

ANCESTRY SKETCHES

Compiled for the Children

Catalogue
BY *Edman*
Cardman
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" " K. Hous



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PREFACE.

This book has been prepared in grateful and loving memory of an honored ancestry, for the purpose and in the hope of assisting my children's children, to whom it is affectionately dedicated, to know and cherish with pious remembrance, the worthy men and women from whom they are, in part, descended.

I am indebted for much in the historical sketch to Miss Anna Glover of Boston, who compiled, in 1867, "An account of John Glover of Dorchester and his Descendants"; and to Dr. Ralph Glover of New York, who, in 1853, visited England for the purpose of making investigations in relation to the Glover genealogy. He spent some time in Chester, where he examined many ancient wills and other documents, and was able to bring home valuable additions to the collections of the Glover history.

The Colton and Cooley records have been obtained from the "Longmeadow Centennial Book."

CAROLINE BOARDMAN SHULTAS KNOUS.

Hartford, Conn., Jan. 1, 1900.

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It is one of the best sayings of "George Eliot" that "Our dead are never dead to us until we have forgotten them."

"We are taught to consider and respect our ancestry at the beginning of the Bible. The Jewish lawgiver, Moses, begins his history with Genealogy or Genesis, and continues the pedigree and history of the families of the earth through the first five books of the Old Testament."

"It is most rationally and grandly our delight that we are descended from men of thought and high desire, whose principles of action were true, who abounded in habits of prayer and in the spirit of continual progress in church and state towards something ever better than before; let us be sure to walk with ardor in their footsteps."

BENJ. W. DWIGHT.

RECORDS AND REMINISCENCES.

Our ancestors, Pynchon, Glover, Colton, Whitfield, and others, were not exiles, like the Plymouth Pilgrims. "They belonged to the company of nearly twenty thousand Puritan emigrants, whose sails whitened the Atlantic sea between 1630 and 1640. Englishmen of the adventurous and thrifty sort, who came with their cattle and household goods, many of them with considerable substance, not simply for wider religious freedom, but to better their worldly condition."

In the summer of 1630 seventeen ships came from England, sixteen hundred passengers, "and of the best that ever came."

Among them were John Winthrop and his friend, *William Pynchon*, bringing the charter of the province of Massachusetts Bay; *John Glover*, landing from the "Mary and John," who straightway became one of the incorporators of the town of Dorchester, Mass.; *Rev. Henry Whitfield*, who was both founder and pastor of Guilford, Conn.; *Quartermaster George Colton*, and *Benjamin Cooley*, with *Sarah*, his wife, first settlers of Longmeadow.

Then we have *Simon Wolcott*, a five-year-old boy when he landed, but who, later on was selected as the most

suitable person in the colony to marry the beautiful and refined *Martha Pitkin*.

Rev. William Hubbard came a little later. He was first class graduate of Harvard College and teacher of Ipswich Church.

We have also *Rev. James Fitch*, who married *Abigail Whitfield*, and in 1646 became pastor of the church in Saybrook, and their daughter's marriage to the *Rev. Edward Taylor* brought us another colonial and pastoral ancestor.

And we must not omit to mention our honorable ancestor, *George Wyllys*, who, in 1642, was elected third governor of Connecticut.

We might add a host of other names brought into ancestral lines through intermarriage with all of these. Our sketch, however, must be of one line only, and we choose the *Glover* line because we have borne that name in direct descent from the year 1600 to 1809, when our grandmother, Mary Glover, of the seventh generation from John of England, first emigrant, married Truman Sweet, and so dropped the name of Glover for us for all time.

And, first, we will go back a few hundred years to the Glovers of England, and learn from whence we came, for Glover is an ancient name in England.

According to a survey made in certain counties of England, there is recorded, "Among the worthies of the County of Berkshire," *Johannis Glover*, sheriff in the twelfth year of King Henry VI, A.D. 1433.

We have, under date of 1446, Mr. John Glover, incumbent at the Rectory of Sutton, in Surrey County.

In 1571 a John Glover was vicar of Docking in Wiltshire.

Then there was Robert Glover, who suffered martyrdom in September, 1555. His wife was a niece of Bishop Hugh Latimer, also a martyr. Robert had three brothers, John, William, and Thomas.

In Fox's "Acts and Monuments," at page 814, we find an "Account of the persecutions of Mr. Robert Glover and his two brothers, John and William."

It begins as follows: "To this month pertains the memorable martyrdom of Glover, Gentleman in the Diocese of Litchfield and Coventry, in Warwickshire County, England." Then it goes on to state of John, that he "led a life altogether Heavenly, neither was his talk different from his life," and "in the persecuting days of Queen Mary, as soon as the Bishop of Coventry heard of the fame of this Mr. John Glover, he wrote letters to the mayor and officers to apprehend him. But it chanced otherwise by God's Holy Providence, who, seeing His old and trustworthy servant, so many years broken with many torments, would in no wise heap too many sorrows upon one poor sheep; neither would commit him to the flames of fire, who had been already scorched with the sharp fires of inward affliction and had sustained so many burning darts and conflicts of Satan. God, therefore, of his Divine Providence, graciously provided his brother, Robert Glover, being both

stronger of body and also better furnished with the helps of learning to answer the adversaries (this Robert being a Master of Arts in Cambridge) should sustain that conflict." When the Mayor of Coventry's searchers rushed into the house to take John Glover, he could not be found, but, finding his brother Robert, they brought him to the sheriff.

The account further states: "In the same fire with Robert Glover was burned Cornelius Burgy of Coventry and William Woolsey of the Isle of Ely, about Sept. 20, 1555;" and letters are given of Robert to his "entirely beloved wife," Mary Glover. John Glover, after hiding a long time in the woods, "had an ague and gave up his life, which the cruel Papists had so long sought for."

It says, in History of Warwickshire, Vol. 3, page 1054, "Within this moiety is a fair mansion called Baxterly Hall, built in King Edward VIth time by John Glover, then a retainer to Lord Ferrers, as may appear by the Arms and Badges carved upon the timber work, unto whose house did that famous asserter of the Protestant Faith, Hugh Latimer, resort, whose Ghostly instructions so well grounded Robert Glover, brother to the said John, that rather than that he would recede from them, he chose to lay down his life, being burnt at Coventry in the fifth and sixth of Philip and Mary, as Mr. Fox, in his catalogue of martyrs has deduced."

Elizabeth's reign commenced in 1558 and those families which had been persecuted by her predecessor, Queen Mary, were treated by her with marks of special

favor. Where estates had been confiscated by Mary, they were restored to them or to their children by Elizabeth, as in the case of the Glovers of Warwickshire.

A List of Heralds appointed in the happy days of Queen Elizabeth, as set down in "Burke's General Armory," gives Robert Glover, Somerset Herald, who died in 1588 and was buried in St. Giles churchyard, Cripplegate.

The *Parish* records of old England begin in 1537; before that date one has to trust to Heraldry or to the old wills.

Lancashire is one of the Northern counties of England, and the town of Prescott in that county is divided into parishes, one of which is Rainhill, the birthplace of that John Glover who, in 1630, emigrated to New England.

The Glovers were not early in Lancashire. The county history does not give any account of them until nearly the close of the sixteenth century. There is a record among some old manuscripts in the Tower of London, of a Thomas Glover, who owned lands at Rainhill in the sixteenth century.

The following marriage is recorded on the Parish Records at Rainhill.

"Thomas Glover and Margery Deane, daughter of Thomas Deane, were married the 10 Feb., 1594." The births of their eleven children are also recorded there.

From what county these individuals had their origin

or what line they connect with has not been surely ascertained. It is confidently believed, however, that they were led to this northern county by the religious persecution which burned Robert the Martyr at Coventry in 1555.

Tradition says they originated in some of the older counties of England, as Kent or Warwickshire. Heraldry confirms this by the Armorial bearings they grant to the families of this line, and, from all that has been gathered, it seems evident that they were related, either by direct descent or by collateral ties, to the families of Robert, Somerset Herald, and of Robert Glover the Martyr.

The will of Thomas Glover of Rainhill is deposited in the registry office at Chester, Eng.

It bears date 1619, and is written on parchment, but portions of it have become so obliterated by damp and mould it cannot be deciphered. Dr. Ralph Glover, in his visit to Chester in 1853, examined this will.

The Manor House, the property of the Glovers from 1550 to 1677, is still standing.

Although somewhat modernized, it is the same building which stood in the reign of Edward VI. Its framework of wood has not been altered, and the old oak staircase, so often trod by the Glovers, and down the steps of which Robert Glover descended for the last time in the custody of the officers, still remains.

CHILDREN OF THOMAS AND MARGERY (DEANE) GLOVER, BORN IN
RAINHILL PARISH, ENGLAND.

1. Ellen, bap. Feb. 2, 1595; mar. William Barnes.
2. John, a twin, bap. July 27, 1599; died the same day.
3. Elizabeth, a twin to John, bap. July 27, 1599; died the same day.
4. JOHN, bap. 12 Aug., 1600; mar. Anna ———; went to New England.
5. Henry, bap. 15 Feb., 1603; mar. Abigail ———.
6. Anne, bap. Oct. 19, 1605; died in one month.
7. Thomas, b. 1607; mar. Deborah Rigby of Cranston.
8. William, b. 1609; mar. Mary Bolton of Rainhill, 24 Nov., 1664.
9. George, b. 1611; mar. Margaret ———.
10. Jane, bap. 13 Sept., 1612; mar. ——— Watts.
11. Peter, bap. 22 March, 1615; married.

THE FIRST EMIGRANT.

JOHN GLOVER, son of Thomas and Margery (Deane) Glover of England, was born at Rainhill Parish, Prescot, Lancaster County, England, August 12, 1600, and died in Boston, in New England, Nov. 12, 1653.

He appears to have attained the age of manhood at Rainhill, living on his estates there, inherited from his father, and was married to Anna — about 1625.

His name appears on the records of "The London Company," organized at London in 1628 for the purpose of emigrating to New England.

He was a member of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company of London, established there at a very early date, and was a captain of that company. He was sometimes called the "worshipful Mr. Glover."

In the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries the prefix of *Mr.* to a surname expressed dignity and rank, distinguishing those to whose name it was applied from the common classes. It was very carefully used, and but few names were honored with the title. It has been said that in a list of one hundred emigrants to this country not more than four or five bore the appellation of *Mr.*

John Glover's name, as a member of the joint-stock company, and his subscription of £50 is recorded in

the contract "for the allotment of land to the adventurers for New England who intend to become planters there," under date of London, May 1, 1628.

The gentlemen who composed this company were devoutly religious non-conformists, Puritans, and all of them were members of some church in England previous to their embarkation.

Mr. Glover came to this country in the ship, "Mary and John," which arrived on the coast of North America May 31, 1630, under command of Capt. Squeb, who is said to have ill-treated and deceived his passengers, putting them on shore at Nantasket, when he had promised to land them at Charlestown. Some of them took boats and found their way to Charlestown, and others found out a way to Dorchester Neck, and commenced a settlement there.

John Glover's name stands among a list of inhabitants at the incorporation of the town of Dorchester in 1631, according to "Blake's Annals" (see collections of Mass. His. Socy., Vol. 9, page 150).

When the church was reorganized there (in 1663) he, with his wife, Anna, were among the first signers to the covenant. Richard Mather was the pastor.

Mr. Glover brought over with him a number of cattle and all the provisions and implements, with men servants, to set up and carry on the tanning trade, in accordance with the laws and regulations of the London Company — requiring each member to establish some trade on his estate.

The pits still remain to be seen on the land of one of his descendants. The Dorchester estate, upon which Mr. John Glover lived for about twenty-two years, and had two children (Nathaniel, 1631, and Pelatiah, 1637) born to him there, has descended in direct line from father to son to the seventh and eighth generations, and sixty children have been born there who bore the name. The house was situated on the shore road, now Commercial Street, fronting the water. Winthrop, in his journal, relates an incident connected with it under date of 1636. He says: "Mr. Glover of Dorchester, having about sixty pounds of powder in bags to dry in the end of his chimney, it took fire and some of it went up chimney; other of it filled a room and blew up the gable end. The house was thatched, but took not fire, yet many things were burned."

Mr. Glover conveyed to his eldest son, Thomas, all his estates in Lancashire, England. He gave the Dorchester homestead to his fourth son, Nathaniel. His Boston property, which, Gov. Winthrop says, was situated at the head of the cove in Boston, he passed to his second son, Habackuk. The house stood until 1830, when it was destroyed by fire, and three stores have since been built on the site. According to Mr. Samuel Torrey, who owned it in 1828, "the mansion house was a large double house, built of brick, with a wide front door, which opened into a hall, from which two winding staircases led to the second floor."

The will of John Glover is dated April 11, 1653, and there is preserved an inventory of his goods and chattels.

Mr. Glover was called a godly and upright man. His Puritan religion appears to have been the ruling motive of his life, and led him to leave his English home and forego all the comforts and conveniences of an English life to settle on the cold, uncomfortable, cheerless shore of New England.

Johnson, in his history, writes thus of him: "Mr. Glover was a man strong for the truth, a plain, sincere, and godly man, and of good abilities."

The following lines appear in his work, entitled "The wonder-working Providence of Sion's Saviour in New England."

"And Godly Glover, his rich gifts thou gavest;
Thus thou, by means, thy flock from spoiling savest."

On the records of Harvard College (1642) Mr. Glover and two others are credited with a "Gift of utensils" valued at £20. He was one of those who allowed themselves to be assessed for the benefit of that institution. John Fiske, in his "Beginnings of New England," speaks of the grave self-denial of those early settlers, who laid aside a part of their incomes to establish Harvard College.

He says (p. 111): "The year 1636 was a trying one indeed for the little community of Puritans, and their founding a college by public taxation just at this time is a striking illustration of their unalterable purpose to realize in this new home their ideal of an educated Christian society."

In 1653 John Glover, in his will, left a legacy of £5

a year to the college *forever*, for the maintenance of a fellow there." This legacy was subsequently made a charge on a piece of real estate in Dock Square, Boston. In 1872, by an agreement, the value of this charge was computed at some \$350, which was paid to the college in consideration of the release of the charge on the said real estate. The entire fund has been accumulating in the college treasury since that time, and now (1900) amounts to \$2,425.

Mr. Glover's wife, Anna, lived about sixteen years after his death, and died in Boston, 1670. A donation of £10 is credited to her on Harvard College records, as a gift towards furnishing books for the college library. Other instances of her benevolence and hospitality are recorded. She stands at the head of the descending generations as their first American ancestress, and her Christian name of Anna or Anne has been perpetuated among them to the present time.

Mr. John Glover has justly been styled by writers as one of the founders of New England.

CHILDREN OF MR. JOHN GLOVER AND ANNA, HIS WIFE, BORN IN RAINHILL PARISH, PRESCOT, LANCASHIRE, ENGLAND, AND IN DORCHESTER, NEW ENGLAND.

1. Thomas, b. Jan. 8, 1627; mar. Rebecca ———, 1652.
2. Habackuk, b. May 13, 1628; mar. Hannah Elliot, dau. of Rev. John Elliot.
3. John, b. Oct. 11, 1629; mar. Elizabeth Franklin of Ipswich, 1683.
4. Nathaniel, b. 1631; mar. Mary Smith of Dorchester, 1652.
5. PELATIAH, b. Nov., 1637; mar. Hannah Cullick of Boston.

REV. PELATIAH GLOVER.

This, the fifth son and youngest child of John Glover, Esq., and Anna, his wife, was born in Dorchester, N. E., November, 1636.

He resided during his youth in Dorchester, as appears by the list of names of those who attained the age of twenty-one years previous to 1700 (History of Dorchester, p. 145). He was a student of Harvard College in 1658, but did not graduate. He is known to have passed through a regular course of three years, and, as we learn from the college records, that, "about this time another year was added to the course of collegiate study, and seventeen students left and commenced the study of Divinity under private teachers," we are led to conclude that Pelatiah was one of that number. His uniting with the church in Dorchester is to be found on the records of that church, and it is also recorded of him that he preached at Dorchester June 15, 1659.

The record says: "June 15, 1659. This year was a day of fasting, humiliation, and prayer in all the jurisdiction in behalf of our native country; the fears, commotions, and troubles in the country and in Parliament; rents and divisions in many of the churches, especially at Hartford (N. E.); the hand of God against us in the

unseasonable wet and rain of last spring; and the face of things in regard to the rising generation; Mr. Peletiah Glover preached in the morning from 2d Chronicles, 7th chapter, 14, 15, 16 verses." This must have been Mr. Glover's first sermon. We find that he preached the sermon at the settlement of the Rev. Eleazer Mather at Northampton.

In 1661 Mr. Glover was called to the church in Springfield, to succeed the Rev. George Moxon, who had returned to England on account, it is supposed, of Mr. Moxon's two daughters having been accused of witchcraft.

He was ordained at Springfield June 18, 1661, and was now twenty-four years of age.

We, his descendants, may conjecture what was his personal appearance at this momentous time: probably a typical Congregational parish minister of the day, a very dignified personage in spite of his youth; his cocked hat, white wig or powdered hair, his black coat and breeches, with, very likely, silver knee and shoe buckles, all impressing the popular imagination with the idea of his importance.

The minister was supposed to be the best educated man in his parish, and was looked up to as the natural leader of the people in all social and political movements.

Mr. Glover was given £80 a year salary. He was furnished with a parsonage 35 x 15 feet, with a porch and a study; the roof was thatched and the cellar walls were planked.

At the time of his settlement the town voted that he should have the use of the house and land belonging to it while he continued with them in the ministry, on condition that he should leave it in as good a state as he found it. But four years after, having well tested him and being satisfied, they voted to *give* the aforesaid estate to him, provided he should continue to be their teacher during his life, or that he should remove by mutual consent.

In the history of the First Church of Springfield, by Henry Morris (1875), we find the following: "In 1669 the Rev. Pelatiah Glover, finding himself straightened in his living by means of the insufficiency of his salary, addressed a petition to the people, desiring them to allow him to remove to another field of work. The town, by hand of Mr. Holyoke, sent a reply beseeching him to remain with them." This proves a strong attachment between the minister and his people, and great harmony as well, for he reconsidered his request and remained with them until his death.

It was during Mr. Glover's ministry, in the year 1675, that the town of Springfield was scourged by the Indians. What a stirring event was this! There was a general conflagration of the town, and about thirty dwellings and as many barns were destroyed.

Among them was the parsonage, together with Mr. Glover's library, which, from all accounts, must have been unusually extensive and valuable. The town made good to him his loss of house, but his library,

which, it is stated, he valued and cherished above all things, could never be replaced.

Trumbull, the historian, in his account of the attack on the town, adds the following :

“ The Rev. Mr. Pelatiah Glover, minister of the town, had his house burned, with a large and elegant library.”

A later writer, Dr. Holland, notices him in his “ History of Western Massachusetts ” (Vol. 1), as follows :

“ Nine years after the discharge of the first minister of Springfield, they settled the Rev. Pelatiah Glover, a man of fine talents, high attainments, and ardent piety. He lost one of the most valuable private libraries that New England then contained, which was burned, with his mansion house, by the Indians in 1675.”

Rev. William Hubbard’s account, in his “ Indian Narratives ” (page 93), published by authority in 1677, contains the following quaint lines :

“ Amongst the ruins of the said dwellings, the saddest to behold was the house of Mr. Pelatiah Glover, minister of the town, furnished with a *brave library*, which he had but newly brought back from a garrison, wherein it had been for some time before secured, but as if the dangers had been over with them, the said minister, a great student, and a *helluo librorum*, being impatient for the want of his books, brought them back, to his great sorrow, fit for a bonfire for the proud insulting enemy. Of all the mischief done by the said enemy that day, the burning of this town of Springfield did more than any other to discover the said actors to be the children of the Devil, full of all subtlety and malice; there having been for above forty years so good correspondence between the English of that town and the neighboring Indians. But in them is made good what is said in the Psalm: that though their words were smoother than oil, yet were they drawn swords.”

Mr. Glover received students in Divinity and prepared for the ministry many who became eminent in their time for learning and ability; among whom was the Rev. Timothy Edwards of East Windsor, Conn.

Mr. Glover was often called to sit in judgment at ecclesiastical councils, both in Connecticut and Massachusetts, and invariably attended — his presence, it has been stated, “being indispensable among them on account of his sound and discriminating judgment.”

There was a great intimacy between him and Rev. Eleazer Mather of Northampton, whom he assisted to ordain. He also assisted in the ordination of the Rev. Edward Taylor of Westfield, Mass., and it is interesting to us to notice, years after, the marriage of John Glover, great-grandson of Rev. Pelatiah, to Mercy Colton, great-great-granddaughter of Rev. Edward Taylor, which event occurred in Wilbraham 29 Aug., 1778.

Mr. Glover was married 20 May, 1660, to Hannah Cullick, daughter of Capt. John Cullick of Boston, by his first wife. The second wife, Hannah's step-mother, was Elizabeth Fenwick, daughter of Col. George Fenwick of Saybrook, Conn., and his wife the Lady Alice Apsley. Hannah was but eight years old when her father's second marriage took place.

Capt. Cullick was a prominent man in Boston, engaged in commercial pursuits, and ranked among the wealthy merchants of that place.

The marriage of Rev. Pelatiah Glover and Hannah Cullick is recorded in Boston.

March 29, 1692, the Rev. Pelatiah Glover fell "asleep in Jesus." His wife died Dec. 20, 1689. They were buried, with four of their children, in the ancient burial-ground in Springfield.

In 1838, owing to the laying of the Western Railroad through this cemetery, many bodies were removed to a new ground purchased and dedicated to the purpose.

It was stated by persons who were present at this solemn spectacle, that the form of Mr. Glover remained perfect. It had become petrified in the long time it had been buried, a period of one hundred and fifty-six years. He was fifty-six years of age at the time of his death.

His will is on the Springfield Probate Records for Hampshire County. It was made 11 March, 1691, and witnessed by John Pynchon and John Holyoke. It is interesting, as all old wills are, but it is too long to be inserted in this little pamphlet.

Still more interesting is the inventory of his estate, as showing the minuteness of detail in mentioning every little article of the household goods; nothing too small not to be of value in those pioneer days. It mentions the "Bed which Mr. Glover lay on, with the coverlet and curtains, sheets, and furniture, at £6. 10s." Also, "that which Crowfoot (negro servant) lodges on and 2 pr. of sheets at £3. 10s." The "Meat, besides what is left for Miss Mary Glover," the pots, kettles, pans, and the pewter candlesticks are all inventoried, the "scarlet blankets" and two carpets, "4 old bottles, a chest and a little meal in the garret," and many other trifles, besides

" 5 cows, 2 horses (at £ 10), 11 sheep, and 4 swine." He received a bequest from his father of "two hundred pounds in money and other distinguished privileges," and in 1670 he came into possession of lands in Dorchester.

He was entitled to one-fourth of Newbury farm after the death of his mother, and an orchard on a portion of that estate still bears the name of "Pelatiah's Orchard."

CHILDREN OF REV. PELATIAH AND HANNAH (CULLICK) GLOVER,
BORN IN SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

1. Samuel, b. 28 Nov., 1661; d. 24 July, 1689.
2. John, b. 1 July, 1663; d. 14 Jan., 1664.
3. PELATIAH², b. 27 Jan., 1665; mar. Hannah Parsons.
4. Anna, b. 21 Aug., 1668; d. 6 June, 1690.
5. Mary, b. 17 April, 1672; mar. John Haynes, Esq., Hartford, Conn.

PELATIAH GLOVER².

It is with the third son of Rev. Pelatiah and Hannah (Cullick) Glover that we have now to do.

We do not find very much of interest concerning this son. He seems to have been principal legatee to the will of his father, and its sole executor.

He inherited, with his lands, the prefix of Mr., and was so designated wherever noticed.

It appears that he not only settled his father's estate, but, according to probate records, he also inventoried the estate of his brother, Samuel.

There are deeds wherein he sold his lands in "The Bay" to his cousins, Nathaniel Glover and William Rawson, and his receipt for the same is entered and recorded with the Records of Deeds for the County of Suffolk, Lib. 19, fol. 261. He was Selectman of Springfield, 1713-1714. (Burt's His. of S.)

He was married, 7 Jan., 1686, to Hannah Parsons of Northampton. She was born in 1663, daughter of Joseph and Mary (Bliss) Parsons. Her father and mother were married in Northampton Nov. 26, 1646.

The father came, at an early age, from Torrington, County of Devonshire, Eng. He must, at first, have lived in Springfield, as in 1636 he was witness there to a

deed from the Indians to Mr. Pynchon. He died in Springfield.

Hannah's mother, Mary Bliss, was daughter of Thomas and Margaret Bliss, born in England.

She died in Northampton 29 Jan., 1712. To go back another generation, *Thomas Bliss*, the grandfather of Hannah Parsons Glover, by her mother's lineage, is mentioned in Connecticut in 1639-40. He died in Hartford. His name is on the central monument in the Old Center Church burying-ground. The grandmother, Margaret Bliss, removed to Springfield after her husband's death, with her ten children, where she purchased a tract of land one mile square, on what is now Main Street. Bliss Street and Margaret Street are named for her. She died in Springfield 28 Aug., 1684.

It has been said of her that she was a lady of superior abilities, great resolution, and uncommon enterprise.

There are several deeds recorded from Pelatiah Glover² to his sons, from which it appears that he conveyed, from time to time, all of his estate to them previous to his death.

He died in Springfield Aug. 22, 1737, and Hannah Parsons, his wife, died there April 1, 1739.

CHILDREN OF PELATIAH³ AND HANNAH (PARSONS) GLOVER, ALL
BORN IN SPRINGFIELD.

1. Pelatiah, b. 27 Aug., 1687; mar. { Mary Wright,
Martha Ould,
Hannah Burt (widow).
2. Thomas, b. 16 Nov., 1688; died in Wilbraham in 1775.
3. John, b. 12 Sept., 1690; died in Springfield in 1733.
4. Hannah, b. 27 Dec., 1693; mar. John Ashley of Westfield.
5. Mary, b. 25 Aug., 1695; mar. Benj. Horton of Springfield.
6. Samuel, b. 1 April, 1698.
7. Abigail, b. 9 July, 1702; mar. Jonathan Mills of Brookfield.
8. SAMUEL, b. 16 Dec., 1706; mar. Joyce (Newcomb)
Jones (widow).

SAMUEL GLOVER.

Samuel, the fifth son and eighth child of Mr. Pelatiah and Hannah (Parsons) Glover, was born in Springfield 16 Dec., 1706.

We find that he held much land in the town both by inheritance and by purchase, as shown by numerous deeds from his father, and, after his father's death, by quitclaim from all his brothers and sisters.

Mr. Glover's homestead was in that part of Springfield which, in 1763, was incorporated into a town and named Wilbraham, a fine hilly site, lying just under the ridge of "Springfield Mountains," and but a stone's throw from what is now North Wilbraham station.

Wilbraham is the northern part of the territory of Springfield whose settlement was commenced ninety-five years previous to its incorporation, by William Pynchon and his associates. This part of the country had been greatly devastated by fires, destroying all vegetation, and especially the grand old forest trees. The whole territory was called by the Indians "Minechaug" or Berry-land, and tradition has it that the country was so bare in many places a deer could be seen running from mountain to mountain. Springfield was a tract of land about twenty-five miles square, and this strip of

land running along the north line of the tract, and about four miles wide, was called Springfield Mountains or Outward Commons of Springfield. These lands, the commons, had not been taken up by members of the colony, and there were grave fears that Sir Edmond Andros, Governor of Massachusetts, would take away the charter of the colony, and so these, with all unappropriated lands, would become the property of King George.

To prevent such a dire disaster the inhabitants of Springfield held a town meeting and voted to divide the land in question among the one hundred and twenty-three heads of families, and "among these is included by special vote, our reverend teacher, Mr. Pelatiah Glover." So we conclude that Rev. Pelatiah, having, by this town meeting vote, come into possession of the hillside land, the same fell by inheritance and by the various deeds from brothers and sisters before mentioned, into the possession of the honored clergyman's grandson, Samuel.

Now, as Dr. Rufus P. Stebbins has said in his Historical address, delivered at the centennial celebration of Wilbraham, June 15, 1863, "If this allotment saved the 'Commons' from reversion to the king, it hardly conferred any benefit on the proprietors." A narrow, burnt-over farm, four miles long and but a few rods wide (for, according to allotment, most of the lots were less than ten rods in width) was worthless for all practical purposes, and those pioneers who came out to their narrow

fields, although working industriously, probably succeeded in raising little else than "olive branches." No wonder, then, that our Samuel, cautious and plodding, no doubt, did not take unto himself a wife until he was forty-three years of age.

Dec. 14, 1749, he was married to Joyce (Newcomb) Jones, widow of ——— Jones of Springfield.

She was daughter of Joseph and Joyce (Butler) Newcomb of Edgartown. Her father, Joseph Newcomb, was the son of Andrew and Anna (Bayze) Newcomb, married about 1680. Her mother, Joyce Butler, was daughter of Capt. John Butler of Edgartown, a son of Nicholas Butler, who came from Eastwell, Kent, Eng., and was styled "yeoman." He, like John Glover, was one of the early settlers of Dorchester.

Naturally, as our Samuel Glover lived in the stirring times of the early days of the Revolution (although he must have been fully seventy years of age when that first gun was fired at Lexington), we wish valiant deeds might have been his record, yet all we have upon which to feed our patriotic craving for fame, is Dr. Stebbins's graphic account (in that same address at Wilbraham) of the "Lexington alarm" as it spread through the little hillside village, and probably this is largely supposition.

He says:

"On the 20th (April, 1775) just as the sun was passing the meridian, a rider was seen coming down the Bay Road at full speed, his horse dripping and smoking with sweat, who barely checked his pace before Samuel Glover's door, and announced

the fight, calling upon the 'minute men' to hasten to the rescue. He was off and out of sight on his way to Springfield in a moment. Blood had been shed!

"Glover mounts his horse and rides as he never rode before, down by Jones's and Bliss's, calling on them to come on as he goes.

"Before the mountains ceased to glow with that day's departing sun, thirty-four men, with the blessing of their wives and the prayers of the fathers who were too old to go to battle, were on the great 'Bay-Road,' hastening on their way to defend, and, if need be, to die for their rights. But the red-coats had returned to Boston in fewer numbers and more rapidly than they left it, and 'our minute-men' returned, after ten days, to the quiet and security of their own homes. Such was the 'Lexington Alarm.'"

And so our Paul Revere returned his faithful steed to its stall, and hung his trusty gun upon its hooks, and fought no more.

But, later on, we shall find that his only son saved the family credit, and, by his deeds, gave to us, his descendants, a Revolutionary name.

CHILDREN OF SAMUEL AND JOYCE (NEWCOMB-JONES) GLOVER.

1. Eleanor, b. 30 Aug., 1750; died unmarried about 1800.
2. JOHN, b. 3 May, 1753; mar. Mercy Colton of Wilbraham.

JOHN GLOVER, LIEUTENANT.

John, great-grandson of Rev. Pelatiah, and youngest child and only son of Samuel and Joyce (Newcomb-Jones) Glover, was born in Wilbraham, Mass., 3 May, 1753.

During the war of the Revolution, when the American troops were stationed on Dorchester Heights, he served as lieutenant of infantry, and continued there until Boston was evacuated by the British troops.

Subsequently, he was commissioned as a lieutenant of cavalry, and remained in office until he tendered his resignation.

We have found on Wilbraham records (book 1, page 156), "John Glover's intentions of marriage with Mercy Colton, the same is lawfully published" (1778).

He must have preferred a peaceful home life to the more exciting actions of war, for we find but little recorded of our Lieutenant John. We know that he lived and died on the estate in Wilbraham inherited from his father, grandfather, and great-grandfather, it being in part the very lands voted by the little Massachusetts colony to the colonial parson to keep it from passing into the hands of King George. We know, too, that he raised a large family of children, twelve in number, eight

of whom married, leaving numerous descendants. His wife was the eighth child of Benjamin and Abiah (Cooley) Colton, born in Brimfield, Mass., 16 April, 1761.

We have had some difficulty in reconciling her first name, as differently recorded. We found, according to the Longmeadow Centennial Book, that the eighth child of Benjamin and Abiah Colton was *Mary*, while the Wilbraham record of marriage gives it as *Mercy*, and yet again, on a visit recently made to Wilbraham cemetery, we found that her tombstone reads *Marcy*. Mr. G. Woolworth Colton has happily solved the mystery by assuring us that, when he examined the *original Brimfield records of her birth*, he might easily have construed the writing to be *Mary* or *Mercy* or *Marcy*, and in his "Genealogy of George Colton, Quartermaster" (soon to be published), he has decided that it must have really been the name of the tombstone, *Marcy*, or, as modern pronunciation has it, *Mercy*.

CHILDREN OF JOHN AND MERCY (COLTON) GLOVER.

1. Samuel, b. 24 March, 1779; d. 14 Feb., 1829.
2. Thomas, b. 28 May, 1781; mar. Flavia Warriner, dau. of Moses and Mary (Warner) Warriner; d. 1 Dec., 1848; buried in Wilbraham.
3. Pelatiah,)
4. Joyce, { b. in 1783; d. soon after birth.
5. MARY, b. 23 March, 1785; mar. Truman Sweet; d. 15 Sept., 1848, at Hartford.
6. Sophia, b. 29 Dec., 1786; mar. William Adams of Suffield; had two children, Truman and Elizabeth; Elizabeth died at Hartford 18 June, 1898.
7. Roxana, b. 1 Dec., 1788; mar. 1st, Ira Stacey of Belchertown; their dau. was Harriet, mar. Hon. Geo. T. Spencer of Saybrook, Conn.; mar. 2d, Jason Miller.
8. John Joseph, b. 26 May, 1791; mar. Agnes Jane Larkin (widow).
9. Erastus, b. 9 Feb., 1793; mar. Lucinda Bolton of Wilbraham.
10. Joyce, b. 12 April, 1795; mar. John Thayer of Monson; d. 1843.
11. Ralph, b. 28 Oct., 1797; mar. Amelia Evans of New York. (Children: Louis Napoleon, John Joseph, Caroline, Julia E., Mary Sweet, Rodolph, Henry Clay.)
 John Joseph Glover mar. Margaretta Terhune of New Jersey.
 Mary Sweet Glover mar. James Albert Rich, son of James T. and Emeline Rich, Aug. 8, 1871. Children: Ida Louise, b. Aug. 14, 1873; Albert Glover, b. Oct. 13, 1877.
 Rodolph Glover mar. Anne Julian Hurlbut of Colorado, Dec. 19, 1876; their son Ralph Hurlbut, b. Nov. 20, 1877. Rodolph Glover died in Denver, Colorado, April 24, 1899.
12. Eleanor, b. 1803; d. 1805.

ANCESTRAL LINES OTHER THAN GLOVER.

Mercy Colton came from what might well be designated as "good old Colonial stock." Her father, Benjamin Colton², was the son of Benjamin¹ and Elizabeth (Pynchon) Colton.

Her ancestor, *William Pynchon*, first emigrant, arriving at these shores in company with Gov. Winthrop in 1630, led a colony to Springfield, Mass., naming it after his father's country seat in Springfield, County Essex, Eng. There is an original portrait of this William Pynchon in the museum of the Peabody Academy of Science in Salem, Mass.

But we read that he incurred the censure of the people whom he colonized by writing a book entitled "The Meritorious Price of Our Redemption," the theology of which was so distasteful to the authorities, the book was condemned "to be burned by the common executioner in the market-place at Boston."* Angered by what he considered the injustice of this treatment, Mr. Pynchon left Springfield and returned to England,

* There are known to be but three of these books extant; one is in the British Museum, one is owned by Rev. Thomas R. Pynchon of Trinity College, Hartford, Conn.

where he settled in Wraisburg, and died there 29 Oct., 1661, aged 72 years.

His son, known as Major John, or the worshipful John Pynchon, remained here as a ruler and representative of the state government.

His marriage with Amy Wyllys (30 Oct., 1644), daughter of Gov. George Wyllys of Connecticut, bestows upon us, their descendants, a Colonial governor ancestor.

"The figure of John Pynchon stands out in the latter part of the eighteenth century like a fair monument in a rude land. While the hardest-worked man in western Massachusetts, not a word reflecting upon his honor has come down to us. He had a placid disposition, a dignified bearing, and yet was as tender-hearted as a woman. He was a town organizer, a maker, administrator, and interpreter of laws, and a student of trade and commerce. When John Pynchon visited Boston he took his place among the assistants in the General Court. When he entered the County Court-room, his seat was at the head of the bench of judges; the town magistrate's chair was his chair, and at the town meeting he was always moderator, and upon training-day he was captain of the company. He was Springfield's most distinguished citizen." (His. of Springfield, by Mason A. Green.)

William Pynchon mar. { Anna Andrew; d. 1630.
 { Frances Sanford; d. 10 Oct., 1657.

CHILDREN OF MAJOR JOHN² AND AMY (WYLLYS) PYNCHON.

1. Joseph, b. July 26, 1646; d. unmarried Oct. 30, 1682.
2. JOHN³, b. Oct. 15, 1647; d. April 25, 1721; mar. Margaret Hubbard.
3. Mary, b. Oct. 28, 1650; mar. Josiah Whiting.
4. William, b. 1653; d. 1654.
5. Mehitabel, b. 1661; d. 1663.

Amy Wyllys Pynchon died Jan. 9, 1699, aged 74.

CHILDREN OF COL. JOHN³ AND MARGARET (HUBBARD) PYNCHON,
BORN IN IPSWICH.

1. JOHN⁴, b. during the Indian War; mar. Bathshua Taylor; d. July 12, 1742.
2. Margaret.
3. William, mar. Katherine Brewer, dau. of Rev. Daniel, May 15, 1721; their son, Joseph, mar. Sarah Ruggles, dau. of Rev. Thomas of Guilford; son, Prof. Thomas R. Pynchon of Hartford.

Margaret Hubbard Pynchon died Nov. 11, 1716.

CHILDREN OF JOHN⁴ AND BATHSHUA (TAYLOR) PYNCHON,
MAR. FEB. 18, 1702.

1. ELIZABETH, b. Dec. 27, 1702; d. Sept. 6, 1776; mar. Benj. Colton, Feb. 16, 1721.
2. William, b. Nov. 11, 1703; d. Jan. 11, 1783.
3. John.
4. Mary, b. Oct. 10, 1706; mar. Brig.-Gen. Joseph Dwight.
5. Bathshua, b. Jan. 11, 1708; mar. Lieut. Robert Harris; their son, Daniel, mar. (1) Sarah Burt, (2) Nancy Greenman; dau. Lois, mar. Jonas Cooledge; dau. Nancy Harris Cooledge, mar. Ellery Hills; dau. Jane Treat Hills, mar. Charles H. Smith.

Bathshua Taylor Pynchon died June 20, 1710.

GOV. GEORGE WYLLYS.

George Wyllys, son of Richard Wyllys, Esq., and Hester, daughter of George Chambers of Williamsote, County Oxford, came of an old and honorable family, owning a large estate in England. He was born at Fenny Compton, County of Warwick. In 1636 he sent over his steward, William Gibson, with twenty men, to purchase and prepare in this country an estate suitable to his rank. (Hollister's His. Conn.) Two years afterward Mr. Wyllys arrived in Connecticut. We all know this estate in Hartford, the Wyllys Hill, where stood the famous oak tree in which Col. Wadsworth so successfully hid the charter of the state. (Many a happy afternoon have I spent as a child with my dolls, and in company with my friend, Isabel Stuart, in the great hollow of that old Charter Oak Tree, now fallen and gone. C. B. K.)

Mr. Wyllys was annually elected magistrate, until 1642, when he was made third governor of Connecticut.

His record is that of a lovable man, leading a calm and pure life. His venerable dust rests in the old Center Church burying-ground at Hartford, where his descendants have, this year (1900), erected a suitable monument.

SIMON WOLCOTT AND MARTHA PITKIN.

Mercy Colton's mother, Abiah Cooley, daughter of Joseph and Mercy (Gunn) Cooley (mar. 28 May, 1713), was granddaughter of Daniel and Elizabeth (Wolcott) Cooley. Elizabeth was daughter of Simon Wolcott and that famous Martha Pitkin (born England, 1638), sister of William Pitkin, Attorney-General of Connecticut, whom she came to the New World to visit in 1661. Martha came, expecting that her brother would return with her at the end of her visit, "not once supposing he intended to remain in the wilderness." But (so writes Rev. Thomas Robbins), "this girl put the colony in commotion." She was of such grace, beauty, and refinement, she won all hearts, and the young Puritans decided she must not be permitted to leave their new home. It would never do to allow such a much-desired element to be lost to the colony. Therefore, the choice of a young man who might be a suitable match, and able to obtain her hand in marriage, became a matter of general consultation.

"For her fame had run
From door to door upon the lips
Of our forefathers, than whom none
Knew better the born majesty
Of gentle blood, and gave it due."

The selection was made, and Simon Wolcott, son of Henry and Elizabeth (Saunders) Wolcott, was the fortunate man. They were married 17 Oct., 1661.

This Mistress Martha (Pitkin) Wolcott became the honored ancestress of seven governors.

The name Pitkin is an abbreviation of Peterkin (akin to Peter), an honorable name since the thirteenth century, a number receiving appointments under the sovereigns.

Martha's father was Sir William, first schoolmaster of a free grammar school, founded by Henry VIII in 1524. He was buried in St. Dunstan, Fleet Street.

Mercy Colton's father was grandson, on his mother's side, of Col. John, Jr., and Bathshua (Taylor) Pyncheon, and great-grandson of Col. John^s and Margaret (Hubbard) Pyncheon.

REV. WILLIAM HUBBARD.

Margaret Hubbard was daughter of Rev. William Hubbard and Margaret Rogers, his wife. Her father was known as the "Historian of Ipswich." He wrote several histories, besides his "Narrative of the Indian Wars," published in 1667, and reissued in 1677, of which there are a few copies extant. He was a most eminent minister and superior to all his contemporaries in writing. He died 14 Sept., 1704, aged 83. (Sprague's Annals of Am. Pulpit, Vol. I, page 89.)

Mr. Hubbard seems to have been a man of singular modesty, learned without ostentation or vanity. "A man of the strictest morals (says John Dustan, the famous book-seller of Boston, after a visit to Mr. H. at Ipswich), and he has done as much for the conversion of the Indians as most men in New England." He married Margaret, daughter of Rev. Nathaniel Rogers and Margaret Crane. Margaret Crane was daughter of Mr. Robert Crane of Coggeshall, Eng.

REV. NATHANIEL ROGERS.

Rev. Nathaniel Rogers was the second son of Rev. John Rogers, a descendant of the Martyr. He was pastor of the church at Ipswich in 1638. (Sprague's Annals, Vol. I, page 178.)

Mr. Sprague states that he was subject to frequent depression of spirits, which must have greatly retarded his usefulness.

REV. EDWARD TAYLOR.

Benjamin Colton's grandmother, on his mother's side, was Bathshua (Taylor) Pynchon, born in 1683, daughter of Rev. Edward and Elizabeth (Fitch) Taylor.

In the collections of the Historical Society of Conn. at Hartford there is an original letter written to Miss Elizabeth Fitch during Mr. Taylor's courtship. It commences "My Dove," and it has at the close a pen and ink sketch of a dove with an olive branch in its mouth, bearing this loving inscription:

"This dove and olive branch to you
Is both a post and emblem too."

The letter ends with:

"Your true love till death,
Edward Taylor.

This for my friend and only beloved Miss Elizabeth Fitch, at her father's house in Norwich.

Dated, Westfield, Mass., 8th day of the 7th month, 1674."

Rev. Edward Taylor was born at Sketelby, Leicestershire Co., Eng., in 1642. On arriving in this country he settled in Westfield. After the death of Elizabeth Fitch he married Ruth Wyllys, daughter of Hon. Samuel Wyllys of Hartford. There is a memorial tablet for Mr. Taylor in the Westfield church. He is said to have had "an abiding passion for writing poetry all through his life."

REV. JAMES FITCH.

Elizabeth, wife of Rev. Edward Taylor, was daughter of Rev. James and Abigail (Whitfield) Fitch. Mr. Fitch was born in Boking, Co. Essex, Eng., in 1622.

He came to this country in 1638, belonging to a band of thirteen youths designed for the ministry. He was placed under the instruction of Revs. Hooker and Stone of Hartford, where he remained about seven years. In 1646 he became pastor of the church in Saybrook. Afterward he settled in Norwich, Conn. He preached the first "Election Sermon" in 1674, and he is said to have preached the *longest* election sermon known, it having been *four hours long*.

Mr. Fitch had great sympathy for the Indians, and his house was always open to their roving parties. He learned their language and spent much time among them, teaching them. The legislature particularly requested Mr. Fitch to teach Uncas, the chief of the Mohegans, and his family, Christianity.

The Mohegan sachems were much attached to him, and Owaneco gave to him and to Capt. Mason a tract of land five miles long, to which, as there were many cedars on this tract, Mr. Fitch gave the name of Lebanon.

There is an original document (owned by J. Carson Brevoort of Brooklyn), being a bond in which, under his own signature, Uncas promises to attend the ministrations of Rev. James Fitch, whenever and wheresoever he may choose to appoint. The date of this bond is June 7, 1673. Sprague says (Annals, page 180): "Mr.

Fitch was distinguished for the penetration of his mind, the energy of his preaching, and the sanctity of his life."

Mr. Fitch's first wife, and the mother of Elizabeth, was Abigail Whitfield, daughter of Rev. Henry Whitfield of Guilford, Conn., and sister of that Mistress Dorothy Desborough, concerning whom the Rev. Dr. Andrews of Guilford has written so interesting a paper.

REV. HENRY WHITFIELD (Born in 1597).

The happy summers that many of the descendants of this good man have spent in Guilford, Conn., bring us into near and dear acquaintance with the place of his early labors, for he was both founder and pastor of the Guilford colony.

The land constituting the present town was purchased of the sachem-squaw of Menunkatuck Sept. 29, 1639, by Henry Whitfield and five others in behalf of those who had resolved to make a settlement here, the Indians agreeing to remove.

Mr. Whitfield (or Whitefield, as it was sometimes spelled) came from an old English family in Surrey. There is a tradition that his mother, who was Mildred Fortune Manning, daughter of Henry Manning of Greenwich, Kent, was descended, in the sixth generation, from Simon Manning of Codham and Catherine Chaucer, the sister of the poet Chaucer. But Prof. Lounsbury of Yale, who is an acknowledged authority on Chaucer, doubts the existence even of such a sister.

Whitfield's wife, however, Dorothy Sheaffe, daughter of Dr. Edmund Sheaffe, was undoubtedly first cousin of Giles and Phineas Fletcher, two poets of considerable repute, and she was also great-grandniece to Archbishop Grindal of Canterbury (1575-83).

Young Whitfield was designed for the bar by his father (Thomas Whitfield, B.A., 1568, of Worth, Sussex), who was himself an eminent lawyer, but the

boy desired to become a preacher of the Gospel. He was first stationed at Ockley in Surrey, where, having a large estate of his own, he employed an able minister to preach to his own people, and went himself into destitute places, preaching among the poor the glad tidings of mercy.

Although a Conformist, he was on the most friendly terms with Mr. Colton, Mr. Hooker, and other men of eminent piety among those non-conformists who afterward became lights in the American church.

For twenty years Mr. Whitfield conformed to all the usages of the established church of England. But his sympathy for the non-conformists caused him to be bitterly persecuted by Archbishop Laud. The crisis was reached upon Whitfield's refusing to read the "Book of Sports," and at length, having a conference about church discipline, he became a non-conformist outright, and, unable to pursue further his ministry peaceably in England, he sold his estate and came to this country.

Both Cotton Mather, in his *Magnalia*, and Doctor Trumbull, in his *History of Conn.*, say that in point of character and talents, Mr. Whitfield ranked among the first ministers of New England.

During his continuance in Guilford a large proportion of his property was expended in helping his people in their settlement, while he supported a numerous and expensive family.

The noted "Old Stone House," which is still standing on Whitfield Street, and pointed out to the visitor as the oldest house in New England, was built by Mr. Whitfield both as a home for his family, and as a fortification for the protection of the inhabitants of the town from the Indians.

Mr. Whitfield continued in Guilford until the autumn of 1651, when, upon the establishment of the commonwealth, he took leave of his church and congregation, who greatly loved him and followed him to the water-side, with many tears, to see him ship for his native country, where he finished his days in the ministry in the city of Winchester, Eng. (Smith's His. of Guilford.) His wife appears to have remained in Guilford as late as 1659.

Mr. Whitfield published a book entitled "The Light Appearing More and More," being an account of the progress of the Gospel among the Indians.

Rev. Henry Whitfield was of Oxford, New College, 1610.

NOTE. — By vote and appropriation of the General Assembly of Connecticut, the Old Stone House is to be purchased for a state museum.

THE COLTONS.

QUARTERMASTER GEORGE COLTON.

George Colton, magistrate, known by the title of Quartermaster, from whom all the Coltons in this country descended, so far as known, came from a town in England called Suttoncofield.

He must have been for a short time in Windsor. He was one of the first settlers in that part of Springfield called Longmeadow. He has been called the Father of Longmeadow.

He married Deborah Gardner of Hartford about 1644.

His name stands at the head of the list of selectmen appointed to rebuild Springfield after its destruction by the Indians in 1676.

He died 13 Feb., 1699. His wife died 5 Sept., 1689.

CHILDREN OF QUARTERMASTER GEORGE AND DEBORAH (GARDNER)
COLTON.

1. ISAAC, b. 21 Nov., 1646; mar. Mary Cooper; d. 3 Sept., 1700.
2. Ephraim, mar. Mary Drake, Esther Mansfield; Rev. Benj. Colton of West Hartford was his son.
3. Mary, mar. Samuel Barnard of Hadleigh.
4. Thomas (Capt.), mar. Sarah Griswold of Lyme.
5. Sarah, mar. Saml. Graves of Hatfield.
6. Deborah, mar. Nathaniel Bliss of Longmeadow.
7. Hepzibah, mar. Jonathan Wells of Deerfield.
8. John, mar. Abigail Parsons, dau. of Benj.; and Johanna Woolcot, dau. of Simon Woolcot of Windsor and sister of Roger, Gov. of Conn.
9. Benjamin.

ISAAC COLTON^s.

Isaac, son of George and Deborah (Gardner) Colton, born Nov. 21, 1646; married, June 30, 1670, Mary Cooper, daughter of Lieut. Thomas Cooper, who lost his life during the raid upon Hadley by the Indians at the same time that Springfield was burned and our Rev. Mr. Glover lost his "brave library."

We have an interesting account of Mary Cooper, telling how, when but six years old, she was captured by the Indians, as she, with others, was going to "meeting." She was badly wounded and left for dead by the side of the road, but, recovering, was returned to her parents.

Of the sixteen persons joining to organize the church at Longmeadow, six were Coltons. In fact, all through the Colton family there has been a perpetuation of the title of "Deacon." There seems always to have been a "Deacon Colton." It has been their one grand distinction and boast, and no other family could equal it, unless possibly the Deacons Chapin, and the inter-marriages of the two families have been frequent.

CHILDREN OF ISAAC AND MARY (COOPER) COLTON.

1. Mary.
2. Sarah.
3. George (Capt.), mar. Mary Hichcock, dau. of Luke.
4. Rebecca, mar. Joseph Stebbins.
5. Deborah, mar. David Morgan.
6. Hannah, mar. Benj. Chapin, Nov. 9, 1704.
7. Joseph, mar. Abilene Chapin, dau. of Saml. and Hannah.
8. BENJAMIN, b. June 18, 1695; mar. Elizabeth Pynchon;
d. May 6, 1770.

The wills of both Quartermaster George Colton and Isaac Colton, his son, are published in the "Longmeadow Centennial Book."

BENJAMIN COLTON.

This, the youngest child of Isaac and Mary (Cooper) Colton, born in Longmeadow June 18, 1695, married Elizabeth, daughter of Capt. John and Bathshua (Taylor) Pynchon, Feb. 16, 1721.

They settled in Springfield, but afterward moved to Ludlow. Their children are all recorded in Springfield.

CHILDREN OF BENJAMIN³ AND ELIZABETH (PYNCHON) COLTON.

1. BENJAMIN,⁴ b. Feb. 1, 1722; mar. Abiah Cooley; d. June 20, 1808.
2. Charles.
3. Moses.
4. Gideon.
5. Elizabeth, mar. Gideon Merrick.
6. Bathshuba, mar. Abner Towsley of Brimfield.
7. Isaac.
8. William.
9. Margaret, mar. Benjamin Chapin.
10. Hannah, mar. Joseph Jones.
11. Mary.
12. Aaron.
13. Rhoda, mar. David Bliss, son of Nathaniel and Priscilla.
14. Edward.
15. Reuben.

BENJAMIN⁴ COLTON, JR., AND THE COOLEY LINE.

Benjamin, Jr., was the eldest of the fifteen children of Benjamin and Elizabeth (Pynchon) Colton, born Feb. 1, 1722.

He married, March 24, 1742, Abiah⁴, daughter of John and Mercy (Gunn) Cooley. Abiah had a sister Mercy and her mother's name was Mercy. What wonder, then, that she gave that name to her daughter?

Mercy Gunn was of Westfield, born 28 May, 1713; died 27 Dec., 1758.

John Cooley,³ born 23 Feb., 1689, was the fifth of the seven children of Daniel² and Elizabeth (Wolcott) Cooley, that Elizabeth whose father was Simon Wolcott and her mother the noted beauty, Martha Pitkin.

Daniel Cooley,² born 2 May, 1651, was son of Benjamin and Sarah ———, who, with Quartermaster George Colton, were first settlers of Longmeadow.

Benjamin Cooley,¹ emigrant, was called Ensign Cooley, and his allotment of land, received in 1642, is on record.

He, with Col. Pynchon, was appointed by the General Court to "lay out a new township towards Windsor on the west side of the Connecticut River."

Benjamin Cooley had eight children.

As already stated, Mercy was the eighth child of Benjamin and Abiah (Cooley) Colton, who went to live in Wilbraham after their marriage, but there were eleven children in all, for it appears that after the death of Mercy's mother, the father married Rose, widow of Prof. Bond, by whom he had three children. This

second marriage took place the same summer that Mercy was married to John Glover. (Wilbraham Records, book I, page 156.)

Both Benjamin Colton² and Joseph Parsons (father of Hannah, wife of Pelatiah Glover) enlisted from Longmeadow. Their names are among those who "marched east on April 20th, in order to assist our Brethren at Lexington." They were, of course, "minute men" then. Later in the year 1775 their enlistment is recorded, with others, "who were scattered about in various regiments."

CHILDREN OF BENJ.⁴ AND ABIAH (COOLEY) COLTON.

1. Abiah, b. Jan. 26, 1743; d. 1749.
2. Joseph, b. Jan. 25, 1744; mar. Eleanor Bartlett. Their son, Rufus, mar. Lucretia Day, and their dau., Laura, mar. Geo. W. Moore of Hartford.
3. John Gunn.
4. Eli.
5. Abiah, b. 30 Dec., 1752; mar. Gad Bliss of Springfield.
6. Daniel.
7. Benjamin.
8. MERCY, b. in Brimfield, 16 April, 1761; mar. John Glover; d. Oct. 1, 1836.

CHILDREN BY SECOND WIFE, MRS. ROSE BOND.

9. Edward Bond.
10. Moses.
11. Bathsheba.

CHILDREN OF PALMER AND LUCY (BIDWELL) SWEET, TAKEN
FROM TRUMAN SWEET'S BIBLE.

1. Elizabeth, b. 23 Dec., 1771; d. June, 1819.
2. Cyrus, b. 4 Nov. 1773; d. in Trenton, N. J., 30 March, 1862.
3. TRUMAN, b. 19 April, 1775; mar. Mary Glover; d. at Hartford, Conn., 26 April, 1864. Children: Mary Ann, Caroline Amelia.
4. Nancy, b. 30 Sept., 1776; mar. Ithurel Andross of Farmington, Conn.; d. 3 Feb., 1848; son George, mar. Elizabeth Howell; dau. Nancy Janette.
5. Chauncey, b. 22 Dec., 1778; d. July, 1822.
6. Thomas, b. 28 June, 1781; d. 10 Nov., 1810.
7. Clarissa, b. 25 Dec., 1782; mar. ——— Gridley; d. at San Francisco, 30 Oct., 1857; their dau., Clarissa, mar. Henry King, and her children are: Henry; Emily, mar. James K. S. Latham; Louise, mar. George Underhill, all of San Francisco.
8. Richard, b. 30 Jan., 1784.
9. James, b. 17 April, 1785; mar. Esther ———; d. 15 Sept., 1854.
10. Jephtha, b. 9 Nov., 1786; d. at Brownville, Ill., 1835.
11. Hulda, b. 17 Sept., 1788; d. 7 Oct., 1814.
12. George, b. 4 Jan., 1790; d. 1 Oct., 1856.
13. John, b. 30 July, 1791; d. 28 Sept., 1862.
14. Lucy, b. 16 Sept., 1793; mar. John Osborn of Windsor Locks, Conn.

The children of James and } Edith,
Emily (King) Latham are } Florence.

The children of George and } James Latham.
Louise (King) Underhill are } Lewis,
Robert Mackenzie,
Leslie.

TRUMAN SWEET AND MARY GLOVER SWEET.

The fifth child of John and Mercy (Colton) Glover was Mary, born in Wilbraham 23 March, 1785.

A woman of rare personality, combined with great strength of character. Her portrait, painted by Hewins, looks down upon us from the walls of our home, the stiff puffs of hair underneath the ruffled cap, severely keeping pace with the large dark eyes and fair, high forehead.

She married, in 1809, Truman Sweet of Farmington, Conn. It is pleasant to conjecture how the Farmington lad met and wooed the Massachusetts lady. It must have been in the line of his business that he drove his mail stages from Suffield to the little town of Wilbraham, putting up his tired horses for the night at the old tavern on the hillside, kept by John Glover, and indeed by Samuel, his father, before him, both of Revolutionary fame — albeit, not famous. And then, as an irreverent scion expresses it, “the Yankee lad sparked the landlord’s daughter.”

Truman Sweet was born April 19, 1775, the day of the battle of Lexington. His parents lived in Farmington, Conn. The old house, near the railroad station,

known as the "Palmer Sweet house," was burned but a few years ago. There was a house full of children, fourteen in all, and presumably there was not enough to go around, for Truman, the third child, was put to be brought up in the family of Mr. George Cooke of White Oak District.

Palmer Sweet died March 29, 1822, and is buried in the oldest burying-ground in Farmington.

Lucy Bidwell, his wife, went, after his death, to live with their sons in Trenton, New Jersey, where she died June 8, 1829, and was buried in Trenton.

After Truman Sweet's marriage the couple went to live in Suffield, Mass., and there the two children, Mary Ann and Caroline, were born.

Soon after, they removed to Hartford, where for over forty years he lived in the house of his purchase on State Street. This was recently torn down to give place to the large office building of the electric roads, and his farm of fifty acres on Albany Avenue, the pride of his later years, and to which he rarely failed to make a daily visit, is now a part of the plans for Keney Park.

Of smiling countenance and gracious manner, never showing anger or ill temper, and full of reverence for holy things, this man lived a noble and stainless life. Sweet by name and sweet by nature, every one loved him, and when, in his ninetieth year, in the full possession of all his faculties, he fell asleep one night to wake no more, literally fell asleep, for he had no disease, he left not an enemy in the world, and we children had lost our best friend.

The following notice appeared in "The Hartford Courant," under date of Mr. Sweet's death (April 26, 1864):

DEATH OF AN OLD STAGER.

Truman Sweet, probably the oldest man in Hartford, died on Tuesday evening at his residence, 123 State Street, in this city.

Mr. Sweet was born April 19, 1775, the day of the battle of Lexington, and was eighty-nine years and eight days old at his decease. He began life as a stage-driver between New Haven and Meriden in 1806. The mail was then carried three times a week. The regular running time was one day from New York to New Haven, one day from New Haven to Suffield, thence to Worcester, and next day to Boston, making four days from New York to Boston, which was considered quick traveling in those days. In 1810, having saved something from his wages, and possessing a good credit, he purchased the stage route between Suffield, Conn., and Wilbraham, Mass. He continued driving, as well as taking care of his business. The "big mail" was opened in those days at New Haven, Hartford, and Springfield, the distributing office being at Suffield. It was not so very "big," however, but that Mr. Sweet used often to take it under his arm from his stopping place at Springfield to the post-office. He was the first owner of lines of stages which run north from Hartford on both sides of the river. He first run two stages per week, and subsequently run six or seven trips weekly. The steamer Massachusetts, built by the great inventor, Blanchard, whose death we noticed a few days ago, was constructed for Mr. Sweet and Chester W. Chapin of Springfield, another old time whip. This boat run between Hartford and Springfield. Mr. Sweet run boats and stages until bought off by the railroad company, when he retired and devoted himself to farming, purchasing a fine property on Albany Avenue.

Mr. Sweet was a man of singularly regular habits, his love of order developing itself in a very striking manner. He never

suffered himself to betray anger, and probably had not an enemy in the world. A man of the strictest integrity, he amassed a considerable property by the exercise of economy and a close attention to business. He went to the polls at the last state election a few weeks ago, almost the last time he went out of doors. He died peacefully, without a struggle, possessing the entire control of his mental faculties to the last hour of his life. He was a connecting link between our own times and a former generation, and was never tired of rehearsing the scenes of his younger days.

NOTE. — A folded letter, sealed with a red wafer, and yellow and spotted with age, tells of a notable event which occurred in Hartford on Saturday, Sept. 4, 1824. It is written by Truman Sweet to his father-in-law, John Glover, at Wilbraham. After saying he had sent a box of plums, etc., he adds:

“We are in great haste, making arrangements to receive the great General Lafayette. We are preparing to illuminate the whole city with a candle to every square of glass. The General will be here Friday evening.”

CHILDREN OF TRUMAN AND MARY (GLOVER) SWEET.

1. MARY ANN, b. 30 June, 1810; mar. James Babcock Shultas, 15 Nov., 1829; died 2 May, 1860.
2. Caroline Amelia, b. 20 June, 1814; mar. Norman Boardman, 19 Sept., 1837; died at Little Rock, Arkansas, 1840.

JAMES BABCOCK SHULTAS

Was born in Hartford, Conn., Oct. 6, 1805, in the house still standing on what is known as the Old Babcock Farm. His father was John Shultas of German or Dutch ancestry, who came to this country in his youth, and before removing to Hartford lived in Albany, N. Y., running a boat on the Hudson River between Albany and Spuyten Duyvil. The mother died when James was a small boy, and the father married Elizabeth Waterman of Albany, who survived him.

There were two other children, both dying young. It was a singular coincidence that the father's birthday was New Year's day, and he died on Thanksgiving day. When James was quite a lad his father purchased a farm and home on Maple Avenue, Hartford, and which is still retained by his descendants (1900).

James early commenced his business career, starting in a humble way, with a small store, and while still a young man he began his accumulation of real estate, believing all his life that this was the only safe investment. His first purchase was in connection with Major James Goodwin, when they together bought the United States Hotel. Mr. William H. Imlay, then a wealthy citizen of Hartford, helped Mr. Shultas to make this

purchase, and some years after, when Mr. Imlay's household goods were sold at auction, Mr. Shultas became the happy purchaser of the tall mahogany desk (formerly Daniel Wadsworth's, Mr. Imlay's father-in-law), upon which the valuable indorsement was written.

Nov. 15, 1829, Mr. Shultas married Mary Ann, daughter of Truman Sweet, the ceremony taking place on Sunday evening in the parlor of the Sweet mansion on State Street, and performed by Rev. Joel Hawes of the Center Church, after which the gentle bride took her husband's arm and the wedding journey was made across the street from her father's house to the little brick one which the groom had purchased, and where they began housekeeping. Here four children were born to them, the three eldest dying each before the next was born, so these young parents were left three times childless. The fourth child, a son, was named Charles Carroll, born on the Fourth of July, 1838. He lived to manhood.

At the war of the Rebellion he raised a company, mostly of Germans, and marched as its captain with the Twenty-second Regiment, Conn. Vol., in the nine months' troops. It was known as Co. H.

After the war he married Isabel, daughter of Charles Fowler of New York, and died July 18, 1870, after a long and painful illness. He left a son, Charles Fowler Shultas of New York, who died Dec. 26, 1899.

The death of Charles Carroll Shultas was a severe blow to his father, for, ten years before, on the second

day of May, Anne, his gentle wife, had passed to the "sleep He giveth His beloved." She had been an invalid for seven years, tenderly cared for by the great strong man who carried her so carefully in his arms about the house and watched her every breath; and then for twenty years he mourned her loss, never being able to speak her name but with trembling lips and tear-dimmed eye.

The public life of James B. Shultas will, perhaps, be best understood if we insert the notice of his death as appeared in the newspapers of that date.

In his home life he was full of brightness and joy, a lover of a good joke, fond of telling a good story, tender as a little child to the sick, and full of sympathy to those in trouble. His purse was ever open to the poor. He was a genial companion, of fine physique and handsome face; a man to admire, a father to be proud of. His love for little children and for dumb animals was a prominent trait in his character. His stable was a hospital for the injured animals of the neighborhood, and he bound up their wounds and nursed them with tenderest care. His carriage was filled with his grandchildren and the boys and girls of the neighborhood when he went on his daily drive. His youngest grandchild, especially, was the object of his tenderest love and comradeship, and, although a little girl, she was always "Bob" to him, and "Grandpa's boy."

NOTE. — The marriage of James Babcock Shultas and Mary Ann Sweet is not recorded in Hartford. The records of that

time are very meager. We have found it published in a copy of "The Connecticut Courant" for Nov. 17, 1829, now in the Historical Library at Hartford.

From Hartford daily *Courant* of Sept. 14, 1880.

DEATH OF JAMES B. SHULTAS.

The death of Mr. James B. Shultas, who was stricken down with paralysis at his home, No. 3 Congress Street, last Wednesday, occurred at an early hour Monday evening. From the time of the shock, which completely prostrated him, no hope has been entertained of his recovery, and his demise was not unexpected by his family, who have watched with him closely since Wednesday. Mr. Shultas was a native of Hartford, and was 76 years old. In early life he was engaged in the fancy goods business on State Street. Forty years ago, in connection with the late Major James Goodwin, he purchased the United States Hotel, and at the time of his death owned a half interest in that property. He assumed the management of the hotel for a short period after its purchase, but withdrew from the enterprise in the end in order to attend to other interests. In 1850 and 1851 he was a member of the council board from the fifth ward, and in 1852 was elected a member of the board of aldermen. During these years he took an active part in municipal politics and was identified with the progress of the city. In 1856 he was re-elected to the council board and held the position of chairman of the committee on highways and sewers. He also served as street commissioner, and exercised sole control in matters relating to the management of the city thoroughfares. His administration of the duties of the office was always wise and judicious, and entitled him to the approval of his fellow citizens.

In 1860, during the mayoralty of Henry C. Deming, he was a member of the board of police commissioners. For a number of years he was attached to the old volunteer fire department, being associated with Allyn S. Stillman, General William Hayden, and others interested in the discipline and success,

the *esprit de corps* of the department. At the time of his death Mr. Shultas was treasurer of the Firemen's Benevolent Society, having succeeded the late Allyn S. Stillman in that office. He had also been a member of the Putnam Phalanx, and held the office of major in that command from 1862 till 1864, succeeding Major Stillman. In 1875 he was elected president of the Hartford County Mutual Fire Insurance Company, and had attended to the duties of the place until his prostration from paralysis last week. The annual meeting of the company will occur next Tuesday, at which time appropriate resolutions will be adopted in regard to his death. For half a century Mr. Shultas has been an active and public-spirited citizen. He was a man of fine personal appearance, and was always genial and pleasant, enjoying social life, and entering heartily into all innocent amusements and recreations. He leaves a large estate, the care of which, in addition to his duties in the insurance company, of which he was president, has been his principal occupation. His wife, who was a daughter of Truman Sweet, an influential business man in his day, died some years ago. His only surviving child is Mrs. Jacob Knous of Hartford. His son, Charles C. Shultas, died at New York, leaving one child.

CHILDREN OF JAMES BABCOCK SHULTAS AND MARY ANN, DAU.
OF TRUMAN AND MARY (GLOVER) SWEET.

1. Frances Ann, b. Jan. 24, 1831; d. March 21, 1832.
2. James Babcock, b. May 8, 1833; d. Aug. 28, 1834.
3. James Truman, b. Nov. 18, 1836; d. Aug. 8, 1837.
4. Charles Carroll, b. July 4, 1838; mar. Isabel Fowler; d. July 18, 1870.
5. CAROLINE BOARDMAN, b. Jan. 19, 1841; mar. *Jacob Knous*, Nov. 18, 1862.

The following sweet lines were written by Lydia Huntley Sigourney after a recent walk in the burial-ground, in the north part of this city, — and presented to Mr. and Mrs. James B. Shultas, the bereaved parents, as an expression of the author's sympathy in their repeated afflictions. — [Ed. Obs.]

THE THREE LITTLE GRAVES.

I sought at twilight's pensive hour
 The path which mourners tread,
 Where many a marble stone reveals
 The City of the dead; —
 The City of the dead, — where all
 From feverish toil repose,
 While round their beds, the simple flower
 In sweet profusion blows.

And there I mark'd a pleasant spot
 Enclos'd with tender care,
 Where, side by side, three infants lay,
 The only tenants there, —
 Nor weed, nor bramble rais'd its head
 To mar the hallow'd scene,
 And 'twas a mother's tears, methought,
 Which kept that turf so green.

The eldest was a gentle girl,
 She sank as rose-buds fall,
 And then two little brothers came,
 They were their parents' all, —
 Their parents' all! — and ah, how oft
 The moan of sickness rose,
 Before, within these narrow mounds
 They found a long repose.

Their cradle-sports, beside the hearth,
 At winter's eve, are o'er,
 Their tuneful tones, so full of mirth,
 Delight the ear no more, —

Yet still the thrilling echo lives,
And many a lisping word
Is treasur'd in affection's heart,
By grieving memory stirr'd.

Three little graves! — Three little graves!
Come hither, ye who see
Your blooming babes around you smile,
A blissful company, —
And of those childless parents think
With sympathizing pain,
And soothe them with a Saviour's words,
"Your dead shall rise again."

L. H. S.

In *The Connecticut Observer*, Hartford, Saturday, Nov. 4, 1837.

The original poem, in Mrs. Sigourney's handwriting,
is in the possession of Mrs. Caroline Shultas Knous.

JACOB KNOUS AND HIS ANCESTORS.

Jacob Knous was born at Valley Forge, Pa., Feb. 9, 1835. His father, Samuel, was one of several sons of Jacob Knous and Elizabeth Linnensheet, and grandson of Joseph Knous and Margaret ———.

Elizabeth Linnensheet was the daughter of John, a Quaker. She wore the Quaker dress to the day of her death, but was "read out of meeting" because she married "out of meeting."

Jacob's mother was Ann Bartel, daughter of George, son of Rudolf. We find records of Knaus (original spelling), Bartel, and Linnensheet on the books of St. Peter's Church at Barren Hill. The children of Rudolf and Eva Bartel are recorded there, and we assume that the "John George, b. 24 Sept., 1770, bap. 2 Dec., 1770," is the father of Anne Bartel, who married Samuel Knous, and was the mother of Jacob of Valley Forge and Hartford.

There is a tradition, long held in the family, to the effect that Rudolf Bartel was captured by the Indians with a squad of other men. He saw each of his companions burned at the stake, except one. This young man, with himself, was bound and made ready for the same fate, when a demented squaw rushed in and claimed these two for her sons, whom she had lost.

They were given to her, and lived with her for about two years, being thoroughly watched. At the end of that time the Indians began to take the two boys on their hunts, and one day, being together and out of sight for the moment, they made a dash for liberty. They secreted themselves days and ran nights until they came to the cabin of a white settler. Being painted and dressed like Indians, he would not believe their story, but after a while, from something they said, he was induced to help them to escape to the nearest settlement, from which they reached their homes.

This may be only tradition, but we do know that John Linnensheet, father of Elizabeth, whose occupation was the transportation of produce from Philadelphia to the West in those days when other transportation except by teams of horse and oxen were unknown, was, with his teams, taken into the service of the Government, and through the seven years of the war he carried the supplies to our troops. This was probably a more willing service on his part than fighting, as few of the peace-loving Quakers were known to take sides in the country's struggle for liberty.

In Rupp's collection of 30,000 names of immigrants in Pennsylvania there are both Knauses and Bartels, but we cannot tell with certainty which are our immediate ancestors. According to Rupp, the earliest Knaus migration was in 1743. We know that our ancestors lived first at Roxborough, and they were among those pioneers who withdrew to form the Lutheran

church of St. Peters at Barren Hill, that historic little church which Lafayette occupied as quarters in May, 1778.

St. Peters still stands, and, according to an inscription upon a tablet in the western gable, it was erected in 1761.

“By the roadside, near the church, is a quaint-looking schoolhouse covered with stucco. The church, the schoolhouse, and two strong stone houses (in one of which lived the Knous family), composed this settlement, then in the wilderness, when Lafayette made it his point of observation and out-manuevered General Grant.” A number of gravestones in the churchyard of St. Peters are in memory of different members of the Knous and Bartel families. Some are very old. A more recent one reads, “To the Memory of Ann Bartle, wife of Samuel Knous, born Sept. 3, 1806, died Aug. 23, 1843.” This was the mother of the subject of this sketch.

When Jacob was but ten years old, his mother having died and the father married to Eleanor Furman of Philadelphia, the family moved to Springfield, Mass., where the father had an appointment in the armory under the United States government. About 1855 he removed to Hartford, where for nearly forty years he was inspector of firearms at the armory of Col. Samuel Colt, and until, being eighty years of age, his infirmities compelled him to retire to private life. He was a man of perfect health, quiet manners, and most retiring disposition, devoted

to his children, and a constant reader. He died after a brief illness in the ninetieth year of his age, and was buried at Cedar Hill Cemetery, Hartford.

Jacob Knous was like his father in his mild and gentle disposition, and in the high principles which governed his life. As a merchant he was the soul of honor, and no mean or underhanded action was for a moment countenanced by him.

Mr. Knous's entire business life was marked by spotless honesty, that cardinal test of manhood — "An honest man is the noblest work of God." He was conscientious in the performance of every duty.

We, who stood so near to him in the home life, can speak of his stainless integrity, his love of justice, careful never to speak ill or even to think ill of another, such a lover of truth he could not brook the slightest deviation from it. He had such charity for the errors and mistakes of others, while at the same time he scorned littleness and pretense.

The last ten years of his life was passed in invalidism; a valvular heart trouble compelled him to live very quietly, and he passed much of his time in reading. Always fond of books, he became scholarly in our best literature, and an authority when any question of circumstance or date arose to be discussed in the family.

Two years before his death his eyesight suddenly failed, and yet when even this, his one occupation and entertainment, of reading had to be given up, his cheerfulness never flagged. This man, beloved of us all, was

our example of perfect patience and resignation, and no murmur ever passed his lips.

Mr. Knous was devoted to the interests of St. John's Church, where, for thirty-five years, he had served as vestryman.

He was deeply interested in the Civil War, and he spent of his means liberally in behalf of the Union cause. He was one of the most generous of friends toward the young men who had entered the service. Furnishing for himself a substitute, it was not an uncommon thing for him to assist the officers and enlisted men that were going out from Hartford to the front to engage in the war.

He was married, Nov. 18, 1862, by the Rev. Dr. Hawes, in the Center Church at Hartford, to Caroline Boardman, daughter of James Babcock Shultas and Mary Anne Sweet.

He died early in the morning of Oct. 22, 1897.

CHILDREN OF SAMUEL AND ANN (BARTEL) KNOUS.

Married at Roxborough, Penn., Jan. 12, 1830.

1. Eliza B., b. April 23, 1831; mar. Benjamin Hannis; son Frank, dau. Ellen.
 2. John, b. June 11, 1833; mar. Sarah Stebbins; dau. Alice, mar. Harry Allyn; dau. Grace Atwood, mar. Walter B. Griswold.
 3. JACOB, b. Feb. 9, 1835; d. Oct. 22, 1897; mar. Caroline Boardman Shultas.
 4. Hannah, b. March 13, 1837; d. Sept. 10, 1837.
 5. Ellen A., b. Feb. 11, 1838; mar. Edwin G. Barrows; son Edwin Knous, dau. Ellen Louise.
 6. Mary Ann, b. Aug. 2, 1840; mar. John Ditmars; dau. Ella, son Raymond.
 7. Margaret, b. Jan. 4, 1843; d. Oct. 21, 1843.
- The mother, Ann Bartel, died Aug. 23, 1843, aged 38.

CHILDREN OF SAMUEL AND ELEANOR (FURMAN) KNOUS.

1. Franklin Furman, b. Aug. 24, 1846; mar. Mary Cooke; son Samuel.

CHILDREN OF JACOB KNOUS AND CAROLINE BOARDMAN SHULTAS.

1. ANNE KATE, b. April 21, 1865; mar., April 24, 1889,
William Henry Burtenshaw of Detroit, son of
James and Cornelia Hawley Burtenshaw.
2. CARRIE ISABEL, b. Feb. 26, 1868; mar., Sept. 9, 1891,
Lewis Darling Parker of Hartford, son of Rev.
Edwin Pond Parker, D.D., and Lucy Harris.
3. LOUISE SHULTAS, b. Aug. 10, 1871; mar., Sept. 5, 1894,
Beecher Maynard Crouse of Utica, son of John
Miles Crouse and Mary Maynard.

CHILDREN OF LEWIS D. PARKER AND CARRIE ISABEL KNOUS.

1. Margery Sweet, b. April 28, 1893.
2. Truman Wooster, b. Oct. 21, 1894.
3. Lewis Pond, b. July 25, 1898.

CHILDREN OF BEECHER MAYNARD CROUSE AND LOUISE SHULTAS
KNOUS.

1. Caroline Shultas, b. Feb. 26, 1896.

RESOLUTIONS
OF THE
(Neighborhood)
"ROUNDAABOUT CLUB."

HARTFORD, CONN., November 24, 1897.

Dear Madam: —

At a meeting of the Roundabout Club, held on the 12th of November, 1897, the president, Mr. J. D. Browne, referred to the death of Mr. Knous as follows:

"When we came together at our last meeting four weeks ago the feeling came over me that, as a community and a nation, we had abundant cause to be devoutly thankful for the many blessings bestowed upon us -- the recent threatening tide of factional discord and passion and strife subsiding, a bountiful harvest, an extraordinary demand for our products, reviving industries, returning prosperity, peace within our borders, peace with all nations. Furthermore, we had especial cause for congratulation in that another season had passed and death had not invaded our neighborhood club. Since that meeting, however, one of our members has left us, and we shall see his face no more.

"Jacob Knous died on the 22d of October, 1897. He was in the autumn of life, and he moved on to 'That mysterious realm where each shall take his chamber in the silent halls of death,' as peacefully and silently as the leaves have fallen these bright autumnal days.

"For many years he was a leading business man in this community, an esteemed citizen, a kind and genial gentleman; our friend and neighbor, and an honest man. It would be proper, and I think not without precedent in this club, that some formal action should be taken and some expression be given of our sense of personal loss and our sympathy with his sore and sorrowing family."

Mr. John R. Redfield said:

"Ladies and Gentlemen of the Club: —

"In offering, as I am about to do, for your approval our formal memorial of the loss of another one of our members, I venture to take the liberty of almost a life-time acquaintance to speak a few words indicative of the high estimation in which

I, in common, I am sure, with you all, some of whom knew him as long or longer than I, held him. I am not so foolish as to attempt to tell you what kind of a man he was — you all know that — but only to recall, as we are all of us wont to do, those qualities of mind and heart which give the intercourse of our daily life all the value it has.

“ Mr. Knous was a gentleman. By which I mean exactly what the etymology of that word implies, for he had all manly qualities; the performance of a mean act or an unmanly one was out of the range of his nature, and he hated pettiness and sinister ways with a hearty hatred. Of the other half — his gentle ways — you who saw him during these years of his practical imprisonment and witnessed the quiet cheerfulness and brightness of his manner, the hospitable welcome with which his friends were always received at his house, the unconcealed pleasure of seeing them, will give a full endorsement.

“ The feeling in my own mind, and which is probably shared by you who can look over to the down-hill side of life, is a very keen sense of loss as we see the friends of long time drifting away from us. Keep our friendships in repair as we may, and as all wise men will strive to do, none the less we feel that the exchange of the old lamps for the new is a losing one. The change of thought and feeling that, by a law of nature, goes on unconsciously to ourselves in part, as well as the retrospect which riper years make us fond of indulging, leave us with a sense of increasing poverty with every new departure. With this, however, comes a certain feeling of compensation in the hope that added years have brought added opportunities for doing our share in the progress of mankind, and being ourselves missed when we, too, go over to the great majority. Few lines have filled in my mind a larger place for many years than those, familiar, I doubt not, to you all, translated by Sir William Jones, I believe, from a Persian poet. They seem to me to put the story of life's duty in concise and beautiful form:

“ ‘ On parent's knee a little new-born child,
Thou weeping sat'st while all around thee smiled;
So live, that sinking in thy last long sleep,
Thou then mayest smile while all around thee weep.’ ”

Resolved: For the fourth time, in the comparatively short history of the Roundabout Club, we are reminded, by the death of Mr. Knous, of the uncertainty of our lives and how slender the ties are which bind us together, and in making this formal expression of sorrow it seems fitting that we should also put upon record our high appreciation of his character, of his most lovable qualities as a neighbor and friend, and his cheerful patience during so many years of a life of more than ordinary uncertainty, which he knew might reach its close at any hour. All this we desire to do, and not only as members of the club, but each of us as individuals, to say that it is with feelings of most sincere grief and affectionate remembrance that we bid our beloved associate and neighbor and friend — Farewell.

Further informal remarks of the same tenor were made by several of the members, and the resolution was unanimously adopted. It was voted:

That a copy of the resolution and the remarks of the president and Mr. Redfield be sent to Mrs. Knous.

W. C. RUSSELL,

Secretary.

MRS. JACOB KNOUS,
Hartford, Conn.

"The good die not:—
God calls our loved ones, but we lose not wholly
What he has given,
They live on earth in thought and deed, as truly
As in his heaven."

WHITTIER.