

## The Huntingtons Simon and what he started

It has been suggested that my grandchildren might someday welcome a brief description of their Huntington ancestry, and especially information about several of their Huntington relatives whose names they are likely to encounter. I hope that this account will inform not just my grandchildren, but also their parents and a few other relatives and friends who are interested in such things.

We should start with **Simon Huntington**, our Puritan ancestor, who started the Huntington family off in this country in 1633. He is referred to in our family as "Simon the Immigrant," and on our genealogical charts, he is number 1. Not a great deal is known about him, but we have learned that he was born in 1583 in Norwich in East Anglia, on the eastern coast of England, and that in 1623 he married **Margaret Baret**, whose father at one time had been that town's mayor. Quite possibly it was Simon's second marriage. A few years ago I visited the parish church of St. Andrew, where they were married and where some of their children were baptized. It is a medieval building with a largely flint exterior, not far from the great Norman cathedral and the ancient castle at the center of the town.

In 1633, Simon and Margaret, with their five children, sailed for America from Yarmouth on board the *Elizabeth Bonaventura*, heading for a new colony on Massachusetts Bay, which they would call Dorchester. From 1630 to about 1637, a number of families like the Huntingtons left England in the same way, as part of what is sometimes called "the great Puritan migration." Dissatisfied with conditions in England, especially with the Church of England, they set out to create a new community after their own hearts, and they planned it well in advance. Undoubtedly Simon was closely involved in that planning. He staked everything he had on the new venture, in the hope that it promised a better life for his family.

It was a very risky venture, but they were a brave and determined lot. Simon and his fellow Puritans must have known about the new settlements which had been established in Jamestown and Plymouth, and felt confident that they could do it too, but they also must have been aware that it was a hazardous undertaking.

Sad to say, Simon never reached the new land. During the voyage, which lasted about six weeks, he came down with smallpox, which may have been rampant among the passengers aboard the crowded little ship. He died, some say within sight of the shore, and his body was committed to the sea. But his wife and children – **William, Christopher, Simon, Thomas and Ann** - survived the trip, and reached the New England coast off Boston in mid-June of 1633. They settled briefly in Roxbury or in nearby Dorchester.

In 1635 or 1636, his widow Margaret married a widower **Thomas Stoughton**, and with the children moved on to Windsor, a settlement downstream along the Connecticut River, near Hartford. Margaret and Thomas Stoughton spent the rest of their lives in Windsor, but the children, when grown, moved on to help settle other communities in Connecticut, Simon and Christopher to Norwich, Thomas to Branford near New Haven, and William to Amesbury in Massachusetts. No one seems to know what became of Ann, the fifth child.

The great majority of people in this country who bear the Huntington surname, are descended from one of those four sons, either **William 1.1., Christopher 1.2., Simon 1.3., or Thomas 1.4.**

A word about those numbers:

When the Huntington Family Association in 1915 assembled its first genealogical memoir, *The Huntington Family in America*, it was intended to list all of the known descendants of Simon the Immigrant in this country. By that time, of course, they numbered in the thousands. To make it easier to trace the path of their descent back to Simon, a numbering system was devised which assigns to each person a unique series of numbers. They always start with Simon's number **1**. The second number, which must be **1. 2. 3. or 4.**, shows from which of Simon's four sons the person is descended. The third number in the sequence indicates which of that one's children is a direct ancestor, and so on it goes, with a number added for each generation.

For example, my genealogical number is: **1.3.6.2.6.8.11.1.5.2.** which shows to start that I am descended from Simon and from his third child. My grandchildren's numbers are:

**Caitlin Marie Huntington Yannett: 1.3.6.2.6. 8.11.1.5.2.2.1.**

**Nicholas Andrew Huntington Yannett: 1.3.6.2.6.8.11.1.5.2.2.2.**

**William McLeod Huntington: 1.3.6.2.6.8.11.1.5.2.3.1.**

**Andrew David Huntington: 1.3.6.2.6.8.11.1.5.2.3.2.**

On the charts which you will find at the end of this piece, are the names of your direct ancestors in each generation, corresponding to those numbers.

You will notice that spouses don't get a number, although their names are usually included in the published genealogical memoirs, Only those people who can personally claim direct descent from old Simon, are numbered.

Since the original 1915 edition came out, supplements have been published in 1962 and 1987. A third one, which will add names and information which have come to light through 2007, is now in the works.

After 375 years, and twelve or thirteen generations, the descendants of Simon and his four sons surely number in the many thousands. They have spread from Connecticut throughout New England, across the country, and around the globe. During the first few generations, they usually married sons and daughters of other Puritan immigrant families, but that has long since ceased to be the pattern.

One family member with whom you should certainly become familiar is **Samuel Huntington (1731-1796) 1.3.4.2.4.** In our family he is known as "Sam the Signer," recognizing that he was one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence. He is considered by many people, myself included, to have been our country's first president.

Born in Windham, Connecticut, in an area now known as Scotland, he was the fourth of ten children born to a farming family. Several of his brothers were sent to college at Yale, but Samuel stayed at home, working on the farm. He may for a time have been apprenticed to a cooper, but he had a thirsty and inquiring mind, which was nourished by his family and by his minister. Probably under the guidance of a local lawyer, he studied the law intensively, was admitted to the bar, and began a legal practice in the larger community of Norwich, nearby.

He proved to be very adept at the law, and also to have a keen penchant for politics and government. In time he was elected to the Connecticut General Assembly, and was named King's Attorney, the crown's chief legal counsel in the colony, In 1775 he was chosen to represent Connecticut in the

Continental Congress, which was then meeting in Philadelphia. A true patriot, he became increasingly influential on the national scene. He resigned his King's Attorney position, signed the Declaration of Independence, and was twice elected president of the national Congress. He was in that post when the Articles of Confederation were ratified in 1781, officially creating "The United States in Congress Assembled."

Tired and in poor health after his exhausting years in Philadelphia. Samuel retired to Connecticut, where he was a judge in the Superior Court, and elected governor of the state for ten consecutive one-year terms. He died in 1796. Although he and his wife Martha took care of several children in their home, they had none of their own, so Samuel had no direct descendants. The house where he was born is now preserved as a museum, and known as "The Huntington Homestead."

Another cousin of ours who had a huge impact on our country, and in the process became one of the wealthiest men of his time, was railroad magnate **Collis Potter Huntington (1821-1900) 1.3.6.7.6.2.6.**

The man who one day would become the dominant partner in California's legendary Big Four – the other three were Leland Stanford, Charles Crocker, and Mark Hopkins – the men who were principally responsible for developing our transcontinental railway system, began life in Harwinton, Connecticut, the son of a farmer and mill owner. It was a dysfunctional family, however, and early in his youth, Collis found himself living in Oneonta, New York, helping to operate a general store with his older brother **Solon Huntington (1812-1906) 1.3.6.7.6.2.2.** Collis had served a brief apprenticeship on a farm, but he found his real niche in trading and merchandising. For a time, he was a roving peddler, traveling around New England, specializing in buying and selling clocks and watches.

The discovery of gold in California in 1848 brought hundreds of thousands of people from around the world to the sparsely populated frontier country, hoping for instant riches. Witnessing the great migration of would-be miners to the West, the Huntington brothers seized the opportunity to expand their own business. They decided that Collis should join the crowd and head West too, and use his merchandising skills in supplying the miners with the equipment they would need in their frantic search for gold. Collis was very successful at that assignment, and over the years he stimulated and joined in

many other business ventures which led him to prominence in California's economic and political life.

The major feat for which he is best known, was promoting the development of a cross-country rail system. His efforts culminated on May 10, 1869 when in Promontory, Utah, the historic golden spike was driven into the ground, connecting the Central Pacific Railroad, coming from Sacramento, California, to the Union Pacific coming from Omaha, Nebraska. Collis had been remarkably successful personally in persuading federal and state officials, as well as private investors from the East coast, to finance the construction. He had always been a big, burly, rough-hewn fellow and his tactics in business were no less refined, and he probably deserved a place among the so-called "robber barons" of the 19<sup>th</sup> century. For his 1970 biography of Collis P. Huntington, David Lavender aptly chose the title *The Great Persuader*.

It is said that at one time he could ride from the Atlantic coast to the Pacific in his own rail car on his own tracks. With the transcontinental rail system now providing ready access from one half of the country to the other, many towns and businesses to support them took shape all along the route, and the opportunities for Collis and his partners to profit were immense. Many of their ventures bore Collis Huntington's imprint, including the new towns of Huntington, West Virginia, and Newport News in Virginia, where he established the shipbuilding industry and founded the city itself.

A fine account of the building of the transcontinental railroad can be found in *Nothing Like It in the World* by Stephen E. Ambrose.

Collis included in some of his ventures a nephew, Solon's son, **Henry Edwards Huntington (1850-1927)** 1.3.6.7.6.2.2.4. who is now identified principally with the Huntington Library, Art Gallery, and Botanical Gardens in San Marino, California.

As a young man, H.E. had begun working on his own in New York, but he soon caught the attention of his uncle, who gave him a job in the railroad business, first putting him in charge of a sawmill in West Virginia which made railroad ties, then giving him increasingly responsible positions in other businesses, first on the East coast, then in California.

After C.P. died in 1900, H.E. devoted most of his energies to developing an electric railway system in Southern California, then spent more and more of his time collecting books and works of art. The great wealth which he had already accumulated was amplified even more when C.P., upon his death, divided his estate roughly in thirds, with one portion going to his nephew, another to his wife **Arabella (1850-1924)** and the final portion to Arabella's son **Archer Milton Huntington (1870-1955)**.

H.E. not only prospered under C.P.'s tutelage and eventually from his bequest but, after divorcing his first wife, he acquired C.P.'s widow Arabella as well.

Arabella's origins are something of a mystery. Collis had met her in New York and married her in 1844 after his first wife had died. Apparently she had been married before and her son, Archer, who may or may not have been formally adopted by Collis, had been permitted to use the Huntington name, and C.P. usually referred to him as his son. Archer Milton Huntington became a scholar and collector of Spanish books and art, and founded the Hispanic Society, establishing its museum and library in Audubon Terrace in New York.

Incidentally, the renowned sculptor **Anna Hyatt Huntington**, whose work can be seen around the country and in Europe, picked up her Huntington name when she married Archer in 1923. The interesting story of their life together is told in *The Remarkable Huntingtons*, a book by Mary Mitchell and Albert Goodrich, published in 2004.

Our Huntington cousins have been successful, some outstandingly so, in many fields. There have been a great many lawyers and judges, professors and college presidents, and doctors. Incidentally, Huntington's Disease, once known as Huntington's chorea, bears that name not because it particularly affects members of our family, but because it was studied and identified by **George Huntington (1850-1916) 1.2.4.10.4.6.4.4**.

There have been a great many religious leaders among Simon's descendents, first in Congregational churches, and more recently in the Episcopal church. Particularly notable was **William Reed Huntington (1838-1909) 1.2.4.2.7.5.3.5.**, long-time rector of Grace Church in New York. He graduated from Harvard College in 1859, where he was Class Poet, and was awarded at least six honorary degrees during his lifetime. A prolific author

and powerful voice for church unity, he also played a major part in starting construction, in Manhattan, of the Cathedral of St. John the Divine, the largest Gothic cathedral in the world. We have many family ties both to William Reed and to the cathedral. He studied for the ministry with my great grandfather, Frederic Dan Huntington, who is described further below, and served as his assistant at Emmanuel Church in Boston. On the grounds of the cathedral is a statue of St. Faith, for which my Aunt Catharine was the model, and both my brother and I attended the Cathedral Choir School there.

Huntingtons show up in many other denominations as well, including the Latter Day Saints, the Mormon church, where **William Huntington (1784-1846) 1.2.6.3.1.7.1.** played a prominent role. One of his daughters became a wife of Brigham Young, a principal figure in the beginnings of that faith. (At that time the Mormons practiced plural marriage, and it is said that when Brigham Young died in 1877, he had married 27 women during his lifetime.) A cluster of Huntingtons in Utah probably owes its existence to William and his children.

In the arts, they have also left their mark, including the distinguished portrait painter **Daniel Huntington (1816-1906) 1.3.9.6.6.2.** In more recent times, two close relatives of ours deserve mention. My aunt **Catharine Sargent Huntington (1887-1987) 1.3.6.2.6.8.11.1.6.** was a major figure in the theatre in New England. A 1911 graduate of Radcliffe, she helped found the Boston Stage Company, the New England Repertory Theatre, the Poets Theatre in Cambridge, and for some thirty years was an owner, actor and director at the Playhouse-on-the Wharf, in Provincetown. She was an influential member of the arts community in other ways as well. With her friend Edna St. Vincent Millay, she was arrested in 1927, charged with "sauntering and loitering" in front of the State House in Boston during a demonstration protesting the conviction and execution of the radicals Sacco and Vanzetti. She made an eloquent and memorable defense of her right to do so before the court, which you will want to read some day.

And another close relative of ours was the noted American composer **Roger Huntington Sessions (1896-1985) 1.3.6.2.6.8.11.6.3.** (as his parents were cousins he can also be identified by another number **1.3.6.2.6.8.2.1.5.3.**) He began his musical career by taking piano lessons at the age of four, and at a very early age knew he wanted to be a composer. A prodigy, he entered Harvard at fifteen. After Harvard, and another degree from Yale, he taught at

Smith, Princeton, Harvard, the Cleveland Institute and Berkeley. He received two Pulitzer prizes, including one for an influential career.

Our branch of the family moved from Connecticut to Massachusetts nearly two hundred years ago, when a young bachelor minister **Dan Huntington (1774-1865) 1.3.6.2.6.8.** was encouraged by his mentor, Yale president Timothy Dwight, to go over to Hadley and become acquainted with the Charles Phelps family. Dan did just that, and ended up marrying the daughter of the house, Elizabeth Whiting Phelps (1779-1847). After her mother and father had both died, Dan and Elizabeth brought their large and growing family to live in the Phelps house, which had been built by Moses Porter in 1752. It remained in Huntington hands for three generations, and is now known as the Porter-Phelps-Huntington House.

Dan had eleven children, and it was the youngest of those who acquired from the others the house and property. **Frederic Dan Huntington (1819-1904) 1.3.6.2.6.8.11.**, my great-grandfather, graduated from Amherst College, then from Harvard Divinity School and, like his father, entered the Unitarian ministry. An eloquent preacher at South Congregational Church in Boston, he was asked to join the faculty at Harvard, where he was the first Plummer Professor of Christian Morals and Preacher to the University. He gave up that post when he became an Episcopalian, serving first as rector of Emmanuel Church in Boston, then as Bishop of Central New York. He returned with his family to Hadley each summer until he died in 1904.

With his wife Hannah Dane Sargent (1823-1910) he had five children. Two of them, like their father, became Episcopal clergymen. My grandfather **George Putnam Huntington (1844-1904) 1.3.6.2.6.8.11.1.** served several parishes in Massachusetts before his last in Hanover, New Hampshire, where he also taught Greek and Hebrew at Dartmouth College, which gave him an honorary degree in 1897. He and his father died on the same day in 1904.

My great uncle **James Otis Sargent Huntington (1854-1935) 1.3.6.2.6.8.11.4.** a pioneering social worker among the poor on New York's East side and in the labor movement across the country, was the founding father of the Order of the Holy Cross, a monastic order in the Episcopal Church.



Frederic Dan Huntington's daughter **Arria Sargent Huntington (1848-1921) 1.3.6.2.6.8.11.2.** wrote several books of great family interest including *Under a Colonial Roof-tree* and *Memoirs and Letters of Frederic Dan Huntington*.

Another daughter **Ruth Gregson Huntington Sessions (1859-1946) 1.3.6.2.6.8.11.6.** whose autobiography *Sixty Odd* is another family classic, during my childhood presided over Phelps Farm, across River Road from the old house in Hadley. She married a cousin **Archibald Lowery Sessions (1887-1926) 1.3.6.2.6.8.2.1.5.** and their first child was **Hannah Sargent Sessions (1889-1963) 1.3.6.2.6.8.2.1.5.1.** who married Paul Shipman Andrews, and lived in Syracuse most of her life.

One of Ruth's sons was the composer Roger Huntington Sessions, who is mentioned above. Another was **John Archibald Sessions (1899-1948) 1.3.6.2.6.8.2.1.5.4.** a 1921 graduate of Harvard, who took over management of the dairy farm. One of his daughters, **Jane Ann Byrne Sessions Scott 1.3.6.2.6.8.2.1.5.4.1.** owns the property now, and his other daughter **Sarah Fisher Sessions Chapin 1.3.6.2.6.8.2.1.5.4.2.** is a writer, historian and piano teacher who now lives in Concord, Massachusetts. John Sessions' wife, **Doheny H. Sessions (1905-1994)** was a great aid and comfort to us all during my father's last years when, with his brother James, he was in a nursing home in Amherst. She was a mainstay of the Porter-Phelps-Huntington Foundation in its early years. We have always felt close to our Sessions cousins.

The bishop's youngest daughter was **Mary Lincoln Huntington (1861-1936) 1.3.6.2.6.8.11.7.,** my great aunt Molly, who lived most of her life in Syracuse, spending summers in Hadley in a hilltop cabin on Huntington Road, about a mile from the old house, which her father had given to her and her sister Arria. Aunt Molly left that cabin to my father when she died, and we spent many happy summer vacations there when I was a boy.

My grandfather George Putnam Huntington married **Lilly St. Agnan Barrett** and they had six children. The oldest was **Henry Barrett Huntington (1875-1965) 1.3.6.2.6.8.11.1.1.** a Harvard graduate who taught English and Philosophy at Harvard, Dartmouth and for many years at Brown University in Providence, where he stressed literature, composition and debate. With George P. Baker he wrote *Principles of Argumentation*.

**Constant Davis Huntington (1876-1962) 1.3.6.2.6.8.11.1.2.** entered the publishing business, after graduating from Harvard , and for many years was an expatriate, heading G.P. Putnam's Sons in London.

**James Lincoln Huntington (1880-1968) 1.3.6.2.6.8.11.1.4.** was a graduate of Dartmouth and Harvard Medical School who practiced obstetrics and gynecology in Boston. He spent his summers at the old house in Hadley, and was principally responsible for its maintenance and preservation, after he had acquired ownership from his brothers and his sister. In 1955 he turned the house and its contents over to the Porter-Phelps-Huntington Foundation . which now operates it as a museum, and maintains also the family archives which are preserved at the Amherst College Library.

My father **M. Paul St. Agnan Huntington (1882-1967) 1.3.6.2.6.8.11.1.5.** was an Episcopal minister who graduated from the Episcopal Theological School in Cambridge, after studying also at Harvard. He served on the staff of St. Paul's Cathedral in Boston before becoming the rector of parishes in Norton, Virginia, Millsboro, Delaware and Red Hook, New York. After retiring in 1948, he moved to Pelham, near Amherst. Like many of his ancestors from his great, great grandmother Elizabeth Porter Phelps on, he kept a diary in which he made daily entries during most of his adult life. I have transcribed most of them from 1904 through 1922. and they make fascinating reading.

**Catharine Sargent Huntington (1887-1987) 1.3.6.2.6.8.11.1.7.** lived on Beacon Hill in Boston during much of her adult life. Her contributions to the theatre are briefly described earlier in this piece.

**Frederic Dane Huntington (1889-1940) 1.3.6.2.6.8.11.1.8.** was the youngest. An outstanding athlete at Harvard College, went on to Harvard Law School, joined the Massachusetts national guard, which was federalized and sent to France during the First World War. I have written more about him in my *War Stories* piece.

How does it happen that we know so much about our family? Over the years, the Huntingtons seem to have been uncommonly interested in learning about their origins, and in keeping track of their cousins. There have been countless family reunions, large and small. Currently the Huntington Family Association is maintaining that tradition, bringing the genealogies up to date and scheduling gatherings, usually in Norwich, Connecticut, every five

years. A few genealogists who have greatly helped in that process deserve special recognition.

Anyone tracing their Huntington roots owes gratitude to **Elijah Baldwin Huntington (1816-1877) 1.2.4.3.10.8.2**. A graduate of Yale in the class of 1840, he was a preacher, a teacher and a genealogist. When he had to give up the first vocation because of "a vocal weakness," he spent many years preparing *A Genealogical Memoir of the Huntington Family*, which he published in 1863. Listing 3,277 names which he had carefully researched, it must have been the first major attempt to collect information about all of Simon's descendants from 1633 onward. The genealogy which the new Huntington Family Association produced in 1915 continued the work which Elijah Huntington had begun.

Another cousin who was much involved in tracing Simon's descendants in this country, and in developing the Huntington Family Association, was **Ellsworth Huntington (1876-1947) 1.3.3.4.1.2.1.5.3.3**. A Yale geographer, with degrees also from Beloit and Harvard, he participated in expeditions and did extensive research in the Near East. He wrote some 28 books reporting on his travels and conclusions, shaping theories about the effect of climate and other factors on the cultural and social development of various peoples. Of special interest to our family, was *After Three Centuries*, which he published in 1935. In it he analyzed the growth and qualities of the Huntington family, as typical of New England Puritans, during the three hundred years after they arrived in this country.

Closer to home, two other people who had a major influence in charting our family's history, were my great uncle **James Otis Sargent Huntington**, and my uncle **James Lincoln Huntington**, both of whom have been described earlier in this piece. Each of them served for at least ten years as president of the Huntington Family Association, and their involvement in family reunions lasted much longer.

An interest in genealogy is a family tradition. It shows no sign of weakening.

From England 1633

- |  |                                       |                    |                                       |
|--|---------------------------------------|--------------------|---------------------------------------|
| 1.   | SIMON HUNTINGTON<br>1583-1633         | m<br>1623<br>←     | MARGARET BARET<br>1595 -              |
| 3.   | SIMON HUNTINGTON<br>1629-1706         | m<br>1653<br>←     | SARAH CLARKE<br>1633-1721             |
| 6.   | SAMUEL HUNTINGTON<br>1665-1717        | m<br>1686<br>←     | MARY CLARK<br>-1743                   |
| 2.   | SAMUEL HUNTINGTON<br>1691-1785        | m<br>1722<br>←     | HANNAH METCALF<br>1702-1791           |
| 6.   | WILLIAM HUNTINGTON<br>1732-1816       | m<br>1757<br>←     | BETHIA THROOP<br>1738-1799            |
| 8.   | DAN HUNTINGTON<br>1774-1865           | m<br>1801<br>←     | ELIZABETH ANITING PHELPS<br>1779-1847 |
| 11.  | FREDERIC DAN HUNTINGTON<br>1819-1904  | m<br>1843<br>←     | HANNAH DANE SORGENT<br>1823-1910      |
| 1.   | GEORGE PUTNAM HUNTINGTON<br>1844-1904 | m<br>1874<br>←     | LILLY ST ANTON DARRETT<br>1848-1926   |
| 5.   | PAUL ST ANTON HUNTINGTON<br>1882-1967 | m<br>1922<br>←     | LONA MARIE GODDE<br>1897-1956         |
| 2.   | DAVID MACK GODDE HUNTINGTON<br>1926-  | m<br>1955<br>← ↓ → | MARY ELIZABETH PUTNAM<br>1933-        |
| 1. JAMES DARRETT HUNTINGTON 2. SARON PHELPS HUNTINGTON 3. SAMUEL PORTER HUNTINGTON |                                       |                    |                                       |

1. SIMON HUNTINGTON  
1583-1633



3. SIMON  
1629-1706



6. SAMUEL  
1665-1717



2. SAMUEL  
1691-1785



6. WILLIAM  
1732-1816



8. DAN  
1774-1865



4. JOSEPH  
1661-1747



2. NATHANIEL  
1691-1767



4. SAMUEL "THE SIGNER" FIRST PRESIDENT  
1731-1796

1. SIMON HUNTINGTON  
1583-1633



3. SIMON  
1629-1706



6. SAMUEL  
1665-1717



2. SAMUEL  
1691-1785



6. WILLIAM  
1732-1816



8. DAN  
1774-1865



11. FREDERIC DAN  
1819-1904



7. JOHN  
1706-



6. JOSEPH  
1739-1820



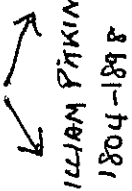
2. WILLIAM  
1782-1860



6. COLLIS POTTER HUNTINGTON RAILROAD BUILDER  
1821-1900

DAN HUNTINGTON  
1774-1865

ELIZABETH A. HING-PHELPS  
1779-1847



ELIZABETH PORTER  
1803-

WILLIAM PIRKIN  
1804-1898

BETHIA THROOP  
1805-

EDWARD PHELPS  
1809-1832

CHARLES PHELPS  
1802-1868

THEOPHILUS PARSONS  
1811-1862

THEODORE GREGGON  
1813-  
MARY DWIGHT  
1815-1815

CATHERINE CAREY  
1817-1830

FREDERIC DAN  
1819-1904

FREDERIC DAN HUNTINGTON  
1819-1904

HANNAH DANE SARGENT  
1823-1910



1. GEORGE PUTNAM  
1844-1904

2. ARRIA SARGENT & JAMES OTIS SARGENT  
1848-1921

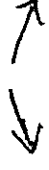
6. RUTH GREGGON  
1854-1935

7. MARY LINCOLN  
1859-1946

1861-1936

GEORGE PUTNAM HUNTINGTON  
1844-1904

LILLY STAGMAN BARRETT  
1848-1926



1. HENRY BARRETT  
1875-1965

2. CONSTANT DAVIS  
1876-1962

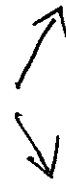
4. JAMES LINCOLN & MICHAEL PAUL ST. A.  
1880-1968

8. FEDERIC DANE  
1889-1940

1887-1987

RUTH GREGGON HUNTINGTON  
1859-1946

ARCHIBALD LOWERY SESSIONS  
1860-1926

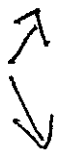


1. HANNAH SARGENT S.  
1884-1963

3. ROGER SESSIONS  
1896-1985

4. JOHN ARCHIBALD S.  
1899-1948

FLORENCE M. DOHENY HACKETT  
1905-1994



6. JANE ANN BYRNE S.  
1929-

2. SARAH FISHER S.  
1931-