HISTORIC RESOURCES INVENTORY
BUILDING AND STRUCTURES
STATE OF CONNECTICUT
CONNECTICUT HISTORICAL COMMISSION
59 SOUTH PROSPECT STREET, HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT 06106
(203) 566-3005

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>BUILDING NAME (Common)</th>
<th>Hart-Deming House</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>TOWN CITY</td>
<td>Farmington</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>STREET AND NUMBER</td>
<td>80 Main Street</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OWNER(S)</td>
<td>Miss Porter's School, Inc.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>USE (Present)</td>
<td>Residence</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ACCESSIBILITY TO PUBLIC:</td>
<td>EXTERIOR VISIBLE FROM PUBLIC ROAD</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Style of Building</td>
<td>Center-chimney Colonial</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Material</td>
<td>Clapboard</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Structural System</td>
<td>Wood frame</td>
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<tr>
<td>Roof Type</td>
<td>Gable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of Stories</td>
<td>2 1/2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Condition</td>
<td>Excellent</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Integrity</td>
<td>On original site</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Related Outbuildings</td>
<td>Barn</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Surrounding Environment</td>
<td>Open land</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Interrelationship</td>
<td>The Deacon John Hart House sits on the west side of Main Street just north of Mill Lane. The Farmington Congregational Church lies to the east. To the north is the headmaster's house and the fire station.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Rectangular in form, the Deacon John Hart House features a gable roof with wide overhang eaves. Its two-room deep plan is accentuated by the deep overhang also found in the gable on between the second and attic stories. Its most decorative feature is the primitive facade door surround, perhaps attributed to architect/builder Capt. Judah Woodruff. Note the twelve-over-twelve sash and center chimney.

**DESCRIPTION (Continued)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ARCHITECT</th>
<th>BUILDER</th>
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**HISTORICAL OR ARCHITECTURAL IMPORTANCE**

The early history of this house is not well-documented, but it is possible to draw some conclusions about its date of construction. Deacon Stephen Hart, who died in 1682, specified in his will that the "house-lot along the west side of Main Street" pass to his son: John, Stephen, and Thomas. John (d. 1666) received ½ interest and Stephen and Thomas were to receive only ¼ each (Andrews: 1875). John, his wife Sarah, and their three children lived in the house until 1666 when a fire, supposedly set by native American Indians, killed all of the family except for John (II) who was in Nod (Avon) tending to a second farm. It seems as though John II (1655-1714) gained full title to the property, including his uncles' interests, and then erected the second dwelling on the site around 1689 after the estate was appraised (inventoried). Known as Captain John, he served as the third town clerk, married Mary Moore (1684-1738), and raised seven children. His oldest son, John (II) (1684-1753) probably built the existing house (which may incorporate the second dwelling) about 1730, after his marriage to Esther Gridley (1686-1743) in 1706 and second marriage to Hannah Hull (1684-1760). John served as a deacon in the Congregational Church in 1718 and was elected to the general court: twenty-three times from 1717-1743. After his death in 1753, his will, written the year before, stipulated that his son John (IV) receive "all my house homestead" (Andrews: 1875). By 1740 John IV (1714-1773) moved to Canaan and married Anna Hall in 1744. He later married his second wife Huldah Gould (d. 1771) and moved to Cornwall after selling this house to Solomon and Amos Cowles in 1765 (FLR 16:86). Solomon (b. 1719) inherited the house (see cont. pg.)

**SOURCES**


**PHOTOGRAPHER**

E.J. Istok

**DATE**

5/85

**VIEW**

W

**NEGATIVE ON FILE**

13:20A

**NAME**

Ruth B. Matteson

**DATE**

3/86

**ADDRESS**

27 Washington Street, Middletown, CT

of his father Isaac (149 Main Street) and probably never lived here. Amos (b. 1730), however, maintained an inn across the street and probably occupied the house due to its location. Amos married Susannah Bull and raised one son Truman (1768-1831), a merchant and surveyor. In 1791 Solomon and Amos quit-claimed to each other the houses they were presently occupying (FLR 28:484). Amos received this property listed as "10 acres of land with the house and barn". Upon his death in 1800, Truman inherited the property (FPR 5:97) and by 1805 sold it to John and Chauncey Deming, prominent merchants, for $7500 (FLR 35:80). Specializing in imported and exported goods, the brothers owned several ships which sailed from New London to the West Indies. John married Susannah Cowles in 1775 and Chauncey married Susannah's sister, Diadema, in 1780. The girls were the daughters of wealthy James Cowles. John's son Samuel inherited his father's share of the "homelot" in 1810 (FPR 6:407-8). Samuel (1798-1871) married Catherine Matilda Lewis, the daughter of Seth Lewis, and lived at 66 Main Street. Upon Samuel's death in 1871, the "ancestral home" with gardens and yard passed to his daughters Catherine and Caroline (FPR 14:312, 316). In 1900 Caroline C. Deming's ½ interest in the property passed to her nephew, William H. Deming, and upon Catherine's death in 1915, her niece, Elsie L. Deming received her ½ interest (FPR 31:417). Elsie L. and William H. Deming owned the property until 1930 when it was sold to Annie Burr Lewis (FLR 85:553) who later sold it to its present owner, Miss Porter's School, Inc. (FLR 121:135).

The Deacon John Hart House derives historical and architectural significance due to its association with one of the first founding families, the Harts, and the prosperous Cowles and Deming families. Its unusual decorative door surround is unique to the area.
DATE BUILT: 1740 or before  
FOR: John Hart
1931, kitchen
ell added

ARCHITECT
1931 addition - William Douglas, New Haven

MASTER-BUILDER

FORMER OWNERS: Annie Burr Lewis from Elsie & Wm. Deming 3/13/1930, Vol. 85, p. 553; Wm. Deming from his aunt, Caroline C. Deming, a ¼ int. 6/23/1900, Prob. Vol. 26, p. 311; Elsie L. Deming from her aunt, Catherine L. Deming, a ¼ int. 8/11/1920, Prob. Rec. Vol. 31, p. 117; Catherine L. and Caroline C. Deming, each a ¼ int. from the est. of their father, Samuel Deming, by dist. of his est. 7/2/1873, Vol. 114, pp. 312-314; Samuel Deming from est. of his father, John Deming, by dist of the intestate est., 9 acres with all bldgs. thereon, being the home lot, valued at $1373, 11/6/1810, Prob. Vol. 6, p. 408; John & Chauncey Deming from Truman Cowles "being my home lot", 10 acres with all bldgs., e. on Main St., w. on river and said Demings, n. on said Demings, s. on T. Pitkin, for $7500, 11/23/1805, Vol. 35, p. 80; T. Cowles from his father Amos, all est. both real & personal, by will 11/24/1800 Prob. Rec. Vol. 5, p. 97; Amos & Solomon Cowles from John Hart of Cornwall

REFERENCES:
"Farmington, Conn., 1906", p. 16
"Farmington Town Clerks, 1943", p. 38-55;
"Baker & Tilden Atlas, 1869", p. 33 - 'John Deming'
"Colonial Dames Pamphlet" at State Library

(LEWIS, ANNIE BURR) to MISS PORTER'S SCHOOL 1950  
ADDITIONAL INFORMATION This house
is known as "Ancestral House" to identify it from the Deming House next north, known as "The Homestead". This was one of first houses in Farmington to be built with full height in the rear upper rooms & appears to have been built where Deacon Stephen Hart's first house stood.

OWNER'S NAME
(LEWIS, ANNIE BURR) MISS PORTER'S SCHOOL 1950  
ADDRESS: 80 Main Street & Mill Lane Vol 121, p 135

ARCHITECT

OWNER'S NAME
(LEWIS, ANNIE BURR) MISS PORTER'S SCHOOL 1950  
ADDRESS: 80 Main St.

FOLDER NO. 80

PHOTO NO. X & X
Former Owners, Cont.:
8/6/1767, Vol. 16, p. 86, n. on heirs of Josiah Hart; Amos & Solomon Cowles by deed of partition 3/26/1791, Vol. 28, p. 484, "to Amos the homelot where the said Amos now dwells, 10 acres, house, barn, & other bldgs."; John Hart from father Deacon John Hart, by will "all my house homestead, also my lot called Meeting House lot on Mountain Road" (see Hart Family, p. 45, "Stephen Hart & His Descendants"); John Hart of Cornwall, b.1714, married 1744. Will of his father Deacon John Hart, 1752 - see p. 49, Hart Family. Deacon John Hart was the son of Capt. John Hart, whose home, with his father John, had been burned in 1666. He inherited from his grandfather both his father's share and grandfather's part of the property. The house may have been built for Deacon John Hart, or his son John Hart, who married 1744. Capt. John Hart inherited both his own share and the share which his grandfather Deacon Stephen Hart, immigrant, had given his son John, who lost his life in the burning of his home.
This house, pictured on page 16 of the Farmington Book as "The Chauncey Deming Place- Residence of Mrs. Ellen M. Deming", is thought to have been built close to the mid-1700's. The Baker and Tilden Atlas of 1869 designates it as "John Deming". The Deming family called it "Ancestral House" to distinguish it from 66 Main Street, also a Deming house, but called "The Homestead". Miss Porter's School calls it the Deming-Lewis House. It was written up in 1926 for the Colonial Dames Society by Ada Louise Taylor in a pamphlet entitled "Deming House, about 1747".

Julius Gay, on page 14 of the Farmington Book, is quoted as having said in an address given by him in 1895, that:

"The house next north of the postoffice, now owned by Mr. Chauncey Deming, is said by the historian of the Hart family to have belonged to Deacon John Hart, son of Capt. John, and if so must be about 150 years old. The land was in the Hart family for five generations. Near the site of the postoffice stood the house of Sgt. John Hart, son of Deacon Stephen the immigrant, in which he with his family were burned on the night of Saturday, Dec. 15, 1666, eight persons in all, only one son, afterward known as Capt. John, escaped, he being absent at their farm in Nod, now Avon".

It must be noted that at the time Mr. Gay was speaking, the postoffice was in the Deming store, situated at that time on what is now the south side of the front yard of the house at 80 Main Street. That building is now moved to Mill Lane and houses the Central Market.

The first area in which Deacon Stephen Hart had settled in Farmington was on the east side of Waterville Road, near Cider Brook, later to become part of Avon, and it was perhaps on that farm that Sgt. John's son had spent the night of the fire.

The house that burned may have stood on the site of the Deming store, above mentioned, or it may have stood a little to the south, perhaps just across what is now Mill Lane, facing east on Main Street. Deacon Stephen Hart himself, may have lived on the site of this house at 80 Main Street. It might be noted here that the first mill lane, the access to the mill from Main Street, left Main Street just north of the house at 66 Main Street, and ran through its north house yard, west to the mill, which is still on its original site.

At the time of the fire in 1666 several of the Hart family lived nearby. Deacon Stephen's son Capt. Thomas lived on the site of 66 Main Street, and another son, Stephen 2nd, was on Mountain Road on the site of 22 Mountain Road. His daughter Sarah, Mrs. Thomas Porter, lived where 100 Main Street now stands. His daughter Mary, Mrs. John Lee, lived either on, or close to, the present site of the main building of Miss Porter's School.

March 20, 1973
Deacon Stephen Hart, in the words of Mrs. Hurlburt on page 361 of "Town Clerks", was

"an original proprietor and settler of Farmington, following like proprietary positions in Hartford and Cambridge. He was in Cambridge in 1632 and was made a freeman there in 1634".

Deacon Stephen Hart had been born around 1605 in Braintree, England, and came to Massachusetts in 1632. He came to Hartford with the Rev. Thomas Hooker. His residence in Hartford was on his own house lot on Front Street, near Morgan. Tradition has it that he was one of the hunters from Hartford who strayed over the mountain from there and first viewed the present Farmington Valley, then inhabited only by Tunxis Indians.

Julius Gay tells on page 130 of "Farmington Papers", of the Pequot War, in which Deacon Hart took part. He says that Captain John Mason was in May 1637 ordered to wage "an offensive war against the Pequots". On the tenth of that month he and his levy of 90 men, guided by Uncas, sailed down the river in three vessels, burned the Pequot fort, and killed the Pequots "to the number of six or seven hundred". He also says "Lt. Bull (ancestor of our Deacon Bull) had an arrow shot into a hard piece of cheese, having no other defense". Other participants, later to be of Farmington, were Thomas Barnes, John Bronson, Deacon Stephen Hart and John Warner. Thomas Barnes and John Warner were granted fifty acres each for their services as Pequot soldiers.

Mrs. Hurlburt continues with the following regarding Deacon Stephen Hart:

"He was one of the founders, and one of the first deacons, of the First Church of Christ in Farmington, being elected deacon on October 13, 1652, the date of the organization of the church. He was deputy from Farmington 1647 to 1655 and again in 1660. He was one of the 84 proprietors of the town at their organization in 1672 and was one of the largest land owners in the town. He had a 15 acre home lot on Town Path, his house being across the main street from the present church. His land extended to the river where he maintained the first grist mill on the site of the present mill, if indeed, the present mill is not part of the original mill. His land was bounded in 1643 on the north by the home lot of Thomas Upson, soon sold to John Lee, and on the south by land of Thomas Porter, son-in-law to Stephen, and as the Hart children married he built houses for them on each side of his own house...... Stephen Hart was the great patriarch of Farmington. His land extended from the river to the foot of the mountain, with the exception of that reserved for church and school He owned farmland in mountain and meadow, and the sawmill on the mountain as well as the grist mill on the river."

March 20, 1973
Deacon Stephen Hart had been fortunate in having been conceded more land than was usual for a settler, this being in compensation for his agreement to build and operate the grist mill on the Farmington River. This stayed in the Hart family until inherited by Thomas Hart Hooker in 1758, and then was sold to Samuel Deming in 1770.

The name of Deacon Stephen's first wife, the mother of all his children, is not known. His second wife was Margaret, widow of Joseph Nash, and before him, of Arthur Smith.

It appears that Sarah, the mother of Sgt. John's son, also survived the fire of December, 1666. Mrs. Hurlburt says on page 38 of "Town Clerks" that the boy was "eleven years old when the fire took his home, his father and brother and sister". She goes on to say that it is probable that the boy and his mother made their home, after the fire, with Deacon Stephen Hart, his grandfather, and that the boy took the place there of the Deacon's son and inherited half the farm, which had been his father's share. This gave him the homestead across from the church, as well as the land south of it, where the burned house had stood. This boy, later known as Capt. John, married Mary Moore, the daughter of Deacon Isaac Moore and Ruth Standley. They had seven children, the eldest being John, and known as Deacon John. Mrs. Hart died 1738.

Capt. John Hart was the third Town Clerk, serving a rather quiet term from 1686 until he was succeeded by Deacon Thomas Bull in 1702. It was a term of progress for the town, most of it however in the field of agrarian endeavor. He became captain of the train band shortly after 1703, was Deputy to the General Court from 1702 to 1705, and in that latter year was appointed auditor of the colony. His house was one of seven in the village that were ordered in 1704 to be fortified against Indian attack.

The Reverend Quincy Blakeley, in his history of Farmington, states that "the first graduate of Yale, then called 'Collegiate School', was John Hart, who was graduated in 1703". It could have been that he was Captain John's son, who would have been at the age of nineteen in 1703.

Deacon John Hart inherited from his father at his father's death in 1714. Mrs. Hurlburt speaks of him in "Town Clerks", on page 55, as follows: "Born in this Hart Homestead in 1684, son of Capt. John Hart and Mary Moore, he married Esther Gridley on March 20, 1706, taking her to this ancestral home, and it was here that their seven children were born. Great barns stood around the old house, and down the mill lane was the very necessary mill, just where it stands today. near the mill was a ford enabling the farmers to reach their land in the meadows and return with crops and cattle to the barns in the winter".

He was chosen Deacon in the Farmington church November 19, 1718. He was elected to the General Court 23 times between 1717 and 1743. It is believed that it was around 1740 or slightly earlier, that he built the house now standing on this site. The author of the Hart Genealogy states "in 1874 his house was still standing", and in 1971 would still have been able to say the same thing. Esther Hart, born 1687, died in 1743, and in that same year Deacon John married the widow Hannah Hull.

He served as 6th Town Clerk, 1741 to 1748, afterward moving to Kensington. He served as Deacon there also, and died there Oct. 7, 1753.
John Hart, 1714-1773, fifth in the generations of Harts to have owned a house on this site, was the son of Deacon John Hart, and was born in Kensington. He was married in 1744 to Anna Hall, who died before she had born any children. In 1749 he married Huldah Gould, who born him five children, and died in 1771. Mr. Hart had moved to Canaan in 1740, but returned after some years. In 1763 he located in Cornwall and two years later he sold this house to Solomon and Amos Cowles. He married for the third time in 1772, this time to Martha Foot, who bore him one child. Mr. Hart died in 1773.

Solomon and Amos Cowles, who had purchased the house in 1765, had possibly occupied the house earlier, as it appears that the previous owner had not lived in Farmington much of the time. Solomon and Amos Cowles were brothers, sons of Isaac Cowles and Elizabeth Smith, and born in 1719 and 1730 respectively. Solomon inherited, also in 1765, the house of his father, at 149 Main Street, so it seems quite likely that he never lived in this house at 80 Main Street. Amos however, merchant and innkeeper, his inn being located across the street just south of the church and probably close to the site of 87 Main Street, perhaps did reside in this house. His own residence however, may have been just to the south, about where the doctor's clinic at 1 Mill Lane now stands.

Amos Cowles married Susannah Bull, daughter of Thomas Bull and Thankful Butler, of Colton Street. The Cowles Genealogy states that he served 11 days in the 1757 campaign during the French and Indian War under Captain Wadsworth, and that he also served in the 15th Regiment, Farmington Horse Troop, 1770-1775, with the rank of lieutenant. He died in 1800, leaving this house to his son Truman Cowles.

Truman Cowles, 1768-1831, who inherited from his father in 1800, probably did not live here, as he sold the property in 1805. Truman Cowles, married to Sally Beardsley of New Haven, may have also lived on the site of 1 Mill Lane, as mentioned above. He is stated to have been a merchant and surveyor here, as he was later in Kingston, New York, to where he moved from Farmington.

John Deming and his brother Chauncey were the buyers of this property in 1805, including also the lot just to the south, on which they immediately built the store building now located at 2 Mill Lane, having been moved to that site around 1929.

We do not know this, but we shall assume that John Deming did not live in this house, but that his brother Chauncey did. Title to much of their property was held jointly so it is difficult, as has already been stated, to determine their residences.

Chauncey Deming, born in 1757, was married in 1780 to Diadem Cowles, sister of Susannah Cowles, whom his brother John had married in 1775. These girls were daughters of James Cowles of the "Maples", presently the residence of Mrs. Percy A. Cowles, on Main Street, one-half mile south of Scott Swamp Road. Their marriage was unfortunate and must have been greatly saddened due to the loss in infancy of so many of their children. Seven of eight children did not survive. The only one who did was Catherine, born in 1787, who married Major Timothy Cowles, who built and owned the house presently standing at 87 Main Street, just south of the Congregational Church.

January 30, 1971
John and Chauncey Deming were merchants, not only handling the merchandise of their local store, but operating as importers and exporters, and having dealings involving trade with far-off lands. Mrs. Hurlburt, in an account of this business on page 189 of "Town Clerks", mentions only Chauncey Deming. This is perhaps because he had outlived his brother by some seventeen years, and therefore better remembered. It was probably also a fact that the business growth was much greater after the death of John, and that Chauncey was largely responsible for this growth, the outcome of the use of his great business acumen.

Mrs. Hurlburt describes Chauncey Deming as "astute, wealthy and one of the first men in Farmington to set in motion trade with both China and the West Indies. This had prospered greatly and soon Chauncey Deming was the wealthiest man in Farmington. He was first among those merchants for strength and positiveness of character and for business ability. He was foremost in enterprise and was an active and influential director in one of the banks of both Hartford and Middletown. During the war of 1812 all the banks of the state except the Hartford Bank suspended payments in specie, and it is confidently asserted that Mr. Deming held large specie reserves in Farmington, which he produced from time to time to preserve its credit. No one who ever saw him in his vigorous old age as he galloped along the street on his strong and elegant horse, or as he sat in church, with his powdered queue and bright blue coat and gilt buttons, will forget the impression."

Chauncey Deming's wife died in 1826, and he in 1827. As only one of their children had survived infancy, and she had been married some time to Major Timothy Cowles, and lived across the street, it is not known who lived here until about the year 1870, about the time of the wedding of Chauncey Deming (the son of John Deming) who lived here thereafter.

Title during all this period rested with Samuel, son of John and nephew of John's brother Chauncey, so some of Samuel's family probably occupied it. Samuel himself did not die until 1871, but it seems fairly certain that he remained living in 66 Main Street, with which he was so definitely associated.

Baker and Tilden's Atlas of 1869 shows this house with the caption "John Deming". This could have been Samuel's son John, born in 1825. John's son Edward Hooker Deming, later to become a very noted man in Farmington, was born in 1857 in Northampton, Massachusetts, and it is possible that John was here to live a while in 80 Main street, but this possibility will have to be checked further.

January 30, 1971

It is believed that Charles Blakesley and his wife, the former Viola Palmer of Litchfield, lived in this house for a period including the year 1873, because in that year Mrs. Blakesley's sister Louisa J. Palmer, was married in this house to Philip E. Cowles, son of Egbert Cowles of what is now 185 Main Street.

July 10, 1971
It seems that while Chauncey Deming and his wife Diadema met with many
disappointments in raising a family, Providence did seem to provide them with
a successful business and they were among the wealthiest people in Farmington.

As a merchant firm, the Deming brothers purchased various farm products
from the area and shipped these along with horses, cows, oxen, etc. to foreign
ports, and in return brought home items needed in the village. Farmington
became something of an inland seaport.

John and Chauncey Deming's account book covered periods from
1795 through 1818. In fading ink and old-fashioned scrawl, rows of
orderly figures and lists of merchandise bought and sold, record one
of the most successful business ventures of early Farmington.

They recorded their dealings abroad, and the names of ships, sea
captains and far-off places are scattered casually through the book
and bellie a dull routine.

John and Chauncey Deming owned or had part interest in many
schooners that they used for their business. Among the ships were
the brig Normalcy, William and George, the schooner Granny and
Catherine, and a sloop Sally.

Most of the voyages scheduled by these merchants of Farmington
were made from New London to the West Indies. At that time two
round trips a year were all that they were able to make. The Cap-
tain of the ship was commissioned by the Demings to represent them
and barter for the returning shipments of goods as well.

Life for Chauncey and Diadema Deming became sweeter as the years
pushed on. They were well off financially and held a respected place
in the Farmington community. Thier one daughter Catherine, the only
child out of eight that lived, married a Timothy Cowles in 1809. Their
son-in-law was a representative in the state legislature, later to be
a state senator and eventually to be president of the Farmington Savings
Bank in 1852.

Three little grandchildren from this union must have brought them
much joy. One, a boy, born in 1812 was named Chauncey Deming.

Chauncey Deming out lived his brother by seventeen years and died in 1827 at the
age of 70. He had attained great success in his business. His store was often the
scene of some lively conversations and many of his friends were to be found in the im-
portant personages of Farmington.

Edward Hooker mentioned how much he enjoyed those meetings, and it is noted that
Chauncey Deming was a pall bearer for Governor Treadwell.
Regarding occupancy of these three houses during the early ownership by the Deming family for the following periods:

1786 to 1821 for 66 Main Street,
1805 to 1860 for 80 Main Street, and
1806 to 1854 for 22 Mountain Road,

the writer has not found any way of determining just who the occupants were during these periods. Transcript of the title records as shown on the file in the Village Library, is given on the following page, except for the deletion of some wording which does not seem to have any bearing on this problem.

It will be seen in the case of 66 Main Street, that Samuel Deming purchased in 1773. He had two sons, John who was married in 1775, and Chauncey who was married in 1780. Samuel passed title to the two sons by deed, in 1786, describing the property as "the homestead where John and Chauncey now dwell", so it seems safe to assume that all lived together in 66 Main Street through 1786, but how much longer, is not known. Samuel, the father, died in 1796. At the moment it is not known just when his wife, Anna Hart Deming, died.

Mrs. Hurlburt, in her sketch of 66 Main Street, written in 1950 for the Colonial Dames Society, says the following: "Miss Elsie Deming stated that this house was remodeled when her grandfather Samuel Deming (son of John mentioned in previous paragraph) married Catherine Matilda Lewis in 1821. John Deming gave the house to his son Samuel".

John Deming and his wife had had five children who reached full spans of life. Four of them were daughters, all of whom were at least nine years older than Samuel, and all had married, therefore we can assume all had gone to other homes before Samuel was married, and that he and his family were the only occupants of this house from 1821 on, this term of occupancy not to end until his granddaughter Elsie sold in 1940 to Robert Porter Keep.

For the purpose of the sketches which the writer is preparing, he is assuming that John Deming and his family stayed in 66 Main Street, and that Chauncey Deming moved over to the house at 80 Main Street. This assumption is weakened somewhat by the inheritance of 80 Main Street by Samuel from his father, John Deming, intestate, in 1810. If Chauncey Deming did live there (he did not die until 1827) why would Samuel be inheriting from John in 1810? This was the date of John's death, but why would he have this house to leave, if Chauncey was living here?

The brothers John and Chauncey did did buy the house at 22 Mountain Road in 1806 from Asa Hart. It is not known who lived there from that time until it was sold in 1854 by Samuel Deming to Edwin W. Phelps. One mystery here is the note "Samuel Deming from Chauncey Deming by inheritance", no date given. The only Chauncey Deming who had a son Samuel, was John's son Chauncey, and Chauncey's son Samuel was not born until in 1872.

892. To conclude this discussion the writer has assumed that John Deming, 1753-1810, lived his married life in 66 Main Street, and that his brother Chauncey Deming, 1757-1827, lived his married life, after 1805, in 80 Main Street, but that leaves it vacant from 1827 (unless his wife lived longer than that) until Chauncey, 1838-1900, son of Samuel, married, probably about 1870.

January 29, 1971
Title transfers of the three houses, 66 and 80 Main Street and 22 Mountain Road, as shown on the cards on file in the Village Library, starting with acquisition by Demings.

66 Main Street

Samuel Deming from Amos Cowles 4/28/1773 19/404

Chauncey and John Deming from their father Samuel Deming by deed "the homestead where they now dwell" 4/6/1786 26/462

Samuel Deming from father Chauncey Deming, estate involved in French Spoilation claims.

Catherine Deming from her father Samuel Deming equally with Caroline, Frederick, Susan, John, Chauncey by will 5/5/1871 15/7 (later quit claim deeds from the brothers & sisters).

Elsie L. Deming from her aunt Catherine Deming by will 9/30/1921 74/371

80 Main Street

Amos and Solomon Cowles from John Hart 8/6/1767 16/86

Truman Cowles from his father Amos by will 11/24/1800 Probate record 5/97

John and Chauncey Deming from Truman Cowles 11/23/1805 35/80

Samuel Deming from estate of father John Deming intestate 11/6/1810

Catherine L and Caroline C Deming from the estate of their father Samuel Deming by dist of estate 7/2/1873

Elsie L Deming from her aunt Catherine Deming ½ interest 8/14/1920 Probate 31/417 William Deming from his aunt Caroline C Deming ½ interest 6/23/1900

22 Mountain Road

John and Chauncey Deming from Asa Hart (description showing they already had owned land to the west) reserving dower rights to his mother the widow Elizabeth Hart 2/11/1806 35/123

Samuel Deming from Chauncey Deming by inheritance

Edwin W. Phelps from Samuel Deming 2/11/1854 53/163

January 29, 1971
A much simpler version of the ownership and occupancy of this house comes from the Colonial Dames report written by Ada Louise Taylor in 1926. Speaking of Capt. John Hart, mentioned by Julius Gay and quoted in paragraph three of the first page of this account, she says:

"Capt. John Hart married Mary Moore who died in 1738. He died in 1714. His son, born 1684, married Esther Gridley and lived for a while on his father's place and then moved to Kensington. He was known as Deacon John. In his will, dated 1752, he gave to his son "my homestead". This son sold to John Deming. As Mr. Julius Gay in one of his papers delivered to the Village Library May 1895 stated, the house was about one hundred and fifty years old. That would place it at 1745, so must have been built during the ownership by Deacon John".

"The place was bought by John Deming of Plainville, born October 9, 1753. He was the son of Samuel. He married Susannah Cowles, born Sept. 14, 1755, died March 7, 1824. John Deming died July 2, 1810. He gave his widow in his will life use of the property. The inventory of his estate is a large document. Included in the items are stair carpet $3.00, ten chairs $1.67, two sleighs and a sled $18.50, fat hog $9.60. In her will, dated April 1811, after bequests to her daughters, she gave the balance to her son Samuel, which included this house.

"Samuel Deming, born 1798, married Catherine Matilda, daughter of Seth Lewis, whose house is now part of Elm Tree Inn. They were married 1821. In time he moved to the house next door built for Thomas Hart Hooker in 1768, and on the other part of the Deacon Stephen Hart grant of land which he gave to his son Thomas Hart.

"After Samuel Deming left the old home it was rented for a time. Samuel was a man of strong character and an anti-slavery man, a true Christian and a prosperous farmer. His home it is said, during the days of the fugitive slave law, was an important station on the underground railroad. He was for many years a trial justice of the town who fearlessly executed the law whether his barn was burned or whatever happened.

"Mr. Julius Gay, in one of his papers which he read to the Village Library: 'Samuel Deming and his wife Catherine had nine children, only six of whom grew up. Chauncey born Dec. 15th, 1835'. He married Ellen Maria Hart of Avon. A few years after his marriage, 1874 or 5 he moved back to the home of his grandparents, and there he with his family have lived until 1920. His sister lived in his father's house, which is so near. On the death of the last one, Catherine, she gave the house to his daughter Elsie, Chauncey having died sometime before his widow and daughter Elsie moved back to the Samuel Deming place, but Miss Elsie and her brother still own the subject of this paper. So in all the years since the settlement of Farmington only two families have owned this property, and since the present house was built two Harts, Deacon John and his son John, and four generations of Demings; John, Samuel, Samuel's children, and now two of Samuel's grandchildren".

From this page on, the succession of ownership and occupancy seem to be rather non-controversial. It is hoped that someone may clear up the whole matter.

May 12, 1973
Chauncey Deming, 1838-1900, son of Samuel Deming and Matilda Lewis, was married on March 24, 1870, to Ellen Maria Hart, 1846-1935, daughter of Gideon Wareham Hart of Avon and his second wife, Mary Susan Parsells. Ellen had been a student at Miss Porter's School. Mr. Deming operated the farm, which extended west from the house lot to the Farmington River, and also included land east of the church and north and south of Center School. He and his wife had four children:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Years</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Samuel Hart Deming</td>
<td>1872-1947</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Henry Deming</td>
<td>1874-1955</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>William Hart Deming</td>
<td>1876-1938</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Elsie Lewis Deming</td>
<td>1881-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Samuel Hart Deming married Lena Gaylord of 4 Waterville Road. They lived for a few years after their marriage, at 24 Mountain Road. See the account of that house for more on the family and life of the Samuel Demings.

Henry Deming married Helen Keyes of 21 Main Street, daughter of Nelson Keyes, local home builder and operator of a woodworking shop which stood in what is now the Noah Wallace School playground, just east of the Village Library. See story of house at 21 Main Street.

William Hart Deming married Grace Mabelle Davis, daughter of Eugene Davis and Frances Holcomb of Main Street, just north of the Silo Restaurant. See the account of the house at 8 Mountain Road.

Elsie Lewis Deming was a school teacher at Center School and later at Noah Wallace School. She never married. Her photo is on page 38 of the Farmington Book, shown with her kindergarten and first grade classes as they appeared in 1906.

Chauncey Deming farmed this property with the aid of his sons, and died just about the time the older ones were getting married. His son Samuel, who lived for a time at 24 Mountain Road after marrying in 1896, probably helped him for the few years from then until his death.

Chauncey died in 1900, and his widow continued to live here, providing a home for her daughter Elsie. She also furnished board and room for some other teachers of the local schools. Mrs. Deming had in her possession a jug, the "Hart Jug", which was brought to America in 1632 by her ancestor Deacon Stephen Hart, who had lived on the site of this house. It is shown in a photo on page 114 of the Farmington Book.

In 1920, upon the death of her aunt Catherine Deming, Miss Elsie Deming inherited the house at 66 Main Street and took her mother over there to live. She still retained title to her former home, but rented it out to tenants, making of it a two-family house.

The Christensens and the Fullers were perhaps among the earliest tenants after 1920. Otto Christensen and his wife and two sons, John and Christopher, lived here probably from early 1922 until in 1924 when they moved to Pearl Street, John Christensen's present home, which they had just converted from a woodworking shop to a residence. Nathan Fuller, a Unionville boy who had married Reba Gallagher, lived here also. He later joined the Farmington police force and later lived at 10 Mountain Road.

January 30, 1971

895.
In the late 1920's, and after a succession of various tenants, the house was in a very run-down condition and a temptation to someone to purchase who would raze the old house, destroy a wonderful landmark and commercialize the area. Upon hearing from Lewis Root that such an action was imminent, the property was saved by Annie Burr Lewis, Mrs. Wilmarth Lewis, who purchased it in 1929. Mrs. Lewis purchased adjoining land also, and Austin D. Barney, First Selectman at that time, told her that land would be provided on which to move the store building next door, to a site on Mill Lane, if Mrs. Lewis would permit the location of the firehouse on some of her property to the rear. This was arranged to everyone's satisfaction, and the Hart-Deming House could now occupy a site unobstructed by the proximity of the store, which had partially hidden it for many years.

Thus not only was the house saved, but its identity as a proud and beautiful home was restored, an identity which had almost been lost. Restoration was carefully and thoroughly planned by Mrs. Lewis and Mr. William Douglas of Douglas, Orr, Inc., of New Haven, and carried out by his company. The paneling in the north room was revealed in the process, and also a small room on the second floor, which was identified as a hide-away for fugitive slaves.

Its first tenant after restoration was Helen Scarth, who moved into it and planned to operate a small bookstore there. Just a short time after this a fire broke out in the house. Due to Mrs. Lewis's forethought in having installed extinguishers, and that the firehouse had been given space so nearby, the house was saved from serious damage. Miss Scarth however, moved shortly after this to 11 Main Street with her book shop.

Marguerite Allis, in "Connecticut Trilogy", writes of the house as follows: "the cedar-screened house where restoration, happily, has been so scant as to leave it one of the most valuable specimens of primitive dwelling. The stair is a rare variance of the usual 'dog-leg', since it rises directly opposite the entrance door, with two branches continuing from a tiny landing halfway up. Here another innovation is introduced, in the shape of a little oval-topped closet, traditionally the storage place for the best preserves, brought out only when the minister came to tea". The writer would like to change one word in the above, replacing the word "scant", by the two words "well done", after which we would be in perfect accord.

The front stairs, as mentioned above, branching to left and right from the small landing in the center, are just as pictured in the Farmington Book on page 16, and are very unusual and interesting. There is a passageway on the second floor, directly above the lower section of stair, which connects the two large front bedrooms of the second floor. This connection, with its possibility of early morning greeting, is the source of the name "Good Morning Stairs", by which later tenants, the Spears, referred to them.

Tenants in the house from 1935 to 1940, renting from Mrs. Lewis, were Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Gordon, who occupied this after one year in the Whitman House on High Street (now the Farmington Museum), and before the construction of their present home on Old Mountain Road.

June 10, 1971
Mr. and Mrs. Walter O. Wilson were tenants from 1944 to 1948, when they purchased the "Gatehouse" at 23 Colton Street. Their son was a casualty of World War II, and the birch tree in front of the house was planted there as his memorial. See more regarding the Wilson family in the account of 23 Colton Street, where they lived for several years.

Mr. Ward Johnson, who had been appointed Headmaster of the Miss Porter's School in 1943, was interested in obtaining male teachers with families, to teach in the school. Mrs. Wilmarth Lewis, an alumna of the school and always interested in its advancement, told Mr. Johnson that if and when he found the teacher he wanted, the faculty family could live in this house. Mr. and Mrs. John Ashcroft Spear and their family were found in 1946. They lived in the apartment over the library building at 50 Main Street for two years while the Wilsons found a house to purchase, and then moved in here. Mrs. Lewis went much farther than permitting them to live here, she deeded the house to Miss Porter's School in 1954, thus living up to what the Alumnae Association said of her, that "Her interest in Farmington was endless".

Mr. and Mrs. Spear both have very interesting backgrounds, coming from families with diverse histories. Mr. Spear is the son of Edward Lewis Spear of Amherst and Bessie Ashcroft of Hadley, both of Massachusetts. Mrs. Spear, formerly Virginia McDonald, is the daughter of Malcolm Scott McDonald of Indianapolis and Hannah Christy Bell of Richmond, both of Indiana.

On his father's side Mr. Spear is 9th in descent from George Spear, who was living in Braintree, Massachusetts, as early as 1644. In 1688 he married for the third time and moved to a settlement near what is now Castine. That September Indians attacked the settlement, burned all the buildings and killed all who had not fled. George Spear was never heard of again, so is assumed to have been killed in the attack.

On his mother's side Mr. Spear is 11th in descent from Edward Fuller of the Mayflower. In this line of descent is Joel Shepard, a soldier of the Revolution, who in his old age wrote up his story of a year in this war. This story was edited by Mr. and Mrs. Spear during a residence at Amherst while Mr. Spear was studying for his Master's, and it appeared in two installments in The New England Quarterly in 1928. Later Mr. Henry Beston refers, in his own "American Memory", to "Joel Shepard, the Revolutionary soldier, the incomparable Joel who makes other figures of his time seem like personages in a steel engraving". Joel concludes his story as follows: "But we, your fathers, had some time of it to gain our freedom and liberties, but my wish is to have the Rising Generation try and preserve our Freedom, Liberties, and Independence, but I can plainly see that our liberty and equal rights is a running down flat. This is the beleive of the writer, and old Revolutionary Soldier, now in the ninetieth year of my age". Joel was Mr. Spear's great-great-grandfather.

Another ancestor of the same vintage was Daniel Ashcroft, a captain in the same war, who, for his services, received a grant of land in what is now Guilford, Vermont. It was his son who married a Hadley girl and built the family home (still standing) in Hadley, in 1813. On the distaff side the Ashcrofts were descendants of some of the original settlers who left their homes in 1635 to found Hartford, Windsor and Wethersfield.

It seems odd that Mrs. Spear, whose background is largely of Virginia and Indiana, is a direct descendant of two people who spent considerable time in New England. These were the two regicides, William Goffe, an intimate friend of Oliver Cromwell, and Edward Whalley, Cromwell's cousin and Goffe's father-in-law. After having signed the death warrant for King Charles the First, they were forced to flee from England in 1660 when Charles' son, Charles the Second, gained access to the throne. Friends in New England, including Richard Sperry, aided them in subsistence and also in evading the king's officers who searched for them. They were hidden in New Haven and Milford in our state, and later in Hadley, Massachusetts, where the Rev. Mr. Russell hid them for several years.

Mrs. Spear is the great-granddaughter of U. S. Senator Joseph E. McDonald of Indiana. She is not the first of her family to live in Farmington, as her cousin, Jessie Claire McDonald, after being graduated from Wellesley in 1903, taught here for ten years at Miss Porter's School. She later was Headmistress of National Cathedral School in Washington, D. C.

Mrs. Spear's father's family was from Virginia, and her father was sent to Richmond, Virginia, by the Chesapeake and Ohio railway shortly after his marriage. It was due to this that Mrs. Spear was born in Richmond, Virginia, thus bringing the second Richmond into her history.

Mr. Spear, after his schooling at Andover and Amherst, had taught in public and private schools in New Jersey before leaving East Orange to come and teach at Miss Porter's School. At that time they had a daughter in Mt. Holyoke College and a son at Kingswood School in West Hartford. Mr. Spear taught English in Miss Porter's School and they lived in this Deming-Lewis house until his retirement in 1967. Having made many friends here, both inside and outside the Porter School circle, they decided to stay here, and at present reside in the former carriage house on the grounds of the James Thomson residence, the former James Lewis Cowles house at 130 Main Street.

Their two children are both married and with families of their own. Sheila Spear is now Mrs. Spurgeon M. Keeny, Jr., living in Washington, D. C. They have three children, Christopher, Virginia, and Spurgeon M. Keeny, III. Mr. Keeny is assistant director of the Agency for Arms Control and Disarmament under Mr. Gerard Smith, leader at present of the SALT talks with Soviet Russia. John A. Spear, Jr., whose wife is the former Linda Schrader of Haddonfield, New Jersey, is Manager, Budget Control, Finance Department, with Xerox Corporation, Rochester, New York. Their two children are Scott and Stephen.

June 13, 1971

John Ashcroft Spear died in Hartford on August 7, 1974, was buried in Wildwood Cemetery, Amherst, Massachusetts.
John A. Spear Genealogy

Edward Fuller, of the Mayflower
Wife's name not given

Samuel Fuller
m. Jane Lothrop

Samuel Fuller 1637
m. Anne Fuller

Barnabas Fuller
m. Elizabeth Young at Barnstable, Mass.

Samuel Fuller 1681
m. Lydia Lovell at Barnstable, Mass.

Joshua Fuller 1727
m. Joanna Taylor at Bolton, Conn.

Lydia Fuller 1751
John Hill at Surry, New Hampshire

Anna Hill 1776
m. Joel Shepard at Surry, New Hampshire

Lydia Hill Shepard 1811
m. Hibbard Wright at Montague, Mass.

Martha Wright 1842
m. John O. Ashcroft at Whately, Mass.

Bessie Clara Ashcroft 1870
m. Edward Lewis Spear at Amherst, Mass.

John Ashcroft Spear 1901
m. Christy Virginia McDonald in New York City

June 13, 1971
Present residents of this house are Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Linn and their family of three children. Mr. Linn teaches mathematics at Miss Porter's School, and Mrs. Linn is library assistant there. They had lived in the house at 90 Main Street for two years before coming to this house in 1967.

Andrew Morrison Linn was born in Washington, Pennsylvania, the son of Andrew Morrison Linn and Pauline Theakston. Mrs. Linn, formerly Janet Denithorne, was born in State College, Pennsylvania, the daughter of George Denithorne and Janet Scott. The ancestors of Mr. and Mrs. Linn can be traced back in Pennsylvania to about the period during which this house was new. Their children are Rebecca Fulton, Martha McAllister and Charles Scott, all in school.

Mr. Linn is a graduate of Amherst College, served in the Marines, and taught in the Mathematics Department at Tatnall School in Wilmington, Delaware. He has been active in Boy Scout activities since his own enrollment as a boy. Mrs. Linn is a graduate of Smith College, a major in the History of Art. They have both served as summer camp counselors in the Penobscot Bay and Bridgton Lake areas of Maine, among others.

The Linns love and appreciate the venerable house they are occupying, and they mention some of the interesting points about it, among which are the following, perhaps not quoted exactly verbatim, but as near as can be remembered:

"One of the rooms still has the shelves from the time of Miss Scarth's bookstore. The fireplace in the living room is larger than the one in the old kitchen, and also has a crane, which is unusual, as customarily only one fireplace was so equipped. There are a total of five fireplaces, some of them with cupboards on each side. The one in the kitchen has an oven on the left. Larry Rose did the painting of the house, with colors all supposed to match the originals, colors such as 'Norwich Blue' in the north bedroom, and 'Sumac and Sour Cream' in the back living room. One wall in the south bedroom seems to be original, the panels are VERY wide. There is a full loft to the rear of the second floor, hewn beams in the attic secured with wooden pegs, and a smoke chamber off the chimney in the attic, for the smoking of hams and bacon. A rear section, with the present kitchen, is new, probably added in the 1930 renovation. The dining room is very large".

August 2, 1971.

Andrew Linn was named a director of the Farmington Recreation Association in January 1972.

January 15, 1972

Miss Porter's School has announced that the Deming-Lewis House has now been endowed, through the Development Fund of MPS, by Mr. and Mrs. A. Varick Stout of Greenwich, Connecticut. The endowment income is to be used for its maintenance and preservation.

September 1972
The following items have come to light too late to include in the preceding text.

Arthur and Earl Deming remember that their grandmother, Ellen Maria Hart Deming, wife of Chauncey, did actually keep her best clear jellies in the stair cabinet, as mentioned by Marguerite Allis on page 8, and "woe to any child who got into them".

The old butternut tree, which everyone enjoyed, shows to the left in the photo of the house on page 16, and to the right in the photo of the store on page 93.

The pear tree in the rear, next to the garage, was in the old garden, on part of which now stands the Central Market.

This house, while occupied by Mr. and Mrs. Walter O. Wilson, was exhibited on May 17, 1947, in a tour sponsored by the Antiquarian and Landmarks Society. It was identified in their brochure as the "Ensign John Hart House", and described as follows:

"Dating possibly from 1725, this house was built by Ensign John Hart and remained in the Hart family until 1765 when it was sold to Amos Cowles. About 1800 John and Chauncey Deming purchased it, and it was sold by their descendants to Mrs. Annie Burr Lewis. Noteworthy are the doorway and rare divided staircase, fine paneling and great fireplaces. The house is one of the earliest examples of the departure from the so-called salt box type".

January 15, 1972
Many of course are the descendants of Deacon Stephen Hart, some still in Farmington and others scattered over the world. One of them stopped overnight in Farmington in early October of 1971, searching for data on his ancestors, and was referred to the writer by Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Linn.

Early the next morning they met, and Lewis Peter Andrews, Jr., (the descendant) and his wife were taken around the village by the writer and shown various points of interest, including houses which had been homes of members of the Hart family. It was interesting to all parties concerned, probably more so to the writer, who was proud to exhibit his knowledge. The writer of course tried to find a connection between Mr. Andrews' first Andrews ancestor, Deliverance, 1754-1811, and the Farmington Andrews family, but was unable to do so.

Lewis P. Andrews is an architect with his office in Kansas City, Missouri, but he and his family reside in the suburb of Mission Hills, in Kansas. His genealogy is given here.

|-----------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|

Deliverance Andrews 1754-1811 m. Irenah Hibbard 1757-1828
Peter Andrews 1781-1857 m. Elizabeth Morey 1786-1832
Thomas M. Andrews 1828-1878 m. Meroe E. Martin 1834-1871
Lewis Peter Andrews 1859-1939

Lewis Peter Andrews, Jr. 1911- m. Jane Bartling 1919-

Their children:
Lewis Peter Andrews III 1940- Nancy Jane Andrews 1945

April 3, 1973
Most area residents who have been here as long as twenty years at least, are familiar with the former firm of Arrow, Hart and Hegeman, now shortened to Arrow-Hart, Inc., 103 Hawthorne Street, Hartford, manufacturer of electrical supplies. Not all however, may be aware of its beginning. Here also is a family relationship with Deacon Stephen Hart, as shown below.

Deacon Stephen Hart  
   m. Margaret Smith, 2nd wife

Capt. Thomas Hart 1644-1723  
   m. Ruth Hawkins 1649-  
   Lived opposite Farmington Church. Capt. of train band.

Deacon Thomas Hart 1680-1773  
   m. Mary Thompson 1680-1763  
   m. (2) Elizabeth Norton when he was 84.

Deacon Elijah Hart 1711-1772  
   m. Abigail Goodrich 1714-1809

Deacon Elijah Hart 1735-1800  
   m. Sarah Gilbert

Deacon Elijah Hart 1759-1827  
   m. Anna Andrews:  
   Owned Hart's Mills, New Britain. Shipped cornmeal to  
   West Indies. Three years Capt. in Rev. Army. Died of  
   bee sting.

Dr. Samuel Hart 1786-1863  
   m. Orpha North  
   Principal physician of New Britain, also a very  
   successful farmer.

Dr. Samuel Waldo Hart 1825-  
   m. Cordelia M. Smith  
   Also a physician, and mayor of New Britain

Gerald Waldo Hart 1856-1931  
   m. Lucie Jones of Kansas City, Mo.  
   Graduate of Yale's Sheffield Scientific School in  
   Mechanical Engineering. Organized the Hart & Hegeman Co.,  
   Kansas City, Mo. Later, in 1898 organized Hart Mfg. Co.,  
   Hartford. Pioneer in electrical industry

George Hegeman Hart, born Kansas City, 1890  
   m. Mary Case of Hartford.  
   An only son, named after father's partner. Also a Sheffield  
   graduate. Joined Hart Manufacturing 1913. Became president  
   of Arrow, Hart, Hegeman 1931 after father's death.  
   Two sons, George Hegeman Hart, Jr., and John Stephen Hart.

March 20, 1973