

Chapter 1 : Jared Ingersoll Sr. - Wikipedia

Biographical Sketches of the Graduates of Yale College: October May Volume 1 of Biographical Sketches of the Graduates of Yale College: With Annals of the College History, Franklin Bowditch Dexter.

Governor of the Colony of Connecticut, Born: Graduated from Yale in Political Party: No declared political party Offices: July 18, , Norwalk, Connecticut Governor Thomas Fitch guided the Colony of Connecticut through the turbulent economic and political times before the Revolutionary War but never lived to see the colonies become an independent nation. He was there during a period when some Yale professors left the Congregational Church the established church for the Episcopalian Church, shocking the Congregational-based society of Connecticut. Even Thomas admitted to sympathizing with some Episcopalian teachings. Thomas and Hannah Fitch had six boys and four girls, with two children dying young. The first child, a son born in , was also named Thomas. He was paid thirty shillings a Sunday for his preaching. In addition, the experience provided a forum for his considerable oratorical skills. He served as an Assistant from and from From and he also served as a Justice of the Peace. He was part of a group that tried to set up a much-needed steel factory in Connecticut. He represented Connecticut in various crucial legal cases, arguing for Connecticut in in the long-running Mohegan land case, a dispute between the Mohegans, the heirs of John Mason, and the Connecticut colony. Revisions had been done in and in , but by there were many new laws, and another update was badly needed. Fitch was on a committee that started the task in , but that group did not accomplish much. In , Fitch was given sole responsibility for the work. He did much of the revising himself but also called on three others to help him – Ebenezer Silliman, Andrew Burr, and Captain Robert Walker. The General Assembly accepted the completed revision in May, The new compilation, pages long, was in great demand. An initial printing of about copies fell far short of the thousand copies needed. Such a large printing was a huge undertaking at a time when paper was handmade, sheet-by-sheet. Connecticut did not yet have a paper mill, and the nearest one was in New York. Hand-turned presses required that each page be typeset by hand and printed one sheet at a time. It was four years later, in late , before the full number of copies was printed. The pair was re-elected at that time, and Fitch, in accordance with the custom of the time, was also appointed Chief Judge of the Superior Court of Connecticut. It was unfortunate for Roger Wolcott that one of the first major scandals to shake the government of the Colony of Connecticut began in November of , when a damaged Spanish ship limped into New London harbor with its valuable cargo of gold doubloons and indigo. The cargo was off-loaded and placed in local secured storage, but portions of it still disappeared before the reconstructed ship finally left in January of Many felt that Governor Wolcott was too lax in prosecuting the thefts and in not providing sufficient protection to the cargo. His perceived poor handling of the situation caused him to lose votes in the elections, and Thomas Fitch was elected Governor of Connecticut. This struggle between Britain and France for American lands lasted until the French and their Native American allies surrendered to the British in Connecticut gave large amounts of money, manpower, and supplies to the conflict, sometimes beyond what it could afford. Tradition states that in Col. Using a popular old marching tune, Shuckburgh is said to have written lyrics making fun of Col. The conclusion of the war ended the money and manpower drain on Connecticut but found the state greatly in debt, and a depression arose that lasted for several years. King George III came to the throne in , and, with timing that was very bad for the American colonies, decided to recoup the costs of the French and Indian War by increasing taxes. The Sugar Act of was the first step and was very unpopular in the colonies in general. This act required colonists to buy sugar only from British Caribbean sugar producers, excluding French planters. This allowed British planters to raise their prices, with the Crown getting a share of the increased profits. Connecticut and the other colonies protested, but the Crown held firm, assuming the complaints would pass. They did not, and the announcement of the Stamp Act in March only made things worse. It required that anyone buying any type of legal paper, or even paper for printing newspapers and books, had to also buy a certifying stamp from the British, with the money going to the Crown. Since the Crown had limited the number of paper mills that could be built in the colonies, paper was sometimes difficult to get, and people often had to import it from England. The act raised the price

of paper and made it even harder to obtain. News of the forthcoming Stamp Act set off violent protests throughout New England and widened existing political divisions in Connecticut. Western Connecticut had more people and more money, traded easily with New York, and also had more representatives in the General Assembly. It did not favor the Stamp Act but felt that it was best to comply with it for the time being, and Governor Fitch, a Norwalk resident, agreed. It resented the continuing efforts of wealthier western Connecticut merchants to keep major trade away from eastern merchants. The compliant attitude of western Connecticut towards the Stamp Act was the last straw for eastern towns. They staged protests and attacked supporters of the Stamp Act, including Governor Fitch, in the newspapers; they hung effigies of key politicians in trees and then burned the effigies. In their determination to prevent the Stamp Act from becoming law, the Sons of Liberty continued their agitation by leading a mob of over men and capturing Jared Ingersoll, the Royal Stamp Distributor, as he was on his way to Hartford to speak to the General Assembly about resigning. The Sons of Liberty forced him to sign a resignation then and there, took him to Hartford, and made him read the resignation to the General Assembly. The Sons of Liberty responded by visiting Fitch at his home and declaring that he would either let them in to seize and burn the stamped paper there or his house would be burned down. The Stamp Act was to become law on November 1, As that day approached, Great Britain took extra measures to ensure compliance, requiring all colonial governors to take an oath to enforce the act or pay a fine of five thousand pounds and be dismissed from office. Governor Fitch delayed taking the oath until two days before the deadline, in a vain hope that the act would be recalled. It was not, and in the presence of witnesses, he signed the Stamp Act on behalf of Connecticut. Jonathan Trumbull, William Pitkin, and a few others were so upset at this that they left the room in disgust just before the act was signed. An unintended benefit of the act was that eastern Connecticut did something about the paper situation. By December , Christopher Leffingwell of Norwich had started the first paper mill in Connecticut and the Connecticut Gazette New Haven was being printed on paper from that mill. Eastern Connecticut had control of one Connecticut industry, at least. The times were changing, and Fitch was on the wrong side of the emerging political scene. Just before the election of , he published an anonymous pamphlet defending his signing of the Stamp Act, but it was too late. Trumbull, sympathetic to the views of the Sons of Liberty, assumed the governorship in and remained in office throughout the Revolutionary War. Following his defeat, Thomas Fitch served in the General Assembly. In , he served on a committee, and in , was the Deputy from Norwalk to the General Assembly. He retired after that and spent much time reading under an elm tree he had planted in The Fitch house was partially burned in the July 11 and 12, British invasion of Norwalk, so only one wing remained. Fitch descendants lived in the reconstructed house until In , the structure lay in the path of the Connecticut Turnpike Interstate Through community efforts the small wing that had survived the British raid was saved and moved out of the path of the road. The town of Fitchville, in Huron County, Ohio, was partly built on land that was given to the family of Governor Fitch and so was named for him. Portrait There is no known portrait of Thomas Fitch. Footnotes 1 Various sources give different birthdates, ranging from to Bibliography Caulkins, Frances Manwaring. History of Norwich, Connecticut, pp. The Fitch Papers, 2 Vols. The Birth of Yankee Doodle. Vantage Press, [CSL call number Descendants of the Reverend James Fitch, A Fitch Family History: English Ancestors of the Fitches of Colonial Connecticut. History of the Fitch Family, A. National Cyclopaedia of American Biography. The Governors of Connecticut. Originally prepared by David O.

Chapter 2 : Mary Hull b. 8 October Killingworth, CT d. 1 October Killingworth, CT: WMGS Online Trees

Biographical Sketches of the Graduates of Yale College and Annals of the College History October May Thomas Tousey "married in 7, Hannah, daughter of Captain Samuel Clark, of Milford, Connecticut, and through his descendants the name has been honorably perpetuated in Connecticut.

Jump to navigation Jump to search J. After his graduation, he remained at Yale for a year as a Berkeley scholar, and then settled in New Haven and opened a legal practice, reaching a prominent position in the bar of New Haven County within a dozen years. He was resident in London working on this task from January until May , when he resigned and returned to Connecticut. In October , he returned to England to deliver a load of masts from the Connecticut River , and to advise his successor as agent. In , he arrived in Boston from England charged with the commission of stamp agent for Connecticut, a position Benjamin Franklin had advised him to accept. Surrounding his house, they demanded him to resign. He promised, however, that he would return any stamps that he received or leave the matter to their decision. He was finally compelled to offer his resignation. His actions not satisfying the people of other sections of Connecticut, he resolved to place himself under the protection of the legislature in Hartford , in order to save his house from an attack. On his way to Hartford, he met a body of men on horseback several miles below Wethersfield. They were preceded by three trumpeters and two militia officers. They received him and rode with him to Wethersfield, where they compelled him to resign his office. Entering a house for safety, he sent word of his situation to the governor and the assembly. After waiting for three hours the people entered the house. Ingersoll said, "The cause is not worth dying for," and made a written declaration that his resignation was his own free act, without any equivocation. They then commanded him to shout "Liberty and property" three times, and, throwing his hat into the air, he obeyed. He was then escorted by a large crowd to Hartford, where he read to the assembly the paper that he had just signed. In April , he and his family moved to Philadelphia where he took up his duties as Judge of the Court of Vice-Admiralty for the middle colonies. He received this commission in compensation for his ill treatment as stamp agent. With the onset of the Revolution, he incurred the displeasure of the Provincial Council of Pennsylvania, and in November was obliged to return to New Haven, where he died in He lies buried in the Center Church Crypt, under a memorial tablet lavishly praising his "uncommon Genius" and "graceful and majestic Dignity," among other virtues. He was the subject of an influential political biography by a major American historian of the Imperial School, Lawrence Henry Gipson She died in They had four children, of whom one survived infancy. In , he married Hannah Miles, who survived him. His surviving child, also named Jared Ingersoll , took the side of the revolutionaries in the American Revolution. His brother Jonathan also graduated from Yale Class of Dexter, Franklin Bowditch Attribution This article incorporates text from a publication now in the public domain: Wilson, James Grant; Fiske, John, eds. Retrieved September 19, Tales from the crypt: Center Church, New Haven.

Chapter 3 : Smith, William Sr.

Thomas Crosby was born 12 October in Billerica, Middlesex County, Massachusetts, United States to Joseph Crosby () and Sarah French () and died 7 December of unspecified causes.

A slave owner in my family An excerpt from the will of Samuel Arnold of East Haddam, Connecticut, "Imprimis, I give and bequeath unto my Beloved wife Abigail one third part of my movable Estate excepting my negro slaves to her, her heirs and assigns forever I know that slavery existed in those parts of the country as well as in the South. But there were far fewer enslaved people in the North. So what were the odds that one of my ancestors would own slaves? Or, to be more precise, I discovered his will. In that will excerpted above, Samuel Arnold named nine different "negro slaves," and specified which of them he was leaving to each of his children. So I certainly have at least one relative who owned slaves, or more if we count his heirs. Samuel Arnold was my 7th grand uncle I always find wills and probate records interesting. This one is particularly interesting since it is from a time, when it is rare to find any information about a relative other than the basic vital statistics about their birth, marriage, death, and children. But as often happens, a little bit of information leads to even more questions. The will describes relationships among a few of the slaves, e. Since Prince was their fifth son, they had at least four other sons, and the will names exactly four other male slaves—Sampson, Ceaser [sic], Japhet, and Peter. Were they the older sons of Prince and Cate? The other named slaves are Lois and Rose. Were they then the daughters of Prince and Cate? His will distributes them among his seven children. But the inventory of his estate does not include the slaves! The will is dated November 3, , Samuel Arnold died on March 30, , and the inventory was taken April 27, Did Samuel Arnold sell his slaves between those dates? Did he free them? Or did he give the slaves to his children prior to his death? A few later probate records mention slaves with the same names. For example the will of John Stocking of Middletown, Connecticut, dated December 2, , leaves his "negro girl Rose" to his mother. But there is no way to tell if this is the same Rose that Samuel Arnold left to his son Josiah. I am also curious about the younger slave named Prince. Why might those executors judge it best to sell Prince rather than leave him to the younger Samuel Arnold? Does this reflect something about Prince or the younger Samuel? The latter was not a juvenile. He graduated from Yale College in and was likely in his 30s when his father wrote this will. Samuel Arnold was a distant uncle. Since Samuel Arnold did, it seems possible his close relatives did as well. Joseph Arnold died intestate in ; the inventory of his estate does not include any slaves. I have not yet? So for the time being, this question remains a mystery. In the absence of concrete information about my direct ancestors, I decided to read up a little on slavery in early Connecticut. How typical or not was Samuel Arnold? Were there many enslaved people in Haddam and East Haddam? Who owned slaves in colonial Connecticut and why? Did slavery contribute to the economy? Or was owning slaves a novelty or status symbol? And how did Connecticut transition from allowing slavery in the mid-century to being a free state a century later on the eve of the Civil War? This makes his situation rather unusual. And those estates typically included only one or two slaves. While some farmers, like Samuel Arnold, owned slaves, the use of enslaved labor was more common among craftsmen, merchants, and the wealthy. Large-scale farmers and artisans might have had economic motives for using enslaved labor, needing a full-time worker to perform a particularly arduous or dangerous job. But it appears that many slaves were used for menial chores or as valets and maids, suggesting that a large portion of enslaved labor did not contribute to the economy. In the early part of the eighteenth century, there was little moral objection to slavery. It was common for ministers in Connecticut to own slaves, just as it was for doctors, military officers, and other successful professionals. While this attitude was shared throughout the early colonies, it seems slavery was more popular in Connecticut than in its neighbors. As a result, Connecticut was relatively slow in eliminating the practice. The census enumerated 2, slaves in Connecticut, accounting for 1. By , Connecticut had already started on the road to abolition. In , the legislature enacted gradual emancipation, freeing all enslaved people when they reached age A law lowered this age to These laws meant that slavery would slowly decline in Connecticut, but they also condemned those who were enslaved and over 25 to live out their lives in servitude. Connecticut did not officially outlaw slavery

until , making it the last New England state to do so. But by that time gradual emancipation had greatly reduced the enslaved population. In , there were only 54 slaves in Connecticut. Charles William Manwaring ed. This three volume set was my first foray into estate records, and contains probate records for many of my ancestors Hartford and Haddam Connecticut. All three volumes are available and searchable at archive. I subsequently found the images of the original probate papers when Ancestry. Connecticut, Wills and Probate Records, " , online index and images, Ancestry. Probate Packets, Antrim-Ayrault, M, " A brief biography of the younger Samuel Arnold appears in a collection of biographical sketches of early graduates of Yale College. Statistics about eighteenth century slavery in Connecticut were taken from: This book presents a fascinating picture of many aspects of colonial life in Connecticut. The author collected information from estate inventories from all parts of Connecticut. Using this information, he analyzed many aspects of economic and material life in the colony. The statistics about slavery are just a small part of this work. Data on the enumeration of slaves in the census was provided by the Wikipedia article on that census.

Chapter 4 : The United States Trust Company of New York

Biographical sketches of the graduates of Yale College: with annals of the college history Item Preview.

A genealogy blog about my ancestors and their descendants Thursday, July 20, A slave owner in my family An excerpt from the will of Samuel Arnold of East Haddam, Connecticut, "Imprimis, I give and bequeath unto my Beloved wife Abigal one third part of my movable Estate excepting my negro slaves to her, her heirs and assigns forever I know that slavery existed in those parts of the country as well as in the South. But there were far fewer enslaved people in the North. So what were the odds that one of my ancestors would own slaves? Or, to be more precise, I discovered his will. In that will excerpted above, Samuel Arnold named nine different "negro slaves," and specified which of them he was leaving to each of his children. So I certainly have at least one relative who owned slaves, or more if we count his heirs. Samuel Arnold was my 7th grand uncle I always find wills and probate records interesting. This one is particularly interesting since it is from a time, when it is rare to find any information about a relative other than the basic vital statistics about their birth, marriage, death, and children. But as often happens, a little bit of information leads to even more questions. The will describes relationships among a few of the slaves, e. Since Prince was their fifth son, they had at least four other sons, and the will names exactly four other male slaves—Sampson, Ceaser [sic], Japhet, and Peter. Were they the older sons of Prince and Cate? The other named slaves are Lois and Rose. Were they then the daughters of Prince and Cate? His will distributes them among his seven children. But the inventory of his estate does not include the slaves! The will is dated November 3, Samuel Arnold died on March 30, and the inventory was taken April 27, Did Samuel Arnold sell his slaves between those dates? Did he free them? Or did he give the slaves to his children prior to his death? A few later probate records mention slaves with the same names. For example the will of John Stocking of Middletown, Connecticut, dated December 2, leaves his "negro girl Rose" to his mother. But there is no way to tell if this is the same Rose that Samuel Arnold left to his son Josiah. I am also curious about the younger slave named Prince. Why might those executors judge it best to sell Prince rather than leave him to the younger Samuel Arnold? Does this reflect something about Prince or the younger Samuel? The latter was not a juvenile. He graduated from Yale College in and was likely in his 30s when his father wrote this will. Samuel Arnold was a distant uncle. Since Samuel Arnold did, it seems possible is close relatives did as well. Joseph Arnold died intestate in; the inventory of his estate does not include any slaves. I have not yet? So for the time being, this question remains a mystery. In the absence of concrete information about my direct ancestors, I decided to read up a little on slavery in early Connecticut. How typical or not was Samuel Arnold? Were there many enslaved people in Haddam and East Haddam? Who owned slaves in colonial Connecticut and why? Did slavery contribute to the economy? Or was owning slaves a novelty or status symbol? And how did Connecticut transition from allowing slavery in the mid-18th century to being a free state a century later on the eve of the Civil War? This makes his situation rather unusual. And those estates typically included only one or two slaves. While some farmers, like Samuel Arnold, owned slaves, the use of enslaved labor was more common among craftsmen, merchants, and the wealthy. Large-scale farmers and artisans might have had economic motives for using enslaved labor, needing a full-time worker to perform a particularly arduous or dangerous job. But it appears that many slaves were used for menial chores or as valets and maids, suggesting that a large portion of enslaved labor did not contribute to the economy. In the early part of the eighteenth century, there was little moral objection to slavery. It was common for ministers in Connecticut to own slaves, just as it was for doctors, military officers, and other successful professionals. While this attitude was shared throughout the early colonies, it seems slavery was more popular in Connecticut than in its neighbors. As a result, Connecticut was relatively slow in eliminating the practice. The census enumerated 2, slaves in Connecticut, accounting for 1. By, Connecticut had already started on the road to abolition. In, the legislature enacted gradual emancipation, freeing all enslaved people when they reached age A law lowered this age to These laws meant that slavery would slowly decline in Connecticut, but they also condemned those who were enslaved and over 25 to live out their lives in servitude. Connecticut did not officially outlaw slavery until, making it the last New England

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Chapter 5 : Oliver Partridge - Wikipedia

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Sloan furniture company of New York. He was a director of the Guaranty Trust from to With his wife he erected and endowed the Sloane Hospital for Women in this city. It was largely added to in , and again in , when the modern surgical department was added. He married Emily Vanderbilt, the daughter of William H. His daughter, Adele Emily, married James A. Osgood Field; and his son was Malcolm D. Obituary Record of Yale Graduates, , p. His granddaughter married John K. New York Times, Feb. Bulletin of Yale University. Vanderbilt Will Changed By Heir. New York Times, Oct. Thornell, Secretary; Louis G. Samuel Sloan , D. Willis James, John A. Bayard Cutting, Charles S. Smith, William Rockefeller, Alexander E. Orr , William H. Schwab, Frank Lyman, George F. New York Times, Jan. Gage became a trustee in Display Ad. New York Times, Nov. The United States Trust Co. New York Times, Apr. His mother was a daughter of Joseph E. Sheffield, founder of the Scientific School at Yale. New York Times, Jul. Phelps, James Stokes, and F. Graham Lusk was an usher. Wedded To A Nobleman. His father was James Stokes. Stokes, Thomas Stokes, and William E. Dodge Stokes were brothers of Anson G. The Will of James Stokes. New York Times, Aug. With them he was associated in the founding of the London Missionary Society. Thomas Stokes came to this country about the year in his own ship, and sailed up the Hudson looking for a place in which to establish his future home," but returned to New York City. He was a clothier at No. Henry James of Baltimore was the father of Walter B. Willis James, Vice Pres. Clark, Second Vice Pres. Thornell, Secretary; Lewis G. Kingsley, 2d Vice-President; Henry E. Ahern, Secretary; Wilfred J. Worcester, Assistant Secretary; Charles A. Edwards, 2d Assistant Secretary. Gage, Payne Whitney, Edward W. George Sheldon and Martha Lyman. He was the advisor to Elizabeth Milbank Anderson, founder of the Milbank Memorial Fund, and he was president of the Fund for its first twenty-five years. He became a governor of the New York Hospital in and its president since Sheldon, according to Frank L. Polk , his associate for many years on several boards. He was unmarried, but had six nephews and nieces. Sheldon Dead; Leader in Finance. Two brothers, Henry I. Sheldon and Theodore Sheldon, also Princeton grads, were lawyers in Chicago. The family claims descent from Gilbert Sheldon, Archbishop of Canterbury. By Francis Bazley Lee, Raymond Sheldon, son of George W. Sheldon, married Mary Stewart, daughter of William A. Miss Mary Stewart Weds Col. Sheldon was a correspondent of Dr. She married Abraham A. Fisk University, Nashville, Tenn. Sheldon, Thomas Cochran of J. Anderson Riches Willed to Charity. New York Times, Mar. It was witnessed by Edward R. Bacon and Lewis Cass Ledyard. After his first wife inherited a large sum, he became a business partner of D. Reid manufacturing tin plate, and, with W. He divorced his first wife in , and married Nonnie Stewart Worthington. New York Times, Sep. Rives, Arthur Curtiss James. New York Times, Dec. He was the son of D. Two Fetes in the Offing. William Vincent Astor, Cornelius N. Rives, William Rockefeller, Edward W. Edwards, Second Assistant Secretary. His first wife was Helen Dinsmore Huntington. Her grandfather on the maternal side was Alvin Adams, founder of the Adams Express company. New York Times, May 1, After the Astors were divorced, she married Lytle Hull, son of Mrs. George Huntington Hull of Louisville, Ky. Harvey Cushing , the year before. Astor Is Wed to Florida Broker. Her sister, Alice, married Charles H. Her sister and Mrs. Marshall Field 3d were matrons of honor, and Marshall Field 3d was best man. Cole Porter was one of the ushers. Alice Huntington One of Many Brides. New York Times, Jun. Vincent Astor, William V. Griffin , James C. Brady , and Mr. New York Times, April 4, Astor and James C.

Chapter 6 : Samuel Tudor I () | WikiTree FREE Family Tree

Samuel Tudor was born in Windsor, March 8, / He was the youngest child and only son of Samuel Tudor, of South Windsor, Connecticut, and a grandson of the emigrant Owen Tudor. Samuel's mother was Abigail, daughter of Samuel

Filley, and widow of John Bissell, of Windsor. [1] Samuel married Mary.

Chapter 7 : Samuel Clark () - Find A Grave Memorial

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Chapter 8 : Ebenezer Mills (b.) | WikiTree FREE Family Tree

Rev. Jonathan Lee, youngest son of David Lee and Lydia Strong, b. July 10, per the printed vital records of Coventry, Conn. However, his gravestone saves he was b. on July 4,

Chapter 9 : Rev Jonathan Lee, Sr () - Find A Grave Memorial

Ebenezer Mills, son of Peter and Joanna (Porter) Mills, of Windsor, Connecticut, and an elder brother of Gideon Mills, of the preceding class, was born about He attended Yale College. On May 2, 1 , he was licensed to preach by the Fairfield East Association.