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The annual winter meeting of Littells will be held at the winter home of Ellie and William Adams Littell on Hypoluxo Island, Lantana, Florida on Saturday, January 31, 1976. Address: 3 Barefoot Lane, Hypoluxo Island, Lantana, Florida 33462. Anyone needing aid with reservations may call Bill at 305-585-4445. To cool off in that warm January sun, bring bikinis.

SECRETARY’S CHANGE OF ADDRESS
To: Noble K. Littell, RR #1, Box 30-A, Danese, W.Va. 25831. 1976 dues of members of Littell Families of America, Inc. should be sent to him at that address. See MEMBERSHIP below.

1:6:11, 6th line from bottom. Should be "see page 26."
1:6:15, line 42. Correct spelling: Bickerstaff.
1:6:26, line 17. Davis should be omitted.
ADJUNDA: 1:2:35, seated 5th from left: Clara J. Robbins Littell (see page 23 of this issue # 7).
1:6:28, lines 25-28, William E. Littell, Sr. married second Henrietta M. Rohrkaste June 14, 1969. They live in Brentwood, Pittsburgh, Pa. His granddaughters, Sue Ann Littell and Mary Katharine Littell are married (see pgs.22, 23); the former lives in Silver Springs, Mo., the latter in Oxford, Ohio.

Life Member #18: Mrs. Gladys Littell Boyer

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Back copies may be ordered from the Secretary at $1.50 each. Issue No.2 is out of print. A copy is available for lending. Send 30¢ in stamps for mailing cost to the Editor. Contributions of articles and pictures are welcome and may be sent to the Editor, Walter W. Littell, 1280 Plantation Pl., Daytona Beach, Fla. 32014.

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*This type of notation is used to refer the Reader to a back issue of LITTELL’S LIVING AGE, in this case Vol.1, No.1, Pg.31.
MEMOIR OF CAPTAIN ELIAKIM LITTELL
(Continued from the Spring 1975 issue)

It inspired every thought, colored every object, and governed his whole being. Among the first of his compatriots to look forward with intelligent forecast to complete emancipation from the control of Great Britain as the only sure protection and guaranty against oppression and abuse, he hailed the appeal to arms as the means necessary for its attainment. Undaunted by the apparent inequality of the struggle, he did not hesitate to imperil life, family, property—all that was dear to him—in the defence of his native land; and the history of those troublous times, fruitful as it is in deeds of unselfish and earnest devotion, records few instances of more generous, disinterested and unrequited patriotism, while the operations of the war were still remote, he exerted himself to the utmost in confirming the bold and cheering the desponding; maintaining on all occasions the justice and eventual triumph of the cause; and contributing thus, in the limited sphere of a private citizen, to inspire confidence in the government and the hope of a successful issue or the conflict. Tradition relates that, in the beginning of the strife, he availed himself of his nautical knowledge and sailed from New York in the GENERAL PUTNAM*, a small privateer, commissioned to cruise along the coast and annoy the enemy's shipping. Several small prizes were made, and no little bravery and good conduct manifested in these expeditions; but his services were soon to be more urgently required in the immediate protection of his home, and thither they were accordingly transferred. His native State, from its vicinity to New York, had become a great theatre of contention; and the dread calamities of the war, embittered as it was by so much of intestine rancor and division, were felt most severely in Essex and the adjacent counties. The worst enemies of the patriots, indeed, were those of their own household. When the British troops overran New Jersey they sought, like the Philistines in their insulting domination over Israel, to prevent revolt or uprising by depriving the people of their arms, and they were obliged carefully to conceal them in outhouses and elsewhere; for to be detected with a musket in possession was to incur the certainty of confiscation and personal ill-treatment, if not of captivity and even of death. This precaution left them, indeed, with the means of offence to be used at a more propitious period, but exposed them meanwhile, an unsuspecting prey, to the violence and outrageous exactions of the enemy, pillaged with remorseless and insatiable rapacity by an insolent and barbarous soldiery, and exposed to the unnatural and still more merciless cruelty of the refugees, the condition of the inhabitants could scarcely have been more forlorn and deplorable. The deeds of wanton barbarity daily perpetrated could not fail to excite feelings of the deepest indignation in every true American bosom.**

The thirst for vengeance became general. It was pitilessly slaked whenever it could be privately done (it was termed "giving them a protection"); and open retaliation was only repressed by the utter hopelessness of successful resistance. The Continental forces were elsewhere engaged, and assistance could not be obtained from them; but leaders arose among themselves, under whom they began a system of private or guerrilla warfare, which,

*Harvard manuscript: he was commander of the GENERAL PUTNAM.
**Here is omitted a footnote re the Rev. James Caldwell and the killing of his wife and baby.
Instead of the customary article from an issue of LITTELL'S LIVING AGE of a century ago, we present the following contribution from Fred Moore Littell who found it on one of his numerous flights on his company's business (see 1:4:22).

**America's Fine Old Transatlantic Sport**

You're going to spend a lot more time searching than finding. In fact, there's a very good chance you won't find anything at all.

That's the important thing to remember about ancestor-hunting.

I got into the amateur genealogist game about five years ago, and discovered that the founders of three branches of my father's family were among the 250,000 gold-seekers who came to California in the years after 1849. None of the three, needless to say, found any gold.

Two lines came more or less directly from Ireland. The oldest—great-great-grandfather Littlejohn's line—came from Devonshire by way of Vermont, where he arrived as a boy some 20 years before.

This much—and a good deal more—I learned on home ground, primarily from the ancestor-hunter's favorite first resource, chatty old relatives with good memories. My grandmother, her sister, and, until 1969, their aunt (who died at 93)—all first-generation Gold Country girls—were able to recall names, dates, places, and many choice bits of ancient gossip. They dug out old photos, naturalization papers, newspaper clippings.

The clippings revealed the California family boasted a couple of turn-of-the-century characters, including a notorious lady artist. “San Francisco's Most Promising Sculptress Works in Duck Trousers,” gasped the New York Times in 1901.

So when I left for England last year, I possessed three essential links: the names, the rough birth dates, and at least the general area of origin of the first American immigrant from each of my three families, all of which I had learned from my grandmother and aunts.

If you're planning to go ancestor-hunting overseas, this is probably the bare minimum you should start with. Anything less, and it's hard to know where to begin.

Where do you begin? Most people with British ancestors seem to run off to Somerset House, a noble 18th-century pile on the Strand at Waterloo Bridge in London, under the impression that all the vital statistics of Britain are registered there. They are, but only back as far as 1837 (wills back to 1858). If you're sure your ancestor was born or married in the British Isles after that date, then fine: for a small fee, they'll help you find the record.

Partly because it's a much nicer place to work than Somerset House, though, I'd recommend starting at the Society of Genealogists at 37 Harrington Gardens in South Kensington, tucked away on a Victorian residential street between the museums and Earl's Court. (W. S. Gilbert, of Gilbert and Sullivan, lived next door.)

The Society is headquartered in a redbrick mansion of the 1880s filled with polished oak banisters, bits of stained glass, and discreet ladies and
gentlemen poring over parish registers. For less than $3 a day, you can check your family name through any number of sources there, all divided up by counties: poll books, apprenticeship lists, printed pedigrees, chancery papers, marriage and will indexes, selected parish registers and histories, and so on.

I started out by investing 62½p ($1.50) in their guide, Tracing Your Ancestors, by Anthony Camp, which you can read through in a couple of hours in a comfortable chair. For lunch breaks, there's The Clarence & White Cockade, a fine Brompton Road pub/restaurant nearby.

Your searches at Harrington Gardens may well lead you to one of the great national archives, either at Somerset House or the British Museum or the Public Record Office on Chancery Lane, a great Dickensian Gothic palace. Or, for that matter, to Dublin or Belfast. The great fun, if your ancestors weren't all Londoners, lies in adventuring out of the capital.

I learned a great deal about the Littlejohns of Devon at the Society of Genealogists (it does make things easier to have an unusual name), including the location of 44 Devonshire parishes the family had inhabited since the 14th century—such places as Ipplepenn and Pancrasweeke and Ottery St. Mary. So my next step was to look for great-great-grandfather William in one of those 44 parish registers. Some were there at the Society; some are still out in country rectories. But most parish registers nowadays are preserved in the County Record Office, at the county seat.

I took my family off on a Devonshire holiday so I could nose my way through crackly, molding old parchment records in Exeter, the county town of Devon. The county historical society gave me a few leads. We also drove around looking for family gravestones in village cemeteries, but that was more rural diversion than serious research. There are few gardens more beautiful than many English village cemeteries.

There's a lot you can do by mail, too, once you're on the spot. I wrote to the Reverend Vicars of a few individual parishes, who saved me a trip by looking up simple, single references. Don't ask them to do any time-consuming leafing through. That's not their job.

The most interesting results, though, came from a letter of inquiry I sent to every Devonshire newspaper—you can get their names from a public library's press guide—and from personal notes I wrote to every Littlejohn listed in the two Devonshire telephone directories. I got back the most incredible collection of handwritten anecdotes and genealogies. One old lady in Woolfardisworthy West even mailed me her father's marriage license!

My Irish search began at the Irish Genealogical Society in London, at 82 Eaton Square, and a reading of Rosemary Folliott's Simple Guide to Irish Genealogy. It ended with me forcing my whole family on a 45-minute sail through choppy seas on the twice-a-week mailboat from Cleggan, in County Galway, to Inishbofin, a rocky little island off the coast. There we had tea with the island's postmistress, Ellen Tierney, who just may be a 22nd cousin.

For Irish investigations, once you've identified the family village, I recommend a polite letter to the parish priest of the appropriate church, Roman Catholic or Church of Ireland. The ancestors of Irish emigrants had a way of being both prolific and illiterate, and it helps to have a local expert—and perhaps divine guidance—to help you sort them out.

Speaking of experts, if you do decide you want private professional guid-
while gratifying their patriotic ardor, had for its objects the intimidation of the Tories and the annoyance of the enemy, by the destruction of his foraging and marauding parties. The well-known loyalty and ability of Mr. Littell had acquired for him the entire confidence of the people, and fitted him to take an active part in the emergency. Unable longer to remain a passive spectator of such atrocities, he resolved, on the first favorable opportunity, to strike a blow, and set an example of open hostility, which he hoped his countrymen would be prompt to follow. Accordingly, associating with himself three or four kindred spirits, he fell upon a plundering party of seven, and attacking them unexpectedly and at disadvantages, killed and wounded several of their number, without losing one of his own. As he had expected, the contagion rapidly spread; others flocked to his standard, and he was soon at the head of a respectable troop, composed principally of his neighbors, which signalized itself in several sharp encounters. So successful were the patriots in this desultory warfare that the British, though incited and directed by their traitorous allies, rarely ventured abroad any more, except in strong detachments, and then only when impelled by some object of more than ordinary importance. If, however, the enemy had his secret spies and informers, the citizens also were not without intelligence.

On one occasion a company of Hessians which had been sent on a foray to the Connecticut Farms*, was surprised by Captain Littell near Crilley's House, and after a spirited action, the enemy, though superior in number, were forced to retire. In the attempt to retrace their steps they were intercepted by a party which had been stationed for that purpose, and being thus exposed to a galling fire in front and rear, several of their number, including their commander, killed and wounded, with their retreat fairly cut off, they were compelled, after vainly endeavoring to escape through a swamp, to surrender at discretion, and were safely conducted to the Headquarters of Washington, then at Morris-town. This affair was the subject of much comment at the time, and from the disparity of force was regarded as a very gallant achievement. At another time, a troop of horse, having made an inroad into the country, was waylaid on its return by Captain Littell and his little band. There was a lane through which it was supposed that the enemy would pass, and the patriots were placed in ambush, with instructions to reserve their fire until they could deliver it effectively. The horsemen, unsuspicous of danger, had advanced some distance between the hostile files, when receiving an unexpected volley, they were thrown into confusion, and with several empty saddles were obliged to make a precipitate retreat.**

Emboldened by success, the patriots became still more daring in their enterprises, while their adversaries, stimulated by repeated failure, were induced to adopt more decided measures to rid themselves of their wary and troublesome assailants. A reward was offered for the capture of their leader, and a body of cavalry dispatched for the express purpose of chastising the "Rebels." These Captain Littell, by stationing vedettes with directions to show themselves from hill to hill, and to withdraw as they advanced, succeeded in decoying to a spot on the edge of a wood, favorable to an engagement with infantry, of which his

*Now Union, New Jersey.
**Omitted here are 8 lines from Longfellow's "Paul Revere."
force solely consisted; and after a severe contest, in which the British fought with determined resolution, succeeded in repulsing them with considerable loss. So intermingled were the combatants at one period of the action, that a dragoon who had been mortally wounded, aimed a desperate blow at the Captain, as he was falling from his horse. His spirited charger, which the victor coveted and would have gladly appropriated as one of the spoils of war, was killed by a chance shot almost immediately afterward. Fighting on foot, the Americans were enabled* to follow up their advantage; but it was remarked by persons living along the road that the enemy, diminished in number, crestfallen and discomfited, made no inquiries after the "Rebels" on their retreat, as they had impudently and ostentatiously done in their advance. Smarting under losses inflicted by a partisan whose vigilance and activity permitted no opportunity of doing them mischief to pass unimproved, while his knowledge of the country enabled him to repel or elude pursuit, an attempt was made under the guidance of refugees to surprise him in his own house, situated a few miles to the north of Elizabethtown. When not in actual service, the patriots or Minute-men were accustomed to disband and return to their families, where they remained apparently absorbed in their ordinary vocations until summoned to some new adventure. One wintry night most of the company had gone to their homes, and the Captain was left with a few only of his most devoted followers. There had been a heavy fall of snow a short time previously, the surface of which having been thawed during the day, had frozen at night, so as to form a crust, and the noise made by the crushing of this brittle covering under the feet of the advancing foe was the first intimation of his approach. Some precautions had been taken to guard against a possible surprise, but no attack was anticipated. The alarm being given, the inmates hurriedly withdrew into an adjoining orchard, and while the enemy, unconscious of the escape of the prize which they had so nearly won, were firing upon and making preparations to storm the building, assailed them from without with such spirit as gave the impression of a larger force than they had expected, obliged them to abandon their enterprise, and seek safety in flight.

On another occasion a boat freighted with arms and ammunition, sent from New York to the British advance, having been left aground by the tide, intelligence was conveyed to Captain Littell, who hastily collecting his little band, attacked and captured it before it could be got afloat; and thus furnished a small, but seasonable supply to the patriots, who were always scantily equipped in comparison with their adversaries.

With this gallant company of volunteers, fighting unpaid the battles of their county, subsisted, clothed and armed at their own expense (It is stated in HARPER'S MAGAZINE, October, 1876, that the uniform known as "Jersey Blue," was so called from the dress worn by them.), and largely on the part of their officers, Captain Littell was engaged in thirteen skirmishes of greater or less note, one of which was the menacing attack on Springfield.

On the sixth of June, 1780, a large detachment of the British army, numbering five thousand men, landed at Elizabeth Point, and the next day took up its march for the interior, in the direction of the Connecticut Farms, without any other apparent design than to ravage the country, and thereby straiten and distress the patriot forces. The Jersey Provincial Brigade, which was stationed at Elizabeth, could make, of course, no effectual resistance.

*The Harvard manuscript has the word unable.
to so formidable a body, but it nevertheless retired slowly before the enemy, hung closely upon his flanks, and bravely did all in its power to annoy and to impede his progress. The news of the incursion spread quickly throughout the country, and the Minute-men and the militia everywhere flew to arms, and hastened to the rescue, gallantly availing themselves of every advantageous position, to withstand and harass the invaders. The objective point of the British appeared to be Springfield—then, as now, an insignificant village—and there, accordingly, the patriots determined to make a stand, and hold it, if possible, until the Continental troops could arrive from Morristown. The whole strength of the Americans, even though concentrated, would have been hardly sufficient to cope with the enemy in the open country over which he had hitherto passed; but beyond the village the ground was more broken and hilly, and presented many strategical points, which could be successfully defended by a few troops against a much superior force. Springfield and its vicinity was the home of Littell and his fellows, and it might be taken for granted that they would exert in its defence all the skill and resolution which they had hitherto so conspicuously displayed elsewhere. A small cannon was procured and got in readiness for the occasion, and his little troop quickly transformed itself into a company of artillery. The gun was planted on an eminence which commanded the approaches to the town, and among others a bridge (spoken of in the accounts of the affair as Little’s Bridge) over a small stream on the Vauxhall road, along which it was supposed that the enemy would probably pass. The cannon, as might be expected, could not, in the hurry of the moment, be immediately brought into proper position, and the first ball, flying rather wildly, struck an intervening house. The impression made by it on a horizontal cedar beam is still shown; and more than half a century afterward the crushed fibers of the wood were withdrawn as fresh as when first broken. There was, however, no more erratic firing. The gun was soon got into accurate range, and pointed with such precision that the third shot dismounted one of the enemy’s cannon and killed and wounded several of his men. Hitherto the Hessians had continued steadily to advance, and it was deemed impossible, in the face of such overwhelming superiority, to save the village. An aid was accordingly sent** to Captain Littell, advising him to withdraw his piece, lest it should fall into the hands of the foe. It was a critical juncture, for the enemy had obtained his range, and his balls were already falling in unpleasant proximity around. But unwilling to retire before the last moment, he persuaded the messenger to await the results of a few rounds more, pledging himself to bring it safely off, if it should be found necessary to abandon the position. Happily there was no cause for retreat, and a final discharge of grape full in the face of the hostile army, arrested its further progress.

(To be continued in the next issue)

*Thomas Fleming’s book, "The Forgotten Victory—the Battle for New Jersey—1780" (Reader’s Digest Press, 1973), is a detailed account of the Battle of Springfield. Fleming reveals why this battle, long neglected by historians, actually was one of the most crucial of the Revolution, when the British came so close to smashing the Americans and ending the war. The part played by Captain Eliakim Littell in the battle is well described in the book.

**Harvard manuscript: by Washington
WILLIAM PEMBROOK LITTELL

The bullet hit the teen-age Union soldier in the shoulder. The shoulder blade shattered, and the bullet lodged in the arm near the elbow, the soldier, William Pembrook Littell, rode on horse back behind a companion to camp 12 miles distant from the scene of the encounter, which had taken place at Charles City Cross Roads, south of Richmond.

In 1864, soon after the outbreak of the bitter struggle between the North and the South, the 16 year-old youth had joined the Sixth Ohio Cavalry at Carrollton. His services extended over a two-year period. He recovered from his injury over a three month period at Alexandria and finally was sent to the West Penn Hospital at Pittsburgh.

William F. Littell was born in Hookstown, Pa. on March 7, 1848, a son of John Smith and Mary Calhoun Littell. In the picture above, taken around 1930, he is shown at the extreme left. Next to him, from left to right, are three sisters, Isadora Stanley (Mrs. Benjamin White), Ina Bell, and Harriett Frances (Mrs. J. Frazier Rhodes), and a brother, Joseph Marcus Littell. Two other brothers were Robert Calhoun Littell and Richard Warren Littell.

In 1867, Mr. Littell moved to Beaver Falls as a deputy for his father, who himself having served with honor in the war and retired as a lieutenant colonel, had been elected as county sheriff the previous year. Later Mr. Littell entered into industrial activity in Beaver Falls. He was a member of the Grand Army of the Republic, Post No. 164, of Beaver Falls, an honorary member of the 17th Infantry, Spanish-American War Veterans, and a member of the College Hill Presbyterian Church.

Mr. Littell married Mary A. Wilson. Their children were John Smith, Joseph Wilson, David Harrison, and Richard T. Littell; Mary Bell (Mrs. Charles Medley), Lillian (Mrs. Edward W. Wolcott), and Lyda J. (Mrs. Charles S. Caughey).

After an illness of some months, Mr. Littell died at the age of 88 in Beaver Falls, Pa., at 5:15 p.m. on Jan. 13, 1937 at the home of his son Joseph W. Littell, 413 32nd St. He was buried in (continued on page 10)
Littell, Hardin Heth (?), Superintendent Louisville (Ky.) City Railroad Company, was born in Harrison County, Indiana, of which place his father, Oliver W. Littell, was a farmer for many years. His education was commenced in the common county schools, and continued, upon the removal of his father, in the public-schools of New Albany, Indiana, until he attained the age of fourteen years. At this period he was thrown upon his own resources, and soon succeeded in finding a situation as clerk in the store of James F. Lindley, then one of the leading dry-goods merchants in that city. After remaining there for two years, he crossed the Ohio river and engaged with C. P. Barnes, the well-known jeweler of Louisville, pursuing that vocation until the middle of November, 1864. At this time, Louisville was developing into a great commercial city; and the system of street railways, which now thread it in every direction, had just gone into operation, under the direction of the Louisville City Railway Company; Mr. Littell being selected to fill the position of receiving clerk. After discharging the duties of that office with credit and satisfaction for six months, he was promoted to that of assistant superintendent, during the administration of A. 0. Durland and C. B. Pratt as superintendents. Upon the resignation, in 1867, of C. B. Pratt, he was elected superintendent of all the lines which had extended over the city during his connection with the company, and which position he now holds. Socially, Mr. Littell is a most agreeable gentleman, having a host of friends, among whom are the best men of Louisville. He is a man of great administrative ability, exercising his authority over the hundreds of men under his charge with a firmness that secures their obedience, and with a kindness that wins their respect. With remarkable industry and energy, being quick in his decisions, correct in his judgment, and firm in his opinions, with a rare knowledge of human nature, he is peculiarly qualified for the position. Few men, at the age of thirty-one years, have accomplished so much by personal effort. He is indebted to neither fortune nor favoritism for his success in life. His honesty, integrity, industry, and laudable ambition will, in the future, give him a life record worthy of a place among the prominent self-made men of his day. Mr. Littell is a member of the Masonic and Odd-fellow fraternities. He was married, in April, 1876, to Miss Nellie B. Green, of Logansport, Indiana. 

(From the "Biographical Encyclopaedia of Kentucky," 1878. Contributed by Noble K. Littell.)

On May 17, 1895, the following appeared in the NEW YORK TIMES:

*—Oliver Wolford—Josiah—Reuben—Jonah

In this biography, the name is given as Harding H. Littell.
H. M. Littell of New Orleans will succeed resigned president Norton of Atlantic Railroad Co. in Brooklyn. Mr. Littell has been general manager of the New Orleans Traction Co.

And on Aug. 19, 1896, this item was in the NEW YORK TIMES: H. M. Littell was elected vice president & director of the Metropolitan St. Railroad Co. after he was appointed general manager of the company. Mr. Littell has always been a railroad man. He began work in that line with the Louisville City Railroad in 1874 when 18 years old. In 1883-85 he was general manager of the St. Paul City Railroad Co. His next service was with the Louisville & Nashville, then became general freight and passenger agent of Chicago, St. Paul & Kansas City Co. In 1888 he was engaged with the Cincinnati Inclined Plane Railway. In 1893 he was appointed general manager of the New Orleans Traction Company, and in 1895 president & general manager of the Atlantic Ave. Railroad Co. of Brooklyn until that line was absorbed by the Nassau Electric Co.

An obituary of his son, Clarence H. Littell, Sr., states that Hardin Heth Littell became, in 1891, president of the Buffalo (N.Y.) Crosstown Street Railway Co. and vice president and general manager of the Buffalo Railway Co., a forerunner of the International Railway Co. and the Niagara Frontier Transit System Inc.

(Hardin Heth Littell, 1845-1921, son of Oliver Walford Littell, had a brother Robert, about whom we know nothing. No other brothers or sisters are on record. He had an only child, Clarence Hardin Littell. His middle name came from his mother, Elizabeth Likens Heth. His father Oliver was born about 1837.)

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Army Service Record of Louis Tyler Littell

War Department
Adjutant General's Office
Washington, D.C., April 10th, 1874

Special order. #78

Private Louis T. Littell, Company G, 6th Calvary now with his command, will be discharged from the services of the United States on receipt of this order, at the place where he is now serving. This soldier is not entitled to travel pay.

By Order of the Secretary of War.

Enlisted, New York, July 31st, 1873.
Discharged Fort Dodge, Kansas, April 23rd, 1874.
Discharged as enlisting with knowledge unknown to his parents and relieved on their behalf.

(Contributed by Ruddy M. Littell. See 1:3:25 & 26)

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ELIZABETH BENNEY LITTELL

Two life-long friends, both descended from the early settlers of this country, died within a few hours of each other last evening. They were Mrs. Elizabeth Benney Littell, aged 86, of the East End, and Samuel Hubley, aged 75, of Carnegie. Both were natives of Pittsburgh all their lives.

Mrs. Littell was a great-great-granddaughter of Robert Morris, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence, and was the granddaughter of Christopher Daughty, a surgeon in the Revolutionary War. She was the last of eight children of James Benney and Elizabeth Morris Daughty. She was married in 1845 to James Littell who died about 10 years ago and who for many years was chairman of the Finance Committee of the old Pittsburgh Coun-

(continued on page 29)
OLD LITTELL RESTING PLACES

In Canton, Fulton County, Illinois is the Shields Chapel and, across the road, the cemetery, named for Robert Shields who gave the land. Robert Shields married Naomi Littell, and both are burried in this place. Their gravestone, above, bears the inscription "Robert Shields, died Oct. 10, 1869, aged 82 y.s. 8 ms. 24 ds." Around the hand, with finger pointed upward: "Our witness is in Heaven."

The church building originally had two outside doors and a partition down the center to separate the men from the women and children. The structure has been rebuilt. First United Brethren, the church became Evangelical, and finally Methodist.

Naomi (1785-1854) was a daughter of Jonah Littell (for the story of Jonah and his descendants, see 1:1:21). Some say that her father was John, others William. Many of Naomi's descendants moved on to Kansas, Iowa, Nebraska, and Illinois. They now live throughout the United States.

The known descendants of Naomi who are buried in the Shields cemetery: son James
Antrim Shields (1824–1888), his first wife Elizabeth McBroom and their two sons Robert Bruce (died at age 15) and Jeremiah Anson and Jeremiah's first wife Dora M. (some say Jeremiah was really James, Jr.); great-granddaughter Anna C. Shields and husband Wiley Ray.

The couple in the picture at the left are Robert Shields and either his first wife Naomi Littell or his second wife Serena Brown. Some believe it is Naomi on the basis of the similarity in appearance between this woman and Naomi's granddaughter Martha Jane Shields Pitman Weaver (1835–1910), shown with the baby at the right, in a damaged picture.

(The pictures and much of the background for this article were contributed by Ruth M. Carson Wandra* of West Plains, Missouri. Other descendants of Naomi Littell and Robert Shields who have done research on this line are June G. Babcock of Durango, Co., Ethel Maxine Ruebush Goodpasture of Concord, Ill., and Clara O. Carter of St. Petersburg, Florida.)

Died While Sitting in a Chair

ENOS W. LITTELL**, a well-known farmer of Delaware, Ohio, who was on a visit East, was sitting in a chair yesterday afternoon in the office of the Ice and Refrigerating Company, number 171 Broadway, when he suddenly fell backward, gave a groan, and ceased to breathe. Dr. Farrington, of the Astor House, was hastily summoned, but when he arrived, the man was dead. The doctor thought that death had been caused by heart disease. A message was sent to the Coroner's office with the request that the body be removed at once. It was suggested that it be taken to the residence of Mr. Littell's friend, Mr. Francis Knapp, at No. 401 Gates Ave., Brooklyn, but Coroner Harrman said that under such circumstances a corpse could not be taken out of the city before an official investigation had been made. Finally, permission was given to take the body to St. Paul's Church. Mr. Littell formerly lived in New Jersey, where he has brothers and sisters whom he had come East to visit. At his home in Delaware, he has a son and daughter

*—Nora Tryphena Weaver Carson—Martha Jane Shields Pitman Weaver—Andrew Jackson Shields—Naomi Littell Shields—Jonah
**—Enos—David—David—Samuel
now living. A telegram was sent to his son, who will probably come on and take his father's remains home.

(From the NEW YORK TIMES, July 27, 1881. Editor's note: Enos Whitehead Littell was of the Hanover, N.J. family noted in 1:2:25. The gravestones of his father and mother were shown on that page. He married Sarah Anne Foote, daughter of Captain Foote of Conn. A son was John Foote Littell (1842-1923) of Wichita, Kan., who had two daughters, Ana May (d.1922 in Wichita, Kansas) and Margaret Alice (b.1866). The latter married Elmer E. Blackley, in 1892, but no descendants are known. A gr-gr-grandniece, Billie Janet Littell, was born in 1926 in Atwood, Kansas, but nothing is known of her.

Above, left—William Jackson Littell*, Captain, United States Navy. He was born in 1872 in New York City, the son of Emlen Trenchard and Elizabeth Duval Jackson Littell. His father was an architect in that city. Captain Littell died, unmarried, on May 28, 1926 in Babylon, N.Y. (Contributed by Mrs. Lucille DuBois.)

Above, right—Catherine Dibbler (Mrs. David Findley) Littell.** Described by her grandson, William Louis Littell, as "aristocratic-looking and, despite her stern look in this picture, an amiable and friendly lady. Everybody loved her. Deeply religious in her Episcopalian faith, she devoted a lot of her time to church work." She was born in Clermont, N.Y. in 1824 and died in Kingston, N.Y. in 1910. (Contributed by Ruddy Merrill Littell, her great-grandson.)

*-Emlen Trenchard-Squier-Stephen-Eliakim-Joseph-Samuel
**-Eliakim-Isaac-Moses-Benjamin-Samuel (see 1:3:25,26)
ROBERT LITTELL


Mr. Littell* had been living in Paris for the last 14 years as a roving editor and writer for the Digest, covering Europe, Africa, and the Middle East. While vacationing in Massachusetts last summer he became ill and came to New York for medical treatment. He was staying at the home of his brother-in-law, Thomas K. Finletter, former Secretary of the Air Force, when he died. He was born in Milwaukee on May 25, 1896 into a family of writers and editors. His father, Philip Littell, was then editor of the Milwaukee Sentinel, and later was a founding editor of the New Republic. His greatgrandfather, Eliakim Littell, founded LITTELL'S LIVING AGE, which survived for more than half a century.

Mr. Littell was graduated from Groton School in 1914 and spent two years at Harvard before leaving, in 1916, to join the American Field Service in France. In his words he spent the summer "washing and ferrying Model T Fords."

After the war, Mr. Littell was in Paris as one of the secretaries to Herbert Hoover in the American Relief Administration. His particular concern was food shipment to Baltic ports.

From 1922 to 1927, Mr. Littell was a staff member and then associate editor of the New Republic. In 1924 he married Anita Blaine Damrosch, the youngest daughter of Walter Damrosch, conductor of the New York Symphony Orchestra.

Mr. Littell began with the New York Evening Post in 1927 as an editorial writer and soon became its drama critic. He was later named drama critic of the New York World, where he also wrote a 3-times-a-week editorial column until the paper's death in 1931.

Mr. Littell freelanced for six years and joined the Reader's Digest in 1937. He became one of the magazine's senior editors in 1942 and served as its war correspondent in England and Normandy during part of World War II.

He was author of a novel, "Candles in the Storm"; a satirical play, "Gather Ye Rosebuds", written in collaboration with his brother-in-law, Sidney Howard; "Read America First", a collection of his articles from the New Republic, and, most recently, a collection of 21 pieces he did for the Digest entitled, "It takes All Kinds", published in 1961.

Mr. Littell was a member of the Century and Overseas Press Clubs.

Surviving in addition to his wife are his mother, Mrs. Philip Littell; a daughter, Mrs. Richard C. Brown; 3 sons, Blaine, Walter Damrosch, and Philip; a sister, Mrs. William Platt; a brother, Whittemore Littell; and six grandchildren.

A funeral service will be held at 10 a.m. Monday at the Unitarian Church of All Souls, 80th St. and Lexington Ave. Burial will be in Tyringham, Mass.

(Contributed by Miss Lulie Davis** of Salem, Indiana, from a clipping from the New York Herald Tribune of Dec. 7, 1963, sent to her by the late Marie DeFord (Mrs. Arthur W.) Willmann***)

*——Philip——Robert Smith——Eliakim——Stephen——Eliakim——Joseph——Samuel. See 1:1:8

**——Elvira Isadore Robertson Davis——John Thompson Robertson——Elvira Littell Robertson——John Thompson——Absalom——Absalom——Anthony——John

**——Wallace H. DeFord——Alonzo Littell DeFord——Matilda Littell DeFord——Samuel Lucius Alonzo——Job——Eliakim (See 1:2:22)
INQUIRIES

From Miss Lois A. Ludington of 8033 20th Ave. N.E., Seattle, Wash. 98115: Who is Mary "Polly" Little who married James McKinney, Jr.? No dates are given, but she is Miss Ludington's great-great-grandmother, and so must have been born some time around 1815, probably in Pennsylvania.

From Wanda June Byers (Mrs. Richard Allen) Schwabauer of 1100 S. E. Waverley Dr., Portland, Ore. 97222: Who is Eunice Little who married Jonathan D. Canfield? She was born June 21, 1800, probably in the New York area; Mrs. Schwabauer's great-great-grandmother.

We would like to find out the identity of this woman who made news in the NEW YORK TIMES of May 13, 1903:

Buys Colonial Estate

New York Woman Gets Mount Airy, Which Has Been In Calvert Family 300 Years

Marlborough, Md. May 12. Mrs. Tillie R. Littell of New York has bought Mount Airy, the old Colonial estate of the Calvert family in Prince George County, Md., for $11,500. The sale, which was made by the trustees, must be ratified by the court. Secretary of State Hay had made an offer of $10,000 for the property, but recently withdrew it.

Mrs. Littell in her inspection of the old estate yesterday was accompanied by J. Edward Addicks of Delaware. Mrs. Littell is private secretary to a number of rich men in New York, and she has an office on Fifth Avenue. She has also an art studio in that city. She stated that she intended making the old mansion her permanent home.

Mount Airy contains about 840 acres of land, the original tract consisting of 10,000 acres, but all except the 840 acres was sold the latter part of the eighteenth century. This estate has been in the Calvert family for nearly 300 years. Miss Eleanor Calvert died last July, leaving a number of heirs. The household goods were sold last November and brought quite a large sum. The pictures, jewelry, silverware, and bric-a-brac were auctioned off in Washington.

Mrs. Joyce Littell Hamilton reminds us that our records note that Robert Oliver Littell was buried in Arlington National cemetery. The other five names are not known to us. (1:6:20 & 28)

From Ruth Wilcox Rose, who wants to locate descendants of Nancy Littell Wilcox and her second husband; excerpts from her letter to Secretary Noble K. Littell:

"--thank you for making me welcome in the Littell Families of America. I am not really a Littell descendant. My grandfather's stepmother was Nancy Littell. I have always admired her in my thoughts. She must have been a courageous woman to marry a man with six or seven small young ones. She had four or five of her own. It is some of their descendants that I am seeking. Perhaps some one would have a family record or bible record. I will be 80 years old in December, so it will have to be soon. Nancy B. Littell Wilcox is buried in the Scotch Plains (N. J.) Baptist Church cemetery. Grandpa's mother is buried in the old historic cemetery in Springfield, N. J. Grandpa's sister married Isaac Brant, and one half-sister married a Bannister. That is all I have ever found."--"

Mrs. Rose's address is 2231 Main St., Bellevue, Neb. 68005.
WE POINT WITH PRIDE—WILLIAM ADAMS LITTELL, JR.

Immediately after release to military frequency, Papa Lima 12, a New York Air National Guard F-102 on an IFR training mission out of Suffolk County Airport, Westhampton, New York encountered an out of control emergency condition, squawked emergency transponder code 7700 and altered course toward home base.

New York Center controller ATCS William Littell* alerted the military to the emergency situation and correlated the exact location of the aircraft on radar in conjunction with the ADC radar and Suffolk GCA. At the same time Papa Lima 2, a U.S. Navy E2C, 150 miles away on a test flight out of Grumman Calverton Airport reported the information to Grumman Operations who, in turn, alerted a rescue helicopter of the situation.

Within six minutes after receiving the alert information, the rescue helicopter piloted by Mr. Barry Brandow and Mr. Carl Kupke was air-borne.

Meanwhile the pilot of Papa Lima 12 had ejected from the aircraft over the icy water of the Atlantic Ocean. The pilot of another F-102 returning from his mission spotted the parachute and began orbiting the area.

The vector provided by ATCS Littell and radar position reports provided by Papa Lima 2 proved to be right on target. Within nine minutes from lift off the helicopter effected a touch down in heavy seas. A total of eighteen minutes elapsed from bail out to safety in the chopper. The pilot was reported to be wet, cold and happy.

Through a chain of fortuitous circumstances, in consonance with the immediate detection and instantaneous reactions to the emergency, and a magnificent team effort of all concerned, this drama had a happy ending.

WE POINT WITH PRIDE to ATCS William Littell, New York Center and .......for their proficiency and devotion to duty.

(From a Federal Aviation Administration, Eastern Region, bulletin, 12-1-73)

ALASKA—Helen Little Dolenc**/James Robert Littell
Following are excerpts from an exchange of letters between our Treasurer Jim-Bob Littell of Levittown, N.Y. and Helen Little (Mrs. John) Dolenc of Palmer, Alaska:

Mar. 19, 1975. Dear Kissin Helen—I am enclosing your 1975 membership card and also one for Catherine Little Pfeister,#300.

I have been wondering for some time who would become the 300th member - am glad it is someone who belongs to you.

My appetite has been wetted to learn more about your life in Palmer, which on the map I find to be in the south central area.

Now you are the gardener, so what does John do except for shoeing of reindeer to keep the wolf from the door? (Here follow questions about life in Alaska, answered below—Ed.) Sincerely, Jim-Bob.

Mar. 25, 1975. Dear Kissin' Kusins—First of all I want to state that all the natives of Alaska are civilized. We live in Palmer, which is 42 miles north of Anchorage in the Matanuska Valley. It was to this area that the colonists came in 1935—the only colonization ever undertaken by the U.S. government. It was

*William Adams Littell, Jr.—William Adams Littell, Sr.—William Archibald—George Shillito—David—Squire William

**For Mrs. Dolenc, see 1:4:15. Lineage of James Robert Littell: James Henrici—Robert Calhoun—John Smith—William—Squire William
botched up. I think that's the main reason farming isn't further ahead up here—too much control. Our two main crops are potatoes and silage for dairy farms. These farms are a far cry from the large ones in the lower 48. There are only a couple of truck farms, but most everyone has a garden plot of his own. We plant at the end of May and have everything harvested by the end of August. It really doesn't get dark in mid summer. We can grow just about everything. Tomatoes and cukes must be grown in a greenhouse because outside there is too much daylight and they will not ripen. The best crops are of the cabbage family. A big cabbage will make about a year's supply of sauerkraut for our family. Blueberries, currents, raspberries, and low bush cranberries grow wild in this area.

As for modes of transportation for school kids—some ride dog sleds, others snowmobiles, but in this area they ride buses and come as far away as 40 miles. Here we live near enough to high school that Don could walk, but he must drive out six miles to Community College. As for our social life, our family has always been too busy even to take vacations often. John is the worst one to get involved—Elks Club, a Mason, Shriner, Lion, serves on the city council and borough assembly. He has served on many boards such as hospital and park boards. I've been active in the Easter Seal Society, chamber of commerce relief society, Girl Scouts, Cub Scouts and Sunday School. At present I'm on the local Bicentennial Committee.

We heat our homes by oil or electric heat. Until a few years ago many used coal which is in great abundance in this area, but the military bases converted to oil, so the mines closed down. During the winter many people ice fish the numerous lakes nearby. There are many sled dog races as well as many (all too many) snowmobile events. The big sled dog race is between Anchorage and Nome, some 1049 miles. During the gold rush days they took this trail to ship out their gold from Nome. This year's race was just completed last weekend. In fact, a few may still be on the trail. Sking is popular as is curling, but the greatest sport is basketball for the high school kids. During the summer hunting and fishing are the big events. Camping is also a big thing. There are still more small aircraft registered in Alaska than in any other state. Many kids get their pilot licenses before their drivers licenses.

I doubt if the pipeline will reduce the cost of fuel or gasoline in Alaska. In fact, it has caused everything to go sky high. Everyone seems to think our streets are paved with gold, and they are flocking to the State on a shoestring and no jobs to be had. The news media has certainly done everyone an injustice by blowing this thing completely out of reason. One camp is about 150 miles north of us, and cabins without water or other facilities rent for $600 per month, and land is selling for $1,000 per acre. Five years ago you couldn't give the land away!

Don went with the band to Valdez overnight last week and took $30.00 for food, came back broke—they slept in the gym. For one meal he ate ice cream to save a little money. Simple hamburgers were $3.00 and nothing on the side!

Alaska is beautiful but vast, and actually there are five different sections to the state. It crosses four time zones and is 1/5 the size of the U.S., so we have a wide variety of temperatures and seasons. I guess the thing I've always loved about Alaska is the pioneering aspect. The long, long summer days really are grand, but I sleep a lot during the long winter nights.

Sincerely, Helen Little Dolenc.
Ada Sylvester Littell was born in Old Allegheny, Pittsburgh, Pa., on February 21, 1880. Her parents, James Moore Littell and wife Ada Cox Littell, lived on Esplanade Street. At the age of 4 they moved to Mt. Washington, a high bluff on the south side of Pittsburgh overlooking the three rivers and the city. They first lived on Ulyssus Avenue, then in a few years moved to a new house the family built on Bailey Avenue.

Ada went to elementary school on Mt. Washington, then attended Fifth Avenue High School in Pittsburgh where she was graduated from the Commercial Department.

Her father, James Moore Littell, died after a lengthy illness but at an early age when Ada was 14 years old, leaving his wife to raise six small children, three boys and three girls. It was necessary for them to get work as soon as they were able to implement the family income. After graduating from high school, Ada and sister Jean worked as secretaries to officials of the Pittsburgh and Lake Erie Railroad, Pittsburgh, Pa. until they

were married.

Ada Littell was married October 19, 1906 to Lewis Alexander Way, superintendent of the Duquesne Steel Foundry, Coraopolis, Pa. where they went to live. After three years their first child was born, a daughter Sara Jean. They had four children. Besides Sara Jean there is Gretchen Bissett Way Bickerstaff, Lewis A. Way Jr. and Rodgers Littell Way.

In 1922 the Ways built a large house at 916 Hiland Avenue, Coraopolis Pa. which was needed to raise this growing family. Besides meeting the needs of the children and her husband, Mrs. Way was very active in community affairs. She helped raise monies for the Y.W.C.A. and was a charter member of the Coraopolis Cot Club, an auxiliary of the Sewickley Valley Hospital. She held many offices, including the presidency. She was also president of the Coraopolis Century Club, a civic organization, and belongs to several social clubs, including a federated Garden Club.

About 1929 the Duquesne Foundry was sold to another firm and after several jobs in the area Mr. Way bought and established the Columbiana Foundry Co. in Columbiana, Ohio. The family moved to this town where they lived until Mr. Way’s sudden death in 1938. Their son Lewis A. Way Jr. took over the foundry and Mrs. Way returned to her home in Coraopolis, Pa. where she still resides in good health.

Helen Ethel Little Dolenc with her son Donald Irving Dolenc in 1969. Her husband John Lester Dolenc is holding her 14 1/4 pound zucchini squash which won first prize at the Alaska state fair in 1974.

Mrs. Dolenc was born in Bedford, Indiana, Feb. 16, 1920. She was in the WAC in England, France, and Germany during World War II, then worked as a bookkeeper in Alaska, an accountant in Casablanca, North Africa, and finally returned to her former job in Alaska where she married.

From the Little-Littell confusion, her branch of the family came out with the former spelling.

See Mrs. Dolenc’s letter on pages 17 & 18.
Elizabeth Theodosia Littell (left) of Stony Brook, N.Y. and her sister, Florence Dumont Littell, the children of Richard Dumont Littell (see 1:6:5 & 31).

Mrs. Leland E. Littell, Sr., of Pass Christian, Mississippi, was installed president of the Coast Council of Garden Clubs in ceremonies on April 4th in the Old Brick House in Biloxi. Mrs. Littell will coordinate activities of the 36 clubs that are members of the Coast Council (see 1:5:26).

Gregory Barrett Littell, Jr., * is president of the board of directors of the Waverly Community House in Clarks Summit, Pa. The Community House is described as a combination YMCA and country club, a home-away-from-home for the kids in the community. (Contributed by Dorothy (Mrs. Alfred Beattie) Littell.)

Dr. Franklin Hamlin Littell will give the keynote address opening the Bicentennial Conference on Religious Liberty April 25-30, 1976, in Philadelphia. The Planning Committee for the Conference, focusing on the importance of religious liberty in its affirmative dimensions to the American experiment in liberty and self-government, has won the widest ecumenical support and has scheduled a program of major importance. In addition to public evening sessions, the working Conference will provide lectures, panel discussions and seminars featuring the basic values of the American experiment, thereby helping to counter any tendency to reduce the Bicentennial in Philadelphia to a purely military and political celebration. Dr. Littell, a Methodist clergyman, and author, is a specialist in the study of totalitarian movements and religious persecution. (See 1:6:21)

*—Gregory Barrett, Sr.—Isaac William—William—Isaac William—Isaac—Moses—Benjamin—Samuel
VITAL STATISTICS SINCE JAN. 1, 1972 (unreported in L.L.A.)

BIRTHS


Monica Lynn Eccles, Nov. 13, 1974, Louisville, Ky. to Carol Ann McLaughlin and Sidney N. Eccles (-Sara Jean Way McLaughlin—Ada Sylvester Littell Way—see above)

Tara Leigh McLaughlin, Jan. 11, 1975, Louisville, Ky., to Harry Way and Olive Gande McLaughlin (-Sara Jean Way McLaughlin—see above)


Jennifer Mary Hagerman, Aug. 11, 1975, New Jersey, to Thomas Oakley and Debra Catherine Storer Hagerman (see above).


Matthew Wray Baer, March 25, 1975, to Penny Sue Grantz and Edward E. Baer (-Salina May Littell Grantz—Clarence Ezra—see above)

MARRIAGES

Thomas Oakley Hagerman and Debra Catherine Storer, March 11, 1972, Warren, N.J. (see under births above)


Mary Katharine Littell and Rickey L. Cousins, June 21, 1975, (-William E. Jr.—see above)

IN MEMORIAM
Clara J. Robbins (Mrs. David Harrison) Littell, March 11, 1893 to March 26, 1974, Beaver Falls, Pa. (See Fulton birth above and article below)

Robert Brinson Elliott, son of Mary Brinson and John Earl Elliott, May 5, 1912 to April 3, 1974, East Chicago, Ind. (Husband of Emma Mae Littell Elliott. See Fulton birth above and article below)

Bertha Stokes (Mrs. Frederick) Littell, April 25, 1866 to Feb. 24, 1975, Herkimer, N.Y. (-Hiram—John—Nathaniel—Samuel) See 1:2:31


Lena Vance Dodds (Mrs. Robert Roland) Littell, died June, 1973. (-George Shellito—David—Squire William)

NOBLE—DYE
Bound Brook, N.J. Miss Linda Kay Dye of 111 Hamilton St., daughter of Mrs. Rose M. Dye of Raven, Va., and the late Arch V. Dye, was married Saturday to Ronald T. Noble, Jr., son of Mr. and Mrs. Ronald T. Noble, Sr. of South Plainfield. The Rev. F. J. Clancy performed the ceremony in St. Joseph’s Church, Bound Brook. The reception was in the Watchung Fire House Co. 3, Bound Brook.

After a wedding trip to Wildwood, the couple will live in Bound Brook. The bride is a graduate of Chapmanville High School in West Virginia and is employed as a waitress. Her husband is a graduate of South Plainfield High School and is employed as a truck driver. (Contributed by Julia Clark Day)

EXCERPTS FROM OBITUARY NOTICES
Beaver Falls, Pa. Mar. 27, 1974. CLARA J. LITTELL, 81, of 506 15th St., Beaver Falls, died Tuesday (March 26) at Beaver Falls unit of Medical Center of Beaver County. She was born in Hubbard, Ohio, the daughter of the late William G. and Lizzie Lewis Robbins. She was a member of Calvary United Presbyterian Church, and Winona Chapter 124 of Order of Eastern Star. Surviving are a son, William A., Beaver Falls; two daughters, Mrs. Robert (Emma May) Elliott, Griffith, Ind., and Mrs. Raymond (Mary) Gilliland, Chipewa Twp; a brother, Clarence A. Robbins, Beaver Falls; 10 grandchildren and five great-grandchildren. She was preceded in death by her husband, David H. Littell, on Oct. 22, 1955. Burial will be at Sylvania Hills Memorial Park.

Beaver Falls, Pa. April 3, 1974. ROBERT B. ELLIOTT, 61, of 830 N. Elmer St., Griffith, Ind., died April 4 in St. Catherines Hospital, East Chicago, Ind. He was born in Hampton, Va., a son of the late John Earl and Mary Brinson Elliott and was a retired general plant superintendent for American Bridge Co., Gary, Ind. Surviving are his widow, Emma May Littell Elliott; a son, William Robert, Griffith, Ind.; two daughters, Mrs. Charles (Robert) Fulton, Warsaw, Ind.; and Miss Patricia at home; a brother John E.; a sister Mrs. John R. Elgin; three grandchildren.
Reunion Notes

LITTLELS GATHER AT HORSE FARM ON JULY 5TH

A small, but distinguished group, of Littells gathered for the annual July reunion on Saturday, July 5, 1975 at the Littell Horse Farm in Beaver County, Pennsylvania—William Adams and Ellie Littell, host and hostess.

A pitch-in luncheon was followed by a group picture taken on the front lawn. The business meeting of the family association was called to order by William Adams Littell, president. Each present made a self introduction and was given an opportunity to say something—being Littells 99.9% did. Mrs. Emma Wagner, 86, was the oldest present and told a story about her grandmother's saddle. (That story will be reported fully elsewhere)

The Andersons, Kenneth J. and Alice travelled the farthest to attend, they live near Denver, Colorado. The second oldest was another newcomer to our meetings, Mrs. Sarah E. (Littell) Jones, 82, of the West Virginia Littells. Youngest present was Michael Kieth Littell of St. Petersburg, Florida—9 years old.

The report of Treasurer James Robert Littell was read into the record and approved. Regrets of Robert Burgess Littell; Walter Wilson Littell; and Frederick Moore Littell (who was in Europe on business) were read into the record. The letter of the "Age" editor relative to the numbering of the volumes of our publication and an index was read and discussed. It was the consensus that all had extreme confidence in Walter and whatever he decided would be what was right. He is instructed to proceed accordingly.

It was decided that a concerted effort should be made to obtain family charts from all members, and all Littells and Littell descendants regardless of line, with the avowed intention to ultimately publish such in a permanent form.

Also, by proper motions and vote, the Editor, Treasurer and Secretary were each authorized to select an associate from among the membership. The associate is to be kept fully informed of the functions of the principal officer so that they may be in a position to carry on in event of the disability of the elected office holder. The by-laws of the corporation are to be so amended.

Directors whose terms expire in 1975 were: Noble K. Littell; Robert Burgess Littell; J. Max Littell and Helen (Littell) Mellenbrook (she was first elected in 1974 for a one-year term).

All Directors were duly re-elected for a three-year term.

Due to certain uncertainties it was decided that details of the next meeting of the group would be left in "limbo" at this time and all will be advised by mail, or in the "Age", at a later date.

By due motion, second and vote it was ordered that all decisions of the membership at this meeting, including a motion to adjourn, be considered as being in proper form and a true reflection of the will of the membership.

A period of silence was observed in memorium of those who departed our ranks since our last gathering. A list is to be found elsewhere in this issue.

Duly submitted, Noble K. Littell, secretary
NEW YORK—NEW JERSEY AREA PICNIC

A small but congenial group met on this Saturday (Sept. 20, 1975) on the "Point" at Robert McGregor and Lydia Littell's place on Lake Hopatcong. The weather was threatening in the morning and this, with certain health factors, tended to keep the attendance a bit lower than expected. However, the day turned out to be very nice indeed and everyone enjoyed the abundance of food provided by the assembled and the fine punch brewed by our hostess, Lydia. There were 20 persons attending, among whom the youngest was little Susie Littell aged 19 months, and the (youngest) oldster was Harry Ellsworth Littell, now in his 83rd year. A small shower distracted him from having Harry perform his usual head stand, a stunt he has been doing at reunions for many years back. However, Harry's team won the horseshoe pitching contest.

A brief and informal meeting was held with a few opening remarks by Robert Burgess Littell, followed by a brief report by yours truly on the current financial situation of Littell Families of America, Inc. Again let me express the thanks and gratitude of all to our hosts for the day, Robert and Lydia, who have, by the way, also volunteered to host the 1976 meeting.

Respectfully submitted, James R. (Jim-Bob) Littell

LITTELL FAMILIES OF AMERICA, INC.
Treasurer's Report - October 1, 1975

Balance of LFA, Inc. Funds

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<th>Capital Funds</th>
<th>Operating Funds</th>
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<tr>
<td>Life memberships (since 1972)</td>
<td>Operating Fund receipts</td>
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<td>Total capital funds</td>
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<tr>
<td>Building Fund</td>
<td>$379.80</td>
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<td>Total balance 10-1-1975</td>
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Standing of members' annual dues

3 members overdue for 1973/75 incl. $45.00
72 " " " 1974/75 " 720.00
82 " " " 1975 only " 430.00
161 members overdue in total $1195.00

To all Members: please check your standings and get caught up-to-date. Also, please keep our Secretary informed of changes of address.

Respectfully submitted,
James R. (Jim-Bob) Littell, Treasurer.

LFA annual dues of $5.00 for 1976 may be sent to the Secretary at his new address: Noble K. Littell

RR #1, Box 30-A, Danese, W.Va. 25831

LITTELL NAMES

Names intrigue us, so we cannot resist putting down some observations. In our files we find some cousins who were named for (or after) famous persons: There were several George Washington Littells and a Martha Washington Littell, a Thomas Jefferson Littell, James Monroe Littell, Andrew Jackson Littell, William McKinley Littell, two Ulysses Grant Littells, several William Henry Harrison Littells, and a Franklin Pierce Littell; a Paul Revere Littell, several Benjamin Franklin Littells and a William Franklin Littell, a Betsey Littell Ross, two Daniel Webster Littells, a Waldo Emerson Littell, Henry Clay Littell, Jefferson Davis Littell, and a George B. McClellan Littell. Going further back in history, we find a Robert Bruce Littell, John Smith Littell, Wal-
5TH ANNUAL MEETING AND PICNIC, LITTELL FAMILIES OF AMERICA, INC. ALIQUIPPA, PA. JULY 5, 1975

ance—pacing through parish registers can be very fatiguing, and some branches of genealogical research are quite complicated—by all means hire someone recommended by the Society of Genealogists, the Association of Genealogists and Record Agents, or the local County Record Office. The office at Exeter proposed two names, in case I wanted help.

Talk to the person, share all you know, settle on terms in advance: so much per day's work, an upper limit of so many hundreds of dollars.

Whatever you do, don't fall for the phony "Coat of Arms" racket. Nine times out of 10, the emblem they end up "discovering" and selling you never really belonged to your family at all. If you want to, you can apply for an official grant-of-arms (which can only be "honorary" in the case of Americans) from the College of Arms in London, for £157. But if you're like me and most descendants of 19th-century immigrants, your ancestors were at best good hard-working farmers or miners or fishermen who came here because they weren't making it very well there; people for whom knightly "arms" would be insulting and inappropriate.

The less time you have, the more efficiently you'll have to work. One can do a lot with even one week in London and another in the country, if the time is well-spent. A month or two would be better.

The great advantage of more leisure, as far as I'm concerned, isn't just the time it affords for proper research. It's also the wonderful chance it gives you to know the old places where your family used to live: the inns and churchyards and rivers and roads.

I never did find out the precise village where my great-great-grandfather was born . . .

But I came to look on ancestor-hunting as one of the sanest, most meaningful, most enriching reasons one could have for planning a trip overseas.

|Where to Begin the Hunt|

Chatty old relatives, newspaper clippings and family papers—as David Littlejohn discovered—are good places to start tracing the branches of your family tree.

Maybe you prefer to place the whole time-consuming task in the hands of a professional genealogist. Expect to pay a proportionate professional fee, and write for an up-to-date list from the Board for the Certification of Genealogists, 1307 New Hampshire Avenue N.W., Washington, DC 20036.

Names of qualified genealogists can also be found in such publications as the New England Historical and Genealogical Register, American Genealogist, New York Genealogical and Biographical Record, National Genealogical Society Quarterly.

If you're bound to delve into your ancestry on your own, don't overlook town, church and cemetery records, wills and other court documents, census records and resources of libraries and historical societies.

Searching for Your Ancestors, by Gilbert H. Doane, is an excellent paperback (Bantam, $1.95) to start you on your search. Also helpful are such books as The Handybook for Genealogists, American & British Genealogy & Heraldry, The Genealogists' Encyclopedia and Genealogical Research: Methods and Sources.

Washington's National Archives have census records on file, as well as military service and naturalization records, pension claims, ship passenger lists, and more.

Finally, you'll reach that point where you must continue your hunt in the "old country." Before you pack your bags, however, write the appropriate embassy in Washington for information and assistance. Some countries—Great Britain, Norway, Sweden—will send booklets to guide you in your research.

SOUTH OF THE MOON: ON STANLEY'S TRAIL THROUGH THE DARK CONTINENT. By Blaine Littell. Harper & Row, Publishers, Inc. 1966. Blaine Littell*, former C.B.S. African correspondent, arrived in Africa October 26, 1964. His voyage ended April 1, 1965. During these five months he retraced the route taken by Sir Henry M. Stanley from 1874 to 1877. During his fascinating, frequently perilous journey—through six newly independent African nations—Littell traveled by Land-Rover, plane, river boat, lake steamer and train. And the reader sees and experiences with him a fresh, personal, hard look at what Africa is really like—in the cities, in the villages, in the bush. Here are the beauty and the ugliness, the fragrance and the smells, the hospitality and the hatred of the new Africa. Littell talked to "new" urbanized Africans, soldiers and bureaucrats, tribal chiefs and game wardens, old colonialists, mercenaries and missionaries. He opens eyes and minds to a new look at new problems. Uhuru—the New Freedom—is everywhere, and Littell saw it in action and inaction. His journey carries the reader from the gleaming modern office buildings of Nairobi and the unspoiled beauty of the plains of Serengeti to a patrol with mercenaries in the Congo, always questioning whether the new African nations will really emerge into responsible statehood or revert "to the bush."

Written with an intimate knowledge of African affairs, this book combines personal adventure with a firsthand report on the volatile and immensely complicated continent whose future affects us all.

About the Author

Blaine Littell was born in Bar Harbor, Maine. He attended Yale and Columbia Universities and was a scout and radio operator with the 87th Infantry Division in France and Germany. After working on the DENVER POST as reporter and feature writer, he joined the reporting staff of the NEW YORK HERALD TRIBUNE. Then for twelve years (until 1964) he was with C.B.S. News as writer, editor and foreign correspondent. During this time he spent two and one-half years in Africa. His articles have appeared in the SATURDAY EVENING POST and THE REPORTER.

(Flap copy of the dust jacket from the book, with text about the author and his photograph at the statue of Sir Henry Morton Stanley in Leopoldville, reprinted with permission of Harper & Row. Contributed by Jean Morse Littell Winslow. See 1:2:10)

HARDIN HETH LITTELL II, grandson of the Railroader of page 10, as captain of the Yale squash racquets team in 1932.

Mr. Littell, a Director of Littell Families of America, was born in Buffalo, N.Y., July 7, 1908, a son of Clarence Hardin and Viola Helen Smith Littell. His brother is Clarence Hardin Littell, Jr. In 1932 he married Jane Goodyear. Their children are Hardin Heth, III, born April 20, 1933, Carlton Smith, born Oct. 10, 1934, Grace Goodyear, born May 5, 1936, Steven Cary, born Jan. 1, 1942, and Lisa, born May 31, 1945. There are 11 grandchildren: Steven Cary Littell, Jr. (born 4-6-1964) and Jennie Rumsey (6-4-1965); Jane Enders (10-11-1961), Sarah Newton (6-6-1943), and Elizabeth Goodyear Littell (2-29-1966), children of Hardin Heth, III; Lisa Robinette (9-15-1959), Cary Goodyear (1-5-1961), and Anne Rumsey Littell (12-18-1962), children of Carlton Smith Littell; Randall Littell (4-10-1958), Heth Howard (10-31-1960) and Kelley Richard Parke (3-8-1972), children of Grace Goodyear Littell Parke.

In 1966 the Littells retired from Buffalo to Tucson, Arizona. Mr. Littell's interests are in the University of Arizona, golf and hunting. In Buffalo he had been a director of the American Red Cross. Mrs. Littell is a director of the Tucson symphony orchestra.

LITTELL NAMES (continued from page 25) After Raleigh Littell, two John Milton Littells, a John Wesley Littell, John Wycliffe Littell, and an Oliver Cromwell Littell. Several are actual descendants: two Robert Morris Littells, a James G. Blaine Littell, and a Walter Damrosch Littell. Finally, there is a Robert Jones Littell, and three William Adams Littells. (We found it in the encyclopedia: William Adams, 1564-1620, the first Englishman to visit Japan.)

ELIZABETH BENNEY LITTELL (continued from page 11)cil.* She was a member of Christ Methodist Episcopal Church. She died at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Elizabeth D. Brown of Wilkinsburg. She leaves four other children: Mrs. Josiah Kiser, Mrs. Samuel D. Hubley, Clarence B. Littell, and Sydney W. Littell (From a 1914 newspaper. Contributed by William Adams Littell)

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Due to its length, the index of vol. 1 is being divided between this and the next issue. To conserve space, certain categories of names are not indexed: those of ancestral lines, maiden names, and spouses of Littell descendants with names other than Littell.

*—James—Squire William
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