governor of the State. He received the degree of LL.D. from Yale in 1800. He died in Farmington August 19, 1823.

JAMES HUNTINGTON, Woodbury.

Born in South Coventry, Conn., June 4, 1833. He was graduated from the State and National Law School of Poughkeepsie, N.Y., in August, 1857, and at the same time admitted to the bar of New York. He removed to Connecticut and studied in the law office of Waldo

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and Hyde in Tolland, and was admitted to the bar in Tolland county in 1859. He located in the town of Woodbury and afterwards formed a partnership with Arthur D. Warner, esq., under the firm name of Huntington and Warner. He was elected judge of probate for Woodbury in 1861, and continuously held that office for thirty years. Since 1874 he has been attorney for the State for Litchfield county. He is also president of the Litchfield Bar Association, and represented his town in the Legislature in 1874–5, and was State senator in 1877–8.

GEORGE AUSTIN FAY, Meriden.

Born at Marlboro', Mass., August 29, 1838. He received a common school education and graduated at the Marlboro' High School. He removed to Meriden in 1859, and was employed for a time in the office of the Adams Express Company, and the Western Union Telegraph Company. In May, 1861, he entered the Law School of Yale College and was graduated the following year. He studied law for one year in the office of Hon. O. H. Platt, and in March, 1863, was admitted to the Connecticut bar. In 1871 he was elected to the State Senate from the Sixth District, where he served as chairman of the Committee on Corporations.

In 1865 he married Jennie M. Curtis, daughter of Alfred P. Curtis, of Meriden.

EDWARD E. MARVIN, Hartford.

Born in Tolland October 8, 1833; and was educated in the schools of Tolland and at Suffield. He enlisted in the Fifth Regiment Conn. Volunteers, and was captain of Co. F. He served during the campaigns of 1861–2, and returned home in 1863. He studied law in the office of Waldo and Hyde at Tolland, and was admitted to practice in 1858. After the close of the war he resided for several years at Rockville, where he practiced his profession, and removed to Hartford in 1867. For many years he has been clerk of the United States Circuit and District Courts for Connecticut, United States commissioner, and examiner and master in chancery in many civil cases. He married Cynthia Waldo, daughter of the late Judge Waldo.

EDWARD S. WHITE.

Born in Granby, Mass., March 12, 1848. He prepared for college at

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the Wilbraham Academy, and was graduated at Yale in 1870. For one year he taught in General Russell's school in New Haven, then came to Hartford and studied with the firm of Chamberlin and Hall Was admitted to the bar in 1873, and the year following became a member of that firm. He was for many years a member of the High School Committee of Hartford, and from 1883 to 1889 was associate judge of the Hartford Police Court. He was secretary and treasurer of the Overman Wheel Company, and its legal adviser. The growing business of this corporation caused a removal of Judge White's practice to Springfield in 1891.

His first wife was Alice E. Smith, of Granby, Mass.; she died February 11, 1883. His second wife was S. Adelaide Moody, of Belchertown, Mass., whom he married October 28, 1885. He died in 1894.

LOVELL HALL, Middletown.

Born at East Hampton, Conn., May 12, 1844. A descendant of John Hall, who settled in Cambridge, Mass., in 1633. He was fitted for college in the Fall River High School, entered the class of 1866 at Wesleyan University, and then removed to Yale, where he was graduated in the latter year. In 1868 he entered Columbia College Law School and graduated in 1870. Admitted to the bar in New York in 1869. In 1875 he opened an office for the practice of law in Middletown. In 1879 he was appointed prosecuting agent of Middlesex county, and continued until July, 1887. He was coroner of Middlesex county from 1883 until 1889.

EMERSON A. MERRIMAN, Meriden.

Born in Westfield, Mass., August 3, 1842. He was educated at the Suffield Literary Institute in Suffield. Admitted to the bar in 1867, and after spending two years at Suffield, opened an office in Meriden, where he has since resided. He represented the town of Meriden in the General Assembly in 1880–1. For thirteen years he was judge of the Probate Court of Meriden. He married Miss Frances E. Johnson.

WILLIAM WALDO HYDE, Hartford.

Born in Tolland, March 25, 1854, was graduated at Hartford High School in 1872, and at Yale College in 1876. Admitted to the bar in

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1878, and became a member of the firm of Hyde, Gross and Hyde. He has been a member of the Board of School Visitors, and acting school visitor for a number of years. He also held the position of president of the Board of Street Commissioners. From 1892 to 1894 he was mayor of the city of Hartford. He married Miss Helen E. Watson, daughter of the late George W. Watson.

WASHINGTON F. WILCOX, Chester.

Bron in Killingworth, Conn., August 22, 1834, the son of Hervey and Lydia Wilcox. He was educated at the district schools and at a select school conducted by Rev. Mr. Bell, pastor of the Congregational Church of Killingworth. He prepared for college at the Hopkins Grammar School, New Haven, and entered the Yale Law School, where he was graduated in 1861. He commenced practice in Deep River, Conn., and in the two following years represented Killingworth in the Lower House of the General Assembly; in 1875–76, he was a member of the State Senate, serving as chairman of the Judiciary Committee. In 1875 he was appointed state attorney for Middlesex county, and held the position eight years. He was elected to the Fifty-first Congress as a Democrat in 1889, and again returned in 1891.

January 1, 1868, he married Salome C. Denison, a daughter of Socrates and Maria Denison of Chester.

DAVID WARD NORTHROP, Middletown.

Born in Sherman, Conn., February 19, 1844. He prepared for college at Amenia Seminary, N. Y., and was graduated at Wesleyan University in 1868. He taught school for a year after graduation, and then studied law at the Albany Law School, where he was graduated in 1870. The following year he was admitted to the bar in Middlesex county. From 1873 until 1881, he was judge of probate for the District of Middletown. In 1871, '81 and '82, he was member of the General Assembly from that town. In 1883–84, he was secretary of the State, and in 1884–85 mayor of Middletown. The following year he was appointed postmaster of that place, by President Cleveland, and served until 1890. He was married in 1870 to Mary A. Stuart.

DAVID TORRANCE, Derby.

Born in Edinburgh, Scotland, March 3, 1840, and moved to this coun-

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try in 1849. He was educated in the common and public schools, and commenced his business career as a paper-maker. While engaged in this occupation the Civil war broke out, and in July, 1862, he enlisted as a private in Company A of the Eighteenth Regiment of Conn. Volunteers, and served as second sergeant until December 22, 1863, when he was appointed captain of Company A of the Twenty-ninth Connecticut Colored Regiment. In July, 1864, he was advanced to the position of major, and in November to that of lieutenant colonel. He was mustered out of the service at Brownsville, Texas, October, 1865. He was taken prisoner while a member of the Eighteenth Regiment, and for a short time was in confinement in Libby prison and on Belle Island. After his return he commenced the study of law, and was admitted to the bar in the year 1868. In 1871–72, he represented the town of Derby in the Lower House of the General Assembly, and in 1879 he was elected secretary of the State, serving one term. In 1881 he was appointed Judge of the Court of Common Pleas for New Haven county. In 1885 he was elected to the Superior Court Bench, and in 1890 was advanced to the bench of the Supreme Court.

He is a member of the Congregational Church and a Republican in politics, a distinguished member of the Army and Navy Club of Connecticut and closely associated with the G. A. R. He married Miss Annie France.

ORVILLE H. PLATT, Meriden.

Born in Washington, Conn., July 19, 1827, the son of Daniel G. Platt, a farmer. His education was received in the common schools and in the academy of Frederick W. Gunn, later known as the principal of the "Gunnery" in Washington. Studied law in the office of Gideon H. Hollister at Litchfield, and was there admitted to the bar in 1849. He was afterwards admitted to the bar of Pennsylvania, and there spent six months in the office of Hon. Ulysses Mercer. He returned to Connecticut in 1851 and settled in Meriden, where he has since resided. In 1855–6, he was clerk of the Connecticut Senate, and elected secretary of the State in 1857. In 1861–2 he was a member of the Senate, and in 1864 and '69, a member of the Lower House of the General Assembly, the last year serving as its speaker. In 1877 he was appointed state attorney for New Haven county, and held the office two years. In 1879 he was elected to the U. S. Senate, to succeed Hon. William H. Barnum; he was again elected in 1885 and 1891.

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RUFUS STARR PICKETT, New Haven.

Born in Ridgefield, Conn., February 28, 1829. After a common school education he devoted himself to the management of his father's business, and then removed to New Haven where he worked for the New York and New Haven Railroad. He commenced to take an active part in politics in 1860, and held the office of inspector of customs, and that of weigher and gauger for several years. He entered the Yale Law School and was graduated in 1873. In 1873 he was appointed city attorney, and remained in that position six years; in 1885 he was appointed assistant judge, and two years later judge of the City Court of New Haven.

ALBERT MILLER CARD, Sharon.

Born in Ancram, N. Y., July 21, 1845. He came to Sharon when quite young and was educated at the Sharon High School and at Eastman's College at New York. He was appointed U. S. district revenue assessor under President Johnson, and in 1866 he was a member of the General Assembly. In 1889 he was elected judge of probate for the district of Sharon and in 1891 was again a member of the Lower House of the Legislature. In 1865, he married Mary L. Morey.

CHARLES STORRS HAMILTON, New Haven.

Born January 3, 1846. His paternal ancestors were of Norwich, Conn., and on his mother's side was descended from an old New York family. Was graduated from academic department of college in 1869. Commenced the study of law with Congressman Clark, at Boston, and in 1872 entered law department of Yale University, and graduated from Yale in 1874. Commenced the practice of law in New Haven in 1874, where he has continued practicing to the present time. Was councilman in 1888 and alderman 1889. In 1890 was chairman of committee to compile charter and revise ordinances of the city of New Haven.

WILLIAM H. STEVENSON, Bridgeport.

Born in Bridgeport in 1847; was graduated at Eastman's College in 1864, and entered the office of the Housatonic Railway Co. in Bridgeport. During an active business career in which his time has been given almost entirely to the management of railroads, he found time to pass the

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required examination as a lawyer, and in 1878, was admitted to the bar of Fairfield county.

WILLIAM HAMERSLEY, Hartford,

Born in Hartford, Conn., September 9, 1838, the son of Hon. William James Hamersley, for many years a prominent citizen of that city. He studied at the old Hartford Grammar School, and afterwards at the High School and entered Trinity College in 1854, but left during his senior year, to study law in the office of Shipman and Welch. Admitted to the bar of Hartford county in 1859. He was a member of the city government in 1863, '67 and '68, during the last two years being president of the Board of Common Council. He was also for a time city attorney, resigning it to accept the position of state's attorney for Hartford county in 1868. He held this office for twenty years.

In 1886 he represented the town of Hartford in the Legislature, serving on the Judiciary Committee. He was again a member of the House in 1893, but resigned during the session to take the position of judge of the Superior Court; this he held until January 14, 1894, when he was advanced to the bench of the Supreme Court. He was one of the founders of the Connecticut State Bar Association, and was a member of the committee with Governor Hubbard and Judge Baldwin whose efforts led to the founding of the American Bar Association. He was one of the original promoters of civil procedure reform in this State, and a member of the commission that drafted the Practice Act, and the rules and forms of procedure adopted by the court for giving due effect to its provisions; he was also an early and active promoter of the reform in the jury system in Connecticut.

GEORGE P. MCLEAN, Simsbury.

Born in Simsbury, October 7, 1857. He was graduated at the Hartford High School in 1877, and became connected with the Hartford Evening Post. He soon abandoned journalism and studied law in the office of Henry C. Robinson. Was admitted to the practice of law in 1881, and opened an office in the city of Hartford. He represented the town of Simsbury in the General Assembly in 1883–4. At the time the Board of Pardons was instituted he was elected clerk, and still retains the position. In 1885 he was appointed a member of the commission to revise the public statutes. In the fall of that year he was elected

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State senator from the Third District. In 1892 he was appointed United States district attorney for the District of Connecticut, which office he still holds.

FRANKLIN CHAMBERLIN, Hartford.

Born in Dalton, Mass., April 14, 1821, the son of Joseph Chamberlin and Catherine (Holden) Chamberlin. He was educated at the public schools in Berkshire county, and was graduated at the Harvard Law School in 1844. Admitted to the bar at Boston, Mass., in 1854. He removed to Hartford about 1860, and soon established himself in practice with Hon. Ezra Hall, a partnership which continued until the death of the junior partner. He was a member of the House of Representatives of the State in 1865. In 1874 his firm was enlarged by the addition of Edward S. White, and later became Chamberlin, White and Mills.

September 3, 1865, he married Mary Porter, daughter of William Porter and Mary (Quincy) Porter, of Lenox, Mass.

JOSEPH RUSSELL HAWLEY, Hartford.

Born in North Carolina, August 31, 1826, the son of a Congregational minister, temporarily residing there while engaged in missionary work. He was graduated at Hamilton College in 1847; admitted to the bar in 1850, coming from Peterboro, N. Y., where he spent three years in preparation therefor. He early distinguished himself as one of the leaders of the Free Soil party, and soon decided to abandon the law and devote himself to journalism. His subsequent history belongs rather to the State at large, than to a professional history of this character.

JOHN TURNER WAIT, Norwich.

Born in New London, Conn., August 28, 1811. He received a mercantile training in early life, passed a year at Bacon Academy, and entered Trinity College, but left after two years of study. He read law with Hon Lafayette S. Foster and Hon. Jabez W. Huntington. Was admitted to the bar in 1836, and at once commenced practice in Norwich, where he has since remained. He was state's attorney for the county of New London in 1842–44 and 1846–54, and has been president of the Bar Association of that county since its organization in 1874. He was

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candidate on the Democratic ticket for lieutenant-governor from 1854 to 1857. At the beginning of the war he supported the cause of the government, and in 1864, was first elector-at large on the Lincoln and Johnson ticket, being nominated for that position by acclamation. He was a member of the State Senate in 1865–6, being president *pro tem.* the second session and chairman of the Judiciary Committee during both sessions. He was a member of the General Assembly from Norwich in 1867, 1871 and 1873, serving as speaker the first year, subsequently declining to be a candidate for that position. He was a candidate for lieutenant-governor on the Republican ticket in 1874. He received the degree of A.M. from Trinity College in 1851, and from Yale in 1871, and the degree of LL.D. from Howard University in 1883, and from Trinity College in 1886. He was elected to the Forty-fourth Congress (to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Hon. H. H. Starkweather), and remained there through the Forty-ninth Congress, being eleven years a member of that body.

Among his best remembered speeches at Washington, are his elaborate and able tariff speech, delivered in April, 1884, and his speech on the Chinese indemnity fund in 1885, and his effort to secure an appropriation for the New London Navy Yard in 1880, obtaining twenty thousand dollars to erect a large building, and his subsequent successful effort to obtain ten thousand dollars to repair the Groton monument and aid in the centennial celebration of the battle of Groton Heights.

For forty years he has been engaged in a large and extensive practice, civil and criminal, in the Courts of New London county and of the United States. He has been a liberal contributor to the public press.

He married in 1842, Mrs. Elizabeth Harris, who died in 1868.

EDWARD DENMORE ROBBINS, Hartford.

Born in Wethersfield, Conn., October 20, 1853, the son of Richard A. and Harriet (Welles) Robbins. He was graduated at Yale College in 1874, and at the University of Jena, Germany, in 1875; was a Fellow in Yale College in 1876–7 and tutor there from 1878 to 1880. He studied law at Yale Law School and was admitted to the bar in New Haven in 1880. He was a member of the Lower House of the General Assembly in 1881–2, and since 1883 has been a member of the State Board of Education. He has for many years been attorney for the N.Y. and N.E.R.R.

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JERRY LINCOLN FENN, Hartford.

Born in Plymouth, Conn., November 1, 1864, the son of Horace Fenn and Ellen (Gladwin) Fenn. His ancestors on both sides are of old New England stock. He was graduated at the Storrs Agricultural School in 1884 and at Williston Seminary in 1887. Studied law in the office of Hyde and Joslyn, and was admitted to the bar in January, 1891, at Hartford. June 17, 1891, he married Emily Brewster Hillard, daughter of Rev. Elias B. and Julia Hillard, of Conway, Mass.

HORACE CORNWALL, Hartford.

Born in Burlington, Conn., May 9, 1818, the son of Calvin Cornwall and Anna (Beckwith) Cornwall. He is lineally descended from William Cornwall who settled in Hartford in 1636, and was one of the thirty-seven soldiers with Captain Mason in the expedition from Hartford against the Pequot Indians, and who moved with his family to Middletown with the first settlers in 1651.

Was educated under private tutors at Hartford and Collinsville, and studied law at Hartford with Erastus Smith, esq. Admitted to the bar at Hartford, November 16, 1844. He represented the town of East Hartford in the General Assembly in 1854–56. Was state's attorney for Hartford county from 1856–58, and assistant U. S. district attorney for six years. He is still in practice in Hartford and is one of its oldest attorneys. He occupied an office on what is now City Hall Square fifty years and two months continuously.

January 1, 1847, he married Lucy Ann Deming, daughter of Seth and Abagail (Risley) Deming, of East Hartford.

CHARLES EDWARD FELLOWES, Hartford.

Born in Hartford, Conn., January 17, 1834, the son of Francis Fellowes and Mary E. Fellowes. A sketch of his father's life is given earlier in this book. Was graduated at Yale College in the class of 1856; studied law in his father's office, and was admitted to the bar at Hartford July 26, 1859.

He was executive secretary for Governor Hawley in 1866–67, auditor of the city of Hartford in 1872–73, and since 1869 has been clerk of the Court of Common Pleas for Hartford county, his position there beginning with the formation of the court. June 20, 1861, he married

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Emily C. Baldwin, daughter of Rev. Theron Baldwin and Caroline (Wilder) Baldwin, of Orange, N. J.

PERCEY SHELLEY BRYANT, Hartford.

Born in Hartford, Conn., March 24, 1850, son of Henry and Josephine (Schults) Bryant. He was graduated at the Hartford High School in 1866; at Trinity College in 1870, and studied law with T. C. Coogan, esq., from 1873–76, and with Briscoe and Maltbie in 1876 and '77. Admitted to the bar of Hartford county in 1877. He was a member of the General Assembly from East Hartford in 1881. He is a member of the firm of Case, Bryant and Case. June 20, 1883, he married Florence G. Griswold, daughter of Fredus N. Griswold, of Windsor.

ROSWALD DWIGHT DAVIDSON.

Born in Stafford, Conn., February 13, 1830. He was teacher for a number of terms in his native town, but afterwards read law at Stafford, and was admitted to the bar of Tolland county, September, 1857. He soon removed to Colchester in New London county, where he practiced until 1870, when he returned to Stafford Springs and remained until his death, August 14, 1885.

CHARLES T. PRESTON, Willington.

Born in Willington, Conn., August 7, 1834. He was educated at the Connecticut Literary Institute at Suffield. He studied law with Hon. Richard Hubbard at Hartford, and was graduated at the Albany Law School. Admitted to the bar in Hartford county in March, 1858. He settled in practice in Hartford, serving during a portion of the war in the Twelfth Regiment of Conn. Volunteers. In 1867 he removed to Willington, where he is chiefly engaged in literary pursuits.

January 15, 1869, he married Mary E. Marsh, of New York city; she died May 2, 1871, and October 8, 1874, he married Carrie A. Preston.

CHARLES PHELPS, Rockville.

Born in East Hartford, Conn., August 10, 1852, the son of Rev. B. C. Phelps, a Methodist clergyman. He was graduated at East Green-

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wich Seminary in 1871 and at Wesleyan University in 1875. He entered the office of B. H. Bill, esq., for the study of law, and was admitted to the bar of Tolland county in October, 1877. He settled for practice in the town of Tolland, but at the expiration of eight months removed to Rockville in the fall of 1878. In June, 1883, he was appointed coroner for Tolland county and continues to hold the office. He was a member of the House of Representatives of this State in 1885, and served upon the Judiciary Committee. He was a member of the Senate in 1893. He has been for several years a member of the School Board, and acting school visitor for the town of Vernon.

SAMUEL F. MCFARLAND.

Born in Binghamton, N. Y., June 10, 1836. He was educated in the public schools of that town and at the academy at Schenectady, N. Y. He prepared for college and entered Union College, but his studies were interrupted in consequence of the death of his parents, and he was obliged to leave without graduating. In 1864 he commenced the study of law in the office of James Menniss in Meadville, Pa. He removed to Connecticut in 1868, and was admitted to the bar in Tolland, September 20, 1869, and at once began practice in that town. In 1875 he removed to Rockville, where he lived until his death, September 13, 1886. He married September 21, 1861, Miss Mary A. Miner, of Cornwall, Conn.

WALTER RAWLEY KIBBEE.

Born in Somers, September 18, 1781; was graduated at Yale College in 1804, admitted to the bar in Tolland county in 1807. He represented his town in the Legislature in 1828, '29, '31, '34 and '38. He was State senator in 1832; presidential elector in 1828; judge of probate for ten years, and postmaster from 1821 to 1828. He died April 22, 1864.

SIMEON ABBY.

Practiced law in the town of Somers about the year 1800. He removed to Albany, N. Y., and died there.

THOMAS FULLER.

Born in Somers, April 17, 1817; he was admitted to the bar in Ohio,

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but in 1842 returned to Somers, and was admitted to the bar at Tolland. In 1857 he was elected judge of probate, and held the office until he was seventy years of age, with the exception of three years. He was town treasurer, clerk, and registrar of births in 1850.

JOHN HUGH PETERS.

Brother of John Thompson Peters, judge of the Superior Court. Was graduated at Williams College in 1798, and studied law with his brother. He settled in Middle Haddam, Conn., and was postmaster of that place. He died in 1811, aged thirty-five years.

FRED L. WRIGHT.

Born in Columbia, October 27, 1821, the son of Seth Wright. He received a thorough common school education, studied law in the office of Judge Waldo in Tolland, and was admitted to the bar in Tolland county in 1846. In 1849 he was appointed judge of the Court of Probate for the District of Somers, and judge of the County Court for the county of Tolland. He died August 8, 1850.

ELISHA STEELE.

The first lawyer ever located in Tolland. Was graduated at Yale College in 1750, educated for the bar and settled in practice in the town of Tolland. He was a representative in the General Assembly in 1761, and re-elected five times. He married Sarah Wolcott of Windham, April 26, 1758, and died August 17, 1773.

SAUL ALVORD.

Born in Bolton, Conn., May 27, 1787; was graduated at Yale College in 1800, admitted to the bar and settled in the town of Bolton. He was frequently a representative to the General Assembly, was town clerk several years, and a member of the convention which formed the Constitution of 1818. He was thrown from his wagon on his way to Manchester, taken to his home insensible and died October 31, 1842.

JOHN FITCH.

Born in Windham, Conn., September 4, 1783; was graduated at Yale College in 1803, read law with Judge Jabez Clark at Windham, and at

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Stiles Judson Jr

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the Litchfield Law School, and was admitted to the bar in 1805. He commenced practice in the town of Windham and remained there until 1820. After a visit to Ohio he took up his residence in Mansfield in 1821. He served as colonel during the war of 1812, and was a short time on duty at New London. In 1828–9 he was a member of the State Senate. He was appointed state attorney for Tolland county in December, 1829, and held the office six years. In 1835 he was appointed chief judge of the County Court, and held the office three years. He was four years judge of the Court of Probate for the District of Mansfield. He was married three times, first to Sarah Cleft, second to Huldah Dyer, and third to Harriet E. Viall. He died at Mansfield, Conn., July 8, 1845.

ELISHA STEARNES.

Born in Wilbraham, Mass., July 12, 1776, the son of Dr. John Stearnes and a descendant of John Stearnes, one of the first settlers of the town of Tolland. The sympathy which his father expressed with the Shay Rebellion made it necessary for him to leave a large and lucrative practice and return with his family to his native town. Elisha, then twelve years of age, received the advantages of an excellent education, under the care of Rev. Moses C. Welch, entered Yale College and was graduated in 1796. He studied law in the office of Hon. David Daggett, of New Haven, and was admitted to the bar in Tolland county, September, 1798. He immediately opened an office in the town of Tolland and had soon obtained a lucrative practice. He was a good mechanical lawyer, well versed in the principles of the science, a safe counselor and remarkable for his skill in drawing legal instruments and special pleadings. He received the appointment of clerk of the County Court in 1814, and of the Superior Court later in the same year. He held the office of clerk of the County Court until 1821, and that of clerk of the Superior Court until 1833. He was also clerk in 1834. In May, 1838, he was appointed judge of the County Court, holding the office by successive reappointments for three years. He was judge of the Court of Probate for the District of Tolland four years; represented the town of Tolland in the General Assembly at nine sessions, and served in the Senate as a member from the Twentieth District. He assisted in securing the charter of the Tolland County Bank, and was its first president, holding the office nineteen years.

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November 4, 1800, he married Celinda Baker. He died October 26, 1850.

He had many of the traits of our Puritan fathers. He was inflexibly firm in his religious belief, and unyielding in his moral and political views. Believing himself to be right on all subjects of this character, he never suffered any question of expediency to disturb his theory or to change the rule of action he thought it right to pursue. He was actively engaged in the charitable and benevolent enterprises of the day. Was connected with most of the associations of this character in the county and devoted very much of his time to their support.

JONATHAN BARNES.

Born in Southington, Conn., March 13, 1763; he fitted for college under the tuition of Rev. Levi Langdon, and was graduated at Yale in 1784. He read law in Litchfield with Judge Reeve, and was admitted to the bar in Litchfield county in 1787. He settled at once in the practice of law in Tolland, where he afterwards died.

For many years he was selectman in Tolland, and chosen a member of the General Assembly twenty-eight times. He was judge of the Court of Probate for the District of Stafford from October, 1811, to June, 1818. In 1855 he was appointed chief judge of the County Court, but declined to accept the position. He was appointed state's attorney for Tolland county in 1807, and held the office until his death, September 24, 1829.

February 10, 1789, he married Rachel Steele, of Bolton.

ASA WILLEY.

Born in East Haddam, Conn., February 22, 1774. He received a common school education, and read law in the office of Sylvester Gilbert, of Hebron. Admitted to the bar in Tolland county in 1801. He opened an office in the town of Ellington in 1803, and was for a long time the only practicing lawyer in that place. In May, 1826, he was appointed chief judge of the County Court; he was annually re-elected until the year 1835. He was a member of the General Assembly twenty-one sessions, the last of which was in the year 1843. He was twelve years judge of Probate for the District of Ellington.

His first wife was Rebecca Wass; she died January 25, 1799. May 10, 1807, he married Roseland Thompson, of Ellington. He died at Ellington December 9, 1851.

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SAMUEL MILLER.

Born in Williston, Vt., March 9, 1801, and graduated at Middlebury College in 1822. In 1823 he settled in Rochester, N.Y., and pursued a successful practice for many years, culminating in his election to the bench of the State of New York.

In 1860 he removed to the city of New Haven, where he afterwards resided.

JOSEPH SHELDON.

Born January 7, 1828, at Watertown, N.Y.: he fitted for college, but was obliged to abandon his plan of education on account of failing health. He afterwards graduated from Yale in 1851; studied law first in Watertown, N.Y., and then at the Yale Law School, where he was graduated in 1853. He formed a law partnership with Mr. Lyman E. Munson, which continued until the latter was appointed by President Lincoln a district judge of Montana. In 1879 and 1882 he was alderman of the city of New Haven. From 1881 to 1883 he was judge of the City Court. In September, 1861, he married Abbie Barker, daughter of Samuel E. Barker, of Onondaga county, N.Y. In 1884 he was delegated by the government of the United States to a conference of the treaty nations of the Society of the Red Cross, held at Geneva.

LUZON BURRETT MORRIS, New Haven.

Born in Newtown, April 16, 1827. He attended the Connecticut Literary Institute at Suffield, and was graduated at Yale College in 1854. He studied law at the Yale Law School, and was admitted to the bar in 1856. He began practice in the town of Seymour, but afterwards removed to New Haven, where he has since remained.

He represented the town of Seymour through the two sessions of the General Assembly, 1855–6; and was elected judge of probate for the New Haven District for six successive terms, 1857 to 1863. In 1870, '76, '80 and '81 he represented the town of New Haven in the General Assembly, and in 1874 he was a member of the State Senate. He was a member of the committee formed in 1880 to settle the controversy over the boundary line between New York and Connecticut. In 1884 he was chairman of the committee appointed to revise the probate laws of the State. He was candidate for governor upon the Democratic

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ticket in 1891, but was not seated, owing to the dead-lock of that year. In 1893 he was elected by the people to that office.

In 1856 he married Miss Eugenia L. Tuttle, of Seymour.

HENRY BALDWIN HARRISON, New Haven.

Born in New Haven, Conn., September 11, 1821; was graduated at Yale at the head of his class in 1846, and immediately entered upon the study of law with Lucius G. Peck, esq. Was admitted to the bar and entered at once into practice with Mr. Peck. In 1854 he was elected to the State Senate by the Whig party. He was prominent in the organization of the Republican party in the winter of 1855–6, and in the following spring was its nominee for the office of lieutenant governor. In 1865 he was elected to represent New Haven in the Lower House of the Legislature, serving as chairman of the House Committee on Railroads and that on Federal Relations. In 1873 he was again a representative from New Haven, and was a member of the Judiciary Committee. In 1874 he was candidate for governor upon the Republican ticket. In 1883 he was again chosen to represent New Haven in the House, where he was elected speaker. In 1884 he was elected governor of the State, running against Thomas M. Waller, of New London.

JOHN HART LYNDE.

Born in Saybrook in 1777, and was graduated at Yale College in 1796. He studied law in New Haven and commenced practice in the year 1800. During the same year he married Eliza Nicoll, of New Haven. Soon after his admission to the bar he was appointed clerk of the County and Superior Courts, filling the office until the time of his death in 1817.

ISAAC HENRY TOWNSEND.

Born in New Haven, April 23, 1803. He was graduated at Yale College in 1822, and studied law under Judge Hitchcock, After his admission to the bar he commenced the practice of law in his native city. In 1834 he represented the town of New Haven in the General Assembly, but thereafter declined to hold political office. In 1842 he became connected with the Law School, as an instructor, and in August, 1846, was elected a professor of law in Yale College. He died January 11, 1847.

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PIERREPONT EDWARDS.

Born in Northampton, Mass., April 8, 1750, the third son of the celebrated theologian, Jonathan Edwards. He was graduated at Princeton College in 1768. The following year he married Frances Ogden, of New Jersey, and soon afterwards removed to New Haven. He represented New Haven several times in the General Assembly, holding the office of speaker in both sessions of 1789 and in May, 1790. He was a member of the convention which ratified the United States Constitution, also of the convention which formed the Constitution of the State in 1818. In 1806, he was appointed by President Jefferson, judge of the U. S. District Court of Connecticut, holding the place until his death. He died at New Haven April 5, 1826.

SILAS NORTHROP.

Born at Litchfield, Conn., September 30, 1834. He was graduated at Yale in 1857, and at the Law School in 1859; and from 1861 to 1863 was clerk, first of the Connecticut House of Representatives, and then of the Senate. He was professor of rhetoric and English literature in Yale from 1863 till 1884, when he became president of the University of Minnesota. From 1869 till 1881, he was collector of the Port of New Haven.

NOAH AMHERST PHELPS.

Born in Simsbury, Conn., October 16, 1788; was graduated at Yale in 1808; studied law and was admitted to the bar in 1811. He was a member of both Houses of the Legislature for several terms, and secretary of the State in 1843–4. He published the "History of Simsbury, Granby and Canton, Conn., from 1642 to 1845" (Hartford, 1845), and "History of the Copper Mines and Newgate Prison at Granby." He died at Simsbury, Conn., August 26, 1872.

JAMES HENRY LANMAN.

Born in Norwich, Conn., December 4, 1812, the son of James Lanman, a prominent lawyer and judge of the Supreme Court. He was educated at Washington College; studied law at Harvard, was admitted to the bar, and commenced practice at Norwich. He then removed to New York and devoted himself to literature. He pub-

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lished a history of Michigan, contributed to the National Portrait Gallery of North America, and American quarterly reviews and other magazines. He died in Middletown, January 10, 1887.

LYMAN LAW.

Born in New London, Conn., August 19, 1770; was graduated at Yale in 1791, studied with his father, Richard Law, and became an eminent counselor in New London. He was a member of the Connecticut Legislature, chosen speaker for one session, and afterwards elected to Congress as a Federalist, serving from November, 1811, till March, 1817. He died at New London, February 3, 1842.

ROGER NEWTON.

Born in 1685. He served in the Connecticut contingent in the expeditions against the French of Canada in 1709–10, and for many years was a member of the Council. Having been admitted to the bar, he was appointed a judge of the Court of Common Pleas, which office he held for thirty-three years. He died in Milford, Conn., January 15, 1771.

COLIN MACCRAE INGERSOLL.

Born in New Haven, Conn., March 11, 1819; was educated at Trinity College and the Yale Law School, where he was graduated in 1839. In 1843 he served as clerk in the Connecticut Senate. He was secretary of legation at St. Petersburg in 1847–48, and was representative in Congress from 1851 till 1855. He was adjutant-general of Connecticut in 1867 and 1871.

WILLIAM EDGAR SIMONDS, Hartford.

Born in Canton, Conn., November 24, 1842. He was graduated at the State Normal School in 1860, and taught school for two years. He then enlisted in Co. A of the Twenty-fifth Conn. Volunteers, as a private, and served until his discharge, August 26, 1863. At the battle of Irish Bend, La , he was promoted to be lieutenant for gallantry in the field. After leaving the army he entered the Yale Law School, and was there graduated in 1865. His practice gradually drifted into the patent field, and he added to his reputation by several books on

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patent law, among which are "Design Patents," "Digest of Patent Office Decisions," "Summary of Patent Law," and "Digest of Patent Cases." Since 1884 he has been a lecturer on patent law in Yale Law School. In 1890 Yale University gave him the honorary degree of A. M. He was a member of the Lower House of the General Assembly in 1883–5, and speaker in the latter year. In 1888 he was elected to Congress from the First District. The most notable effort which he made while there was in favor of international copyright. After leaving Congress he was appointed commissioner of patents of the United States, and after his term expired he resumed active practice.

CHARLES M. JOSLYN, Hartford.

Born in Tolland, Conn., March 26, 1849. He was educated at the Tolland High School and at Munson Academy, and fitted for Yale College. Studied law in the office of Waldo, Hubbard and Hyde, and was admitted to the bar in May, 1873. For two years he was associated with the Hon. William Hamersley and Hon. Geo. G. Sumner. On April 1, 1875, he entered into partnership with E. H Hyde, jr., under the name of Hyde and Joslyn. In 1874 he represented the town of Tolland in the General Assembly. In 1877–8 he was on the staff of Governor Hubbard. In 1885 he represented the town of Hartford in the General Assembly, and was the candidate of the Democratic party for speaker. He has been chairman of the Hartford High School Committee for many years; is president of the Hartford Library Association, vice-president of the Hartford Trust Company, and a director in other corporations.

In 1878, he married Minnie L. Brown, of Providence, R. I.

WILLIAM W. EATON, Hartford.

Born in Tolland, Conn., October 11, 1816. He studied law with Hon. Calvin Willey, and was admitted to the bar in Tolland county in 1850. He had previously engaged in business in Columbia, S. C., where he spent three or four years. In 1847 he was sent to the Lower House of the General Assembly from Tolland, and was returned the next year. In 1850 he was elected to the Senate from the Twentieth District, he then removed to Hartford, where he has since resided. He was clerk of Hartford County Court for several years, and in 1853 elected a mem- of the House from Hartford, and chosen speaker. He was also a

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member of the House during the stormy session of 1863 and afterwards in 1868, '70, '71, '73 and '74, and in 1873 he was again elected speaker. In 1874 he was elected U. S. senator from Connecticut succeeding Hon. William A. Buckingham, whose term expired March 4, 1875. Upon the death of Senator Buckingham in February, 1875, Mr. Eaton was appointed senator to fill the vacancy. He was opposed to the appointment of the Electoral Commission in 1876, and was the only Democrat in the Senate who voted against the measure. In the fall of 1882 he was returned to Congress as a representative from the First District, having been elected by a large majority. At the close of his term he retired from active political and professional life.

SAMUEL FESSENDEN, Stamford.

Born in Rockland, Me., April 12, 1847. He prepared for college, but at an early age enlisted as a private in the Seventh Maine Battery. He was commissioned second lieutenant in 1864, when he was less than eighteen years of age. The following year he was appointed on the staff of Major-General A. P. Howe, remaining in that position until the close of the war. He took part in the battles of the Wilderness, Spottsylvania, Cold Harbor, and Petersburg, and won honorable recognition from his superiors. After the close of the war he entered the Harvard Law School where he completed his legal course. Admitted to the Fairfield county bar May 4, 1869, and has since resided in Stamford. He was a member of the General Assembly in 1874, and served on the Judiciary Committee. In 1876 he was a delegate to the Republican National Convention at Cincinnati; again a member of the General Assembly in 1879, at which time he materially assisted in securing the nomination of Senator Platt. In 1884 he was elected secretary of the National Republican Committee. In 1895 he was again a member of the General Assembly, serving as speaker of the House.

JOHN LATHROP HUNTER, Willimantic.

Born in Gardiner, Maine, March 13, 1834. His parents were both of New England stock. He prepared for college at the Gardiner and Wiscassett Academies, and was graduated at Bowdoin College in 1855. Studied law at Gardiner, Me., with Hon. Charles Danforth, afterwards one of the judges of the Supreme Court of that State. Admitted to the

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bar in Maine in 1859, and began the practice of law in his native town. He was several years supervisor of schools. In 1863 he edited "The Age," a long-established Democratic weekly newspaper published at Augusta. He removed to Willimantic in 1871, where he has since practiced law. He represented the Democratic party in the National Conventions of 1873 and 1876. He was a member of the Lower House of the General Assembly in 1879, where he served upon the Judiciary Committee. He has been town and borough attorney; has served many years on the School Board, and is at present chairman of the High School Committee. In 1894 he was appointed state attorney of Windham county, to succeed John J. Penrose.

GEORGE ELIOT SILL, Hartford.

Born in Hartford, Conn., September 30, 1862, the son of George Griswold Sill and Mary (Preston) Sill. His family included the Griswolds of Lyme, noted citizens of Connecticut, his great-grandfather being a member of the Constitutional Convention of 1818. He was graduated at Amherst College, and studied law in the office of his father and with Hon. Lewis Sperry. Was admitted to the bar of Hartford county in 1888. He has been a member of the Hartford High School Committee since 1889, and from 1886 to 1888, was secretary of the Democratic State Central Committee.

ANDREW FRINK GATES, Hartford.

Born in Lebanon, Conn.. October 22, 1866, the son of William F. Gates and Ellen (Ford) Gates. He was graduated at Yale College in 1887 and at Yale Law School in 1889, and at that time admitted to the bar at New Haven. He was assistant clerk of the House of Representatives in 1889 and 1891; clerk of the House in 1893 and clerk of the Senate in 1895. For four years he was prosecuting attorney for Hartford county. In 1893 he was elected a member of the Board of School Visitors. November 9, 1893, he married Alice Louise Welch, daughter of Dr. John Welch and Elizabeth (Bell) Welch, of Hartford.

AUSTIN BRAINARD, Hartford.

Born in Haddam, Conn., September 6, 1862, the son of Henry H. and Cynthia V. Brainard. Among his ancestry are David and John

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Brainard, who were early missionaries to the American Indians, and J. G. C. Brainard, the lawyer and poet. He was graduated at Cornell University in 1883, studied law with Hon. Henry C. Robinson at Hartford, and was admitted to the bar of Hartford county May 26, 1886. While still a student in Mr. Robinson's office, he was elected assistant clerk of the House of Representatives, and advanced to the clerkship in 1886, and was clerk of the Senate in 1887. During the last two years of Governor Bulkeley's incumbency he was executive secretary, taking the place of Hon. Samuel O. Prentice. October 23, 1886, he married Adelaide Foster, daughter of N. K. Foster, of Portland, Maine.

LEWIS SPERRY, Hartford.

Born in South Windsor, Conn., January 23, 1848, the son of Daniel Gilbert Sperry and Harriet Frances (Pelton) Sperry. He traces his ancestry, both sides, to the early colonial stock of this State. He prepared for college at Munson Academy, and was graduated at Amherst College in 1873. Studied law in the office of Waldo, Hubbard and Hyde, and was admitted to the bar March 30, 1875. In 1876, he represented his native town in the Lower House of the Legislature. From 1883 to 1891, he was coroner of Hartford county. He was elected to the Fifty-second Congress from the First District, and again returned to the Fifty-third, but failed of an election to the Fifty-fourth.

November 7, 1878, he married Elizabeth Ellsworth Wood, daughter of the late Doctor William Wood and Mary (Ellsworth) Wood, of South Windsor.

LYNDE HARRISON, New Haven.

Born in New Haven, December 15, 1837. He was educated at the Hopkins Grammar School and at General Russell's Collegiate and Commercial Institute in New Haven. Was graduated at the Yale Law School in 1860. He practiced law in Branford for a short time, but in December, 1863, opened a law office in New Haven, where he has ever since been engaged in the practice of law. In the sessions of 1862 and 1863 he was clerk of the House of Representatives; and in 1864 was appointed clerk of the Senate. In 1865 he was elected a member of the State Senate from the sixth district and was re-elected in 1866. In 1871 he was appointed by the General Assembly judge of the City Court of New Haven, and held that office until 1874. In that year he represented

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the town of Guilford in the General Assembly, in which place he has had a residence since 1871. He continued to represent that town in the General Assembly each year until 1877, and in the latter year he was elected speaker of the House. From July 1, 1877, to 1881, he was judge of the Court of Common Pleas for New Haven county. In the latter year he was again returned to the House of Representatives, and was the leader of his party upon the floor, and chairman of the Judiciary Committee. Since that time he has held no office, and has been engaged in the practice of his profession, principally as counsel for the New York and New Haven Railroad, and other corporations. He has been a member of the Republican State Central Committee during several terms from 1871 to 1886, and was chairman of that committee in 1875–6, and from 1884 to 1886. He was a delegate to the Republican National Conventions in 1876 and 1880. In 1892 he voted for President Cleveland, and joined the Democratic party on the tariff and other issues of that year.

His residence in New Haven is near the head of Hillhouse avenue, and his summer residence at "Bayhurst" on Long Island Sound, in the town of Guilford, is one of the most beautiful natural locations on the coast.

He married in 1867 Miss Sarah Plant, of Branford, who died in 1879. In 1886 he married Miss Harriet White, of Waterbury. He has four children: William L., Paul W., Gertrude P. and Katharine W.

HENRY CORNELIUS ROBINSON, Hartford.

Born in Hartford, Conn., August 28, 1832, the son of David Franklin Robinson and Ann (Seymour) Robinson. Upon his father's side he is descended from Thomas Robinson, who emigrated from England and settled in Guilford in 1667; and on his mother's side from William Brewster of the colony which landed at Plymouth in 1620, and from Richard Treat, one of the patentees of the Connecticut charter, also from Governor John Webster and Richard Seymour.

He fitted for college at the Hartford Grammar School and in the Hartford Public High School, and was graduated at Yale in the class of 1853. He received the degree of A. M. in 1855 and LL. D. in 1888. He studied law in the office of his brother, Lucius F. Robinson, esq., and with Judge William L. Storrs. Admitted to the bar of Hartford county in 1855. He at once entered into partnership with his brother

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and continued it until the death of Lucius F. Robinson in 1861. From that time he practiced alone until the graduation of his eldest son, when a new firm was formed, consisting of H. C and L. F. Robinson.

He was mayor of Hartford from 1872–74; and representative in the General Assembly in 1879. He was fish commissioner in 1866, and commissioner from Conn. at the Federal Constitutional Centennial in 1889. He has long been attorney for the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad, and one of its directors. He is attorney for the Connecticut Mutual Fire Insurace Co., the Pratt & Whitney Co., the Connecticut Fire Insurance Co., and many more of the large and influential corporations of Hartford. He is a trustee of the Connecticut Trust and Safe Deposit Co., and of the Wadsworth Atheneum; a member of the Hartford Tract Society; vice-president of the Connecticut and Hartford Bar Associations, and has been president of the Yale Alumni Association of Hartford. He has twice been the candidate of the Republican party for gubernatorial honors. He was a member of the Chicago Convention in 1880, and author of much of its platform. He is an accomplished orator and his public addresses have been numerous and able.

In 1862 he married Eliza (Niles) Trumbull, daughter of John F. Trumbull, of Stonington.

In his professional life he has been concerned, for the last twenty years, in most of the important suits, in which the city Hartford, its various departments, the State of Connecticut, and the Republican party, have at various times, been made parties in court.

Charles Roberts Ingersoll, New Haven

Born in New Haven, Conn., September 16, 1821, the son of Ralph I. Ingersoll. Was graduated at Yale in 1840, and at the Law School in 1844. Was admitted to the bar in 1845, and has been frequently elected to the Legislature. He was elected governor of Connecticut in in 1873, and re-elected till 1877, when he declined a renomination. He was a presidential elector on the Democratic ticket in 1876. In 1874 Yale College gave him the degree of LL. D.

Andrew Thompson Judson.

Born in Ashford, Conn., November 29, 1784. He was admitted to the bar in 1806, and after two years' residence in Vermont, settled in

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Canterbury, Conn. He was a member of the General Assembly in 1816, and in 1818 was one of the most active members of the toleration party. He became state's attorney in 1819. Was several times a member of the Legislature, and in 1834, was elected to Congress as a Democrat, serving till 1837, when he became district judge of Connecticut, holding the office until his death, March 17, 1853.

JAMES ABRAHAM HILLHOUSE.

Born in Montville, Conn., in 1730, the son of James Hillhouse. Was graduated from Yale in 1749; appointed tutor the following year, and continued his connection with the college until 1756; he then practiced law successfully in New Haven, and in 1772 was elected an assistant. He died in New Haven in 1775.

RALPH ISAACS INGERSOLL.

Born in New Haven, Conn., February 8, 1788; was graduated at Yale in 1808; admitted to the bar in 1811, and soon rose to high rank in his profession in New Haven. In 1819, he was chosen a representative in the Legislature, and continued to represent the town for seven years, until in 1825, he was elected to Congress. He was returned to Washington for four consecutive terms, and declined a re-election in order to devote himself to his profession. He was state's attorney from 1835 to 1845, and in 1846 was appointed United States minister to Russia. He filled the position with signal ability, returned to New Haven, where he spent the last of his life in retirement, and died there August 26, 1872.

CHARLES ANTHONY INGERSOLL.

Born in New Haven, October 19, 1798; studied law with his brother, Ralph Ingersoll, and attained eminence at the bar. From 1849 till 1853, he was state's attorney, and in the latter year was appointed by President Pierce judge of the U. S. District Court of Connecticut, and held the post till his death, January 12, 1860.

FREDERICK ANDREW SCOTT, Hartford.

Born in Terryville, Conn., November 8, 1866, the son of Walter H. Scott and Sarah (Granniss) Scott. He was graduated at the Hartford

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High School in 1885, at Yale University in 1889, and at Yale Law School in 1891. Admitted to the bar at Winsted July 2, 1891. He is now assistant clerk of the Connecticut House of Representatives.

ELISHA CARPENTER, Hartford.

Born in Ashford, Conn., January 14, 1824, the son of Uriah B. Carpenter and Marcia (Scarborough) Carpenter. He was educated at the common schools and academies of that neighborhood, and studied law with Frederick Hovey for a short time at Eastford, and with Jonathan A. Welch at Brooklyn. Admitted to the bar of Windham county, December 16, 1846, at Brooklyn, Conn. He first settled for practice in the town of Eastford, and while there was town clerk and judge of probate. He was state's attorney for Windham county for eight years, and on July 4, 1861, was elected judge of the Superior Court. He was advanced to the Supreme Court of Errors February 11, 1866, and remained upon the bench until he became seventy years of age, January 14, 1894. From 1865 to 1883 he was a member of the State Board of Education. He was also for four years a member of the Board of Pardons. Upon leaving the bench he resumed the practice of law, and entered into partnership with Frank B. Williams at Hartford, Conn.

March 30, 1848, he married Harriet G. Brown, daughter of Shubael and Electa Brown, of Brooklyn, Conn. February 9, 1876, he married Sophia T. Cowen, daughter of Sidney J. Cowen and Mary S. Cowen, of Saratoga Springs, N. Y.

ALBERT NEWTON HATHEWAY, Hartford.

Born in Windsor, Conn., February 7, 1838, the son of Amos M. Hatheway and Mary (Gay) Hatheway. His parents were both of English ancestry, settling early in Massachusetts, and on the paternal side anciently of the parish of Hawarden, Warwickshire, England. He was educated at Williston Seminary, where he was graduated in 1856, at Harvard College, where he was graduated in 1860, and was admitted to the bar in Boston in June, 1860, and in Hartford, Conn., in 1861. From 1873 to 1877, he was judge of the Police Court of Hartford, and from 1874 to 1876, an alderman of that city. He was appointed consul of the United States at Nice, France, in 1884, and served until October, 1889,

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October 3, 1860, he married Emma S. Robbins, daughter of Lowrey Robbins and Emily (Foote) Robbins, of Newington.

JOHN HURLBUT WHITE, Hartford.

Born in Glastonbury, Conn., November 23, 1833, the son of Eleazar S. White and Alma (Hurlbut) White. His first ancestor in this country was James White, who settled in Hebron in 1712. He was educated at the Glastonbury Academy, and studied law with Heman H. Barbour, esq., at Hartford. Admitted to the bar in March, 1858, at Hartford. From 1859 to 1863, he was city auditor of that city, and from 1863 to 1887, two years excepted, was judge of the Probate Court of the District of Hartford.

He married, June 6, 1860, Jennie M. Cooke, daughter of George Cooke and Sarah (Woodruff) Cooke, of Litchfield, Conn.

JOSEPH P. TUTTLE, Hartford.

Born in Unionville, Conn., June 12, 1865, the son of Nelson J. and Clara A. Tuttle. He was graduated at Yale College in 1889; studied law while still in college and joined the senior class of the Yale Law School, remained there a short time and then entered the office of Judge W. F. Henney at Hartford. Admitted to the bar at Hartford, January 6, 1891. From April, 1891, to April, 1894, he was councilman of the city of Hartford, and president of the lower board from April, 1891, to April, 1892. He was clerk of the City Police Court of Hartford for two years, from April, 1893. He is a member of the firm of Bill and Tuttle.

March 21, 1894, he married Edith A. Mather, daughter of Walter S. Mather and Adelaide (Phelps) Mather.

FRANK E. HYDE, Hartford.

Born in Tolland, Conn., the son of Alvan P. Hyde and Frances Elizabeth Hyde. He was graduated at Yale College in 1879, and at the Law School in 1881. Admitted to the bar at Hartford, Conn., in May 1881. He was a member of the General Assembly from Hartford in 1887 and 1889. In 1893 he was appointed by President Cleveland consul of the United States at Lyons, France.

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FRANK BACKUS WILLIAMS, Hartford.

Born in Philadelphia, Penn., December 17, 1864, the son of Josiah A. and Anne (Backus) Williams. He is a grandson of Thomas Backus, lieutenant-governor of Connecticut in 1849–50. He was graduated at the Boston Latin School, and at Harvard College, and was graduated at the Harvard Law School in 1892. He is a member of the firm of Carpenter and Williams, being associated with Judge Elisha Carpenter.

LUCIUS FRANKLIN ROBINSON, Hartford.

Born in Hartford, Conn., June 12, 1863, the son of Henry C. and Eliza M. Robinson. Was graduated at Yale College in 1885, and studied law in the office of his father in Hartford. Admitted to the bar in Hartford in 1887. He was a member of the Board of Common Council in 1890–1, acting as president of the board the latter year. He is a member of the Board of Fire Commissioners for the city of Hartford, director in the First National Bank and other corporations in the city of Hartford.

FRANCIS H. PARKER, Hartford.

Born in East Haddam, Conn., September 23, 1850, the son of Ozias H. Parker and Marie (Ayer) Parker. He is a direct descendant from William Parker, who came to Hartford in 1636 and removed to Saybrook in 1645. William Parker was deputy in the General Assembly for several sessions, and was a soldier of the Pequot war.

Was graduated at Wesleyan University in 1874, and at the Yale Law School in 1876. Admitted to the bar at New Haven in June, 1876. Was a member of the Connecticut House of Representatives in 1878, and again a member from East Haddam in 1880. He was prosecuting attorney of the city of Hartford from 1887 to 1892, and from 1894 to 1895.

December 9, 1891, he married Adelaide F. Leeds, daughter of Cory and Mary (Millett) Leeds, of New London.

THOMAS MCMANUS, Hartford.

Born in Hartford, Conn., January 20, 1834, the son of James McManus and Ellen (Goodwin) McManus. His parents emigrated from Ireland in February, 1830. He received his education at the Hartford

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High School, and studied law in the office of William W. Eaton and Goodwin Collier, esqrs., between 1859 and 1864. Admitted to the bar at Hartford, January 20, 1864. He was assistant judge of the Hartford City Court from 1866 to 1868; judge of the Court of Common Pleas for Hartford county from 1875 to 1877, and recorder of the City Court since April, 1893; a representative from Hartford in the State Legislature in 1878. He was major in the Twenty fifth Conn. Regiment in the war of the Rebellion; quartermaster-general of the State of Connecticut from January, 1883, to January, 1885; director of the Connecticut State Prison from 1879 to 1887, and chief of division in the Treasury Department at Washington from May, 1887, to August, 1889.

He married, January 19, 1870, Catherine A. Havens, daughter of Hiram and Mary Havens.

ALBERT CARROLL BILL, Hartford.

Born in Hartford, Conn., September 29, 1863, the son of Charles C. and Julia A. Bill. He was educated at the Enfield and Hartford High Schools, and studied law at Hartford with the Hon. Charles H. Briscoe. Was admitted to the bar at Hartford May 21, 1885. He was clerk of the Probate Court from 1887 to 1889; clerk of the City Police Court of Hartford from 1889 to 1893; associate judge of the City Police Court from April, 1893, to April, 1895, and judge of the Police Court since April, 1895. From 1890 to 1892 he was councilman from the Fourth ward of the same city. He is a member of the firm of Bill and Tuttle.

October 29, 1889, he married Bessie M. Collins, daughter of William A. Collins, of Hartford.

ARTHUR PERKINS, Hartford.

Born at Hartford, Conn., May 16, 1864, the son of Charles E. Perkins and Lucy A. Perkins. Grandson of Thomas C. Perkins and great-grandson of Enoch Perkins, all of whom are mentioned in this register. He was graduated at Yale College in 1887, and at the Yale Law School in 1889, and admitted to the bar in the latter year at New Haven. He is a member of the City Council from the Second ward, and since April, 1895, has been associate judge of the City Police Court.

GEORGE DUTTON WATROUS, New Haven.

Born in New Haven, Conn., September 18, 1858, the son of George

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Henry Watrous and Harriet (Joy) Watrous. His father was for many years a lawyer in New Haven, who was graduated from Yale in 1853, and practiced in partnership with his father-in-law, Governor Dutton. He was president of the N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R. Co. from 1879 to 1887.

Educated at the Hopkins Grammar School, where he was graduated in 1875, and at Yale College where he was graduated in 1879. After leaving Yale he taught school in Litchfield a single year, and followed that by a year at the Yale Law School, and a year at the Columbia Law School. He received the degree of LL.B. from Yale in 1883, and M.L. in 1884; D.C.L. in 1890. He was instructor in the Yale Law School from 1887 to 1892, since which time he has been assistant professor of contracts and torts. Admitted to the bar at New Haven in June, 1883.

He was a member of the city government of New Haven in 1884 as councilman, and in 1887–8 as alderman. May 1, 1885, he formed a partnership with Hon. W. K. Townsend, now U. S. district judge, under the name of Townsend and Watrous, which continued until the appointment of Mr. Townsend to the bench. July 1, 1892, he entered into partnership for the practice of law with Edward G. Buckland, esq., under the firm name of Watrous and Buckland. He was a director of the Free Public Library, 1889–91. In 1893 he was appointed by the General Assembly a member of a committee of five to draft and report a revision of the charter of the city of New Haven.

Since 1890 he has been secretary of the Yale Law School Alumni Association, and since 1892 a member of the State Bar Examining Committee, and its secretary.

Since his admission to the bar the firms of which he has been a member have been of counsel to the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad Company, succeeding his father and grandfather in that capacity. He is also director in and attorney for a large number of local corporations.

In the winter of 1894–95 a petition was signed by most of the members of the New Haven bar, asking the appointment of Mr. Watrous as a judge of the Superior Court, in the place of Hon. John M. Hall, who resigned to become vice president of the N. Y., N. H. & Hartford R. R. Co. After careful consideration Mr. Watrous declined to become a candidate, and the petition was not presented.

In 1882–3 he traveled extensively upon the continent of Europe.

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He has written many magazine articles and book reviews, and wrote the chapter on travel and transportation in Atwater's History of the City of New Haven.

June 7, 1888, he married Bertha A. Downer, daughter of Samuel R. Downer and Charlotte (Forbes) Downer, of Hamden, Conn. They have three children, namely: Wheeler de Forest, aged five years; Charlotte Root, aged three years; and George Dutton, aged six manths.

CHARLES HOLT FOWLER, New Haven.

Born at East Haven, Conn., March 17, 1833, the son of David S. Fowler and Charlotte (Holt) Fowler. His father was sheriff of New Haven county for eight years from June, 1857. He was educated at the Pennington Seminary in New Jersey, and was graduated at the Yale Law School in 1861. Admitted to the bar at New Haven May 16, 1862. He represented the town one year in the General Assembly. October 31, 1867, he married Susie Secor, daughter of T. F. Secor and Mary (Curtis) Secor, of New York. On May 10, 1882, he married Kate Carpenter, daughter of George F. Starkweather and Pamela (Carpenter) Starkweather, of Keene, N. H.

JOSEPH BULKELEY MORSE, New Haven.

Born in New Haven, Conn., October 3, 1850, son of Gardner Morse and Mary (Brigham) Morse. Was graduated at Yale College in 1871, and at the Yale Law School in 1876. Admitted to the bar at New Haven in June, 1876. He is a member of the real estate and inusurance firm of Gardner Morse and Son. September 14, 1875, he married Annie Bassett, daughter of Samuel Bassett, of Seymour, Conn., who died April 19, 1881.

SAMUEL AMOS YORK, New Haven.

Born in North Stonington, Conn., May 25, 1839, the son of Daniel York and Esther York. He was graduated at Yale College in 1863, and at the Albany Law School in 1864. Admitted to the bar in New York and Michigan in 1865 and in Connecticut in 1867. He was clerk of the House of Representatives in 1873, and clerk of the Senate in 1874. Judge of probate for the District of New Haven from 1876 to 1887; and mayor of the city of New Haven in 1887–8. November 1,

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1865, he married Helen E. Osborn, daughter of Minott A. and Catherine S. Osborn, of New Haven.

SAVILIAN RICHARD HULL, New Haven.

Born in Cheshire, Conn., July 16, 1827, the son of Samuel Hull and Rebecca (Manwarring) Hull. He is the fifth in descent from Richard Hull, who settled in New Haven in 1640. Was admitted to the Amherst College in 1851, and left after two years and a half study. He pursued his legal education at the Yale Law School for one year and for six months with Tilton E. Doolittle, esq., at Meriden. Admitted to the bar at New Haven, September, 1855. November 9, 1859, he married Virginia A. Simpson, daughter of William Simpson and Mary (Acher) Simpson, of Harper's Ferry, Va.

LOUIS ERWIN JACOBS, New Haven.

Born in New Haven, Conn., May 5, 1869, the son of Mark and Leah Jacobs. His father was born in Poland, Russia, and his mother in England. Was educated at the Webster Grammar School, New Haven, and at the Hillhouse High School, and was graduated at the Yale Law School in 1890. Admitted to the bar at New Haven, June 25, 1890. Entered Yale Medical School in 1894, two years' course. He married Miss M. E. Rawling, of Hamden.

ALBERT JAMES KENYON, New Haven.

Born in Bloomfield, Conn., in 1871, the son of Greene T. Kenyon and Lucinda (Loweree) Kenyon. He was educated at the Branford High School, and under private tutors. Studied law at the Yale Law School, was graduated with the class of '91, and studied the following year with Hon. Simeon E. Baldwin, and admitted to the bar at New Haven in 1892. Elected justice of the peace for the town of Branford in 1894, and appointed attorney for the town. At present is managing editor of the Branford Churchman.

JAMES BISHOP, New Haven.

Born in New Haven (Westville), Conn., January 5, 1851, the son of William Bishop and Charlotte (Love) Bishop. He was graduated at the Yale Law School in 1874, and admitted to the bar at New Haven in

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David B. Lockwood

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David B. Lockwood

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June of the same year. He was clerk of the City Court of New Haven from 1883 to 1893, and in 1894 became a member of the Board of Public Works for the city of New Haven. He has been prominently connected with the Republican State Central and New Haven Town Committees. November 20, 1879, he married Carrie C Andrews, daughter of Orrin C. Andrews and Fanny (Barnes) Andrews, of Wallingford.

DAVID STROUSE, New Haven,

Born in New Haven, Conn., July 30, 1848, the son of Isaac and Helene Strouse, both of Bavaria, Germany. He received a collegiate and commercial institute education. Studied law with Levi N. Blydenburgh, and was graduated at Yale Law School in 1876. Admitted to the bar at New Haven the preceding December. October 24, 1876, he married Louise Fisher, daughter of Michael J. Fisher, of New Haven.

LEONARD M. DAGGETT, New Haven.

Born in New Haven, Conn., November 23, 1863, the son of David L. Daggett and Margaret (Gibbons) Daggett, the great-grandson of Judge Daggett of the Connecticut Supreme Court. He was graduated at Yale College in 1884, and at the Yale Law School in 1887. He also studied for two years in the office of Hon. William K. Townsend and George D. Watrous, esq., of New Haven. Admitted to the bar in that place in 1887. Since 1891 he has practiced in partnership with Henry C. White of New Haven.

WILLIAM A. WRIGHT, New Haven.

Born in Waukesha, Wis., November 14, 1847, the son of Robert W. and Louisa Wright. His father was a graduate of Yale in 1842, and practiced in Wisconsin and also in Connecticut. Was graduated at Yale Law School in 1872, and admitted to the bar at New Haven in July of that year. In 1882–3 he represented the town of New Haven in the General Assembly.

DWIGHT W. TUTTLE, New Haven.

Born in Hamden, Conn., January 11, 1846, the son of Jesse Tuttle and Lucinda (Williams) Tuttle. He studied law at the Yale Law School

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and was admitted to the bar at New Haven, in 1867. He was a member of the General Assembly in 1881, 1889 and 1891, and during the last two years served on the Judiciary Committee. He has been prosecuting agent for New Haven county for twelve years. September 16, 1879, he married Bertha E. Lancey, of East Haven.

GEORGE RUFUS COOLEY, New Haven.

Born at North Haven, Conn., July 8, 1851, the son of George W. Cooley and Cornelia (Merriam) Cooley. He was graduated at the Hopkins Grammar School at New Haven, and at the Yale Scientific School in 1875. Was also graduated at the Yale Law School in 1877, and admitted to the bar at that time in New Haven county. He was president of the Court of Common Council for New Haven in 1880. May 18, 1878, he married Flora M. Lane.

JOHN H. KIRKHAM, New Britain.

Born in Newington, Conn., April 13, 1865, the son of John S. Kirkham and Harriet (Atwood) Kirkham. His father served several terms in the House of Representatives, and one term as senator from the Second District. His great-grandfather, John Kirkham, was at Valley Forge, and was honored by General Washington throwing a blanket over him on a cold winter's night in camp.

He was graduated at the New Britain High School and at Yale College in 1887. Studied law with Judge J. H. White, and Hyde, Gross and Hyde, and was admitted to the bar in June, 1889, at Hartford. Since 1893 he has been clerk of the City and Police Courts of New Britain. Since his admission to the bar he has been associated with the firm of Mitchell, Hungerford and Bartlett at New Britain.

ERNEST L. STAPLES, Shelton.

Born in Monroe, Conn., September 10, 1856, the son of Charles Staples and Rosilla (Burr) Staples. He received a liberal education under the discipline of some accomplished private tutors, and afterwards taught school for sixteen years in Fairfield and Hartford counties. He studied law in the office of Samuel B. Sumner of Bridgeport and was admitted to the bar April 14, 1883. He opened an office in Shelton, being the first lawyer to take a residence in the borough.

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He at present holds the position of prosecuting attorney and of corporation counsel for Shelton and Huntington. He was admitted to the Unitarian ministry in Boston in May, 1894, but has not abandoned the law.

In 1885, he married Miss Esther J. Penfield, daughter of Ira and Sarah (Beard) Penfield, of Danbury.

HENRY C. GUSSMAN, New Britain.

Born in New Britain, Conn., January 28, 1857, the son of Frederick and Mary Gussman. He was educated at the public schools, and was graduated at Camp's Seminary in New Britain in 1879. He was graduated at Yale Law School in 1882, and studied law with Hon. H. C. Robinson of Hartford. Admitted to the bar at New Haven, Conn., June 28, 1882. He was prosecuting agent in New Britain for four years; clerk of the City and Police Court two years, assistant city attorney for two years, and at the present time is city attorney for the city of New Britain.

September 25, 1884, he married Lizzie B. Boardman, daughter of Albert R. Boardman and Ellen (Morgan) Boardman, of Meriden, Ct.

WILLIAM HENRY ELY, New Haven.

Born in Hartford, Conn., November 27, 1856, the son of William B. Ely and Elizabeth (Morgan) Ely. He was graduated at the Hartford High School in 1873 and at Amherst College in 1877. He studied law in Hartford in the office of Briscoe and Maltbie. Admitted to the bar of Hartford county May 27, 1879. He is a member of the firm of Case, Ely and Case. October 18, 1881, he married Mary G. Little, daughter of Lucius Little and Lucretia (Holmes) Little, of Sheffield, Mass.

J. BIRNEY TUTTLE, New Haven.

Born in New Haven, Conn., May 19, 1864, the son of Dennis Tuttle and Anna (Hotchkiss) Tuttle. His family are of old New England stock, and have been prominent in all of the later wars of the country. He was graduated at the Hillhouse High School in New Haven in 1884, and at the Yale Law School in 1891. Admitted to the bar at New Haven, June 24, 1891. He was assistant city clerk of New Haven in 1889, and assistant clerk of the Court of Common Pleas for New Haven

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county in 1890. He was a special agent for the United States census in 1890. He wrote the history of New Haven, published in the City Year Book in 1888, and the history of the Police and Fire Departments, published in 1889.

ISAAC WOLFE, New Haven.

Born in New Haven, Conn., November 2, 1859, the son of Serf and Mina Wolfe. He was graduated at the Yale Law School in 1887, and admitted to the bar of New Haven in June of that year. He was a member of the Board of Council in New Haven in 1884–5, being president of the board in his second year. In 1889 he was a representative in the General Assembly from the town of New Haven.

WALLACE S. MOYLE, New Haven.

Born in Devenport, England, May 19, 1867, the son of John and Elizabeth (Fox) Moyle. He was graduated at Yale University in 1891; at the Yale Law School in 1893, and admitted to the bar in June of the same year.

JAMES KINGSLEY BLAKE, New Haven.

Born in New Haven, Conn., September 17, 1870, the son of Henry T. Blake and Elizabeth (Kingsley) Blake. His father was a graduate of Yale in 1848, the son graduated at Yale University in 1891, and at the Yale Law School in 1893. Admitted to the bar at New Haven the same year. He was a member of the Board of Health of the city of New Haven in 1894.

THEODORE LYMAN, Hartford.

Born in Hartford, Conn., January 4, 1834, the son of Christopher C. Lyman and Cecilia (Breakenridge) Lyman. He was graduated at the Hartford High School in 1851, and at Yale College in 1855. He studied law in the office of Thomas C. and Charles E. Perkins, esqrs., and was admitted to the bar July 26, 1859, at Hartford, Conn. January 22, 1886, he married Laura M. Sherman, daughter of George T. Sherman, at Arlington, Mass.

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PHILIP J. MARKLEY, New Britain.

Born in New Britain, Conn., the son of Thomas Markley and Ann (Brady) Markley. He fitted for college at the New Britain High School, and was graduated at Holy Cross College at Worcester in 1877. Studied law with Mitchell and Hungerford at New Britain, and at the Columbia Law School in New York city. Admitted to the bar at Hartford in December, 1880. Has been a member of the New Britain city government as councilman and alderman. Was attorney for the city of New Britain from 1886 to 1892, one year excepted; for six years chairman of the Board of Sewer Commissioners. In October, 1894, elected chairman of Board of Education of the Consolidated School District of the town of New Britain, and now holds that position. In 1891 he represented the town in the General Assembly. September 6, 1885, he married Wilhelminda E. Dunn, of New York city.

FRANK L. HUNGERFORD, New Britain.

Born in Torrington, Conn., November 6, 1843, the son of John Hungerford and Charlotte (Austin) Hungerford. He entered the University of Vermont, and left college at the end of his sophomore year in 1862. The university conferred on him the degree of M.A., some fifteen years later. From 1862 to 1864 he studied law at Burlington, Vt., with George F. Edmunds, afterwards United States senator, and in 1864–5 at the Harvard Law School. Was admitted to the bar at Burlington, Vt., in 1865, and began practice in Torrington, Conn., in 1866. He remained there for three years, when he removed to New Britain, and entered into partnership with Charles E. Mitchell, esq., afterwards commissioner of patents of the United States.

While in Torrington he was judge of probate, and also for one year in New Britain, resigning the office on account of his law practice. In 1873 he was elected city attorney of New Britain, and held the office till 1878, again resuming it in 1884–5.

Senator Edmunds, when elected to the United States Senate, desired to place him in possession of his large and lucrative practice, but it was declined because of a desire to establish himself in business in his native State.

He married in 1869, Sarah A. Churchill, daughter of William A. and Sarah (Blinn) Churchill, of New Britain.

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AUSTIN HART, New Britain.

Born in Burlington, Conn., April 17, 1824, the son of Simeon Hart and a descendant of Stephen Hart, who came to this country in 1632. He was graduated at Yale College in 1853, and pursued his law studies at the University of Pennsylvania, and in the office of E. Spencer Miller in Philadelphia. Was admitted to the bar at Philadelphia in 1858. October 9, 1867, he married Susan A. Deming, daughter of Samuel and Catherine Deming.

JOHN POMEROY BARTLETT, New Britain.

Born in Collinsville, Conn., June 4, 1858, the son of John N. Bartlett and Ellen Strong Bartlett. His grandfather and great-grandfather were both Yale men, and his father was principal of the New Britain High School many years. Was graduated at Yale Scientific School in 1878, and at the Yale Law School in 1881. Admitted to the bar in June, 1881, at New Haven. After graduating he traveled West extensively, and in 1882 entered the office of Mitchell and Hungerford, at New Britain, with whom he entered into partnership in 1891, under the firm name of Mitchell, Hungerford and Bartlett. Since 1885 his practice has been almost exclusively confined to patent cases.

He married, May 19, 1885, Ellen P. Fitch, daughter of Frederick and Julia (Post) Fitch, of Lexington, Kentucky.

JAMES ROCHE, New Britain.

Born in Berlin, Conn., September 6, 1858, the son of Patrick and Mary Roche. His parents emigrated to this country about 1845, and shortly afterward settled in Berlin, Conn. He was educated at the Connecticut State Normal School, and studied law with Hon. John Walsh, at New Britian, and was admitted to the bar in January, 1887. After graduating at the Normal School he was a teacher in the public schools, until the time of his admission to the bar. He was assistant city attorney of New Britain, and prosecuting agent for Hartford county in 1893. He was appointed by Governor Morris judge of the City and Police Courts of the city of New Britain, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Hon. Valentine B. Chamberlain. He represented the town of New Britain in the General Assembly in 1893.

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JAMES EVERETT WHEELER, New Haven.

Born in New Haven, Conn., December 24, 1870, the son of E. S. Wheeler and Ella (Welch) Wheeler. His ancestors were of English extraction, and came to Stonington in 1640. He studied one year at Robert College, Constantinople. He received the degree of A. B. from Yale College in 1892. Was graduated at the Yale Law School in 1894, and admitted to the bar in June the same year. In July, 1894, he was admitted to the firm of Alling, Webb and Morehouse.

DWIGHT LOOMIS, Hartford.

Born at Columbia Conn., July 27, 1821, the son of Elam Loomis and Mary (Pinneo) Loomis. His father was a native of Columbia and his mother of Hanover, N. H., and a descendant from French ancestry. His education was that afforded by the common schools of his native town, supplemented by attendance at the academies at Munson and Amherst, Mass. His education and reading qualified him for teaching, and he pursued this occupation for a time. Early in the year 1844 he began the study of law in the office of John H. Brockway, esq., in the town of Ellington. He then entered the Yale Law School and was there graduated in 1847. Returning to Ellington he formed a partnership with Mr. Brockway, and commenced the practice of his profession at Rockville. In 1851 the town of Vernon sent him as its representative to the General Assembly, and in 1857 he was elected a member of the State Senate, serving as chairman of the Judiciary Committee. The year before he had been a delegate to the National Republican Convention and had assisted in the nomination of John C. Fremont. In 1859 he was elected a representative in Congress from the First District as a Republican, and re-elected in 1861. He served as chairman of the Committee on Expenditures in the Treasury Department, was a member of the Committee on Agriculture and of the Committee on Elections.

In 1864 he was elected a judge of the Superior Court. He was re-elected in 1872, and in 1875, promoted to the bench of the Supreme Court. He remained on the bench until he reached the constitutional limit of age and upon his retirement in 1891, was appointed by the General Assembly to be a State referee. He is one of the committee to whom the Legislature referred the matters in dispute between the State, Yale University and the Storrs Agricultural School. He has

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recently been appointed a member of the State Board of Mediation and Arbitration.

JAMES T. MORAN, New Haven.

Born in North Haven, Conn., September 19, 1864, the son of Thomas Moran and Maria (Cullom) Moran. He was graduated at the Hillhouse High School in 1883, at the Yale Law School in 1885, and admitted to the bar in New Haven in September, 1885. For two years he was a member of the Board of Common Council of New Haven, and president of the board in 1888. He was a director of the Free Public Library in 1890 to 1892, and in 1893 was appointed a member of the Board of Education. In 1895 he was elected a police commissioner for three years. He belongs to the firm of Tyler, Ingersoll and Moran.

ALFRED CARLTON BALDWIN, New Haven.

Born in Beacon Falls, Conn., December 5, 1872, the son of Herbert C. and Josephine H. Baldwin. His father was a soldier in the Civil war, and brevetted for gallant and meritorious services at Port Hudson. He was graduated at Seymour High School in 1892, and at the Yale Law School in 1894, and was admitted to the bar at New Haven the same year.

JOSEPH DANIEL PLUNKETT, New Haven.

Born in Morningtown, County of Meath, Ireland, the son of Bartholomew Plunkett and Margaret (Whitehead) Plunkett. He was educated in the public schools at Norwich, and was graduated at Yale Law School in 1874. Admitted to the bar at New Haven the same year. In 1883 and '84 he was senator from the Eighth District. Was assistant city attorney of New Haven in 1876 and '77, and has been a member of the Board of Education in New Haven for many years. He served in the Civil war in the Twenty-first Regiment of Conn. Volunteers. He married in 1866, Pamelia McNulty, daughter of Michael McNulty and Sarah (Adams) McNulty, of New York.

PHILIP PATTERSON WELLS, New Haven.

Born in Grand Rapids, Mich., February 5, 1868, the son of Lewis G. Wells and Mary (Wetmore) Wells. He is a direct descendant of Gov-

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ernor Thomas Welles and of Thomas Wetmore of Middletown. Was graduated at Yale University in 1889; studied law at the Yale Law School for one year, and also at the Law School of the Columbian University, Washington, D C. Admitted to the bar at New Haven, June, 1893. He is a member of the firm of Newton and Wells, being associated with the Hon. Henry G. Newton, of New Haven. From October, 1892, to February, 1894, he was an editor on the staff in the West Publishing Co. He married, May 22, 1893, Eleanor D. Munger, daughter of Rev. T. T. Munger, D. D., and Elizabeth (Duncan) Munger, of New Haven.

FREDERICK WILLIAM BABCOCK, New Haven.

Born in New Haven, Conn., May 14, 1853, the son of James E. and Catherine (Mills) Babcock. His father was judge of the City Court of New Haven, collector of the port, and member of the State Senate several times. Was educated at Russell's Military School, and graduated from the Law School of Yale College in 1873. Admitted to the bar of New Haven in June of the same year. August 3, 1875, he married Amy E. Preston, daughter of Hannibal H. Preston and Keziah (Price) Preston, of Sherman, Mich.

BURTON MANSFIELD, New Haven.

Born in Hamden, Conn., April 4, 1856, the son of Jesse M. and Catherine (Warner) Mansfield. He was graduated at the Yale Scientific School in 1875, and at the Yale Law School in 1878. He has occupied various important positions in the New Haven city government, and is now insurance commissioner of the State of Connecticut.

CHARLES KIMBERLY BUSH, New Haven.

Born in Milford, Conn., May 17, 1846, the son of Benjamin Platt Bush and Charlotte (Kimberly) Bush. He was graduated at the Yale Law School in 1870. Admitted to the bar at New Haven in the same year. He assisted in the prosecution of the trial of the State versus the Malleys and Blanche Douglass, for the murder of Jennie Cramer. January 27, 1874, he married Maria E. Tikiöb of St. Croix, West Indies, daughter of Jens Peter Tikiöb and Charlotte (Finlay) Tikiöb.

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CHARLES F. BOLLMANN, New Haven.

Born in Parey-a-Elbe, Prussia, April 19, 1847, the son of Frederick C. Bollmann and Elizabeth (Draeger) Bollmann. He was educated in a Prussian gymnasium, and graduated at the Yale Law School in 1893. Admitted to the bar of New Haven, June 26, of the same year. From 1882 to 1883 he was coroner of New Haven, and from then till 1885, coroner of the county. Police commissioner of the city of New Haven from 1881 to 1885. Superintendent of police in New Haven from 1885 to 1892. President of the Board of State Prison Directors since 1893. He was coroner for the city of New Haven at the time of the inquest on the death of Jennie Cramer in 1882.

June 21, 1877, he married Hattie A. Katsch, daughter of Charles Katsch and Caroline Katsch, of New Haven.

HARRY GOODYEAR DAY, New Haven.

Born in Seymour, Conn., March 13, 1870, the son of Henry P. Day and Fannie (Gilbert) Day. Was graduated at Phillips Andover Academy in 1887; at the Yale Scientific School in 1890; at the Yale Law School in 1893. Was admitted to the bar at New Haven, Conn., in the latter year.

TIMOTHY FRANCIS CALLAHAN, New Haven.

Born in Spring Grove, County Cork, Ireland, May 30, 1848, the son of Timothy Callahan and Mary (Doody) Callahan. He was educated at the New Haven public schools; studied law at the Yale Law School and was admitted to the bar at New Haven in June, 1894. From 1887 to 1892 he was an alderman for the Eleventh ward, and since 1881 has been clerk of the Probate Court. February 23, 1876, he married Minnie E. Brennan, daughter of Bernard Brennan and Katherine (McGrail) Brennan.

ALBERT FOOTE WELLES, New Haven.

Born in Durham, Middlesex county, March 11, 1862, the son of Joel Wilcox Welles and Emma (Foote) Welles. He is a direct descendant of Thomas Welles, governor of the State in 1655. He was educated at the public schools of New Haven, and was graduated at Yale College in 1884, and from Yale Law School in 1892. Admitted to the bar June,

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James C. Loomis

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1892, at New Haven. Since 1885, he has been assistant clerk of the Probate Court for the District of New Haven.

WILLIAM HENRY KENYON, New Haven.

Born in Middletown, Conn., January 27, 1841, the son of George Kenyon and Harriet (Wilcox) Kenyon. He was graduated at the Yale Law School in 1871, and admitted to the bar at New Haven the same year.

JAMES PROTUS PIGOTT, New Haven.

Born in New Haven, Conn., the son of Patrick Pigott and Margaret (Dennehy) Pigott. He was graduated at Yale College in 1878, and at the Yale Law School in 1880. Admitted to the bar in New Haven in 1880. He held successively the office of clerk of the Board of Councilmen, assistant city clerk and city clerk in New Haven.

Was twice a representative in the General Assembly in 1885–6; chairman of the Connecticut delegation to the Democratic National Convention in 1888, and elected a representative in the Fifty-third Congress in 1892.

GEORGE PRATT INGERSOLL, New Haven.

Born in New Haven, Conn., April 24, 1861, the son of Colin M. Ingersoll and Julia (Pratt) Ingersoll. He was graduated at the Hopkins Grammar School in 1879, at Trinity College in 1883, and at the Yale Law School in 1885. Admitted to the bar at New Haven in June, 1885. In 1889 he was appointed United States commissioner, and in 1893 a member of the Connecticut State Board of Health. He is also engaged in practice in New York city. November 3, 1891, he married Alice Witherspoon, daughter of Rev. Orlando Witherspoon, of New Haven.

HADLAI AUSTIN HULL, New London.

Born at Stonington, Conn., August 22, 1854, the son of Joseph Hull and Mary (Fish) Hull. After spending one year at Amherst College he read law with John L. Hunter, esq., of Willimantic, and was graduated at the Yale Law School in 1880. Admitted to the bar at New Haven, July 1, 1880. In 1884 he represented the town of Stonington in the General Assembly. For four years he was collector of customs at

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the Port of Stonington, and is now prosecuting attorney of the Criminal Court of Common Pleas for New London county. March 31, 1878, he married Mary J. Jencks. He is now practicing law in New London.

ARTHUR B. CALKINS, New London.

Born at East Lyme, Conn., April 20, 1867, the son of Daniel and Elizabeth M. Calkins. His ancestors were from Wales, and settled in Connecticut in 1670. His great-grandfather was a soldier in the Revolutionary war. The homestead at East Lyme is nearly two hundred years old, during one hundred and fifty of which it has been owned by the family. Studied law in the office of A. C. Lippitt, esq., of New London, and admitted to the bar in Norwich in 1889. He represented the town of East Lyme in the General Assembly in 1893. Unmarried.

GEORGE DALLAS STANTON, JR., New London.

Born in Stonington, Conn., March 24, 1869, the son of George Dallas Stanton and Maria (Pendleton) Stanton. Was graduated at Cornell University in 1890. Read law with Judge Ralph Wheeler in New London, and was admitted to the bar at that place July 9, 1892. In 1893 he was elected by the Legislature judge of the Town Court of Stonington. He married April 25, 1894, Henrietta Mynor, daughter of Capt. Thomas Mynor and Mary (Green) Mynor, of Mystic.

ROBERT GORDON PIKE, Middletown.

Born at Newburyport, Mass., April 14, 1822, the son of Joseph T. Pike and Sarah (Gordon) Pike. A lineal descendant of John Pike, a Puritan who settled in Salisbury, N. H., in 1632. Was graduated at Harvard University in 1843. Studied law with Hon. Caleb Cushing, at Washington, D. C., and subsequently with Seth P. Staples in New York city. Admitted to the bar in New York city in 1848. He was State fish commissioner from 1869 to 1892; State shell fish commissioner from 1882 to 1892; chairman of the committee to establish the boundary line between Connecticut and Rhode Island in 1887. Judge of the City Court of Middletown from 1879 to 1883, and president of the Board of Education eighteen years. He edited the Middletown Constitution during the Rebellion, and has written extensively upon the topics connected with the commissions of which he has been a member, as well

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as numerous articles of prose and verse for the magazines and newspapers. For twenty-one years he has been senior warden of the Holy Trinity Church.

August 2, 1853, he married Ellen M., daughter of Silas Brainard and Mary (Miles) Brainard, of Brooklyn, N. Y.

WILLIAM W. BIDWELL.

Born in Colebrook, Conn., September 12, 1830, the son of Miles W. and Sarah Bidwell. He was obliged to educate himself without assistance, being exceeingly poor. He studied two years at Wilbraham Institute and at Wesleyan University. He read law with Hon. Gideon Hall at Winsted and with Hiram Goodwin, esq., at Riverton. Admitted to the bar at Litchfield in 1854. He held many legal offices, including that of judge of probate, and in 1888 he represented the town of Canton in the Legislature. In the summer of 1858, he married Julia J. Brewer, daughter of Charles Brewer and Fanny (Rice) Brewer, of Wilbraham, Mass. He met a violent death by being thrown from his carriage in the summer of 1894.

DANIEL E. MCMAHON, Derby.

Born at Derby, Conn., December 16, 1852, the son of Thomas McMahon and Mary (O'Brien) McMahon. Was educated at Holy Cross College, Worcester, Mass., and studied law at the Yale and Albany Law Schools, being graduated at the latter school in 1877. Admitted to the bar at Waterbury in June, 1877. He has been town clerk of the town of Derby, prosecuting attorney of the town from May, 1885, to January 1, 1889, since which time he has been judge of that Probate District. November 26, 1884, he married Stella E. Dermody, daughter of James Dermody and Louisa (Smith) Dermody, of Ansonia.

WILLIAM SIDNEY DOWNS, Derby.

Born at Derby, Conn., March 16, 1857, the son of Sidney A. Downs and Eliza (Bassett) Downs. His father and grandfather were prominent citizens of the towns of Huntington and Derby. His ancestors on both sides took active parts in the Revolutionary war. Was educated at public and private schools. Graduated at Albany Law School in 1879, and also studied with the late Samuel M. Gardner at Derby.

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Admitted to the bar in New Haven, June, 1879. In 1884 and 1885 he was assistant clerk of the House of Representatives, and of the Senate in 1886 July 7, 1892, he married Ella M. Hinman, of Oxford, Conn.

RALPH WHEELER, New London.

Born at Stonington, Conn., May 14, 1843, the son of Hiram W. and Mary B. Wheeler. His ancestors have lived in Stonington since 1654; Thomas Wheeler, Thomas Stanton, Indian interpreter for the Colonies, and Capt. George Denison, and Capt. John Gallup, officers in King Philip's war, were among his ancestors. He was graduated at Yale College in 1864; studied law with Hiram Appleman, esq., at Mystic, and was admitted to the bar of New London county in June, 1867. In 1874 he represented the Seventh District in the State Senate, and was attorney for the city of New London several years, mayor from 1891 to 1893, and since March, 1893, has occupied a position upon the bench of the Superior Court. February 28, 1884, he married Mrs. Helen M. Graves, daughter of Hale Stevens and Elizabeth (Hughes) Stevens, of Kennebunk, Maine.

SAMUEL PARK, New London.

Born at Groton, Conn., February 8, 1853, the son of Ledyard Park and Fannie (Burrows) Park. Prepared for college at the Mystic Valley Institute, and was graduated at Brown University in 1874. Studied law with Fullerton, Knox and Crosby in New York city, and John B. Grinnell, esq., and admitted to the bar of New London county in 1878. Has been prosecuting attorney of the city of New London, and judge of its Police and City Courts. Assistant counsel for the United States before the Court of Commissioners of Alabama Claims. For the past ten years his practice has been mostly confined to admiralty causes, and he is now a member of the firm of Carpenter and Park in New York city. October 18, 1878, he married Aurora Decker, daughter of Freeman D and Mary A. Decker, of Leominster, Mass.

WILLIAM FRIDGE MURDOCH ROGERS, New London.

Born at Toledo, Ohio, October 26, 1859, the son of Gilbert Rogers and Delia (Black) Rogers. He is a direct descendant from James Rogers, who came over from England in the early part of the seven-

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teenth century, and settled in New London. His great-grandfather, Moses Rogers, commanded the "Savannah," the first steamship to cross the Atlantic. He spent one year in the School of Mines at Columbia College, New York, and studied law in the office of Hon. Thomas M. Waller at New London. Admitted to the bar at New London, April 3, 1883. From 1887 to 1893 he was judge of probate for the District of New London. May 19, 1888, he married Martha L. Cann, daughter of William Cann and Mary (Pendleton) Cann, of New London. He is now practicing law in New London.

JOSEPH TAYLOR, Norwalk.

Born at Amandale, Dutchess county, N.Y., January 4, 1869, the son of Benjamin and Elizabeth Taylor. Was educated at the public schools of Norwalk. Admitted to the bar May 23, 1890, at Bridgeport. Was associated in business with Mr. Light until May 1, 1894, when he opened an office alone.

THOMAS F. DORSEY, New London.

Born at New London, Conn., April 11, 1871; was graduated at the Bulkley School in 1889, studied at the Yale Law School and with Brandegee, Noyes and Brandegee. Admitted to the bar at Norwich, July 11, 1892. August 2, 1893, he married Lottie C. Whalen, daughter of John Whalen, of New London.

ALFRED COIT, New London.

Born at New London, Conn., November 4, 1863, the son of Alfred Coit and Ellen (Hobron) Coit. His father was judge of the Court of Common Pleas in New London, judge of probate, commissioner of Alabama Claims, a graduate of Yale, State senator, representative, etc. Was graduated at Yale College in 1887, and at the Yale Law School in 1889. Admitted to the bar at New Haven in June, 1889. Has been judge of probate for the District of New London since January, 1893. He married, June 4, 1890, Gertrude F. Barker, daughter of David O. Barker and Mary (Grant) Barker, of New Haven.

TRACY WALLER, New London.

Born at New London, Conn., January 6, 1862, the son of Gov.

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Thomas M. Waller and Charlotte (Bishop) Waller. Was graduated at Yale College in 1882; studied law in the office of his father, and was admitted to the bar of New London in 1884. In 1889 and 1890 he was prosecuting attorney of the city of New London, and in 1893 and 1894, corporation counsel.

ROBERT COIT, New London.

Born at New London April 26, 1830, the son of Robert and Charlotte Coit. He is a grandson of Joshua Coit, a leading member of the bar of New London, and several times a member of congress. Was graduated at Yale College in 1850; studied law with William C. Crump, esq., of New London, and at the Yale Law School. Admitted to the bar of New London in 1853. He has held the positions of judge of probate, register of bankruptcy, and mayor of the city of New London.

In 1879 he represented his town in the General Assembly, and from 1880 to 1883 he was a member of the Senate, and during the last two years president *pro tem.* He abandoned the practice of law about 1870, and since then has been engaged in railroad business, now being president of the New London Northern Railroad Company and president of the Union Bank of New London. He married Lucretia Brainard, daughter of William F. and Sarah (Prentis) Brainard.

ANDREW JAMES EWEN, Derby.

Born at Huntington, Conn., November 23, 1859, the son of James and Kate Ewen. Was graduated at Birmingham High School in 1879, and studied law in the office of Wooster and Torrance. Was graduated at Yale Law School in 1885, and admitted to the bar at New Haven in the same year. He has held several local offices in the town of Derby, and in 1887 was a messenger in the Senate. June 24, 1885, he married Hattie Lester, daughter of George Lester and Mary (Wheeler) Lester.

CHARLES WILLIAM BUTLER, New London.

Born at New London, Conn., July 14, 1834, the son of Charles Butler and Lucy (Williams) Butler. Studied law with Judge George Goddard and Hon. Abiel Converse. Was admitted to the bar at New London,

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September, 1871. He was postmaster at New London from 1866 to 1870; clerk of the Court of Common Pleas in New London county from 1878 to 1885, and has been judge of the Police and City Courts of New London, since July, 1877.

EDWIN B. GAGER, Derby.

Born at Scotland, Conn., August 30, 1852, the son of Lewis and Harriet Gager. Was graduated at Yale College in 1877, and studied law in the office of Wooster and Torrance at Birmingham, Conn., and was admitted to the bar of New Haven county in October, 1881. From 1889 to 1894 he was judge of the Town Court of Derby. Since 1894 he has been judge of the City Court of the city of Derby. Since 1892 he has been an instructor in the Yale Law School. From 1882 to 1885 he was a member of the firm of Wooster, Torrance and Gager. In 1885 the firm became Wooster, Williams and Gager. October 15, 1885, he married Nellie A. Cotter, daughter of Samuel A. and Harriet A. Cotter, of Ansonia.

WILLIAM H. WILLIAMS, Derby.

Born at Bethany, Conn., June 7, 1850, the son of Johnson and Laura J. Williams. He received a common school education, and studied law with Harris B. Munson, esq., at Seymour. Admitted to the bar at New Haven, January 6, 1874. May 5, 1875, he married Iris E. Munson, daughter of Harris B. and Maria Munson, who died in September, 1876. June 17, 1878, he married Nellie A. Johnson, daughter of Gideon Allen and Sarah A. Johnson, of Oxford, Conn.

ELMER GOODRICH DERBY, Middletown.

Born at Middletown, Conn., April 27, 1863, the son of Henry H. Derby and Esther (Goodrich) Derby. Was graduated at Wesleyan University in 1883, and at Boston University Law School in 1890. Admitted to the bar at Boston, July, 1890, and at Middletown, Conn., April, 1891. Was prosecuting agent for Middlesex county from March, 1893, to July 18, 1895. October 24, 1893, he married Alice G. Southmayd, daughter of Dr. Samuel G. Southmayd and Maria (Larned) Southmayd.

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WILLIAM BROWN GLOVER, Fairfield.

Born at Philadelphia, Penn., April 7, 1857, the son of Samuel Glover and Emily (Brown) Glover. Was graduated at Yale College in 1878 and at Columbia Law School in 1880. Admitted to the bar in New York city in 1880 and in Connecticut in 1881. Was a representative in the General Assembly from Fairfield in 1883, 1884 and 1889. Judge of the Probate Court for the District of Fairfield from 1882 to the present time. Prosecuting attorney of the Criminal Court of Common Pleas for Fairfield county since July, 1889. In 1885 he was a member of the State Committee to revise the probate laws. June 4, 1884, he married Helen Wardwell of New York, a great-granddaughter of Jonathan Sturges, of Fairfield.

LEVERETT M. HUBBARD, Wallingford.

Born at Durham, Conn., April 23, 1849. His father was a clergyman of distinguished abilities, and a graduate of Wesleyan in 1845. Prepared for college at Wesleyan Academy, and graduated at Wesleyan University. Studied law at the Albany Law School, and with Hon. Charles Ives. Admitted to the bar of Middletown in 1870. From 1872 to 1885 he was postmaster of Wallingford, and from 1886 until the present time judge of the Borough Court of Wallingford. He was secretary of the State from 1887 to 1889. He has been a member of the Board of Education in Wallingford for many years. Since 1881 he has been a trustee of the Wesleyan Academy at Wilbraham, Mass. A director for many years in the First National Bank, and the Dime Savings Bank of Wallingford, and since 1870, corporation counsel to the borough and town of Wallingford. May 20, 1873, he married Florence G. Ives, daughter of Wooster Ives and Eliza (Bartholomew) Ives.

DAVID CALLAHAN, New Haven.

Born in New Haven, Conn., November 16, 1857, the son of James and Mary Callahan. Was educated in the common schools of New Haven, and studied law in the Union College of Law at Chicago, and with Charles M. Hardy, esq., of Chicago, Ill. Admitted to the bar at Chicago March 9, 1887. He represented the town of New Haven in the General Assembly in 1891 and 1893. Was assistant judge of the City Court of New Haven from 1893 to 1895.

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WARREN HENRY BRISTOL, New Haven.

Born in Cheshire, Conn., April 12, 1860, the son of Henry L. Bristol and Emeline (Hull) Bristol. He was educated at the Episcopal Academy of Connecticut and the Syracuse Classical School. He was graduated at Yale Law School in 1890, and admitted to the bar at New Haven in June of that year. He is at present assistant city attorney of New Haven. July 2, 1889, he married Annie Winship, daughter of James G. Winship and Isadora (Conklin) Winship, of New York.

WILLIAM C. ROBINSON, New Haven.

Born at Norwich, July 26, 1834, the son of John A. and Mary A. Robinson. His grandfather, Elias Robinson, was a soldier in the Revolutionary war, and a supposed descendant of Rev. John Robinson, of Leyden. Prepared for college at Williston Seminary, and was graduated at Dartmouth College in 1854. Studied law with Hon. Hendrick B. Wright, of Wilkesbarre, Pa., and admitted to the bar at Wilkesbarre in March, 1864. Was clerk of the City Court of New Haven from 1866 to 1868; judge of the City Court of New Haven from 1869 to 1871; judge of the Court of Common Pleas for New Haven county from 1874 to 1876. In 1874 he represented the town of New Haven in the General Assembly. He was graduated at the General Seminary of the Protestant Episcopal Church in New York in June, 1857, and was pastor of Episcopal churches in Pittston, Pa., and Scranton, Pa., until 1863. Is now acting dean of the School of Social Science of the Catholic University. He is the author of "Elementary Law," published in Boston in 1882, "Law of Patents," Boston, 1890, "Forensic Oratory," Boston, 1893, and "Clovis Rerum," Boston, 1883, and has written numerous magazine articles and transient papers. From 1869 to 1872 he was director in the Yale Law School, and has been professor since the latter date.

July 2, 1857, he married Anna E. Haviland, daughter of Henry and Mary Haviland, of New York city. March 31, 1891, he married Ultima M. Smith, daughter of Juan and Ultima Smith, of Cuba.

WILLIAM JAMES DE MAURIAC, Middletown.

Born at Plainfield, N. J., March 10, 1848, the son of Jean Octave de Mauriac and Jane (Wilson) de Mauriac. His father was a native of Bordeaux, France, familiarly known as Chevalier Philippe Jacques de

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Mauriac, and was somewhat prominent politically. He was educated at the Flushing Institute, L. I., studied law with Judge William Belcher at New London, Conn., and was admitted to the bar at Norwich, June 21, 1891. He married Caroline Augustus Fuller, daughter of Rev. Dr. Samuel Fuller and Charlotte (Greenleaf) Fuller, October 23, 1873.

ELDON B. BIRDSEY, Middletown.

Born at Lyme, Conn., July 26, 1848, the son of Frederick and Laura A. Birdsey. Was graduated at Wesleyan University in 1871. Studied law at the Albany Law School, and with Hon. Samuel L. Warner, and admitted to the bar at Albany and at Middletown in 1872. From 1879 to 1883 he was prosecuting atttorney for the City Court of Middletown, and has been judge of the Probate Court for the district since 1883. October 23, 1873, he married Caroline Elizabeth Chase, daughter of Daniel H. Chase, LL.D., and Caroline (Smith) Chase, of Middletown.

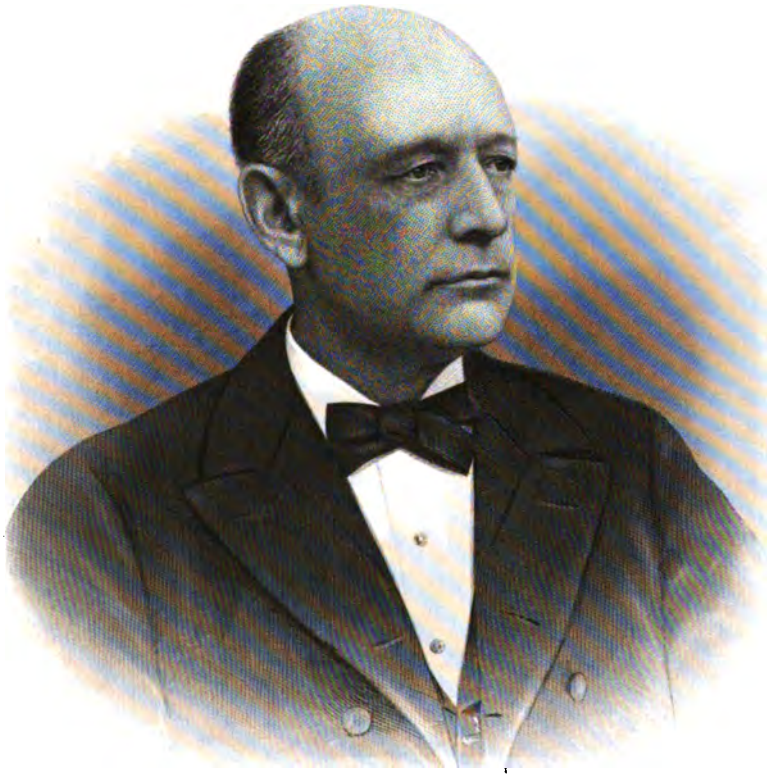
ABRAM HEATON ROBERTSON, New Haven.

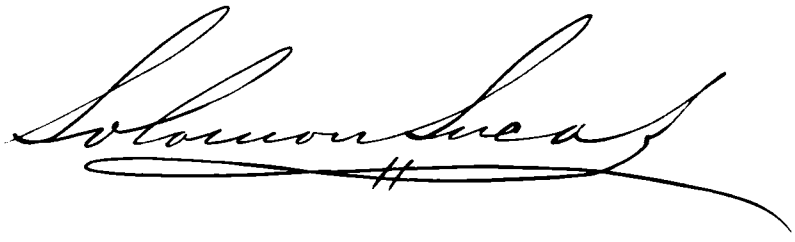
Born September 25, 1849, the son of John B. Robertson and Maria (Heaton) Robertson. His father was a graduate of Yale in 1829; was secretary of state from 1847 to 1849, and mayor of New Haven. His mother was a lineal descendant of James Heaton, brother of the first governor of New Haven Colony. Was graduated at the Hopkins Grammar School in 1868, at Yale College in 1872, and at the Columbia Law School in 1874. Received the degree of A.M. from Trinity College in 1894. Studied law with Hon. Henry B. Harrison and Hon. T. E. Doolittle, and admitted to the bar in New York city in 1874, and in Connecticut in 1875. Was colonel on the staff of Governor Ingersoll from 1873 to 1877. Member of the General Assembly from New Haven in 1880 and 1882. State senator from the Eighth District 1885 to 1887, and judge of probate for the District of New Haven from 1887 to 1895. He is a member of the Society of the Colonial Wars. June 28, 1876, he married Graziella Ridgeway, only child of Thomas S. Ridgeway, of Philadelphia, Pa.

ARTHUR D. WARNER, Woodbury.

Born at Southbury, Conn., August 2, 1848, the son of Sherman B. and Lydia A. Warner. His father was a descendant of one of the original proprietors of the town of Waterbury, and his mother of the grand-

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daughter of Col. Joel Hinman. He received his education in common and private schools and studied law with James Huntington, esq., at Woodbury. Admitted to the bar April 4, 1872, at Litchfield. He has held many local town offices, and at the present time is judge of the Court of Common Pleas for Litchfield county. He was a member of the State Senate in 1895, and chairman of the Judiciary Committee. October 14, 1874, he married Julia J. Sherman, daughter of Lewis G. and Jennet J Sherman, of Bethlehem, Conn.

OSWIN HART DOOLITTLE FOWLER, Wallingford.

Born at North Haven, Conn., January 17, 1857, the son of Henry Baldwin Fowler and Lucy (Doolittle) Fowler. He is a lineal descendant of Abraham Fowler, of Guilford, Conn., who was a member of the General Court continuously for twenty-three years, and of the House of Assistants, or Governor's Council, from 1712 until his death in 1720. On the maternal side he is a lineal descendant of Abraham Doolittle, who was marshal of New Haven Colony from 1662 to 1667, and prominently identified with the settlement of Wallingford in 1670 All of his ancestors since early colonial days were born and bred in New Haven county, six of them having been soldiers in the Revolutionary war. He was graduated at the Scientific School of Yale College in 1878 and at the Yale Law School in 1881. Admitted to the bar in June, 1881, at New Haven, he became a resident and practicing attorney of Wallingford in the same year. Since November, 1892, he has been judge of probate for the District of Wallingford. September 4, 1884, he married Carrie Belle Parmelee, daughter of Samuel B. Parmelee and Lavinia (Cook) Parmelee, of Wallingford. The grandfather of Mrs. Fowler, Leander Parmelee, was sheriff of New Haven county from 1845 to 1857.

SAMUEL BELTON HORNE, Winsted.

Born at Balleek, Kings county, Ireland, March 3, 1843, the son of Anthony and Ann Horne. On his maternal side he is descended from the Stuarts of Scotland, and his granduncle was upon Wellington's staff and was wounded at Waterloo. He received a common and academic education. Studied law with Florimond D. Fyler, esq., and was admitted to the bar of Litchfield county, in September, 1869. He represented the town of Winchester in 1884. Was a member of the

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staff of Governor Lounsbury in 1888 and 1889. Commander of Department of Connecticut G. A. R. in 1888, and United States consul to St. Thomas from 1890 to 1893. On the breaking out of the war he enlisted in Co. K of the Second Regiment Conn. Volunteers, and rose from private to the office of captain, serving from April, 1861, to November, 1864. Was provost-marshal of the Eighteenth Army Corps and upon the staff of General Weitzel. He was at the entrance into Richmond, was twice wounded at the battle of Cold Harbor and again in charge on Fort Harrison, Virginia. October 11, 1871, he married Etta D. Bartlett, daughter of John F. Bartlett and Sarah (Frohock) Bartlett, of Winsted.

LIVINGSTON W. CLEAVELAND, New Haven.

Born at South Egremont, Mass., January 31, 1860, the son of Rev. James B. Cleaveland and Elizabeth H. J. Cleaveland. His father was a well-known Congregational clergyman, and his mother is the author of the familiar poem, "No Sects in Heaven." His maternal grandfather, Nathaniel Jocelyn, was a noted portrait painter, and one of the founders of the American Bank Note Company. He was graduated at the Yale Law School in 1881, was admitted to the bar at New Haven the same year, and entered at once the active practice of law. In 1888 he received the degree of M. L. from Yale University. He was a member of the Board of Councilmen in New Haven in 1891 and 1892, and of the Board of Finance of the city in 1891. He is a commissioner of deeds for every State and Territory in the United States and for the principal Canadian Provinces. He was elected judge of probate for the District of New Haven in 1894, which office he now holds.

CHARLES HUNTER OWEN, Manchester.

Born at Hartford, Conn., March 15, 1838, the son of Elijah H. Owen and Susannah (Boardman) Owen. His father was a lineal descendant from John Owen, one of the first settlers of Windsor, Conn., and his mother of Samuel Boardman, one of the first settlers of Wethersfield. Was graduated at Yale College in 1860 and at Harvard in 1863. He studied law at the Harvard Law School, and in the office of Francis Fellowes, esq., at Hartford. Admitted to the bar of Massachusetts in 1863. In 1882 he represented the town of Manchester in the General Assembly. In the war of the Rebellion he was brevet captain in the

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First Connecticut Heavy Artillery, aid-de-camp to General Robert O. Tyler, Ind. Div., at Fairfax, Va., and Fourth Division, Second Corps, Army of the Potomac. Was also in confidential services, reporting to Governor Buckingham and later to General Auger. Badly wounded at Spottsylvania, when his horse was shot under him, and was severely wounded at Cold Harbor.

October 18, 1866, he married Esther Sargent, daughter of Epes S. Dixwell and Mary (Bowditch) Dixwell.

Has been a frequent contributor to periodical literature.

JONATHAN W. CHAPIN, New Haven.

Born at Baltimore, Md., October 15, 1855, the son of Philip Chapin and Mary Wright Chapin. A direct descendant of Deacon Samuel Chapin, who came to this country in 1635, and of Captain Church, who led the colonies in King Philip's War. He was educated at the public schools, and under private instruction; studied law with Nathan Morse of New Hartford, and James I. Hayes at New Haven. Was graduated at the Yale Law School in 1888. Admitted to the bar in January, 1886.

He married, in New York city, in 1884, Miss Catherine H. Gray.

EDWARD M. LEES, Westport.

Born at West Boyleston, Mass., February 15, 1832, the son of John Lees and Martha (Comstock) Lees. His father came to this country from England in 1808. His mother was a member of the Society of Friends. Was educated at the Friends College, Providence, R. I., studied law in the office of Frank W. Perry, esq., at Westport, and admitted to the bar at Bridgeport in 1874. He was postmaster at Westport for six years and a half; and was a member of the Seventeenth Conn. Infantry during the war, holding the rank of first lieutenant. He represented the town of Westport in the General Assembly in 1873 and 1893. He married Caroline Downs, daughter of Levi F. Downs and Esther (Bulkley) Downs, of Westport, Conn.

JOSEPH GILBERT HYATT, Westport.

Born at Westport, Conn., September 19, 1852, the son of James W. Hyatt and Abigail (Couch) Hyatt. Was educated at the public and

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private schools of Westport; studied law in the office of Judge Frank W. Perry, and was admitted to the bar at Bridgeport, March 23, 1880. Has held various local offices, including that of postmaster. April 14, 1874, he married Mary A. Comstock, daughter of Charles E Comstock and Rhoda (Fillow) Comstock, both of Wilton, Conn.

RICHARD T. HIGGINS, Winsted.

Born at Washington, Conn., September 24, 1865, the son of Edward and Mary Higgins. Both of his parents are of Irish birth, and came to this country when quite young. Was graduated at the St. Francis College, Brooklyn, N. Y., in 1887, studied law in the office of Huntington and Warner, and was admitted to the bar May 1, 1890, at Litchfield. He now holds the office of coroner for Litchfield county. Unmarried.

SAMUEL A. HERMAN, Winsted.

Born in Canaan, Conn., August 21, 1855, the son of Abraham Herman. Was educated at Rocky Dell Institute at Lime Rock, Conn. Studied law with Hon. A. T. Roraback, of Canaan, and was admitted to the bar April 28, 1878, in Litchfield county. From 1878 to 1880 he was prosecuting attorney for Litchfield county. In 1880 he published an Index to the Connecticut Reports, subsequent to the first volume of Baldwin's Digest, from the thirty-sixth to the forty-sixth volume. He practiced in partnership with Hon. Augustus H. Fenn until his partner was promoted to the bench. June 25, 1879, he married Augusta L. Fenn, who died December 11, 1894; she was a sister of Hon. Augustus H. Fenn, and a daughter of Augustus Fenn and Ann (Judd) Fenn, of Winsted.

FRANK B. MUNN, Winsted.

Born at West Stockbridge, Mass., November 16, 1860, the son of James B. and Eliza Munn. His great-grandfather was one of the early settlers of Western Massachusetts. Was graduated at Dartmouth College in 1887, studied law with Wellington B. Smith, esq., of Winsted, and was admitted to the bar of Litchfield county in June, 1891. Is a member of the firm of Smith and Munn. December 18, 1892, he married Marie E. Widmer, daughter of Jacob Widmer and Sarah (Hawley) Widmer, of New Hartford.

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FREDERIC M. WILLIAMS, New Milford.

Born at Washington, Conn., November 27, 1862, the son of Stanley Williams and Esther (Meeker) Williams. Prepared for college at the school of Rev. Henry Upson, at New Preston, Conn., and was graduated at the Yale Law School in 1887, and also studied with Hon. Simeon E. Baldwin in New Haven. Admitted to the bar at New Haven in June, 1887. He married, October 28, 1891, Isabella A. Gaylord, daughter of George H. Gaylord and Janet (Aitken) Gaylord, of Gaylordsville, Conn.

CHARLES H. NORTHROP, Newtown.

Born at Newtown, Conn., November 21, 1859, the son of William N. and Julia B. Northrop. His father was town agent of the town of Newtown for several years, and State senator in 1882 and 1884. He was educated at Newtown Academy and was graduated at the Yale Law School in 1880. Admitted to the bar of New Haven in November of the same year. He has been secretary of the Board of School Visitors, town clerk and treasurer in the town of Newtown. December 29, 1887, he married Mary Grace Hammond, daughter of Daniel S. Hammond and Sophia (Blakeslee) Hammond, of Brooklyn, N.Y.

FRANK WANZER MARSH, New Milford.

Born at New Milford, Conn., May 28, 1855, the son of Ebenezer B. Marsh and Hannah (Wanzer) Marsh. Prepared for college at Williston Seminary and was graduated at Yale in 1879. Was a member of the class of 1881 at the Yale Law School, but on account of sickness was not graduated until the following year. Admitted to the bar at New Haven in June, 1882. Has held several local offices. February 9, 1882, he married Mary Elizabeth Clark, lately deceased, daughter of Morgan H. Clark and Mary (Williams) Clark, of New Haven.

WILLIAM KENNEDY, Naugatuck.

Born in the town of Naugatuck, the son of John and Mary Kennedy, who were of Irish birth, and came to this country in 1848. He received a common school education, studied law with Hon. H. C. Baldwin, esq., and attended the Yale Law School one year. Admitted to the bar at Haddam, September, 1879. For one year he was registrar of births,

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marriages and deaths, town attorney for the town of Naugatuck eight years, and is now attorney for the selectmen of that place. November 22, 1882, he married Mary H. Clarkin, daughter of Thomas Clarkin and Julia (Lynch) Clarkin.

JARED B. FOSTER, New Hartford.

Born in Albany, N.Y., the son of William Foster and Almira (Markham) Foster, both of English descent. Was educated in the common schools, and studied law with Hon. Gideon Hall at Winsted, Conn. Admitted to the bar of Litchfield county in 1848. Has held the office of judge of probate for the District of New Hartford; judge of the Court of Common Pleas, and represented his town in the General Assembly in 1852 and 1856. He has been a frequent contributor to magazines and newspapers, and the author of many short stories. In 1839 he married Julia A. Manchester, daughter of John Manchester and Orpha (Slocum) Manchester.

HENRY C. BALDWIN, Naugatuck.

Born at Waterbury, Conn., September 15, 1842, the son of Lucius Baldwin and Maria (Willard) Baldwin. Was graduated at the Yale Law School in 1872. Admitted to the bar in New Haven, July 13, 1872, and to the bar of New York, January 29, 1889. He has been the editor of The Elm City Press, and local editor of the New Haven Palladium. May 29, 1875, married Melicent A. Bingham, daughter of Elijah W. Bingham and Rozilla (Daniels) Bingham, of Middletown, Conn.

CHARLES F. THAYER, Norwich.

Born at Thompson, Conn., November 6, 1852, the son of Charles D. Thayer and Lucy (Nichols) Thayer. Was educated at the public schools of Thompson, and at Nichols Academy, Dudley, Mass. Studied law with Hon. John M. Thayer, and admitted to the bar June, 1881, at Norwich, Conn. In 1891 he was a member of the State Senate for the Tenth District; county treasurer from October, 1893, to April, 1894, and county health officer since September, 1893. Was one of the first to introduce stenography into courts of Connecticut, and to secure legislation requiring stenographers in the courts. In 1892 was nominated

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by the Democratic convention for Congress from the Third District and defeated by a small plurality. October 22, 1884, he married Mary Hewitt, daughter of Erastus F. Hewitt and Mary (Avery) Hewitt, of Preston, Conn.

ABEL PALMER TANNER, New London.

Born at Groton, Conn., July 7, 1850, the son of Abel and Clarissa (Watrous) Tanner. He is of old New England descent, claiming as his ancestors Sir Gregory Rhodes and John Rogers of England. His father was a public lecturer in the anti-slavery movement. He was graduated at Brown University in 1874, and studied law with Hiram Appleman, esq., and F. A. Holmes, esq., at Mystic, and was admitted to the bar at Norwich, February 23, 1875. He commenced the practice of law at Mystic River, Conn., in February, 1875, and remained there until April, 1882, removing to New London where he has practiced ever since. He was a candidate for governor of Connecticut on the "National and Anti-monopoly ticket" in the election of 1882. June 18, 1874, he married Emma B. Whitford, daughter of Clark N. Whitford and Phoebe (Wheeler) Whitford, of Mystic, Conn.

WILLIS I. FENN, Meriden.

Born at Wallingford, Conn., the son of Joel Fenn and Mary (Hamlin) Fenn. He is a descendant of Edward Fenn, who came from England about 1670, and settled in Wallingford. Upon his mother's side he is a descendent of John Hamlin, who settled in Farmington in 1680. He was graduated at the Yale Law School in 1881, and was admitted to the bar at New Haven in the same year. From 1882 to 1886 he was a member of the city government of Meriden, and in 1895 was elected deputy judge of the Meriden City and Police Courts. Unmarried.

EDWARD GRANT BUCKLAND, New Haven.

Born in Buffalo, N. Y., December 31, 1866, the son of Andrew J. Buckland and Julia (Turner) Buckland. His ancestors settled in Windsor, Conn., in 1635. He moved to Kansas in 1872, where he lived till 1887. Was graduated at Washburn College, Topeka, Kan., in 1887, and at the Yale Law School in 1889. Admitted to the bar of New Haven in June of the latter year. He won the John A. Porter prize

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at Yale in 1889, with an essay on Combinations and Trusts. He is assistant professor of contracts and evidence at Yale Law School, instructor in elementary law in Yale College, and lieutenant (junior grade) in the First Division Naval Militia, C. N. G. Unmarried.

EDWIN CLINTON DOW, New Haven.

Born at Paris, Maine. August 22, 1835, the son of Huze Dow and Zilphia (Drake) Dow. His mother is a descendant of Thomas Drake, who settled at Weymouth, Mass., in 1650. He was educated at the Middletown High School, and studied law with E. P. Arvine, esq., at New Haven. Admitted to the bar of New Haven county May 17, 1878. In 1876 and 1877 he was a member of the Common Council in New Haven, and city attorney from June 1, 1887, to June 1, 1893. He is now assistant judge of the City Court in that city. He enlisted in Company F, of the Fourth Regiment of Conn. Volunteers, May 23, 1861. He was promoted to be captain in October of that year, and served three years and six months. January 13, 1857, he married Hester D. Barnes, daughter of Zirah Barnes and Abigal (Downes) Barnes.

EDWARD FRANKLIN MEEKER, Bridgeport.

Born at Bridgeport, Conn., March 26, 1853, the son of Edwin Meeker and Abby (Hull) Meeker. He is a descendant of Robert Meeker, who settled in Fairfield in July, 1670. He was educated at the public schools and at Day's Golden Hill Institute, and was graduated at the Yale Law School in 1877. He also studied in the office of Robert De Forest and Gideon H. Hollister and David F. Hollister, esqs. Admitted to the bar of New Haven in June, 1877, and at the New York bar in 1880. He was clerk and deputy collector under David F. Hollister, from May, 1873, to April 1879, and postmaster of Bridgeport from 1886 to 1889. April 18, 1888, he married Lucy M. Jones, daughter of Samuel F. Jones, esq., and Lucy (Wilcox) Jones, of Hartford, Conn

SIMEON HARRISON WAGNER, New Haven.

Born in Litchfield, Conn., June 18, 1849, the son of Daniel W. and Melinda L. Wagner. Upon his father's side his ancestors were among the first settlers of Pennsylvania. Was graduated at the Yale Scientific School in 1874, and at the Yale Law School in 1876. Admitted to the

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bar in New Haven in 1876. From 1890 to 1893 he was a member of the firm of Waller, Cook and Wagner, of New York city, and upon the retirement of Mr. Cook in 1893 the firm became Waller and Wagner. In 1874 he married Estella S. Converse, daughter of Paschal Converse and Anna S. (Grow) Converse, of New Haven.

FRANK STYMETS BISHOP, New Haven.

Born at New Haven, Conn., May 1, 1867, the son of Ezra Bishop and Leah Bishop. Was graduated at Hopkins Grammar School in 1886, at Yale University in 1890, and at the Yale Law School in 1892. Admitted to the bar at New Haven in June of the latter year.

CHARLES A. GALLUP, New London.

Born at Waterford, Conn., May 22, 1866, the son of Elisha A. Gallup and Fanny (Crocker) Gallup. He is a direct descendant from Col. John Gallup who came to this country with Lord and Lady Fenwick. Was graduated at the Morgan High School in Clinton in 1888, and studied law with Waller, Tibbitts and Waller in New London. Admitted to the bar in Norwich in 1892.

CLARENCE EVERETT BACON, Middletown.

Born in Middletown, Conn., November 11, 1856, the son of Henry C. and Emily B. Bacon. Was graduated at Wesleyan University in 1878. Studied law with Hon. Silas A. Robinson of Middletown, and was admitted to the bar at Middletown in 1882. In 1881 and 1882 he was clerk of probate for the District of Middletown, and since 1884 has been city attorney of that city. Since 1883 he has been a director of the Connecticut Industrial School for Girls. Since 1888 a director and attorney for the Central National Bank, and since 1889 a vestryman of Holy Trinity Church. Since 1890 he has been a member of the State Examining Committee on admission to the bar. March 28, 1883, he married Katharine Sedgwick Whiting, daughter of Gurdon S. Whiting and Catherine (Sedgwick) Whiting, of Hartford.

GEORGE DUDLEY SEYMOUR, New Haven.

Born at Bristol, Conn., October 6, 1859, the son of Henry Albert Seymour and Electa (Churchill) Seymour. He is a descendant in the

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ninth generation from Richard Seymour, one of the first settlers of Hartford; also from Gov. Thomas Wells and Gov. John Webster. Was graduated at the Hartford High School in 1878, studied law in the office of his brother, Henry A. Seymour, at Washington, D. C , and was graduated at the Law School of Columbian University in 1880. Admitted to the bar at Washington, D. C., in 1881.

CHARLES W. MURPHY, Danbury.

Born at Danbury, Conn., February 17, 1855, the son of William J. Murphy and Eugenia (Shelton) Murphy. Was graduated at the Danbury High School. Studied law with William F. Taylor, George Wakeman, and Arthur H. Averill, esqs. Admitted to the bar at Hartford, in December, 1892. March 22, 1886, he married Bina Hodkins, daughter of Albridge Hodkins and Sarah Hodkins, of Shelton, Conn.

SAMUEL ALBERT YORK, JR., New Haven.

Born at New Haven, Conn., October 11, 1868, the son of Judge Samuel A. York and Helen (Osborn) York. Was graduated at the Hillhouse High School in 1886, at Yale University in 1890, and at the Yale Law School in 1892. Admitted to the bar in New Haven in June, 1892. November 28, 1893, he married Anna M. Holcomb, daughter of H. Sherman Holcomb and Esther (Bradley) Holcomb, of New Haven.

WILLIAM SCRANTON PARDEE, New Haven.

Born at New Haven, Conn., September 16, 1860, the son of William Bradley Pardee and Nancy (English) Pardee. His ancestor, George Pardee, came to New Haven in 1640, and the family have lived in the town since that time. He was graduated at the Hopkins Grammar School in 1878, at Yale College in 1882, and at the Yale Law School in 1884. Admitted to the bar in June, 1884, at New Haven. From 1889 to 1895 he has been counsel for the town of New Haven. He has written sundry political pamphlets on constitutional reform in Connecticut, and the Connecticut article in Foote's Law of Incorporated Companies (Cincinnati, 1894). Unmarried.

CHARLES HILLIARD SAWYER, Meriden.

Born at Waterville, N. Y., April 27, 1855, the son of Hilliard E.

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Chas J. McCurdy

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Sawyer and Caroline (Lockrow) Sawyer. His father was a descendant of Miles Standish, and his mother a member of the Van Buren family. Was graduated at Amherst College in the class of 1880. Studied law with Hon. George A. Fay, at Meriden, and was admitted to the bar of New Haven county, March 9, 1883. For nine years he has been assistant city attorney of Meriden, Conn. Since 1888 a teacher of elocution at the Meriden High School. October 24, 1889, he married Marian Brasee, daughter of Judge John A. Brasee and Anna (Dickinson) Brasee, of Lancaster, Ohio.

HIRAM P. LAWRENCE, Winsted.

Born at Norfolk, Conn., January 19, 1833, the son of E. Grove Lawrence and Jerusha (Stevens) Lawrence. His father and mother were both of old New England ancestry. Was educated at the Norfolk Academy. Admitted to Yale College but remained there only one year. Studied law with Hon. F. D. Fyler, of Winsted, and was admitted to the bar at Litchfield in 1873. Has held many local offices at Norfolk and at Winsted. November, 1855, he married Abbie B. Moses, daughter of Benjamin Moses and Clarissa (Sandisfield) Moses, of Norfolk.

CHAUNCEY GOODRICH.

The eldest son of Rev. Elisha Goodrich, D. D., born in Durham, Conn., October 20, 1759. He was graduated with great distinction at Yale College, where he spent nine years as student and tutor, and was admitted to the bar at Hartford in 1781. After serving in the General Assembly a single session, he was elected to Congress in 1794. He remained there until 1801, when he resigned and returned to the practice of law at Hartford. The next year he was chosen to the Council and continued there until 1807, when he was elected to the Senate of the United States. In 1813 he was elected lieutenant-governor, and continued to hold the office until his death. He was appointed a delegate to the celebrated Hartford convention in 1814. He died suddenly at Hartford, August 18, 1815.

GOLD SELLECK SILLMAN.

The son of Ebenezer Sillman, born in Fairfield in 1732, and graduated at Yale in 1753. He settled in his native town in the practice of

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law, and soon became distinguished in that profession. In May, 1775, he was commissioned as colonel of the Connecticut troops, and on June 14, 1776, appointed to the command of a regiment of horse, raised to reinforce the army in New York. The following December he was appointed by the General Assembly brigadier general. In the spring of 1779 he was captured by a detachment of Sir Henry Clinton's forces and taken to New York under an escort of dragoons. He was exchanged in May, 1780. He was a representative and state's attorney, and long a deacon in the Church of Fairfield. He was the father of Benjamin Sillman, the distinguished professor of chemistry in Yale College. He died July 21, 1790.

AHOLIAB JOHNSON.

Born in Stafford, Conn., in 1799. His birth was only sixteen years after the close of the Revolutionary war, and he lived during the lives of all the presidents of the United States. He entered Williams College in 1819, but after remaining one year went to Brown University, where he was graduated in 1823. He studied law at the Yale Law School, and was admitted to the bar in 1825. He began practice in his native town, but removed to Somers in 1830, and from there in 1840 to Enfield, where he remained till the time of his death. For sixteen years he was judge of probate for the District of Enfield, for ten years town clerk, and he represented the town in the General Assembly in 1848–49–61. He was a man of strict integrity, and had in the highest degree the respect and confidence of all who knew him. He was a man of sound judgment, of much general intelligence, and in legal matters a safe and trusted adviser. In 1826 he married Eliza Peck, of West Stafford. He died March 3, 1893, in his ninety-fourth year. He had been for a long time the oldest lawyer in the State.

EDWARD WOODRUFF SEYMOUR.

Born at Litchfield, August 30, 1832, the son of Chief Justice Origen S. Seymour, and nephew of George C. Woodruff, esq., of Litchfield. He was graduated at Yale in 1853, and admitted to the bar in Litchfield in 1856, where he continued to practice until 1875, when he removed to Bridgeport. He there formed a partnership with his younger brother, Morris W. Seymour, with whom he was associated until 1889 when he was appointed a judge of the Supreme Court of Errors. For

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several years he was judge of probate in the Litchfield District. He represented Litchfield in the General Assembly in 1859–60–70–71. In 1876 he was a member of the State Senate. From 1882 to 1886 he represented his District in the United States Congress. He was a senior warden of St. Michael's Church, and prominent as one of the representatives of the Diocese of Connecticut in the general conventions.

As a lawyer he was thorough, quick in perception, sound in reflection, pleasing and effective in speech. He prepared his causes conscientiously. His knowledge of men, his quick wit, his rare appreciation of humor and humorous things, his abounding good judgment, his intellectual alacrity in emergencies, and his courage in a crisis, gave him a fine outfit for practice. He cross examined a witness always with skill, and sometimes with genius. As a judge he was accurate, logical, penetrating, intuitive, and full of that common sense which is the basis of judicial wisdom. His career as a lawyer and judge strengthens our attachment to the profession which he adorned.

He married Mary Floyd, daughter of Recorder Frederic A. Talmadge, of New York city.

He died at Litchfield, October 16, 1892.

JAMES ALBERT HOVEY.

Born at Hampton, Conn., April 29, 1815. He studied law in the office of Chauncey F. Cleveland, and was admitted to the bar in December, 1839, in Windham county. Soon after, in 1841, he formed a partnership with Governor Cleveland, and removed to Norwich, where he resided until his death. In 1850 he was appointed judge of the County Court for New London county, which position he held until 1854. From 1876 to 1885 he served as one of the judges of the Superior Court, having been appointed to that office by the General Assembly in 1876. He was retired by constitutional limitation on the 29th of April, 1885. He held the office of alderman in the city of Norwich for three successive terms. In 1870 he was chosen mayor of the city. For several years he acted as general assignee in bankruptcy under the law of 1841, by appointment of the United States District Court. In 1859 he was elected representative in the General Assembly from the town of Norwich, and again in 1886. In 1885 he was appoined by Governor Harrison a member of the committee to revise the public statutes.

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He acted as chairman of that committee, whose report was adopted as the revision of 1888.

He was an attendant of Christ's Episcopal Church in Norwich, and was a communicant of the church for the last fifteen years of his life.

In December, 1844, he married Lavinia J. Barber, of Simsbury, Conn. He died in Norwich, June 27, 1892.

SAMUEL BARSTOW SUMNER.

Born in Great Barrington, Mass., in 1830, the son of Hon. Increase Sumner, at one time the leader of the bar in Western Massachusetts. He prepared for college at the Sedgwick Institute, and was graduated at Williams College in 1849. After graduation he entered his father's office as a student of law, and was admitted to the bar of Berkshire county in 1852. He entered into partnership with his father and continued until 1862, when he enlisted under the call of President Lincoln for nine months volunteers. He was elected captain of a company in the Forty-ninth Massachusetts Regiment, and was shortly afterwards commissioned as lieutenant-colonel. He served with the regiment until its final discharge. After leaving the army he removed to Bridgeport and resumed his profession. He soon went into partnership with Hon. Sidney B. Beardsley, then a leading member of the Fairfield county bar. While practicing his profession in Great Barrington he was elected to the Massachusetts Senate; and during his residence in Bridgeport he was city attorney, city judge, judge of probate, and clerk of the Superior Court. In 1884 he was appointed by the judges clerk of the Superior Court for Fairfield county, and held the position at the time of his death.

He will be longest and best remembered for his poetical efforts. He was the poet of his class in college, and at the many interesting periods of his life, produced without effort poetical works of real value. He had always something appropriate and worthy of being heard. Oliver Wendell Holmes, in 1877, wrote him as follows:

"I thought I had written more occasional poems than almost anybody else, but you have put me to the blush." He received a number of complimentary letters from Dr. Holmes, and one from Tennyson in 1875.

At the time of his death he was, and for many years had been, a communicant in St. John's Episcopal Church of Bridgeport and one of its

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vestrymen. In connection with his brother he published a volume of poetry while he was still engaged in active business. He married Georgianna Davis, of Bridgeport, while he was living in Great Barrington. He died at Bridgeport, February 26, 1891.

ELISHA JOHNSON.

Born at Barkhamsted, Conn., May 1, 1818. After finishing a course at the Yale Law School he studied in the office of Hon Gideon Hall at Winsted, and was admitted to the bar in 1841. He located at Plymouth, where he built up an excellent practice, and was for many years judge of probate. In 1849, 1850 and 1852, he was a member of the State Senate from the Sixteenth District. He removed to Hartford in 1855 and continued there till the time of his death. For two years he was recorder of the City Court of Hartford; judge of the Police Court for three years, and a member of the original board of Police Commissioners. He was sent to the State Senate from the First District in 1860, 1861, 1870, and 1871, and to the House of Representatives in 1869, 1875 and 1876. He was for many years chairman of the School Committee of his district, and for ten years chairman of the High School Committee. He was appointed a member of the State Board of Health in 1886, and held the office until his death. He was one of the original members of the Trinity Church Parish, and for nearly twenty-five years superintendent of its Sabbath School. While residing in Plymouth he married Miss Catherine Tallmadge. He died in Hartford, February 18, 1891.

SIDNEY BURR BEARDSLEY.

Born at Monroe, Conn., in 1823, the son of Cyrus H. Beardsley, for several years judge of the County Court of Fairfield county. He prepared for college and entered Yale, but did not graduate, and was admitted to the bar of Fairfield county in 1843. He began the practice of law in Norwalk, but soon removed to Bridgeport where he resided the remainder of his life. He was elected to the State Senate in 1858, and received the nomination for Congress in 1869 upon the Republican ticket against William H. Barnum, but was unsuccessful in the election. These are the only political offices that he ever held or aspired to.

In 1874 he accepted a seat on the bench of the Superior Court, from which he was elevated to the Supreme Court of Errors in March, 1887.

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The last position he held until November 1, 1889, when failing health caused his resignation. He had very little personal ambition, and his best professional efforts were always called out by his interest for his clients rather than by any desire to add to his own reputation. He was entirely unassuming and wholly without pretension, and seemed indifferent to those honors that most men are so eager to obtain. His mind was symmetrical, well balanced and comprehensive, and he almost invariably reached the right conclusion, apparently by a sort of intuition. He was a strong advocate, not indulging in flights of eloquence nor addressing the passions or emotions of a jury, but in plain, concise and vigorous language he appealed to their intelligence and common sense. While at the bar he had a large clientage, and was retained in most of the important cases that were contested in his county. He was a favorite with the members of the bar, and as courteous as he was congenial. As a judge he had few equals. He was endowed by nature with a legal mind. He had a keen appreciation of what constituted judicial integrity, and the faculty of discerning what belonged to equity and good conscience. He was a man of fine social qualities and was always a welcome attendant upon the festive gatherings of his professional brethren, and an attractive guest at private hospitalities, while he found much pleasure in receiving his friends at his own attractive home.

He married in his early manhood, Ann Eliza Daskam, of Norwalk. He died at Bridgeport, April 21, 1890.

GELON WILBERFORCE WEST.

Born at Columbia, Conn., August 31, 1845. He was the son of Samuel F. West, a farmer of that town. He was graduated at the High School of Ellington. He never entered college, but taught school during the winter from 1862 to 1864. He studied law in the office of Waldo, Hubbard and Hyde at Hartford, and was admitted to the bar at Hartford, July 24, 1868. He located at Rockville in November of the same year. In April, 1869, he was elected judge of probate for the District of Ellington, and served continuously in that capacity until the time of his death. He also held many local town offices, and was at one time assistant clerk of the Superior Court. At the time of his death he was also judge of the City Court of Rockville. He died January 17, 1890.

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FRANK LE ROY HOLT.

Born at Rockville, Conn., July 12, 1852. Was graduated at the Yale Scientific School in 1874, and removed to Bridgeport and studied law in the office of Israel M. Bullock, esq. Admitted to the bar in Fairfield county in January, 1877, and at once entered the office of Henry T. Blake, esq., then clerk of the Superior Court. From 1877 to 1879 he was deputy judge of the City Court, and the latter year prosecuting attorney of the city of Bridgeport. He was afterwards assistant state's attorney, and for one year attorney of the town. In 1883 he was appointed coroner of Fairfield county, and held the office until the time of his death. Many of the coroner's forms now in general use in the State were originated by him, and his skill in investigating the numerous cases of homicide arising in the county was well and widely known. He was a bold and courageous man. He had the courage of his convictions, and a frank and manly manner of declaring them, which won the respect even of those opposed to him. He had keen perceptions and a power of penetrating into the hidden motives of others to a remarkable degree. He was a man of force, of energy, of tireless endurance, one not discouraged by difficulties or obstacles, but aroused by them to the fullest exercise of his physical and intellectual powers. He died at Bridgeport, January 14, 1890.

JOHNSON TUTTLE PLATT.

Born in Newtown, Conn., January 12, 1844. He was educated at the common schools of his neighborhood, and at various select schools, including two years at the Staples Academy in Easton. He was prevented by illness from entering college, but was graduated at the Harvard Law School in 1865. Admitted to the bar in Boston January 11, 1865, and for six months afterward studied law in the office of Hon. James D. Colt of Pittsfield, Mass. He soon after came to New Haven, where the remainder of his life was passed. He was made an instructor of the Yale Law School in 1869, and in 1872 was appointed full professor. The same year he received the degree of A. M. from Yale College. His original department of instruction was equity and pleadings; but in the later years of his professorship instruction in torts was added and still later the topics of general jurisprudence and the history of law.

He was a member of the Common Council, first as councilman and

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later as an alderman. In 1874 he was appointed corporation counsel. Upon the death of E. K. Foster he was made register in bankruptcy for the New Haven District in 1877. While he was above all things a lawyer and was proud and fond of his profession, his culture and reading were exceptionally broad and general. His interest in active affairs was most practical, and the ordinances of the city of New Haven and the statutes of the State bear testimony to his ability. He was deeply interested in the matter of the proper drafting of the statute law, and on this topic made a notable report to the Connecticut State Bar Association.

As a lawyer he was most thoroughly trained, and was a master of the best methods of the profession. He was never known to go in court except after the most careful preparation. His death occurred very suddenly January 23, 1890.

WILLIAM RUSSELL CONE.

Born in East Haddam, Conn., June 22, 1810. His father was Joseph W. Cone, a prosperous farmer and prominent citizen of that town. Prepared for college at the Grammar School at Hartford, and was graduated at Yale Law School, and after his admission to the bar formed a partnership with William Hungerford, esq., under the name of Hungerford and Cone. He took special charge of the business of the firm, leaving to Mr. Hungerford the arguments of its causes in court. He brought to his firm a rare vigor of mind and great industry, and soon became noted for the thoroughness of his preparation of the cases committed to him. In 1850 the partners retired from practice, with handsome fortunes, though the partnership was continued in the ownership of property until Mr. Hungerford's death in 1873.

After his retirement from practice Mr. Cone devoted himself to the care of his large financial interests, and to others which were intrusted to him. He also had the public confidence as a man of integrity and trustworthiness, as well as sound practical judgment and sagacity. He was a director in many of the business houses in Hartford, and connected with many of its charitable institutions. He never accepted the nomination to political office. He declined a seat upon the Superior Court bench. From his early residence in Hartford he was a member of the Center Congregational Church.

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In 1833 he married Rebecca D. Brewster, daughter of James Brewster of New Haven. He died at Hartford, January 10, 1890.

WILLIAM THOMAS MINOR.

Born at Stamford, Conn., October 3, 1815, the son of Simeon H. Minor and Catherine (Lockwood) Minor. His father was one of the best known lawyers of Fairfield county, and for several years attorney for the State. The son prepared for college at Stamford, and was graduated at Yale in 1834. He opened a school in his native town, reading law with his father at the same time. Was admitted to the bar of Fairfield county in 1841, and immediately commenced practice. In 1847 he was appointed judge of the Court of Probate for the District of Stamford, holding that office until 1854, except for two years. He was seven times a representative to the General Assembly. In 1854 he was elected to represent the Twelfth Senatorial District in the State Senate, and at the session of the Legislature was there appointed a judge of the County Court for Fairfield county. In 1855, while still judge, he was elected governor of Connecticut, and re-elected the succeeding year. He continued, however, the practice of his profession, taking a lively interest in politics and being one of the leaders of his party.

During the Civil war he gave his full and undivided influence to the support of the national cause; assisting by his counsels and influence in raising troops and sending them into the field, and assisting the general cause of the government.

In 1864 he was appointed a delegate of his party to the Republican National Convention, which assembled at Baltimore, and the same year was appointed by Mr. Lincoln consul-general to Havana. His success in inducing the captain-general of Cuba to detain and finally to deliver up to the government of the United States the formidable rebel ram, Stonewall Jackson, showed his rare powers of diplomacy, together with great tact, decision and determination. During the term of President Johnson, he resigned his office and returned to his native town to continue the practice of his profession. In 1868 he was again elected to the Lower House of the General Assembly, and at the same session was elected a judge of the Superior Court. This position he held until 1873 when he resigned. In March of that year he accepted the nomination of his party as a candidate for Congress from the Fourth Con-

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gressional District, but was defeated by William H. Barnum. In 1879 he was appointed one of the commissioners to settle the boundary line between the States of Connecticut and New York.

April 16, 1849, he married Mary C., daughter of Mr. John W. Leeds, of Stamford. He died at Stamford, October 13, 1889.

GEORGE H. WATROUS.

Born in Bridgewater, Penn., April 26, 1829. After preliminary training in the common schools and at Homer Academy, he entered Yale College in 1850, and was graduated in 1853. Two years later he was admitted to the bar at New Haven, and he immediately commenced practice there. He became a partner of Governor Dutton, under the firm name of Dutton & Watrous. The firm was dissolved in 1861, when Governor Dutton became judge of the Supreme Court. Mr. Watrous remained in practice, conducting a very large and profitable business, until 1879, when he was chosen president of the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad Company.

His political convictions were strong, and in the earlier part of his career he was zealous among a group of young men who were specially active in organizing the Republican party in Connecticut. In 1864 he represented New Haven in the General Assembly and at various times he was elected to municipal offices in that city. During his long and eminently successful career at the bar he won respect for his commanding ability, honor for his rare integrity, admiration for his brilliant discernment and sound judgment, and affection for his unselfish nature. He was an effective trier of cases whether before court or jury. One of the most notable examples of his skill in the management of a case was his defense of Herbert H. Hayden for the murder of Mary Stannard, in which his powers as a cross-examiner were shown to their full ability. His administration of the presidency of the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad Company was eminently successful. He concentrated upon the management of that great corporation all his energies, both of body and mind. The company grew steadily in strength and prosperity along many lines of development, until at last the health of Mr. Watrous broke down in its service, and he consequently resigned his office in 1887. He died July 5, 1889.

In 1857 he married Harriet J. Dutton, daughter of Governor Dutton. She died in January, 1873, and the following year he married Lily M. Graves, daughter of Hon. Henry B. Graves, of Litchfield.

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Chas. E. Mitchell

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JOHN WESLEY ALLING, New Haven.

Born in Orange, Conn., the son of Charles W. Alling and Lucy (Booth) Alling. He is a descendant in a direct line from Roger Alling, one of the first founders of New Haven, and his mother's ancestry is equally direct to the early colonists. He was graduated at Yale College in 1862, and studied law at the Yale Law School and with the late Charles Ives, esq. Admitted to the bar at New Haven in 1864. He was prosecuting attorney of the city of New Haven from 1870 to 1872. He prosecuted in the City, Superior and Supreme Courts the first prosecution for a criminal boycott in the United States, reported in the 55th Conn., page 47.

He has argued more than one hundred and twenty cases in the Supreme Court of the State. Among the important cases in which he was concerned may be mentioned Derby vs. Alling, 40th Conn., p. 410; Mallory vs. Mallory, Wheeler Co., 61 Conn., p. 131; Farnam vs. Farnam, 53 Conn., p. 261, and Daily vs. The City of New Haven, 60 Conn., p. 314.

October 10, 1867, he married Adelaide Parker, daughter of Augustus and Jane E. Parker, of New Haven. He has two children, Arnon A. and Agatha P. Alling.

JAMES B. MARTIN, New Haven.

Born in New Haven, Conn., May 11, 1864, the son of William Martin and Anne (Boyhan) Martin. He was graduated at the Hillhouse High School in 1880, and at St. Charles College, Ellicott City, Md., in 1882, and at Yale Law School in 1892. Admitted to the bar at New Haven in June, 1892. In 1888 and 1889 he was a member of the Common Council of New Haven, assistant city clerk from 1890 to 1892, and city clerk in 1893 and 1894. Has been at various times connected with the editorial staffs of the New Haven News, Union, and Palladium. April 22, 1895, he married Frances Martin, daughter of William Martin and Catherine (Lynch) Martin, of New Haven.

JOHN M. SWEENEY, Naugatuck.

Born at Naugatuck, Conn., August 14, 1854, the son of Edward Sweeney and Ann (McKeon) Sweeney. His father and mother were of Irish birth and came to this country in 1849. He was graduated at the public High School at Naugatuck, and studied law with Hon. E. B.

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Kellogg and Hon. Henry C. Baldwin. He was graduated at the Yale Law School in 1879, and was admitted to the bar at New Haven in the same year. Has held the office of judge of probate for the Naugatuck District eight years; that of corporation counsel for town and borough of Naugatuck four years; is now prosecuting attorney for Borough Court of Naugatuck. August 12, 1884 he married Maria C. Jones, daughter of Samuel Jones and Margaret (Magraw) Jones, of Waterbury, Conn.

WILLIAM JOHN MCCONVILLE, Hartford.

Born at Baltimore, Md., March 13, 1851, the son of James and Rose McConville, and came to Manchester, Conn., in 1855. He was educated in the common schools and at the Connecticut Literary Institution. Studied law in the office of Hon. H. S. Barbour, of Hartford, and admitted to the bar in June, 1880. He was clerk of the Hartford Common Council four years, 1881–85, assistant clerk and clerk of the House of Representatives, and clerk of the Senate of the State, 1886–1889. From 1889 to 1893 he was judge of the Police Court, and from April, 1894, to April, 1895, city attorney of the city of Hartford.

Some of the important cases in which he has been engaged are: Barber's Appeal from Probate was entirely prepared by him, and he was engaged in its trial in the Superior and Supreme Courts. The case involved upwards of $100,000. Under an insane delusion that he could not beget children the testator made a will giving his estate to those having no claim upon his bounty, and practically disinherited a child ten months old, and another unborn, when the will was made. Fishel and Levy vs. Israel Bennett, which also went to the Supreme Court. This involved the right to recover for liquors sold to be delivered to a "no license" town and to be there retailed in violation of law. In this he was successful, the court holding the plaintiff could not recover. State ex. rel. P. Davis Oakey vs. George W. Fowler, for the possession of the office of city collector of Hartford. Hartford had a town and city government. There was a vacancy in the office of town collector as well as in the other office, one man having been elected to both and died. Mr. Fowler had been elected to fill the vacancy in the office of town collector, and attempted to hold both. In Quo Warranto proceedings conducted by Mr. McConville, the Supreme Court held Mr. Oakey, elected by city officers, entitled to the office. As city attor-

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ney he had an unusual number of very important cases in which his opinion was asked, and an unusual quantity of business to transact. At the end of the year he was unanimously renominated for re-election. Three of the opinions given in writing were the occasion of suits that went to the Supreme Court. In all he was sustained.

Since June, 1868, he has been a member of the First Congregational (Center) Church, of Hartford, the first church of any denomination to be established in Connecticut. He is also a member of several fraternal organizations. He is a self-made, self-educated man, universally respected for his industry, perseverance and sterling integrity.

July 26, 1892, he married Julia A. Pierson, daughter of D. Baldwin Pierson, deceased, and Phoebe A. (Meeker) Pierson, of Hartford, Conn.

HENRY EDWARDS PARDEE.

Born in Trumbull, Conn., August 11, 1831. About the age of fourteen he removed to New Haven for the purpose of obtaining an education. He supported himself by his own efforts, living for some years in the family of Judge Simeon Baldwin. He prepared for college at the Lancasterian School and at General Russell's Institute. He was graduated at Yale College in 1856, and immediately entered the institute as an instructor, devoting a portion of his time to the study of law in the Yale Law School, and in the office of Hon. Henry B. Harrison and Hon. Edward I. Sanford. He was admitted to the bar March 8, 1860. From 1861 to 1863 he was a member of the Court of Common Council. From 1863 to 1866 was clerk of the City Court. For two years he held the office of city attorney. For two more, 1871 to 1873, he was judge of the Court of Common Pleas of New Haven county. He was a judge of the City Court of New Haven from 1878 to 1881. In 1884 he was married to Fannie B., daughter of Doctor Bassett, of Birmingham. He died in New Haven, January 4, 1889.

DAVID BELDEN BOOTH.

Born April 19, 1824, in Danbury, Conn., the son of Reuben Booth, one of the leading lawyers in Western Connecticut. He entered Trinity College in 1840, but was obliged to leave college in his junior year on account of ill health. Studied law in his father's office, and was admitted to the bar in August, 1846. For a short time he practiced in the State of New York, but soon returned to Danbury, and remained

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there until his death For many years he was one of the most active and prominent Republicans in his part of the State. He represented Danbury in the General Assembly in 1863, 1864, 1872 and 1880. Was town clerk and judge of probate for many years, and elected the first warden of the borough of Danbury. He was clerk of the Senate in 1854, and one of the revisers of the statutes in 1866 and 1875. July 26, 1866, he married Julia Richards, of Farmington, Conn. He died January 20, 1889.

CHAUNCEY FITCH CLEVELAND.

Born in Canterbury, Conn., in the year 1799. After a public school education he studied law, and was admitted to the bar of Windham county in 1819. In 1833 he was appointed state's attorney for the county, and held the office till 1838. He represented the town of Hampton in the Lower House of the General Assembly in the years 1826, 1827, 1829, 1832, 1835, 1836, 1838, 1847, 1848, and was speaker of the House in 1832 and 1835 and 1836. He was elected governor of the State by the Democratic party in 1842 and again in 1843. In 1849 he was elected to Congress, and re-elected in 1851. Although he had been a Democrat for sixty years, at the breaking out of the war, he became a strong supporter of the government. He was a presidential elector on the Republican ticket in 1860, and was a member of the Peace Congress of 1861.

It was mainly as a public man that he was known beyond his own county, and his tastes and ambitions lay far more in the direction of political than of professional life. He was a man of commanding personal appearance, yet of gentle and courteous manners. He was the most popular man in his county, if not in the State, a popularity owing in large measure to a genuine good nature, which found pleasure in kindly greetings and the interest he took in the welfare of those whom he knew.

He married twice, his first wife being Diantha Hovey, and his second, Helen L. Litchfield. He died at Hampton, June 6, 1887, in the eighty-eighth year of his age.

HENRY ROGERS.

Born in North Branford, Conn., July 19, 1838, the son of Rufus Rogers and Betsey (Chidsey) Rogers. He was graduated at Yale Law

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School in 1862, and immediately entered the practice of law. For several years he had an office with George H. Watrous. By assiduous labor he built up an extensive practice, but in 1871 he began to suffer from necrosis, which made repeated amputations necessary, and for a long time completely prevented him from undertaking any business. His last years were marked by resolute endurance of suffering, which he bore with fortitude almost superhuman, maintaining his cheerfulness, the active control of his business, and his care for his family to the last. He was a true friend, a genial companion, a rare conversationalist, a conscientious and public-spirited citizen, an affectionate husband and kind parent, a liberal-minded Christian, a good lawyer, and a brave man. In 1867 he married Antoinette Anderson, daughter of S. D. Anderson, of Mansfield, Conn. He died at New Haven, January 27, 1889.

GILBERT W. PHILLIPS.

Born in Woodstock, Conn., July 22, 1828. He was educated in the public schools of his native town, and in the Woodstock Academy, and that of Dudley, Mass. He studied law in the office of George S. F. Stoddard, esq., and was admitted to the bar in 1852, and at once commenced professional work. For many years he was the attorney for the New York and New England Railroad, and conducted for them a large number of cases. He was assistant clerk of the Connecticut House of Representatives in 1853, and a member of that body in 1860, 1861 and 1872. In 1862, 1863 and 1879 he represented the Fourteenth District in the Senate, acting as chairman of the Judiciary Committee during the last two years, and as president *pro tem.* in 1879. He was re-elected in 1880, but shortly after the opening of the session resigned on account of the pressure of legal business. He was one of the founders of the First National Bank of Putnam, and until the very last its president. He was also one of the corporators and trustees of the Putnam Savings Bank.

For many years prior to his death he was a constant member of the Congregational Church in Putnam, and one of its most active and liberal supporters. In 1852 he married Jane Stoddard, a daughter of Lieutenant-Governor Stoddard. His death occurred October 24, 1888.

GEORGE CATLIN WOODRUFF.

Born December 1, 1805, in Litchfield, Conn., in that part of the town

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which is now the town of Morris. He was the eldest son of Major-General Morris Woodruff and Candace Catlin. He fitted for college at Morris Academy, and was graduated in 1825. Studied law under Judge Gould of the Litchfield Law School, and was admitted to the bar in 1827. Wishing to select a favorable place for the practice of his profession, he took an extensive journey through the Ohio valley, but finally decided upon remaining at Litchfield, and he opened an office there upon his return. He gradually rose until he became an acknowledged head of the bar of his county. He had confided to him almost every official duty that could be performed by an American citizen; justice of the peace, grand juror, postmaster, town treasurer, town clerk, bank director and president, clerk of the Superior Court, colonel in the militia, member and clerk in the General Assembly, judge of probate, member of congress. As a member of the Thirty-seventh Congress he served with distinction on the committee on Public Lands, his exact legal training fitting him to be of special use to the country in legislation affecting the lands and titles of our public domain. While a member of the Legislature he served as chairman of the Judiciary Committee, and his legal talents clearly demonstrated the wide range of his learning and the accuracy of his professional information.

In 1873 he was elected by the Senate as the judge of the Superior Court, but political influence prevented his election from passing the House. As a lawyer he was prominent in charge of real property, and of the construction of statutes. The drier and more abstruse the question, the more his consummate skill was shown. In the Supreme Court of Errors not infrequently his entire argument was written out with the most painstaking care.

He was a religious man, and in personal character the embodiment of the best elements of Puritanism. A Congregationalist by instinct and education, he believed in the principles of Congregational government, and his sturdy manhood could brook no inteference with its exercise. In his intercourse with his fellow men he was quiet, unobtrusive, reserved. To him life was a duty. His favorite reading was history, and he was himself the author of a history of Litchfield.

In early life he married a sister of the late Chief Justice Seymour, and Judge Seymour married the only sister of Mr. Woodruff. He died at Litchfield, November 21, 1885.

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ANDREW CLARK LIPPITT.

Born in Warwick, R. I., May 21, 1812, the son of Christopher and Marcia (Wilbur) Lippitt. He completed a preparatory course at the Plainfield Academy, entered Amherst College and was graduated in 1837. Studied law in the office of Lafayette S. Foster, of Norwich, and was admitted to the bar in June, 1839. He began practice at New London and continued there until the time of his death. In 1844 he represented the town of New London in the General Assembly. From 1850 to 1853, he was mayor of the city of New London, and in that position displayed executive ability of a high order. In 1860 he was a delegate to the National Democratic Convention which nominated Stephen A Douglass for the presidency, and took an active part in the ensuing canvass. When the Rebellion broke out, he joined the ranks of the War Democracy, and during the four years following was an enthusiastic supporter of the Union cause.

The habits of thrift and industry to which he was bred, the indefatigable energy that he brought to bear on every undertaking in which he engaged, his fine personal presence and attractive manners, and his thorough preliminary training, gave him professional success from the start. He at once took front rank among the younger members of the bar of his county, and soon became one of its acknowledged leaders. For a number of years prior to his death he was a communicant of St. James's Protestant Episcopal Church in New London.

He married, May 3, 1842, Lois Emeline, daughter of Amos Cobb, of Norwich. He died in New London, August 8, 1884.

GOODWIN COLLIER.

Born at Hartford, March 3, 1829, the son of William and Harriet Collier. He was a descendant from William Collier of Plymouth Colony, who came to New England in 1633, and who was a commissioner of the United Colonies in 1643. His early education was at the Albany Academy, and he continued his studies under Nicholas Harris, when he entered the sophomore class at Trinity College. He studied law in the office of Dean and Newland at Albany, when he returned to Hartford and entered the law office of Charles Chapman, esq., with whom he continued for one year. Admitted to the bar at Hartford in 1850. He was afterwards recorder of the City Court of Hartford, and judge of the Police Court. He was also for a short time clerk of the County

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Court. For several years he was a partner with Hon. William W Eaton. In 1866 he went West, and returned to Hartford in 1871, when he entered into partnership with Charles R. Chapman, esq., continuing with him until 1883. He was never married.

He had natural endowments of a high order. He was of medium height, had a dark complexion, straight black hair, and large dark eyes, and prominent forehead. His mind was clear, discriminating and acute, so that he readily saw the real merits in any controversy. His memory was wonderfully tenacious, so that he seemed ready to call to mind at will any fact or incident that had ever come within his knowledge He was well read in ecclesiastical history, and treated sacred subjects with marked respect. For many years he had a seat in the St. John's Episcopal Church in Hartford, to which denomination he belonged. He died suddenly of heart disease, October 27, 1885.

Jacob Brodhead Hardenbergh

Born at Warwarsing, Ulster county, N. Y., August 4, 1833, of sturdy Dutch ancestry. At the early age of fifteen he entered the office of Judge Linderman of Kingston, N. Y., as a law student, remaining with him until twenty-one years of age, when he was there admitted to the bar. He practiced his profession at Kingston, until the breaking out of the war, when he volunteered in the Twentieth Regiment of New York troops for three months. He again joined the service in the Eightieth New York Volunteers, as major, and remained until the close of the war. He was promoted for gallantry to be colonel of the regiment, and for meritorious service at the battle of Petersburg he was brevetted brigadier-general, thus completing an active service of nearly five years.

In 1867 he moved to North Canaan, taking the business of Hon. Miles T. Granger, who had gone upon the bench. He represented his town in the Lower House of the General Assembly in 1870, and was elected senator in 1876. He was judge of probate for the District of Canaan from 1872 to the time of his death; and coroner of Litchfield county from 1883. He was a member of Christ's Protestant Episcopal Church, uniting with it in 1878. He was possessed of a fine intellect, and was a profound and logical reasoner, but owing to health shattered by his long and arduous military service, he was unable and disinclined to give that assiduous attention to the details of his profession and the

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preparation of causes for trial which are so indispensable On occasions when strongly urged he displayed masterly ability, and towered to the heights of real eloquence in advocating his client's cause.

He was married in 1869 to Miss Delia Watson, of North Canaan, and died there, April 4, 1892.

WILLIAM SUMNER GOSLEE.

Born in Glastonbury, Conn., August 15, 1832. He attended the common school and the academy in Glastonbury, and was for a short time in Williston Academy at East Hampton, Mass. He afterwards entered Wesleyan Academy at Wilbraham, Mass., where he studied several terms. For several years he was engaged in teaching school, following this employment while he studied law, and continuing his law studies with Judge Loren P. Waldo at Tolland. Admitted to the bar in 1857 and at once opened an office in Glastonbury, where he always practiced. He was clerk of the House of Representatives in 1858, and in 1870 was elected to the State Senate. He was interested in public affairs, and of the community in which he lived, and honored with numerous local offices. He married Mary S. Storrs, of Mansfield, and died in Glastonbury, March 31, 1892.

WILLIAM KEELER SEELEY.

Born in Easton, Conn., September 17, 1828. He was educated in the district schools and at the Staples Academy. Studied law with Daniel Wakeman for several months, and was then graduated at the Yale Law School. Admitted to the bar in March, 1852. He commenced practice in the town of Westport, but soon removed to Bridgeport and entered into partnership with Sidney B. Beardsley, afterwards judge of the Supreme Court. He was a hard student during the first thirty years of his practice, and prepared his cases with great care and thoroughness, on both questions of law and fact. He was not a brilliant advocate, but he addressed a jury with sturdy common sense, not unfrequently enlivened by flashes of original wit. He enjoyed a large and lucrative practice, embracing all sections of the country, and yet was never known to encourage litigation where there was any possibility of compromise by mutual concession. In July, 1883, he traveled around the world, returning in June, 1884, and was not thereafter engaged in

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the practice of the law. He married Mary Jennings of Easton, January 23, 1855. He died December 21, 1891.

HENRY STILES BARBOUR.

Born in Canton, Conn., August 2, 1822. His mother was a sister of Rev. Heman Humphrey, an early president of Amherst College, and a cousin of the famous John Brown. He took a course of study, helping himself by teaching at Amherst Academy and at Williston Seminary in Easthampton, Mass , and afterward studied law at the Yale Law School and with Roger H. Mills, esq., of New Hartford. He was admitted to the bar in 1849 and commenced practice in Torrington, where he remained for twenty-one years. During fifteen years of that time he held the office of judge of probate, and for twenty years that of town clerk and town treasurer. In 1850 he represented the town in the General Assembly, and in 1870 was a member of the Senate from the Fifteenth District. He was then chairman of the Judiciary Committee. In 1879 he was appointed by the General Assembly upon a committee for the revision of our joint stock law, and in 1885 upon another committee for the revision of our probate laws. In 1870 he removed to Hartford and entered into partnership with his older brother, the late Heman H. Barbour, who had been there for several years. Upon the death of the latter in 1875, he formed a partnership with another brother, Sylvester Barbour, who had just removed to Hartford.

His mind was quite judicial in its character; with none of the brilliancy belonging to the natural advocate, but he had excellent judgment, a habit of patient investigation, a strong sense of justice, and discharged most creditably those minor judicial duties to which he was often called. His familiarity with the administration of town business, acquired in his long occupancy of town office in Torrington, made his services valuable as the adviser for several years of the town offices of Hartford. He was also one of the best probate lawyers in the State. From early life he had been a man of decided religious convictions and character, a valued member of the Congregational denomination, and and was for several years a deacon in the Asylum Hill Congregational church. In 1857 he married Pamelia J. Bartholomew, of Sheffield, Massachusetts.

He died at Hartford, September 21, 1891.

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SAMUEL FINLEY JONES.

Born in August, 1826, at Marlborough, Conn. In early life he took a position with the State Bank in the town of Colchester; the bank becoming involved in difficulties, he withdrew, and purchased a summer hotel at Orient Point, L. I. While there he met the late Governor Hubbard, who suggested to him that he come to Hartford and study for the bar. He removed to this city in 1849, studied in Governor Hubbard's office, and in 1851 was admitted to the bar. His practice for years was of a general character, but later drifted to a large extent to criminal law, in which he was eminently successful. He handled scores of famous cases of this character, and his criminal practice became so profitable that for years he had little opportunity to exhibit his talents in other lines.

One of the most notable of his trials was the Jennie Cramer murder case at New Haven, which was on trial for ten weeks, and also that of H. H. Hayden, the Methodist minister, for the murder of Mary Stannard. He was for years the chosen counsel of New York criminals who were captured while operating, or preparing to operate in Connecticut. While giving them his best services in a professional way, his friends knew that he had a strong contempt for such people. In his own dealing he was strictly honorable and straight-forward. His word was his bond, and in all transactions with him his professional brethren held him in the highest esteem.

He married Miss Lucy M. Wilcox, of Hartford, and died there, September 28, 1891.

JARED DEWING RICHMOND.

Born in Ashford, Conn., in March, 1804, prepared for college in Springfield, Mass., and was graduated at Brown University about 1825. Studied law with Lieutenant-Governor Stoddard, of Ashford, and immediately entered upon the practice of law. He represented his town in the General Assembly in the years 1842, 1845, 1849, 1853, and 1862. He was a member of the Senate and chairman of the Judiciary Committee in 1848. For many years he was judge of probate for his district, and for four years judge of the County Court. He was a member of the Congregational Church and led a consistent Christian life. He had a great love of music and considerable musical talent, and often had charge of the singing in church and religious meetings. In early life he taught singing schools. He died at Ashford in December, 1881.

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CHAUNCEY HOWARD.

Born in 1812 in Coventry, Conn., where his family had resided for several generations. He was graduated at Amherst College in 1835, studied law in the office of Hon. William W. Ellsworth, and was admitted to the bar in 1839. In 1844 he was appointed clerk of the Superior Court, which office he held, with some interruptions, until 1873, when he resigned, having held the position twenty-two years. Here his professional life ended, and he retired to his country home in Coventry where he spent most of the remainder of his life. He represented the town of Hartford in the General Assembly in 1874, and that of Coventry in 1877, and was a member of the State Senate in 1875. From 1879 to 1881 he was comptroller of the State.

He was a man of sterling qualities of character. He was not merely a man of absolute integrity, but of the highest moral tone, holding in abhorrence every professional or business act that fell below a high moral level. He was a perfect gentleman in appearance and in reality, tall and erect, with an elegant figure and a face of striking manly beauty, and much of that deferential courtesy which makes so large a part of the best manners.

He was very fond of old English literature, and his memory was filled with the quaint and pithy sayings of the English classics. His mind seemed to be a chamber of reminiscence of the great and good, and of the witty and brilliant things of bench and bar, whose walls were hung with portraits of judges and advocates and counsellors whom he had known, and which echoed the fine thoughts and notable sayings which he had collected. He honored, without servility or obsequiousness, authority and reasonable tradition and the wisdom of the great and good of the ages. His hand-writing gave to his entries and records, while clerk of the Superior Court, an almost artistic elegance; he was faithful and accurate in all his clerical work, and, in an office full of petty and perplexing details, he was always patient, obliging and courteous.

He never married, and died at Hartford, August 12, 1891, in the eightieth year of his age.

RICHARD CHARLES AMBLER.

Born in Trumbull, Conn., August 31, 1853. His ancestors for years had been prominent busines men, dealing almost exclusively with the Southern States. The interference with their commerce by reason of

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the Civil war, interrupted his educational plans, and he was compelled to forego his desire of a college education. He was graduated at the Yale Law School in 1878. He continued his studies in the office of Seymour and Seymour in Bridgeport for two years, and then opened an office for himself. He was a representative in the General Assembly from the town of Trumbull in 1889, and served upon the Committee on Railroads. He was an officer in and contributor to the Fairfield Historical Society. A devout member of the Episcopal Church, he not only represented his parish in the annual conventions of that body in this diocese, but maintained personally, as a lay reader, services in the parish church of which he was a member and a vestryman. He was married in 1879 to Miss Jennie Beardsley, of Huntington.

HENRY BENNETT GRAVES.

Born in Litchfield, Conn., in 1822, the son of Jedediah Graves, of Sherman, for many years a judge of the County Court. He had the advantages of an academic education, but was never graduated from college. Studied law with Hon. James C. Loomis in Bridgeport, and was admitted to the bar at Litchfield, April, 1845. He began practice in the town of Plymouth, but shortly afterward removed to Litchfield, where he resided until the time of his death. While Governor Dutton was chief magistrate of the State, Mr. Graves was executive secretary, and for one year he was clerk of the County Court. He represented the town of Litchfield in the General Assembly in 1858, '67, '68, '77, '79 and '89.

He was a typical lawyer of the old school. In figure he was tall, handsome and striking. He had great keenness of perception, splendid capacities for analysis, and was a compact and logical thinker. He was a man of the most kindly feelings, warm and ardent in his friendships, generous and helpful to all, and never vindictive even to his opponents.

He was twice married—once to the daughter of Governor Dutton; the second time to Sarah, daughter of the late Simeon Smith, of Morris. He died in Litchfield, August 10, 1891.

GEORGE HENRY HUDDY, JR.

Born in Providence, R. I., June 20, 1872, the son of George Huddy and Lavinia (Ash) Huddy. He was graduated at the Yale Law School

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in 1893, and admitted to the bar at New Haven in June, 1894. He practiced in New Haven a year, and has since permanently removed to Providence, R. I.

ISADORE A. STEIN, New Haven.

Born in Russia, November 17, 1858, the son of Abraham and Rosalie Stein. Was educated at a high school in Russia, graduated at the Yale Law School in 1893, and admitted to the bar in New Haven, January 12, 1894. June 27, 1885, he married May, daughter of Joseph and Charlotte Gretch.

ROBERT ELLIOTT DE FOREST, Bridgeport.

His name was originally Griswold. He was born in Guilford, Conn., the son of George C. Griswold and Julia (Chapman) Griswold. Among his ancestors upon his father's side was John Elliott, the so-called apostle, and the author of the Indian Bible. He was graduated at Yale College in 1867, studied law privately, while still in college, with the late Prof. Johnson T. Platt at New Haven, and Hon. D. C. Denison, of Royalton, Vt. Admitted to the bar in Vermont in 1868, and afterwards in the same year at the bar of New Haven county and that of New York State. In 1872 he was prosecuting attorney for the city of Bridgeport. In 1874 he was elected by the House of Representatives, judge of the Court of Common Pleas for Fairfield county, and re elected the two succeeding years. In 1878, 1888 and 1890, he was mayor of the city of Bridgeport. He was a member of the Connecticut House of Representatives in 1880, and of the Senate in 1882–83. For two years he was corporation counsel of the city of Bridgeport, and a member of the Fifty-second andFifty-third Congresses of the United States.

October 18, 1871, he married Rebecca B. Marcy, daughter of John S. Marcy, of Royalton, Vt.

FRANK BOSWORTH BRANDEGEE, New London.

Born in New London, Conn., July 8, 1864, the son of Augustus Brandegee and Nancy (Bosworth) Brandegee. He was graduated at Yale College in 1885, and studied law with his father at New London, and admitted to the bar in New London in 1888. He was a member of the

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Connecticut House of Representatives in 1889. Was United States commissioner from 1889 to 1894, corporation counsel for the city of New London from 1889 to 1895, and delegate to the Republican National Convention in 1892.

WILLIS ANSON BRISCOE, Norwich.

Born in Enfield, Conn., December 16, 1856, the son of Hon. Charles H. Briscoe and Anna (Traver) Briscoe. Upon his father's side his ancestry is traced to Nathaniel Briscoe, who came to Boston in 1631, and upon his mother's side in Dutch descent to Jacob Traver, who came to New York in 1770. He was graduated at the Hartford High School in 1873, and at Yale College in 1777. Studied law with T. C. Coogan, esq., at Thompsonville, Conn., and was admitted to the bar at Hartford in May, 1879. For some years he was in partnership with James P. Andrews, esq., at Bristol, Conn., and while there the firm wrote and published the Index Digest of Connecticut Reports, issued in Hartford in 1883.

He married for his first wife, Jessie E. Drew, daughter of George W. Bradley and Caroline (Munson) Bradley, of Newtown, Conn., and for his second wife, Leila Rogers Smith, daughter of Henry and Ann E. Smith, of Ridgefield, Conn.

JAMES ALBERT WILSON, Bridgeport.

Born in Fairfield, Conn., February 11, 1845, the son of William S. Wilson and Phebe A. Wilson. Both his parents were of English descent, his ancestors coming to this country in its early settlement. He was graduated at Golden Hill Institute at Bridgeport in 1868, studied law by himself, and at Yale University, where he graduated in 1889. Admitted to the bar in New Haven the same year, and entered upon the practice of his profession at Bridgeport, directly after admission. From 1868 to 1888 he was teacher and principal in the public schools of Fairfield, Bridgeport, and Bay Shore, N. Y. He was associate counsel in the case of Lounsbury vs. City of Bridgeport, argued to Supreme Court, spring term, 1895. October 3, 1872, he married Mary E. Wordin, daughter of Gilbert Wordin and Emeline (Jennings) Wordin, of Bridgeport.

DONALD JUDSON WARNER, Salisbury.

Born in Salisbury, Conn., September 15, 1819, the son of Harvey

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De Forest Warner and Elizabeth (Clark) Warner. His grandfather was a graduate of Yale in 1759; was a missionary to the Indians, and afterwards settled in Danbury, Conn. He attended the common schools during the winter, working in the summer on his father's farm. He also studied one year at Amenia Seminary, N Y. He studied law with Hon. John H. Hubbard and Hon. Origen S. Seymour, and was admitted to the bar in August, 1843, at Litchfield. He first opened an office in Salisbury, where he still remains. He was town clerk of the town of Salisbury for eight years. A member of the Lower House of the General Assembly in 1848 and 1866, judge of the District Court of Litchfield county for two years, and of the Court of Common Pleas for that county six years, until he became debarred by constitutional limitation.

November, 1847, he married Lois C. Ticknor, daughter of Robert Ball, of Salisbury, and adopted daughter of Dr. Benajah Ticknor, surgeon in the U. S. Navy.

WILLIAM CULLEN CASE, Hartford.

One of that band of sturdy pioneers who blazed their way from Windsor to the valley meadows farther west and settled Simsbury in 1669, was John Case, and he became the new town's first constable, and its first representative in the General Assembly. Fifth in the direct line of descent from him was Dr. Jairus Case, for many years a practicing physician of Granby, and prominent in its affairs. Dr. Case married Mary Theresa Higley, daughter of Silas Higley, esquire, long a member of the Hartford bar, and their younger son, William Cullen Case, was born in Granby on the 17th of February, 1836.

Mr. Case was prepared for college at the Connecticut Literary Institution of Suffield, and was graduated from Yale in 1857. He was admitted to the bar at New Haven in 1860, after a course of study at the Yale Law School and in the office of Rockwell and Colt of Pittsfield, Massachusetts, and from that time he has been in the constant and active practice of his exacting profession. For many years he has had much practice in New Haven where in 1874 he opened an office which he still maintains. Since 1889, however, he has perhaps been more thoroughly identified with Hartford, and with the law firm of Case, Bryant and Case, of which he is the senior member.

For a man who has by no means confined himself to that branch of

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the law, Mr. Case's criminal practice has been both extensive and singularly successful. It is probable that no other lawyer now at the Connecticut bar has engaged in the defense of so many capital cases; and these include the defense of Allen for the killing of Shipman at the State's prison, of the Malleys in the so-called "Jennie Cramer case," of Conant for the shooting of McClellan, and many others almost as prominent in the criminal annals of the State for the past twenty-five years. But although he has achieved much distinction for his masterly handling of the class of cases to which these belong, by far the greater part of his practice has been in the civil branches of his profession, and here his successful qualities as a lawyer are no less marked. Perhaps no case ever tried in Connecticut has aroused more general interest or called for greater legal ability in its management than the recent contest over the governorship and other State offices. This controversy, which began in the Legislature in 1891 and reached the courts under the popular name of "The Quo Warranto Cases," was, owing to its political character, one of peculiar bitterness, and involved some of the most important questions that have yet been the subject of litigation in Connecticut. Mr. Case's ability and his wonderfully exhaustive study of the case largely contributed to the final success of the Republican party, which he represented together with Mr. Henry C. Robinson and Mr. Charles J. Cole.

This capacity for hard work, the sustained hard work that a busy lawyer is never free from, is a striking characteristic of the man. None so well as those nearest him know the painstaking care of his preparation, and his conduct of a case in court is marked by a skill that shows a singular power of concentration and a shrewd forecasting of the possibilities. He is able in his treatment of witnesses, strong in the presentation of testimony, and he has the rare gift of orderly and concise arrangement in argument. He is a powerful and effective speaker with a habit of expression at once original and striking, and in his writings he is master of a terse and vigorous style. He is a man of fine literary tastes and instincts and of a wide reading.

Mr. Case is a Republican in politics, and has repeatedly been a member of the lower house of the General Assembly, presiding as speaker of that body during the session of 1881. He resides in Granby in the house that was his father's and where he himself was born. His wife, to whom he was married in 1862, was Miss Margaret Turnbull, of

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Tariffville, Connecticut, and they have two children: William Scoville Case and Theodore Grafton Case.

FLORENCE CLOHESSEY, Waterbury.

Born in Waterbury, Conn., March 1, 1865, the son of John and Ellen Clohessey. His parents were both of Irish birth, and came to this country the year before he was born. He was graduated at St. Michael's College, Toronto, Ont., in 1886, studied law at Yale and Albany Law Schools, and in the office of Chas. G. Root, esq., and was admitted to the bar at New Haven in June, 1890.

FRANK J. HUGHES, Bridgeport.

Born in Haverhill, Mass., June 1, 1849, the son of Andrew and Margaret M. Hughes. Was graduated at Atkinson Academy, Atkinson, N. H., and studied law with Van Rensselaer C. Giddings, esq., of Bridgeport, and was admitted to the bar of Fairfield county in June, 1891. In 1888–89 he was a member of the Common Council of the city of Bridgeport; secretary of the Bridgeport Board of Trade from 1890 to 1895. Is a member of various Masonic bodies, a director of the Masonic Temple Association, of Bridgeport, the Improved Order of Red Men, and the Heptasophs. June 7, 1891, he married Anne J. Wilson, daughter of Rev. John S. and Mary (Reeves) Wilson, of Bridgeport.

ERNEST LINWOOD STAPLES, Shelton.

Born in Monroe, Conn., September 10, 1856, the son of Charles Staples and Rosilla (Burr) Staples. He was educated in public schools and under private tutors. Studied law with S. B. Sumner of Bridge port, and was admitted to the bar April 14, 1883, at Bridgeport, Conn. He has held the office of prosecuting attorney of Huntington; counsel of the town of Huntington, and corporation counsel for the borough of Shelton. In literary work he has produced many local addresses and occasional poems. March 30, 1885, he married Esther J. Penfield, daughter of Ira Penfield and Sarah (Beard) Penfield, of Danbury.

SENECA HOWARD THRESHER, Norwich.

Born at Central Falls, R. I., April 12, 1855, the son of Seneca S. and

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Susan M. Thresher. His ancestors were early settlers in Rehoboth, and took part in the Indian wars of the Plymouth Colony. He was educated in public and private schools in Norwich, and at Philadelphia, Pa. Fitted for college but did not enter, preferring to study law. Studied with S. S. Thresher, and at Columbia Law School, and was admitted to the bar in 1876, at Norwich. In 1876 he was clerk of the City Court of the city of Norwich. He was counsel for Bishop, in the famous Cobb-Bishop poisoning case, and has been counsel in many prominent criminal and civil cases. July 20, 1880, he married Annie Hayward, daughter of Nathaniel and Louisa Hayward, of Colchester, Conn.

AUSTIN I. BUSH, Niantic.

Born at East Lyme, April 7, 1853, the son of Ira A. Bush and Matilda (Austin) Bush. His ancestors on each side were early settlers in this country. He was educated at Suffield, Conn., and in East Hampton, Mass. Read law with Petty and Davis, Meadville, Pa., and with T. C. Coogan, esq., at Enfield, Conn. Was graduated at Yale Law School in 1879, and admitted to the bar June 26 of that year. Since 1892 he has been judge of probate for the District of East Lyme. In December, 1878, he married Mary J. Stine, daughter of Charles Stine and Mary N. Stine, of Philadelphia, Pa.

JAMES EMERSON O'CONNOR, New Haven.

Born in Chester, Conn., February 4, 1869, the son of William and Annie O'Connor. He studied at the East Greenwich Academy at East Greenwich, R. I., and was graduated at Niagara University in 1892, and at the Yale Law School in 1894. Admitted to the bar of Middlesex county, June 30, 1894.

NATHANIEL REEVES HART, Stamford.

Born at Westtown, Orange county, N. Y., May 26, 1850, the son of William H. Hart and Abigail (Reeves) Hart. The ancestors of both his parents came from Long Island. They were original settlers of the town of Southampton. He was graduated at the University of the City of New York in 1871. Studied law with C. M. Gilman, esq., at Southport, and subsequently with Hon. Calvin G. Child at Stamford. Ad-

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mitted to the bar in January, 1874, at Bridgeport. Since 1875 he has been a member of the Stamford School Committee. Was a representative in the General Assembly in 1886, assistant United States attorney under Calvin G. Child, Daniel Chadwick and Lewis E. Stanton, esqrs., from 1876 to 1884. November 17, 1881, he married Mary C. Dickinson, daughter of William E. Dickinson and Delia (Welch) Dickinson, of Milton, Conn.

JOHN GARDNER REID.

Born in Poughkeepsie, N. Y., May 23, 1837, the son of Rev. Adam Reid and Wilhelmina Reid. He was graduated at Williams College in Massachusetts, and studied law with Judge Donald J. Warner of Salisbury. Admitted to the bar in Litchfield, Conn., in 1858. For two years he practiced law in the town of Kent, Conn., and then removed to New London, Ohio, where he was practicing at the breaking out of the Civil war. He enlisted as a private, April 17, 1861, and served through the war until honorably mustered out in November, 1863. He personally took part in fifty-seven different engagements, and won his way to the position of adjutant, but after the close of the war he resumed practice in Chicago, Ill., and there continued until his death, April 26, 1891.

SILAS A. ROBINSON, Middletown.

Born in Pleasant Valley, N. Y., September 7, 1840, the son of the Rev. Daniel Robinson and Ursula M. Robinson. His mother was a daughter of John B. Arnold, of Fairfield, N. Y. He was educated at Lewis Academy, at Southington, Conn., Bacon Academy, Colchester, and at Brookside Institute, Sand Lake, N. Y. Studied law in the office of Gale and Alden, at Troy. and was admitted to the bar December 10, 1863, at Albany, N. Y. He came to Middletown the next year. He was elected judge of probate for the District of Middletown in 1878. In 1880 and 1881 he was mayor of the city. February 11, 1890, he was appointed a judge of the Superior Court, and is still holding that office. June 13, 1866, he married Fannie E. Norton, daughter of Isaac Ives Norton and Nancy Elmina (Marcy) Norton, of Otis, Mass.

CHARLES L. TORREY, Putnam.

Born in Putnam, Conn., December 14, 1862, the son of Charles D.

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Francis Parsons.

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and Martha (Warren) Torrey. He fitted for college at Putnam High School, and graduated at Yale College in 1887. Studied law with Hon. Edgar M. Warner at Putnam, and was admitted to the bar of Windham county, in June, 1891.

LEVI WARNER, Norwalk.

Born in Wethersfield, Conn., October 10, 1830, the son of Levi Warner and Sally (Larkin) Warner. On his father's side he is a lineal descendant of Deacon William Warner, who came to Wethersfield from Ipswich, Mass., in 1660, and on his mother's side, from Isaac Larkin who was born in Boston and settled in Wethersfield in 1745. He never entered college, but was always engaged in a regular course of study, while at work on the farm, and had the usual experience of the teacher for three winters, After a four years' course of study with his brother, Samuel L Warner, late of Middletown, at the Yale Law School in New Haven, and in Cambridge, Mass., he was admitted to the bar at Boston in January, 1858, and later in the same year to the bar of Middlesex county in this State. He opened a law office in Norwalk in April, 1858, and remained there until Judge Beardsley was elected judge of the Superior Court, and R. E. De Forest, judge of the Court of Common Pleas. They had before that time been partners in business in Bridgeport, and when they went out of practice, Mr. Warner removed to Bridgeport and took the law office they had occupied. He remained in this office until elected to Congress, and after the close of the Forty-fifth Congress, he resumed the practice of his profession in Norwalk, where he has since remained. He never held, or was nominated for, any office until nominated for Congress from the Fourth District, to fill the vacancy caused by the election of Hon. William H. Barnum to the Senate of the United States. He was also elected to the Forty-fifth Congress, receiving 17,238 votes against 15,469 for Robert Hubbard, M. D.

June 6, 1865, he married Mary S. Adams, daughter of Charles Adams and Sarah (Camp) Adams, of Norwalk, Conn.

WILLIAM KEELAND TOWNSEND, New Haven.

Born in New Haven, Conn., June 12, 1849, the son of James M. Townsend and Maria (Clark) Townsend. He is descended from the Pilgrim fathers and soldiers in the American Revolution. He was

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graduated at Yale University in 1871, and at the Yale Law School in 1874. He studied law with Hon. Simeon E. Baldwin, and was admitted to the bar in New Haven in 1874. He has been corporation counsel of the city of New Haven, and was the first president of the Young Men's Republican Club. Upon the promotion of Judge Nathaniel Shipman to the bench of the Circuit Court, he was appointed judge of the United States District Court for the District of Connecticut, which office he now holds. He is also professor of contracts and admiralty jurisprudence in Yale University. July 1, 1874, he married Mary L. Trowbridge, daughter of Winston J. Trowbridge and Mary (Leavenworth) Trowbridge. In 1881 he edited and published the New Connecticut Civil Officer.

WILLIAM REUBEN MATTISON, Waterbury.

Born in South Shaftsbury, Vt., June 28, 1862, the son of William P. Mattison and Sarah (Stickles) Mattison. His first ancestor in this country was one of the earliest settlers of the town of Shaftsbury. He was graduated at Wesleyan Academy, Wilbraham, Mass., and at Amherst College in 1886. Studied law with Kellogg, Burpee and Kellogg, at Waterbury, and was graduated at the Yale Law School in 1889. Admitted to the bar of New Haven in June of the latter year. He was city clerk of Waterbury in 1893. For two years he has been on the staff of the Waterbury American and the Waterbury Republican.

WILLIAM ROUMAGE SHELTON, Bridgeport.

Born in Bridgeport, Conn., September 11, 1845, the son of William J. Shelton and Mary (Hough) Shelton. Was graduated at Yale College in 1868, and studied law with Henry S. Sanford, esq., at Bridgeport. Admitted to the bar of Fairfield county in June, 1872. He was assistant city attorney of Bridgeport in 1874 and '75; deputy judge of the City Court of Bridgeport from 1875 to 1877; clerk of the Court of Common Pleas for Fairfield county from October, 1884, to May, 1891; assistant clerk of the Superior Court from July, 1884, and since April 21, 1891, clerk of the Superior and of the Supreme Courts for Fairfield county.

JACOB P. GOODHART, New Haven.

Born in New Haven, Conn., November 14, 1864, the son of Phillip

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Goodhart and Clara (Phillips) Goodhart. Was graduated at the Yale Scientific School in 1885, and at the Yale Law School in 1887. Admitted to the bar at New Haven in June of the latter year. He now occupies the position of counsel for the town of New Haven. May 24, 1894, he married Clara Shoninger, daughter of Bernard and Fanny Shoninger.

GEORGE MILES GUNN, Milford.

Born in Milford, Conn., August 10, 1851, the son of Samuel Buckingham Gunn and Caroline (Stow) Gunn. He is seventh in descent from Joseph Gunn who came from England in 1635, in the ship "Defence," and who was the first physician of the colony at Milford. His grandfather and his father both served in the General Assembly of Connecticut. Was graduated at Yale College in 1874, and studied law with George H. Watrous, esq., of New Haven. He was also graduated at Yale Law School in 1878, and admitted to the bar at New Haven in the same year. He was a member of the General Assembly as a representative in 1880 and 1881, of the Senate in 1882 and 1883, and again in the House in 1885, '87, '93, '95. In 1884 and 1886 he was State auditor. Since 1889 he has been judge of probate of the Milford District, and prosecuting attorney of the Court of Common Pleas for New Haven county. He is now president of the Milford Savings Bank. October 25, 1882, he married Harriet C. Fowler, daughter of John W. Fowler and Jane (Hyde) Fowler, of New Milford, Conn.

WALTER CHADWICK NOYES, New London.

Born at Lyme, Conn., August 8, 1865, the son of Richard Noyes and Kate (Chadwick) Noyes, and direct descendant of Rev. Moses Noyes, pastor at Lyme in 1660. Was graduated at Gouverneur Seminary, at Gouverneur, N. Y. Entered Cornell University, but left before graduation. Studied law in the office of Daniel Chadwick, esq., of Lyme, and Samuel Park, esq., of New London, and was admitted to the bar September, 1886, at New London. He is a member of the firm of Brandegee, Noyes and Brandegee.

FRANK DAVID HAINES, Middletown.

Born at Colchester, Conn., January 16, 1866, the son of David Haines

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and Amanda (Taylor) Haines. His ancestors were of the Welsh family of Haines, who came to Long Island about 1660. He was educated at the district schools and at Bacon Academy in Colchester, was in a bank for several years in Middletown, and later studied law with M. Eugene Culver, esq., of that place, and at the Yale Law School, where he was graduated in 1893. Admitted to the bar at Middletown, July 1, 1893. Was appointed executive secretary by Governor Coffin in January, 1895. Appointed prosecuting agent for Middlesex county in July, 1895. Is a partner in law practice with M. E. Culver, under the name of Culver and Haines. March 8, 1887, he married Nellie E., daughter of Robert W. Burke and Lucy (Andrews) Burke.

EDWARD LEROY CUNDALL.

Born in Killingly, Conn., March 9, 1831 He studied law with Judge Foster and Judge Carpenter, and upon his admission to the bar formed a partnership with the latter. In 1867 he was appointed state's attorney for Windham county, and held the office six years, when he was appointed clerk of the Superior Court, in which position he continued till the time of his death. He was also a member of the commission appointed by the General Assembly to make the revision of the statutes, known as the Revision of 1888. He represented the town of Brooklyn in the General Assembly in the years 1851, 1865 and 1883, and was a member of the State Senate in 1864. In early age he became a member of the Congregational church at Danielsonville, and ever afterwards sustained the character of a firm, conscientious and consistent Christian. As a lawyer he was averse to the trial of causes. He much preferred the quiet of his office, and in this business he was careful and accurate. As a counselor he was safe and judicious, being much more inclined to settle causes and compose difficulties than to promote litigation.

He died in Brooklyn, October 5, 1885.

HIRAM GOODWIN.

Born in New Hartford, Conn., May 5, 1808. By a hard struggle at teaching and by aid from his mother he was enabled to prepare for college at Phillips Academy, Andover, Mass. Being somewhat advanced in years and with limited means, he abandoned the intention of a collegiate education, and studied law with William G. Williams, esq., at

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New Hartford. He continued this for a year in the law school of New Haven, and was admitted to the bar at Litchfield in October, 1830. He located at Riverton and began the practice of law. Soon after his settlement he married Caroline Abernethy, daughter of Doctor Andrew Abernethy, of New Hartford. In a short time he had provided for himself and family a comfortable home from his own earnings, and was largely instrumental in the erection of a church edifice and the organization of a Congregational church and society. He was a member of the General Assembly in 1836 and 1837, and of the Senate in 1860 and 1862. In 1851 he was appointed a judge of the Litchfield County Court and held the office till 1855, when it was abolished. He died February 3, 1885.

DANIEL CHADWICK.

Born in Lyme, Conn., January 8, 1825. He was a nephew of Chief Justice Henry M. Wait. He prepared for college at Middletown, where he formed a friendship with his classmate, Rutherford B. Hayes, afterward president of the United States. He was graduated at Yale in 1845, and studied law with Judge Wait and Judge Foster. Admitted to the bar in 1847. He was a member of the State Senate in 1858 and in 1864, where he was chairman of the Judiciary Committee. In 1859 he represented the town in the General Assembly. From 1860 to 1876 he was state's attorney for New London county. In 1880 he was appointed United States attorney for the District of Connecticut, and held the office till the time of his death. He was a government director of the Union Pacific Railroad Company, a member of the Republican National Committee, and a delegate to the Chicago Convention in 1880. In 1875 the General Assembly tendered to him in caucus the nomination of judge of the Superior Court, which honor he declined. In 1848 he married Miss Ellen Noyes, of Lyme. He died November 24, 1883.

SAMUEL INGHAM.

Born in Hebron, Conn., September 5, 1793. He studied law in the office of Governor Mattocks at Peachman, Vt., and with Judge Gilbert in Hebron. Admitted to the bar of Tolland county in 1815. During the next four years he practiced his profession in Canaan, Vt., and Jewett City, Conn. In 1819 he removed to Essex, where he continued to reside until his death. From 1828 to 1834 he represented Saybrook

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in the General Assembly. In 1834 he was chosen speaker of the House. He was re-elected in 1835 and again made speaker. At the same election he was chosen a member of Congress, and on being notified of his election, he vacated his seat in the State Legislature. He was re-elected to Congress in 1837, and served for two years as chairman of the Committee on Naval Affairs. In 1839 he was again a candidate for Congress, but was defeated at the polls by the late Chief Justice Storrs. In 1843 and 1850 he was a member of the State Senate. In 1851 he was returned to the lower branch of the Legislature and elected speaker. For nine years he was state attorney for Middlesex county and for four years judge of the County Court. He was also tendered a seat on the bench of the Superior Court and Supreme Court of Errors, but declined. From 1858 to 1861 he was commissioner of customs in the Treasury Department at Washington. He was four times a candidate for governor of the State, but failed of an election.

In his best days he had few equals as an advocate before the jury. With a gigantic frame, an imposing presence, and a powerful voice, rendered effective by deep and unaffected emotion, aroused by sympathy with and zeal for his cause and his client, he often made a powerful impression which carried conviction to the minds he was addressing. His private character was without a stain. His habits were simple and unostentatious. For the last twenty years of his life he was an earnest and consistent member of the Episcopal church, and, until his health failed, a regular and devout attendant on its ministrations.

He died in Essex, November 10, 1881.

Loren Pinckney Waldo.

Born at Canterbury, Conn., February 2, 1802. His school education was completed when he was fourteen years of age. From that time until he was twenty-one he taught school every winter, devoting the rest of the time to labor on the farm in support of his father's family. He mastered during this period the higher branches of mathematics and acquired a good knowledge of Latin. At twenty-one he left home with nothing but the clothes he wore, and entered the law office of his uncle, John Parish, in the town of Tolland, pursuing his studies and at the same time earning his living till he was admitted to the bar in Tolland county in September, 1825. He soon removed to Somers in the same county and there began the practice of his profession.

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For two years he was postmaster of the town and also one of the superintendents of public schools. For a considerable time he taught a private class of young men who were qualifying themselves for teaching. In 1830 he removed to Tolland, where he resided until 1863. During this time he represented that town in the General Assembly in the years 1832, 1833, 1834, 1839, 1847 and 1848. He was state's attorney from 1837 until 1849, and was judge of probate for the District of Tolland in the years 1842 and 1833. In 1847 he was chosen by the Legislature one of a committee of three for the revision of the statutes of the State, since known as the Revision of 1849. He was also afterwards appointed one of the committee which made the revision of 1866.

In 1849 he was elected by the Democratic party to represent the First District, in the Thirty-first Congress of the United States. He was distinguished in Congress as elsewhere for his untiring industry, and won universal respect and confidence by his faithfulness and integrity. At the expiration of his term he was appointed commissioner of the School Fund for this State. During the administration of President Pierce he was appointed commissioner of pensions, in which service he continued until elected a judge of the Superior Court for a term of eight years. At the expiration of this term, having failed of a re-election on account of political grounds, he removed to Hartford, where he pursued his profession until his death, in partnership with ex-Governor Hubbard and Alvin P. Hyde, his son-in-law.

He was a man of religious convictions and practice. In early life he joined the Congregrational Church of Canterbury, and during his residence in Hartford was a constant and devout communicant in the South Congregational Church in that city. For a more complete analysis of his character as a lawyer and man reference should be had to the eloquent and touching remarks by Governer Hubbard, and the sermon of Rev. Doctor Parker, reported in the Forty-eighth of Connecticut Reports.

He married, November 22, 1825, Frances Elizabeth Eldridge, of Tolland. His death occurred in Hartford, September 8, 1881.

GIDEON HIRAM HOLLISTER.

Born at Washington, Conn., December 14, 1817. At Yale College, where he was graduated in 1840, he ranked among the foremost writers and speakers of his time, was class poet, editor of the Yale Literary

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Magazine, and first president of the Linonian Society. He studied law with Judge Seymour in Litchfield, was admitted to the bar in 1842, and after a brief stay in Woodbury he came to Litchfield. In 1843, he was appointed clerk of the courts, a position which he held, a single year excepted, till 1852. In 1868 he was appointed minister to Hayti, and on his return lived for several years at Stratford, practicing law at Bridgeport. He returned to Litchfield in 1876, and represented that town in the Legislature of 1880. In 1855 he published a history of Connecticut in two volumes, and at the time of his death had partly completed a revision of that work. In 1866 he published a volume of poems, showing marked power, and greatly increasing his literary reputation.

He was not learned in the law; he seldom read text-books, and was little familiar with decisions, though thoroughly grounded in the elementary principles of the science. The books he loved were the English classics, and he read and re-read the great writers of our tongue, with a persistant interest not common in these days. As a lawyer his strength lay in the trial of matters of fact to a jury, in which he had few equals. In cross-examination he was wonderfully adroit. When severe he was terribly severe, but shunned indiscriminate severity, rarely attacking a witness harshly unless under circumstances which would fully justify him with the court and jury. He was a most interesting man in conversation. His original way of treating every-day subjects, of illuminating dull facts with irresistible flashes of wit, and of illustrating men and things with touches of poetical fancy, gave him a truly wonderful power of fascination in talk.

He died at Litchfield, March 21, 1881.

ORIGEN STORRS SEYMOUR.

Born at Litchfield, Conn., February 9, 1804. His father was Ozias Seymour, for many years sheriff of Litchfield county. He was graduated at Yale College in the class of 1824. After graduation he studied law and was admitted to the bar of Litchfield county in 1826. He entered into partnership with Mr. George C. Woodruff, and soon rose to a leading position in the very able bar then practicing in that county. He frequently represented the town of Litchfield in the General Assembly, and was elected speaker of the House in 1850. In 1851 he was elected to Congress, and again in 1853. On the reorganization of the

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courts he was elected by the General Assembly one of the four new judges of the Superior Court. In 1863, at the expiration of his term, just after the bitter political contest growing out of the Civil war, between the Republican party, which favored the prosecution of the war, and the Democratic party, which favored a peace, in which the former had carried the State, he was not re-elected. He at once resumed practice at the bar, in partnership with his son, Edward W. Seymour, then a leading lawyer in Litchfield.

In 1864 and 1865 he was nominated for governor by the Democratic party, but the Republican candidate received a large majority in both years. In 1870 a Republican Legislature elected him with almost unanimity a judge of the Supreme Court. In 1873, upon the death of Chief Justice Butler, he was elected chief justice, and held that position till he reached the constitutional limitation as to age in 1874. After his retirement from the bench he was almost constantly employed in the hearing of causes as a referee. He had the public confidence in so high a degree that his services in this character were sought from every part of the State. In 1876 he was chairman of the commission whose labors finally settled the long disputed boundary between this State and New York. He also did a public work of great value as the presiding member of the commission which prepared the new code of practice which was adopted by the Legislature in 1879.

He was a man of great judicial capacity. His mind worked without friction. It was saturated with legal principles, the result of a thorough digestion of what he read rather than of extensive reading. With this knowledge of legal principles he had a remarkably sound judgment in applying them. There was no feature of his mind more noticeable than his common sense. He had a perfect comprehension of fine legal distinctions, but no fondness for mere legal casuistry. He had a strong sense of justice, and while versed in technicalities could never willingly sacrifice justice to them. He was a man wholly without pretension. It would hardly be possible for one to be more utterly unassuming than he. It was in a great measure this lack of all assumption that gave him such a hold upon the plain people about him. Juries always trusted him when at the bar. All who knew him felt certain of him as a man of simplicity and godly sincerity. He possessed an intellect which, if not brilliant or original, was receptive and absorbent in a very high degree, and which not only held and assimilated its stores, but weighed them, as it were, in balances. Besides this judicial tem-

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per of mind, he brought to the bench very ample attainments in the science of the law, a large and varied experience in practice at the bar, and a certain sinewy common sense which added to his other attainments a practical working value that nothing else could have given. He had a large measure of what is known among lawyers as judicial wisdom, that supreme endowment of a judge.

He was married August 5, 1830, to Miss Lucy Morris Woodruff, a daughter of General Morris Woodruff, a citizen of Litchfield, and sister of his law partner. He died at Litchfield, August 12, 1881.

CHARLES IVES.

Born September 18, 1815. In early youth he prematurely developed latent rheumatic tendencies, and as the result of this and a carriage accident he was bed-ridden for nearly seven years. He finally came back into the world of active life, and applied himself vigorously to obtaining an education. While confined to his bed he managed to prosecute his studies, and among other things, to write various short poems, many of them of undoubted merit, which, in 1843, he collected and published in a book entitled "Chips from the Workshop." He commenced his legal studies before he could leave his bed, and finally was able to enter the Yale Law School, where he was graduated in 1846. The same year he was admitted to the bar and at once began the practice of law in New Haven.

He represented the town of New Haven in the General Assembly of 1853, and the town of East Haven, where he resided since 1860, in the General Assemblies of 1855, 1867 and 1868. In 1867 he was chairman of the Judiciary Committee, and in 1868 was speaker of the House.

The physical infirmities of the man, his bent figure, his face, refined and intellectual, yet indicating the ravages of physical suffering, courageously borne long years before, his slow and difficult walk, with the aid of his inseparable canes were well known to most lawyers throughout the State. The cases in which he was engaged in the Supreme Court, scattered through more than twenty-five volumes of the Connecticut Reports, and the public positions he held, have made him known to the bar of the State as a man of professional ability, and large and extensive practice.

He was thoroughly honest and candid in dealing with his clients. He never encouraged a spirit of contention. He was not always able to control or restrain it, but he always made a client feel that he was

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Thos. B. Osborne

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as truly working for him as if he had himself been the client. He remained in a full and laborious practice to the end, yet, in order to attain the rest required by advancing years he spent a portion of the winters of 1879 and 1880 at Nassau, in the island of New Providence. He wrote a series of bright and sparkling letters describing the place and its inhabitants, to a New Haven paper, and the favor with which they were received gave an additional impulse to his natural literay enthusiasm, and the result was a charmingly-written book entitled "Isles of Summer, or Nassau and the Bahamas."

He was married in 1857 to Catherine M. Osborne, of New Haven. He led a consistent Christian life, and was from his early manhood and through life a communicant in the Congregational denomination. He died December 31, 1880.

LAFAYETTE SABINE FOSTER.

Born in Franklin, Conn., November 24, 1806. He was a direct descendant from Miles Standish, the eminent Puritan leader, and of Doctor John Sabine, a citizen of this State, and a prominent early settler. His father was Captain Daniel Foster, of Franklin, who distinguished himself in several battles of the Revolution by his gallantry and efficiency as a military commander. He entered Brown University and was graduated in 1828, with the first honors of his class. He was many times sent to the General Assembly, from 1839 to 1854, and was three times chosen speaker of the House. He was quick, self-possessed, firm of purpose, had an iron control over his temper, and thoroughly understood those parliamentary rules that clothed him with authority and commanded the obedience of the House.

In 1855 he was chosen a senator of the United States, and remained a member of that body twelve years. He was elected its president in 1865, and held the position until his retirement in 1869. After the assassination of Mr. Lincoln, he became the acting vice-president of the United States, the only citizen of Connecticut who had ever reached that high office. As the presiding officer of the Senate he maintained the same reputation for great ability that he had earned as speaker of the Connecticut House of Representatives, and by firmness of purpose, and personal dignity, commanded the respect and won the esteem of the members of that body.

As a scholar, a lawyer, and a statesman, he ranked among the most distinguished members of the Senate, and the record that he made dur-

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ing the twelve years he was a member of that body, is one of which the State that honored him by placing him there may well be proud. When he first took his seat in the Senate the slavery question, which had long and violently agitated the country, had nearly reached its culmination. He united with his associates from the Northern States in resisting the arrogant demands of the slave power, and by voice and vote sustained the doctrine of human freedom and the equality of all men before the law.

In 1870 the town of Norwich again sent Mr. Foster to the Legislature of the State. He was once more chosen speaker, and before the close of the session he was elected a judge of the Supreme Court, a position which he filled until 1876, when, having reached seventy years of age, he was disqualified by the constitutional provision. The opinions which he gave as a judge of the court of last resort, disclose extensive research, great legal acquirements, and a clear, active and a well balanced intellect.

He was twice elected mayor of the city of Norwich, twice was candidate of his party for the office of governor of the State, and in 1851 Brown University conferred upon him the honorary degree of LL. D.

He was twice married, first to Joanna Boylston Lanman, daughter of Hon James Lanman, a judge of the Supreme Court of the State and United States Senator, and the second time to Martha P. Lyman, daughter of Hon. Jonathan H. Lyman, of Northampton, Mass. He died in Norwich, September 19, 1880.

ALFRED BLACKMAN.

Born in Newtown, Conn., December 28, 1807, was graduated at Yale College April, 1828; admitted to the bar in 1830, and practiced his profession in Seymour until 1842, when he moved to Waterbury, and a year later to New Haven, where he spent the rest of his life. In 1842 he was elected to the State Senate from the Fifth Senatorial District, and in 1855 represented the town of New Haven in the General Assembly. He held successively the offices of judge of probate, judge of the County Court, mayor of the city, and was clerk of the United States District Court from 1853 to 1868. In 1871, owing to infirmities induced by repeated attacks of the gout, he established his office at his residence, retiring from public practice, but continuing his advice and counsel to some of his old clients. His intellectual qualities were indi-

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cated by his robust frame, lighted up as it was by a bright and cheerful countenance. They were sound and vigorous throughout, cultivated by much reading and reflection, but rich with common sense and with faculties that had been quickened and sharpened and made ready for the varied demands of general practice by a genial association with his fellow-men, and a keen observation of human nature in its manifold phases.

He died in New Haven, April 20, 1880.

EZRA HALL.

Born at Marlboro, Conn., in 1835, his youth was spent upon his father's farm, and when he was twenty years of age he prepared for college at the seminary at East Greenwich, R. I. He was graduated at Wesleyan University in 1862, studied law in the office of Thomas C. Perkins, esq., and immediately commenced practice in the city of Hartford, pursuing his profession there until his death. He was elected to the State Senate in 1871, and in 1874 represented the town of Marlboro in the House of Representatives. The same year he was admitted to the bar of the Supreme Court of the United States, and argued some important cases before that tribunal. He attained an honorable position at the bar and a high place in the public esteem. He was ambitious in his profession, and indefatigable in the discharge of its duties. No client ever had reason to complain of any neglect of his interests. He was always honorable in his practice and had in that respect the entire confidence of his associates at the bar. During the later years of his professional life he was in partnership with Franklin Chamberlain, under the name of Chamberlain and Hall. For many years he was a communicant in one of the Congregational churches of the city of Hartford, and for a long time was one of the most active laborers in its Sabbath school. He died at Hartford, November 3, 1877.

ISRAEL M. BULLOCK.

Born at Thompson, Conn., May 20, 1844; preparing for college at Suffield, he entered Brown University and graduated in 1865 with high honors. At the close of the first collegiate year he enlisted in a regiment of Rhode Island three months volunteers, and serving to the end of the term, was honorably discharged. He studied law with G. W.

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Phillips, esq., of Putnam, and was admitted to the bar of Windham county. Soon after he began the practice of law at Norwalk. In 1869 he represented the town in the General Assembly; the same year he removed to Bridgeport, entering into practice with Amos S. Treat, esq., with whom he continued until 1874. In 1879 he entered into partnership with R. C. De Forest, esq., with whom he continued until the time of his death. He came to Bridgeport a stranger, with no large circle of acquaintances or family influence to introduce or aid him. He came among many older and well established lawyers. There was little in it to draw out or encourage a beginner, and much to hinder and dishearten him. But, within the space of ten years, he was a representative of one of the most populous and important towns in the State, prosecuting attorney for the city of Bridgeport, city judge of Bridgeport three years, and corporation counsel for the same municipality. As early as 1876 he had acquired a private practice nearly if not quite as large and lucrative as any other in Fairfield county. He was intrusted with the sole management of many very important causes, not only at his own bar, but in other parts of the State, and conducted them with so much skill and energy that he rarely met defeat.

His reading was thorough and thoughtful. His memory was retentive. He obtained a complete mastery of the essential principles of the science, and in his application of them to the facts of his cases he exhibited a skill rarely excelled by the most experienced practitioners. He died at Bridgeport, April, 1879.

WILLIAM CLEVELAND CRUMP.

Born in New York, September 19, 1816. He removed to New London at an early age; was educated at Professor Dwight's school in New Haven, and at Mr. Hall's school at Ellington. Was graduated at Yale College in 1836. After graduation he engaged for a time in civil engineering in connection with the survey for the Erie Railroad. Studied law in the office of William P. Cleveland, esq., and was admitted to the bar in New Haven in 1839.

He lived a quiet, simple and unostentatious life, but one full of positions of trust well performed. He was of deep religious thought and feeling, of great simplicity of life, and sincerity of conviction, and had something of Puritan severity in his judgments of his own conduct, but unfailing cheerfulness and serenity made him at all times the most agreeable of companions. His appreciation of humor was marked and

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keen, and his dislike of sham and pretense was outspoken. Few could equal him in his knowledge of the Bible. Reverent and earnest study brought him a faith in its doctrines and a comprehension of its teachings which many will gratefully remember. He was for a long time before his death a deacon in the First Congregational Church in New London and the trusted adviser of the society and its pastor.

He died at Boston, where he had gone for medical treatment, March 9, 1883.

ELIJAH KEACH.

Had an office in Wethersfield, 1815–32.

ABRAHAM BISHOP.

A graduate of Yale in 1778, clerk of the Superior Court for New Haven county 1798–1801, and died in 1844.

ETHAN A. ANDREWS.

Practiced in Berlin 1813 to 1824; abandoned the law for teaching and was the compiler of "Andrews's Latin-English Lexicon."

IRA SMITH.

Once chief justice of the County Court for Hartford county. Located in Berlin 1814–26.

HENRY H. BROWNELL.

Practiced a few years in East Hartford. Was secretary to Admiral Farragut, and the author of "War Lyrics."

SAMUEL PUTNAM WALDO.

Settled in practice in East Windsor in 1804. Was the author of "Life of President Jackson," "Tour of President Monroe," and compiler of "Robbin's Journal."

ELIPHALET DYER.

Was graduated at Yale in 1740. In August, 1755, he was commis-

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sioned as a lieutenant-colonel of one of the Connecticut regiments designed for the reinforcement of our army in the vicinity of Crown Point; and in March, 1758, he was appointed colonel of a regiment raised for the service against the French in Canada. In 1762 he was chosen a member of the Council; in 1765 he was chosen a delegate to the General Congress in New York; from 1766 to 1789, he was a judge of the Superior Court, and from 1789 to 1793 he was chief judge of of that court. In 1777 he was elected a member of the Continental Congress, and continued in that body, with the exception of one year, until 1783. Judge Dyer received the degree of Doctor of Laws from Yale College in 1787. He died May 13, 1807, aged eighty-six years.

HENRY EDWARDS.

Graduated at the College of New Jersey in 1797, studied his profession at the Litchfield Law School, and settled in New Haven. He was a representative in Congress from 1819 to 1823; United States senator from 1823 to 1827; member of the State Senate in 1828 and 1829; speaker of the Connecticut House of Representatives in 1830; and governor in 1833, and from 1835 to 1838. He died in New Haven in 1847.

THOMAS FITCH.

Born in Norwalk, graduated at Yale in 1721, and settled in his native town. He was chosen an assistant the first time in 1734, and held the office for twelve years. From 1750 to 1754 he was lieutenant-governor of the colony, and from 1754 to 1766 he held the office of governor. He was also chief judge of the Colony for four years. In October, 1742, Mr. Fitch was appointed by the Legislature, in connection with Roger Wolcott, Jonathan Trumbull, and John Bulkeley, to make a revision of all the laws of the Colony. He died in Norwalk, July 18, 1774.

SAMUEL CHURCH.

Was born in Salisbury, February 4, 1785, and graduated at Yale in 1803. He studied law with Hon. Judson Canfield, of Sharon, and at the Litchfield Law School, and was admitted to the bar in September, 1806. In the spring of 1808, he commenced the practice of law in his native town; was appointed postmaster in 1810, a justice of the peace in 1818, and during the latter year he was chosen a delegate to the con-

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vention which formed the present Constitution of this State. He was subsequently a member of the House of Representatives six sessions, judge of the Probate Court eleven years, and in 1832 was chosen a judge of the Superior Court, and of the Supreme Court of Errors. In May, 1847, he was appointed chief judge of the Supreme Court, and at the following commencement of Trinity College he received the degree of Doctor of Laws. He died in 1854.

LEMAN CHURCH.

Brother of the preceding, was born in Salisbury, and pursued his professional studies at the Litchfield Law School in 1815 and 1816. Soon after his admission to the bar he took up his residence in Canaan, where he continued to reside until his death. He became one of the best criminal lawyers in the State, and had a very extensive practice. He was occasionally a representative from Canaan; for several years he held the office of state's attorney; and in 1835 he was appointed by the Legislature in connection with the Hon. Royal R. Hinman and the Hon. Elisha Phelps, a commissioner to revise the public statutes of Connecticut. He died in Canaan in 1849.

CALVIN W. PHILLEO.

Practiced in Suffield in 1847–57 and then in Hartford three years longer.

ZALMON A. STORRS.

Began practice in Hebron in 1839. Removed to Tolland three years later. Came to Hartford in 1854 and was for many years treasurer of the Society for Savings.

CHARLES J. HOADLEY, Hartford.

Has not been in practice for many years, but has given the greater part of his life to the care of the State Library, whose head he has been for forty years.

CHARLES W. JOHNSON, Hartford.

Out of practice for a long time, and since 1873, clerk of the Superior and Supreme Courts for Hartford county.

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FRANCIS FELLOWES, JR.

Son of Francis Fellowes (p. 200), a graduate of Yale College in 1856. Studied law with his father and practiced with his father and brother, Charles E., until his death in 1871.

JOHN T. PETERS.

Practiced in Hartford from 1859 till his death in 1884. Was for several years auditor of the city.

WILLIAM W. MCFARLAND.

Clerk of the Superior Court of Middlesex county in 1859–60. He then removed to Hartford where he remained about six years and then to New York.

MONROE E. MERRILL.

At one time judge of the Hartford Police Court. Practiced in that city from 1863 till 1881.

HENRY E. BURTON, Middletown.

Began practice in Hartford in 1866. For many years was register in bankruptcy and long connected with the State Board of Charities. Was also prosecuting attorney of the City of Hartford. Removed to Middletown in 1890.

SAMUEL A. FOOTE.

Was born in Cheshire, November 8, 1780, graduated at Yale in 1797, and commenced the practice of law in his native town. He was chosen a member of congress in 1819, 1823 and 1833; was speaker of the Connecticut House of Representatives in 1825 and 1826; and was a senator in Congress from 1827 to 1833. In 1834 he was elected governor of the State, and during the same year he received the degree of Doctor of Laws from Yale College. Governor Foote died September 16, 1846.

NATHAN GOLD,

Of Fairfield, was chosen a member of the Council for the first time in 1657, and held the office for forty-eight years. He was also chief judge

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of the Superior Court for ten years, and deputy governor of Connecticut from 1708 to 1724. Unless there were two persons bearing the same name and residing in the same place, holding office continuously, the period of his official life extended over a period of sixty-seven years.

GIDEON GRANGER.

Was born in Suffield, July 19, 1767, and graduated at Yale in 1787. He became celebrated as a lawyer and politician, and in 1801 President Jefferson appointed him postmaster-general of the United States, an office which he held for thirteen years. In 1814 he removed to Canandaigua, N. Y., and in 1819, was elected a member of the Senate of that State. He gave one thousand acres of land in aid of the Erie Canal. He died December 31, 1822. His son, Francis Granger, of Canandaigua, was postmaster-general under President Harrison.

SAMUEL HOWARD HUNTINGTON.

Born at Suffield, Conn., December 4, 1793, the son of Hezekiah Huntington, who was United States district attorney for about twenty-five years in the early part of this century. Graduated at Yale College in 1818, and immediately after studied law, and was admitted to the bar, and settled in the city of Hartford. He was clerk of the State Senate in 1829. In the years 1842, 1843, 1846 and 1850 he was judge of the County Court. On the organization of the Court of Claims at Washington in 1863, he was made its chief clerk, and later published seven volumes of reports of its decisions. This office he resigned in 1873.

He was through life an earnest adherent of the Episcopal Church, and nine times sent as a lay delegate to the general conventions of the church. He was for twenty three years secretary of the corporation of Trinity College, for twenty-eight years one of its trustees, and for more than thirty years one of the trustees of the Bishop's Fund of the diocese.

In 1825 he married Catherine H., daughter of Mr. George Brinley, who died in 1832. In 1835 he married Sarah B., daughter of Mr. Robert Watkinson. He died at Hartford, February 4, 1880.

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SETH P. STAPLES.

Was graduated at Yale College in 1797, practiced in New Haven from 1801 to 1824 and died in 1861.

HENRY STODDARD, New Haven.

Born in Bethany, Conn., March 22, 1843, the son of Joseph N. and Sophia J. Stoddard. He was graduated at the Albany Law School, and admitted to the bar at Albany, N. Y., and at New Haven, Conn. He was a member of the House of Representatives of this State in 1868, and in 1871, and of the Senate in 1872–3. In 1873–4 he was judge of the Court of Common Pleas for New Haven county. June 15, 1882, he was appointed judge or the Superior Court, and resigned his position January 1, 1888, since which time he has been in active practice.

JAMES H. WEBB, New Haven.

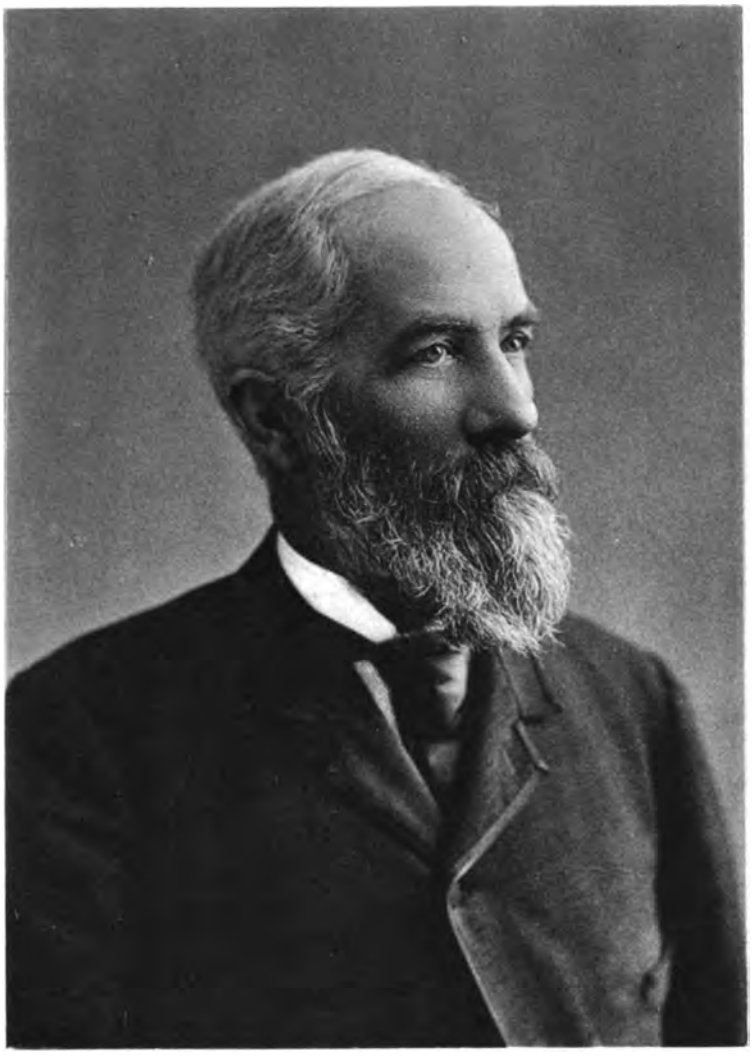
Born in Santa Fé, N. M., December 22, 1854, the son of James J. Webb and Florilla (Slade) Webb. His father was for many years engaged in the overland trade to Santa Fé and New Mexico. His grandfather was Capt. Darius Webb, many years manager of Cornwell Bridge Iron Works. He was graduated from the Massachusetts Agricultural College, Amherst, Mass., and studied at the Winchester Institute and at the Hudson River Institute. After his graduation at Amherst, he pursued a post-graduate course at Yale, and entered Yale Law School and there graduated in 1877. Was admitted to the bar in June, 1877, at New Haven. Since 1883 he has been a partner with John W. Alling, in the firm of Alling and Webb, and later Alling, Webb and Morehouse.

June 29, 1880, he married Helen M. Ives, daughter of James Ives and Lucy (Candee) Ives, of Mt. Carmel, Conn.

JULIUS TWISS, New Haven,

Born in Jolliette, Province of Quebec, April 18, 1838, the son of Russell Twiss and Permela (Hall) Twiss. He fitted for college at the Hopkins Grammar School, and was graduated at Yale in 1863, and at the Yale Law School in 1865. Admitted to the bar of New Haven in the spring of 1865. For eight years he was a member of the Common Council of New Haven; for four years clerk of the City Court, from

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Samuel H. Seward

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1869 to 1873. In 1882 he was appointed a member of the Tax Commission. He was appointed secretary and treasurer of the National Savings Bank of New Haven in 1894, since which time he has relinquished the practice of law.

CHARLES FREDERICK SEDGWICK.

Born in Cornwall, Litchfield county, September 1, 1795. His grandfather, Gen. John Sedgwick, was a major in the Revolutionary army, and a major-general of the State militia. Was graduated at Williams College in 1813, and took charge of an academy in Sharon, Conn., and at the same time studied law, and was admitted to the bar March, 1820. He immediately located in Sharon, and there continued in the practice of his profession during his life. He was a member of the Legislature in both branches, judge of the Court of Probate for the District of Sharon for eighteen years, and state's attorney of Litchfield county from 1856 to 1874.

Physically, he was a remarkable man; tall, and erect, his appearance in and out of the court-room was attractive and commanding. As a lawyer he was always courteous, a ready, fluent advocate, presenting his views of the case on trial with force and zeal, commanding the respect of the court and jury. His memory was wonderfully retentive, and made him eminently useful in furnishing information concerning persons and their affairs. His centennial address and history of the town of Sharon in 1865 is a valuable depository of knowledge for the inhabitants of the town. His "Fifty Years at the Bar," an address delivered at Litchfield in April, 1870, descriptive of the lawyers and judges of the courts of his time, is an interesting acquisition to the legal literature of our State.

October 15, 1821, he married Betsey Swan, daughter of Judge Cyrus Swan, of Sharon. He died in communion with the Congregational Church at Sharon, March 9, 1882.

JOHN F. WYNNE, New Haven.

Born in Sandisfield, Mass., February 22, 1860, the son of Thomas F. Wynne and Margaret (Murphy) Wynne. Was educated at the Winsted public schools, and studied law with Hon. Augustus H. Fenn. Admitted to the bar June 15, 1881. In 1886 he was a representative in the General Assembly from the town of Farmington. November 25, 1884, he

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married Henrietta B. Kinney, daughter of George W. Kinney and Betsey (Brown) Kinney, of Winsted.

EDWARD HARLAND, Norwich.

Born at Norwich, Conn., June 24, 1832, the son of Henry Harland and Abby (Hyde) Harland. His paternal grandfather came to Norwich from England in 1773 Was graduated at Yale College in 1853. Studied law with Hon. John T. Wait of Norwich, and was admitted to the bar at New London in 1855. A member of the Connecticut House of Representatives in 1869 and 1878, and of the Senate in 1870, when he was president *pro tempore;* judge of probate in the Norwich District from 1872 to 1876; adjutant-general of the State of Connecticut in 1879 and 1880; captain, colonel and brigadier-general of volunteers in the war of the Rebellion; president of the Chelsea Savings Bank; member of the Board of Pardons. Unmarried.

ALBERT HENRY MOULTON, New Haven.

Born at Atkinson, Maine, December 5, 1856, the son of Albert Moulton and Lydia (Nelson) Moulton. His father's family were of English descent, the first ancestor in this country having arrived in 1635. He fitted for college at Phillips Exeter Academy, and was graduated at the Yale College in 1881 and Law School in 1883. Was admitted to the bar of New Haven in June, 1883. April 7, 1883, he married Jessie I. Leavenworth, daughter of O. B. Leavenworth and Elizabeth (Dowd) Leavenworth, of New Haven.

CHARLES GREEN RICH VINAL, Middletown.

Born at Monroe, Maine, January 14, 1840, the son of Waldo P. Vinal and Almira H. B. (Rich) Vinal. He is a descendant of John Vinal, of Scituate, Mass., son of Anna Vinal who settled in Scituate in 1636, an ancient family of Sussex county. Was graduated at Wesleyan University in 1861, studied law with Waldo P. Vinal, esq., and Hon. Moses Culver at Middletown, and admitted to the bar in Haddam in 1864. In 1862 and 1863 he served as first lieutenant in the Twenty-fourth Regiment of Connecticut Volunteers. From 1865 he was for thirty years clerk of the Superior Court for Middlesex county; in 1867, judge of probate for the Middletown District; in 1873, city recorder of Middletown; in

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1879 town treasurer; in 1882 alderman, and in 1894–95 mayor of the city. October 19, 1865, he married M. Amelia Hotchkiss, daughter of Hon. Julius Hotchkiss and Melissa (Perkins) Hotchkiss, of Middletown.

WILLIAM DARIUS BISHOP, Bridgeport.

Born in Bloomfield, N. J., September 14, 1827, the son of Alfred and Mary Bishop. He was graduated at Yale College in 1849, studied law at the Yale Law School, and was admitted to the bar of Fairfield county at Bridgeport in 1870. He has been a member of the Senate of the State, and of the Lower House of the General Assembly. He was elected a member of the Thirty-fifth Congress, and from 1859 to 1860, he was a commissioner of patents at Washington. His practice of law has been confined to some important patent cases, and his life has mostly been spent in the construction and management of railroads. For many years he was the head of the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad. In October, 1850, he married Julia A. Tomlinson, daughter of Russell Tomlinson and Martha (Hitchcock) Tomlinson, of Bridgeport.

ROGER AVERILL.

Born in Salisbury, Conn., August 14, 1809. He came of good New England stock, and among his ancestors were some of the earliest settlers of the State. By the aid of the common school and a public library, by farming in summer and teaching in winter, he prepared for college under the guidance of his brother Chester, and was graduated at Union College in 1832. Was admitted to the bar in 1837, after studying law with Judge Church in his native town. In 1849 he removed to Danbury, and at once attained a wide and successful practice. In the public service he filled many functions, beginning with all the various and useful apprenticeships of the country lawyer. He was town clerk, judge of probate, school visitor, trustee of the State Normal School, member of the State Board of Education, member of the Legislature, presiding officer in the Senate, and in other places of trust. He discharged his duties with credit.

In the spring of 1861 he was prominent as a member of the political party which opposed the election of President Lincoln. The instant the news came of the assault on Fort Sumter, he hastened to fling his flag to the April breeze, first of his townsman, waiting for no following.

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Thenceforth he devoted himself enthusiastically and unsparingly to the success of the Union arms. He was one of the organizers of the American Bar Association, and an active participant in its proceedings up to the year of his death.

He married in October, 1844, Maria D. White, of Danbury, who died in 1860. In September, 1861, he married Mary A. Perry, of Southport. He died at Danbury, December 9, 1883.

DANIEL JOSEPH DONAHOE, Middletown.

Born at Brimfield, Mass., February 27, 1853, the son of Daniel Donahoe and Mary (Carey) Donahoe. He is a member of the family noted as the O'Donahoes of the County of Kerry, Ireland. He was chiefly self-taught, and went so far as to fit for college and spent one year at Wesleyan University. Studied law with D. A. McQuillan, esq., at Portland, and was admitted to the bar of Middlesex county, June 4, 1875. Since 1883 he has been associate judge of the Middletown City Court. From 1886 to 1893 he was town attorney for the town of Middletown. June 21, 1877, he married Margaret Burnes, of Meriden, Conn., who died in March, 1888. October 7, 1891, he married Sarah A. D'Arsey, daughter of Martin D'Arsey and Mary (Dunnigan) D'Arsey, of Enfield, Conn. In 1888 he published a volume of poetry under the title of "Idyls of Israel." He published a second volume, entitled, "A Tent by the Lake," in 1889, and in December, 1894, a third, entitled "In Sheltered Ways."

JOHN TRUMBULL, JR.

Practiced in Hartford 1789–94. Author of the poem, "McFingal."

ISAAC PERKINS.

In Stafford, 1802–4; then removed to Hartford. State's attorney of Hartford county, 1838–40.

SHELDON W. CANDEE.

In Hartford, 1809–19. Died in Demerara, 1821.

SHUBAEL F. GRISWOLD.

Practiced in Hartford, 1810–19.

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JARED GRISWOLD.

Clerk of the Superior Court for Hartford county, 1831–35. Mayor of Hartford a few months. Also practiced in Simsbury and Farmington.

CHARLES M. EMERSON.

Better known as the editor of the Hartford "Daily Review." In practice about ten years from 1829.

BENNING MANN.

Came to Hartford from Stafford about 1834, and practiced thirty years. Was at one time clerk of the Police Court of that city.

EDWARD GOODMAN.

For nearly half a century in the active life of his profession in, Hartford. He died in 1882.

RICHARD DUDLEY HUBBARD.

Born in Berlin, Conn., September 7, 1818. He was early left an orphan with means barely sufficient for his education. He was graduated at Yale College in 1839, studied law in the office of William Hungerford, esq., and was admitted to the bar of Hartford county in 1842. In 1846 he was appointed state's attorney for the county, holding the office with the exception of two years until 1868. During the war of the Rebellion he was an earnest supporter of the government. In 1867 he was elected to Congress by the Democratic party, but found political life at Washington very little to his taste, and at the end of his term declined a renomination. In 1876 he was elected governor of the State, being the first to serve under the two-years' term. To the discharge of the duties of this office he brought intelligence, an earnest desire to promote the public welfare and an absence of partisan feeling.

It was, however, in the field of the law that he won his great success. He was not only the first lawyer in the State, but its greatest orator. His superiority as a lawyer was owing less to a laborious study of books, though he was always a diligent student and very thorough in the preparation of his cases, than to his perfect comprehension of legal principles. He obtained a complete mastery of the science of law. He had strong common sense, by which he tested everything, and with

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soundness of judgment he united great quickness of apprehension and brilliancy of imagination. His mind was eminently a philosophical one, and found recreation in abstract speculation; nothing interested him more than the great mysteries and baffling questions of life.

It was as an orator that he was best known to the general public. With great natural powers of speech he improved himself by a good classical education, and by a life-long study of ancient and modern classics. There was in his speeches a special quietness of manner, an exquisiteness of thought, a fertility of imagination, and a power and grace of expression that made them captivating. Some of his addresses, in commemoration of his deceased brethren at the bar, are remarkable for their beauty. That upon Mr. William Hungerford is one of the finest pieces of composition that our language contains. To his profession he was ardently attached; he loved its science, its eloquence, its wit, its nobility. He was proud of its history, of its contributions to philosophy and literature, and its struggle in defense of human rights, and assaults upon human wrongs.

While he was the ablest and most accomplished lawyer of our State, his culture was peculiarly his own. He sought and studied the great arguments and orations of the past and present. He was a profound student of Shakespeare and Milton; he delighted in John Bunyan, Thomas Browne, Thomas Fuller and Jeremy Taylor. He was cultivated in the French language, and enjoyed the suggestive methods of French wit, and was familiar with their great dramatists and public orators. In 1867 he entered into partnership with Hon. Loren P. Waldo and Alvin P. Hyde, esqrs., which continued until the death of Judge Waldo. The firm was then enlarged by the admission of Charles E. Gross and William Waldo Hyde, esqrs.

He died at his residence in Hartford, February 28, 1884, in the sixty-sixth year of his age.

ROGER WOLCOTT.

See page 175.

JOHN SHELDON BEACH.

Born in New Haven, July 23, 1819, the son of John Beach, formerly clerk of the Superior Court, and at one time judge of the City Court of New Haven. Was graduated at Yale College in 1839, and at the Law

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School in 1842. Admitted to the bar at New Haven in 1843. He continued in practice in his native town for nearly forty-five years. For twenty-two years he was a most useful member of the vestry of Trinity Church. He was notably a lawyer and thoroughly a lawyer. His ambition and his delight was to be in the atmosphere of courts. In the open field of legal controversy, where principles could be expounded and applied, and in the region of pure fact as the mechanics of a patent suit, he was always ready and very fond of the discussions involved. His style of presenting a case reminded one of that quaint characterization of an old English judge; there was no rubbish in his mind. But underlying his intellectual skill and professional experience was the primitive bed-rock of private virtue and moral strength without which it is the glory of our profession that, in the long run of many years, the cunning of the brain and all the acquired accomplishments of the lawyer avail but little.

He married Rebecca Gibbons, of Wilmington, Delaware He died at New Haven September 12, 1887.

JONATHAN STODDARD.

Was graduated at Yale College in 1831, settled in practice at New Haven shortly after and continued there till his death in 1855.

JOSHUA BEAL FERRIS.

Born at Greenwich, Conn., January 13, 1804. He was educated under the tutorship of Rev. Daniel Smith at Stamford and graduated at Yale College with high honors in 1823. He opened a preparatory school for boys at Stamford after leaving college and continued to teach with great success until 1833. He began the study of law with Hon. Charles Hawley, and was admitted to practice in 1829. He did not, however, commence the active duties of his profession until 1833. He represented the town of Stamford in the General Assembly in 1838 and 1839 and the Twelfth Senatorial District in 1840 and 1841. He was a member of the Senate in 1849 and 1850, and during that year acted as president of that body. At the national election of 1849 he was a presidential elector, and cast his vote for Taylor and Fillmore. He was a judge of probate for the District of Stamford from 1838 to 1842, and held the office of state's attorney for Fairfield county for seven years.

In 1823 he married Miss Sally Ann Peters, of Stamford. He was a

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regular attendant, during his long residence in Stamford, at St. John's Episcopal Church. He died June 8, 1886.

JONATHAN TRUMBULL.

See page 176.

BENAJAH ANDREWS.

The first lawyer to settle in Meriden. Practiced there for nearly fifty years, beginning with 1810.

DWIGHT MARCY.

Born in Union, Conn., June 8, 1840, prepared for college at Lawrence Academy, Groton, Mass., and was graduated at Yale College in 1863. After leaving college he taught school for a time, studied law and was admitted to the bar in Tolland county in 1865. He began practice at Central Village, afterward removed to Tolland and thence to Rockville, where he remained in the practice of his profession to the time of his death. In 1867 he was appointed state's attorney for Tolland county, and held the office two years. He was elected assistant clerk of the House of Representatives, and the year following clerk of the Senate. He represented the town of Vernon in the General Assembly in the years 1878, 1879, and 1880, and the latter year was speaker of the House. He was a delegate from Tolland county to the Republican National Convention in 1876.

He was a self-made man, with rare resources of will power, was self-reliant and self-dependent, industrious, energetic and aspiring. His mind was not rapid in its processes. It thought slowly but surely. He never hastily rushed to his conclusions, but reached them by careful and cautious approaches. His private life was irreproachable, and his domestic relations always happy. He died at Rockville, May 7, 1887.

WILLIAM BROOKS BRISTOL.

A native of New Haven, graduated at Yale College in 1825, admitted to the bar in 1833, and practiced until his death in 1876.

DEXTER RUSSELL WRIGHT.

Born at Windsor, Vt., June 27, 1821. Prepared for college and was

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graduated at Wesleyan University in 1845. Taught school as principal of the Meriden Academy, a short time, and then was graduated from the Yale Law School in 1848. While a member of the Law School he also studied in the office of E. K. Foster, esq., at New Haven. Admitted to the bar in 1848, and began practice at Meriden, where he remained until 1862, with the exception of a brief period of business and legal experience with the pioneers of California in 1850 and 1851. In November, 1863, he opened an office in New Haven, and continued in the active practice of his profession in that city until his death.

He began life as a Democrat, and in 1848 was elected to the State Senate from the Sixth Senatorial District. In the election of 1860 he agreed with those Democrats who supported the nomination of Senator Breckenridge, of Kentucky, but when the secession of the Southern States began, he became immediately attached to the cause of the war for the Union. In May, 1862, he was commissioned as lieutenant-colonel of the 14th Regiment. In August of the same year he received a commission as colonel of the 15th Regiment. He took his regiment to Washington, and soon made it one of the most promising of the new regiments stationed near that city. In December, 1862, he was sent to Fredericksburg in command of a brigade. In March, 1863, he resigned his commission, by the advice of his surgeon, and returned to Meriden. He was nominated by the Republicans as a candidate for representative in the General Assembly, and was elected by a handsome majority. Through the sessions of May and November, 1863, he acted as chairman of the Committee on Military Affairs, and in the sessions of that Assembly was one of the acknowledged leaders in a house of very able men. He was president of the convention of 1866 which nominated Joseph R. Hawley for governor. In 1872 and 1873 he was corporation counsel of the city of New Haven; from 1865 to 1869 he was assistant United States district attorney for Connecticut. In 1878 he was elected as representative from the town of New Haven to the General Assembly, and at the session of January, 1879, was elected speaker of the House, filling the position with signal ability and with great popularity. In 1880 and 1884 he heartily supported the nomination of James A. Garfield and James G. Blaine for the presidency.

He was married, February 3, 1848, to Miss Maria H. Phelps, daughter of Col. E. L. Phelps, of East Windsor, Conn. He died at New Haven July 23, 1886.

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EDWARD HINMAN.

Was in practice in Southbury from 1818 to 1855.

AMOS SHERMAN TREAT.

Born in Bridgewater, Conn., February 5, 1816. He was a lineal descendant of Robert Treat, a former governor of the State. He entered Yale College, and after leaving it taught school in South Carolina, and later in New Jersey. He studied law in Morristown with Jacob W. Miller, esq., afterwards United States senator. Admitted to the bar at Litchfield in 1843, and at once commenced practice in Newton in Fairfield county. He held various local offices there, including that of judge of probate, member of the Board of Education, and, during one administration, postmaster. In 1854 he removed to Bridgeport, where he was clerk of the courts until 1859. He was appointed by Governor Buckingham member of the United States Peace Congress in 1861. He represented the town of Bridgeport in the General Assembly in the years 1858, 1862, 1869 and 1879, and the town of Woodbridge in the same body in the years 1871, 1872 and 1873. In 1872 he was speaker of the House.

He was much engrossed in politics, was prominent in the counsels of the Republican party from its beginning, and his directing hand was always seen in the shaping of affairs, State or local, in which he took an interest. He had ambition for place, for which he had admitted capacity, and was favorably mentioned often for high judicial, legislative and executive positions.

December 15, 1869, he married Mary Treat Clark, daughter of Treat Clark, of Woodbridge. He died at Bridgeport, April 24, 1886, within a few hours after his return from a trip to Mexico for health and relaxation.

MAHLON ROCKWELL WEST.

Born at Stafford, Conn., August 27, 1826. His father was a farmer with a large family and small estate. He became the possessor of an ordinary district school education, and earned a few dollars by teaching school. Without encouragement from family or friends he determined to become a lawyer, and in 1848 entered the office of A. P. Hyde, esq., at Stafford, going daily three miles from his father's house to his books. Admitted to the bar of Tolland county in 1850. He immediately com-

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Morris W. Seymour

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menced practice in his native town, where he soon won the respect and confidence of every citizen, and was finally recognized as the leading lawyer of the county.

In November, 1869, he removed to Hartford, and there continued his practice until his last sickness, which was brief. From November 1, 1869, to November 1, 1876, he was in partnership with David S. Calhoun, esq. He was a delegate to the Democratic Convention of 1860, and steadily supported the nomination of Stephen A. Douglass. In 1874–5 he was an alderman of the city of Hartford, and for one year president of the board. He represented the town of Hartford in the Legislatures of 1878 and 1881

His position at the bar was such as his diligence, ability and integrity had won and deserved. He always lamented the limited educational opportunities of his youth, and to them an occasional diffuseness in pleading and argument may in part be attributed. But his reading was varied and accurate, his memory trusty, his judgments of men and their motives unusually quick and correct, his application of legal principles of facts ready and sound, and his care in the preparation of causes unlimited except by time. He was an insatiable and tireless worker. Though of slight frame and a nervous temperament with no outward signs of uncommon vigor, his endurance of prolonged mental exertion was surprising.

May 23, 1854, he married Miss Julia A. Smalley, of Northfield, Vt. She died April 3, 1880, and in October of the following year he married Miss Marcia A. Fairman, of Stafford. He died at Hartford, April 22, 1886.

David Young.

A practicing lawyer in Norwich from 1842 to 1889.

Charles Johnson McCurdy.

Born in Lyme, Conn., December 7, 1797. His father, Richard McCurdy, was a graduate of Yale and a lawyer by profession, and one of the earliest and boldest patriots in the Revolutionary war. His mother was Ursula (Wolcott) Griswold, granddaughter of the first Governor Griswold. He prepared for college at the Bacon Academy in Colchester, and was graduated at Yale College with high honors in 1817. Studied law in the office of Chief Justice Swift, of Windham,

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and was admitted to the bar in 1819. He soon attained eminence in his profession and early became interested in political affairs. He was elected to the Legislature as a representative from Lyme, and served as a member of that body for ten years between 1827 and 1844, being speaker of the House three times. In 1832 he was State senator, and in 1847 and 1848 he was lieutenant-governor and president of the Senate.

He originated, and with the assistance of the Hon. Charles Chapman, esq., was influential in carrying through, in 1848, the change in the common law by which parties and others interested in the event of suits are allowed to be witnesses. For several years he held the office of judge of the county court for New London county. In 1851 he represented this country at the Court of Austria, a situation then of great delicacy, as it followed the magnificent reception which had been given in this country to the Hungarian patriot, Kossuth. He returned to the United States at the close of 1852, and resumed the practice of his profession. Four years later he was appointed a judge of the Superior Court, holding the position until he arrived at the age of seventy.

He was an active member of the Peace Convention of 1861, but after the war commenced, and even during its darkest days, he never doubted the final success of the Union cause. After his retirement from the bench he delivered a course of lectures before the Law School of Yale College, from which institution he received the degree of Doctor of Laws in 1868.

In 1822 he married his second cousin, Sarah Ann Lord, the daughter of Richard and Ann (Mitchell) Lord, and granddaughter of William Mitchell, a wealthy Scotchman. She died in 1834, and Judge McCurdy did not marry again.

Personally, he was a gentleman of the old school, with rich, fair complexion, dark hair, expressive eyes, finely cut features, erect figure and courtly bearing, with exceptional polish of manners. He was literary in his tastes, was interested in scientific investigations, active in promoting agricultural improvements, and always a discriminating observer of political events. He was fond of the classics, but always kept abreast with new publications and the current news of the day, even to his ninety-first year. His knowledge of human nature seemed intuitive, and his acute perceptions and sound judgment made him at all times a safe counselor. To the poor he was always a conscientious friend; no

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one listened more patiently than he to tales of genuine distress, or was more sympathetic in providing speedy relief.

As a lawyer he was learned in his profession, wise and judicious in counsel, honorable and courteous to his opponents; as an advocate he was clear, concise, forcible and polished. His knowledge of the law, combined with sound sense in its application to the circumstances of affairs which came before him for judgment, and a strong love of justice, eminently qualified him for the judicial office. His private life was blameless, and he graced and honored every function of public life in which he was called to engage.

He died at Lyme, June 8, 1891, in the ninety-fourth year of his age.

OLIVER ELLSWORTH.

See page 176.

JESSE BEACH.

Practiced in Derby from 1793 to 1801, when he removed to Reading.

ABIJAH CATLIN.

Born in Harwinton, Conn., April 1, 1805, descendant of Major Abijah Catlin, who emigrated to that town in 1739, as one of its original settlers. Was graduated at Yale College in 1825, studied law with William S. Holabird, esq., at Winchester, and began practice in Georgia; but, on the death of his father in 1837, he returned to Harwinton, took possession of the old homestead, and practiced law there during the remainder of his life.

He represented the town ten times in the House of Representatives; was a member of the Senate in 1844, a judge of the County Court in 1844–45, comptroller of the State in 1847, '48, '49; school fund commissioner in 1852, and presidential elector in 1880. On the breaking out of the war he was one of the prominent leaders of the Union party organized in this State by members of both the old parties, for the sole purpose of preventing the dismemberment of the republic. He died at Harwinton, April 14, 1891.

WILLIAM BRISTOL.

A New Haven lawyer who was graduated at Yale College in 1798,

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admitted to the bar in 1800 and was judge of the Superior Court from 1819 to 1826. He died in 1836.

JOHN PERKINS CUSHING MATHER.

Born in New London, Conn., September 23, 1816, the son of Capt. Andrew Mather, for many years commander in the U. S. revenue marine. He was graduated at Yale College in 1837. Studied in the office of Lyman Law of New London, and was admitted to the bar in 1839. He was chosen mayor of the city of New London in 1845, and held the office until he resigned it in 1850. He was elected a representative in the General Assembly in 1849, and served on the Judiciary Committee. The following year he was elected by the General Assembly secretary of the State, to fill the unexpired term of Hon. Hiram Weed, and was continued in the office for three terms next following. In 1852 and 1853 he was elected by the popular vote. He was appointed by President Buchanan collector of customs at New London in 1858, and held the office till 1861. For five years between 1866 and 1873 he was judge of the Police Court and City Court of New London; in 1871 he was judge of the Probate Court for that district. He was appointed one of the revisers of the statutes of the State for the revision of 1875. In 1878 and 1879 he was a member of the State Senate. He was appointed judge of the Court of Common Pleas for New London county in 1879, and remained in the office until in 1886 he reached the limit of age fixed by the statute.

His knowledge of the law was full and profound. He was patient to hear, keen to observe and to scan, careful in considering, firm in his conclusions, and plain and direct in speech. On the bench he exhibited qualities highly to be prized in those of our profession who are called to judicial positions. He was recognized by all as an upright and learned magistrate.

He died at New London, February 12, 1891.

HEUSTED WARNER REYNOLDS HOYT.

Born in Ridgefield, Conn., November 1, 1842, the son of Rev. Warner Hoyt and Elizabeth (Reynolds) Hoyt. Prepared for college at the academy of Greenwich, and entered Columbia College in his seventeenth year. He was obliged on account of illness to leave college without taking his degree. He returned to Greenwich, and after a

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time became a student in the office of Henry H. Owen, esq., in New York, and was admitted to the New York bar. He decided, however, to remove to his own town of Greenwich, and there opened an office just after the close of the civil war. He was elected to the State Senate in 1869, being at that time the youngest member of the body. He served a second time in the Senate in 1872. He was a member of the House of Representatives in 1886 and 1887, and during the latter year held the office of speaker. He was elected the first judge of the Borough Court which was established in Greenwich in 1889, and held the position until his death.

In 1863 he was appointed second lieutenant of Company F of the 8th Conn. Regiment. His abilities brought him rapid promotions until he was finally named colonel of the 4th Regiment, which he brought to a high state of discipline. He held the post until March 24, 1877. But his intense interest in military matters, even after his resignation, was second only to that which his practice created. His career in the State Senate revealed his unusual power and ability as a public speaker, and it perhaps was in that capacity that he became more familiarly known to the people than in his power as a legislator.

From the time of his admission to the Fairfield county bar his abilities as counsel and advocate were recognized, and soon brought to him a profitable and by no means local business. He was true to the cause of his client, and could never be made to acknowledge that defeat was his lot while any hope of victory remained. He was engaged in many notable cases, and as his skill was disclosed, and the cleverness which marked all of his performances appeared, he took strong hold on those who watched him. His death occurred April 8, 1894.

Isaac Mills.

Was graduated at Yale College in 1786, and began to practice in Huntington. In 1794 he removed to New Haven, where he practiced twenty-five years. He died in 1843.

John S. Tomlinson.

In active practice in Derby from 1813 to 1837.

Dwight Whitefield Pardee.

Born in Bristol, Conn., in 1822, the son of Jared W. Pardee, a promi

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nent physician. At the age of fourteen he entered Trinity College and was graduated in 1840. He studied law with Isaac Toucey, esq., and at the Yale Law School, and was admitted to the bar in 1846. He settled at once in Hartford, and was for a time in partnership with Mr. Toucey. In 1863 he was elected a judge of the Superior Court, and in 1873 advanced to the Supreme Bench. For two successive years he represented the Hartford District in the State Senate. In 1878 Trinity College conferred upon him the degree of LL.D.

He was a very modest man and of a retiring disposition. He rarely appeared on a public platform or took an active part in public meetings. He was quiet in his demeanor, positive in his views but never aggressive in declaring them, a shrewd and intelligent observer, but keeping his comments, always keen and racy, for private conversation. He was tall and slender, and in the later years of his life his abundant hair and beard, whitened by age, gave him a striking appearance upon the bench and in the street.

He was a man of the highest moral tone. No one ever imputed to him an unworthy motive. He was a man of absolute and most scrupulous integrity and had the unlimited confidence of the public as such. He had a clear comprehension of legal principles and a thorough mastery of the law as a science. His opinions are written in language of great condensation and vigor, often epigrammatic and quaint in its incisiveness and point, always clear, always freighted with meaning, and of a high literary quality.

He was a devoted member of the Episcopal Church, and a faithful and devout attendant upon its religious services. At the time of his death he was a senior warden of St. John's Parish in Hartford. In 1847 he married Miss Henrietta Porter, daughter of Solomon Porter, for many years one of the prominent citizens of Hartford. She died in 1863. His own death occurred at Hartford, October 6, 1893.

EDWARD ISAAC SANFORD.

Born in New Haven, July 4, 1826. He fitted for college in the Hopkins Grammar School of New Haven, and was graduated at Yale College in 1843. He studied at the Yale Law School, and was there graduated in 1849. He also studied in the office of Henry White, esq., and then opened an office for himself in New Haven. In 1853 he was elected a member of the Common Council. From 1858 to 1860, and

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from 1863 to 1866, he was judge of the City Court of that city. In 1864 and 1865 he was elected a member of the State Senate from the New Haven District. In 1868 and 1869 he was an instructor in the Yale Law School. He was appointed judge of the Superior Court for the term of eight years beginning in 1867. Reappointed in 1875 and 1883. He continued in office until the end of his third term, July 27, 1891.

His work upon the bench of the Superior Court for the period of twenty-four years was substantially the work of his life, and to it he devoted with conscientious and laborious care, all his energies. He was not ambitious for the glitter of public office, and never sought it, but he learned to like his duties as a judge of the Superior Court and was content to limit his career to the faithful performance of them. His personal character was blameless. On the 4th of March, 1870, he formally joined the Center Church of New Haven with his wife and daughter. He died July 13, 1893. June 19, 1849, he married Miss Sarah Jane Lyon, daughter of Hanford Lyon, esq., of Bridgeport.

VALENTINE BURT CHAMBERLAIN.

Born in Colebrook, Litchfield county, Conn., April 13, 1833. He prepared for college at the Connecticut Literary Institution in Suffield, and was graduated from Williams College in 1857. Studied law with Seth E. Case, esq., of New Britain, and was admitted to the bar in 1859. In 1861 he was elected clerk of the House of Representatives. Upon the breaking out of the Rebellion he enlisted in the 27th Regiment under General Hawley as second lieutenant. He was with his regiment at the brilliant siege of Fort Pulaski, and in September, 1862, was promoted to be captain. He was selected to command the right of the picked battalion of the 7th Regiment, which made the brave but deadly assault at Fort Wagner in July, 1863, and was one of the handful of men who scaled the rebel parapet and were captured within the fort. From that time until March, 1865, he was in rebel prisons in South Carolina. During that time he made the thrilling escape from Columbia prison in the fall of 1863, with Major Henry W. Camp. Paroled at last, he rejoined his regiment just in time to witness the closing scenes of the war.

He took up his residence again in New Britain, and was soon after elected judge of the City and Criminal Courts, and continuously elected

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from 1868 to the time of his death, June 25, 1893. He was also elected judge of probate for the Berlin District in 1880, and re-elected for several terms. In 1884 he was elected treasurer of the State. He was assistant pension agent until the Connecticut District was merged in that of Massachusetts, and at his death he was president of the Mechanics' National Bank, and director in several of the great corporations of New Britain.

He was unrivaled in the State as a Memorial Day speaker, as many a great audience, elevated to the loftiest heights of patriotism by his glowing utterances, will bear witness.

ALVIN PINNEY HYDE.

Born at Stafford, Conn., March 10, 1825, a lineal descendant of William Hyde, who came from England in 1633 with the Rev. Thomas Hooker, and was one of the company who followed Hooker to the Connecticut Valley and settled the town of Hartford. He prepared for college at Munson Academy, Mass., and was graduated at Yale College with honor in 1845. On leaving college he began the study of law with the late Judge Loren P. Waldo, of Tolland. Admitted to the bar in 1847, and began the practice of his profession in the town of Stafford. He was chosen to represent the town of Tolland in the General Assembly in 1854, 1858 and 1863. In three hotly contested congressional campaigns, from 1858 to 1862, he was a candidate for his party, but failed to secure an election.

In 1864 he removed to Hartford, where, in partnership with his father-in-law, Judge Waldo, he pursued the practice of law with increasing success. Three years later Richard D. Hubbard, esq., was admitted to the firm, and it became Waldo, Hubbard & Hyde. The firm was unchanged until the death of Judge Waldo in 1881, except for the admission of Charles E. Gross, esq., in 1877. Upon the death of Judge Waldo, Mr. Hyde's two sons, both graduates of Yale, William Waldo Hyde, and Frank E. Hyde, were admitted to the firm, which became Hubbard, Hyde & Gross. At the death of Governor Hubbard it was again changed to Hyde, Gross & Hyde. In the summer of 1893, Frank E. Hyde withdrew from the firm, on his appointment as United States consul at Lyons, and shortly after Arthur L. Shipman was substituted.

Mr. Hyde was a member of the National Convention which nomi-

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nated Mr. Buchanan for the presidency, and of the Chicago Convention in 1892 which nominated Mr. Cleveland. For many years he declined nominations to political office, and gave himself with unremitting zeal and industry to the pursuance of his professional duties. In the later years of his life he traveled somewhat extensively, with his wife, both in his own country and abroad, refreshing his hard-worked mind and recruiting his over-taxed physical strength with such recreation.

As a general practitioner he hardly had a superior at the bar. He had no specialty, though his marvelous faculty in unwinding the tangled threads of business complications might have made him one of the greatest mercantile lawyers in the country. His mind was so versatile and his equipment so complete, that he was fitted for every style of forensic contest. He was always found a trusty and competent leader, a sturdy, skillful and dangerous antagonist. Patient and fearless, with that grand physique which defied fatigue, never too elated and never discouraged, insensible to ill omens, he never faltered till an irresistible judgment barred his way. He was one of the great leaders of the Connecticut bar, and no lawyer through nearly half a century of struggle and strife in courts ever carried himself more manfully, more generously, more honorably, or left fewer rankling wounds behind. He was a man of great, kind heart, with liberal judgment of others, a rare good fellowship, and simple honesty of soul which needed no sensitive moral sensibilities since it was not open to temptation, with a strong relish of the pure airs of truth and justice, and a deep seated love for home, friends and country.

In 1849 he married Frances Elizabeth Waldo, daughter of Judge Waldo. His death occurred at Hartford, February 5, 1894.

JESSE ROOT.

See page 177.

HENRY BALDWIN.

Born in New Haven, January 4, 1870. Was graduated at Yale College in 1797; studied law and became a prominent member of the bar. He removed to Pennsylvania, where his career was best known, and died in Philadelphia, April 21, 1844.

THADDEUS BETTS.

Born in Norwalk, Conn., about 1786; was graduated at Yale in 1807,

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and settled in practice in Norwalk. He was a Whig in politics, and after holding many places of public trust, including the lieutenant-governorship of the State, in 1832 and 1834 he was elected United States Senator on the nomination of the Whig party, to serve for six years, beginning with March 4, 1839. He died April 8, 1840.

CLARK BISSELL.

Born in Lebanon, Conn., in 1782; was graduated at Yale in 1806, and received the degree of LL.D. from that college in 1847. From 1829 till 1839 he was judge of the Supreme Court of this State; and from 1847 till 1855, professor of law at Yale. He was elected governor of Connecticut in 1847, and served two years. He died in Norwalk, September, 15, 1857.

JOHN GARDNER CALKINS BRAINARD.

Born in New London, Conn., October 21, 1796; was graduated at Yale in 1815, studied law, and practiced a short time in Middletown. He is principally known for his literary efforts, many of which are of a poetical character. He died in New London, September 26, 1828.

JAMES GOULD

Born in Branford, Conn., December 5, 1770; was graduated at Yale in 1795. He then entered the Law School at Litchfield, and was admitted to the bar in 1798, and associated with Judge Reeve as professor of the school. In 1816 he was elected judge of the Supreme Court of Connecticut, holding the office two years. In 1820 he took the superintendence of the Law School, and after the death of Judge Reeve, in 1823, conducted it till 1833. He published "Principles of Pleading in Civil Actions" in 1832. He died in Litchfield, Conn., May 11, 1838.

ROGER GRISWOLD.

Born in Lyme, Conn., May 21, 1762; was graduated at Yale in 1780, and began his practice in 1783 in Norwich. He returned to Lyme in 1794, and was elected to Congress five successive terms from 1795 to 1805. In 1807 he was appointed judge of the Supreme Court of Connecticut. Was presidential elector on the Pinkney and King ticket in 1809. Lieutenant-governor of Connecticut in 1809 to 1811, and in the

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Wm. D. Shipman

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latter year was chosen governor. He received the degree of LL.D. from Harvard in 1811, and Yale in 1812. He died in the office of governor, October 25, 1812.

WILLIAM L. BROWN.

Settled in the practice of his profession in Norwich in 1846 and remained there forty years. Was clerk of the Superior Court of New London county from 1858 to 1863 and from 1864 to 1875.

JAMES GRISWOLD.

Born at Old Lyme, Conn., February 8, 1828, the son of Charles Griswold, of Lyme, and the grandson of Hon. Roger Griswold, governor of Connecticut. He was graduated from Yale in the class of 1848, and admitted to the bar of New London county in 1856, and soon after commenced practice in his native town. He had the gift of a charming personality. He was of medium height, graceful figure, light wavy hair, blue eyes, and an address at once reserved and persuasive, which bespoke confidence and trust at first sight. He was by nature modest and undemonstrative, and was never a seeker of office or political favor.

He was endowed with that supreme gift of common sense, which has an intuitive perception of the relation of things, and which distinguishes between the false and the true. It was for the possession of this rare faculty, and the absolute probity of his character, that it came to pass that he was more frequently selected by the judges and by his brethren for the hearing of those causes which are tried out of court, than any other member of the bar. His temper, his tastes, his impartiality, his supreme love of justice and truth, all conspired to make him a model arbitrator, committee or referee. And in the decision of the many important questions which came before him, his judgment was rarely at fault and seldom overruled. He died in Lyme, Conn., May 7, 1892.

HEZEKIAH BISSELL.

A former judge of the County Court in Hartford county, who practiced in Windsor, 1792 to 1802.

JOHN WILLIAMS.

One of the early lawyers of Wethersfield. He died about 1814.

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ELIPHALET ADAMS BULKELEY.

Born in Colchester, Conn., June 29, 1803; he was graduated at Yale in 1824, and admitted to the bar in Lebanon, Conn. He afterwards settled in East Haddam, and was twice elected to the House of Representatives of Connecticut from that town, and twice to the Senate. In 1847 he removed to Hartford, where he was appointed school fund commissioner, and again elected to the State Legislature, and chosen speaker of the House. For many years he was a partner with Judge Henry Perkins, under the firm name of Bulkeley and Perkins. He organized both the Connecticut Mutual and the Ætna Life Insurance Companies, and was president of the latter till his death. He died in Hartford, February, 1872.

JOSIAH MASON CARTER.

Born in New Canaan, Conn., June 19, 1813. Was graduated at Yale in 1836; studied law in the Law School at New Haven, and admitted to the bar in 1839. He practiced seven years in New York city, when he removed to Norwalk, and continued there the rest of his life. He was three times a member of the Connecticut Legislature, and during the last he was speaker of the House. In 1863 he was appointed state attorney for Fairfield county and held the position until he died, March 22, 1868.

HENRY CHAMPION DEMING.

Born in Middle Haddam, Conn., in 1815; graduated at Yale in 1836, and at the Harvard Law School in 1839. He came to Hartford in 1847. Was a member of the Connecticut House of Representatives in 1849, 1850, 1859 and 1861, and in 1851 a member of the State Senate. He was mayor of Hartford from 1854 to 1858, and from 1860 to 1862. In 1861 he was elected speaker of the House by acclamation. He served for a short time in the Civil war, and passed the forts at New Orleans with General Butler. In April, 1863, he was elected to Congress and served two terms, and from 1869 until his death, was United States collector of Internal Revenue for his district. He published translations of Eugene Sue's "Mysteries of Paris," and "Wandering Jew," in 1840, and the "Life of Ulysses S. Grant," in 1868. He died in Hartford, October 9, 1872.

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WILLIAM WOLCOTT ELLSWORTH.

Born in Windsor, Conn., November 10, 1779; was graduated at Yale in 1810, and admitted to the bar in 1813. In 1813 he entered into partnership with his brother-in-law, Judge Williams. Became professor of law in Trinity College in 1827, and held the office till his death. He was elected to Congress as a Whig in 1829, and served till 1834. In 1838 he was chosen governor of Connecticut, and re-elected the three following years. In 1847 he was elected a judge of the Superior and of the Supreme Court of Errors, and remained upon the bench till he reached the age of seventy. He received the degree of LL.D. from the University of New York in 1838. He died in Hartford, January 15, 1868.

SILAS MIX.

In active practice in New Haven nearly twenty years. Was graduated at Yale in 1827, and died in 1882.

JAMES EBER DENISON, Stonington.

Born in Hartford Conn., April 16, 1852, the son of James E. Denison and Mary (Lankton) Denison. He is a descendant of George Denison, one of the first settlers of the town of Stonington. He was educated at the South School in Hartford and at Wesleyan University. Studied law with Arthur Smith, esq., at Hartford, and with Albert B. Crafts. esq., of Westerly, R. I. Admitted to the bar March 7, 1891. In 1883 he married Margaret T. Murray, daughter of John and Catherine (May) Murray.

JOHN J. CULLINAN, Bridgeport.

Born at Springfield, Mass., September 17, 1864, the son of John and Catherine Cullinan. He was graduated at Yale in 1877, studied law at Columbia Law School one year, and in the office of Bernard Keating, esq., at Bridgeport. Admitted to the bar of Fairfield county, January 9, 1891. He is a member of the firm of Cullinan and Cullinan.

WILLIAM JOSEPH BRENNAN, New London.

Born at New London, Conn , November 6, 1869, the son of William Joseph Brennan and Josephine (McGlynn) Brennan. Was graduated

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at the Bulkley High School in 1887, and studied law with Augustus and Frank B. Brandegee, esqrs., at New London. Admitted to the bar at New London, February 17, 1891. In 1893 he was councilman of New London. Unmarried.

ROBERT H. OSBORN.

In practice in New Haven, 1836 to 1882. Clerk of the Superior Court for New Haven county, 1846–47, and 1850–54.

ARTHUR WILLIAM BACON, Middletown.

Born in Middletown, Conn., September 10, 1836, the son of Curtiss Bacon and Anne (Stowe) Bacon. His father was sheriff of Middlesex county, and United States marshal of Connecticut. He was graduated at Wesleyan University in 1856; studied law with Waldo P. Vinal, esq., and Hon. Moses Culver, at Middletown, Conn. Admitted to the bar of Middlesex county in 1859. He was a member of the House of Representatives from Middletown in 1867, '69, '70, '74. November 15, 1871, he married Henrietta B. Parker, daughter of Frederick Parker and Emeline (Howard) Parker, of Barnstable, Mass.

FRANK EDWARD CLEAVELAND, Hartford.

Born in Salisbury, Conn., May 18, 1853, the son of Edward and Catherine Cleaveland. He is a descendant from Moses Cleaveland, one of the Pilgrim fathers who settled in Woburn, Mass. He was educated at Amenia Seminary, and at Michigan University, and studied law with Lawyer Creamer at Ann Harbor, Mich. Admitted to the bar in Michigan, March, 1873, and at Litchfield, Conn., in May of the same year. From 1874 to 1880, he was prosecuting agent in Winsted, Conn. He is now secretary of the State Board of Education for the Blind. Became totally blind in 1873. August 3, 1871, he married Francis I. Chamberlin, the daughter of D. G. Chamberlin and Sarah (Angell) Chamberlin, of Michigan.

LEONARD MORSE, Hartford.

Born in Woodstock, Conn., May 26, 1848, the son of Nathan Morse and Eunice (Bass) Morse. He fitted for college at Nichols Academy, Dudley, Mass., and was graduated at Amherst College in 1871. Stud-

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ied law with John C. Day, esq., of Hartford, and George Pratt, esq., of Norwich, and was admitted to the bar of New London county in 1875. After staying in Norwich for about two years, he removed to Hartford, where he has since resided. He was a member of the Hartford city government in 1885 and 1886, and president of the Council Board, from 1886 to 1887.

EUGENE C. DEMPSEY, Danbury.

Born in Barkhamsted, Conn., January 7, 1864, the son of John C. and Jerusha (Richardson) Dempsey. He was graduated at Winsted High School, and studied law with Judge Frederick A. Jewell. Admitted to the bar at Litchfield, September 15, 1886. He was a member of the General Assembly from Danbury in 1895, at which time he was elected associate judge of the City Court of Danbury.

ALFRED NEWTON WHEELER, New Haven.

Born in Southbury, Conn., January 2, 1855, the son of Elisha Wheeler and Eliza (Leavenworth) Wheeler. He is a descendant of Moses Wheeler, who came to New Haven about 1639, was one of the original proprietors of the plantation, and removed to Stratford in 1642. His father, Elisha Wheeler, was a member of the House of Representatives, and also of the Senate in this State. Prepared for college at General Russell's School, and was graduated at Yale Scientific School in 1875, and at the Law School in 1877. He also studied with Judge Samuel L. Bronson of New Haven, Conn., and was admitted to the bar at New Haven in June, 1877. September 30, 1891, he married Lillian E. Wilson, daughter of Elisha Wilson and Julia (Benjamin) Wilson of Elizabeth, N. J.

LOUIS J. CURTIS, Stamford.

Born in Stamford, Conn., March 11, 1869, the son of Julius B. Curtis and Mary (Acker) Curtis. Was graduated at Yale University in the class of '89; studied law with his father at Stamford, and also at the New York Law School. Admitted to the bar of Fairfield county, in June, 1892. He is now practicing in partnership with his father at Stamford.

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CURTIS B. ATWOOD, Watertown.

Born in Bethlehem, Conn., December 25, 1845, the son of George S. Atwood and Nancy (Porter) Atwood. He was educated at Stamford Seminary, N. Y., and at Brandon Seminary, Vt. Studied law with Webster and O'Neil at Waterbury, and was admitted to the bar in May, 1879, at New Haven. May 24, 1871, he married the daughter of John A. and Catherine (Vandervort) Clark, of Blenheim, N. Y.

WILLIAM BRAINARD COIT, New London.

Born at New London, Conn., July 23, 1862, the son of Robert Coit and Lucretia (Brainard) Coit. His father, grandfather and great-grandfather, were members of the bench and bar of Connecticut. He was graduated at Phillips Academy in 1881, and at Yale Scientific School in 1884. Studied law in the office of John G. Crump of New London, and was admitted to the bar of New London county in 1887. He is now assistant clerk of the Court of Common Pleas for New London county, and prosecuting attorney of the city of New London. October 20, 1886, he married Anna Blanchard, daughter of Capt. E. A. Bancroft, U. S. A., and Eleanor Bancroft, of New London.

ZEPHANIAH SWIFT.

See page 177.

C. ALBERT HARRISON, Wallingford.

Born in North Branford, Conn., July 21, 1843, the son of Albert Harrison and Anna (Foot) Harrison. He is a descendant of Thomas Harrison, one of the early settlers of Branford. His mother was a descendant of Rev. John Williams, of Deerfield, who was captured by the Indians at the massacre in 1703 He was educated in the district schools of North Branford and select schools at New Haven, and studied law with Judge Chandler Richards and Judge Alfred J. Mills, in Michigan. Admitted to the bar in Van Buren county, Mich., in 1878. He was a member of Company B, 27th Regiment of Connecticut Volunteers, was in the battles of Fredericksburg and Chancellorsville, Va. He removed to Connecticut from Michigan about twelve years ago, and held numerous important offices in that State. In 1886 he represented the town of Wallingford in the General Assembly of Con-

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necticut. In 1893 he was judge advocate of the department of the Connecticut G. A. R. October 6, 1876, he married Anna I Munger, daughter of George H. Munger and Susan (Torrey) Munger.

GEORGE WILLIS SMITH.

A graduate of the Yale Law School in 1857, settled in Meriden and practiced there thirty years.

LYMAN E. MUNSON, New Haven.

Born in Great Barrington, Mass., in 1822, the son of Gilbert Munson and a direct descendant of Thomas Munson, who came from England and settled in New Haven in 1639. His mother, Esther Stanton, was a daughter of Col. Elijah Stanton, of Salisbury, Conn., then a Revolutionary officer, and cousin of Edwin M. Stanton, secretary of war under President Lincoln. He was educated at Lenox Academy, Mass., and was graduated at Yale Law School in 1851. Admitted to the bar in New Haven the same year, and at once formed a partnership with Governor Dutton, which continued six years. In 1859, he formed a partnership with Joseph Sheldon, under the name of Munson and Sheldon. In March, 1865, he was appointed by President Lincoln, United States judge for the Territory of Montana. Not a court had then been organized in his judicial district, which embraced an area larger than all of the six New England States combined. After resigning his position as judge in Montana, he returned to New Haven, and again entered upon the practice of his profession.

GROVE J. TUTTLE, New Haven.

Born in Wallingford, Conn., April 2, 1851, the son of Jesse Tuttle and Lucinda (Williams) Tuttle. Was educated at the New Haven common and High School, studied law with Charles W. Fowler, esq., and was admitted to the bar at New Haven in 1874. He has three times represented his town in the General Assembly, and has held numerous local offices, at present being chairman of the Board of School Visitors of New Haven. June 8, 1887, he married Emma J. Downs, daughter of Eber Downs and Almira (Clark) Downs, of New Haven.

ALBERT FRANLIN PARK, Norwich.

Born in Preston, New London county, December 11, 1814, the son of

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Benjamin Franklin Park and Hannah (Avery) Park. He is the great-grandson of Rev. Paul Park, who preached as a Congregational minsiter in Preston for more than fifty years. Was educated at Wilbraham Academy, Mass., and graduated at the Wesleyan University in 1839 Admitted to the bar of New London county in April, 1856. Since 1883 he has been coroner of New London county. February 14, 1867, he married Anna Hasseltine Lathrop, daughter of Deacon Simeon Lathrop and Phebe (Peckham) Lathrop, of Bozrah, New London county.

SAMUEL POMEROY NEWELL.

Born in Farmington, Conn., November 16, 1823, the son of Roger Sherman Newell and Naomi (Hawley) Newell. He was a grandson of Simeon Newell, a graduate of Yale in 1775, and a soldier in the Revolutionary war, and a descendant of Rev. Thomas Hooker. He studied under Increase N. Tarbox, esq., of Boston, and afterwards in Farmington under Simeon Hart, and later with John Hooker, esq., of Hartford. He was graduated at Yale Law School in 1848, and admitted to the bar the same year. He held the office of judge of probate, town clerk, collector of internal revenue, etc. October 10, 1854, he married Martha Judd Brewster, daughter of Elisha C. Brewster and Elizabeth (Root) Brewster, of Bristol, Conn. He died January 2, 1888.

BURRAGE BEACH.

Was graduated at Yale College in 1793, settled in Cheshire as a lawyer in 1796, and continued here till his death in 1844.

PAUL RUSSO, New Haven.

Born in Viggiano, Italy, April 19, 1859, the son of Michel Angelo Russo. He was educated at Yale College and at the Yale Law School, and admitted to the bar in New Haven in 1894. He came to this country from Italy in 1869, and has since kept a close connection with the emigrants from that State. His wife is Lucietta Francalini, daughter of Doctor Biagio Francalini.

GEORGE EMERSON BEERS, New Haven.

Born in Bridgeport, Conn., October 7, 1865, the son of Rev. John Samuel Beers and Maria Josephine Beers. He is a grandson of the late

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David B. Beers, a member of the bar of Newtown. He was graduated at Trinity College in 1886, receiving the degree M.A. in 1889, and at the Yale Law School in 1889, receiving the degree of M.L. in 1890. He also studied in the office of Talcott H. Russell, esq., of New Haven, and was admitted to the bar at that place in 1889. After his graduation, when he received the Jewell Prize for the highest examination, he took a graduate study at Yale Law School, and immediately went south, and for two years was engaged in the practice of law in Tennessee and Eastern Kentucky. During a portion of this time he was associate professor of law in the University of Tennessee. Since 1892 he has been in practice at the New Haven bar, and has also been assistant professor of law in the Yale Law School, and secretary of the Faculty. August 17, 1892, he married Margaret Lowry, daughter of the late William Lowry and Margaret Lowry, of Covington, Kentucky.

OLIVER P. WATTLES.

In practice in Norwich from 1845 to 1888.

GEORGE A. TYLER, New Haven.

Born at Haddam, Conn., August 12, 1847, the son Daniel M. and Dolly Tyler. His father was a Methodist clergyman, better known as Melvin Tyler. He was educated at the Wilbraham Academy and at the Hartford Business College. Was graduated the Yale Law School in 1876, and at once admitted to the bar of New Haven. November 6, 1872, he married Magdalena Y. North, daughter of Henry S. North and Angelica (Meigs) North, of Middletown, Conn.

MORRIS FRANKLIN TYLER, New Haven.

Born in New Haven, Conn., August 12, 1848, the son of Morris Tyler and Mary Butler Tyler. He prepared for college at the New Haven High School; graduated at Yale in 1870, and at the Law School in 1873. Admitted to the bar of New Haven in June of the same year. He was executive secretary under Governor Bigelow in 1881 and 1882. From 1892 to 1894 he was instructor in graduate course in the Yale Law School. June, 1894, he was appointed professor of general jurisprudence. For ten years he has been president of the Southern New England Telephone Company, and practically out of practice. Novem-

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ber 5, 1873, he married Delia T. Audubon, daughter of Victor G. Audubon and Georgiana Mallory, granddaughter of J. J. Audubon, the ornithologist.

WILLIAM B. STODDARD, New Haven.

Born in Bethany, Conn., September 27, 1839, the son of Joseph N. Stoddard. He was graduated at the Yale Law School in 1865, and admitted to the bar at New Haven the same year. He was judge of the City Court of the city of New Haven in 1874 and 1875, and judge of the Court of Common Pleas in 1876. In 1893 he was a member of the General Assembly from New Haven. In June, 1867, he married Sarah French, daughter of Raymond French, of Seymour, Conn.

SAMUEL WINCHESTER FOOTE ANDREWS, New Haven.

Born in East Haven, Conn., January 25, 1845, the son of Ruel and Olive F. Andrews. He is a descendant of William Andrews and of Nathan Andrews, two of the first settlers of Connecticut. He was educated at Selleck's Boarding School in Norwalk, and Russell's Academy at New Haven. He was graduated at the Yale Law School in 1875, and admitted to the bar at New Haven the same year. He was prosecuting agent for New Haven county from 1878 to 1884; member of the Board of Education for ten years; prosecuting attorney for East Haven since 1880, and is at present assistant postmaster and attorney for the town of East Haven. May 8, 1878, he married Florence R. Russell, daughter of Alfred Russell and Caroline (Harrison) Russell, of North Branford, Conn.

ARTHUR COLLINS GRAVES, New Haven.

Born in New Haven, Conn., August 2, 1869, the son of Charles E. Graves and Sarah L. Graves. His grandfather, Ephraim Butterick, was a prominent member of the Massachusetts bar. Was graduated at Trinity College in 1891. Studied law at the Yale Law School, and in the office of Alling, Webb and Morehouse, and was admitted to the bar at New Haven in June, 1893.

PHILIP POND, New Haven.

Born in New Haven, Conn., August 8, 1866, the son of Jonathan W.

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Pond and Charlotte (White) Pond. His father was for nearly forty years a civil officer in New Haven county. Farther back, representatives of both his parents served in the Revolutionary war. He fitted for college at Hillhouse High School, and graduated at Yale in 1888, and at the Yale Law School in 1890. Admitted to the bar at New Haven in June, 1890. Since November, 1893, he has been assistant clerk of the Court of Common Pleas for New Haven county. June 1, 1893, he married Harriet H. Sumner, daughter of Sherman P. Sumner and Jane (Keeney) Sumner, of Bolton, Conn. She died July 14, 1894.

WALTER POND, New Haven.

Born in New Haven, Conn., December 25, 1861, the son of Jonathan N. and Charlotte L. Pond. He was graduated at Russell's School in New Haven, and in 1883 at the Yale Law School. Admitted to the bar in New Haven in June, 1883. Since 1887 he has been deputy coroner for New Haven county.

WILLIAM TRUMBULL, New Haven.

Born in Valparaiso, Chili, December 25, 1861, the son of David Trumbull and Jane (Fitch) Trumbull. He is a lineal descendant of Jonathan Trumbull, war governor of Connecticut, during the Revolutionary war. Was graduated at Yale College in 1883, and studied law at the Yale Law School at New Haven. Admitted to the bar at New Haven in 1889. He has published "The Problem of Cain," "A Study in the Treatment of Criminals," "The White Canoe," and "An Indian Legand of Niagara," in poetry. March 30, 1891, he married Anne L. Train, daughter of Abner L. Train and Susan (Bull) Train, of Milford, Conn.

EDMUND ZACHER, New Haven.

Born in Hartford, Conn., December 12, 1853, the son of Louis and Mary B. Zacher. He was graduated at Hartford High School in 1870; at Yale College in 1874, and at the Yale Law School in 1878. He also studied in the office of Hon. Lynde Harrison at New Haven. Admitted to the bar of New Haven county in 1877. From 1876 to 1881 he was a tutor in Yale College. From 1883 to 1885 he was executive secretary under Governor Waller. May 18, 1881, he married Julia A.

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M. Griswold, daughter of Joel W. Griswold and Julia M. Griswold, of Meriden.

CHARLES KLEINER, New Haven.

Born in New Haven, Conn., June 4, 1854, the son of Israel Kleiner and Eva (Meyer) Kleiner. His parents came to New Haven from Germany about 1840, being among the earliest Jewish emigrants. Was graduated at Yale Law School in 1883, and admitted to the bar in New Haven in the same year. In 1886 and 1887 he was president of the Board of Councilmen of New Haven, and two years following a member of the Board of Aldermen. January 27, 1886, he married Clara Laudenbach, daughter of David Laudenbach and Babette (Zunder) Laudenbach, of New Haven

THOMAS S. WILLIAMS.

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JAMES ANDREW WOOD, New Haven.

Born at Whitesville, N. Y., August 23, 1828, the son of Alva Wood and Mary C. Wood. Was graduated at Yale College in the class of 1852; at Yale Law School in 1854, and also studied in the office of Charles Ives, esq., at New Haven. Admitted to the bar in New Haven in 1855.

WILLIAM HERBERT CHAPMAN, New Haven.

Born in Rockville, Penn., April 27, 1856, the son of Carlos R. and Susan M. Chapman. His father was a clergyman born in Tolland county, and who lived and died in Ohio. Was graduated at Willoughby College, Ohio, aud at the Columbian University of Washington, D. C., in 1880, and admitted to the bar in Washington, D. C., in 1881. His practice is confined to patent law, with offices at Springfield, Mass., and New Haven, Conn.

DWIGHT ELIOT BOWERS, New Haven.

Born in Claremont, N. H., March 18, 1866, the son of Caleb B. Bowers, and Fanny (Cutler) Bowers. He is the ninth in descent from

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George Bowers, who landed in Plymouth in 1637. He was graduated at Yale College in 1887, and at Yale Law School in 1893. Admitted to the bar of New Haven county in June, 1893. He is treasurer and librarian of the New Haven Colony Historical Society. Unmarried.

JAMES GARDNER CLARK, New Haven.

Born in Fayetteville, N.Y., December 25, 1835, the son of Samuel and Lavinia W. Clark. He was educated at Monson Academy, of Monson, Mass., and graduated at Yale College in 1861. Studied law in the office of Charles H. Fowler, and at the Yale Law School, and admitted to the bar in New Haven in 1876. In 1864 he married Frances A. Goodsell, daughter of George W. and Abigail (Nettleton) Goodsell.

HAROLD RIGGS DURANT, New Haven.

Born at New Haven, Conn., January 13, 1871, the son of Frederick A. and Charlotte A. Durant. Was graduated at the New Haven High School in 1887, and at the Yale Law School in 1894. He further studied in the office of J. P. Goodhart, esq., and was admitted to the bar, June 27, 1894.

HARRY WASHINGTON ASHER, New Haven.

Born in New York city, December 17, 1858, the son of Lewis and Harriet Asher; both parents being of German birth. He prepared for college at the Hillhouse High School in 1877, and was graduated at the Yale Scientific School in 1879, and at the Yale Law School in 1883. Admitted to the bar in New Haven in 1883. He was a member of the Board of Councilmen in 1886 and 1889. Since February, 1892, he has been a member of the Board of Education for the city of New Haven.

IRA L. UFFORD.

Settled in practice in Stratford in 1823, remained there till 1827, practiced two years in Danbury, another year in Huntington and finally settled in Derby, where he remained from 1832 to 1846.

JOHN CLARK HOLLISTER, New Haven.

Born at Manchester, Vt., June 2, 1818, the son of Marinus Willett and Hannah B. Hollister. He is a descendant from Lieut. John Hollister,

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who settled in Wethersfield about 1642. He prepared for college at Burr Seminary, Manchester, Vt., and was graduated at Yale in 1840. Studied law with Bates and Huntington, of Northampton, Mass., and at the Yale Law School. Admitted to the bar in New Haven, September, 1842. He was prosecuting grand-juror for New Haven in 1844 and 1846; clerk of the Senate in 1848, and for many years principal magistrate of the town of New Haven. In 1854–5 he was adjutant-general of the State. His first wife, Martha L. Bradley, daughter of Jared Bradley, he married February 17, 1841, his second wife, Sarah S. Shipman, he married October 31, 1850.

GEORGE WILSON SMITH OSBORN, New Haven.

Born at Guilford, Conn., June 17, 1839, the son of Walter Osborn and Mary (Remer) Osborn. One of his ancestors was Jeremiah Osborn, one of the orignal grantees of the town of New Haven. He was graduated at Yale College in 1863, studied law one year in the Yale Law School in 1864, and the following year in the office of Tilton E. Doolittle, esq. Admitted to the bar April 17, 1865. June 8, 1870, he married Kate Gilbert Osborn, daughter of Minott A. Osborn and Catherine (Gilbert) Osborn.

ROYAL R. HINMAN.

Born in Southbury, and graduated at Yale in 1804. He pursued his studies at the Litchfield Law School, settled in his native town, and was chosen a representative at four sessions of the General Assembly. In 1835 he was elected to the office of secretary of state, and continued to be re-elected every year until 1842. In 1836 he published a volume entitled, "Antiquities of Connecticut," and in 1842 he compiled and published a work of 643 large octavo pages, entitled "A Historical Collection of the Part Sustained by Connecticut During the War of the Revolution"—a valuable book. He afterwards published several excellent genealogical works. In 1835 he was appointed chairman of a committee to revise the public statutes of the State, and in 1838 he was appointed on a similar committee. Several volumes of statutes and public and private acts were compiled and published under his supervision. In September, 1844, Mr. Hinman was appointed collector of customs for the Port of New Haven; and he also, for a short time, held the office of postmaster at Hartford. He died in 1868.

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SAMMEL J. HITCHCOCK.

Born in Bethlehem, and graduated at Yale in 1809. He was a tutor from 1811 to 1815, and was subsequently until his death instructor of law in that college. He received the degree of Doctor of Laws in 1842, and died in 1845. He was mayor of the city of New Haven, judge of the Court of Common Pleas, and commissioner of bankruptcy during the continuance of the national bankrupt law.

EPHRAIM KIRBY.

Born in Litchfield, February 23, 1757. He was an officer in the Revolution, and rose to the rank of colonel in the militia. He studied law, and commenced the practice of his profession in his native town. In 1787 he received the honorary degree of Master of Arts from Yale College. Colonel Kirby was chosen a representative in the Legislature at fourteen sessions, and in 1801 he was appointed by President Jefferson to the office of supervisor of the national revenue for the State of Connecticut. About the same time he was the Democratic candidate for governor. Upon the acquisition of Louisiana, the president appointed him a judge of the newly organized Territory of Orleans. While on his way to New Orleans to enter upon the duties of his appointment he died at Fort Stoddart, in the Mississippi Territory, October 2, 1804, aged forty-seven years. In 1789 Colonel Kirby published a volume of "Reports of the Decisions of the Superior Court and Supreme Court of Errors" in this State—the first work of the kind published in the United States. The wife of Colonel Kirby was Ruth Marvin, the only daughter of Reynold Marvin, esq., of Litchfield, who had been king's attorney for the county, previous to the Revolution. Major Reynold M. Kirby, U.S.A , who died October 7, 1842, and Colonel Edmund Kirby, U.S.A., who died August 20, 1849, were his sons.

JONATHAN LAW.

Son of Mr. Jonathan Law, of Milford; was born in Milford, August 6, 1674; graduated at Harvard College in 1695; from 1715 to 1725, except one year, he was a judge of the Superior Court; and in 1725 he was elected chief justice and lieutenant-governor, which office he held until he was elected governor in 1741. He died while holding the office of governor, November 6, 1750. He was frequently a representative, and was speaker of the House.

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RICHARD LAW.

Son of Jonathan Law, was born in Milford, March 17, 1733, graduated at Yale in 1751, and settled in New London, where he died January 26, 1806. He successively held the offices of representative, member of the Council, judge and chief judge of the Superior Court, member of the Continental Congress, judge of the United States District Court, and mayor of New London for twenty-two years. Richard Law, esq., collector of the Port of New London, and Hon. Lyman Law, speaker of the House and member of congress, were his sons.

ELISHA PHELPS.

A native and resident of Simsbury, graduated at Yale in 1800, and pursued his legal studies at the Litchfield Law School. He was speaker of the House of Representatives in 1821, and again in 1829; was elected to Congress in 1819, 1825, and 1827; and was comptroller of the State from 1830 to 1834. In 1835 he was appointed, with Leman Church, esq., and the Hon. Royal R. Hinman, a commissioner to revise the statutes of Connecticut. He died in 1847.

WILLIAM PITKIN.

Was a member of the Council from 1734 to 1754, when he was elected lieutenant governor of the Colony. He remained in the latter office until 1766, when he succeeded Mr. Fitch as governor. He died while holding the office of governor, October 1, 1769. Governor Pitkin was also a judge of the Superior Court for thirteen years, and chief judge for twelve years.

EBENEZER SILLMAN.

Born in the year 1708, graduated at Yale in 1727, and was called to take a conspicuous part in the public affairs of the colony. Soon after he was admitted to the bar he was elected a representative from Fairfield, and at the October session in 1736, he was chosen speaker of the House, a post to which he was re-elected at the three succeeding sessions. In 1739 he was chosen a member of the Council, or Upper House of the Legislature. and was annually re-elected for twenty-seven years. At the end of that period he was again chosen representative, and at the sessions in May and October, 1773, and in May, 1774,

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he was elevated to the speaker's chair. Mr. Sillman was also annually elected a judge of the Superior Court for twenty-three years, besides being a judge of the Probate Court, judge of the County Court, colonial auditor, and a member of various important committees. For a period of over forty-five years he was almost constantly in public life. He was, says his epitaph, "distinguished by a clear understanding, a sedate mind, and dignity of deportment," and was "well versed in jurisprudence, learned in the law, and religiously upright." He died at his residence on "Holland Hill," two miles north of the village of Fairfield, on the 18th of January, 1775, aged sixty-eight years.

NATHAN SMITH.

Born in Roxbury in 1770, studied law with his brother, the Hon. Nathaniel Smith, and commenced his legal practice in New Haven, where he continued to reside until his death. He became one of the most celebrated lawyers in the State, and had a very extensive business. In 1808 he received the honorary degree of Master of Arts at Yale College. He was a representative from New Haven, State senator, member of the convention which formed the State Constitution, state's attorney for the county of New Haven, United States attorney for the District of Connecticut, and a senator in Congress. He died in the city of Washington, December 6, 1835, aged sixty-five years.

JEDEDIAH STRONG.

Born in Litchfield, November 7, 1738, and graduated at Yale in 1761. He then studied theology, but finally became a lawyer. He was a representative at thirty sessions, member of the Council, justice of the quorum, member of the Continental Congress, member and secretary of the convention which adopted the Constitution of the United States, and commissary of supplies in the Revolution. He married a daughter of Hon. George Wyllys, secretary of state, in 1788; and in about a year afterwards she procured a divorce from him on account of intemperance, personal abuse, etc. He died in poverty and obscurity in 1802.

URIAH TRACY.

Born in Franklin, near Norwich, February 2, 1755, graduated at

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Yale in 1778, read law with Judge Reeve in Litchfield, and settled in that town. He was often chosen a representative, and in 1793 was speaker of the House. From 1793 to 1796, he was a representative in Congress, and from 1796 to 1807, he was a United States senator. In 1800 he was president *pro tem.* of the Senate. He rose to the rank of major-general of militia. General Tracy was a leader of the old Federal party, and an intimate friend of Hamilton, Ames, Morris, and their associates. He was a man of powerful intellect, and was particularly famed for his wit. He died at Washington city, July 19, 1807, and was the first person buried in the Congressional burying-ground.

ANDREW ADAMS.

Born in Stratford in 1736, graduated at Yale in 1760, and settled in Litchfield in 1774, where he spent the remainder of his life. He was successively king's attorney, judge of probate, representative at ten sessions, speaker of the House in 1779 and 1780, member of the Continental Congress, judge and chief judge of the Superior Court. He received the degree of Doctor of Laws from Yale College in 1796, and died November 26, 1797, aged sixty-one.

EPAPHRODITUS C. BACON.

Son of Asa Bacon, esq., an eminent lawyer of Litchfield, was born in Litchfield in 1810, graduated at Yale in 1833, and settled in his native town in the practice of law. In 1836 he was a delegate to, and secretary of, the Whig National Convention; in 1840 and 1841 he was elected a representative from Litchfield to the State Legislature. He was distinguished for his historical and antiquarian investigations, and was highly esteemed for his learning and courtesy. While traveling on the continent of Europe, he died in Seville, in Spain, January 11, 1845, aged thirty-four.

CHARLES CHAUNCEY.

Was born in Durham, June 11, 1747, and studied law with James A. Hillhouse, esq., of New Haven, where he continued to reside until his decease. He was not only a sound and able lawyer, but was learned in various departments of literature, history, civil policy, and theology. In 1789 he was appointed a judge of the Superior Court. Judge Chauncey died in New Haven, April 18, 1823. His son of the same name

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graduated at Yale in 1792, and became an eminent lawyer in Philadelphia. He died in Burlington, New Jersey, August 30, 1849, aged seventy-three Both received the degree of Doctor of Laws.

HOBART LE GRAND HOTCHKISS, New Haven.

Born at Naugatuck, Conn., July 5, 1849, the son of Gideon O. and Nancy (Smith) Hotchkiss. His ancestors by the name then called Hotchkin, came from Essex, England, and settled near New Haven in 1640. His great-great-grandfather, Deacon Gideon Hotchkiss, served in the French and Revolutionary wars. His father was sheriff of New Haven county from 1863 to 1871. He received a common school education, and was graduated at Yale Law School in 1873; the same year he was admitted to the bar at New Haven. He was clerk of bills for the General Assembly in 1883 and 1884. In 1891 and 1893, he was a member of the General Assembly from New Haven. Elected judge of the Court of Common Pleas for New Haven county for four years, from April 1, 1893. Since 1892 he has been a member of the Board of Managers of the Connecticut Society of the Sons of the American Revolution. June 8, 1893, he married Mrs. Helen A. Vaughan, daughter of George and Georgiana Hunter, of Philadelphia.

ARTHUR BENJAMIN CALEF, Middletown.

Born in Sanbornton, N. H., June 30, 1825, the son of Jeremiah Calef and Sarah (Eastman) Calef. He is a lineal descendant of Robert Calef, of Boston, a prominent opposer of the witchcraft delusion, in the latter part of the 17th century. Was graduated at Wesleyan University in 1851, studied law with Judge Charles Whittlesey of Middletown, and admitted to the bar of Middlesex county, October 30, 1852. From 1853 to 1861 he was clerk of the Superior Court for Middlesex county; in 1854–55, a member of the Common Council of Middletown; in 1875–76 an alderman, and in 1855–56 he was treasurer of the State of Connecticut; in 1858–59, attorney of the city of Middletown. He was a delegate to the Republican National Conventions in 1860 and 1864. Lecturer on constitutional law in Wesleyan University in 1868. From 1861 to 1869, he was postmaster of Middletown, and from 1884 to 1895, judge of the City Court of Middletown. He was the first treasurer of the Farmers' and Mechanics' Savings Bank of Middletown, and is president of the Middletown Gas Light Company, and director in several finan-

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cial institutions. March 21, 1853, he married Miss Hannah F. Woodman, daughter of Caleb M. Woodman and Lucy (Foster) Woodman, of Canterbury, N. H. Mrs. Calef died January 14, 1892.

JOHN CURRIER GALLAGHER, New Haven.

Born in New Haven, Conn., August 24, 1857, the son of James and Miranda L. Gallagher. He prepared for college at the Eaton School and the Hopkins Grammar School of New Haven; was graduated from the Scientific School of Yale College in 1889, and the Yale Law School in 1881. Admitted to the bar of New Haven county in June, 1881. Has held several local offices in New Haven, including that of president of the Board of Aldermen, in 1894. He is now the head of the Ancient Order of United Workmen for Connecticut. He married Laura Catherine Ives, daughter of George E. and Cornelia G. Ives, of New Haven.

SEYMOUR CRANE LOOMIS, New Haven.

Born at Suffield, Conn., November 12, 1861, the son of George Wells Loomis and Ellen Norton Loomis. Prepared for college at the Connecticut Literary Institution at Suffield. Was graduated at Yale College in 1882, and at the Yale Law School in 1884. Admitted to the bar at New Haven in June, 1884. He was assistant city clerk of the city of New Haven in 1885 and '86, and acting city clerk the latter portion of 1886. In 1893–94, he was executive secretary, under Governor Morris. For the first three years after his admission to the bar he was in the office of John W. Alling, esq., and was then associated with Judge William B. Stoddard until 1893. April 20, 1892, he married Catharine Canfield Northrop, of New Milford.

JAMES P. BREE, New Haven.

Born in New Haven, Conn., December 16, 1864. Was educated at the Hillhouse High School, and was graduated at the Yale Law School, June 20, 1890. Admitted to the bar in June of the same year, at New Haven. He is largely engaged in probate practice. In 1890, he married Nellie A. Leddy, of New Haven, since deceased.

JAMES JOSEPH BUCHANAN, New Haven.

Born in New Haven, Conn., July 22, 1867, the son of Simon and Rose

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Elisha Stanley.

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Buchanan. He was graduated at the New Haven High School in 1887, studied law in the office of Timothy J. Fox, esq., and was graduated at the Yale Law School in 1889. Admitted to the bar of New Haven in June of that year. He was clerk of bills for the General Assembly in 1893, and city attorney for the city of Meriden during the same year. June 27, 1894, he married Helena Healey, daughter of Daniel Healey, of New Haven. He prepared the 1894 Index to the Connecticut Statutes.

JOHN AMBROSE DOOLITTLE, New Haven.

Born in New Haven, Conn., August 23, 1867, the son of Tilton Edwin Doolittle and Mary (Cook) Doolittle. Was graduated at Yale Law School in 1889, and studied law in the office of Doolittle and Bennett in New Haven, and was admitted to the bar in that city in 1889. In 1894 he was appointed a police commissioner of the city of New Haven. He is a junior partner of the firm of Doolittle and Bennett. October 27, 1892, he married May R. Mattice, daughter of Benjamin Mattice and Lenora (Rayhill) Mattice, of Pueblo, Colo.

ARTHUR D. OSBORNE, New Haven.

Born at Fairfield, Conn., April 17, 1828, the son of Thomas B. Osborne, and Elizabeth (Dimon) Osborne. Prepared for college at Fairfield Academy, and was graduated at Yale College in 1848. Studied law with his father, Judge Osborne, at Fairfield, and was admitted to the bar at Danbury, Conn., August, 1850. He was a member of the Connecticut House of Representatives in 1854, and from 1860 to 1882, clerk of the Superior and Supreme Courts for New Haven county. Since 1882 he has been president of the Second National Bank of New Haven. August 2, 1858, he married Frances L. Blake, daughter of Eli Whitney Blake and Eliza (O'Brien) Blake, of New Haven.

SAMUEL ANDREAS PETERS.

Was graduated at Yale College in 1794. Practiced in Colchester, was many years judge in the old County Court, and died in 1854.

PRENTICE WILLIAMS CHASE, New Haven.

Born in the village of Old Mystic, town of Stonington, Conn., Novem-

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ber 27, 1859, the son of Emery E. Chase and Fannie (Baback) Chase. His family came to this country during the restoration period of Charles II of England, in the year 1656. He received a common school education and was graduated at Yale University Law Department in the class of 1887. Admitted to the bar of New Haven county the same year. March 6, 1889, he married Nellie F. Sproat, daughter of Thomas Sproat, of New Haven.

ELI EDWIN HALL, New Haven.

Born at Blandford, Mass., April 11, 1814, the son of Eli and Elizabeth (Treat) Hall. Is a grandson of Timothy Hall, surgeon's mate in the war of the Revolution, and his father received the degree of M. D. from Yale College. He was graduated at Illinois College in 1838, and studied law at the Yale Law School, where he was graduated in 1874. Admitted to the bar of New Haven county in 1874. For eight years he was the regular correspondent of the Christian World from Rome and Florence, Italy, and editor of the New Englander articles in the Journal of Education, and other journals on the subject of schools and education. Previous to his legal studies he published several sermons and articles on ecclesiastical and antiquarian subjects. He received the degree of D.D. on examination from Chicago College of Science. He was a member of the Legislature in 1868, and has been a member of the Board of Education. August 29, 1850, he married Cecil A. Malan, daughter of Cesar Malan, D.D., of Geneva, Switzerland.

ALBERT DENISON, Stonington.

Born in Mystic, Conn., August 19, 1850, the son of Ebenezer and Lydia S. Denison. His father was a graduate of Yale College in the class of 1827. His oldest ancestor in this country was Capt. George Denison, one of the early settlers of Stonington. He was educated at the Mystic High School, at Mystic Valley Institute, studied law at Yale Law School, and in the office of Oscar F. Hewitt, and A. P. Tanner of Mystic. Admitted to the bar at Norwich, November, 1877.

HENRY MATSON WAITE.

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DAVID F. HOLLISTER, Bridgeport.

Born in Washington, Conn., March 31, 1826, the son of Gideon Hollister, a well-to-do farmer, and of Harriet (Jackson) Hollister. When he was sixteen years of age the family removed to Woodbury where he remained on the farm with his father several years. He received a common school education, which he supplemented by working his way through Yale College, where he was graduated in 1851. Prior to entering college he had studied law for a time, and immediately after graduation he entered the law office of his brother, the late Gideon H. Hollister, of Litchfield, author of the History of Connecticut, and a graduate of Yale, class of 1840. In the December following graduation, 1851, he was admitted to the bar of Litchfield county, and at once removed to Salisbury, Conn., and opened an office for the practice of law. In September, 1852, he was married to Miss Mary E. Jackson, of Brooklyn, N. Y., a graduate of Packer Institute. She was the daughter of Samuel Jackson and Mary Esther Bennett, his wife, both now deceased. In 1854, he removed to Bridgeport, Conn., where he opened an office and resumed the practice of law, and where he has since remained and is now engaged in the active and successful practice of his profession in company with W. H. Kelsey, of Bridgeport, with whom he formed a copartnership about twelve years ago, under the name of Hollister and Kelsey.

Soon after moving to Bridgeport he purchased several tracts of land in and about the city, and took needed exercise and recreation, and devoted his leisure time in opening up and developing the property by streets and avenues, upon which many pleasant homes have been erected and a flourishing village now exists. He has always been identified with the public institutions and improvements of Bridgeport and vicinity, and has been a member of the city government. In 1858 he was elected judge of probate for the District of Bridgeport, and was reelected in 1859. August 15, 1862, he was appointed by President Lincoln, collector of Internal Revenue for the 4th District of Connecticut, and after the consolidation of the 2d and 4th Districts in October, 1873, he was appointed collector of the Consolidated District by President Grant, which office he held continuously until September 1, 1883, when upon the consolidation of all the Districts of the State, with office at Hartford, he retired from the public service, having been continuously in the office for over twenty-one years. During this time he also held

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the office of receiver and disburser of public funds for the government, and was also receiver of commutation money during the war.

MORRIS BEACH BEARDSLEY, Bridgeport.

Born in Trumbull, Conn., August 13, 1849. The family to which he belongs is one of the old and representative families of the country, the descendants of William Beardsley, who settled in Stratford in 1638. He is the son of Samuel G. and Mary (Beach) Beardsley. He was fitted for college at Stratford Academy, entered Yale with the class of 1870, in 1866, and graduated in due course. He entered the Columbia Law School immediately afterward, and attended the lectures of Prof. Dwight for a year. Then he became a student in the office of Mr. William K. Seeley, of Bridgeport, at that time one of the very foremost at the bar of Fairfield county. After two years' study, Mr. Seeley took him into partnership. Two years later he was elected city clerk, which office he filled three terms. In the autumn of 1876 he was elected judge of the Probate Court. He entered upon the duties of his position January 1, 1877, and was steadily re-elected, with the good will of both parties, until January 1, 1893. He has served, also, in the Board of Education for a term of three years, and in other positions of trust. He is a member of the Sea Side Club, in Bridgeport, and the Aldine in New York. He is a Mason of the 32d degree and also an Odd Fellow. He was one of the original members of the Fairfield County Alumni Association, and has been one of its trustees, its treasurer, and president. He represented the town of Bridgeport in the General Assembly of 1893–4 and served on the Judiciary Committee. He is a director of the Connecticut National Bank, of the Bridgeport Gaslight Co., of the Silver Plate Cutlery Co., and trustee of the People's Savings Bank.

He is gentleman of scholarly tastes and culture, of high character and amiable manners, of unusual popularity in all relations to society, and prominent in church affairs. He married, June 5, 1873, Miss Lucy J. Fayerweather, the niece and adopted daughter of the late Daniel B. Fayerweather. It was through the interest of Mr. Fayerweather in him that he became so generous and so wise a benefactor to Yale University.

GEORGE PRENTISS CARROLL, Bridgeport.

Born in New Haven, Conn., February 2, 1861, the son of James Mon-

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roe Carroll, and Louisa (Prentiss) Carroll. He prepared for college at the Hopkins Grammar School, New Haven, was graduated at Yale College in 1883 and at the Boston University Law School in 1886. Admitted to the bar of Suffolk county, Mass., July 20, 1886, and of Fairfield county, Conn., September 22, 1886. Since February 1, 1895, he has been judge of the City Court of Bridgeport. He is a partner of Allan W. Paige, esq., under the firm name of Paige and Carroll.

ALFRED HOWE TERRY.

Belonged to the New Haven bar several years previous to his army career, and was clerk of the Superior Court for New Haven county from 1854 to 1860.

WILLIAM LUCIUS STORRS.

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DAVID SHERMAN BOARDMAN.

A native of the town of New Milford, Conn., was graduated at Yale College in 1793. He studied law at the Litchfield Law School and was admitted to the bar of Litchfield county in March, 1795. He began the practice of his profession in New Milford, and continued the active work of a lawyer for thirty-six years. In May, 1831, he was appointed chief judge of the County Court, and held the position till 1836. On the death of Judge Everett, in 1805, he was appointed judge of probate for the District of New Milford, to which office he was appointed sixteen successive years. He represented the town in the General Assembly in October, 1812, May and October, 1813, October, 1814, May, 1815, and in the years 1827, '28 and '29. He died in New Milford, December 2, 1864.

JOHN COTTON SMITH.

Born at Sharon, Conn., February 12, 1765. He was graduated at Yale College in 1783. Studied law with John Canfield, esq., of Sharon, and was admitted to the bar in Litchfield, March, 1786. He began practice in his native town and, in 1793, was sent to represent it in the General Assembly. He was again returned in 1796, 1797, 1798 and 1799, serving at both sessions in each year. In the last mentioned

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year he was clerk of the House during the October session. In May, 1800, he was chosen speaker. He was elected a representative to the second session of the Sixth Congress, being the first session held at the city of Washington. His congressional service continued through the next two Congresses and the first session of the Ninth, when he resigned. In 1806 he was again speaker of the General Assembly in October, through 1807 and 1808. In May, 1809, he was elected a member of the Council. In the October following, he was appointed an associate judge of the Superior Court and of the Supreme Court of Errors. In May, 1811, and in 1812, he was chosen deputy governor, and officiated as governor from the death of Roger Griswold, October 25, 1812, the remainder of the term. In May, 1813, he was chosen governor, and held the office until defeated by Oliver Wolcott in 1817. In September, 1814, he received from the corporation of Yale College the degree of LL.D. In April, 1813, he was elected a member of the Historical Society of Massachusetts; and in July, 1836, a member of the Royal Society of Northern Antiquarians, in Copenhagen in Denmark. In 1826 he was chosen president of the A. B. C. F. M.; and in 1831, president of the American Bible Society. He died in December 7, 1845.

HENRY GOULD LEWIS.

Was graduated at the Yale Law School in 1844. Was clerk of the Superior Court of New Haven county 1847–50. Continued to practice till 1862.

PERRY SMITH.

A native of the town of Washington, studied law in Litchfield Law School, where he was graduated in the year 1807. He was admitted to the bar the same year and began the practice of law in New Milford. He was elected a member of the General Assembly in the years 1822 and 1823, and again in 1835 and 1836. During the latter session he was appointed a senator of the United States for six years from March 4, 1837. He was appointed judge of probate for the year 1833, and again in 1835. He died in New Milford in 1852.

SETH P. BEERS.

Born in Woodbury, Conn., about the year 1780. He commenced reading law with Noah B. Benedict, esq., of that town, on August 13,

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1800, and continued until November, 1801, when he entered the office of Ephraim Kirby, esq., of Litchfield, then supervisor of the internal revenues of the United States for this State, where he continued as a clerk till the office was abolished, in February, 1803, when he continued his legal studies. He was a student at the Litchfield Law School from 1803 to 1806, and was then admitted to the bar of Litchfield county. He soon won a large clientage, of a lucrative character, at times having as many as one hundred and fifty cases on the docket at once. November 18, 1813, he was appointed collector of the direct taxes and internal revenues of the United States for Litchfield county, and he held the office until it was abolished in 1820. In September of the same year he was appointed state's attorney, but resigned in three years to accept the position of commissioner of the School Fund, an office which he held twenty-five years. He died in 1863.

ROBINSON S. HINMAN.

Admitted to the bar in 1828, practiced at Waterbury till 1835, when he removed to New Haven. Was clerk of the Superior Court of New Haven county 1835–39.

HEZEKIAH HUNTINGTON.

Born in Tolland, Conn., December 31, 1759; studied law first with Gideon Granger, esq., of Suffield, with whom he stayed one year, and then with John Trumbull of Hartford for two years. He was admitted to the bar at Hartford, in 1789, and returned to Suffield to practice. January 17, 1806, he was appointed by President Jefferson United States district attorney for the District of Connecticut, and he continued in the office till January, 1829. He represented the town of Suffield in the General Assembly in May, 1802, May, 1804, October, 1804, and May and October, 1805. In 1801 he was appointed one of the commissioners under the bankrupt law of the United States, and held the situation two years. He removed to Hartford in April, 1813. In August, 1818, he was appointed state's attorney for the county of Hartford, and acted as such till January, 1822, after which he gradually retired from practice.

AUGUSTUS PETTIBONE.

Born at Norfolk, Conn., February 19, 1766; entered Yale College and

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continued there about two years. Studied law with Daniel Humphrey, esq., of Norfolk, from September, 1787, till April, 1788, and then attended the Litchfield Law School until March, 1790. Admitted to the bar at Litchfield in March, 1790, and settled in the practice of law at Norfolk. Here he continued till 1812, when he was appointed an associate judge of the County Court for Litchfield county. Four years later he was appointed chief judge of that court and continued to hold the office until May, 1831. He represented the town of Norfolk in the General Assembly with but few intermissions from October, 1800, until 1825. In the year 1818 he was chosen delegate for the town of Norfolk in the convention held at Hartford to form a constitution for the State. In this convention he was appointed a member of the committee appointed to draft a constitution for the consideration of the convention. He was a senator from the Seventeenth Senatorial District in the General Assembly, for the years 1830 and 1831.

SIMEON HINMAN.

Was graduated at Yale College in 1784, admitted to the bar and engaged in the practice of law in Southbury from 1809 to 1821. He died in 1825.

NATHANIEL TERRY.

Born at Enfield, January 30, 1768, was graduated at Yale College in 1786, and studied law with Hon. Jesse Root at Hartford. Admitted to the bar at Hartford in February, 1789, and began the practice of law in his native town. In 1796 he removed to Hartford, was appointed chief judge of the County Court in May, 1807, and relinquished practice, except in the higher courts. He resigned after holding the office two years. He represented the town of Hartford in the General Assembly in May and October, 1804, May, 1805, May and October, 1809, October, 1810, May and October, 1811, May and October, 1812, October, 1814, and May, 1815. He was a representative from this State in the Fifteenth Congress. He was a member, from Hartford, of the convention that formed the Constitution of 1818; mayor of the city of Hartford, and, as such, presiding judge of the City Court, from December, 1824, to March, 1831. He died in 1844.

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STEPHEN TWINING.

Practiced in New Haven, 1798 to 1819. Was graduated at Yale College in 1795 and died in 1832.

LYMAN S. BURR, New Britain.

Born at Torrington, Conn., in 1853. After passing through the High School at Torrington he took a special course at the Oberlin (Ohio) University between the years 1869 and 1872. Going to Bloomington, Ill., he read law with the firm of Williams, Burr and Capen, and in 1875 was admitted to the bar in that State. He immediately came East to Connecticut and associated himself with the firm of Mitchell and Hungerford at New Britain, with whom he remained for nine years. In 1884 he opened an office for himself. In 1883 Mr. Burr was appointed clerk of the Police Court and served in that capacity for eight years, resigning when elected city attorney in 1891. During this time he was also elected city attorney to fill a vacancy caused by the appointment of Julius H. Pease to the office of postmaster. In 1891 Mr. Burr was appointed city attorney and served for one year until the change of the administration. He also for several years acted as chairman of the Republican town committee.

WILLIAM E. DOWNS.

Was graduated at Yale College in 1845 and practiced in Derby from 1849 to 1888.

JOEL HENRY REED, Stafford.

Born at Eastford, Conn., January 10, 1850, the son of Levi and Parmelia C. Reed. Descended from Thomas Reed, of Colchester, Eng., who came to this country in 1654 and settled in Sudbury, Mass. Was educated at Monson Academy, Monson, Mass., studied law with Dwight Marcy, esq., at Rockville, and admitted to the bar of Tolland county in September, 1874. His parents in his childhood removed to Union, and his youth had little encouragement for higher aspirations than farming. In a great measure he educated himself, assisted by the encouragement and advice of Rev. Charles Hammond. For four years after his admission to the bar he practiced in Stafford. In 1878 he located in Colchester, but returned to Stafford in 1885, where he has practiced ever

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since. In June, 1893, he was appointed state's attorney for Tolland county in place of Benezet H. Bill, a position he now holds. He married, October 25, 1872, Lydia E. Willis, daughter of Samuel W. Willis and Abigail (Rice) Willis, of Union, Conn.

ABRAHAM VAN HORN DE WITT.

One of the early lawyers of Milford, a graduate of Yale in the class of 1875, and in practice, though not continually, till his death in 1810.

DONALD T. WARNER, Salisbury.

Born at Salisbury, Conn., December 15, 1850, the son of Donald J. Warner, a prominent attorney, and Lois (Ball) Warner. Prepared for college at Salisbury Academy, and entered the class of '72 at Trinity College, Hartford, but on account of serious illness did not graduate; he afterwards, however, received the degree of M.A. Studied law in his father's office and admitted to the bar at Litchfield in April, 1873. From 1875 to 1886 he was postmaster at Salisbury. He has been judge of probate for the District of Salisbury since January, 1885. In the fall of 1894 he was elected to the General Assembly as senator from the Nineteenth District and is now chairman of the Judiciary Committee. October 4, 1882, he married Harriet E. Wells, daughter of Philip Wells and Elizabeth (Harrison) Wells.

JAMES ROBER SEELEY, Bridgeport.

Born in Bridgeport, Conn., March 11, 1864, the son of William K. Seeley and Mary J. Seeley. Was graduated at Yale College in 1888, at the Yale Law School in 1891, and admitted to the bar at Bridgeport, Conn., June 24, 1891.

WILLIAM COTHREN, Woodbury.

Born at Farmington, Me., November 28, 1819, the son of Capt. William and Hannah (Cooper) Cothren. His ancestral line includes soldiers in all the wars of the country from King Philip's in 1676 to the war of 1812. He prepared for college at the Farmington College and graduated at Bowdoin College in 1843. Studied law with Hon. Robert Goodenough, of Farmington, Me., and Charles B. Phelps, esq., of Woodbury, Conn. Admitted to the bar of Litchfield county in October,

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1845. He was elected a county commissioner for Litchfield county in 1851. In 1855 he took his seat as senator in the General Assembly from the old Sixteenth District, but was forced to relinquish it to his rival before the session closed. In 1882 he represented the town of Woodbury in the Lower House A short time after his settlement in Woodbury in 1844 he commenced the collection of historical matter for a history of the town, afterward published in three volumes, the first appearing in 1854. It was a pioneer work in scope and completeness, as a full history of a New England town, and a most valuable addition to Connecticut history. The degree of A.M. was conferred on him in 1847 by Yale College as a result of his work as a writer and research in historical lines; he is an active and corresponding member in many historical societies. September 3, 1849, he married Mary Joanna Steele, daughter of Dr. Samuel Steele and Laura (Colton) Steele, of Woodbury.

ARTHUR G. BILL, Danielsonville.

Born in Chaplin, May 20, 1856, a son of Lester and Mary (Goodell) Bill. He came to Danielsonville in September, 1872. He attended the district schools of his native town until 1867, when he entered Natchaug High School at Willimantic, and afterwards attended Woodstock Academy and Danielsonville High School. He graduated from the latter in 1874, and in the fall of the same year entered the law office of the late Edward L. Cundall. After remaining with him for a year he entered the Yale Law School and graduated from there in 1877. Immediately after that he was admitted to the bar in New Haven. He then engaged in the practice of law, being associated with Mr. Cundall. In 1882 they also engaged in the insurance business, under the firm name of Cundall and Bill. Upon the death of Mr. Cundall, in October, 1886, Mr. Bill succeeded to the law and insurance business of the firm. On April 1, 1894, he sold an equal interest in his insurance business to Clarence E. Young. The new firm then bought the insurance business of Sidney W. Crofut and now conducts the same under the firm name of Young and Bill. In June, 1886, Mr. Bill was appointed coroner for Windham county, which office he still holds. In November, 1886, he was elected judge of probate, and has held the office since. He has been assistant clerk of the Superior Court since June, 1892. He is secretary and treasurer of the Phœnix Building Company and the People's

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Light and Power Company. He has been a burgess of the borough. He was married to Miss Lillian E. Chase, of Danielsonville, August 11, 1880.

DYER WHITE.

An early lawyer in New Haven, clerk of the Superior Court 1801–1806 and 1807–1821.

WILLIAM KELSEY.

Practiced in Guilford 1843–47, then removed to Winchester. In 1856 removed to Cheshire where he remained many years.

CHARLES PERKINS.

Born in Norwich Conn., June 21, 1792, the son of Andrew Perkins and Elizabeth (Taylor) Perkins. His father was fifth in descent from John Perkins, who was born in Newent, Gloucestershire, England, in 1590, and was among the earliest emigrants from the mother country, sailing from Bristol, England, December 1, 1630, in the ship Lion, bound for Boston, taking with him his entire family, consisting then of his wife and five children. His fellow passengers were the afterwards famous Rev. Roger Williams, and twenty others.

He was graduated at Yale College in 1813, and after graduation studied at the Litchfield Law School for two years, and was admitted to the bar of New London county on the 16th of December, 1815. He practiced law in Norwich for several years and then removed to Rochester, N. Y., where he continued his profession, having been admitted as a counselor in the Supreme Court of the State of New York, August 8, 1825, and in the Court of Chancery March 20, 1826; and attorney in the Supreme Court, at the October term, 1828; and, upon motion of Hon. Daniel Webster, admitted as an attorney and counselor of the Supreme Court of the United States, February 6, 1846.

During his residence in Rochester, N. Y., in connection with James Wadsworth and Abram M. Schermerhorn, he was largely interested in real estate and the early development of the city, they having, among other enterprises, laid out and constructed, in 1839, the Ohio Basin, on the line of the Erie Canal. In his later years he returned to Litchfield, but having become engaged in literary work he went abroad, and for

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a time resided in London, England, where he died November 18, 1856. He married, April 17, 1817, Clarissa Deming, daughter of Captain Julius Deming and Dorothy (Champion) Deming, of Litchfield, Conn.

JOHN HENRY HUBBARD.

Born in Salisbury, Conn., in 1804, studied law with Elisha Sterling, esq., and was admitted to the bar of Litchfield in 1826. He settled for the practice of law in Salisbury. In April, 1847 and 1849, he was a member of the State Senate. In 1844 he was appointed state's attorney for Litchfield county. He removed to Litchfield in 1854, where he remained the rest of his life. In 1863 he was elected to Congress from the Fourth District, and served there upon the Committee on Patents. He was again elected in 1865 and was then a member of the Committee on Roads and Canals. He died July 30, 1842.

GEORGE A. HICKOX, Litchfield.

Born in Washington, Conn., in 1830. He was graduated at Trinity College in 1851, studied law at the Law School at Ballston, N. Y., and with Hollister and Beeman at Litchfield. Admitted to the bar of Litchfield in 1853. He was a representative from the town of Litchfield in the General Assembly in 1862. Since 1866 he has devoted his attention in great part to journalism, as editor of the Litchfield Inquirer.

ALBERT P. BRADSTREET.

Born in Thomaston, Conn., June 9, 1846, the son of Thomas J. Bradstreet and Amanda F. Bradstreet. He is a grandson of Seth Thomas, the well known clock manufacturer. He received his education in early life in the public schools of Thomaston, and worked during summers upon his father's farm. He entered Yale College and was there graduated in 1871, and at the Columbia Law School in 1873. He studied law for a few months with Webster and O'Neil at Waterbury, and then opened an office in Thomaston. He was a member of the General Assembly in 1877 and '78, and in 1880 he was elected to the Senate from the Sixteenth District, being the first Republican who was returned from that district for several years. In 1879 he was appointed deputy judge of the Waterbury City Court. In 1881 he was appointed deputy judge of the District Court of Waterbury, and in 1883 he suc-

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ceeded George H. Cowell as judge of that court. He was elected town clerk of the town of Thomaston in 1875, and held the office many years.

JAMES DIXON.

Born in Enfield, Conn., August 5, 1814. He was graduated at Williams College in 1834, studied law in his father's office, and after admission to the bar soon moved to Hartford and formed a partnership with Judge W W. Ellsworth. He was a member of the Legislature in 1837, '38 and '44. He became prominent in the Whig party, and was chosen in 1845 to represent the district in the National House of Representatives. He was re-elected in 1847. In 1849 he was sent to the Connecticut Senate from Hartford, and re-elected in 1854. In 1857 he was elected senator of the United States, and served until 1869, through the stormy period of the war and reconstruction. He was a writer of taste and purity, and in his leisure hours occupied himself with composition, both prose and verse. He died in Hartford March 27, 1873.

JOHN MILTON NILES.

Born in Windsor, Conn., August 20, 1787. Was admitted to the bar and commenced practice in his native town, but soon removed to Hartford, where he practiced several years. He established the Hartford Times in 1817, and in 1821 was elected assistant judge of the County Court, holding the office eight years. In 1826 he was a member of the General Assembly from the town of Hartford, and in 1829, appointed its postmaster. He was twice chosen to the Senate of the United States, serving from 1829 to 1839. Appointed postmaster-general by President Van Buren, and again sent to the Senate in 1842 to 1849. He died at Hartford May 31, 1856.

JOEL HINMAN.

See page 179.

BENJAMIN TRUMBULL.

A graduate of Yale College in the class of 1790. Practiced law in Colchester up to about 1843 and died in 1860.

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TRUMAN SMITH.

Born in Roxbury, Conn., November 27, 1791, the son of Phineas Smith and Deborah (Judson) Smith. His family had been prominent in that country for many years, and two of his uncles were Nathan Smith of Waterbury, and Nathaniel Smith of New Haven, both of whom reached exalted positions at the bar. He was graduated at Yale College in 1815, and admitted to the bar of Litchfield county in 1818. He began to practice in the fall of that year at Litchfield, and remained there until 1854. His career in that town was that of a successful and eminent lawyer, honored by the community and trusted with an extensive clientage. In 1831, '32 and '34, he was sent to the General Assembly as a representative from Litchfield. In 1839 he was elected to Congress from the Fourth District, and re-elected in 1841. Upon his return from Washington, he resumed the practice of his profession in Litchfield, and in 1849 was sent to the United States Senate. In 1848 he was a member of the convention which nominated General Taylor, and in the campaign which followed was his warm and persistent advocate. He was then chairman of the National Whig Committee, and there associated with Abraham Lincoln. Upon leaving the Senate in 1854, he removed to Stamford, which he made his residence, and opened an office in New York city, where he remained in practice until 1872. At the time of the International Court, established to adjudge slave holding questions arising between the citizens of the United States and those of Great Britain, one of which was in New York and two in Africa, he was appointed by President Lincoln upon the bench of the New York court. He served until the close of the war, and the emancipation of the slaves relieved the two nations from maintaining such a tribunal. He retired from practice in 1872, and died at Stamford in 1884. June 1, 1832, he married Maria Cook, daughter of Roger Cook of Litchfield, and November 7, 1850, he married Mary Ann Dickinson.

GEORGE M. WOODRUFF, Litchfield.

Born in Litchfield, Conn., March 31, 1836, the son of George C. Woodruff and Henrietta (Seymour) Woodruff. His father was a prominent lawyer of Litchfield county, mentioned elsewhere in this book, and his mother was a sister of Chief Justice Seymour. He prepared for college at Phillips Academy, Mass., and was graduated at Yale in

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1857. His law studies were pursued at the Harvard Law School, and he was admitted to the bar of Litchfield county in 1859. The following year he was elected town treasurer of the town of Litchfield, an office which he has ever since retained. In 1868 he was elected judge of pro bate for the District of Litchfield, and has held that office until the present time, with the exception of one year. He was a member of the General Assembly in 1863, and in 1865 as a representative from the town of Litchfield, and each time served upon the Judiciary Committee. He was again returned to the General Assembly in 1872, and there served upon the Committee on Claims. In 1863 he was a commissioner for Connecticut at the Universal Exposition at Hamburg. From 1865 to 1877, he was a member of the State Board of Education. He is a member of the South Congregational Church in Litchfield, and for thirty years the superintendent of its Sunday school. No better estimate of his character can be written than the bare recital of the exceptionally long terms of service that indicate his fidelity to public trust. In 1874 he was appointed by Governor Ingersoll, one of the railroad commissioners of the State, and he has retained the position by successive reappointments from both Republican and Democratic governors until the present time. Since 1875 he has been chairman of the board, and the services which he has rendered to the State upon that commission have been rare and invaluable. Since 1885 he has been president of the Litchfield Savings Society, and of the Litchfield Mutual Insurance Company. He married, June 13, 1860, Elizabeth F. Parsons, daughter of James Bowne Parsons and Eliza Ferris (Cock) Parsons, of Flushing, L. I.

JOHN ALLEN.

Born in Great Barrington, Mass., settled in Litchfield as a lawyer in 1785. He was several times a member of the General Assembly, and from 1797 to 1799, representative in Congress. He was a man of great intellect and of giant stature, measuring six and a half feet in height and weighing three hundred pounds. He received the honorary degree of A. M. from Yale in 1791. He died in Litchfield in 1812.

BRAZILLI SLOSSEN.

A lawyer in Kent for many years; graduated at Yale in 1761, taught school in Sharon, and was admitted to the bar of Fairfield county in

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1793. He was many times sent to the General Assembly, and died in 1843.

SAMUEL W. SOUTHMAYD.

A graduate of the Litchfield Law School, and a native of Watertown. Admitted to the bar in 1795; attained an excellent practice and was several times sent to the Legislature, and died in 1813.

ANSEL STERLING.

Born in Lyme, Conn., February 3, 1782, the son of William Sterling. Admitted to the bar in 1805, and came to Sharon in 1808. October 8, 1804, he married Isabella Canfield. He died November 6, 1853.

JOHN CANFIELD.

Born in New Milford in 1740, was graduated at Yale in 1762, and settled in Sharon as the first lawyer who established himself there in practice. He was ten times sent to the General Assembly from that town, and in 1786, he was a member of the Continental Congress. He died the same year.

TILTON E. DOOLITTLE, New Haven.

Born in Riverton, Conn., July 31, 1825, the son of Ambrose E. Doolittle and Betsey (Benham) Doolittle. His family are of old New England descent and of honorable standing. He prepared for college at the Episcopal Academy of Cheshire, and was graduated at Trinity College, Hartford, in 1844. He studied law at the Yale Law School, where he was graduated in 1846, and was admitted to the bar at Middletown in August of that year. He soon settled in the town of Meriden for practice, and remained there about six years, when he removed to New Haven. In 1859 he was appointed United States district attorney for the District of Connecticut, and held the office for one year. He was elected a member of the Lower House in the General Assembly from New Haven in 1866–7, '70, '74, the latter year he was elected speaker of the House. In 1879 he was appointed state's attorney of New Haven, succeeding Hon. O. H. Platt. He has continued in that position ever since, and with the exception of James Huntington of Litchfield, has had the longest term of service of any of our present

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state's attorneys. During this time his practice has been extensive in civil matters, and his reputation has extended not only over his own State, but into the adjoining States of Massachusetts and New York. He has also been exceedingly successful in his practice in the United States courts. Early in his career as state's attorney, he was called on to try the celebrated case of the Malleys and Blanche Douglass, accused of the murder of Jennie Cramer, and while the accused were eventually acquitted, it was conceded by the profession that the State had made the utmost of its possibilities. While perhaps no case has been tried in that county since 1879 that has equaled the Cramer case in general public interest, there have been many very important criminal cases which have been conducted by the State under his direction, with rare skill and great success. November 1, 1848, he married Mary A. Cook, daughter of John Cook and Mary (Munson) Cook of Wallingford.

RATCLIFFE HICKS, Tolland.

Born in Tolland, Conn., October 3, 1843, the son of Charles R. Hicks and Maria Hicks. Upon his father's side he is a descendant of Thomas Hicks who came from Tolland to Scituate, Mass., in 1644. His mother was a daughter of Elisha Sterns, the well known attorney and judge in Tolland county. He prepared for college at Monson Academy, Mass., and was graduated at Brown University in 1864. After leaving college he taught school in his native town for a short while and then began the study of law in the office of Judge Loren P. Waldo at Tolland. He was admitted to the bar of that county in 1866. He soon settled for practice in Meriden, Conn., a very much smaller place than at present, and having few attorneys. He entered into a partnership with O. H. Platt, now United States senator, which continued for three years, from 1866 to 1869. He was city attorney of the city of Meriden from 1869 to 1872. After his partnership with Mr. Platt was dissolved, he remained in Meriden in an office by himself until 1876, when he removed to Hartford, and practiced there until 1879. He was a member of the General Assembly in 1866, before his removal to Hartford. From 1873 to 1876, he was attorney for the county of New Haven. In 1893 he was again sent to the General Assembly as a representative from the town of Tolland, and re-elected in 1895. In 1882 he was chosen president of the Canfield Rubber Co. at Bridgeport, and has since that time devoted his energies chiefly to the building up of that corporation.

Among the most important cases in which he was connected, was the

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murder case of State vs. Johnson, in which the defense was intoxication, and the contest over the act of the Legislature in removing the county commissioners of New Haven county, an act which was declared unconstitutional upon appeal to the Supreme Court. In 1879, he married Mrs. Wilbur F. Parker of Meriden, Conn.

JOSIAH DUDLEY.

A lawyer of Derby, in practice from 1801 to 1819.

DAVID BRYAN INGERSOLL.

After graduation at Yale College in 1792, he studied law and opened an office in the town of Bethlehem. He remained there but a short time and removed to Milford, where he died in 1838.

TITUS HOSMER.

Was graduated at Yale in 1757. Having been for many years a representative of the Connecticut Legislature, he was chosen a member of the Council in 1778, and was also three times elected a member of the Continental Congress. He was speaker of the House in 1777. In January, 1780, he was appointed by Congress, a judge of the Court of Appeals, for the revision of maritime and admiralty cases. He was regarded as one of the greatest men in the State during his mature years. He died, August 4, 1870, aged forty-four.

STEPHEN T. HOSMER.

Son of the preceding, was a native of Middletown, and was graduated at Yale in 1782. He was a member of the Council for ten years, a judge of the Superior Court for four years, and chief judge for fourteen years. He received the degree of Doctor of Laws from Yale College. He died in Middletown, August 6, 1834.

SAMUEL HUNTINGTON.

Born in Windham in 1732, and settled in Norwich as a lawyer in 1760, where he soon became distinguished in his profession. Previous to the Revolution he had held the office of representative, assistant king's attorney, and judge of the Superior Court. In 1775 he was chosen a delegate to the Continental Congress; and on the 4th of July,

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1776 he appended his name to the Declaration of Independence. In 1779 he was chosen president of Congress, and re-elected to that honorable office in 1780. In 1781 he was again appointed a judge and member of the Council. In 1783 he was re-elected to Congress, and during the following year he was appointed chief judge of the Superior Court and lieutenant-governor. In May, 1786, Judge Huntington was elected to the office of chief magistrate of the State, to succeed Governor Griswold, and was annually re-elected until his death, which took place at Norwich January 5, 1796, at the age of sixty-three years. He was also a member of the convention which adopted the federal Constitution in 1788. His wife, Martha, the daughter of Ebenezer Devotion, pastor of the church in Windham, died June 4, 1794. Governor Huntington was not a college graduate, but received honorary degrees from Dartmouth and Yale.

BENJAMIN HUNTINGTON.

Was graduated at Yale in 1761, and having settled in his native town in the practice of law, he soon rose to eminence in his profession. He was a judge of the Superior Court from 1793 to 1798, and was a member of the Continental Congress from 1780 to 1784, and from 1787 to 1788. After the reorganization of the government, he was elected a representative in Congress from 1789 to 1791. He was mayor of the city of Norwich for twelve years. He died in 1800.

JONATHAN INGERSOLL.

A son of Rev. Jonathan Ingersoll, was born in Ridgefield, and graduated at Yale in 1766. He settled in New Haven and became a lawyer of distinction. Besides holding many other offices of importance, he was a judge of the Supreme Court and lieutenant-governor of the State. He died in the latter office, January 12, 1723, aged seventy-six.

HENRY C. FLAGG.

In practice in New Haven from 1815 until his death in 1863. A graduate of Yale in 1811.

CHARLES SABIN.

Practiced from 1837 to 1870 in Stonington with the exception of four years, 1857–1860, when he was located in Groton.

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SAMUEL ROWLAND.

An able lawyer who lived and practiced in Fairfield. Admitted to the bar in 1794 and died in 1837. Was several times a representative in the General Assembly.

CHARLES H. BRISCOE, Hartford.

Born in Newtown, Conn., December 20, 1831, the son of Charles and Mary Briscoe. He is a direct descendant of Nathaniel Briscoe, who came to Newtown, Mass. in 1631, and, on his grandmother on his father's side, from Rev. John Sherman. He studied law with Amos S. Treat, esq., and was admitted to the bar of Fairfield county in 1854. In September of that year he began practice in Enfield, where he has ever since resided. In 1868 he moved his office to Hartford. He practiced alone until June, 1877, when he became associated with J. M. Maltbie, esq.; this connection continued until about October, 1881, and from January, 1882, to January, 1894, he was in partnership with James P. Andrews, esq., now reporter of the Supreme Court, under the firm name of Briscoe and Andrews. He represented the town of Enfield in the General Assembly in 1857, 1864 and 1878, the latter year being speaker of the House. He was a member of the State Senate in 1861, serving as chairman of the Committee on Military Affairs. Was the first judge of the Court of Common Pleas for Hartford county, serving from 1869 to 1875. He was married in 1855 to Anna J. Traver, of Newark, N J., who died in March, 1875. He was married a second time in June, 1878, to Alice E. Bradley, of Newtown, Conn.

OLIN R. WOOD, Manchester.

Studied law in the office of West and Calhoun at Hartford, and was graduated at the Yale Law School in 1869. Soon after settled in practice in Manchester. Was a representative from that town in the "dead-lock" Legislature of 1891–92, and in that of 1893–94. For several years has held the office of judge of probate.

ISAAC M. STURGES.

Born at Wilton, Conn., July 6, 1807, died in that town October 30, 1877. Admitted to the bar in Fairfield county in January, 1837, he at once commenced practice in Newtown, removing to Bridgeport in

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1848. He continued in the full discharge of his professional duties till the very last, being engaged in the trial of a cause the day before his death. His father, Erastus Sturges, was a justice of the peace of the old school, fourteen times elected to the General Assembly, and a member of the Constitutional Convention of 1818. The son was educated at the district schools and at Wilton Academy.

He was somewhat of a recluse in his habits, being unmarried, and living quite by himself in bachelor quarters, till the last few years, when he made his home with a sister at Wilton. His ambition centered in his profession. He was, however, elected a representative from Wilton in 1837, from Newtown in 1844, and again in Wilton in 1876. He was judge of probate for the District of Newtown in 1844, and judge of the City Court of Bridgeport in 1860 and 1861.

His chief characteristic was thoroughness. In the technics of the profession he had hardly a superior; he elaborated every detail, sometimes beyond apparent necessity, but he always had a precedent for every proposition suggested, and with abiding faith in his own premises, he considered it his duty to force a recognition, by citing numerous authorities, of the conclusion which he deemed established. There was no safer digest for Fairfield county than Mr. Sturges, for his tenacious memory and diligent research enabled him to furnish information of some decision and almost every conceivable point, information which he was always ready to impart.

Calvin Goddard Child.

Born in Norwich, Conn., April 6, 1834. He was a direct descendant of Dr. Joseph Bellamy grandson of Judge Calvin Goddard, from whom he was named. His father, Asa Child, was United States district attorney for Connecticut under President Jackson. He prepared for college at the University Grammar School in the city of New York, and was graduated at Yale College in 1855. He was also graduated at the Harvard Law School in 1858, and admitted to the bar the same year. He practiced law in Norwich, Conn., until 1864, when he formed a partnership with Thomas E. Stuart, esq., in the city of New York, where he continued business until 1867, meanwhile residing at Southport. In 1867 he removed to Stamford and entered into partnership with Joshua B. Ferris, esq., a prominent member of the Fairfield county bar. In May, 1862, he was appointed executive secretary of Governor Bucking-

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ham, and in August following aid-de-camp on his staff. In 1870 he was appointed United States district attorney for Connecticut, and held the office till the time of his death.

After his removal to Stamford, he was much employed as counsel for the New York and New Haven Railroad Company, and his private practice was steady and increasing. He was thoroughly versed in the branches of law on which he was most engaged, corporation cases and suits for the United States government.

He was an easy and graceful speaker, his rhetoric was cultivated by extensive and careful reading and enlivened by a ready flow of humor. In all his official relations he upheld the honor and dignity of the government, and while demanding for it all of its rights, he used none of its powers to oppress or annoy.

He was a member of the Congregational Church from 1850 to 1875, when he joined the Episcopal. He married, in 1858, Miss Kate Godfrey, of Southport. His death occurred September 28, 1880.

HENRY WHITE.

Born in New Haven in 1803, the son of Dyer White, a prominent lawyer, and a judge of the Court of Common Pleas. Was graduated at Yale College in 1821, taking the highest honors of his class, and after spending a year or two in the Divinity School, returned to the academical department as a tutor, holding the position from 1823 to 1825. The next two years were spent at the Yale Law School, and in 1828 he was admitted to the New Haven county bar. He spent the larger portion of his professional life in connection with searching titles, and in matters concerning real estate. He was probably the first Connecticut lawyer who deliberately selected a special line of professional practice as most suited to his tastes and circumstances, and pursued it almost exclusively.

For a long period of years he acted as executor, administrator, guardian, and trustee, more frequently than any other member of the profession in the city. He confined himself closely to these special branches of practice, never taking part in the trial of contested cases except as a committee, auditor or arbitrator, in which capacity his services were often sought, and in all parts of the State. His mind was eminently a judicial one, and whoever appeared before him felt that his case had been heard patiently and candidly, and that no pains would be spared to arrive at the right conclusion. He was well known

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throughout the State as an authority in all matters of local history and family genealogy. He was for many years vice-president of the Connecticut Historical Society, and became, upon its formation, the first president of the New Haven Colony Historical Society, contributing two of the most important articles in the first volume of its published papers. The map of New Haven in 1641, which is prefixed to Atwater's History of the Colony of New Haven, was made up, to a large extent from data furnished by him.

In 1876 he was requested by the Common Council of New Haven to prepare, as one of the memorials of the centennial year, a topographical history of the town, but failing health compelled him to decline.

For more than half his life he was a deacon of the First Church in New Haven, and his religion was an unmistakable part of his daily life. He was also a member of most of the national charitable societies, in which the Congregational denomination is especially interested, and long the president of the Society for promoting Collegiate and Theological education in the West.

He was married to Martha Sherman, a granddaughter of Roger Sherman, the signer of the Declaration of Independence. He died October 7, 1880.

HENRY TERRY.

A lawyer of Enfield, 1803—1827.

WILLIAM DIXON.

The father of James Dixon, U. S. senator, and himself a man of ability. Practiced in Enfield 1806 to 1840.

ZEPHANIAH H. SMITH.

Practiced in East Hartford from 1795 to 1834. Was in turn minister, doctor and lawyer. Died in 1836.

GROVE GRISWOLD.

Located in Granby from 1804 to 1839.

ENOCH PERKINS.

Born in Norwich, Conn., August 16, 1760, the son of Matthew Per-

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kins and Hannah (Bishop) Perkins. He was graduated at Yale College in 1781, and studied law with William Channing, esq., of Newport, R. I. He was for two years and a half a tutor at Yale, and began the practice of his profession in Hartford in 1786. In 1809 he was appointed state's attorney for Hartford county and held the office eight years. As a lawyer he was distinguished for a thorough acquaintance with the duties of his profession, and he was, in no small degree, skilled in the forms of legal processes. He was much esteemed and resorted to as an adviser in cases of difficulty, and for this office he was well qualified. His unbending integrity and honesty of purpose gave to his advice its peculiar value. September 20, 1787, he married Anna Pitkin, daughter of Timothy Pitkin, of Farmington. He died at Hartford, August 28, 1828.

THOMAS CLAPP PERKINS.

Born in Hartford, Conn., July 28, 1798, the son of Enoch Perkins, a prominent member of the Hartford bar. His mother was a daughter of Rev. Timothy Pitkin, of Farmington, and a sister of Hon. Timothy Pitkin, for several years a representative in Congress from this State. He prepared for college at the Hartford Grammar School, entered Yale College and was graduated in 1818, standing second in his class. He entered the office of Seth P. Staples, esq., in New Haven, and was admitted to the bar of Hartford county in 1820. He at once began practice in Hartford, and for several years had the benefit of the counsel and clientage of his father. He was twice sent to the General Assembly to represent the town of Hartford, was for a few years U. S. district attorney for Connecticut, and between 1840 and 1846 was state's attorney for Hartford county for four years, a position his father had also held. In 1861 he was elected a member of the Supreme Court, but declined to accept the position.

Very early in his professional life he began to be interested with the management of important cases. In thirty of the first volumes of Connecticut Reports his name occurs with constant regularity. He had no inclination for political life, cared nothing for office or rank, and found his highest ambition in the exalted position at the bar that he finally attained. The great leaders of the bar at that time—and never was there a time when the Hartford bar was better supplied with talent—were Toucey, Hungerford and Chapman, and Mr. Perkins was worthy

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to be classed with them and as one of the foremost lawyers of the State. He was a man of untiring industry, whether the cause rested upon his endeavors alone or the responsibility was shared with others. He possessed an intellect of great acuteness and vigor. His perceptions were quick, and his mind seized with readiness and wielded with strength the materials which his case and the law afforded. His intellect was strong and active but not showy. He saw every feature of the case in hand, the nature and bearing of every fact and principle, and shed light upon every part by a full, learned, discriminating and luminous discussion.

He was married in 1827 to Mary Foote Beecher, a daughter of Rev. Dr. Lyman Beecher. He was a man of great tenderness of heart, and no one enjoyed more than he the opportunity to do an act of kindness to the sick or poor. He was from early life connected by membership with the Congregational Church. His death occurred October 11, 1870.

FREDERICK CHITTENDEN.

Commenced practice in Kent in 1826. In 1838 he removed to Washington, Conn., and remained there till 1854. He then removed to Bridgeport, but returned to Washington in 1861. In 1867 he went to Litchfield and died there shortly after.

LEWIS ELLIOTT STANTON, Hartford.

Born in Clinton, Conn., July 19, 1833, the son of John Stanton and Caroline (Eliot) Stanton. He fitted for college in schools at Norwich and Colchester, and was graduated at Yale in 1855. After leaving college he taught school for a few months at Collamer, Ohio, and Cleveland, Ohio. He returned to New Haven and pursued his professional studies in the Yale Law School and in the office of John S. Beach, esq., and was admitted to the bar of New Haven county in April, 1859. After a short residence in Clinton, he opened an office in Norwich, in November, 1859. In June, 1863, he was appointed assistant clerk of the Superior Court for that county, and so remained until July, 1864. At the latter date he was made recorder of the city of Norwich, and held the office until September, 1865. About this time he removed to Hartford and formed a law partnership with John C. Day, esq., which continued six years. In 1870 he was appointed assistant U. S. attorney, and served as such with Calvin G. Child, esq., and Daniel Chadwick, esq. On the death of Mr. Chadwick, in 1884, he was appointed attorney

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by President Arthur, and held the position until 1888. In 1880 he was elected a member of the General Assembly from Hartford, and was chairman of the Judiciary Committee on the part of the House

JONATHAN E. PALMER.

A resident of Bloomfield and a member of the Hartford county bar since 1859. He died April 9, 1895, aged fifty-nine.

ELNATHAN SMITH.

Practiced in Berlin, 1794 to 1810.

MOSES CULVER.

Born in Wallingford, Conn., June 20, 1817. In 1837 he removed to Chester, Conn., and remained there until 1845. Studied law under the instruction of Ely Warner, esq., and was admitted to the bar in 1845. In May of that year he removed to Colchester, and entered the practice of his profession a year later. He removed to East Haddam, succeeding to the law business of Hon. E. A. Bulkeley, who had removed to Hartford. He resided in East Haddam ten years, and during that time once represented the town in the General Assembly. He was also judge of probate for the district.

In 1856 he removed to Middletown, where he continued the practice of his profession, and for six years he was state attorney for the county. In 1865 he represented the town in the General Assembly. In June, 1875, he was elected a judge of the Superior Court, and at the end of his eight years term was re-elected.

As a lawyer he spared no pains or labor to serve the best interest of his clients, and met that success which such efforts seldom fail to win. As a citizen his name was without a stain, and in all the relations of life he bore a high character for integrity. As a judge he was honored by his associates on the bench, and by the bar which practiced before him, in all parts of the State; and held in high esteem by the whole community as an able and upright magistrate. For many years he was a devout member of the Congregational Church, and in his daily life, exemplified the principles of that religion which he professed.

He died in Middletown, October 21, 1884.

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SILAS HIGLEY.

Settled in Granby and practiced there from 1811 to 1853.

RALPH R. PHELPS.

Formerly of East Hartford, before the town was divided, and then in Manchester. Many years judge of probate and known as an attorney for sixty years, 1813 to 1874.

GEORGE HUBBARD.

Settled in practice in Stonington from 1809 till 1853. He was a graduate of Yale College in 1805, received the degree of A. M. in 1825, and died in 1853.

LEWIS BURR STURGES.

Was graduated from Yale College in 1782, studied law and settled in Fairfield in 1789. From 1805 to 1817 he represented his district in Congress. He died in 1844.

THOMAS TUCKER WHITTLESEY.

Born in 1794, graduated at Yale College in 1817, and began practice in Danbury in 1820. He was a representative in Congress in 1827–29, and died in 1868.

EDWARD TAYLOR.

Was graduated in the same class as the above, and settled in practice in Danbury at the same time. He died in 1856.

ASA CHAPMAN.

Born in 1770, was graduated from Yale College in 1792 and settled in practice in New Haven. He was the father of Charles Chapman, esq., of Hartford. In 1818 he was appointed a judge of the Superior Court, and died in office, September 25, 1825.

DAVID C. BOLLES.

Practiced in Ashford from 1800 to 1826, when he removed to Brook-

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lyn for four years. He returned to Ashford and died there in 1830. He was clerk of the Superior Court for Windham county, 1823–29 and in 1830 till his death.

MARY HALL, Hartford.

Born in Marlborough, Conn., the daughter of Gustavus E. Hall and Louisa (Skinner) Hall, and a sister of Ezra Hall, elsewhere mentioned in this book. She was educated at Wilbraham, Mass., where she graduated in 1866. She studied law with her brother and with John Hooker, esq., and was admitted to the bar October 3, 1882. She was the first woman admitted to practice in the State of Connecticut, and her admission was the subject of a formal decision by the Supreme Court of Errors. Has been for many years a member of the State Board of Charities.

ARTHUR L. SHIPMAN, Hartford.

Born in Hartford, Conn., November 19, 1864, the son of Hon. Nathaniel Shipman and Mary (Robinson) Shipman; his father is mentioned elsewhere. He was graduated at the Hartford High School in 1882 and at Yale University in 1886. He studied law at the Yale Law School and in the office of Townsend and Watrous, of New Haven, and in the office of Seward, Da Costa and Guthrie, of New York. Admitted to the bar in June, 1888, at New Haven. He was a member of the Court of Common Council in Hartford in 1891–2, and a member of the High School Committee in 1894–5. Upon the death of Alvin P. Hyde, esq., he became a member of the firm of Gross, Hyde and Shipman.

JOHN WALSH, New Britain.

Born in Taghmon, County Wexford, Ireland, February 26, 1850, the son of John and Catherine Walsh. He was educated in the public schools in Ireland, and after coming to this country studied law in New Britain in the office of Mitchell and Hungerford. He was admitted to the bar of Hartford county in 1876. He was town clerk of the town of New Britain in 1875–6; alderman of the city in 1877, city attorney in 1879 and 1882, mayor of New Britain in 1888, '89, '92 and '93, and judge of probate for that district from 1884 to 1894. In 1893, when the office of associate judge of the Court of Common Pleas of Hartford

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county was created, he received the first appointment, and now holds that position, in addition to the numerous responsible offices that have been conferred upon him. He has been for many years the efficient stenographer of the Superior Court for Hartford county, and has found time to keep and enlarge an extensive practice in the courts.

May 12, 1878, he married Mary E. Davidson, daughter of William Davidson and Margaret (Black) Davidson, of New Britain.

GEORGE WOODBURN ANDREW, New Britain.

Born in Hartford, Conn., January 12, 1852, the son of John Andrew and Christina (Woodburn) Andrew. His parents were of Scottish birth, and descendants of the Covenanters. They came to Hartford in 1850. He was educated in East Hartford and New Britain; and was graduated from the Yale Law School in 1891, taking the Seymour prize, and took a post-graduate course at the Law School, receiving the degree of M. L. in 1892. After leaving the Law School he studied with Judge Thomas McManus, of Hartford. Admitted to the bar in Hartford in June, 1891. In 1895 he was appointed judge of the City and Police Courts of New Britain.

December 26, 1894, he married Lillian M. Whiting, daughter of Henry W. Whiting and Amelia (Adams) Whiting, of New Britain.

WILLIAM L. EATON, Hartford.

Born in Somers, Conn., June 14, 1843, the son of Hon. William W. Eaton and Eliza (Wood) Eaton. He was admitted to the bar at Hartford in April, 1865, and is not now in active practice.

WALTER SCOTT MERRELL, Southington.

Born in New Hartford, Conn., January 20, 1828, the son of Asher and Eliza Merrell. His ancestry on both sides is of old New England stock. He studied law in the office of Hon. O. S. Seymour and Hon. Miles T. Granger. Admitted to the bar in October, 1852, at Litchfield. He was judge of probate of the Southington District for twenty years. In 1862 and 1864 he represented the town of Southington in the General Assembly. April 26, 1858, he married Ellen Lowrey, daughter of Romeo Lowrey and Elizabeth (Whittlesey) Lowrey.

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JOSEPH ALEXANDER GRAY, Norwalk.

Born in New Canaan, Conn., September 14, 1859, the son of Joseph A and Mary Gray. He studied law with Woodward and Perry, at Norwalk, and at the Yale Law School, and was admitted to the bar of Fairfield county September 11, 1883, at Bridgeport. He has held several local offices, but has never entered politics to any considerable extent. November 11, 1885, he married Mary C. Miller, daughter of David H. Miller and Katherine (Wellon) Miller, of Redding, Conn.

HENRY NASH.

Born in Williamsburgh, Mass., May 15, 1807, the son of Elisha and Experience Nash. He was educated in the public schools of his native town, and studied law at Ballston Spa, N.Y., and afterwards with Judge Whitman at Farmington. He was at one time postmaster of New Britain, and afterwards judge of probate for the District of Berlin. He married Eleanor L. Frisbie, the daughter of Edward and Betsey Frisbie, of Washington, Conn. He died May 22, 1893.

WILLIAM F. TAYLOR.

Settled in Danbury in 1846 and practiced there over forty years.

THOMAS GRAY.

Born in 1794, was graduated at Yale College in 1815, admitted to the bar in 1819 and practiced many years in Windham. He was clerk of the Superior Court of Windham county, 1845–46, 1847–49, and 1854–56. He died in 1860.

EDWARDS CLARKE.

In the same class at Yale with Thomas Gray, also settled in Windham and in long practice there till just before his death in 1868.

JOHN PARISH.

Studied law with Elisha Paine, esq., of Canterbury, was admitted to the bar in 1789, and practiced in Brooklyn till 1836.

URIEL FULLER.

In practice at Brooklyn from his admission to the bar in 1821 till his

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death in 1879, except two years that he resided in Windham. Was clerk of the Superior Court at intervals between 1838 and 1872, in all about twenty-eight years.

ROGER MILLS.

Began practice in New Hartford about 1800. Was at one time a partner of William G. Williams. Attained a good practice which continued till 1852.

ROGER H. MILLS.

Son of the above; admitted to the bar in 1836. In 1849–50 he was secretary of the State. Shortly after he removed to Wisconsin.

JOHN G. MITCHELL.

In practice in the town of Salisbury from 1816 to 1853.

S. HARRIS WARNER, Middletown.

Born at Portland, Conn., October 26, 1858, the son of Samuel Larkin Warner and Mary (Harris) Warner. A sketch of his father appears elsewhere in this work. He prepared for college in the public schools of Middletown, and Hopkins Grammar School, New Haven, entered Wesleyan University and remained until his junior year. Was graduated at the Columbia Law School in 1881, admitted to the bar at Brooklyn, N. Y., in 1882, and later in the same year at Middletown. He practiced in partnership with his father until his death in 1893, and then associated himself with Levi Warner, esq., and W. F. Wilcox, esq. Was postmaster of Middletown from March 8, 1890, to July 22, 1894.

EBENEZER YOUNG.

A native of Killingly, graduated at Yale College in 1806, opened an office in Killingly in 1809. He was a member of the State Senate in 1823 and 1824, and from 1829 to 1835 a representative in Congress. He died in 1851.

PHILANDER WHEELER.

Was an attorney in the town of Salisbury from 1815 to 1853.

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ROGER WELLES, Hartford.

Born in Newington, Conn., March 7, 1829, the son of Roger Welles and Electa (Stanley) Welles. He is a grandson of Gen. Roger Welles, and a direct descendant of Governor Thomas Welles. He was graduated at Yale College in 1851, studied law in the office of his uncle, Martin Welles, esq., and was admitted to the bar at Hartford in 1854. The following year he was engrossing clerk for the General Assembly. He represented the town of Newington in the Legislature in 1864 and 1871, was financial clerk of the Patent Office at Washington from May 1, 1889, to September 1, 1891, and law clerk in the office of the assistant attorney-general in the Interior Department from September 1, 1891, to July 1, 1893. From October, 1855, to 1860, he was located in Minnesota. Returning to Hartford, he was for two years in partnership with Martin Welles, esq. In 1874 he formed a partnership with Hon. W. W. Eaton, which continued till Mr. Eaton retired. June 16, 1858, he married Mercy Delano Aiken, daughter of Lemuel S. Aiken and Sarah (Coffin) Aiken, of Fairhaven, Mass. In 1874 he published "Annals of Newington."

JOSEPH EATON.

In practice in Plainfield, though somewhat interruptedly, from 1800 to 1849.

GEORGE GRISWOLD SILL, Hartford.

Born in Windsor, Conn., October 26, 1829, the son of Henry Sill and Almeda (Marshall) Sill He was graduated at Yale College in 1852, studied his profession at the Yale Law School and in the office of Hon. Richard D. Hubbard, and was admitted to the bar at Hartford October, 1854. He has been in both legislative branches of the city government, was recorder of the City Court in 1872–3, was lieutenant-governer of the State for four terms of one year each, 1873–77, a representative from Hartford in the General Assembly of 1882 and U. S. district attorney from 1888 to 1892. December 18, 1861, he married Mary J. Preston, daughter of Esex J. Preston and Sarah (Pine) Preston.

THOMAS BACKUS, JR.

Settled in the practice of the profession in Brooklyn in 1822. Four

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years later he removed to Killingly, where he practiced till 1852. He represented the town of Killingly in the General Assembly in 1833 and 1841, was a member of the State Senate in 1835 and 1838, and lieutenant-governor in 1849–50.

HARRISON BELKNAP FREEMAN, Hartford.

Born in Hartford, Conn., September 5, 1838, the son of Horace Freeman and Eliza (Belknap) Freeman. He was graduated at Yale College in 1862, studied law at the Hartford Law School and in the office of Edward Goodman, esq. Was admitted to the bar of Hartford county in 1864. In 1871 he was appointed judge of the City Police Court of Hartford, and reappointed till 1874. Since the year 1887 he has held the office of judge of probate for the District of Hartford. He married, June 1, 1864, Frances H. Bill, daughter of Erastus Bill and Phoebe (Rood) Bill of Hartford.

HARRISON BARBER FREEMAN, Hartford.

Son of the above, born in Hartford, Conn., August 22, 1869. He was graduated at the Hartford High School, entered Yale University and was there graduated in 1892. Studied law in the office of Charles J. Cole, esq., and with the class of 1894 at the Yale Law School. Admitted to the bar at Hartford in 1894. He is now assistant prosecuting attorney of the city of Hartford.

WILLIAM G. WILLIAMS.

Began practice in Sharon and removed to New Hartford in 1809. His father was a nephew of the founder of Williams College, and himself the first cousin of Bishop Williams. He died in 1838 at the age of fifty-nine.

WILLIAM BURRALL.

A native and resident in Canaan, who came to the bar in 1807. He was an associate judge of the Litchfield County Court from 1829 to 1836, and after that the presiding judge for two years. He often acted as committee or arbitrator, and was pre-eminent for the careful preparation of his cases. He died about 1851 at the age of seventy-seven.

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JAMES J. QUINN, Hartford.

Born in Hartford, Conn., August 30, 1865, the son of William and Margaret Quinn. He was graduated at St. John's College, New York; studied law with John W. Coogan, esq., and was admitted to the bar at Hartford, January 9, 1891. He has represented the Seventh ward in the Common Council of the city, and for four years has been clerk of the City Court.

THEODORE MILLS MALTBIE, Granby.

Born in New York, April 29, 1842. Admitted to the bar at Litchfield, Conn., September term, 1863. Began practice in Granby, but afterwards formed a partnership with Hon. Charles H. Briscoe, which continued several years, under the name of Briscoe and Maltbie. He was a member of the General Assembly from Granby in 1870, 1874 and 1878, and a member of the Senate in 1884–5. June 13, 1867, he married Louise A. Jeweth, of Granby, Conn.

JAMES LEWIS COWLES, Farmington.

Born in Farmington, Conn., September 14, 1842, the son of James Cowles and Jane (Lewis) Cowles. He prepared for college at Russell's School in New Haven, and was graduated at Yale College in 1866. He returned to New Haven twenty years later and entered the Yale Law School, and was admitted to the bar in June, 1888. He has been an extensive contributor to newspapers and periodicals upon economic questions particularly as to coinage, tariff and transportation.

GEORGE S. CATLIN.

An able lawyer, in practice in Windham from 1829 to 1853. He was a representative in Congress 1843–45.

WILLIAM N. MATSON.

At one time reporter of the Supreme Court immediately following Mr. Day. The position was not quite in the line of his tastes, and he soon gave way to Mr. Hooker. He resumed the practice of law in Hartford, and died in 1876.

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THOMAS M. DAY.

Son of Thomas Day, joined the Hartford bar in 1840 and practiced a few years. Was at one time editor of the Courant.

JOHN W. SEYMOUR.

In the profession at Hartford from 1841 to 1858.

JAMES C. WALKLEY.

Practiced in Hartford 1841 to 1864.

SEYMOUR N. CASE.

Came to the Hartford bar in 1842 and died in 1872.

ROBERT E. DAY.

Admitted to the bar in Hartford in 1854. The latter portion of his life was given to the management of The Security Company, of which he was for many years the president. He died in 1894.

JAMES NICHOLS.

Born in Newtown, December 25, 1830. Admitted to the bar of Hartford county in 1854, and soon settled in practice in Hartford. Was at one time assistant clerk of the Superior Court. In 1861 he was elected judge of probate for the Hartford District. In 1867 he abandoned law and for several years has been president of the National Fire Insurance Co.

WAIT N. HAWLEY.

Clerk of the Superior Court for Hartford county, 1854 to 1857, and and practiced in Hartford a few years longer.

SHERMAN WOLCOTT ADAMS, Hartford.

Born in Wethersfield, Conn., May 5, 1836, the son of Welles Adams and Mary Welles Griswold. He is a descendant of William Adams of Cambridge, Mass., who died in 1653, and others of his ancestry were early settlers of Wethersfield. He was educated at the Wethersfield

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Academy, and the Alger Institute at Cornwall, Conn. Studied law with Heman H. Barbour, esq., Thomas C. Perkins, esq., and at the Harvard Law School. Admitted to the bar in Boston, Mass., in 1861. He was an assistant paymaster in the United States navy from March, 1862, to October, 1864. He was a member of the General Assembly from the town of Wethersfield in 1866: associate judge of the Police Court of Hartford from 1877 to 1883, and since 1884 has been president of the Board of Park Commissioners. He received the degree of A.M. from Trinity College in 1894. He is a member of the American Historical Association, and of the Harvard Law School Association, and the Connecticut Historical Society.

He translated Tenot's "Coup d'Etat de Napoléon III;" was the author of several chapters of the "Memorial History of Hartford County," and has published many historical sketches.

REUBEN BOOTH.

A prominent lawyer of Danbury, was graduated at Yale College in 1818, was admitted to the bar in 1820, and settled at once in Danbury. He was several times sent the General Assembly, and in 1844–46 was lieutenant-governor of the State. He died in 1848.

COOKE LOUNSBURY, Hartford.

Born in Prospect, Conn., April 20, 1828, the son of Allen Lounsbury and Maria (Cooke) Lounsbury. He was prepared for college at the Episcopal Academy, at Cheshire, Conn., and was graduated at Yale College in 1852. He studied law with Col. Dexter R. Wright of Meriden and New Haven. Admitted to the bar in New Haven in 1855. Was clerk of the Connecticut House of Representatives in 1862; judge of the City Court of Hartford in 1865–66, and city attorney of the city of Meriden in 1868–69. June 7, 1864, he married Isabella Spaulding, daughter of Dr. James Spaulding and Eliza (Reed) Spaulding, of Montpelier, Vt.

JOHN P. HEALY, Hartford.

Born in Windsor Locks, Conn., the son of Patrick and Anne (Mullen) Healy. Was educated at the Hartford High School, and at St. Michael's College. Studied law in the office of Hon. Thomas Mc-

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Manus and Hon. Sherman W. Adams, and admitted to the bar at Hartford, October 7, 1879. He has twice represented the town of Windsor Locks in the General Assembly, and for several years has been a member of the Democratic State Central Committee.

JOHN CALDWELL PARSONS, Hartford

Born in Hartford, Conn., June 3, 1832, the son of Francis Parsons and Clarissa (Brown) Parsons. His father has been already mentioned in this book, and his mother was the daughter of William Brown, a lawyer of Hartford county, who died in 1806. He prepared for college at the Hartford High School, being one of its first pupils, and was graduated at Yale College in 1855. He studied law at the Harvard Law School, and in the office of his father, and was admitted to the bar of Hartford county in 1858. He has followed, to some extent, the line of his father's practice, directing his business largely to real estate, trusts and testamentary matters. He is the trusted adviser of a large number of estates; has been for thirty years attorney for the Society for Savings; is a director in many of the prominent corporations of the city of Hartford; has been extensively concerned in school matters; was the first president of the Board of Street Commissioners of Hartford, serving from 1872 to 1880. At the 250th celebration of the First Church of Hartford he prepared an address on the early topography of the city, which is by far the best authority upon the subject in existence. In 1890 he was elected president of the Society for Savings, and in 1894 president of the Security Company. One of his most important cases in the Supreme Court was the State of Connecticut vs. the Hartford National Bank, reported in the 34th Connecticut Reports.

April 7, 1870, he married Mary McClellan, daughter of Samuel McClellan and Margaret (Ely) McClellan; she has been dead several years.

DANIEL ANSON MARKHAM, Hartford.

Born in Chatham, Conn., December 29, 1852, the son of Daniel Niles Markham and Mary Skinner Markham. He was graduated at Wesleyan University, and after leaving college studied law with Arthur B. Calef and D. W. Northrup, esqs., at Middletown. Admitted to the bar of Middlesex county in 1882. He was recorder of the city Court of Hartford from 1891 to 1893. In 1889 he married Grace Goodrich, daughter of Samuel G. Goodrich and Annie (Butler) Goodrich.

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DANIEL WAKEMAN.

Began practice in Fairfield in 1810. Afterward removed to Easton, where he died about 1864.

JAMES H. HOLCOMB.

Began practice in Hartford in 1833. From 1838 to 1842 he was clerk of the Superior Court. He afterwards removed to Nice, in France, where he remained many years He died in 1889.

THOMAS H. SEYMOUR.

A member of Congress and governor of the State, but never active as a lawyer. He was clerk of the Superior Court in 1842–43. He was at one time minister to Russia, and died in 1868.

HENRY SHERMAN.

A native of Albany N. Y., who came to Manchester about 1849, and shortly after removed to Hartford. After staying there ten years he went to Washington, D. C. He was the author of a digest of the law of Marine Insurance and a Governmental History of the United States.

JAMES PARKHILL ANDREWS, Hartford.

Born in East Windsor, Conn., October 23, 1854, the son of Rev. Samuel J. Andrews and Catharine (Day) Andrews. He is a grandson of Thomas Day, his predecessor in the office of reporter of the Supreme Court. He was graduated at the Hartford High School in 1873; at Yale College in 1877, and at the Yale Law School in 1879. He also studied in the office of Hon. William Hamersley. Admitted to the bar of Hartford county in May, 1879. From 1883 to 1894 he was special prosecuting attorney of the city of Hartford, deputy coroner of Hartford county from 1883 to 1894, and reporter of the Supreme Court of Errors since January, 1894. In 1883 he published with W. A. Briscoe, esq., the "Index Digest of Connecticut Reports," soon to be issued in a new and enlarged edition.

NATHAN JOHNSON.

Practiced in Hartford from 1807 to 1852. Was brigadier-general of the militia from 1820 to 1828.

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ALFRED SMITH.

A native of Tolland county, who practiced there for four years, and then removed to Hartford. He was a judge of the County Court, a learned and acute pleader, and often a member of the General Assembly. He practiced in Hartford until 1838.

OLIVER ELLSWORTH WILLIAMS.

A son of Ezekiel Williams of Wethersfield, who practiced in Hartford from 1818 until 1870.

HENRY LOOMIS ELLSWORTH.

A son of Chief Justice Oliver Ellsworth, who settled in practice in Hartford in 1820. He was appointed by President Jackson commissioner of the Indian tribes south and west of Arkansas. For ten years he was commissioner of patents. He died in Fair Haven in 1858.

ERASTUS SMITH.

In practice in Hartford for nearly forty years, beginning with 1833. In early life he was a school teacher, and while a good lawyer he was more noted for his wit and eccentricities of address and deportment, than any other characteristics. He died in 1878.

RICHARD G. DRAKE.

Practiced in Hartford from 1838 to 1858, and was at one time associated as a partner with Charles Chapman.

ELISHA S. ABERNETHY.

After graduation at Yale, in 1825, he settled in Waterbury, where he remained three years. He then removed to Torrington, and again in 1847, to Bridgeport. He was clerk of the Superior Court from 1859 to his death in 1869.

ROGER WHITTLESEY.

Born in Newington, Conn., December 9, 1767. He was graduated at Yale in 1787, and practiced in Southington until his death, October 5, 1844.

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Curtis Thompson.

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SAMUEL H. WOODRUFF.

Born February 19, 1761, graduated at Yale in 1782. He practiced in Wallingford, Southington and Granby, and finally went on a mission to Greece. He died in 1850.

HENRY R. BRADLEY

Born May 3, 1832; graduated at Yale in 1852, and admitted to the bar in 1854. He settled in practice in Southington, and represented the First District in the State Senate in 1863. He died in July, 1870.

WILLIAM WHITING BOARDMAN.

Born October 10, 1794, in New Milford, Conn. Was graduated at Yale in 1812, studied law in Litchfield and Cambridge, and opened an office in New Haven in 1820. He was judge of probate from 1824 to 1829; several times a member of the General Assembly, and elected to the National Congress from the Second District in 1841. He died in New Haven, August 27, 1871.

T. DWIGHT MERWIN.

Son of Marcus Merwin, of New Milford; graduated at Yale in 1877, studied law with H. C. Robinson, esq. Admitted to the bar in 1879, and after practicing a few years removed to Dakota.

JOHN DAVENPORT.

The son of Hon. Abraham Davenport, born in Stamford, Conn., January 16, 1752; was graduated at Yale College in 1770, and was a member of congress from 1799 to 1817. He previously practiced in Stamford, and on his return from Washington resumed his profession, and died there November 28, 1830.

JAMES STEVENS.

Born July 4, 1768, in Stamford. He was thirteen times a member of the General Assembly from Stamford, and was elected to the Sixteenth Congress. He died April 4, 1835.

SIMEON H. MINOR.

Son of John Minor, of Stamford, born in 1777. He was probate

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judge for several years, six times a member of the General Assembly, and from 1822 to 1837 state's attorney of Fairfield county. He died August 2, 1840.

FREDERICK SCHOFIELD.

Son of Benjamin Schofield, of Stamford, Conn., born August 13, 1778, graduated at Yale in 1801, practiced in Stamford about six years, and removed to Philadelphia, where he died in 1841.

JOSEPH WOOD.

Born March 24, 1779, the son of David Wood. Was graduated at Yale College in 1801, studied law under Charles Chauncey, esq. Was admitted to the bar in 1803, and practiced in Stamford from that time until 1829. He then removed to Bridgeport for ten years, and finally to New Haven. He was several times a member of the General Assembly, and judge of probate. He died November 13, 1856.

JAMES H. OLMSTED.

A native of Ridgefield, Conn., admitted to the bar in 1854, and since then in practice in Stamford. He married a daughter of Col. Morenzo Meeker.

THOMAS SHAW PERKINS.

Was graduated at Yale College in 1812, and practiced first in Waterford, and afterwards in New London, where he died in 1844.

EBENEZER LEARNED, JR.

A graduate of Yale in 1831, and in practice in Norwich for more than fifty years. He died in 1887.

HARRIS B. MUNSON.

In practice three years in Derby, when he removed to Seymour, where he remained a full generation. He was a member of the General Assembly from the town of Seymour seven times.

NOAH ROSSITER.

Born in 1756; one of the famous Rossiter family whose ancestors had

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made trouble in Guilford before the union of the colonies of Hartford and New Haven. He was one time sheriff of Guilford, and many years justice of the peace. He died in 1835.

WILLIAM TODD.

A native of East Guilford, the son of Dr. Jonathan Todd. Was graduated at Yale College in 1806, admitted to the bar in 1809, and practiced in Guilford until his death, October 8, 1831.

EDWARD R. LANDON.

For many years in practice in Guilford. Town clerk in 1848, and selectman for many years. Held a long term as judge of probate, commencing with 1854. He represented the town in the General Assembly in 1870, and was president of the Guilford Savings Bank.

BENNETT BRONSON.

Born November 14, 1775, the son of Stephen Bronson. Was graduated at Yale College in 1797, remained as a tutor for one year, and then entered the United States army. Studied law with Noah B. Benedict, esq., and was admitted to the bar in 1802. He began practice in Waterbury, and in 1812 was appointed assistant judge of the New Haven County Court, and in 1824 chief justice of the same. He died December 11, 1850.

STEPHEN BABCOCK.

An early lawyer of New London; graduated at Yale in 1761, and died in 1787.

WILLIAM PITT CLEVELAND.

Born in Canterbury, Conn., in 1770, graduated at Yale in 1793, practiced law for many years in New London, and died June 3, 1844.

WILLIAM PITT CLEVELAND, JR.

Son of the preceding. Graduated at Yale in 1816, admitted to the bar in 1820, and died in 1842.

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DAVID WRIGHT.

A native of Saybrook; was graduated at Yale in 1777, practiced in Saybrook and New London, and died in 1798.

EBENEZER LEARNED.

Born in Killingly, Conn., May 27, 1780; graduated at Yale in 1798, practiced in New London and Groton, and died in 1858.

CODDINGTON BILLINGS.

A prominent lawyer of New London county; admitted to the bar in 1793, practiced until 1814 in Stonington, when he removed to New London. He was mayor of New London from 1832 to 1835, and for many years president of the Whaling Bank.

AMAZIAH BRAY.

Born in 1781, the son of Rev. Mr. Bray, of North Guilford He practiced in Killingworth before the war of 1812, and in 1814 he was captain of artillery. At the close of the war he removed to Ohio, but soon returned and died October 26, 1823.

NOAH LESTER.

Captain in the United States service in 1809, and during the following war in command of Fort Independence in Boston harbor. After the war he resigned and practiced law in Killingworth until his death in 1820.

JOHN KINGSBURY.

Born December 30, 1762, the son of Nathaniel Kingsbury. He entered Yale College, but left during the Revolutionary war, and made two cruises on a privateer. He afterwards was graduated in 1786, and at the Litchfield Law School in 1790. He settled in the practice of law at Waterbury in 1791. He was seventeen times a member of the General Assembly, and in 1801 judge of probate and of the County Court. He died August 26, 1844.

AMOS BENEDICT.

Born July 6, 1780; was graduated at Yale College in 1800. Studied

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law at the Litchfield Law School, and was admitted to the bar in 1804. After practicing two years in Litchfield, he removed to Watertown, N.Y. He died on a visit to Litchfield in 1816.

BRYANT SMITH.

Practiced law in Brookfield from 1818 till 1866 and was clerk of the Superior Court for Fairfield county in 1846.

ISAAC BALDWIN.

A graduate of Yale in 1774. In practice at Litchfield, until 1812, when he removed to Pompey, N. Y., and died there in 1830.

ISAAC BALDWIN.

Graduated at Yale in 1735, received the degree of A.M., in 1778. He was for many years clerk of the Courts in Litchfield county, and died in 1805.

MARTIN STRONG.

A son of Adonijah Strong of Salisbury, who practiced in that town from 1801 until 1815, when he turned his attention to farming. He was at one time an assistant judge of the County Court.

CONSTANT F. DANIELS.

Practiced law from 1822 to 1825 in Middle Haddam, then removed to New London, where he died shortly after.

ASAHEL HOOKER STRONG.

The son of Rev. Cyprian Strong of Portland. Was graduated at Yale in 1796, studied law under Hon. Sylvester Gilbert of Hebron, and practiced in Chatham till his death, January 7, 1818.

ELY WARNER.

Born in Chester in 1785, the son of Jonathan Warner. Studied law at Litchfield, and was admitted to the bar in 1811; settled in Haddam in 1816, and represented that town in the General Assembly in 1825,

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and from 1831 to 1838 he was chief justice of Middlesex County Court. He was county commissioner of Middlesex county for two terms. He died October 23, 1872.

JULIUS C. CABLE, New Haven.

Born in Newtown, Conn., October 11, 1849, the son of Nathaniel J. Cable and Phebe Cable. He studied in the schools of his native town, and at Cornell University, and was graduated at Yale Law School in 1873. He also studied with George H. Watrous, esq., and was admitted to the bar at New Haven in June, 1873. Has been a member of the Common Council of New Haven, clerk of the City Court of New Haven, and from 1883 to 1887, city attorney of that city. In 1893 he was appointed judge of the City Court. January 1, 1874, he married Alathea B. Woodruff, daughter of Horace Woodruff and Olive (Hart) Woodruff, of Avon, Conn.

GEORGE ELISHA HALL, New Haven.

Born in New Haven, Conn., May 10, 1870, the son of Elisha Hall and Mary (Hayden) Hall. He was educated at the Hillhouse High School in New Haven; studied law with Judge Joseph Sheldon, was graduated at Yale Law School in 1894, and was admitted to the bar at New Haven in the same year.

ELI MIX, New Haven.

Born in New Haven, Conn., October 20, 1849, the son of Allen Mix and Maria Mix. His ancestors were old settlers in the New Haven Colony. He was educated at the common schools, and was graduated at Yale Law School in 1876, and admitted to the bar at New Haven in the same year. He has been successively councilman, alderman, and a member of the Board of Fire Commissioners of the city of New Haven. Since 1884 he has been coroner of New Haven county; for six years chairman of the Democratic town committee. He married Mary E. Taft, daughter of Stephen V. Taft and Sophia Taft, of New Haven.

HERBERT ELMORE BENTON, New Haven.

Born in Litchfield, Conn., July 31, 1849, the son of Daniel L. Ben-

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ton and Sarah (Starr) Benton. His ancestry in Connecticut dates back to the early colonial period. He was fitted for College at Russell's Institute in New Haven; studied at Yale, and was graduated at Yale Law School in 1875. Admitted to the bar in New Haven in July of that year. He was successively councilman, alderman and police commissioner of the city of New Haven, and from April, 1885, till January, 1893, clerk of the Court of Common Pleas for New Haven county. He was upon the editorial staff of the New Haven Daily Palladium from 1874 to 1880, and editor in chief from 1880 till 1885.

October 16, 1875, he married Evelene L. Marshall, daughter of William H. Marshall and Sarah (Scoville) Marshall, of Ogdensburg, N. Y.

EARL MARTIN, Danielsonville.

Born at Chaplin, Conn., November 22, 1820, the son of Thomas Martin and Hannah (Moulton) Martin. Was educated in public schools and under private instruction, and studied law in Ashford with Hon. Jared D. Richmond. Admitted to the bar in Brooklyn, Conn., in 1847. He has been a judge of probate for his district, a representative in the State Legislature, and from 1874 to 1882 was a judge of the Superior Court. October 23, 1855, he married Jane Champlin, daughter of B. E. Champlin and C. H. (Williams) Champlin, of Niantic.

RICHARD PATRICK FREEMAN, New London.

Born at New London, April 24, 1869, the son of Richard P. Freeman. Was graduated at Harvard University in 1891, studied law with Hadlai A. Hull, esq., and was graduated at the Yale Law School in 1894. Admitted to the bar of New London county in June, 1894. Has been first selectman of the town of New London since 1891.

WILLIAM FLOWERS HURLBUT, West Winsted.

Born at Winsted, Conn., January 27, 1835, the son of Joseph W. Hurlbut and Sarah (Merrill) Hurlbut. He is a lineal descendant of Thomas Hurlbut, who came to this country in 1635. Was educated in the common and private schools of his native town. Studied law with Hon. Roland Hitchcock, and was admitted to the bar at Litchfield in April, 1859. From 1872 to 1894 he was clerk of the District and Common Pleas Courts of Litchfield county. April 14, 1875, he married Amelia H. Alvord, daughter of Corydon A. and Mary B. Alvord.

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BERNARD J. SHANLEY, New Haven.

Born at New Haven, March 8, 1859, the son of Bernard Shanley and Susan (Morris) Shanley. He was graduated at the Yale Scientific School in 1881, and at the Yale Law School in 1883. Admitted to the bar in New Haven in the same year. He was city clerk of the city of New Haven from 1887 to 1889, and under Postmaster Beach was auditor in the New Haven post-office.

JAMES H. MCMAHON, New Milford.

Born at New Milford, Conn., the son of John McMahon and Sophia McMahon. Pursued his law studies at the Albany Law School, and in the office of S. D. Orton and H. S. Sanford, esqrs., and was admitted to the bar in Litchfield, November, 1863. Has been judge of probate for the District of New Milford since August, 1864. In 1873 and 1875 he represented his town in the General Assembly.

HENRY CHARLES WHITE, New Haven.

Born at Utica, N. Y., September 1, 1856, the son of Thomas Broughton White and Catherine (Stewart) White. Was graduated at Yale College in 1881, at the Yale Law School in 1883, and admitted to the bar of New Haven, June, 1883.

RICHARD GLEESON, Meriden.

Born at Charlottetown, Prince Edward's Island, B. N. A., in 1850, the son of Thomas Gleeson and Mary (Spellicy) Gleeson. Was educated at Dunstan's College, Charlottetown, and at St. John's College, Waterford, Ireland. Was graduated at Yale Law School in 1884, and admitted to the bar at New Haven June 25, of the same year. June 30, 1891, he married Susan M. Cooney, daughter of Capt. Thomas Cooney and Ellen (Murphy) Cooney, of Norwalk, Conn.

JULIAN JEDEDIAH BISHOP, New London.

Born at Norwich, Conn., August 4, 1871, the son of Herbert M. Bishop, M. D., and Ella (Spalding) Bishop. His first ancestor in this country was Eleazer Bishop, who at the age of seven years was kidnapped from the Isle of Jersey by the crew of an English ship and brought to New London in 1767. He was graduated at the Norwich

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Free Academy in 1891, and at the Yale Law School in 1893. Admitted to the bar of New London county in July, 1893.

JOHN F. ADDIS, New Milford.

Born at New Milford, Conn., October 31, 1860, the son of John W. Addis and Jane (Turrill) Addis. Was graduated at the public and private schools in New Milford, and at the "Gunnery" in Washington, Conn. Studied law in the office of John S. Turrell, and was admitted to the bar at Litchfield, August 21, 1882. Was town assessor in 1884–5; registrar of voters since 1888, school visitor since 1887, and prosecuting agent since June, 1893. He married Harriet L. Warner, daughter of Stanley L. Warner and Eunice (Wanzer) Warner, September 21, 1887.

HUBER CLARK, Willimantic.

Born at Haddam, Conn., October 21, 1838, the son of Aaron Clark and Alpha M. Clark. He was educated at the common schools, and studied law with James Hull, esq., at Dennison, Iowa. Was there admitted to the bar April 12, 1865. He represented the town of Windham in the General Assembly in 1872, and since 1879, with the exception of three years, has been judge of the Probate Court for the District of Windham. June 4, 1868, he married Marie C. Blood, daughter of Rev. Lorenzo W. Blood and Elizabeth (Smith) Blood.

JAMES E. RUSSELL, Waterbury.

Born in Waterbury, Conn., April 16, 1860, the son of James and Bridget Russell. Was graduated at St. John's College, New York, in 1886 and at the Yale Law School in 1888. Admitted to the bar at New Haven in 1888. He was assistant city attorney of Waterbury in 1894 and 1895, and has been secretary of the Board of School Visitors since 1890.

SAMUEL OSCAR PRENTICE, Hartford.

Born in North Stonington, Conn., August 8, 1850, the son of Chester S. Prentice and Lucy (Crary) Prentice. He prepared for college at the Norwich Free Academy, where he was graduated in 1869, entered Yale College and was graduated in 1873, and in the Yale Law School, where he was graduated in 1875. He was then admitted as an attorney at

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New Haven. For several years he was city attorney of the city of Hartford, and chairman of the Republican Town Committee. When Governor Bulkeley was elected chief magistrate of the State he appointed him executive secretary. He resigned that office to take a position upon the bench of the Superior Court, to which he was elected July 1, 1889.

GEORGE LEWIS DICKERMAN, New Haven.

Born in New Haven, Conn., April 12, 1852, the son of Charles Dickerman and Jane (Foote) Dickerman. He prepared for college at the Hopkins Grammar School and was graduated at Yale Academical Department in 1874. Was graduated at the Columbia Law School in 1876 and also studied with Hon. Benjamin D. Silliman, of New York city. Was admitted to the bar at New Haven May 17, 1878. For four years he was an alderman of the city of New Haven. He married, October 14, 1885, Elizabeth Shoemaker, daughter of Lazarus D. Shoemaker and Esther (Wadhams) Shoemaker, of Wilkesbarre, Pa.

JOSEPH L. BARBOUR, Hartford.

Born in Barkhamsted, Conn., December 18, 1846. He received his education at the Hartford High School and at Williston Seminary. In 1864 he was engaged in teaching, which vocation he pursued two years. He then turned his attention to journalism, and from 1867 to 1874 was associated with the Hartford Evening Post. He was admitted to the bar in 1874, and for two years was located in New Britain; he then removed to Hartford, where he has since resided. He was clerk of the Common Council Board for four years; was clerk of the House of Representatives in 1878–9, and clerk of the Senate in 1880. For eight years he was prosecuting attorney of the city of Hartford. For many years he has rendered exceptional political services upon the stump to the Republican party, not only in the State of Connecticut, but in the adjoining States of Massachusetts and New York.

He married a daughter of Assistant Postmaster Oliver Woodhouse, of the Hartford post-office.

ALBERT MCCLELLAN MATHEWSON, New Haven.

Born in Woodstock, Conn., October 19, 1860, the son of William W. and Harriet Augusta Mathewson. He was a direct descendant in the

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tenth generation of John and Priscilla Alden; and in the fifth generation from Gov. Jonathan Trumbull, and in the fourth generation from Willliam Williams, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence. He is also descended from Gov. William Bradford, of the Plymouth Colony. He was educated at the Woodstock Academy, and was graduated at the Yale Law School in 1884. Admitted to the bar in New Haven the same year. In 1892 he took a year of advanced study in the Yale Law School and was given the degree of Master of Laws by the University. Until 1888 he was settled in Putnam, Conn., when he removed to New Haven and formed a partnership with Judge Henry E. Pardee, which lasted until Judge Pardee's death. He has written and published the "War History of Woodstock," "Chief Justice Marshall and the Federal Constitution of the United States," and an "Historical Address on the First Congregational Church of Woodstock." In June, 1888, he married Mary E. Foster, widow of William L. Foster.

CHARLES E. MITCHELL, New Britain.

Born in Bristol, Conn., May 11, 1837, the son of George H. Mitchell and Lurene (Hooker) Mitchell. His great-grandfather, William Mitchell, a Scotchman by birth, came to the United States before the Revolution. His mother was a lineal descendant of Thomas Hooker, the pastor of the First Church at Hartford. He prepared for college at Williston Seminary, and was graduated at Brown University in 1861. He studied law at the law school at Albany, N. Y. and was admitted to the bar in 1864. He came to New Britain and entered into partnership with F. L. Hungerford, a firm that has been connected with city life and municipality since its beginning. They drafted the first charter of the city and have been its counsel for many years. In 1880–1, he was sent to the General Assembly as a representative from that town. He early turned his attention to patent law, and was one of the first attorneys in Connecticut to make that his specialty. In 1889, President Harrison appointed him United States Commissioner of Patents. He remained in that office two years, when the demands of his private business and love for the contests in the courts caused him to resign, August 1, 1891. He then opened an office in New York which he kept in connection with that in New Britain. Among the celebrated patent cases with which he has been connected and which have involved interesting trials

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in court are the Tucker Bronze cases and the Rogers Trade Mark cases, the Brush Storage Battery cases, and cases involving various patents to Thomas A. Edison.

In 1866 he married Cornelia A. Chamberlain, of New Britain. He has three sons; the eldest, Robert C. Mitchell, is associated with his father in the practice of law.

ALBERT DARIUS PENNEY, New Haven.

Born in Watertown, Conn., March 17, 1847, the son of William Penney and Julia Maria Penney. He was graduated at Cazenovia Seminary in New York, and studied law with Cooke Lounsbury, esq., at Meriden, Conn. Admitted to the bar at New Haven in 1872. September 11, 1894, he married Jennie Burr, daughter of Rev. Z. B. Burr and Hetty (Thorpe) Burr, of Southport, Conn.

CHARLES EDWARD GROSS, Hartford.

Born in Hartford, Conn., August 18, 1847, the son of Mason Gross and Cornelia (Barnard) Gross. He is a descendant in a direct line of Isaac Gross, who settled in Boston some time before 1650. He prepared for college at the Hartford High School, where he was graduated in 1864; he entered Yale and was there graduated with honor in 1869. For a year after leaving New Haven he was an instructor in Hall's School in Ellington, Conn. He then came to Hartford and studied law, first with Charles J. Hoadley, esq., and then in the office of Waldo, Hubbard and Hyde, and was admitted to the bar of Hartford county in September, 1872. He remained as a clerk with the firm, with whom he had studied, until January 1, 1877, when he was admitted as a partner. In 1881, upon the death of Judge Waldo, the firm became Hubbard, Hyde and Gross, and later upon the death of Governor Hubbard, Hyde, Gross and Hyde, and upon the death of Mr. Hyde, Gross, Hyde and Shipman. His practice in this office led him naturally to make a study of insurance and corporation law, and he early became counsel for many of the important corporations of the city. He is a director of the Ætna Insurance Co., the Phoenix Mutual Life Insurance Co., the Western Automatic Screw Co., and the Smyth Mfg. Co. In 1893 he was elected a director of the the N. Y. and N. E. R. R. He is a trustee of the Wadsworth Atheneum, a trustee of the Society for Savings, and a director of the Charity Organization Society, and was one of the organizers and

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now a director of the Hartford Board of Trade. In 1891 he was one of the celebrated committee of five appointed by the town to investigate the subject of out-door alms, and whose report upon that subject was so able and exhaustive that it has received the widest circulation in the State and country. He is also president of the City Club, and identified closely with all the best interests of the city of Hartford. He has recently been appointed a Park Commissioner for eight years, and is vice-president of the board.

JOHN M. DOUGLAS, JR., Middletown.

Born in Middletown, Conn., May, 23, 1872, the son of John M. Douglas and Nellie (Andrews) Douglas. His father is the well known pump manufacturer of that place. He was educated at the Riverview Military Academy, New York, and graduated at the Yale Law School in 1892. Admitted to the bar at Middletown, Conn., in May, 1893.

JACOB B. KLEIN, Bridgeport.

Born in Bridgeport, Conn., February 28, 1862, the son of Bernhard and Mary Klein. He was graduated at Yale Law School in 1884, and studied law with Judge R. E. De Forest, at Bridgeport. Admitted to the bar March 7, 1883, at Bridgeport, Conn. He was a member of the Bridgeport city government in 1885 and 1886–87, and prosecuting attorney from March, 1893 to March, 1895. He has been counsel to the Board of County Commissioners since April, 1893. He is a member of the firm of De Forest and Klein.

JOHN R. BUCK, Hartford.

Born in East Glastonbury, Conn., December 6, 1836. He was educated at the Wilbraham Academy, and entered Wesleyan University, but did not graduate. He was, however, in 1877 given the full degree of A. M. After leaving college he taught school in Glastonbury, Manchester and East Haddam; he then came to Hartford and entered the office of Martin Welles, esq., as a student, and also studied with Julius F. Strong, esq. He was admitted to the bar in 1862. In 1864 he was appointed to the position of assistant clerk in the General Assembly, the year following was clerk of the House, and in 1866, clerk of the Senate. In 1868, he was a member of the Common Council of the city

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of Hartford, and filled the position of president of the lower board. In 1871 and '73 he was city attorney for the city of Hartford. From 1863 until 1881 he was treasurer of Hartford county. He represented the First District of the State in the Senate of 1880 and 1881. In 1880 he was elected to Congress as a representative from the First District of Connecticut, and nominated for that position in 1882, but defeated by William W. Eaton. He was again nominated in 1884, and was successful in his election. In 1886 he was nominated against Mr. Vance of New Britain, and was the second time defeated. Upon his admission to the bar he entered into partnership with his late instructor, Mr. Strong, and continued in association with him until 1872. In 1883 he formed a partnership with Hon. A. F. Eggleston, under the name of Buck and Eggleston, which still continues. He was appointed in connection with Lieutenant-Governor L. A. Cook, a receiver of the Continental Life Ins. Co. He is a director in several of the prominent corporations in Hartford, and one of the Republican party's safest and most trusted counselors. In 1865 he married Mary A. Keney, of Manchester, Conn.

WILLIAM FRANKLIN HENNEY, Hartford.

Born in Enfield, Conn., November 2, 1852, the son of John Henney and Méné Henney. His ancestry is Scotch for many generations. He was graduated at Princeton College in 1874, studied law in the office of Hon. Henry C. Robinson, and was admitted to the bar at Hartford in May, 1876. The following year he was a councilman of the city. From 1877 to 1883 he was clerk of the City Police Court, and from 1883 to 1889 was judge of that court. After he had declined to serve longer as judge he was appointed city attorney of the city, and held the place till 1891. He was again appointed in 1895 and is the present incumbent.

JOHN MANNING HALL, New Haven.

Born in Willimantic, Conn., October 16, 1841, the son of Horace Hall and Elizabeth (Manning) Hall. He is a direct descendant of George Hall who came from England in his childhood and settled in Quidnic, R. I., where he was afterwards judge for twenty years. He was educated in the public schools and at Dr. Fitch's school at South Windsor, and at Williston Seminary. He was graduated at Yale College in 1866, and at the Columbia Law School in 1868; he also studied in New York

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city with Robert Bonner, esq., and was admitted to the bar in New York in 1870. In 1871–2, he was a member of the General Assembly from the town of Windham, and again in 1881–2; in the latter year being chosen speaker of the House. In 1889 he was returned as senator from the Seventeenth District, and served as chairman of the Judiciary Committee. The same year he received the appointment, confirmed by the General Assembly, of judge of the Supreme Court. He remained upon the bench in the active discharge of his duties until October, 1893, when he resigned to take the position of vice-president of the N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R., where he still remains. September 27, 1881, he married Julia W., daughter of Silas Loomer.

ARTHUR F. EGGLESTON, Hartford.

Born at Enfield, Conn., October 23, 1844, the son of Jere D. Eggleston, and Louisa (Carew) Eggleston. He prepared for college at Monson Academy, Monson, Mass. The breaking out of the Civil war gave him a spirit of uneasiness and restlessness that could only be quieted by actual participation in the conflict, and though not yet as old as was generally deemed necessary, he managed to enlist in the Forty-sixth Massachusetts Regiment. He followed its vicissitudes until it was mustered out and he received an honorable discharge. On his return he resumed his studies, entered Williams College in 1864, and was graduated in 1868.

After spending a few months in teaching he came to Hartford and entered the office of Strong and Buck as a student. He was admitted to the bar of Hartford county in 1872. Mr. Strong died the same year, but Mr. Buck and Mr. Eggleston continued to keep their offices together, and finally entered into partnership relations under the firm name of Buck and Eggleston, an association which still remains unbroken. His first political office was that of councilman of the First ward in Hartford, and he was elected president of the board. He was then elected as the attorney for the Board of County Commissioners and treasurer of the county, positions in which he continued for ten years. In 1877 he was appointed judge of the Hartford Police Court, and continued on the bench until 1883, when he declined a re-election. In 1888, upon the retirement of Hon. William Hamersley from the office of state's attorney for Hartford county, he was appointed as his successor and still retains the office. From 1892 till 1895 he was a police commissioner of the city of Hartford.

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To hold public office is not his ambition. The great aspirations of his life have centered in his profession, and he has given to his legal efforts an enthusiasm and a sleepless energy seldom equaled. For fifteen years he has been engaged on one side or the other of almost all the great trials of Hartford county, and in many in which he has not appeared his absence has been from choice and not from necessity. To mention the important cases which he has fought is entirely beyond the scope of this work, but among the early ones was Bailey's Appeal from Probate, commonly known as "The Horton Will Case." He was associated with Hon. David S. Calhoun and Hon. Henry C. Robinson in the endeavor to break the will, and the case was so well prepared and so vividly presented that the eminent counsel for the appellees capitulated before the evidence was half in. Not long after he was employed by the the Town of Bloomfield to defend an involved and protracted suit brought by the Charter Oak Bank. Perhaps this case as much as any other explains the fact that he is the selected attorney of so many towns in Hartford and adjacent counties. No better test of the powers of a lawyer can be applied than his ability to master the technical questions of other professions, so as to meet the best minds of those professions on equal ground. Striking examples of this power in Judge Eggleston were seen in his successful defense of Dr. Jarvis from the charge of surgical negligence, in the case of Parsons vs Jarvis, and in the long trial of the Holyoke Water Power Co vs. The Connecticut River Co. in the U. S. Circuit Court, in which nearly all the great hydraulic engineers of the country were employed, and in which he cross-examined one expert eleven days with the happiest of results. Among important State trials which he has conducted may be mentioned his successful defence of Clarence Taylor, indicted for murder, and his prosecution of William G. Souder, convicted of manslaughter after two vigorous trials, and of John Cronin, convicted of murder in the first degree and subsequently hanged.

He married Mary Isabel Abbe, only daughter of J. Preston Abbe and Rosanna (Welton) Abbe, of Windsor Locks.

SAMUEL PETTIS.

Practiced law in Wethersfield from 1809 to 1815, when he removed to Ohio.

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THOMAS CHESTER.

An early lawyer of Wethersfield. Postmaster of the town from 1794; for many years clerk of the Superior Court, from 1806 to 1831.

ASHER ROBBINS.

Practiced in Wethersfield from 1814 until 1830, when he abandoned the law and carried on the manufacture of rope.

TAPPING REEVE.

The son of the Rev. Abner Reeve, born in Southold, L. I., in October, 1744. He graduated at the College of New Jersey in 1763, and remained there four years as a tutor. In 1784 he opened a law school at Litchfield, which proved to be for many years one of the leading institutions for the acquirement of legal learning in the country. In 1798 he was appointed judge of the Superior Court, and in 1814 he became chief justice. He died December 13, 1823.

URIEL HOLMES.

Born in Hartland in 1765, was graduated at Yale College in 1784, and subsequently settled in the practice of law in Litchfield. He was nine times a member of the General Assembly from that town; judge of the Litchfield County Court from 1814 to 1817, and a member of congress in 1817 and 1818. He died May 18, 1827.

FREDERICK WOLCOTT.

Born in Litchfield, November 2, 1767. Was graduated at Yale in 1787. Was several times a member of the General Assembly in both houses; judge of probate for the District of Litchfield, and clerk of courts for that county. He died May 28, 1837.

HENRY A. MITCHELL.

Practicing lawyer for several years in Bristol. State's attorney for Hartford county from 1836 to 1838. For a time he was editor of the Hartford Times, just preceding the purchase of that paper by Mr. Burr.

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JOHN HOOKER.

In practice in Farmington in 1802. He was the son of Rev. John Hooker, and an uncle of the reporter of the Supreme Court.

SAMUEL COWLES.

Practiced in Farmington from 1803 to 1817, when he removed to Hartford and continued there a couple of years.

THOMAS COWLES.

A native of Farmington; admitted to the bar in 1848, and practiced until his death in 1884.

LEMUEL WHITMAN.

Practiced in Farmington from 1807 to 1841. He was at one time judge of the County Court, and a member of congress from 1823 to 1825.

EDMUND HOLCOMB.

Born in 1801, settled in practice in Granby in 1838. Was a member of the State Senate in 1866, and died January 1, 1875.

LORRAIN T. PEASE.

Admitted to the bar in 1811, and settled in practice in Enfield, Conn. He was at one time a judge of the County Court, and for many years clerk of the Superior Court of Hartford county.

JABEZ SWIFT.

The earliest lawyer who practiced in Salisbury. He was a native of Kent, and at the breaking out of the Revolutionary war, joined the army at Boston, where he died.

ADONIJAH STRONG.

A pupil of Jabez Swift, and succeeded him in practice at Salisbury. He died in February, 1818.

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JOSEPH CANFIELD.

Studied law with Col. Asahel Strong, and at the Litchfield Law School. Admitted to the bar in 1789, and practiced in Salisbury until his death in 1803.

JOHN ELMORE.

Settled in Canaan in 1793 as one of its earliest lawyers. He was a great favorite with the members of the bar, and was noted for his anecdotes and his wit. He lived to an advanced age and died about 1831.

JOHN ARNOLD TIBBITTS.

Born in New London, February, 1844. Was educated at the Bartlett High School, and at East Hampton Institute. He entered Williams College, but did not complete the entire course, abandoning it to study law with George Goddard. His legal studies were interrupted by the breaking out of the civil war, and he enlisted in the 14th Conn. Vols. He was on the field of Antietam as a sergeant, and was twice wounded. He was promoted to be a lieutenant, in which capacity he fought at Gettysburg. He was also present in the Shenandoah Valley, promoted to captain and brevetted as major. At the close of the war he returned to New London and entered journalism, being connected with the management of the New London Day. He continued his law studies with Hon. Augustus Brandegee, was admitted to the bar in 1866, and soon became a partner of Thomas M. Waller, afterwards governor of the State. He was appointed a railroad director of the Pacific Railroad by President Grant, and collector of the Port of New London by President Hayes. Later he was sent as U. S. consul to Bradford, England. February 19, 1873, he married Lydia, daughter of John Dennis. He died July 22, 1893.

FREDERICK D. BEEMAN.

A graduate of Yale in 1842; admitted to the bar in 1846, and settled in Litchfield, where he was for many years clerk of the Superior Court. He died in 1860.

JOHN ALLEN.

An early Litchfield lawyer. A member of congress from 1797 to

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1799. In 1791, he received the degree of A. M. from Yale. He died in 1812.

REYNOLD MARVIN.

Graduated at Yale in 1788. At one time king's attorney of Litchfield county. He died in Litchfield, July 31, 1802.

RUFUS FULLER.

Born in Plymouth, Conn., November 13, 1810. Was graduated at Union College in 1835, studied law with Hon. O. S. Seymour, and was admitted to the bar in 1839. He represented the town of Kent in the General Assembly in 1848. He was also judge of probate for that district, and postmaster of that town. March 10, 1857, he married Matilda St. John. He was in practice in the town of Kent until his death in 1862.

RICHARD SMITH.

Was graduated at Yale College in 1825, and commenced practice in Sharon in 1830. He remained there nearly half a century and died in 1878.

STEPHEN TERRY.

Began practice in Hartford in 1866 and continued until his death in 1886.

DAVID L. ABERDEIN.

Came to Hartford in 1871 and practiced there twenty years. Will long be remembered for his wit and fund of anecdote.

JOHN FOWLER WILLIAMS.

Born at West Woodstock, Conn., December 30, 1790, the son of Capt. Andrew and Sally (Skinner) Williams. He was graduated at Brown University in 1814, studied law at Tolland, and was admitted to the bar in 1816. Practiced law at West Woodstock, was many years judge of probate, and held other offices. October 16, 1823, he married Lucretia Tracy, and June 6, 1832, his second wife, Mary Jane White. He died October 13, 1867.

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Lewis P. Waldy

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GEORGE CLINTON WILLIAMS, West Woodstock.

Born at West Woodstock, Conn., September 5, 1825, the son of Judge John F. and Lucretia (Tracy) Williams. Was graduated at Yale College in 1847, studied law with his father and was admitted to the bar in 1849. For several years he was in the Treasury and Naval Departments in Washington. In 1867 he was appointed solicitor and chief of organization division of the Bureau of National Currency. Subsequently he was brigade quartermaster and inspector on the staff of Gen. Elihu Geer.

FREDERICK G. EBERLE, Hartford.

The son of Frederick Eberle; admitted to the bar in 1881 and for several years prosecuting attorney of the city of Hartford, a position which he now fills.

DANIEL DUNBAR.

A lawyer in Berlin from 1803 to 1841.

GEORGE MERRICK.

Born in Wilbraham, Mass., February 1, 1793, the son of Dr. Samuel F. Merrick. He studied law with Hon. Sylvester Gilbert, of Hebron, and was admitted to the bar in 1815. He practiced more than half a century in the town of Glastonbury, and was at one time postmaster of that place. He died October 6, 1879.

JEFFERY O. PHELPS.

A brother of Noah A. Phelps, who practiced law a number of years in Simsbury. He was admitted to the bar at the age of forty-five. Was judge of probate several years, and at one time a member of the old County Court, and also represented his town in the General Assembly.

ROMEO LOWREY.

Born in Plainville, Conn., October 3, 1793; was graduated at Yale in 1818; studied law with Ansel Sterling, esq., and was admitted to the bar in 1820. He practiced in Southington until his death, January 30 1856.

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WILLIAM C. GAY.

A son of William Gay, of Suffield. Graduated at Yale in 1817, admitted to the bar in 1819, and gave evidence of great ability, but was cut off in early manhood, December 24, 1833.

JOHN CANFIELD.

Born in New Milford in 1740, graduated at Yale in 1762, and settled as the first lawyer in Sharon in 1765. He was a member of the General Assembly ten times, and in 1786 was a member of the Continental Congress. He died in the same year.

NATHANIEL MINOR.

An early lawyer of Stonington, in practice there from the close of the Revolutionary war till 1813.

GEORGE G. SUMNER, Hartford.

Born in Gilead, Conn., January 14, 1841, the son of John W. and Mary Gleason Sumner. His grandfather was Henry Peterson Sumner, a Methodist preacher in Gilead. In 1852 his family moved to Bolton, where he attended the district schools, and when at fourteen years of age was sent to the Bartlett High School at New London. After studying there a year and a half he became the teacher of the district school in Andover, and then went to Williston Seminary and fitted for college; ill health compelled him to relinquish his plans for obtaining a university education, and the next four years he spent upon the farm in Bolton, working in the summer time and teaching winters. During this period he was town clerk for three years, probate clerk and acting school visitor. In 1864 he began the study of law with Hon. David S. Calhoun in Manchester, and afterwards removed to Hartford and entered the law office of Waldo and Hyde, and in 1866 was admitted to the bar. The following year he was elected a representative from the town of Bolton to the General Assembly. The same year he removed his residence to Hartford, and in 1868 was elected an alderman from the Fifth ward, and served four years. He was city attorney for one term, associate judge of the City Court, police commissioner for three years, and recorder of the City Court for four years. In 1873–4 he was chairman of the Democratic State Central Committee. In 1877

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he was a candidate for the State Senate from the First District, and received a certificate of election, but was compelled to relinquish the position after a contest. The year following he was elected mayor of the city of Hartford. In 1883 he was elected lieutenant-governor of the State, serving through one term. He was elected State senator from the First (Hartford) District for the year 1887–88.

In 1870 he married Julia Ella Gallup, only daughter of Hon. David Gallup, of Plainfield, a former lieutenant-governor of the State and speaker of the General Assembly. Two children, a son and daughter, were born of this marriage, both of whom are dead. His wife died in 1875.

JAMES B. COIT, Norwich.

The son of Capt. William W. Coit a native of New London, and afterwards a resident of Norwich. The family is of old New England ancestry, the first of the name having settled in Massachusetts in 1635.

General Coit received his education in Norwich and at Phillips Academy, Andover, Mass. He read law in the office of Judge Crowell and Hon. Henry B. Payne, at Cleveland, O., and was admitted to practice there. In 1855 he removed to Nebraska Territory, and opened an office at Omaha.

At the breaking out of the war he recruited the first company which was sent from Norwich, and served as a private soldier. At the battle of Bull Run he was promoted to be sergeant-major for gallantry on the field. His term of service having expired, he recruited the first company for the 14th Conn. Volunteers. He was promoted to be captain tain December 20, 1862, and major October 3, 1863, and was commissioned brevet lieutenant colonel, colonel, and brigadier-general, for gallant and meritorious services at Antietam, Gettysburg, and the Wilderness.

In 1865 he opened an office at Washington, where he built up a large and lucrative practice. He afterwards removed to Norwich, where he became prominent in the Democratic party, representing it in the State and National Conventions. He was appointed assistant adjutant-general by Governor English in 1868. In 1870 he was chosen judge of the Norwich Police Court, and in 1874 judge of the Norwich City Court. In 1883 he was paymaster-general on the staff of Governor Waller.

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GEORGE WHEATON.

Born in East Haven in 1790; studied law with Judge Church at Salisbury, and was admitted to the bar in 1813. He practiced nearly all his life in Cornwall, and died there November 24, 1865.

EDWARD WARREN ANDREWS

The son of Rev. William Andrews of Cornwall. Born in 1811; studied law at the Litchfield Law School, and was for a time in partnership with Truman Smith. He abandoned law, studied theology, and removed to New York.

BIRDSEY BALDWIN.

Settled in Goshen in 1841, afterwards removed to Cornwall, where he practiced ten years.

WILLIAM GAY.

Born October 16, 1767. Was graduated at Yale in 1789, and commenced the practice of law in Suffield. He was postmaster of that town for thirty-seven years. He died January 24, 1844.

HIRAM APPLEMAN.

Born in Mystic, Conn., in 1825. In early life he removed to Kansas, and was at one time a member of the Kansas Senate. He was a soldier in the war of the Rebellion, rising to the rank of colonel, and losing a leg in the service. He removed to Groton at the close of the war, represented his district in the State Senate, and was afterwards secretary of the State. He died in 1873.

SAMUEL PERKINS.

Born in 1765, graduated at Yale in 1785, and practiced in Windham for more than half a century. He died in 1850.

DANIEL FROST.

In practice in Canterbury from 1813 to 1833.

JOSEPH HART BELLAMY.

A grandson of Joseph Bellamy, a graduate of Yale College in 1808,

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and settled in practice in Bethlehem in 1812. He was frequently a member of the Legislature, and once in the Senate from the Sixteenth District. He died in 1848.

JOHN S. TURRILL.

Came to the bar in New Milford in 1850 and practiced until 1889.

JOSEPH MILLER.

A native of Winsted, who began practice there in 1856. Subsequently he removed to Litchfield where his practice was large. In middle life he removed to Michigan and enjoyed a prosperous career.

WILLIAM S. HOLABIRD.

A native of Canaan, who began practice in Colebrook in 1819. He remained there six years and then removed to Winsted. He was lieutenant-governor of the State, 1842–44, and for a short time United States attorney for the District of Connecticut. He died in 1855, while still in middle life.

GIDEON HALL.

Began practice in Winsted in 1832. Was interested in politics, a member of the General Assembly and in 1865 was appointed a judge of the Superior Court. He was on the bench but two years, as he died December 8, 1867.

JOHN BALDWIN.

Born April 5, 1772; admitted to practice in 1800. He was judge of the County Court for several years, and served two terms in Congress, from 1825 to 1829. He died March 27, 1850.

JOHN MCCLELLAN.

Son of Genl. Samuel McClellan of Woodstock. Was graduated at Yale in 1785, studied law under Governor Huntington, and was admitted to the bar in 1787. In 1796 he married Faith Williams, daughter of William Williams of Lebanon. He died in 1858.

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ICHABOD BULKLEY.

Admitted to the bar in 1822, and practiced in Ashford, succeeding to the business of David Bowles, esq. He was judge of probate for several years, and was connected with the famous Crandall case. He died in 1838.

WILLIAM DYER.

Born in Canterbury, Conn., October 25, 1802, the son of Elija Dyer and Mary (Robinson) Dyer. He was educated at the Plainfield Academy, studied law with Calvin Goddard, and was admitted to the bar in 1837. He practiced for two years in North Haven, but with that exception, his professional life was spent in Plainfield, where he died in 1875.

OLIVER HENRY PERRY.

Began practice in Fairfield in 1848, but only remained in the active pursuit of his profession a few years. He was secretary of the State in 1854–55, and died in 1882.

JEDEDIAH ELDERKIN.

The first attorney to be settled in Windham county. Admitted to the bar in 1747.

ELIPHALET DYER.

Born in 1721; was graduated at Yale College in 1740,, and admitted to the bar in 1746. He was given the degree of LL.D. in 1787. Was many times a member of the General Assembly. He was a representative in the Continental Congress from Connecticut, and chief justice of the State from 1789 to 1793. He died in 1807.

ELISHA PAYNE.

A lawyer of unusual ability, located in Canterbury, and prominent in the discussion against the established church in the middle of the last century. In 1744 he was arrested and confined in jail for his utterances upon religious questions, and in 1752 he abandoned law and became a preacher. Still later in life he practiced in Plainfield, Conn.

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JABEZ FITCH.

Son of Dr. Jabez Fitch of Canterbury, a judge of the County Court in 1755, and a judge of probate in 1759.

THOMAS GROSVENOR.

A lawyer of Pomfret, son of John Grosvenor, esq., a graduate of Yale in 1765. He died in 1825.

JOHN DYER.

Born in Canterbury, Conn., in 1713. He was prominent in the public matters of the State and especially familiar with the development of his county. He was colonel of the 11th Regiment, for many years judge of the County Court, and a member of the General Assembly. He died February 25, 1799.

GEORGE LARNED.

Born in Thompson, Conn., March 13, 1776. Was graduated at Brown University in 1792, studied law at Canterbury, and at the Litchfield Law School, and opened an office in Thompson in the year 1800. He practiced there nearly sixty years, and died June 11, 1858.

SIMON DAVIS.

Born in Thompson, Conn., August 1, 1781, the son of Capt. Simon Davis and Zorina (Knight) Davis. For many years he was paymaster and pension agent under the general government at Thompson. He died April 21, 1850.

LUCIUS H. RICKARD, Killingly.

Born at Pomfret, Conn., October 12, 1828. He was educated at Scituate Seminary, R. I., where he studied four years. He read law with Lyman Tremain, esq., at Durham, N. Y., and commenced practice in the town of Killingly in 1855. From 1852 to 1862 he withdrew from practice and occupied a government position at Washington.

GEORGE W. MELONEY, Windham.

Born in Windham, Conn., February 15, 1850, the son of Norman

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Meloney and Sophia (Beckwith) Meloney. He was educated at the Natchaug School, where he graduated in 1871; studied law with Elliott B. Sumner, esq., at Windham, and was admitted to the bar in 1874. He is assistant clerk of the Superior Court of Windham county.

DAVID BURR.

In practice in Fairfield during the closing years of the last century and the opening of the present. Clerk of the Superior Court for Fairfield county from 1798 till his death, February 18, 1825.

SAMUEL LARKIN WARNER.

Born in Wethersfield, Conn., June 14, 1828, and died at Middletown, Conn., February 6, 1893. His ancestors on both sides were among the first settlers of Ipswich and Charlestown, and he was a descendant of William Warner who settled in Ipswich in 1637. His mother, Sarah Larkin, was the daughter of Isaac Larkin of Wethersfield, who was descended from Edward Larkin, who settled in Charlestown, Mass., in 1638. Mr. Warner received a good education, attending first the local common school, and academy, and subsequently took a preparatory course of study at Wilbraham. Having finished his studies, he engaged in school teaching, and for four years followed that pursuit with gratifying success. Early in life he decided to enter the legal profession, and about the time he became of age, began the study of law under Judge William M. Matson of Hartford. He attended the Yale Law School for one year, and afterwards completed his professional studies by a two years' course at Harvard Law School. He was admitted to the bar of Suffolk county, Mass., July 19, 1853. He then returned to Hartford, where he was well known, with the intention of beginning the practice of law in that city.

Through the influence of his friend, Governor Seymour, he was appointed executive secretary to Governor Pond. The duties and responsibilities of this position were greatly increased while Mr. Warner held it by the serious and long continued illness of the governor. At the close of Governer Pond's administration, Mr. Warner went to live in Portland, Conn., where he opened a law office. Unusually bright and alert in his profession, and well informed in all public questions, he soon gained a leading position in the town, and in 1858 was chosen to represent Portland in the State Legislature. As his practice increased

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his reputation as a painstaking, and astute lawyer grew proportionately in Middlesex county, and he soon found it necessary to accommodate his constantly growing business to establish himself in the city of Middletown.

His prominence in his profession brought him into general notice, and in 1861 he was elected mayor of Middletown, and was continued in office until 1866. During this period he was the leader in all public movements tending to the prosperity and advancement of his adopted city. It was mainly through his efforts that the splendid system of public water works and sewerage was established there. In politics he took a deep interest, and at the commencement of the Rebellion, though in previous years a Democrat, he arrayed himself on the side of the Federal Union, and appreciating his patriotic work, the Republican party nominated him for Congress in 1862, against the late Governor English, a strong and popular man. As the district was Democratic, Mr. Warner was defeated. In 1864 he was again the Republican candidate; he was at this this time in the zenith of his popularity in the district, and was loyally supported by many Democrats who cordially endorsed his views on national issues. The result was his election by a majority of 1,700 votes. His term in Congress was marked by close attention to his duties, and by enthusiastic and efficient support of the Republican administration during the reconstructive period.

At the conclusion of his term he was nominated for the third time, but declining the honor, he turned his attention once more to his professional work. In 1864 he was a member, and one of the secretaries, of the Convention that nominated Abraham Lincoln for the second term; he had the honor of a personal acquaintance with Mr. Lincoln and warmly supported him in the convention, and in the subsequent campaign. In 1888 he was a delegate at large from this State to the Republican National Convention in Chicago that nominated Benjamin Harrison. Mr. Warner's labors after leaving Congress were principally in the line of his profession, in which he attained distinction and became one of the leaders of the bar in his State. As a lawyer he was studious, industrious, and thorough in his investigation of legal principles and precedents. He was especially successful before the jury and his great success caused his retainer in almost all such cases of importance in Middlesex county during his life. He was a talented, a brilliant, and an eloquent advocate. He made his clients' cases his own, and entered into them with an intense earnestness and enthusiasm, and as was said

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of him, "He gave to his client the best of his brain, the best of his experience, the best of his vital energy, and of his waning health, even unto the door of death." His ability in the cross-examination of witnesses was remarkable, and if falsehood, or prevarication was attempted, he seemed to sense it by intuition; his examinations were merciless in their severity, and were pursued until he had detected and exposed the offender.

As a counsellor his advice was only given after much thought, and deliberation. A product of New England soil, his ancestry made him a fearless lover of the truth, and with a frank, sympathetic, and chivalrous nature, his heart went out to the wronged and oppressed. He never refused his services to a client because he lacked means. He had a fund of humor and good fellowship, that always made his presence welcome; he was generous to a fault, and would make any sacrifice to serve a friend. Among the many important cases in which he was engaged during the last thirty years of his life, was the noted case of Andrews et al. vs. Carman, better known as the American Driven Well case, and the suits growing out of the building of the Air Line Railroad, brought to compel the town of Chatham and other towns along the route, to guarantee the bonds of the company.

HIRAM ROBERTS MILLS, Hartford.

Born in Bloomfield, Conn., October 28, 1853, the son of George Mills and Mary (Roberts) Mills. He is a descendant of the Windsor family, which runs back to Peter Van der Meulen. He was graduated at Harvard in 1876. In the fall of that year he entered the office of Chamberlin and White, and continued with them as a student until his admission to the Hartford county bar, May 27, 1879. Soon after he was admitted to partnership in the firm, which became then Chamberlin, White and Mills. September 20, 1882, he married Julia Elgitha Wyckoff, daughter of Amos Dayton Wyckoff and Julia (Davis) Wyckoff, of New York.

CORNELIUS T. DRISCOLL, New Haven.

Born at Cahir, county Kerry, Ireland, May 2, 1845, the son of Daniel Driscoll and Hannah (Sullivan) Driscoll. He was graduated at Yale College in 1869, and pursued his legal studies at the same institution, and was graduated at the Yale Law School in 1871. The same year he

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was admitted to the bar of New Haven county. For six years he was a member of the city government of New Haven, serving two years in the lower board and four years in the upper. In 1881 he represented the town in the General Assembly. He was corporation counsel of the city from September, 1882, to February, 1889, and from February, 1891, to February, 1895. September 11, 1877, he married Mary B. O'Brien, daughter of Owen O'Brien and Elizabeth (Saunders) O'Brien, of New Haven. His wife died October 28, 1883.

WILLIAM SCOVILLE CASE, Hartford.

Born at Tariffville, Conn., June 27, 1863, the son of William C. Case and Margaret (Turnbull) Case. His father is elsewhere mentioned in this work. He was graduated at Yale College in 1885, and at once began the study of law in his father's office. Was admitted to the bar of Hartford county in November, 1887. He held the position of clerk of bills at the legislative sessions of 1887 and 1889. October 15, 1891, he was appointed by Commissioner Simonds law clerk at the United States Patent Office, where he remained until April 1, 1893. He wrote the History of Granby for the Memorial History of Hartford County, and has published a short novel entitled "Forward House." April 8, 1891, he married Elizabeth Nichols, daughter of Nathan Nichols and Elizabeth (Rodman) Nichols, of Salem, Mass.

CHARLES J. COLE.

Born in Chatham, Conn., in June, 1839, his father having been a prosperous farmer. A few years after his birth his father went to East Berlin with his family and Mr. Cole's boyhood was spent in that town. His grandfather, Col. Joseph Spencer, and his great-grandfather, Marcus Cole, were both soldiers of the Revolution, the former having been a member of the First Regiment, Connecticut Line, at Bunker Hill, and the latter a member of the Second Regiment of the line.

Mr. Cole did not have an academical course in any college, but graduated from the Harvard Law School in 1863, and in 1864 established himself in legal business on Central Row, and had his office on that street for thirty-one years, and for a great portion of that time in the building of the Hartford Trust Company. He was never in legal partnership with any one, but his office had been shared by others.

He early turned his attention to constitutional questions of law and

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in this branch of legal acquirement held an enviable position, appearing in many important cases before the Supreme Court where the constitutionality of law was at issue. He was in addition one of the successful corporation lawyers of the State, and was attorney for many well known Hartford corporations, including the Ætna Life Insurance Company, the Orient Insurance Company, the Connecticut General Life Insurance Company, having been a director in both the latter companies, and the United States Bank, of which he was a director. He was also counsel for the Berlin Iron Bridge Company, the Iowa Mortgage Company, and for other corporations in the State. He was prominent in the Morris-Bulkeley *quo warranto* case over the governorship in 1891–3, appearing for the Republican side of the case in conjunction with the Hon. Henry C. Robinson and William C. Case. He was counsel for the executors in the two trials of the famous Fox will case, and knew his case to the smallest detail. He was invariably thoroughly prepared in the cases he brought before the courts, was a close examiner of witnesses and in argument clear and precise, never given to flows of rhetoric. He appeared before the Supreme Court as frequently as any lawyer of the Hartford county bar, and in important civil cases.

Mr. Cole was a Republican and held an influential position in the leadership of the party, both in the State and in the city. He was chairman of the Republican State Central Committee in 1878, when Charles B. Andrews, now chief justice, was elected governor, and appeared again as the head of that committee in the campaigns which resulted in the elections of Henry B. Harrison and Phineas C. Lounsbury to the governorship. He was a shrewd organizer, keeping his own counsel well, and manipulating his forces with much skill. He was a candidate for the State Senate in 1873 against the late Charles Murray Pond, and the seat was contested, Mr. Cole holding the certificate of election. The result hinged upon the vote of Southington, which was then in the Hartford Senatorial District, and it was shown that the vote of that town for Mr. Pond had not been counted. This decided the case against Mr. Cole.

Mr. Cole was for many years active in local politics, and from 1877 to 1879 was city attorney. He was on the side of clean politics and good citizenship.

He was offered the chief justiceship of the State by Governor Bulkeley before it was given to Chief Justice Andrews, but the honor was declined.

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He was a man of great industry and energy and of marvelous memory. He prepared his cases with little or no assistance and was not addicted to working them up by proxy. He wished to know for himself exactly what the situation in any particular case was.

He married Bessie Huntington, daughter of the late Judge Samuel H. Huntington. He died in Norfolk, Conn., August 16, 1895.

SEYMOUR A. TINGIER.

Born in Tolland, Mass., December 14, 1829. He prepared for college at the Westfield Academy, and at the Connecticut Literary Institute, and was graduated at Williams College in 1855. He studied law with William F. Slocum, esq , at Grafton, Mass. Most of his early practice was spent out of the State of Connecticut, but in 1878, he removed to Thompson, where he died July 23, 1888.

BENJAMIN S. WARNER, Pomfret.

Born in Woodstock, Conn., September 24, 1856. Was graduated at the Putnam School in 1877, and pursued part of the course at the Sheffield Scientific School. He studied law with Charles E. Searls, esq., and was graduated at the University of the City of New York in 1882. In June, 1886, he married Sarah L. Trowbridge, daughter of Edward Trowbridge and Sarah A. Trowbridge, of Brooklyn, N. Y.

CALVIN M. BROOKS, Hartford.

Graduated at Yale College in 1847, and has practiced in Eastford, Boston, New York and Hartford. While in New York he was the attorney for the Russian Legation. His residence is Bloomfield, Conn.

GEORGE A. CONANT, Hartford.

Born in Ithaca, N. Y., June 27, 1856, the son of Albert and Amanda M. Conant. He was graduated at the Natchaug High School, Willimantic, in 1874, and at Amherst College in 1878. He studied law at the Boston Law School, and with Hon. John M. Hall of Windham. Admitted to the bar in Windham county, in May, 1880. He commenced practice in Willimantic, June 2, 1880, and became a resident of Hartford, September 1, 1890. Appointed assistant state's attorney under Judge Arthur F. Eggleston, March, 1894. This office he filled until

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June 4, 1894, when he was appointed assistant clerk of the Superior Court for Hartford county. He married November 5, 1891, Ruth Fowler Sanger, daughter of George Sanger, and Mary Hubbard (Johnson) Sanger, late of Canterbury, deceased. Mrs. Conant died March 29, 1893, at Hartford.

ERIC H. JOHNSON, Putnam.

Born in Putnam, Conn., September 2, 1855. He prepared for college at Woodstock Academy, was graduated at Yale in 1877, and taught school for three years in Putnam. He pursued a course of legal study at the Harvard Law School, and was admitted to the bar in Windham county in 1882.

EBENEZER STODDARD

Born in Pomfret, May 16, 1785. Was graduated at the Brown University, and admitted to the bar in 1810. From 1821 to 1825 he was a representative in Congress, and from 1833 to 1838 lieutenant-governor of the State. He married Lucy Carroll of Woodstock, and died in August, 1847.

THOMAS E. GRAVES.

Born in Hebron, Conn., May 15, 1814, the son of John Graves and Elizabeth (Peters) Graves. He was graduated at Trinity College in 1832, studied law with Judge Waldo of Tolland, and opened an office in Thompson, Conn., in 1837. After several years of practice at that place he became greatly interested in railroad development, and intimately connected with the Boston, Hartford and Erie Road. Most of the later years of his life were spent in Boston in connection with his railroad interests. He died in January, 1888.

GEORGE F. S. STODDARD.

Born in Woodstock, Conn., June 2, 1818, the son of Hon. Ebenezer Stoddard. He was educated at the academies of Woodstock, Conn., and Dudley, Mass., and admitted to the bar in 1840. He many times represented the town of Woodstock in the General Assembly, and died June 9, 1888.

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ALEXANDER G. SMITH.

In practice in the town of Stonington from 1814 to 1834.

ELIHU SPENCER.

Born in Warren, Ohio, and graduated at Wesleyan University in 1838. He studied law under Judge Storrs, and was admitted to the bar in 1841. From 1847 to 1853 he was clerk of the Superior Court for Middlesex county. He also represented his town in the General Assembly.

CHARLES WHITTLESEY.

A native of Salisbury, Conn., graduated at Williams College in 1840, then studied law at the Litchfield Law School, and admitted to the bar in 1844. Practiced a single year in Cheshire, then removed to Middletown, where he stayed until 1856. He afterwards removed to Hartford, Conn. He was state's attorney of Middlesex county from 1847 to 1853.

NORMAN L. BRAINARD.

Born in Portland, Conn., in 1820, studied law at Cambridge and New York, and admitted to the bar at Middletown in 1850. He practiced there until his death, August 30, 1877.

JOHN HUGH PETERS.

Born in 1776, admitted to Williams College in 1798, studied law with his brother, John Thompson Peters, and commenced practice in Middle Haddam in 1803. He died in 1811.

LINUS PARMELE.

Admitted to the bar in 1808, and practiced in Haddam until 1842, and then removed to Middle Haddam. He died about 1843.

ASAHEL UTLEY.

Born in Wilbraham, Mass., in 1796, admitted to the bar in 1822, and practiced in Middle Haddam, East Haddam and Middletown. He died in 1838.

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STILLMAN KING WIGHTMAN.

A graduate of Yale in the class of 1825; studied law under Jonathan Barnes, esq., and at the Law School in New Haven. Was admitted to the bar in 1827, and from 1835 to 1839, was state's attorney of Middlesex county. He was in both Houses of the General Assembly, and at one time speaker of the House of Represenatives. He removed to New York in 1844.

CHARLES C. TYLER.

Born in Haddam, Conn., in 1801, studied law with Judge Storrs, and was admitted to the bar in 1827. He was state's attorney of Middlesex county from 1844 to 1877, and was several years a judge of the County Court. His practice covered a greater number of years than that of any other lawyer in Middletown. He died February 6, 1882.

EBENEZER JACKSON.

A native of Savannah, Ga. Studied at the College of St. Mary's, Baltimore, and at the Litchfield Law School, and was admitted to the bar in 1827. In 1834 he was elected to the House of Representatives in Washington, to fill a vacancy, and remained there one year.

ALFRED HALL.

He was a native of Portland, Conn., a graduate of Trinity College in 1828; commenced practice in Middletown in 1833, and shortly after removed to Portland where he spent the rest of his life. He was many times a member of the General Assembly from that town.

THOMAS ROBINSON.

Was graduated at Yale College in 1828, and after his admission to the bar settled in Fairfield. In 1846 he left there and went to Norwalk where he remained till his death in 1853. He was clerk of the Superior Court for that county in 1842–43, 1844–46, 1847–50 and 1851–52.

JOSIAH WOOLF LEVY, Hartford.

Born in New Haven, Conn., May 7, 1868, the son of Woolf and Rachel Levy. Was graduated at the Yale Law School in 1894 and admitted to the bar in New Haven in June, 1895.

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WILLIAM TRUMBULL WILLIAMS.

After graduation at Yale College in 1795 he studied law and settled in practice in Lebanon in 1799. He was a representative from that town in the General Assembly in 1809, 1810, 1812 and 1815. He died in 1833.

NATHANIEL P. PERRY.

Began practice in Huntington in 1810 and continued there till 1813, when he removed to Kent. He was twice a member of the State Senate, and died in 1849 at the age of sixty.

MICHAEL F. MILLS.

Admitted to the bar in 1803 and practiced many years in Norfolk. He represented that town in the General Assembly in 1830 and 1831. He lived to an advanced age and died about 1850.

DANIEL N. BRINSMADE.

Born in 1751, the son of Rev. Daniel Brinsmade. He was graduated at Yale College in 1772, and soon began the practice of law in Washington, Conn. He died there in 1826.

SOLOMON LUCAS, Norwich.

Born in Norwich, Conn., April 1, 1835, the son of Samuel Lucas and Elizabeth Lucas. His parents were both of English birth, who came to this country in the early half of the century and who, making their home in eastern Connecticut, soon became known as intelligent and patriotic citizens of the country of their adoption. Both died when he was but a child. His education was acquired without aid in the public and private schools of Norwich and his opportunities were embraced with a vigor and manfulness that made the most of them. He early determined to join the legal profession, and after reaching his majority bent his efforts to meet and overcome unassisted every obstacle that stood in his way. Hon. John T. Wait had been then candidate for lieutenant-governor several times, had just closed ten years of service as state's attorney for that county, and had a wide acquaintance in that region. He opened his office to the young student, took an interest in his ambitions and approved his diligent application to the study of law. In

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addition to the invaluable education of a practical character in the office of a lawyer who had so large and varied a clientage, he pursued a very advantageous course at the Albany Law School, consequently when he was admitted to the New London county bar in April, 1861, he at once attained an enviable position as a lawyer of ability and promise.

Two years afterwards he was sent to the General Assembly as a representative from the town of Preston, and was assigned to the Committee on Humane Institutions. It was an unusually able body, Chauncey F. Cleveland being speaker, William W. Eaton the leader of the Democratic minority, and both parties containing a large number of men of pronounced aud conflicting views as to the conduct of the war and the relations with the South. William T. Elmer, now a judge of the Superior Court, was assistant clerk. Mr. Lucas was almost the youngest member, that distinction belonging to Hon. George M. Woodruff, who was one year his junior. Though he acquitted himself with exceptional credit and won the commendation of the members of the profession and his own constituents, political life had no enticements for him in comparison with the satisfying honors of success as a lawyer. He turned his back at once on office seeking and from that time to the present has repeatedly declined to accept political favors.

Meanwhile his practice began to grow in extent and importance. His devotion to business and unrelenting care of the interests confided to him soon brought substantial returns and he rapidly came to the front among the members of the bar of New London county. He has doubtless been engaged in the trial of more cases than any other living member of the New London county bar, and the Connecticut Reports show that he has frequently appeared before the Supreme Court of Errors of the State. His fame as a cross-examiner of witnesses is not confined to this State.

Mr. Lucas now possesses a lucrative practice and is one of the leaders of the bar of the State. When Hon. John M. Thayer was promoted to the bench of the Superior Court in 1889, Mr. Lucas received the appointment of state's attorney for his county and has filled the position ever since with signal success. He is intimately connected with many of the leading corporations of Norwich, is a Democrat in politics and a Congregationalist in religion. He is a useful and patriotic citizen, an honorable man and an honest practitioner. June 22, 1864, he married Elizabeth A. Crosby, daughter of Hiram Crosby, a manufacturer at

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Norwich, Conn., and Nancy (Carew) Crosby. Mrs. Lucas died in 1874, leaving two daughters.

EZEKIEL WOODRUFF.

A native of Farmington, Conn., graduated at Yale in 1779. Was city clerk of Middletown from 1786 to 1789, when he removed from the State.

MATTHEW TALCOTT RUSSELL.

Born in 1760, graduated at Yale in 1779, and afterwards remained there as a tutor for four years. He studied law with Hon. Oliver Ellsworth. Was state's attorney of Middlesex county from 1815 to 1818, and died in 1828.

WILLIAM BROWN.

A native of Guilford. Graduated at Yale in 1784, admitted to practice, and opened an office in Middletewn, and remained there about six years. He died in Hartford in 1803.

ENOCH HUNTINGTON.

Born in 1768, the son of Rev. Enoch Huntington. Graduated at Yale College in 1785, and practiced law in Middletown and Colchester, and died in 1826.

GEORGE W. STANLEY.

A native of Wallingford, Conn., graduated at Yale in 1793, and removed to Middletown in 1819. He was state's attorney of Middlesex county from 1819 to 1827. He remained in practice in Middletown until he removed to Cleveland, Ohio, in 1837.

ISAAC WEBB.

Born in Chester, Conn, in 1797, was graduated at Yale in 1822, remained there as a tutor a short time and studied law; admitted to the bar in Middlesex county in 1827, remained in practice about ten years, and died in 1842.

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SAMUEL W. DANA.

He was graduated at Yale College in 1775; removed to Middletown, where he opened an office, and soon attained a very extensive practice. From 1796 to 1810, he was a member of the National House of Representatives, and from 1810 to 1821, he was a member of the U. S. Senate. He was many times a representative in the General Assembly. He was mayor of Middletown, and judge of the County Court. He died in July, 1830.

ASHER MILLER.

A native of Middlefield, Conn., graduated at Yale in 1778, and admitted to practice at Middletown in 1780. In 1785 he represented the town in the General Assembly, and in 1793, was appointed a judge of the Superior Court. He resigned this position in 1795. For many years he was a member of the Upper House of the Legislature, a judge of probate and a member of the County Court. From 1791 he was mayor of the city of Middletown until he died in December, 1821.

SYLVANUS BACKUS.

Practiced in Pomfret from 1792 to 1817.

ELIJAH HUBBARD.

Born in 1777, the son of Elijah Hubbard. He was graduated at Yale College in 1795, studied law at the Litchfield Law School, and settled in practice in Middletown, Conn., in 1808. After his election as president of the Middletown Bank he retired from active practice, and died in 1846.

CHAUNCEY WHITTLESEY.

Born in 1783, graduated at Yale College in 1800, studied law in the office of Charles Chauncey, esq., at New Haven, and admitted to the bar in November, 1804. He soon reached a high rank in his profession, and in the war of 1812 was brigadier-general. In 1819 he removed to Kentucky, but returned in 1827, and died in 1834.

WILLIAM VAN DUERSEN.

Born in 1784, was graduated at Yale in 1801, studied law at Litch-

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George Dutton Walcott.

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field, and subsequently at Middletown, and admitted to the bar in 1807. He became a captain in the U. S. army during the war of 1812, and was for many years out of general practice. He died in Middletown in 1833.

LEVI H. CLARK.

Born in Sunderland, Mass., in 1783, was graduated at Yale in 1802, studied law under Charles Chauncey, esq., and Asa Bacon, esq. After practicing two years in Haddam, he removed to Middletown in 1807, and in 1816 to Carthage, N. Y., where he died in 1840.

EBENEZER BLACKMAN.

Was graduated at Yale College in 1817, and, in 1821, began practice in Sharon. In 1840 he removed to Brookfield, where he remained till his death in 1863.

AMOS D. SCOVILLE.

A resident of Colchester and in practice there from 1821 to 1837.

SAMUEL BURR SHERWOOD.

Was graduated at Yale College in 1786, studied law and opened an office in Weston in 1789. In 1803 he removed to Fairfield. He several times represented that town in the General Assembly and in 1817 was sent to Congress for one term. He died in 1833.

JONATHAN STURGIS.

Born in Fairfield, Conn., August 23, 1740. Was graduated at Yale in 1759. Studied law and practiced in his native town. He was a representative in the First and Second Congresses, from 1789 to 1793. The latter year he was appointed a judge of the Superior Court and remained on the bench till 1805. He was a presidential elector in 1797 and 1805. He died in Fairfield, October 1819.

CYRUS HALL BEARDSLEY.

For many years a judge of the County Court of Fairfield county. Was graduated at Yale in 1818, settled in practice in the town of Mon-

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roe. Was speaker of the Connecticut House of Representatives in 1846. He removed to Bridgeport, where he died shortly after in 1852.

TIMOTHY T. MERWIN.

Was graduated at Yale College in 1827, and began the practice of law in Norwalk in 1829. He was clerk of the Superior Court for Fairfield county in 1839–42. He died in 1885.

NOAH A. PHELPS.

A native of Simsbury, Conn. Studied law under Elisha Phelps, and was admitted to the bar of Hartford county in 1811. In 1829 he was appointed collector of customs, and removed to Middletown. From 1842 to 1844, he was secretary of the State. He was judge at one time of the old County Court; judge of probate and State senator. He also held at one time the office of sheriff. He is the author of the "History of Simsbury, Granby and Adjacent Towns."

MAJOR ANDRE ANDREWS.

A native of Cornwall, Conn., studied law with his brother, Benjamin Andrews, of Wallingford, and settled in Middletown in 1815. He was state's attorney for Middlesex county one year.

MINOR HOTCHKISS.

Born in New Haven in 1791, graduated at Yale in 1813, and admitted to the bar in 1815 at New Haven. In 1824–25 he was a member of the General Assembly. He died in 1825.

ABIEL L. LOOMIS.

Practiced in Middle Haddam in 1816; he removed to Killingworth shortly after, then to Middletown in 1826, and afterwards to Hartford, where he died.

SAMUEL HOLDEN PARSONS.

A graduate of Yale and of Harvard College in 1821. He commenced practice in Middletown in 1822, removed to Hartford in 1825, and afterwards returned to Middletown in 1858. He died in 1871.

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SAMUEL D. HUBBARD.

Was graduated at Yale in 1819, studied law at New Haven Law School, and settled in the practice of law at Middletown in 1822. He was mayor of Middletown, and from 1845 to 1849 a representative in Congress. In 1854 he was given the degree of LL. D. by Wesleyan University.

WILLIAM D. SHIPMAN.

Born in Chester, Conn., November 29, 1818, the son of Ansel D. Shipman and Elizabeth (Peters) Shipman. He studied law without a tutor in New Jersey, and afterwards with Hon. Moses Culver of Middletown. He was admitted to the bar of Middlesex county in 1850, and at once opened an office in East Haddam. In 1852 he was elected judge of probate, and the following year he was sent to the General Assembly. In 1853 he received the appointment of United States district attorney for the District of Connecticut, an office which he held until 1860; meanwhile, he removed to Hartford and greatly enlarged his practice, and acquired a reputation extending all over the State. He resigned the office of district attorney in 1860 to accept a position upon the United States District Court, where he was judge until 1873, when he removed from the district and opened an office in New York city. In 1847, he married Sarah Elizabeth Richards, of Springfield, N. J.

ALFRED A. BURNHAM.

A prominent lawyer of Windham from 1843 to 1880, except that he was settled in Danbury in 1846–49. He represented his district in Congress two terms, 1859 to 1863.

RUFUS ADAMS.

Was graduated at Yale College in 1795, admitted to the bar in 1799, and practiced in Canterbury till his death in 1840.

ASA BACON.

Was graduated at Yale College in 1793, and settled in Litchfield in 1806 after a short period of practice at East Haven. For a time he was a partner of Hon. James Gould. In a few years he attained a

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commanding position at the bar of Litchfield county. At the age of sixty he was appointed president of the Phœnix Bank of Litchfield, and thereafter did not practice. His last years were spent in New Haven, where he died in 1857.

ROLAND HITCHCOCK.

Studied law in the office of Gideon Hall, esq., and was admitted to the bar in 1846. He practiced in Winsted, and in 1874 was appointed by the General Assembly a judge of the Superior Court. In 1852–53 he was clerk of the House, and in 1883 was a representative from Winchester. He died in 1889.

WILLIAM COGGSWELL.

Began practice in Washington, Conn., in 1791. Was presidential elector from this State in 1824. He died shortly after that date.

JEREMIAH PARISH.

Opened an office in Sterling in 1802 and remained there two years. From there he removed to Coventry where he remained till 1821, and then took up his abode in Tolland. He was clerk of the Superior Court for Tolland county, 1835–46 and 1847–50. He died about 1856.

TIMOTHY JOHN FOX, New Haven.

Born in Ireland in 1847, the son of Patrick H. Fox and Elizabeth O'Beirne Fox. He was graduated at the Yale Law School in 1869, and studied law with the late Gov. Luzon B. Morris at New Haven. He was admitted to the bar in May, 1869, at New Haven. He was city clerk of New Haven in 1872–73; city attorney in 1876–77, 1893–95; member of the House of Representatives in 1882–83, and of the Senate from 1891 to 1895. He has been engaged in many of the prominent criminal cases of New Haven during the last twenty years, among them the defense of the Malleys for the murder of Jennie Cramer, "Chip" Smith, and the prosecution of Doctor J. Edward Lee, etc. He married Beza T. Healy, daughter of Michael Healy and Bridget McLaughlin Healy, of New Haven, June 28, 1875.

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MOSES EUGENE CULVER, Middletown.

Born in East Haddam, Conn., July 10, 1854, the son of Hon. Moses Culver and Lucinda (Baldwin) Culver. His father was a prominent attorney of Middletown, and judge of the Superior Court, elsewhere mentioned in this book. He prepared for college at the the Central School at Middletown, where he finished his course in 1871, and at once entered Wesleyan University. He graduated with his class in 1875, and began the sudy of law in his father's office in December of the same year. Admitted to the bar March 13, 1878, at Middletown, Conn. He soon received the appointment of prosecuting agent for Middlesex county, and served in that capacity in 1880 and 1881. In 1883 he was elected prosecuting attorney of the City Court of Middletown, and has been retained in that position by successive elections ever since. He has built up one of the largest and most successful practices in the city of Middletown, and continues to enjoy, in the estimation of his brethren, the respect and confidence that was given to his father in his lifetime.

He has been actively connected with the South Congregational Church for many years, has held many offices in connection with the church and its work, and has been connected with the best life of the city during all his mature years. He is unmarried.

GEORGE EDWARD TERRY, Waterbury.

Born in Bristol, Conn., September 15, 1836, the son of Edward and Ann (Lewis) Terry. He is a lineal descendant of Samuel Terry, who emigrated from England, and settled in Springfield, Mass., in 1650. He was educated in the common schools of Bristol, and prepared for college at the Albany Academy at Albany, N.Y. While here his health broke down and he was compelled to abandon study and active mental work. He learned the trade of a machinist, and obtained a position first in the clock shop and afterwards in the pin shop at Winsted. After working for a few months his health was restored, and he began the study of law with Samuel P. Newell, esq., at Bristol, and a little later in the office of John Hooker, esq., at Hartford. He was admitted to the bar of Hartford county at the March term of the Superior Court in 1858. Early in the succeeding year he opened an office for the practice of law in Plainville. In 1860 he was sent to the General Assembly as a representative from the town of Farmington, and was the youngest member of the House at that time.

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In the fall of 1862 he enlisted in the 25th Conn. Regiment, under Col. George P. Bissell, and was with the regiment, attached to the army of General Banks in Louisiana, and at the battle of Irish Bend. The army followed the Confederate General Taylor to Shreeveport, and later was sent to Port Hudson. He was honorably discharged after taking part in all the services of his regiment, in August, 1863. Returning home, he located at Waterbury, and in September of that year entered into partnership with Stephen W. Kellogg, under the firm name of Kellogg & Terry, which continued until 1881.

In 1884 he was appointed assistant state's attorney of New Haven county, an office which he still holds. He practiced alone after the expiration of his connection with Mr. Kellogg, until July, 1888, when he formed a new partnership with Nathaniel E. Bronson, under the firm name of Terry and Bronson. Among the important cases which he has been associated with is the case of Terry vs. Bamburger, which he argued in the Supreme Court of the United States, Donovan's appeal from Probate, and Atwater vs. Perkins. He was clerk of the City Court of Waterbury from 1866 to 1872, and city attorney from 1883 to 1891. He is president of the Waterbury Gas Light Company, and is a director in several of the important corporations of his city.

September 20, 1862, he married Emma Pollard, daughter of Benjamin Pollard, of Plainville, Conn., and March 10, 1869, he married Fannie E. Williams, daughter of Hiram Williams and Lydia (Frost) Williams, of Waterbury.

MATTHEW B. WHITTLESEY.

In practice in Danbury from 1792 to 1843.

HEMAN BIRCH.

An early lawyer of Brookfield, in practice there from 1810 to 1832.

JOEL R. ARONLD.

For forty years—1845 to 1884—in active practice in Windham.

RODOLPHUS WOODWORTH.

Settled in practice in Wilmington in 1811, and remained there till 1817, when he removed to Stafford. He represented the town of Staf-

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ford in the General Assembly in 1821, 1822 and 1826. He died about 1843.

CHARLES A. PALMER, Goshen.

Born in Goshen, Conn., in 1859, the son of Andrew and Jane E. Palmer. He was educated at Williston Seminary, and at Williams College, and studied law with A. T. Roraback, esq., and D. C. Kilbourn, esq. Admitted to the bar at Litchfield in 1885.

EARLLISS P. ARVINE, New Haven.

Born in Woonsocket, R. I., April 19, 1846, the son of Kazlitt Arvine and Mary (Porter) Arvine. His father was a Baptist minister, a graduate of Wesleyan University and the author of an encyclopedia. He fitted for college at the Cheshire Episcopal Academy, and was graduated at Yale College in 1869; he was graduated at the Law School in 1871, and admitted to the bar in New Haven the same year. He was appointed by Governor Morris on the commission for promotion of uniformity in the legislation of the United States. September 2, 1871, he married Alice J. Strong, daughter of A. L. Strong and Jane (Brown) Strong, of South Manchester, Conn.

TALCOTT HUNTINGTON RUSSELL, New Haven.

Born in New Haven, Conn., March 13, 1847, the son of William H. Russell and Mary E. Russell. He is a descendant of Thomas Hooker, the first pastor of Hartford, and his father was Gen. William H. Russell, the principal of the Military School at New Haven. He was graduated at Yale College in 1869, and at Columbia Law School in 1871; he also studied with John Alling, esq., at New Haven. Was admitted to the bar in New Haven in 1872. He was one year president of the Common Council of New Haven, and is instructor at Yale upon the subject of taxation, municipal corporations and insurance. December 10, 1889, he married Geraldine W. Low, daughter of Capt. William W. Low, U.S.N., and Emeline (Peck) Low, of New Haven.

GEORGE WELTON WARNER, Bridgeport.

Born in Roxbury, Conn., May 8, 1821, the son of Curtiss Warner and Minerva (Welton) Warner. Upon his father's side he is a descendant

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of John Warner, a soldier of the Pequot war; and on his mother's side from George Welton, a Revolutionary soldier. He was graduated at Yale College in 1843, and studied law at the Yale Law School, and with Hon. James C. Loomis at Bridgeport. Admitted to the bar at Danbury, Conn., September 1, 1848. He was city attorney of Bridgeport in 1860–61, and recorder of the Bridgeport City Court in 1862, '63, '65, and '66. In 1865 he was judge of probate of the Bridgeport District. He was for a time a partner of Judge Loomis, but since 1856 has practiced alone. October 12, 1864, he married Mary A. Pinchott, daughter of Cyrill Pinchott and Eliza (Cross) Pinchott, of Milford, Pa.

CURTIS S. BUSHNELL, Fair Haven.

Born in Saybrook, Conn., November 15, 1825, the son of Dan Bushnell and Louisa (Chapman) Bushnell. His family upon both sides were among the earliest of English emigrants to Saybrook. He was educated at public and private schools, and at Brainard's Academy. Studied law with Hon. Samuel Ingham and at the Yale Law School, and was admitted to the bar at New Haven in 1853. August 10, 1858, he married Margaret A. Clark, daughter of Daniel Clark and Wealthy (Burr) Clark, of Haddam, Conn.

CONRAD G. BACON, Middletown.

Born in Middletown, Conn., May 18, 1844, the son of John P. Bacon and Sarah (Southmayd) Bacon. His ancestors were among the first who settled in Middletown in 1650. He received his education at the public schools of Middletown. He was graduated at the Yale Law School in New Haven in 1871, and admitted to the bar of Middlesex county in October of the same year. He was assistant clerk of the House of Representatives in 1874, clerk in 1875, and clerk of the Senate in 1876. In 1891 he was town clerk of Middletown, was town attorney for several years, and is now postmaster of that place.

November 4, 1868, he married Ellena L. Ives, daughter of William J. Ives and Lucy (Birdsey) Ives, of Meriden, who died July 30, 1870. September 15, 1874, he married Annie L. Donaldson, daughter of William Donaldson and Caroline (Bulkeley) Donaldson, of Toronto, Canada.

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JAMES DUDLEY DEWELL, JR., New Haven.

Born in New Haven, Conn., September 17, 1870, the son of James Dudley Dewell and Mary (Keyes) Dewell. He fitted for college at the Hopkins Grammar School, and entered the class of '92 at Yale University. He left during the course and studied law at the Yale Law School, from which he was graduated in June, 1893, and also with Watrous and Buckland. Admitted to the bar of New Haven in December, 1893. He was a member of the city government of New Haven in 1894 and 1895; was assistant clerk of the City Court, which position he resigned August 1, 1895, to accept the appointment of prosecuting agent for New Haven, to which office he was appointed July 24, 1895.

SAMUEL L. BRONSON, New Haven.

Born in New Haven, Conn., January 12, 1834, the son of Henry Bronson and Sarah M. Bronson. Was graduated at Yale College in 1855, studied law at the Yale Law School, and was admitted to the bar at New Haven in 1857. He was a representative in the General Assembly from the town of Seymour in 1859, and from New Haven in 1869, 1875 and 1876. He was recorder of the City Court of New Haven from 1866 to 1869, and judge of the Court of Common Pleas of New Haven county in 1869 and 1870. From 1873 to 1878 he was corporation counsel of New Haven. In 1861 he married Frances E. Stoddard, daughter of Dr. Thomas Stoddard and Esther (Gilbert) Stoddard, of Seymour.

WALLACE S. ALLIS, Norwich.

Born in Brookfield, Vt., August 7, 1862, the son of Andrew S. Allis and Laura M. Allis. He prepared for college at the Norwich Free Academy, and was graduated at Yale College in 1884. Studied law with Hon. Jeremiah Halsey and in the office of Wait and Greene, and was admitted to the bar June 22, 1888.

JOHN H. LIGHT, South Norwalk.

Born in Carmel, N.Y., March 27, 1855, the son of Belden Light and Annie Light. Was graduated at Chamberlain Institute in 1880, and studied law with Levi Warner, esq., at Norwalk, Conn. Admitted to the bar of Fairfield county in September, 1883. He has been city

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attorney of the city of South Norwalk since May, 1884. August 3, 1881, he married the daughter of Henry D. Lockwood and Harriet (Benedict) Lockwood, of Stamford, Conn.

JOHN BELDEN HURLBUT, Norwalk.

Born in Redding, Conn., December 1, 1843, the son of John P. Hurlbut and Polly (Gregory) Hurlbut. Both lines of his ancestry were represented in the Revolutionary war, and his paternal great-grandfather commanded a company when Danbury was burnt. He was educated at private schools, and learned the profession of a civil engineer. He then turned his attention to the study of law and entered the office of Ferry and Woodward. Was admitted to the bar at Bridgeport in 1869. October 21, 1871, he married Emeline Schott, daughter of George and Emeline Schott, of New York city.

ELIAS BROWN.

Practiced in Preston from 1813 to 1817, when he removed to Stonington, where he remained till 1851.

WILLIAM PERKINS.

An early lawyer in Ashford, graduated at Yale College in 1792, admitted to the bar in 1794, and practiced in Ashford till his death in 1820.

JONATHAN ASHLEY WELCH.

Born in 1792, was graduated at Yale in 1813, admitted to the bar in 1816, and began to practice in Windham. In 1821 he removed to Brooklyn, where he spent the rest of his life. He enjoyed a large practice, held many local offices, and was frequently a member of the General Assembly. He died in 1859.

JOHN HOLBROOK.

Perhaps longer in practice than any other lawyer who has lived in Connecticut. Admitted in 1800 and on the rolls of the profession sixty-four years, all in Pomfret.

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PHINEAS MINER.

Began practice in Winchester, his native town, and removed to Litchfield in 1816. He soon obtained an extensive practice and represented the town in the General Assembly. He was a member of the 24th Congress one year, being elected to fill a vacancy. He died September 16, 1839, at the age of sixty.

ISAAC LEAVENWORTH.

Settled in practice in Roxbury in 1813, and continued there till 1837, when he abandoned the profession and pursued a successful business career in New Haven.

HENRY WHITMORE GREGORY, Norwalk.

Born in New Haven, Conn., November 24, 1867, the son of George and Sarah Gregory, of Revolutionary stock. He prepared for college at the Stamford High School, and was graduated at Yale University in 1891. He studied law with J. Belden Hurlbut, esq., and was admitted to the bar in June, 1893, at Bridgeport, and is associated with J. Belden Hurlbut in business.

WARD BAILEY, New Haven.

Born in New Haven, Conn., June 16, 1857, the son of Mark Bailey and Lucy (Ward) Bailey. Was graduated at Yale College in 1879; at the Yale Law School in 1881, and received the degree of M.L. in 1882. Was admitted to the bar at New Haven, June, 1881. He has been clerk of the Board of Health since May, 1886. In 1889 he was secretary of the Republican League at New Haven. June 11, 1890, he married Charlotte A. Tilden, daughter of Elisha and Elizabeth Tilden, of Derby, Conn.

WILLIAM LAWRENCE GREEN, New Haven.

Born in Waterbury, Conn., July 27, 1862, the son of William S. and Mary Anne Green. He was educated at the public schools of his native town, and graduated at the Yale Law School in 1883. Admitted to the bar at New Haven in the same year. He was a member of the Board of Councilmen of New Haven in 1892. July 23, 1890, he

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married Annie E. Hennessy, daughter of John Hennessy and Ellen (Healy) Hennessy, of New Haven.

WILLIAM H. NOBLE.

Was graduated at Yale College in 1832, admitted to the bar in 1835, and began practice in Bridgeport. He was clerk of the Superior Court for Fairfield county, 1843–44, 1850–51 and 1852–54. He died in 1894.

THOMAS MITCHELL CULLINAN, Bridgeport.

Born in Springfield, Mass., November 14, 1867, the son of John and Catherine Cullinan. Was graduated at Yale University in 1889 and at the Yale Law School in 1891. Admitted to the bar June 24, 1891, at Bridgeport.

MARCUS H. HOLCOMB, Southington.

Born in New Hartford, Conn., November 28, 1844, the son of Carlos Holcomb and Ada Bushnell Holcomb. His family are of old New England stock for many generations. He prepared for college at Wesleyan Academy, and with Mr. Isaac F. Bragg at New Hartford. By reason of impaired health owing to a sun-stroke, he was compelled to abandon a college education. He studied law in the office of Hon. Jared B. Foster at New Hartford, and was admitted to the bar at Litchfield, November 15, 1871. He soon opened an office in Southington, and in 1873 was elected judge of probate of his district, which position he has filled with little interruption, ever since. In 1893 he was a member of the State senate from the Second District. He is vice-president of the Southington Savings Bank, a director in the Southington National Bank, and treasurer of the county of Hartford. In 1892 he came to Hartford and formed a law partnership with Noble E. Pierce, of Bristol, though retaining his old office in Southington. October 16, 1872, he married Sarah C Bennett, daughter of Joseph L. Bennett and Sarah (Stone) Bennett, of Hartfod.

WILLIAM EDMOND.

Born in 1757, was graduated at Yale College in 1777, settled in prac in Newtown. He was a representative in Congress from 1797 to 1801. In October, 1805, he was appointed to the bench of the Superior Court and there continued till 1819. He died in 1838.

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ALFRED BISHOP BEERS, Bridgeport.

Born in New Rochelle, N. Y., April 23, 1845, the son of Alfred Beers and Mary (Bishop) Beers. The Beers family from whom he is descended came to Massachusetts in 1636, and were prominent in all of the Colonial wars. Upon his mother's side he is a descendant of Rev. John Bishop, the second minister of Stamford. He was educated at the select school of W. W. Selleck at Bridgeport.

At the breaking out of the war he enlisted in the Sixth Connecticut Volunteers, and rose to the rank of captain. After the close of the war he pursued his law studies with Hon. B. B. Lockwood, and was admitted to the bar at Bridgeport in 1871. From 1873 to 1875 he was clerk of the City Court of Bridgeport; the year following assistant city attorney, and from 1877 to 1893, judge of the City Court.

He has been engaged in many of the important law cases which have arisen in Bridgeport and vicinity. He was commander of the Connecticut Department G. A. R. in 1881, and since 1886 has been a member of the Soldiers' Hospital Board of Connecticut. He was elected president of the Bridgeport Bar Association in 1891, and for several years was president of the Bridgeport Republican Club. He has delivered many Memorial Day addresses, political speeches, and orations upon the subjects of the civil war. He married, February 29, 1872, Callie T. House, daughter of William House and Eliza (Turner) House, of Vineland, N. J.

ROBERT A. FOSDICK, Stamford.

Born in Stamford, Conn., July 10, 1861, the son of William R. Fosdick and Elizabeth (Ferris) Fosdick. He was graduated at Yale College in 1883, studied law with P. C. McRory, esq., of Port Henry, N. Y., and at the Albany Law School. Was admitted to the bar of Connecticut at Bridgeport, February 17, 1886.

JOHN WILLIAM COOGAN, Hartford.

Born in Windsor Locks, Conn., June 3, 1855, the son of James and Eliza Coogan. His father and mother were of Irish birth, and came to this country while quite young. He was educated at the public schools of Windsor Locks, and at St. John's College, Fordham, N. Y., where he was graduated in 1876, and where two years later he received the degree of A. M. He was graduated at Yale Law School in 1879, and

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also studied in the office of his brother, Timothy C. Coogan, esq., and with William C. Case, esq. Admitted to the bar in June, 1879, at New Haven. In 1882 he represented the town of Windsor Locks in the General Assembly. In 1885–86 he was prosecuting attorney for the city of Hartford. Has been prominently connected with the Knights of Columbus and a grand trustee of the National Order of Elks.

JOHN PRESCOTT KELLOGG, Waterbury.

Born in Waterbury, Conn., March 31, 1860, the son of Stephen W. Kellogg and Lucia (Andrews) Kellogg. A sketch of his father appears elsewhere in this book. He was graduated at Yale College in 1882, and at the Yale Law school in 1884. Admitted to the bar at New Haven in the same year. He was assistant state's attorney of Waterbury in the year 1891 to 1893. He has been prosecuting attorney of the District Court of Waterbury since 1893, and town attorney of the town of Waterbury since 1891. He married, in June, 1892, Clara Mason, daughter of Frederick L. Mason and Clara S. Mason of Bridgeport.

JOSEPH T. FOOTE.

In practice in Norwalk from 1849 to 1884.

CHARLES M. JOSLYN, Hartford.

Born in Tolland, Conn., March 26, 1849. He was educated at the Tolland High School and at Monson Academy and fitted for Yale College. Studied law in the office of Waldo, Hubbard & Hyde. Was admitted to the bar in May, 1873. For the two years next following he was associated with the Hon. William Hammersley and the Hon. George G. Sumner. On April 1, 1873, with E. H. Hyde, jr., he formed the partnership of Hyde and Joslyn. In 1893 George H. Gilman became a partner with them and the firm name has since been Hyde, Joslyn and Gilman. In 1874 he represented the town of Tolland in the General Assembly. In 1877 and 1878 he was on the staff of Governor Hubbard. In 1885 he represented the town of Hartford in the General Assembly and was the candidate of the Democratic party for speaker. In 1893–4 he was Judge-Advocate-General on the staff of Governor Morris. He has been chairman of the Hartford High School Committee for many years, is president of the Hartford Library Association, and director and counsel in various other corporations. His best known addresses,

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other than professional arguments, are the oration on the life and character of Nathan Hale in 1878, the Memorial Day oration at Hartford in 1881 and the oration at the unveiling of the statue of Governor Hubbard on the Capitol grounds in 1890. In 1878 he was married to Minnie L. Brown of Providence, R. I. They have one child, a daughter of eight years.

EDWARD LIVINGSTON WELLS, Southport.

Born at New Haven, Conn., August 29, 1861, the son of Edward Livingston Wells and Mary (Hughes) Wells. He was educated at the Episcopal Academy of Connecticut, and was graduated at the Yale Law School in 1886. Admitted to the bar in New Haven in the same year. He was a member of the General Assembly from Fairfield in 1893, and auditor of public accounts for the State in 1893, 1894, 1895 and 1896. He was appointed by the Episcopal Convention of Connecticut, in 1894, the lay delegate from Fairfield county of the Board of Directors of the Missionary Society of the Diocese of Connecticut.

GEORGE MILES GUNN, Milford.

Born in Milford, Conn., August 10, 1851, the son of Samuel Buckingham Gunn and Caroline (Stow) Gunn. He is seventh in descent from Jasper Gunn who came from England in 1635, in the ship "Defence," and who was the first physician of the colony at Milford. His grandfather and his father both served in the General Assembly of Connecticut. Was graduated at Yale College in 1884, and studied law with George H. Watrous, esq., of New Haven. He was also graduated at Yale Law School in 1878, and admitted to the bar at New Haven in the same year. He was a member of the General Assembly as a representative in 1080 and 1881, of the Senate in 1882 and 1883, and again in the House in 1885, '87, '93, '95. In 1884 and 1886 he was State auditor. Since 1889 he has been judge of probate of the Milford District, and prosecuting attorney of the Court of Common Pleas for New Haven county. He is now president of the Milford Savings Bank. October 25, 1882, he married Harriet C. Fowler, daughter of John W. Fowler and Jane (Hyde) Fowler, of Milford, Conn.

EDWARD MORGAN LOCKWOOD, Norwalk.

Born at New Canaan, Conn., September 20, 1859, the son of Solomon

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M. Lockwood and Mary Elizabeth Lockwood. Received an academic education, and studied law with James B. Jenkins, at Oneida, N. Y. Graduated from the Columbia College Law School, and was admitted to the bar in New York city, in June, 1883. Shortly after he was admitted to the Connecticut bar, and removed to Norwalk, where he commenced practice. In August, 1886, he married Margaret Florence Patterson, daughter of John Patterson, of New York. In 1894, he was appointed corporation counsel of the city of Norwalk, which office he continued to hold for several years.

ALFRED CARLETON BALDWIN, Derby.

Born in Beacon Falls, Conn., December 5, 1872, the son of Herbert C. and Josephine H. Baldwin. His father was a soldier in the Civil war, and brevetted for gallant and meritorious services at Port Hudson. He was graduated at Seymour High School in 1892, and at the Yale Law School in 1894, and was admitted to the bar at New Haven the same year.

JOSEPH R. TAYLOR, South Norwalk.

Born at Amandale, Dutchess county, N. Y., January 4, 1869, the son of Benjamin and Elizabeth Taylor. Was educated at the public schools of Norwalk. Admitted to the bar May 23, 1890, at Bridgeport. Was associated in business with Mr. Light until May 1, 1894, when he opened an office alone. He is clerk of the city of South Norwalk, and prosecuting attorney in the Town Court of Norwalk.

THEODORE MILLS MALTBIE, Granby.

Born in New York, April 29, 1842. Admitted to the bar at Litchfield, Conn., September term, 1863. Began practice in Granby, but afterwards formed a partnership with Hon. Charles H. Briscoe, which continued several years, under the name of Briscoe and Maltbie, with offices in Hartford. He has continued in practice in that city since that firm dissolved. He was a member of the General Assembly from Granby in 1870, 1874 and 1878, and a member of the Senate in 1884–5. June 13, 1867, he married Louise A. Jewett, of Granby, Conn.

NOBLE E. PIERCE, Bristol.

Born in Bristol, Conn., July 31, 1854, the son of Julius E. Pierce and

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Huldah B. Pierce. He was graduated from the State Normal School in New Britain in 1873. He read law with the late Samuel P. Newell of Bristol and then entered the Law Department of Union University at Albany. From here he was graduated in 1876 and at once admitted to the New York bar at Albany. Two years later he was admitted to the bar of Hartford county, and entered into a partnership with his late instructor under the name of Newell and Pierce. This union continued until 1884. In 1887 he formed a new partnership with John Winslow, and in 1893 this was dissolved to make way for his present association with Hon. Marcus H. Holcomb. He was a member of the State Senate in the memorable "dead-lock" of 1891–2, and again in 1893–4. In the latter session he was the leader of the Senate for the Democratic party. In 1879 he married Hattie Kendall, of Angelica, N. Y., daughter of Z. A. Kendall and Chloe (Palmer) Kendall.

ALBERT P. BRADSTREET, Thomaston.

Born in Thomaston, Conn., June 9, 1846, the son of Thomas J. Bradstreet and Amanda T. Bradstreet. He is a grandson of Seth Thomas, the well known clock manufacturer. He received his education in early life in the public schools of Thomaston, and worked during summers upon his father's farm. He entered Yale College and was there graduated in 1871, and at the Columbia Law School in 1873. He studied law for a few months with Webster and O'Neil at Waterbury, and then opened an office in Thomaston. He was a member of the General Assembly in 1877 and '78, and in 1881 and 1882 he was elected to the Senate from the Sixteenth District, being the first Republican who was returned from that district for several years. In 1879 he was appointed deputy judge of the Waterbury District Court. In 1883 he was elected judge of said court, being re-elected to the same office in 1887 and again in 1893. He was town clerk of Thomaston continuously from 1875 to 1891, and judge of probate from 1882 until 1890.

In 1875 he married Mary J. Parker, daughter of Edwin P. Parker of Thomaston.

ALBERT B. CRAFTS, Westerly, R. I.

Born at Milan, N. H., September 4, 1851, the son of Frederick A. and Maria L. Crafts. He was graduated at Wesleyan University in 1871, studied law with Thomas H. Peabody, esq., of Westerly, R. I.,

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and admitted to the bar of Connecticut in 1875, and also to that of Rhode Island. October 1, 1881, he married Jennie L. Blake, daughter of Eden Blake and Frances (Crandall) Blake, of Ashaway, R. I. She died November 19, 1884. He married, December 17, 1892, his second wife, Mary A. Stark, daughter of James Russell Stark and Mary (Williams) Stark, of Mystic, Conn.

RUFUS STARR PICKETT, New Haven.

Born in Ridgefield, Conn., February 28, 1829. Studied in the common schools and prepared for college at Hugh Banks's Academy, in his native town. The failing health of his father compelled him to relinquish study at eighteen and take the management of his father's business at home, for six years, after which he removed to New Haven and engaged in building and repairing locomotives for the N. Y., N. H. & H. Railroad Co., continuing in that employment seven and one-half years, and was then appointed a customs officer for the Port of New Haven. During his term as a customs officer he resumed study, entered the Yale Law School, received the Jewell prize at the end of the first year, and graduated with fair honors in 1873. In 1877 he was appointed city attorney of the City Court of New Haven, and as attorney, assistant judge, and judge, served in said court fourteen years. During his term as assistant judge he heard some of the early boycott cases, and prepared opinions on them which had a wide circulation in the country, and have been substantially confirmed by higher courts. Judge Pickett is now in full practice of his profession, to which he is devoted; he is a hard worker and takes good care of his clients in court or out.

JOHN J. CULLINAN, Bridgeport.

Born at Springfield, Mass., September 17, 1864, the son of John and Catherine Cullinan. He was graduated at Yale in 1887, studied law at Columbia Law School one year, and in the office of Bernard Keating, esq., at Bridgeport. Admitted to the bar of Fairfield county, January 9, 1891. He is a member of the firm of Cullinan and Cullinan.

RATCLIFFE HICKS, Tolland.

Born in Tolland, Conn., October 3, 1843, the son of Charles R. Hicks and Maria Hicks. Upon his father's side he is a descendant of Thomas

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Hicks who came from England to Scituate, Mass., in 1644. His mother was a daughter of Elisha Stearns, the well known attorney and judge in Tolland county. He prepared for college at Monson Academy, Mass., and was graduated at Brown University in 1864. After leaving college he taught school in his native town for a short while and then began the study of law in the office of Judge Loren P. Waldo at Tolland. He was admitted to the bar of that county in 1866. He soon settled for practice in Meriden, Conn., a very much smaller place than at present, and having few attorneys. He entered into partnership with O. H. Platt, now United States senator, which continued for three years, from 1866 to 1869. He was city attorney of the city of Meriden from 1869 to 1872. After his partnership with Mr. Platt was dissolved, he remained in Meriden in an office by himself until 1876, when he removed to Hartford, and practiced there until 1879. He was a member of the General Assembly in 1866, before his removal to Hartford. From 1873 to 1876, he was attorney for the county of New Haven. In 1893 he was again sent to the General Assembly as a representative from the town of Tolland, and re-elected in 1895. In 1882 he was chosen president of the Canfield Rubber Co. at Bridgeport, and has since that time devoted his energies chiefly to the building up of that corporation.

Among the most important cases in which he was connected, was the murder case of State vs. Johnson, in which the defense was intoxication, and the contest over the act of the Legislature in removing the county commissioners of New Haven county, an act which was declared unconstitutional upon appeal to the Supreme Court. In 1879, he married Mrs. Wilbur F. Parker of Meriden, Conn., and has one child, Elizabeth Hicks, born February 18, 1884.

JESSE ADELBERT STEWART, Bridgeport.

Born in Bridgeport, Conn,, September 7, 1872, the son of George C. Stewart and Minnie (Belknap) Stewart He was educated at the Bridgeport common and high schools, graduated at the Yale Law School and was admitted to the bar of Fairfield county January 16, 1894.

HOWARD FITCH LANDON, Salisbury.

Born in Sharon, Conn., February 2, 1869, the son of Fitch Landon and Olivia Eggleston Landon. Was graduated at Amenia Seminary, studied law with Donald T. Warner, esq., of Salisbury, and was grad-

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uated at the Albany Law School in 1890. Admitted to the bar at Winchester, Conn., in January, 1891. The following year he entered into a partnership with Mr. Warner under the name of Warner & Landon. June 6, 1894, he married Juliette W. Landon, daughter of John G. Landon and Sarah (Wilcox) Landon, of Salisbury.

GOODWIN STODDARD, Bridgeport.

Born in Bethany, Conn., April 2, 1847, the son of Joseph N. Stoddard and Sophia (Budington) Stoddard. His education was completed at the University of Albany where he was graduated in 1867 and where, also, he pursued his professional studies. Was admitted to the bar in New York State and Connecticut in 1868. Since that time he has constantly been engaged in the trial of causes in Fairfield and adjacent counties. He married, in 1875, Julia E., daughter of E. G. and M. E. Sanford, of Bridgeport.

WILLIAM J. NEARY, Naugatuck.

Born at Naugatuck, Conn., June 12, 1868, the son of Thomas Neary and Elizabeth (Buggy) Neary. His parents were both of Irish birth and early came to Naugatuck where his father has pursued a successful commercial career. Was graduated at Holy Cross College in 1890, and at the Yale Law School in 1892 and admitted to the bar at New Haven June 29, 1892. In 1893 he was school commissioner of Naugatuck and at present is borough clerk. He has written considerably for newspapers and magazines. October 30, 1894, he married Marie V. J. Ryan, at Meriden, Conn.

GARDINER GREENE, JR.

Born at Norwich, Conn., August 31, 1851, the son of Gardiner Greene and Mary (Adams) Greene. He is descended from the family of Greene of Greene's Norton, Northamptonshire, England, which flourished in that county from 1319 until the time of Henry VIII. Sir Henry Greene, Knt., lord chief justice of England in 1353, was the head of this family in his time. His younger son, Sir Henry Greene, was beheaded in 1399, for his attachment to the cause of Richard II, and is mentioned in Shakespeare's play of Richard II. Queen Catherine Parr was a member of this family, her mother being Matilda Greene, daughter, and

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Geo. C. Woodruff

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co-heiress of Sir Thomas Greene of Greene's Norton. By the marriage of Matilda Greene and her sister Anne, respectively, to Sir Thomas Parr and Baron Vaux, the Northampton estates passed into other families.

A branch of this family, from which the American Greenes are descended, owned and occupied by the estate of Bowridge Hill, in Gillingham parish in Dorsetshire in the reign of Henry VIII, and so continued until 1635 and after. Many records of births, marriages and deaths of this family appear in the parish records, and various curious wills of theirs are extant. Their old stone house is still standing. In 1635, John Greene of Salisbury, surgeon, a younger brother of the then owner of Bowridge Hill emigrated to Rhode Island, where he resided at Providence until 1643, when he and twelve others purchased land from the Indians and made a settlement at Warwick on Narragansett Bay. This led to hostile aggressions by the Massachusetts Puritans, always desirous to tyrannize when their strength was sufficient. They invaded the plantation, took nearly all the settlers prisoners, and subjected them to severe punishment. Mrs. Greene, being obliged to take refuge in the woods in winter, lost her life by the hardships she suffered. The following year John Greene and other leading members of the plantation went to England, and obtained an assertion of their independence of Massachusetts, which the government of that colony was obliged to respect. John Greene was always one of the principal citizens of the Narragansett settlement, residing at Warwick, the principal town, and being magistrate and clerk of the Court. Thomas, son of John, also lived at Warwick. Nathaniel, son of Thomas, moved to Boston, where he was a merchant.

Benjamin, son of Nathaniel, was a Boston merchant. Portraits of him and of his son by Copley exist. Gardiner Greene, son of Benjamin, was for many years a planter in Demerara. The latter part of his life was spent in Boston, his house standing in Pemberton Square on the site of the new court-house. He was one of the foremost New Englanders of his time, in business and social life. His third wife was a daughter of Copley, the artist, and sister of the late Lord Lyndhurst. William Parkinson Greene, son of Gardiner, moved to Norwich in 1820, and founded the cotton manufacture there. Gardiner, son of William P., has lived in Norwich, and been a cotton manufacturer. Gardiner Greene, jr., graduated from the Norwich Free Academy in 1868, from Yale College in 1873, from Columbia College Law School in 1877. Was

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admitted to the bar in New York city in May, 1877, and at New London, Conn., March, 1878. Became associated with John T. Wait in the practice of law at Norwich in 1878, and has ever since retained that connection. Was a member from Norwich in the House of Representatives and chairman of the committee on canvass of votes for State officers in the deadlock session of 1891–2. The House having ordered that no business should be introduced except through this committee, he was placed at the head of the Republican party in the Assembly during that contest. Was a member of the House also during session of 1895. April 4, 1894, he married Louise Eustis Reynolds, of Norwich, daughter of the late Henry Lee Reynolds and of Mary (Hill) Reynolds.

JOHN JOSEPH CLERKIN, New Haven.

Born in New Haven, Conn., May 19, 1855, the son of Thomas and Julia Clerkin. He was graduated at Holy Cross College in 1877. Afterwards he studied law at the Yale Law School being graduated in 1893 and at once admitted to practice in that county. He was clerk of the Board of Selectmen during the years 1886, 1887 and 1888. July 3, 1887, he married Lizzie R. Walsh, daughter of Michael Walsh and Elizabeth (Connors) Walsh of New Haven.

WILLIAM EBERLING, JR., Bridgeport.

Born in New York city, April 14, 1860, the son of William Eberling and Kate (Steinbach) Eberling. He comes from German ancestry. Was graduated at the grammar schools in his native place, studied law with William H. Comley, esq., and was admitted to the bar at Bridgeport, June 28, 1893.

BERNARD KEATING, Bridgeport.

Born April 15, 1847. Was graduated at the Yale Law School in 1880 and admitted to the bar of New Haven county in June of the latter year. Settled for practice in the city of Bridgeport and has held the positions of city clerk and city auditor in that place.

EDWARD T. BURKE, Norwich.

Born in Norwich, Conn., June 27, 1863, the son of William Burke and

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Elizabeth (McQuirk) Burke. Fitted for college at the public and high schools of Norwich, and was graduated at Holy Cross College in 1884. He pursued his legal studies in the office of William H. Shield, esq., at Norwich and was admitted to the bar of New London county September 28, 1886. In 1889 and 1890 he was city clerk of the city of Norwich and, since 1893, has been prosecuting attorney of New London county.

BERNARD FRANCIS GAFFNEY, New Britain.

Born in New Britain, Conn., June 23, 1861, the son of Charles Gaffney and Ann (Mulligan) Gaffney. He fitted for college at the New Britain High School and was graduated at Yale University in 1887. Studied law in the office of P. J. Markley, esq., and was admitted to the Hartford county bar in October, 1889. In 1890–91 and 1892–93 he was assistant city attorney of the city of New Britain, and in 1893–94, city attorney. June 28, 1894, he married Alice L. Sherlock, daughter of John Sherlock and Catherine (Ford) Sherlock of Hartford, Conn.

LEVERET CAMP HINMAN, Meriden.

Born in Meriden, Conn., February 25, 1856, the son of Franklin E. Hinman and Phebe Elizabeth (Camp) Hinman. Upon his father's side he is a descendant of Sergt. Edward Hinman who settled in Stratford, Conn., in 1650, and on his mother's side he comes from Gov. Theophilus Eaton. He received his education in the public schools and at the Iowa State University. Was graduated at the Yale Law School in 1877, also studied for his profession in the office of George W. Smith, esq., at Meriden, and was admitted to the bar at New Haven in June, 1877. Was admitted to the bar of the State of Ohio in 1880. From 1889 to 1893 he was assistant city attorney of the city of Meriden, and at present is clerk of the Meriden City Court. At one time in his early practice he was reporter and city editor of the Meriden Republican and he has also written for magazines. June 18, 1879, he married Jean Emily, daughter of P. Henry Burns and Lola Graves (Addis) Burns of Middletown, Conn.

BACON WAKEMAN, Bridgeport.

Born in Fairfield, Conn., May 10, 1867, the son of Andrew P. and Cornelia (Burr) Wakeman. He is a descendant of Rev. Samuel Wake-

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man, the second pastor of the first Congregational church at Fairfield. He received his education at the public schools and at Fairfield Academy, and his legal education at the Yale Law School where he was graduated in 1888. The same year he was admitted to the bar at New Haven. He held the position of postmaster at Fairfield from 1891 to 1895. Residence, Fairfield, Conn.

THOMAS FRANCIS LAWLOR, Waterbury.

Born in Waterbury, Conn., December 29, 1864, the son of Peter Lawlor and Catherine (Hendricken) Lawlor. He was educated at the common schools of Waterbury and the high school, and was graduated at the Yale Law School in 1893. He was then admitted to the bar and has been in practice in Waterbury since that time.

THOMAS M. WALLER, New London.

Born in New York in 1840, the son of Thomas and Mary Christopher. He began life as a newsboy, carrying papers in the lower parts of New York city. He gave up selling papers to go to sea, and was employed on several fishing vessels as cabin boy and cook's mate, until, in 1849, he had made arrangements to ship to California on the Mount Vernon from New London. On the eve of his voyage he was found by the late Robert K. Waller, of New London, who, becoming interested in him, adopted him, and thereafter he assumed the name of his guardian. He was treated with all the consideration of a son, was given an education in the public schools, and was graduated at the Bartlett High School with honors. Admitted to the bar in 1861. His practice was interrupted by his enlistment as a private in the Second Regiment, Connecticut Volunteers, and he was chosen fourth sergeant of Company E. He went south with the regiment, prepared to engage in active services, but a painful affliction of the eyes compelled him to resign. He returned to New London and began the practice of law, soon attaining an extensive and lucrative business. In 1867, '68, '72 and '76 he represented the town in the Lower House of the Legislature, and in the latter year was speaker. In 1870 he was chosen secretary of the State on the Democratic ticket. From 1873 to 1879 he was chosen mayor of the city of New London. He was appointed state's attorney of New London county in 1875, holding the position until 1883. During his incumbency in this office he tried the celebrated Cobb-Bishop poisoning

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Geo M Woodruff

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case at Norwich, and was sent into New Haven county to assist the state's attorney there in the trial of the Mary Stannard murder case.

In the fall of 1882 he was nominated by the Democratic party for governor against William H. Bulkeley, and after an exciting campaign he was chosen by a majority of 2,390, and a plurality of 4,161. The significance of the vote was all the greater from the fact that Garfield had carried the State by a majority of 1,299, the previous election. In 1884 he was renominated and secured a plurality nearly 400 greater than the party's candidate for president. He did not, however, secure a majority. The election was thrown into the General Assembly and Henry B. Harrison was chosen. During President Cleveland's first administration he was appointed United States consul at London, and there made a wide acquaintance among business men and financiers, which was valuable to him in his subsequent practice. Returning home at the close of his term, he opened an office in New York city, where he still practices, though keeping his residence in New London.

LOUIS NATHANIEL MIDDLEBROOK, Bridgeport.

Born in Trumbull, Conn., June 19, 1825, the son of Robert Middlebrook and Nancy (Burton) Middlebrook. His first ancestor in America was Joseph Middlebrooke, an English immigrant who settled in Fairfield in 1644. Four of his ancestors were military officers in the Revolutionary war. He was graduated at Trinity College in 1848, and received the degree of A. M. from that college in 1851. Studied law with Hon. Charles Hawley, in Stamford, and was admitted to the bar in Fairfield county in 1851. He began practice in Bridgeport in 1852. The same year he was commissioned major in the Connecticut militia and judge advocate the next year. October 18, 1861, he was commissioned senior captain of First Squadron of First Battalion Connecticut Cavalry, in the war of the Rebellion. He commanded this batallion as acting major under Gen.'s Rosecrans, Fremont, Pope and McClellan, and was honorably discharged for disability incurred in the service November 21, 1862. For this disability he was incapacitated until 1866.

In 1872 he was appointed assistant U. S. district attorney by U. S. District Attorney Calvin G. Child. The same year he was appointed by Chief Justice Chase, register in bankruptcy for the Fourth Congressional District, holding the appointment until the repeal of the act in 1878. In 1883 he was appointed prosecuting attorney and a director

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of the Connecticut Humane Society, and in 1887 chairman of its committee on Humane Legislation, positions which he now holds, in addition to that of counsel for the society. He has also been clerk and one of the judges of the City Court of the city of Bridgeport. In 1866 he became editor and joint proprietor of the Bridgeport Republican Standard, and so continued until 1869 when he resumed practicing law. In 1858 he married Juliette, daughter of William Henry Tomlinson, of Stratford, Conn.

ASA BURR WOODWARD, Norwalk.

Born in Watertown, Conn., March 31, 1830, the son of Lucius and Lucia (Burr) Woodward. He is descended from Henry Woodward who emigrated from England in 1636 and settled in Northampton, Mass. On his mother's side he is descended from Benjamin Burr, one of the original settlers of Hartford. He was graduated at Yale College in 1853, studied law at the Yale Law School and in the office of Hon. Orris S. Ferry at Norwalk and was admitted to the bar at Danbury, August 13, 1857. He was a representative in the General Assembly in 1867–8, State senator, in 1871–2, and has been judge of probate for the District of Norwalk since 1878. He has also been for many years United States commissioner. June 8, 1859, he married Sarah E. Hanford, daughter of Thomas C. and Harriet (Betts) Hanford, of Norwalk. Mrs. Woodward died in 1882.

LEMUEL CLIFT, Mystic.

Born in Mystic, Conn., November 30, 1833, the son of Amos Clift and Charity (Morgan) Clift. He was educated at the common schools of Groton and at Mystic Academy, studied law with Franklin A Palmer, esq., and was admitted to the bar at Norwich in April, 1865. He represented the town of Groton in the General Assembly of 1870 and that of 1872. He has held the office of judge of probate for the District of Groton since 1883 and had twice been elected to the office before that date. July 15, 1885, he married Esther W. Bodfish, of Berkley, Mass.

THOMAS C. WATEROUS, Hartford.

Born in East Hartford, Conn., February 8, 1867, the son of Richard Goodwin and Annie (Ramsdell) Waterous. He is a descendant of Rev. John Lathrop, pastor of the First Independent Church of England, who

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landed in America in 1634, of Gov. William Bradford of the Plymouth colony and of Fear Robinson. He fitted for college at Gen. Russell's Military Academy and was graduated at Yale University in 1890, with the degree of LL.B. Was admitted to the bar at New Haven in the same year. January 24, 1895, he was appointed captain and aide de camp on the brigade staff of the Connecticut National Guard. He is a member of the Connecticut Historical Society, and of the Sons of the American Revolution.

EDWARD PROCTOR NOBBS, Bridgeport.

Born in Norfolk county, England, October 14, 1856, the son of Edward W. and Elizabeth Nobbs. His parents removed to this county when he was a small child, locating at Waterbury, Conn. In early life he worked in the factories in Waterbury, studied law at the same time in the office of Porter L. Wood, esq., and was admitted to the bar at New Haven February 11, 1890. He immediately removed to Bridgeport, and, the next year formed a law partnership with James A. Wilson, esq. Since March 1, 1893, he has held the position of clerk of the Bridgeport city court. He was counsel for the plaintiff in the important highway damage case of Lounsbury vs. the City of Bridgeport, argued in the Supreme Court in 1895. December 6, 1881, he married Clara I. Wells, daughter of Benjamin F. and Betsey Wells, of Loudon, N. H.

HENRY GLEASON NEWTON, New Haven.

Born in Durham, Conn., June 5, 1843, the son of Gaylord Newton and Nancy Merwin Newton. Among his ancestors were Roger Newton, the first minister of Farmington, and second minister of Milford, Thomas Hooker, first minister of Hartford, and Miles Merwin, one of the early settlers of Milford. Was graduated at Wesleyan University in 1870, and at the Yale Law School in 1872. Admitted to the bar in New Haven July 1, 1872. In 1885 he represented the town of Durham in the General Assembly and was chairman of the Judiciary Committee. In 1895 he represented the town of New Haven and was chairman of the committee on Humane Institutions. He has been connected with numerous cases before the Supreme Court. The discussion on probate law in the "Civil Officer" was prepared by him. September 11, 1885, he married Sarah Allen Baldwin, daughter of Isaac S. and Alva (Merwin) Baldwin, of Cromwell, Conn.

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WILLIAM E. WALKLEY, Bridgeport.

Born in Durham, Conn., February 21, 1856, the son of William H. Walkley and Marietta (Rogers) Walkley. His ancestors on both sides were members of the Revolutionary army. One of his grandfathers was a captain of militia, and a member of the General Assembly from the town of Durham. His ancestors were among the first settlers of Haddam and both his father and grandfather were in the Legislature. He was graduated at Wilbraham Academy in 1874, and at Wesleyan University in 1878. He was graduated at the Albany Law School in 1879, entered the office of Benj. F. Tracy, esq., in the same year, having been admitted to the bar at Albany. Shortly after he formed a partnership with James L. Robinson, esq., under the name of Robinson and Walkley. He practiced in New York until 1889 when his health failed and he returned to Durham. After some time out of practice he was admitted to the bar of this State at Middletown in 1892 and the following year he opened an office in Bridgeport. He organized the Drawbaugh Telephone and Telegraph Company and was its first counsel. June 7, 1893, he married Jennie C. Tolles, daughter of Wellington R. Tolles and Sarah (Winton) Tolles, of Bridgeport, Conn.

STILES ASHBEL CRANDALL, Norwich.

Born at Ledyard, Conn., October 12, 1851, the son of Stiles Crandall and Caroline (Greene) Crandall. His legal studies were pursued at the Law Department of the State University of Iowa and he was admitted to the bar at Norwich June 19, 1879. In 1881 he represented the town of Ledyard in the General Assembly, was mayor of the city of Norwich from 1888 to 1892, member of the State Senate in 1893–4, and member of the Board of Education 1889–95. He married Jane F. Stoddard, daughter of Capt. S. Billings Stoddard and Mary Stoddard, of Ledyard, Conn.

CHARLES CLEVELAND FORD, Ansonia.

Born in New Haven, Conn., March 10, 1856, the son of Harvey Ford and Clara (Cleveland) Ford. He was graduated at the Yale Law School in 1892 and admitted to the bar at New Haven at the same time. For two terms, 1887 to 1888, he was a member of the Common Council in New Haven. From 1890 to 1893 he was assistant clerk of the Court of Common Pleas for New Haven county Removing to Ansonia in 1894

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he was appointed prosecuting attorney and prosecuting agent. May 4, 1876, he married Sarah Alice Porter, at New Haven.

WESLEY ULYSSES PEARNE, Middletown.

Born in New York city, April 1, 1851, the son of Benjamin M. and Emily (Swathel) Pearne. On his father's side his ancestry is of English descent and on his mother's side he comes from Edward Shipman who settled in Saybrook in 1636. He was graduated at Wesleyan University in 1874, studied law in the office of Hon. S. L. Warner and was admitted to the bar at Middletown in 1879. In 1880, '81 and '82 he was a member of the Common Council, from 1879 to 1895 was clerk of the City Court of Middletown and in 1895 was appointed judge of that court. April 25, 1883, he married Harietta C. Arnold, daughter of Charles G. and Betsey (Smith) Arnold.

RODERICK M. DOUGLASS, Norwich.

Born in Southington, Conn., December 16, 1854, the son of Reuben H. and Zerniah (Miles) Douglass. His ancestry on his father's side was Scotch and on both the paternal and maternal lines his predecessors fought in the Revolutionary war and that of 1812. He was educated at the common schools and at the Lewis Academy, in Southington, where he graduated in 1869. Studied law in the office of Walter S. Merrell, esq., and was admitted to the bar at Hartford, in September, 1878. He has conducted the defense in three trials for murder, that of State vs. Kennedy in 1884, tried for murder of his wife, State vs. Charles Rathbun, in 1892, for murder of Daniel Cheesebro, and State vs. George A. Gardner in 1895, for murder of Edward Watson. In the first two cases the verdict was murder in the secone degree and in the third, acquittal. He married Clara I. Forbes, daughter of Hiram Forbes and Huldah (Tucker) Forbes, of Woodstock, Conn.

JOHN WOLCOTT BRISTOL, New Haven.

Born in New Haven, Conn., May 13, 1855, the son of William B. Bristol and Caroline (Bliss) Bristol. His paternal grandfather was Judge William Bristol, one of the judges of the Supreme Court of Connecticut from May, 1819, until May, 1826, when he resigned to accept the appointment of judge of the United States District Court for the District of Connecticut. His father was a well known and successful

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lawyer in New Haven. Mr. Bristol was graduated at Yale College in 1877, and at Yale Law School in 1879, being admitted to the bar at New Haven at the same date. He then entered the office of his brother, Louis H. Bristol, esq., and began practice in New Haven. In January, 1888, his brother and he entered into partnership with Hon. Henry Stoddard, under the name of Bristol, Stoddard and Bristol.

ALLEN TENNY, Norwich.

Son of Rev. Erdix Tenny, D.D., and Mary Latham Tenny. Born in Lyme, N. H. Mr. Tenny fitted for college at Kimball Union Academy, Meriden, N. H., entered Middlebury College with the class of 1852 and was graduated in 1856. Immedietely after his graduation he was employed as principal of Lyndon Academy, Lyndon, Vt., where he remained two years. In 1860 he was appointed deputy secretary of state of New Hampshire, and a few months subsequently was elected secretary of state by the New Hampshire Legislatare. This latter office he held until the close of the war, when he resigned and went to the Albany Law School to complete his studies, where he was graduated in 1866.

After his graduation he studied for a little time in the office of Wait and Bolles, Norwich, Conn., and afterwards commenced the practice of law in the latter city. He early found a law partnership with Hon. Henry H. Starkweather, which lasted until the death of the latter.

Mr Tenny was for several years corporation counsel for the city of Norwich; was elected to the Connecticut House of Representatives in 1873, and to the Connecticut Senate in 1874, and was president *pro tem.* of the latter body. He continued in the practice of his profession in Norwich until a year ago, when he removed to Providence, R. I., to look after business interests which called him there.

He has always been actively employed and has been reasonably successful professionally and otherwise in all matters he has undertaken.

Mr. Tenny married Fannie Atala, daughter of Nelson and Sarah Amy Whitmore, June 25, 1883. They have no children.

SENECA SANFORD THRESHER, Norwich.

Born in Swansea, Bristol county, Mass., son of Asahel and Lydia (Handy) Thresher. His grandfathers, Aaron Thresher and Thomas

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Handy, were in the Continental army, and performed military services during the war of the Revolution, as did his father, Asahel Thresher, in the war of 1812.

His ancestors were among the early settlers in Plymouth Colony, and their names are recorded among those who went out to fight the Indians from time to time as occasion demanded.

He was admitted to the bar at Norwich, Conn., in November, 1862. He has been counsel for the defendant in several "murder trials," the most famous of which, perhaps, is that of Kate Cobb for the murder of her husband, for which she is now suffering imprisonment for life in the Connecticut state prison.

His first wife was Susan M. Edgarton, of Central Falls, R. I., by whom he had one son, who is now a lawyer in practice at Norwich. His present wife, whose maiden name was Calista Vinton Potter, is the daughter of the late Hon. William H. Potter and his wife (whose maiden name was Rathbun) of Mystic, Conn., and by her he has two daughters.

He has written many short papers, on a great variety of subjects, which he has read before literary societies and other bodies, and is noted among his acquaintances for his extensive reading and retentive memory.

He is in active practice in the same building where he has been for the past thirty years, Breed Hall, Norwich, Conn.

HENRY TAYLOR BLAKE, New Haven.

Born in New Haven, Conn., April 17, 1828. He is of old New England descent, and, on his mother's side, comes from Rev. James Pierpont, of New Haven. He was graduated at Yale College in 1848, studied law at the Yale Law School and in the office of Thomas C. Perkins, esq., and was admitted to the bar of Hartford county in 1851. From 1855 to 1884 he was assistant clerk and clerk of the Superior Court of Fairfield county, during all of which time he was also engaged in the active practice of his profession in *nisi prius* courts, and before the Supreme Court and in the United States tribunals, where much of his attention was given to patent cases. He retired from active participation in trials in court in 1888. Has been a frequent contributor to periodical literature and has delivered many lectures on political and historical subjects. Since 1888 almost his entire time has been devoted to the

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furtherance of public improvements in New Haven, especially in connection with the park system of that city.

WILLIAM BURR WOOSTER, Ansonia.

Born at Oxford, Conn., August 22, 1821, the son of Russell Wooster and Avis (Burr) Wooster. His mother's father was a pensioner of the Revolutionary war. He was educated in the common schools in Oxford and at South Britain Academy. He studied law in the Yale Law School, where he was graduated in 1846. Admitted to the bar in New Haven in November, 1846. He represented the town of Derby in the General Assembly in the years 1859 and 1861 and, in 1860, was a member of the Senate from the Fifth District. When the Probate District of Derby was first established he held the position of judge for two years.

He was lieutenant-colonel of the Twentieth Regiment of Conn. Volunteers during the Civil war, and colonel of the Twenty-ninth Regiment. The regiment was mustered into service March 8, 1864. It was engaged at the capture of Fort Harrison, and was the first to enter Richmond. It was subsequently sent to Texas and mustered out November 25, 1865. Colonel Wooster resigned the previous August and reaumed his legal practice. In the year following year he was appointed paymaster-general under Governor Hawley. He married, October 11, 1870, Jemima A Wallace, daughter of Thomas Wallace and Agnes (Lord) Wallace, of Derby.

JOHN DUANE PARK, Norwich.

Born in Preston, Conn., April 26, 1819, the son of Benjamin F. Park, and a descendant of Sir Robert Park, who settled in Boston in 1630. He studied law in the office of Hon. Lafayette S. Foster, and was admitted to the bar of New London county in 1847. In 1854 he was judge of the County Court for New London county, and served until it was abolished the following year. In 1855 he represented the town of Norwich in the General Assembly. In 1861 he received from Yale College the degree of A. M. He was appointed to the Superior Court in 1863, and the following year advanced to the Supreme Court bench. In 1873 he was appointed chief justice of the State, and held that position until he reached the age of seventy years. Since his retirement from the bench he has held the position of State referee.

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JOHN PAYNE STUDLEY, New Haven.

Born in Sharon, Conn., May 15, 1846, the son of Enoch P. and Sarah E. Studley. He is a descendant in the sixth generation of Rev. Solomon Payne of Canterbury, Conn., whose writings and teachings, early in the eighteenth century, are believed to have been the initial work which, followed by the efforts of others led, eventually, to the establishment of the Baptist church in America. In early youth he removed with his parents to Ansonia, in this State, from whence, in 1862, he enlisted as a private in the 20th Regiment of Connecticut Volunteers. After serving a three years term in the army, he entered Phillips Academy, at Andover, Mass., taking the college preparatory course, and graduating in 1868. In the fall of the same year he entered Yale College. Two years later he abandoned his studies temporarily to accept an appointment in the Navy Department at Washington. Here he remained nearly three years, when he resigned his position, and returning to New Haven entered the law department of Yale from which he was graduated in 1875. He was at once admitted to the bar and began the practice of his profession in the office of the Hon. George H. Watrous. In 1877 he was appointed assistant city attorney, and in 1881 was elected by the Connecticut Legislature, assistant judge of the New Haven City Court. In January, 1883, he was promoted by the same body to the head judgeship of the court, his term expiring in March, 1885. He was elected again in 1885 as judge of that court and resigned soon after to take the position on the bench of the Court of Common Pleas for New Haven county which he has ever since filled. His present term expires in 1897. Judge Studley has for a number of years been quite prominent in the municipal politics of New Haven. In 1878, he was elected to the lower board of the City Council, in which body he remained two years, serving the latter year as its president. In 1880, he was elected to the Board of Alderman, serving a two years term. He married Emma B. Bissell, daughter of Rufus and Emma Bissell, of New Haven.

CURTIS S. BUSHNELL, New Haven

Mr. Bushnell, inheritor of a name honored in the civil and churchly annals of Connecticut, was born in Westbrook, then a part of Saybrook, on November 15, 1825, the son of Dan and Louisa (Chapman) Bushnell. He is a lineal descendant, on the paternal line, in the seventh

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generation, from Lieut. William Bushnell, one of the early settlers of Saybrook, who represented his town for several sessions in the General Court at Hartford. On the maternal side he is a direct descendant, in the seventh generation, from the Hon. Robert Chapman, also one of early settlers of Saybrook, who represented his town fifty-two times in the General Court. He was an assistant from 1681 to 1685. Mr. Bushnell is therefore of good blood of the old Connecticut stock.

He was educated at the public and private schools of his native town and at Brainard Academy at Haddam. He studied law for one year with the Hon. Samuel Ingham, and for two years at the Yale Law School, from which he was graduated in 1852. In 1853 he was admitted to the bar in New Haven, in which city he was established in his profession and soon acquired an active practice. For more than forty years he has enjoyed the confidence of his fellow citizens, who have employed him as their legal counsellor and advocate. Mr. Bushnell has never sought political or judicial honors, but has confined himself to the practical duties of a diligent lawyer. He has not, however, been unmindful of the duty of an educated man to the welfare of the community in the midst of which he has resided. For the last few years his work has been confined mostly to office and probate business, and to the management of important private trusts, which he has discharged with fidelity and acceptance. As a citizen he has been interested in local educational and ecclesiastical affairs, and has held for many years important offices in connection with them. He was an active and chief mover in the efforts which resulted in extending the limits of New Haven in 1870, and of the New Haven School District in 1871, by which the annexed section acquired valuable governmental and educational privileges.

On August 10, 1858, he was united in marriage with Margaret A. Clark, daughter of Daniel and Wealthy (Burr) Clark, of Haddam. They have one son, a graduate of Yale, who who is understood to have received appointment as professor in a well-known college.

JOSEPH GILBERT CALHOUN, Hartford.

Born in Manchester, Conn., July 20, 1856, the son of Hon. David S. Calhoun and Harriet (Gilbert) Calhoun. Was graduated at the Hartford High School in 1874 and at the Yale Scientific School in 1877. Studied law with his father, and was admitted to the bar of Hartford

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J. Gilbert Wallace.

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county in May, 1880. From 1883 to 1889 he was clerk of the City Police Court. In 1890 was a member of the Common Council, in 1894 special prosecuting attorney of the city, and since July, 1894, deputy coroner of the county. November 20, 1889, he married Sarah C. Beach, daughter of Oren M. Beach and Jeannette (Johnson) Beach, of Brooklyn, N. Y.

NEHEMIAH D. SPERRY, New Haven.

Born in Woodbridge, Conn., in 1827, son of Enoch and Atlanta Sperry. He descended from Richard Sperry, one of the early settlers of New Haven, and of Welsh and English stock. He studied in the district schools and in the Amos Smith School for Young Men in New Haven.

Mr. Sperry has been an active and prominent man in business circles all his life; his principal occupation, that of building contractor, he has followed for forty years, and is still in business. He has also been connected in various capacities with several railroads and manufacturing companies. He built the first horse railroad in the State of Connecticut and run the same for over ten years. Yet he has filled a number of official positions to the satisfaction of the public. He has been councilman, alderman, and selectman of New Haven, and for twenty-eight years and two months was postmaster of that city. He was elected and re-elected secretary of state, and performed the duties of that office for two years. He was elected a member of Congress in 1894, from the Second Congressional District of Connecticut. He is a member of the American Board of Foreign Missions, and also a life member of the Board of Home Missions.

Mr. Sperry has contributed many articles to the magazines and newspapers, wherein his productions always meet with a cheerful welocme.

He was twice married. His first wife was Eliza H. Sperry, daughter of Wyllys and Catherine Sperry, Woodbridge, Conn., to whom he was married in 1848. His second wife was Minnie B. Newton, daughter of Erastus and Caroline Newton of Lockport, N. Y.

ALEXANDER TROUP, New Haven.

Born in Halifax, Nova Scotia, March 31, 1840, son of Alexander Troup and Elizabeth Martha Troup. Both of his parents were natives

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of Halifax, and his paternal grandfather and grandmother were born at Old Meldrum, Aberdeen, Scotland. The grandfather served in the British army, and was under Wellington at Waterloo.

Mr. Troup laid the foundation of his education in the common schools, upon which he has built a broad and practical knowledge of men and things. In 1871 he began his connection with the New Haven Union, as editor and business manager, which association is still continued.

In 1883 and 1885 he served as a member of the State House of Representatives, and from 1885 to 1889 was collector of Internal Revenue for his district.

At Cold Spring on the Hudson, N. Y., June 12, 1872, he was married to Augusta Lewis, of New York city.

FREDERICK JOHN KINGSBURY, Waterbury.

Born in Waterbury, Conn., January 1, 1823, son of Charles Denison Kingsbury and Eliza (Leavenworth) Kingsbury. His grandfathers were Judge John Kingsley, of Waterbury, and Dr. Frederick Leavenworth, of the same place. His great-grandfathers were Nathaniel Kingsley, of Norwich West Farms; Deacon Stephen Bronson, of Waterbury; Captain Jesse Leavenworth, of New Haven; and Dr. Abner Johnson, of Waterbury. His great-great-grandfathers, Deacon and Captain Joseph Kingsbury, of Norwich; Captain Jacob Hill, of Cambridge, Mass.; Deacon Thomas Bronson, and Caleb Humiston, of Waterbury; Captain Abner Johnson, of Wallingford; Hezekiah Bunnell, of Cheshire; Rev. Mark Leavenworth, of Waterbury; and Captain John Conklin, of Southampton, L. I. His great-great-great-grandfathers, Deacon Joseph Kingsbury, sr., of Haverhill and Norwich; John Denison, of Ipswich; Dr. Thomas Leavenworth, of Stratford; Lieutenant Thomas Bronson, of Waterbury; Rev. John Southwayd, of Waterbury; Jacob Schellinger, of Southampton, L. I., etc.

Mr. Kingsbury received his early education mostly in Waterbury, was fitted for college and was graduated from Yale in 1846. He attended Yale Law School and read law in the office of Charles G. Loring, in Boston, and was admitted to the bar in Boston at the March term, 1848. He practiced law at Waterbury until 1853 when he became interested in banking and manufactures which have since mostly occupied his time. In 1893 he received the degree of LL.D. from Williams College.

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He was a commissoner at the Centennial Exposition, has served sevreal terms in the Legislature of Connecticut and has held several minor municipal offices. He is a member of the Corporation of Yale College, and president of the Maria H. Hotchkiss School Corporation of Salisbury. While his career has been, to a large extent, that of a public man, the positions of honor and trust which he has filled have been chiefly those connected with business in one way and another. He is now president of and director in a considerable number of educational, charitable, religious, manufacturing, banking, railroad and steamboat corporations.

He has done more literary work than most men whose time and attention have been devoted to business, as may be verified by consulting the Biography of the American Historical Society, wherein are given about fifty titles of magazine articles, newspaper contributions and pamphlets from his pen. He is a forcible writer, clear in the enunciation of his thoughts, and attractive in his diction. He is a member of the University and Century Clubs, of New York city, deputy-governor of the Society of Colonial Wars of Connecticut, and member of the Connecticut Academy of Arts and Sciences, and the American Antiquarian Society.

April 29, 1851, Mr. Kingsbury was married to Alathea Ruth, daughter of William Henry and Eunice Ruth (Davies) Scovill, of Waterbury.

EDWARD ELIAS BRADLEY, New Haven.

Born in New Haven, Conn., January 5, 1845, son of Isaac and Abigail Knowles (Hervey) Bradley. His father (Isaac), grandfather (Lewis), and great-grandfather (Isaac) were born within the limits of the town of New Haven. His mother was also a native of New Haven, and her mother, Anna (Smith) Hervey, was born in Haddam. His maternal grandfather was William Frederick Hervey, born in New Haven, and was, it is believed, a grandson of Rev. Ebenezer Dibble, a missionary of the Church of England and rector of St. John's Protestant Episcopal church in Stamford for many years prior to, during, and following the Revolutionary war. Isaac, his father, was an old-time carriage-maker, carrying on the business from about 1815 to 1854, when he retired to a farm in West Haven.

Edward E. Bradley obtained his education in the public and private schools of New Haven and West Haven. He entered the employ of

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the New Haven Wheel Company, April 5, 1860, as youngest clerk, being then but fifteen years old. He has therefore completed the thirty-fifth year of his connection with that company, now serving as its president.

He has been a member of the Board of Burgesses of West Haven, and from 1878 to 1886 a member of the Union School District Committee of the town of Orange. In 1882 and 1883 he was a representative in the Lower House of the General Assembly, and in 1886 was a member of the Senate. During his service in the Legislature he was a member of the Joint Select Committee on Banks, member and clerk of Cities and Boroughs, House chairman of Roads and Bridges, Senate chairman of Joint Select Committee on New Counties and County Seats.

In 1888 he was nominated for the office of lieutenant-governor and received a plurality of nearly 2,000 votes over his leading opponent. As the Connecticut Constitution requires a majority over all, the election was thrown into the General Assembly. That body having a majority politically opposed to Mr. Bradley, elected his opponent.

Mr. Bradley has been a prominent figure in the State military service, having served as private in 1863, captain Co. F, 2d Regiment 1865 to 1867, colonel 2d Regiment 1869 and 1870; paymaster-general of Connecticut 1877 and 1878, and adjutant-general of the State 1893 and 1894. For several years he has been, and is still, a member of the New Haven Commission of Public Parks, and a director of the New Haven Colony Historical Society, also of the Chamber of Commerce. For many years he was a vestryman and clerk of Christ Church parish, West Haven, and for several years last past has been, and at present is, a vestryman of St. Paul's Church (Episcopal), New Haven.

In business life, aided by his native energy, ability, perseverance and integrity, he has climbed the ladder of promotion to the highest positions of trust and responsibility in the corporations with which he has been connected. He is president of the New Haven Wheel Company (manufacturers of vehicle wheels), the Boston Buckboard and Carriage Company (manufacturers of carriages for pleasure use), and the Charles W. Scranton Company (brokers). He is also a director in the New Haven County National Bank, and interested in other important financial and business enterprises.

In New Haven, April 26, 1871, he married Mary Elizabeth Kimberly,

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daughter of Nathaniel and Mary Kimberly. They have three daughters, Edith Mary, Bertha Kimberly, and Mabel Louisa Bradley.

THOMAS LANSDELL WATSON, Bridgeport.

Born in Bridgeport, Conn., December 13, 1847, son of William Lansdell Watson and Jeannette (Nichols) Watson. He attended the public schools of Bridgeport, and completed his schooling at the Military Institute at New Milford, Conn.

General Watson has never sought nor held political office, on the contrary declined nominations, but has been a marked figure in military affairs. He served just fifteen years in the Connecticut National Guard, and holds an honorable discharge showing his record of service as follows: Commissioned first lieutenant, May 28, 1877; captain, July 6, 1878; major, January 30, 1879; colonel 4th Regiment, April 23, 1884; brigadier-general and commanding officer National Guard, March 1, 1890. In 1891 the State camp was named Camp Watson by order of the governor and commander-in-chief. In August, 1885, by request of the governor of Connecticut and order of Major-General Hancock, U.S.A., he served as aid on the latter's staff at the funeral obsequies of General Grant October 20, 1891, he was admitted to the Connecticut Society of the Sons of the American Revolution (State No. 591).

In business and financial circles General Watson is deeply interested, as is manifest by the prominent positions he holds in several leading corporations. He is a director in the Connecticut National Bank of Bridgeport; secretary and director of the Bridgeport Traction Company; director in the Boston and New York Air Line Railroad Company; first vice-president of the Consolidated Stock and Petroleum Exchange of New York city and chairman of the Finance Committee; president of the Consolidated Stock and Petroleum Exchange Building Company of New York city; president of the Water and Light Company of Nebraska City, Neb. He is the senior member of the firms of T. L. Watson & Co., bankers, corner of Main and John streets, Bridgeport (established in 1867), and of Watson & Gibson, New York city, which latter firm issues a valuable daily letter on financial topics. Vestryman of St. John's church (Baptist) for over twenty years. He is a member of leading clubs in New York and Connecticut comprising the Union League, Lotus, United Service, New York Athletic, Seventh Regiment Veteran, the New York, Larchmont, and Atlantic Yacht Clubs, and the Seaside Club of Bridgeport.

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May 4, 1874, he was united in marriage with Alice Cheever Lyon, daughter of Hanford and Mackay (Frye) Lyon, and has two children, Alice Lyon Watson and Arthur Kent Watson.

CHARLES DURAND, Ansonia.

Born in Derby, Conn., January 21, 1820, son of Samuel Durand and Sally Durand. He is of Huguenot descent, his ancestors having emigrated from France about two hundred years ago, and settled in the town of Derby, where descendants of the family have continued to reside to the present day.

Mr. Durand was educated in the district schools and in Derby Academy. He served as representative of his town in the Lower House of the General Assembly in 1874, and was speaker of the House in 1875. He has been president of the Osborne and Cheesman Company, of Ansonia, for many years, and is now president of the Schneller, Osborne and Cheesman Company, of Ansonia. Twelve years of his life were spent in New York city, and twenty years in New Haven, in both of which places he was engaged in business as a merchant.

In politics Mr. Durand is an independent—sits in judgment on all men and measures, and forms his own convictions and acts upon them, both in church and state.

In 1848 he married Caroline, daughter of the late Henry Trowbridge; she died in 1850, and he afterward married Annie, daughter of Amos Trowbridge. The families of both his wives are residents of New Haven, and the fathers were brothers.

JAMES D. DEWELL, New Haven.

Born in Norfolk, Conn., September 3, 1837, son of John Dewell and Mary (Humphrey) Dewell. Through his mother he is descended in direct line from Michael Humphrey, who immigrated and settled in Windsor about 1640; his father was of Scotch descent

Like many others who have been more than ordinarily successful in life, Mr. Dewell's schooling was limited to the advantages offered by the country schools—advantages so well improved by him that he is to-day a good example of the excellent work of those educators of the people. He is a Republican in politics, and naturally a firm upholder of protection to American industries; but he has never sought nor held political office.

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In the affairs of his city and State he has taken commendable interest, and has filled various positions of trust and honor at their disposal. He is now president of the State Board of Trade. For thirty-seven years he has been connected with the importing and wholesale grocery business in New Haven, in which he has merited and won the good will and respect of the thousands with whom he has held business dealings.

Mr. Dewell was joined in marriage, July 2, 1860, to Miss Mary E. Keyes, daughter of the late Aaron Keyes and Mary A. (Winch) Keyes. Six children have been the result of this union, five of whom are living.

EDWIN O. KEELER, Norwalk.

Born in Ridgefield, Conn., January 12, 1847, son of Jonah C. Keeler and Henrietta Olmstead Keeler. Was educated in the common schools. In 1893 and 1894 he was a representative in the General Assembly, also elected again for session of 1895-96, and mayor of the city of Norwalk in 1894. He is engaged in the wholesale grocery business, and is president of the Fairfield County National Bank. He married at Providence, R. I., May 13, 1869.

E. STEVENS HENRY, Rockville.

Born in Gill, Mass., February 10, 1836, son of Edward Fish Henry, and Eliza A. (Stevens) Henry. He is of Scotch-Irish Presbyterian descent; a descendant of Hugh Henry, who was one of an organized colony emigrating from the North of Ireland in 1738 and settling in what was then known as Boston Township No 2, now the town of Colerain, Mass. His paternal ancestors fought under Putnam in the French and Indian wars, and a great uncle was killed at the battle of Stillwater. His maternal grandfather, Stephen Greenleaf, was one of the "Sons of Liberty" in 1769; for some years sheriff of Suffolk county (Boston) and one of the Boston Tea Party.

E. Stevens Henry was educated in the public schools. He was a member of the Lower House in the Connecticut General Assembly of 1883 and was elected State senator in 1887; he was a delegate-at-large to the Republican National Convention in 1888, and was State treasurer from 1889 to 1893. He is a member of the present or Fifty-fourth Congress, representing the First Congressional or Hartford District. He has been variously connected with business enterprises in Rockville

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since 1855, and served as mayor of that growing city. He is also a representative farmer and breeder of thoroughbred stock; a trustee of Storrs Agricultural College, and is closely identified with the agricultural interests of Connecticut.

He married, in 1860, Lucina E. Dewey of Lebanon, Conn., daughter of Silas M. and Sarah Ann (Brown) Dewey.

JOHN E. HIGGINS, Hartford.

Born in New London, Conn., June 19, 1844, son of Edmund Higgins and Mary Higgins. His education was gained in the public schools. He was clerk of the city of Hartford from 1874 to 1880 and from 1881 to the present time; and town clerk and registrar of vital statistics since 1877, still holding both offices. He is a member of the Hartford Board of Trade.

October 16, 1873, he married at Springfield, Mass., Adella E. Collins, daughter of James D. and Julia Collins

CHARLES DUDLEY WARNER, Hartford.

Born in Plainfield, Mass., September 12, 1829, son of Justus Warner and Sylvia R. (Hitchcock) Warner. All his ancestors were English, Andrew Warner, who came to Cambridge, Mass., before 1632, being the first of the name in this country. Justus Warner's mother was Sally Cook, a descendant of Francis Cook, who came over in the Mayflower. Of the Hitchcock ancestors, Luke, who took the freeman's oath in New Haven in 1644, is the first of record.

Mr. Warner was graduated from Hamilton College, and received the degree of B.L. from the University of Pennsylvania. He has never aspired to political office, but has consented to serve as park commissioner of Hartford, as a member of a Special Commission on Prisons in Connecticut, and on the Connecticut Commission of Sculpture. He is interested, as owner and editor, in the Hartford Courant.

So well-known to the reading public is Mr. Warner, that it seems hardly necessary to name his numerous works; nor is this the proper place to attempt to characterize his brilliant, delicate, pure and humorous literary monuments. The following titles of the books he has written are familiar at every fireside in the land, where worthy literature is known and appreciated: My Summer in a Garden, Saunterings, Back-Log Studies, Baddeck, Being a Boy, My Winter on the Nile, In

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the Levant, Life of Capt. John Smith, Life of Washington Irving, On Horseback, A Roundabout Journey, In the Wilderness, Their Pilgrimage, South and West and Comments on Canada, Our Italy, A Little Journey in the World, As We were Saying, The Works of Washington Irving, As We Go, The Golden House. Aside from these more pretentious publications, he is the author of numerous magazine articles, addresses and lectures.

At Syracuse, N. Y., in 1886, he was married to Susan S. Lee, daughter of William Eliot Lee (descended from the Indian apostle Eliot and Lee of Lyme), and Susan (Smith) Lee.

MORGAN GARDNER BULKELEY, Hartford.

Born in East Haddam, Conn., December 26, 1837, son of Eliphalet Adams Bulkeley and Lydia Smith (Morgan) Bulkeley, of Colchester, Conn. Of his ancestors, Rev. Peter Bulkeley was the first settler and founder of the town of Concord, Mass., in 1636. His son, Rev. Gershom Bulkeley, was a minister at New London and Wethersfield, and chaplain and surgeon in King Philip's war. His son, Rev. John Bulkeley, occupied for many years prominent positions in the government of the colony. His son, Eliphalet Bulkeley, led a company of minute men at the Lexington alarm from Colchester, and was also captain in a regiment for the defense of the colony. His son, John Charles Bulkeley, was for many years under-sheriff of New London county. His son, Eliphalet Adams Bulkeley, was State senator from the Nineteenth District in 1838, state's attorney for Middlesex county, and first Republican speaker in the Connecticut General Assembly in 1857.

Morgan G. Bulkeley obtained his education in the district schools and in the Hartford High School. He was a councilman and alderman of the Fourth ward during the seventies, and mayor of the city of Hartford four terms from 1880 to 1888. He was elected governor, and served from January 10, 1889, to January 6, 1893.

He was the founder and first president of the United States Bank at Hartford; third president of the Ætna Life Insurance Company; director in the Willimantic Linen Company, Ætna National Bank, and other corporations. He is a member of the following patriotic and historical organizations: Massachusetts Commandery Loyal Legion; Robert O. Tyler Post, G. A. R.; charter member of the Sons of the American Revolution, Conn.; Society of the War of 1812, Conn.; Colo-

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nial War Society, Conn.; Connecticut Historical Society; and the Union League Club, New York.

He married, February 13, 1885, at San Francisco, Cal., Fannie Briggs Houghton, daughter of James Franklin and Caroline (Sparhawk) Houghton, of San Francisco, Cal.

JAMES GRAHAM, New Haven.

Born in Albany, N. Y., January 23, 1831, a son of John and Mary Ann Graham. He secured his education at the common schools, and has been with and held official positions in various manufacturing companies. He served in the General Assembly as a member of the House in 1878, '85 and '86, and as a senator in 1887 and '89. He was House chairman of the Committee on Railroads in 1886, and was also chairman of the same committee in the Senate in 1887 and 1889.

He married, June 30, 1856, Maria Foote, at Branford, Conn., daughter of Augustus and Julia Foote.

GEORGE REDFIELD CURTIS, Meriden.

Born in Meriden, Conn., December 25, 1825, a son of Asahel Curtis and Mehitable (Redfield) Curtis. He was a descendant of the Curtis family which settled in Stratford, Conn., through Thomas Curtis, who settled in Wallingford when the town was founded in 1670. He attended the common schools and academy until he was seventeen. He was the treasurer of the Meriden Britannia Company from its foundation in 1852; president of the Meriden Silver Plate Company, Meriden Gas Light Company, Meriden Horse Railroad Company, and director in numerous other manufacturing concerns and banks.

In 1879, 1880 and 1881 he was mayor of the city of Meriden, after having filled various positions in the city government for several preceding years. He was for a number of years junior and senior warden of St. Andrew's Episcopal church, and was a delegate to the last general convention in 1892, of the Protestant Episcopal church.

He was married, on May 22, 1855, at Bradford, N. Y., to Augusta Munson, daughter of Jesse and Sophia (Talmadge) Munson. He died May 20, 1893, leaving the record of a useful life.

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GROVE HERRICK WILSON, M. D., Meriden.

Born in Stockbridge, Mass., March 25, 1824, son of Joseph H. Wilson and Sally (Herrick) Wilson. He is descended from Rev. John Wilson, the first minister of Boston, and from Henry Herrick, who settled in Salem, Mass., in 1629. He received his education in the common schools, with three terms at an academy, and was graduated from the Berkshire Medical College.

He has been a member of the Meriden School Board; in 1880 and 1882 was a representative in the General Assembly, and in 1893 was mayor of the city of Meriden; he has also been a member of the State Board of Health. In 1894 he was grand commander in the order of Knights Templar. He is at present president of the Meriden Buckle Co. He has written fugitive articles for periodicals, prominent among them being "Epidemic Nature of Intermittent Fever in New England."

He was married, November 30, 1848, to Margaret Anna Adams, daughter of John and Mary Ann Adams, of Pencader Hundred, Del.

NICHOLAS STAUB, New Milford.

Born in Hellersinger, Germany (then Alsace-Lorraine), February 1, 1841, son of Nicholas Staub and Christine (Fichter) Staub, who emigrated from Switzerland to France. He was educated in the common schools of his native town and in New Milford, Conn. He has been a prominent man in political circles and popular with his party. He has been a representative in the General Assembly in 1876, 1884 and 1885; and was State senator in 1886–1888. In 1891 he was elected State comptroller, holding the office until 1895. He married, November 29, 1866, Nancy J., daughter of John and Eunice (Edwards) Peck.

CHARLES D. BARNES, Southington.

Was born in Southington, Conn., January 12, 1843, son of Dennis Barnes and Caroline (Sage) Barnes. Six successive generations of the Barnes family have been residents of Southington. Charles D. was left an orphan at an early age, and was "bound out" to learn the carpenter trade, at which he worked for several years, until he began business for himself in 1874, in the boot, shoe, trunk and bag trade. He was educated in the Meriden common and High schools.

He enlisted in Co. B, 15th Conn. Vols., as a private and was mustered out as sergeant; he was wounded and captured at Kinston, N

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C., March 28, 1865, and was confined in Libby prison until a week before the fall of Richmond.

He was selectman in 1878, and representative in the General Assembly in 1891 and again in 1893, during which terms he served as clerk and chairman of important committees; elected town clerk, treasurer and registrar of vital statistics in 1874, and has held office continually since with the exception of one year.

He founded the shoe firm of C. D. Barnes & Son in 1874; he is secretary, treasurer and general manager of the Southington Lumber and Feed Co., organized in 1881; was elected a director and vice-president of the Southington National Bank in 1888, and president in 1889, which position he now holds; is a director in the Southington Cutlery Co., and is interested in other Southington enterprises and everything that pertains to the good of the town.

He married in September, 1865, Sarah H. Hamlin, daughter of Amos H. and Mary (Bull) Hamlin; she died June 9, 1869, and December 21, 1870, he married Mrs. Sarah H. Lewis, daughter of Edwin and Esther (Hart) Gridley; she died April 14, 1893.

Mr. Barnes was one of the charter members of Trumbull Post No. 16, G.A.R., was its first commander several years, and wrote a history of the Post.

HENRY FRANKLIN PECK, New Haven.

Born in New Britain, Conn., March 31, 1828, son of Elnathan Peck and Mary Deucy Peck. He is descended from Samuel Peck, born in Milford, August 22, 1736, who was a captain in the Revolutionary army and a man of much prominence. Henry F. received a high school education, but left school at the age of seventeen to engage in business with his father. He served as councilman from the Tenth ward of New Haven in 1877, and was president of the board in 1878; was elected alderman from the same ward in 1880 for a term of two years; served as a member of the Board of Education nine years from 1879, and was elected mayor of the city of New Haven in 1888 for two years

He joined his father in New Haven in the manufacture of brass goods, under the firm name of E. Peck & Son. After the death of his father in 1866, a joint stock company was formed, with a capital of $35,000, of which he was made president; the capital has been increased from time to time until now it is $75,000.

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He married, in New Britain, June 4, 1851, Elizabeth A. Cornwell, daughter of Chauncey and Mary Coslett Cornwell.

EDWIN AUGUSTUS BUCK, Willimantic.

Born in Ashford, Conn., February 11, 1832, son of Augustus Buck and Lucy Knowlton Buck. He is descended from Deacon Abijah Brooks, who was his great-grandfather, and who married Lucy Knowlton, a sister of Col. Thomas Knowlton who was killed at the battle of Harlem Heights. He was educated at the common schools with one term at the Ashford Academy.

At one time and another he served in nearly all the town offices; for five terms—1856, '62, '65, '74 and '75—served in the Lower House of the State Legislature, and was a member of the State Senate in 1876; in 1876 he was elected State treasurer, holding the office until 1878, and at present is State bank commissioner.

He is engaged in the manufacture of glass under the name of E. A. Buck & Co., also wholesale dealers in glassware in New York and Boston; is connected with the firms of E. A. Buck & Co., Stafford Springs and Palmer, Mass., dealers in hardware and oil, and E. A. Buck & Co., of Willimantic, dealers in flour, grain, fuel and lumber.

May 9, 1855, in Ashford, he married Delia M. Lincoln, daughter of George and Laura Lincoln.

JONATHAN TRUMBULL.

Born in Lebanon, Conn., October 12, 1710, son of Joseph Trumbull and Hannah (Higby) Trumbull. The Trumbull family is of Scotch origin, the name originally being Turnbull, and probably corrupted in spelling by the Scotch pronunciation; it was spelled Trumble early in the eighteenth century and to 1766, when the spelling was changed to its present form. The aboved-named Joseph Trumbull was born in Rowley, Mass., in 1699, a son of John, jr., of Suffield, Conn., who was the son of John, of Cumberland, Eng.

Jonathan Trumbull was graduated at Harvard in 1727. He was made a deputy in 1733, and held the office for thirteen other sessions of the General Court. In 1740 he was made assistant, and deputy governor in 1766. He was governor of the State from 1769 to 1783. His judicial services began with his appointment as assistant judge of the Windham County Court in 1745, and he was judge of probate for the

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Windham District. From 1733 to 1764 he was engaged in mercantile pursuits, chiefly in the West India trade, with other foreign connections, mainly England and Holland.

He left no published writings, excepting his official correspondence and documents. He is said to have devoted the last years of his life to studying the Bible in the Hebrew language.

He was married at Duxbury, Mass., December 9, 1735, to Faith Robinson, daughter of Rev. John Robinson, of Duxbury.

He died August 17, 1785.

His son Jonathan was paymaster of the Northern Department and aide to Washington during the Revolution; member of the State Legislature, member of congress, representative from Connecticut, speaker of the U. S. House of Representatives in 1794, lieutenant-governor of Connecticut 1796, governor 1798–1809, and chief judge of the Supreme Court of Errors.

It is stated, without authority, in Stuart's life of Jonathan Trumbull, senior, that his wife Faith was a lineal descendant of John Robinson, the Puritan leader. She was, however, a lineal descendant of John Alden and Priscilla Mullens, his wife.

CHARLES RAY PALMER, Bridgeport.

Born in New Haven, Conn., May 2, 1834, son of Ray Palmer and Ann M. Waud. His father, Ray Palmer, was a native of Little Compton, R. I., and a descendant of William Palmer, who came to Plymouth in the Fortune in 1621. His mother's father was an Englishman, who came to this country in 1805 and served in the American army in the war of 1812. Through her mother, Maria Ogden, she was descended from John Ogden (Stamford, 1641), named in the charter of Connecticut of 1662. Through his grandmother, Ray Palmer was descended from John and Priscilla Alden.

Charles R. Palmer was graduated at Phillips Academy in 1851, Yale College in 1855, and Andover Theological Seminary in 1859. From 1860 to 1872 he was pastor of the Tabernacle Church in Salem, Mass., whence he came in the same capacity to the First Church in Bridgeport, Conn., where he is at present. He has been a Fellow of Yale College since 1880; corporate member of the A.B.C.F.M. since 1871; and member of the several learned societies at home and abroad. He was a member of the Commission created to erect a suitable memorial to Rev. John Robinson in Leyden, Holland, and was chairman of the

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delegation sent to inaugurate the same, July 24, 1891, and orator of the day. In 1862 he was elected to the School Board of Salem, Mass., and has been connected with the administration of educational institutions ever since. At present he is one of the Prudential Committee of the Corporation of Yale University. He has received the degrees of M.A. and D.D. His literary work has been only that incident to an active professional life; several of his discourses and orations have been published.

He married, in Brooklyn, N.Y., February 10, 1869, Mary Chapin Barnes, daughter of Alfred Smith Barnes and Harriet E. (Burr) Barnes. She died April 24, 1888.

ELISHA J. STEELE, Torrington.

Born in Torrington, Conn., June 29, 1843, son of William Spencer Steele and Caroline A. Steele. He is a descendant in the eighth generation from George Steele, who came from England in 1631, and settled at Newtown, Mass., later in Cambridge, Mass., and finally in Hartford, Conn., about 1635. He was educated in the common schools. He was a member of the Lower House of the General Assembly in 1888, and chairman of the Committee on Appropriations; has been a member of the Board of Education six years, and chairman of the board for five years.

He is superintendent of The Wire, Rod and Tube department of the Coe Brass Manufacturing Company's works in Torrington. Since 1867 he has been a member of the Third Congregational church, has been a deacon since 1880, and Sunday school superintendent for ten years. Is chairman of the committee of the Ecclesiastical Society, corporation of the Torrington Savings Bank, a member of the State Executive Committee of the Young Men's Christian Association of Connecticut, and also of the Board of Directors of the Torrington Y. M. C. A. He has always been a Republican.

May 23, 1861, he enlisted in Co. I, 4th Regt. Conn. Vols., afterwards the 1st Regt. Conn. Vol. Heavy Artillery, and was discharged therefrom August 12, 1865; he served in the campaign of the Upper Potomac in the summer of 1861, was with McClellan's army in the Peninsular campaign, in the defenses of Washington, and with the siege artillery before Richmond and Petersburg.

January 25, 1864, at Amenia, N. Y., he was married to Sophia H. Skiff, daughter of Nathan and Adelia Skiff.

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SAMUEL EDWIN MERWIN, New Haven.

Born in Brookfield, Conn., August 23, 1831, son of Samuel Edwin Merwin and Ruby (Nearing) Merwin. His education was obtained at the common schools, with one year at a private school.

Mr. Merwin has been engaged for about thirty years in the wholesale provision and packing business, and is well known and appreciated as a thorough business man of unimpeachable integrity, and as a citizen interested in the progress and well-being of his city and eminently trustworthy in the public positions which he has been asked to fill. For nine years he was a member of the Board of Education, and was on the Police Board two years. In 1876 he served a term in the State Senate, and his popularity as a State officer is made manifest by his continued election for four years to the office of lieutenant-governor.

In military affairs his interest has been active, earning for him the merited promotion to the offices of captain, lieutenant-colonel, and colonel; and for three years he was adjutant-general of the State under Governor Jewell.

Mr. Merwin was married February 27, 1853, to Lucy Emily Beers, daughter of Anthony and Betsey Beers.

CHARLES MORRIS UPSON, Waterbury.

Born in Waterbury, Conn., son of Thomas Clark Upson and Harriet Morris Upson. His ancestors on his father's side were early settlers at Waterbury, and on his mother's side, of Woodbury, Conn.

Mr. Upson received his education in common and private schools. His life has been devoted chiefly to business, in the line of clothing, having had stores in New Britain, as Giddings & Upson, from 1871 to 1878, and in Waterbury as Upson, Singleton & Co. from 1878 to 1888, when a joint stock company was formed, of which he is secretary and treasurer; the latter company has stores in Waterbury and New York city.

Mr. Upson took a leading part in the organization of the Waterbury Board of Trade, in which he has held several offices, and of which he was president in 1891. He has always been active in public interests, and given freely of his time and thought to all measures for the public good.

He married September 15, 1880, at Waterbury, Jennie Alice Baldwin, daughter of Elias and Mary Hickox Baldwin, of Waterbury.

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EZRA BREWSTER BAILEY, Windsor Locks.

Born in Franklin, Conn., March 29, 1841, son of Aaron Bailey and Eliza (Brewster)Bailey. His paternal ancestors were the Baileys of Groton, Conn., whose lineage through the Puritans establishes theirs as among the most ancient of English families. Through the maternal line he is ninth in descent from Elder William Brewster of the Mayflower, through the eldest son, Jonathan Brewster, who joined the Connecticut colonists in early life and settled below Norwich.

He was educated in the common schools. He represented his native town of Franklin in the Lower House of the Legislature in 1880, and was also representative from Windsor Locks in 1883; he was elected to the State Senate from the Third Senatorial District, in every case running ahead of his ticket. In 1890 he was appointed collector of customs for the Port of Hartford.

In commercial life he is a prominent figure, being president, treasurer and manager of the E. Horton & Son Co., Windsor Locks, manufacturers of the "Horton Lathe Chuck;" president of the Windsor Locks Electric Light Co.; director in Windsor Locks Water Co.; the Dwight Slate Machine Co., of Hartford; the Windsor Locks Savings Bank; the Connecticut River Co., Hartford; the J. R. Montgomery Co., Windsor Locks, besides being connected with many other important business enterprises, and has held many offices of trust in town and city, as well as in social affairs; is highly connected in Masonic circles.

He was married to Katie E. Horton (descended from John Alden), daughter of Eli Horton and Catherine Ellsworth Horton, the latter a descendant of the old Ellsworth family of Connecticut.

HENRY GAY, Winchester.

Born in Salisbury, Conn., April 5, 1834, son of Henry S. Gay and Mary Reed Gay. John Gay came to this country in 1630 and was one of the first settlers of Watertown. In 1636 he, with others, established the town of Dedham, where he and many of his descendants continued to reside. His great-grandson, John Gay, removed to Litchfield, Conn., in 1722, where he was a large land owner. In 1743 he removed to Sharon, Conn., and died there in 1792. The immediate ancestors of the subject of this sketch descended from him, and were all born in Sharon.

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Henry Gay was educated in the district schools and the academy at Salisbury. In 1875, '76, '77, '79, '85 and '89 he represented the town of Winchester in the General Assembly. He is connected in various capacities with the Hurlbut National Bank, the Wm. S. Gilbert Clock Co., the Winsted Hosiery Co., the Winsted Yarn Co., the Morgan Silver Plate Co., and the George Dudley & Son Co.

May 20, 1857, in Winsted, he was married to Charlotte E. Watson, daughter of Thomas and Emeline Curtis Watson.

JOSEPH HOPKINS TWICHELL, Hartford.

Born in Southington, Conn., May 27, 1838, son of Edward Twichell and S. Delight (Carter) Twichell. He was graduated from Yale College in the class of 1859, and studied two years in the Union Theological Seminary and one year in Andover Theological Seminary. In the war of the Rebellion he served as chaplain of the 71st Regt. N.Y.S.Vols. from 1861 to 1864. He has been pastor of the Asylum Hill Congregational Church in Hartford since 1865, and a trustee of Yale University since 1876. He is the author of a "Life of John Winthrop," in the "Makers of America" series, 1891, and edited "Some Old Puritan Love Letters," 1893.

He was married at Orange, N. J., November 1, 1865, to Julia Harmony Cushman (descendant in the eighth generation from Robert Cushman of Plymouth Colony), daughter of David and Julia Curtis Cushman.

LEVERETT BRAINARD, Hartford.

Born in Westchester, Society of Colchester, Conn., son of Amaziah Brainard and Huldah Foote Brainard. Nathaniel Foote, an ancestor on his mother's side, was a soldier in the Indian wars and for a number of years was a member of the Connecticut Council, while the least that can be said of the others of his ancestors is that they were reputable, law-abiding people. He was educated in the district schools. He was a member for one term of the Hartford Common Council, and served one term as representative. He is now mayor of the city of Hartford.

His has been an active business life; he is president of the Case, Lockwood & Brainard Co., the Hartford Paper Co.; director in the foregoing and in the Ætna National Bank, Ætna Life Insurance Co , Connecticut General Life Insurance Co., Security Co., N.Y., N. H. & H.

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R. R. Co., Hartford and New York Steamboat Co., and U. S. Bank. He was a member of the National Commission at the World's Fair at Chicago.

He married at Hartford, September 27, 1843, Mary J. Bulkeley, daughter of Eliphalet A. and Lydia Morgan Bulkeley.

WILLIAM HENRY BULKELEY, Hartford.

Born in East Haddam, Conn., March 2, 1840, son of Eliphalet Adams Bulkeley and Lydia Smith (Morgan) Bulkeley. His first ancestor in America was Rev. Peter Bulkeley, the founder of Concord, Mass., and its first minute-man. His son Gershom was the first minister in New London, Conn., and later minister of Wethersfield; and his son, the Rev. John, was first minister of Colchester.

William H. Bulkeley was educated at the public schools and the High School of Hartford. He has held many of the local offices of the city of Hartford, and served one term as lieutenant-governor. He is interested in a large number of manufacturing corporations, director in various banks and insurance companies, and is president of the Kellogg & Bulkeley Co. For many years he was a leading merchant and proprietor of the "Bee Hive," in Hartford.

He married, in Brooklyn, N. Y., September 8, 1863, Emma Gurney, daughter of Melvin and Letitia (Gildersleeve) Gurney.

ROBERT JOHNSON VANCE, New Britain.

Born in New York city, March 15, 1854, son of John Vance and Elizabeth Vance, of Scotch descent. He received his education in the New Britain High School. From 1878 to 1887 he was city clerk of New Britain; was a member of the Connecticut House of Representatives in 1886, and a member of the Fiftieth Congress. In February, 1893, he was appointed chief of the Bureau of Labor Statistics. He was one of the organizers of the New Britain Electric Light Co., and was its treasurer until it was sold.

He is the owner and editor of the New Britain Daily Herald, and is interested in real estate investments. His life labor has been chiefly devoted to newspaper work; he has been twice to Europe and has traveled extensively throughout this country. His literary work consists in editorial writing, preparation of speeches, reports of Labor Bureau, and of special correspondence of the New York Sun at Wash-

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ington and other places. He has been a member of the Democratic State Committee for fourteen years, and has stumped Connecticut and other States in several campaigns.

He married, January 22, 1890, Matilda O'Conor, daughter of Henry and Emily O'Conor.

ISAAC WATTS BROOKS, Torrington.

Born in Goshen, Conn., November 8, 1838, son of Watts H. Brooks and Mary Wadhams Brooks. He was graduated from Brown University with the class of 1862. In 1893 he served as representative, and was speaker of the House. He is engaged in banking, and is unmarried.

LORRIN ALANSON COOKE, Riverton.

Born in New Marlboro, Mass., April 6, 1831, son of Levi Cooke and Amelia Todd Cooke. His great-grandfather, Solomon Cooke, served in the Revolutionary army, and his grandfather, Lewis Cooke, was a captain in the Massachusetts militia in 1812. Benjamin Wheeler, another ancestor, was the first white settler in New Marlboro in 1739. His mother was a native of North Haven, Conn., moving to Berkshire county, Mass., when young; she was of Welsh descent.

He was educated in the common schools and Norfolk Academy; and was a successful teacher in his early manhood. In 1856 he was representative from Colebrook, and was State senator in 1882, 1883 and 1884, the latter year serving as president *pro tem.* In 1885 he was elected lieutenant governor; in 1892 was delegate-at-large to the Republican National Convention; and was moderator of the National Congregational Council at Chicago in 1886. In 1869 he was elected secretary, treasurer and general manager of the Eagle Scythe Co. of Riverton, and continued in the management of the company for twenty years.

He was married in Sandisfield, Mass., in 1858, to Matilda E. Webster, who died in 1868, daughter of Dea. Abner and Mary Alford Webster; in 1870 he married Josephine E. Ward, daughter of Michael and Sarah Ormond Ward.

CHARLES J. PORTER, Goshen.

Born in Goshen, Conn., January 27, 1839, son of John P. Porter and Caroline P. Porter. He is a descendant of the Porters of Farmington,

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Conn. He received his education at the Goshen Academy. He was selectman in 1869, town treasurer from 1886 to 1894, sheriff of Litchfield county 1881 to 1884, and representative in the General Assembly in 1866 and 1893. He served from May 23, 1861, to May 24, 1864, in the 1st Conn. Heavy Artilley. He is engaged in general merchandise business in Goshen.

In September, 1869, he married Ellen, daughter of Charles W. Bennett, of Goshen.

SAMUEL SIMPSON.

Born April 7, 1814, and whose ancestors were among the earliest English settlers of the colonies. He was educated in the common schools, was first selectman and a member of the Legislature. He was the pioneer in the manufacture of silver-plated britannia ware. For twenty years or more he was president of the firm of Simpson, Hall, Miller & Co., and for some years of the Simpson Nickel Co., holding both positions at the time of his death. For a number of years he was president of the Wallingford National Bank, and also of the Dime Savings Bank of Wallingford, holding the latter position when he died.

He was a self-made man, of great energy and decision, very patriotic and public spirited; he did more for the commercial and industrial interests of Wallingford than any other one man. He contributed one-third of the cost of building the Episcopal church structure, and was for years its senior warden.

His wife was Martha De Ette Benham. He died April 7, 1894.

HUBERT ANSON NEWTON, New Haven.

Born in Sherburne, N. Y., March 19, 1830, son of William Newton and Lois (Butler) Newton. The earliest of ancestors in America were all in Connecticut before 1650, except one who came about the middle of the last century, and in the list of their names are a great many that were prominent in the civil, military, social and ecclesiastical history of Connecticut.

He was graduated, A. B., from Yale College in 1850, where he was professor of mathematics in 1855. He is a member of numerous American and foreign scientific and literary societies, and is president of the C. S. A. and A. A. A. S. In 1892 and 1893 he served as alderman in New Haven.

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He was married in New Haven, April 14, 1859, to Anna Stiles, daughter of Joseph Clay and Caroline Clifford Stiles.

MARLES ADDISON RUSSELL, Killingly.

Born in Worcester, Mass., March 2, 1852, son of Isaiah Dunster Russell and Nancy Maria (Wentworth) Russell. He entered Yale College and was graduated therefrom in 1873. In 1881 and '82 he was a member of Governor Bigelow's staff with the rank of colonel; in 1883 he was elected to the Legislature from Killingly; for two years, 1885, 1886, he was secretary of state for the State of Connecticut; and was representative in Congress from the Third Connecticut District in the Fiftieth, Fifty first, Fifty-second and Fifty-third Congresses. He is connected with woolen manufacturing.

May 14, 1879, at Killingly, he married Ella Frances Sayles, daughter of Sabin Lorenzo and Deborah Ann (Mitchell) Sayles.

GEORGE M. CLARK, Higganum.

Born in Haddam, Conn., June 11, 1833, son of George W. Clark and Cynthia (Selden) Clarke. His ancestors on both sides were among the earliest settlers in Connecticut. He was educated at public and private schools. In 1885 and 1886 he was representative from Haddam in the Legislature, and State senator from the Twenty-first District from 1889 1892, being elected on the Republican ticket. During the Civil war he was an ardent supporter of the government, and has always been an aggressive worker for the improvement of the schools and the advancement of education. In the temperance cause he has been an unrelenting enemy of liquor selling, and has expended hundreds of dollars of his own money in preventing the sale of liquor in Haddam, so successfully indeed that liquor has not been sold in Haddam but three out of forty years.

He was a contractor and builder of ships, factories, dwellings, dams, bridges, etc., from 1850 to 1870, among which structures were the Meriden Cutlery Co. Works, the Russell Manufacturing Co. Works in Higganum and Rock Falls; also the Ontoway Harrow Co. dams and factory at Higganum, and at present is manager for the latter company in the manufacture of agricultural implements.

In Haddam, August 21, 1860, he married Clementine J. Bonfoy, daughter of Edwin B. and Harriet A. (Cotton) Bonfoy.

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JAMES CHAFFEE LOOMIS.

Born in Windsor, Conn., April 29, 1807, the son of James Loomis and Abigail (Chaffee) Loomis. His ancestry was of the most sterling of old New England stock, running back in an indisputable line upon both sides to English Puritans who came to this country in the seventeenth century. Joseph Loomis, the first of his line to bear the name in America, was a man of uncommon strength of mind and worthy of the respect which he always received from those who came in contact with him. As a boy he grew up in Windsor, attending school at first near his home and afterwards fitting for college at the Hartford Grammar School. He entered Yale College, pursued his studies there with such success that he attained and kept a high rank in his class and was graduated in 1828. Among the classmates with whom he was on terms of intimacy that lasted into the maturer years of their lives, were Rev. P. T. Holly, afterwards settled as a pastor in Bridgeport near Mr. Loomis, ex-Governor Hoppin of Rhode Island and Hon. William Strong, one of the justices of the Supreme Court of the United States.

After leaving college he spent some time in travel, lingering long enough in the South to pursue a course of legal study at Charlotteville, Va. Returning to Connecticut he entered the office of Hon. Clarke Bissell, then one of the leading lawyers of Norwalk, and here he fitted himself for practice. He was admitted to the bar of Fairfield county in 1832, and at once began practice with Hon. Samuel B. Sherwood at Westport. The new firm at once reached a high place in the esteem and confidence of the public and was favored with an extensive patronage throughout that portion of the county. In 1837 Mr. Loomis was chosen to represent the Tenth District in the State Senate. The reputation of his ability as a lawyer which he had by this time attained was now broadened and extended by the ability with which he was seen to handle the larger subjects of general welfare considered by the Legislature. It also led him to seek a new and broader field for his practice. In 1840 he removed to Bridgeport, where he spent the remainder of his life.

After a number of years' practice alone, in 1848 he formed a partnership with George W. Warner, esq., which continued in unusual harmony for many years. For several years he was city attorney of Bridgeport, and once, in 1843, was elected its mayor. In 1856 and in 1860 he was sent to the General Assembly to represent the town and in the latter year his position in the house made him *ex officio* a member

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of the corporation of Yale College. In 1844, immediately after his second marriage, he purchased the beautiful residence on Golden Hill, where he spent the rest of his life, and which became, in time, one of the recognized social centers of Bridgeport's best society. His first wife, Eliza C. Mitchell, he married May 1, 1833, and she died March 24, 1840. April 24, 1844, he married Mary B. Sherman, who still survives him. His children were a daughter who died in early girlhood and a son who was lost by a most untimely death while a member of the senior class in Yale. Mr. Loomis himself died at the age of seventy, September 16, 1877.

As a lawyer he was honest and outspoken in his counsels, winning the confidence of clients by the fairness with which he presented the merits and demerits of their cases. A cause once taken up was pushed by him with unflagging zeal that halted at no surmountable obstacle and was not dismayed by opposition. His grasp of the principles of the law was able, his perceptions keen and his ability in argument and contention well recognized by his brethren. As a public spirited citizen he was second to none. He gave much time and thought to the school interests of the city and was at one time president of the board. The Seaside Park project was a favorite with him and he was one of its commissioners. He was prominent as a member of the Congregational Church, gave largely for its support, and in 1849 to 1860 labored in obtaining a new edifice for its worship. He was president of the Bridgeport Library and of the Fairfield county bar, was director of many corporations and no one touched the best life of the city in which he dwelt at more points or did more to advance the interests of his fellow men than Mr. Loomis.

MORRIS WOODRUFF SEYMOUR, Bridgeport.

Born in Litchfield, Conn., October 6, 1842, the son of Hon. Origen S. Seymour and Lucy (Woodruff) Seymour. To combine the blood of the Seymours and Woodruffs is to possess an ancestry that cannot be excelled in New England, for no two families represent higher types of honor and worth. As in the case of his father and his elder brother, he selected Yale College as his alma mater, entering in 1862 and graduating with honor four years later. He was already familiar with the atmosphere of courts and of many of the practical points that could be learned in the office at home, and he, therefore, decided to obtain a more extended theoretical knowledge of the legal profession. To this

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end he selected the Law School of Columbia College whose course he faithfully followed until graduation in 1868. His father, and brother, the late Hon. Edward W. Seymour, were then in partnership in the practice of law at Litchfield and, in place of joining them, he decided to cast his lot with the fortunes of the rapidly growing city that has since been his home.

Only two years afterward he was elected assistant judge of the Bridgeport City Court and was appointed on the staff of Gov. James E. English with the rank of colonel. In 1871 he was elected clerk of the city of Bridgeport. The year following, though he had been but four years at the bar, he was elected city attorney and corporation counsel, a position which he occupied for two years. His father had been appointed to the Superior Court bench in 1870 and to the chief justiceship in 1873, while Edward had continued the Litchfield practice alone. But now the younger brother had so established himself in Bridgeport and the practice there had become so profitable that, in 1875, Edward moved from his native place and the two brothers entered into a partnership that continued until the latter was appointed a judge of the Supreme Court in 1889. For ten years from 1871 he was United States commissioner. In 1881 he was elected to represent the Tenth District in the State Senate, and again in 1882, each time being chairman of important committees and a member of the Senate committee on contested elections. Much of the legislation of those years was drafted or revised by him, and the law establishing a Board of Pardons in place of the former method of action by the governor owes almost its entire character to his efforts. It is safe to say that Connecticut will never return to the early manner of pardoning criminals as long as the present generation lives, and our system is winning the approval of many of our sister States.

Mr. Seymour is now associated in his legal practice with Howard H. Knapp, esq., under the firm name of Seymour and Knapp. He also has found time to accept and ably fill the position of a lecturer on law in Yale University. He is a director of the Connecticut Industrial School for Girls, vice-president of The Holmes and Edwards Silver Co. and a director of the Bridgeport Board of Trade. His practice has extended until it includes all the higher courts of the United States as well as Connecticut, and his especial attention has been given to patent and admiralty cases. In addition to all this he occupies a high social position and brings to every public or private position a marked ability

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and conscientious regard for the interests of his constituents, his home, and the commonwealth.

HOLBROOK CURTIS.

His parents were old residents of Newtown, Conn., where he was born July 14, 1787. His opportunities for obtaining an education were unusual for those early days and much thought and money was spent to fit him for his life's work. He was but eleven years of age when he was placed in the family of Rev. Dr. Burhans for private iustruction with a view to a collegiate career. After remaining with him between two and three years he continued his studies under Judge Asa Chapman, a man of classical attainments, of wide reading and of rare capacity as an instructor. It was under the inspiration of this cultivated and delightful man that Mr. Curtis received that love for the masters of Greek and Roman literature that lasted him his entire life and proved a source of infinite enjoyment as well as instructlon.

In this way he was fitted for college, his preparation being carried so far that he was able to enter the junior class at Yale. After creditably completing the course he was graduated in 1807. He at once returned to Judge Chapman's office for legal studies and was admitted to the bar of Fairfield county in 1809. For the next four years he remained at Newtown. On the death of Samuel W. Southmayd, esq., of Watertown, in Litchfield county, several of the prominent citizens of that place invited him to remove there and continue Mr. Southmayd's practice. This he did, making Watertown his residence all the remainder of his life. He soon won his way into the entire confidence of the residents of that neighborhood. It was not many years before he was elected judge of probate for that district and later he was an active and valuable judge of the County Court for Litchfield county. In 1821 he was sent to the General Assembly as a representative from Watertown and he returned in 1822, 1833, 1837, 1839, 1843 and 1845. During these years the Legislature was frequently the forum for the trial of such divorce cases as could not be heard in courts and Mr. Curtis was frequently chairman of the committee to which the investigation of these cases was confided.

He was a man of the highest personal integrity, of sound and unbiased judgment, and a practical far-seeing common sense that never deserted him. His conscience was active and clear, never misleading him, and his actions were never tainted with suspicion or needing ex-

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planation. He was a public spirited citizen, beloved by his neighbors, and enjoying the fullest confidence of his fellow townsmen. His reading was extensive, he was fond of literature and languages, he retained his youthful fondness for the classics and added thereto a practical acquaintance with modern tongues. He was social in his habits, full of anecdote and brilliant in conversation. As a lawyer and judge he was highminded, acute and earnest, and when he died February 21, 1858, he left a most honorable record and an enviable reputation.

ERWIN W. WEBSTER, Ansonia.

Born at Bethlehem, Conn., April 9, 1836, son of David Sanford Webster and Clarissa Wattles Webster. His ancestors came from England and settled in Litchfield, Conn., where many of their descendants are living at the present time. He received a common school education supplemented with one term at a select school at Watertown. He began his business life as a clerk for the Naugatuck Railroad Company at Waterbury; was appointed agent at Ansonia, November 1, 1857, where he remained until the Naugatuck Railroad was leased by the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad Company where he was retained in the same position which he fills at present. He has been connected with mercantile interests, and in 1863 formed a partnership with his brother, Albert N. Webster in the manufacture of fancy metal goods, which proved successful; the partnership was dissolved in 1867. He was elected selectman of the town of Derby in 1877, and the following year was made town agent for Derby, filling the position for seven consecutive years, and when the town of Ansonia was set off from Derby, he was elected its first town agent; besides this he has at one time and another held nearly all the local offices of his town. In 1893 he was elected to the Connecticut House of Representatives, and served on the Committee of Appropriations; and was again elected in 1895.

He married, January 1, 1861, Sarah Rogers, daughter of Orlando and Theresie Rogers.

CHARLES H. BUTLER, Oxford.

Born in Seymour, Conn., July 21, 1844, son of William Butler and Rebecca Butler. His education was obtained at the common schools. He is town treasurer and has held the office for twenty-two years; has been postmaster since 1868 excepting while in the State Legislature,

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when he served as representative in 1885, 1891, and 1893. In the war of the Rebellion he served in Co. H, 2d Conn. Heavy Artillery, and was wounded in arm at Cold Harbor, June 1, 1864, and at Cedar Creek, October 19, 1864, was again wounded, losing a leg. He was married at West Haven, Conn., in November, 1868, to Kate E. Fowler, daughter of Luther and Ann Fowler.

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