# Historic Resources Inventory

## Building and Structures

### State of Connecticut
Connecticut Historical Commission
59 South Prospect Street, Hartford, Connecticut 06106
(203) 566-3005

### Identification

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>1 Building Name (Common)</th>
<th>Farmington Country Club</th>
<th>Farmington Country Club</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2 Town City</td>
<td>Farmington</td>
<td>Farmington</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 Street and Number (and or location)</td>
<td>806 Farmington Avenue</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4 Owner(s)</td>
<td>Country Club of Farmington</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5 Use (Present)</td>
<td>Private</td>
<td></td>
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</tbody>
</table>

### Description

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>6 Style of Building</th>
<th>Colonial Revival</th>
<th>7 Date of Construction</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>8 Material(s) (indicate use or location when appropriate)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>X Clapboard</td>
<td>X Brick</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>X Wood Shingle</td>
<td>X Fieldstone</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>X Board &amp; Batten</td>
<td>X Stucco</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>X Aluminum Siding</td>
<td>X Cobblestone</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| 9 Structural System       | X Wood frame            |
| X Post and beam           | X Balloon               |
| X Load bearing masonry    | X Structural iron or steel |

| 10 Roof (Type)            | X Gable                 |
| X Flat                    | X Mansard               |
| X Monitor                 | X Other                 |

| 11 Number of Stories      | 2                      |
| Approximate Dimensions    |                        |

| 12 Condition (Structural) |
| X Excellent               |
| X Good                    |
| X Fair                    |
| X Deteriorated            |
| X Excellent               |
| X Good                    |
| X Fair                    |

| 13 Integrity (Location)   |
| X On original site       |
| X Moved                  |

| 14 Related Outbuildings or Landscape Features |
| X Other landscape features or buildings 'Specify' |

| 15 Surrounding Environment |
| X Commercial              |
| X Industrial              |
| X Rural                   |

Sited on the north side of Farmington Avenue at its intersection of Main Street is the Farmington Country Club. Waterville Road lies to the west. Other historic building are visible from the site.
**HISTORIC RESOURCES INVENTORY**
**BUILDING AND STRUCTURES**

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**STATE OF CONNECTICUT**
**CONNECTICUT HISTORICAL COMMISSION**
59 SOUTH PROSPECT STREET, HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT 06106
(203) 566-3005

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**1 BUILDING NAME (Common)**
Farmington Country Club

**HISTORIC**
Farmington Country Club

**2 TOWN CITY VILLAGE**
Farmington

**3 STREET AND NUMBER (and or location)**
806 Farmington Avenue

**4 OWNER(S)**
Country Club of Farmington

**5 USE (Present)**
Private

**6 ACCESSIBILITY TO PUBLIC**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Exterior Visible from Public Road</th>
<th>Interior Accessible</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>X Yes</td>
<td>X No</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**7 STYLE OF BUILDING**
Colonial Revival

**8 MATERIAL(S) (Indicate use or location when appropriate)**
- X Clapboard
- Wood Siding
- Board & Batten
- Aluminum Siding

**9 STRUCTURAL SYSTEM**
- X Wood frame
- Load bearing masonry

**10 ROOF TYPE**
- Gable
- Gambrel
- Wood Shingle

**11 NUMBER OF STORIES**
2½

**12 CONDITION (Structural)**
- Excellent
- Good
- Fair
- Deteriorated

**13 INTEGRITY (Location)**
- On original site

**14 RELATED OUTBUILDINGS OR LANDSCAPE FEATURES**
- Barn
- Carriage house
- Other landscape features or buildings (Specify)

**15 SURROUNDING ENVIRONMENT**
- Commercial
- Residential
- Open land

**16 INTERRELATIONSHIP OF BUILDING AND SURROUNDINGS**
Sited on the north side of Farmington Avenue at its intersection of Main Street is the Farmington Country Club. Waterville Road lies to the west. Other historic building are visible from the site.
This Colonial Revival-style building originally was much smaller, its wings being added later by John Parsons of Unionville. Its many bay facade accented by a colossal portico is highlighted by the hip roof. Several dormers and tall brick chimneys extend from the roof. Note the twelve-over-twelve sash.

In 1901 the original Farmington Country Club clubhouse, the former Col. Fisher Gay Homestead, burned. After the fire several clubowners built this building. According to the Farmington House File it was designed by an architect named Davis from New Britain. The nine-bay facade, original to the building, featured at one time a balustrade which wrapped around the west elevation. Also found on the west elevation was a semicircular open porch supported by classical columns. On the north elevation was a two-story open portico. Later an addition and wing was added by John Parsons of Unionville.

It remains a significant building as it displays outstanding features of the Colonial Revival style.

SOURCES
OWNER’S NAME: COUNTRY CLUB OF FARMINGTON

ADDRESS: 806 Farmington Ave

DATE BUILT: 1901

FOR: Country Club of Farmington

ARCHITECT: Davis of New Britain

MASTER-BUILDER: John Parsons of Unionville

FORWARD OWNERS: None. The present clubhouse was built by the club owners, following the destruction of the former clubhouse by fire on May 19, 1901. The former clubhouse was the Gay Homestead.

REFERENCES: For published references see: "Farmington, Conn., 1906" pp 208, 209 and for pictures of the old Gay Homestead and the clubhouse after the fire, and the new clubhouse after see p. 210. See also card-Clubhouse "Gay Homestead".
OWNER'S NAME: COUNTRY CLUB OF FARMINGTON
       Clubhouse-1951
       Hartford Avenue (new 806 Farm. Av.)

ADDRESS: Hartford Avenue

DATE BUILT: 1901

FOR: Country Club of Farmington

ARCHITECT: Davis, of New Britain

MASTER-BUILDER: of addition & wing, John Parsons of Unionville

FORMER OWNERS: None. The present clubhouse was built by the club owners, following the destruction of the former clubhouse on May 19, 1901, by fire. The former clubhouse was the Gay Homestead.

REFERENCES: "Farmington, Conn., 1906" pp 208, 209 and for pictures of the old Gay Homestead and the clubhouse after the fire and the new clubhouse see page 210. See also Clubhouse "Gay Homestead" sheet.
The little house was built originally on the wester part of land of the Lewis family when they owned what is now the Elm Tree Inn. It stood near the line between the Lewis and Gay homesteads and in 1795 was the property of Gabriel Curtis who paid Capt. Judah Woodruff 13 shillings for making for it a show window of 32 panes for his son Lewis Curtis. Lewis Curtis advertised in the Connecticut Courant in 1799 that he "will still continue to carry on the clockmaking business, such as chime clocks that play a number of different tunes and clocks that exhibit the moon's age, etc.

The house was later moved to the east side of Waterville Road about opposite the present home of Arthur E. Parsons where the Byington family lived. It was later moved to its present location back of the clubhouse.

"Farmington, Conn., 1906" pp 10, 11.
The Col. Fisher Gay Homestead

This is pictured on pages 209 and 210 of the Farmington Book as titled above, and as it appeared prior to conversion to the clubhouse of the Farmington Country Club. It is pictured on page 12 as it appeared after the conversion. Baker and Tilden's 1869 Atlas shows it as "Julius Gay", its owner after the death of his father in 1865.

Early occupants of this particular site are mentioned by Mrs. Hurlburt on page 368 of "Town Clerks", starting with Isaac Moore, and on page 363 regarding Samuel Hayes, as follows:

"Isaac Moore was living in Farmington as a proprietor and settler about 1645. He had been entered for passage on the "Increase" in 1635 aged 13, on the same voyage with John Warner, Matthew Marvin and others who were his lifelong friends in the new country. He lived on Hartford Road on the site where the Farmington Country Club now stands. He married Ruth Standly December 5, 1645. She was the sister of John Standly, builder of the old house on High Street now the Farmington Museum, who on the same day, married Sarah Scott, daughter of Thomas Scott.

"Isaac Moore was granted 20 acres with a spring on it, by the town in 1656, this land about equally divided by a path, later called High Street, half of which he later exchanged with John Standly. Isaac Moore took part of Standly's land on the west side of High Street about opposite the present museum, and conveyed his land on the east side of High Street where the museum now stands, to Standly, who about 1666 or 1668, built the house which still stands. After the death of Captain John Standly his son sold the house and 5 acres to Ebenezer Steele, retaining land back of the house for a woodlot. The Riddle property now embraces this woodlot and spring.

"In 1649 Isaac and Ruth Moore removed to Norwalk, their house being occupied successively by Andrew Warner and later by William Lewis. Isaac and Ruth Moore returned to Farmington in 1660. Their daughter Elizabeth married Samuel Hayes, daughter Ruth married John Norton, Jr., and daughter Mary married Capt. John Hart, only child to survive in the family of John Hart who lost their lives in the fire which destroyed their home".

"Samuel Hayes was one of the early owners of land, ranking as a proprietor, but not appearing as a settler. He married Elizabeth, daughter of Isaac and Ruth (Stanley) Moore. He owned two acres of land in Indian Neck, given him by his 'father Moore' as appeared by a deed of gift bearing the date of May 12, 1695.

"It is interesting to speculate as to whether Mr. Luke Hayes, second school-teacher in Farmington, so far as we know, was son of Samuel and Elizabeth Hayes. He was of the right age and sufficiently well thought of to be teacher here for several years".

March 17, 1974.
This was the first house to be built or occupied by any of the Gay family in Farmington. Julius Gay introduces it to us on page 10 of the Farmington Book in the following words:

"A few steps down the hill westward (from the Lewis Curtis clock shop) brings us to the house built by Col. Fisher Gay in 1766 and 1767, as appears by his ledger account with Captain Woodruff. Col. Gay died early in the war, and some account of his public services can be found in H. P. Johnson's "Yale in the Revolution".

The ancestors of Col. Gay are given in the following four paragraphs, numbered from the first generation to come to America.

(1) John Gay emigrated to America about 1630, settled first at Watertown, Massachusetts, later was a founder of Dedham in 1636, an incorporator, and later a selectman. His wife was Joanna, said to have been a widow of Baldwicke. John Gay died in 1688, his widow in 1691.

(2) Samuel Gay, born 1639 in Dedham, was married 1661 to Mary Bridge of Roxbury. He received a portion of land near Medfield, was a selectman there in 1698. He died on April 15, 1718, two days after the death of his wife.

(3) John Gay, 1668-1758, was married on May 24, 1692, to Mary Fisher. He was a selectman in Dedham.

(4) John Gay, Jr., born Dedham 1699, settled in Litchfield, Connecticut, later living in Sharon, Connecticut. His wife's given name was Lydia, surname unknown. John's son was the Fisher Gay, born 1733, later to become Col. Fisher Gay, who settled in Farmington.

Egbert Cowles tells of Fisher Gay, and of his father's admonition to him, as follows:

"Among the vigorous and active men of Farmington was Fisher Gay. He was a native of Sharon, Connecticut. Educated at Yale College he finished his studies with approbation at the age of 21. His father, upon his return home, thus admonished him: 'I have done all I can for you pecuniarily; you have capacity and a good education. If you use the means within your reach you may become a useful and respected member of society. I now give you and English guinea and a parent's blessing, and bid you go forth and carve your way in future life'."

Fisher Gay came to Farmington as a schoolteacher, and taught for two or three years, the first of the Gay family in this village. After school teaching he then started a small mercantile business, which, by his energy and skill, soon became a very considerable business. The writer has noted no mention of where this business was located in the village.

March 17, 1974
Fisher Gay, if he came here shortly after his graduation from Yale at the age of 21, probably came here around 1754. Mrs. Hurlburt mentions him on page 64 of "Town Clerks", and speaking of the 1750's, she says: "Elijah Cowles and Fisher Gay 'set the Psalms' at this period".

Col. Gay, although the writer does not know when he was made a colonel, was married in October of 1761 to Phebe Lewis of Farmington. He was well respected here, and was one of three men called upon by former Indian residents of Farmington, to be a committee to "assist, direct, and oversee us, in the sale of our lands".

By the time Judah Woodruff was preparing to build the new meeting house in 1771, Col. Fisher Gay was spoken of by Mrs. Hurlburt on page 70 of "Town Clerks" as "one of the leading merchants of the town, who made the long and difficult journey to the Maine woods (with Judah Woodruff) to personally select the lumber for the new building".

It appears that the Colonel and Mrs. Gay had three children:

Erastus, who died in infancy,
Fisher, Jr.,
Erastus, born 1772.

Mrs. Gay died shortly after the birth of the second Erastus, and in September, 1773, Col. Gay married the widow of Nathaniel Hooker, the former Ruth Skinner of West Hartford.

As a matter of possible interest, Nathaniel Hooker's lineage is given on a separate page in this account.

Col. Fisher Gay's name heads the list on page 79 of the book "Town Clerks", a list of these Farmington men named on June 15, 1774, to be a committee to take in subscriptions for food and provisions to be sent to the inhabitants of Boston, cut off from their usual sources of supplies by the British blockade of that port.

Mrs. Hurlburt speaks of Col. Fisher Gay again on page 212:

"Mr. Gay's great-grandfather Colonel Fisher Gay, performed outstanding service in the Revolutionary War. He was sent by Gen. General Washington to purchase all the gunpowder he could".

Col. Gay, as told by Julius Gay on page 98 of Farmington Papers, began his short diary on February 2, 1776, telling more about the above commission, saying:

"Set off for headquarters to join the army under the command of General Washington before Boston, and arrived at Roxbury the 6th of said month, stationed at Roxbury with the regiment I belonged to, and quartered at Mr. Wyman's with Col. Wolcott and Mr. Perry".

March 17, 1974
The diary continues: "Was sent for by General Washington to wait on his Excellency the 13th of said month, and was ordered by the General to go to Connecticut to purchase all the gunpowder I could. Went to Providence, and from thence to Gov. Trumbull, where I obtained 2 tons of the Governor, and then to New London to Mr. Thomas Mumford, and obtained of him an order on Messrs. Clark and Nightingill, merchants in Providence, and returned to camp the 19th, and made report to the General to his great satisfaction".

On Sunday, March 17, he wrote: "Col. Wolcott on the hill. An alarm in the morning. I ordered the regiment to meet before the Colonel's door after prayers. I marched them off with Major Chester. Near the alarm post found, instead of going to action, the enemy had abandoned Boston. 500 troops immediately ordered to march into and take possession of the fortifications in Boston. Col. Larned, myself, Majors Sproat and Chester, with a number of other officers and troops, marched in and took possession, and tarried there till the 19th at night, then returned to camp at Roxbury. Never people more glad at the departure of an enemy, and to see friends".

On page 115 of the Farmington Book the reader may find more of this diary quoted, and note also the date of Col. Fisher Gay's commission, which was signed by Gov. John Trumbull in Lebanon on January 23, 1776.

In a letter written by Gov. Trumball on the day before the evacuation of Boston, appears a postscript reading as follows:

"This moment received a letter from headquarters requesting me to throw two thousand men into New York from the frontiers of Connecticut to maintain the place until the General (Washington) can arrive with the army under his command".

Julius Gay takes up the account on page 99 of Farmington Papers, and says:

"In response thereto the Farmington soldiers marched by way of Providence to New London, where they took ship, and after running upon a rock in Hell Gate, finally reached New York in safety. Here, on the 22nd of August, shortly before the Americans were driven from the city, died Col. Fisher Gay. A not very well authenticated tradition affirms that he was buried in Trinity Churchyard".

Trumbull, in his History of Connecticut, speaks of Fisher Gay in the following words:

"-- shut up store after hearing of Lexington and Concord, and marched to Boston with 100 volunteers. Commissioned Lt. Col. on January 23, 1776, reported to General Washington Feb. 6, 1776. Sent by Washington February 13 to Rhode Island for powder. Sent on March 4 to cover work of fortifying Dorchester Heights. Commissioned full colonel June 20, 1776. Command was sent to Long Island and distinguished itself in action, but Col. Gay fell ill in New York and died Aug. 22, 1776. He was buried on the final day of the Battle of Long Island".

The sword he had carried bore the motto "Freedom or Death".

March 18, 1974
Col. Gay's widow, by whom he had no children, re-married and returned to West Hartford to live.

The writer knows nothing of Fisher Gay, Jr., nor of the rearing of Erastus Gay, who was only four years of age when his father died. It is assumed that he was reared by his step-mother, then returned to Farmington to occupy his father's former home.

It will be noted on the map on page 128 of "Town Clerks" that Erastus Gay owned property west of the Farmington Canal, past Poke Brook. On page 117 of that same book Mrs. Hurlburt speaks of a meeting on September 15, 1806, to try to obtain an agreement with him regarding damages due to having laid out a road across his land, this being what is now Waterville Road, but at that time being farther west of its present site through the golf course.

On the same page, in a meeting of September 19, 1808, there is mentioned "negotiation with Erastus Gay respecting his store, a small part of which stands on the new road lately laid out to Northington". The exact location of that store, which may also have been his father's, is not known to this writer.

Erastus Gay, 1772-1855, married Eunice Treadwell, the daughter of Governor John Treadwell and Dorothy Pomeroy. One of his children was Almira Gay, born in 1808, who lived many years in the house which is now 4 Waterville Road. She died in 1872.

Another daughter was Mary Gay, born in 1802 and married in 1825 to Henry Root. They settled in Buffalo. He died in 1853 and in 1860 she returned to Farmington to live with her sisters. After their deaths she returned in 1881 to Buffalo to be with her son, dying there in 1885.

Fisher Gay, 1795-1865, was the son who inherited this house. He was first married, in 1824, to Harriet Wadsworth, the daughter of Luke and Abigail Wadsworth of what is now 172 Main Street. She probably died within a few years, because in 1834 Fisher's son Julius Gay was born, his mother being the former Lucy Thompson.

It appears from what Julius Gay says on page 208 of the Farmington Book, that Fisher was called home from a lucrative business in the South, to assist in the care of the family here. The house was considerably enlarged to accommodate both families.

Fisher Gay was active in civic affairs. Mrs. Hurlburt mentions his activities on several pages of her book, "Town Clerks".

In January 1836 he was noted as a clerk of the Civil Authority.

He was named as Selectman in 1842.

On November 6, 1846, he was on a committee to promote the interests of the town in connection with the location of the railroad.

March 18, 1974
On March 10, 1851, Fisher Gay was put on a committee to report on damages to property of William L. Cowles due to water breaking out of the canal.

On June 13, 1857 he was chosen town clerk "pro tempore" to report on a meeting at which compulsory vaccination was discussed.

On February 21, 1859 on a committee to take care of the building of a bridge over the Farmington River near the Unionville Depot,

On October 3, 1859 to serve as a fence viewer, and

On October 31, 1864 his last appointment was to see that the laws against fast driving over the north bridge be enforced.

Fisher Gay died during the next year.

Fisher Gay's son Julius, 1834-1918, of whom much is written in the sketch of 36 Main Street, had been married in 1862 to Maria Clarke, and they lived in this house until their own was built, some of their children having been born in this house. Their new house was built in 1872.

It is not known who occupied this house from 1872 until 1897, when the Country Club was incorporated, and this house purchased to become its home.

The group who were incorporators of the Farmington Country Club in 1897 were wealthy and well known men, many from other towns besides Farmington. The following is a list of a few of them, as given on page 208 of the Farmington Book:

Fortis H. Allis of New Britain,
Hon. D. N. Barney of Farmington,
Hon. Philip Corbin of New Britain,
John P. Elton of Waterbury,
Hon. Erastus Gay of Farmington,
Gilbert Heublein of Hartford,
N. Albert Hooker of New Haven,
Hon. Pliny Jewell of Hartford,
J. K. Smith of Waterbury,
Charles Treadway of Bristol,
Henry L. Wade of Waterbury,
Adrian R. Wadsworth, Sr., of Farmington.

Although all readers of these manuscripts should have a copy of the Farmington Book at hand while reading, some may not, and for their benefit the following is re-printed. It is part of an account by Julius Gay, published in the Farmington Magazine of June 1901.

March 18, 1974
Speaking of this old house, Julius Gay says, in part:

"It was built for Col. Fisher Gay by Capt. Judah Woodruff, to whose workmanship the village owes many of its older houses. Tradition, for which I know no authority, asserts that Col. Gay made a journey to Maine, no inconsiderable undertaking, and bought at the same time, lumber for his contemplated house and for the meeting house of the village. The latter was built in 1771."

"The foundation of this house was a rectangle, the cellar extending under the whole building, while below all was a sub-cellar with stone shelves for the storage of butter and cream, before the day of ice and refrigerators. Though nearly as deep as the well a few feet east of the building, it was never wet. The construction of the house was peculiar. Instead of upright timbers, a sheathing of two-inch oak planks set on end, now nearly as hard as iron, surrounded it, on the outside of which the clapboards were nailed, and on the inside the lath for the plastering. The whole was proof against rats, mice and Indian bullets. The chimneys were laid on clay, mortar being used only above the roof. The kitchen was in the northeast corner and was provided with two brick ovens, between which was the big fireplace."

"So the house remained until, in consequence of the ill health of Mr. Erastus Gay, his son Fisher, the grandson of Col. Fisher, was called home from the south where he was engaged in lucrative business, to assist in the care of the family. More room was needed for two families, and a gambrel roofed structure was added to the rear, with lines at right angles to those of the main building. It contained two kitchens and pantries for the two families. No cellar was ever built under it. On the east side was a square porch with a door leading into the kitchen on the west, and a broad seat running the whole length of the north side over which was a window giving light to the pantry. On the east side, across a path, stood the post of an enormous well-sweep. The ell running out from the northwest corner, lately the kitchen of the Club House, was added, also a bedroom about the year 1842. The owners of the Country Club House moved the whole structure back several feet, and somewhat further to the east, adding a porch to the front, a veranda to the west side, and a rustic chimney to the northwest corner. The general effect of the outside was carefully preserved. The present southeast corner occupies nearly the site of the old Lewis house which came to Col. Gay with his wife Phebe Lewis, the broad flat cornerstone of which was until lately religiously preserved. In this ancient colonial mansion were born two of the children of Col. Gay, and all the children of his son Erastus, and of his grandson Fisher. It was Mr. Erastus Gay who planted along the street lines the fine old maples, some of which still survive. In front was a row of lindens which when measured about the year 1850, had attained the height of 93 feet. When built, the house faced on a fine broad street which ran west to the North Meadow gate and was for many years unincumbered by stores or churches. The road to Waterville had not been cut through the ample grounds, but ran along the eastern bank of the river."

March 18, 1974
Julius Gay says in conclusion: "Now within a few years all the surroundings are changed, the formal garden, the fruitful orchard, the farm buildings, all have gone, every line of which comes back to memory as vividly as the familiar faces found a moment absent".

One must remember that Julius Gay himself had been born in this same house in 1834, sixty-seven years before he wrote the above dissertation, and that he had lived 38 of his own years in this house, hence could be called an authority on it.

It must be noted also, to be sure there has been no confusion, that the Erastus Gay who has been mentioned in this sketch is not the Erastus Gay noted in other sketches as owner of Gay's Store. The owner of the store was the son of William Gay, and William Gay was the son of the Erastus mentioned in this sketch. See 24 Main Street for more on that branch of the Gay family.

The Country Club House burned on May 19, 1901. It was its loss by fire that occasioned the article written by Julius Gay.

Quoting from page 209 of the Farmington Book, the Hartford Courant of May 20, 1901, carried the following account of the fire:

"The handsome home of the Country Club of Farmington caught fire early yesterday morning, and is a total loss. The kitchen and north piazza are all that is left. The main structure is nothing but a shell, with everything burnable in it reduced to ashes". The Courant article is fairly long, and will not be quoted further, except for the last line, which reads: "Practically nothing in the building was saved".

See photos of the old homestead, the burned building, and its replacement, the new and present building, all pictured on pages 209 and 210 of the Farmington Book. In the center photo on page 210 the reader will be able to recognize "the veranda on the west side", and the "rustic chimney on the northwest corner", mentioned by Mr. Gay on the previous page of this sketch, which had been added by the club.

The club building as pictured in the lower photo on page 210 still stands, but its story will be for someone else to write.

March 18, 1974
The Rev. Nathaniel Hooker, son of Thomas, b. ca 1586 in England
m. (2) ca 1620 Susanna Garbrand
Came to New England on ship GRIFFIN 1633
Came to Hartford ca 1636, to found first church
Died in Hartford 1647

Rev. Samuel Hooker, born Newtowne, Mass. 1633
m. 1658 Mary Willet of Plymouth, Mass.
Came to Farmington as 2nd minister here 1661
Lived on site of house now at 145 Main Street
Died in Farmington 1697

Nathaniel Hooker, born Farmington 1671
m. 1698 Mary Stanley of Hartford
He became a merchant of Hartford and lived just south
of the Center Church. He served as representative of
the General Assembly for Hartford. An inventory
of his estate made in 1713 after his death in 1711,
included a "begun house" in Farmington, which was later
completed and now, much enlarged, is the house at 149
Main Street.

Nathaniel Hooker, born Hartford 1710
m. Eunice Talcott, 1709-1795
A merchant and prominent man in Hartford, served three
sessions of the General Assembly, left a large estate.
Died in Hartford 1763

Rev. Nathaniel Hooker, 1737-1770, Yale graduate 1755
m. 1758 Ruth Skinner
Lived in Hartford's West District
They had two children, twins, Eunice and Ruth, of whom
Ruth died in infancy. After the Rev. Hooker's death
his widow was married in 1773 to Fisher Gay of Farmington.
After Col. Gay's death in 1776 she married Thomas Goodwin
of West Hartford. She died in 1820.

March 18, 1974