

and Lieutenant-Governor from 1754 to 1766, about twelve years. He was a strong advocate of colonial rights, and the first in the Colony to resist the "Stamp Act," which was passed in 1765, when Fitch was Governor and Pitkin Lieutenant Governor. When Governor Fitch and others of his Council, who thought it their duty, were taking the oath to support the "Stamp Act," Lieut-Gov. Trumbull and others of the Council remonstrated and left the Council Chambers while the oath was taken by Governor Fitch and his supporters. At the next election, May, 1766, when both Fitch and Pitkin were candidates for Governor, Pitkin was elected by a majority "so great," says the *Connecticut Gazette* of the day, "that the votes were not counted." The great popularity of Governor Pitkin and his policy in resisting the "Stamp Act," and his sudden removal by death while in office, gave to his deputy, Trumbull, the Governorship at the following election.

At the first meeting of the Colonies to form a plan of union, in 1754, Lieut-Gov. Pitkin and five others, with Benjamin Franklin as chairman, were chosen a committee by the Colonies, to meet at Albany, N. Y., and prepare a Constitution. The plan then presented was the germ of the Articles of Confederation, rearranged by Franklin in 1775, and adopted in 1777, under which the Colonies lived till the adoption of the Federal Constitution.

Governor Pitkin married Mary Woodbridge, daughter of Rev. Timothy and Mabel (Wyllys) Woodbridge, the sixth minister of the First Church of Hartford, son of Rev. John (2), son of Rev. John Woodbridge (1).

REV. JOHN WOODBRIDGE, of England, died Dec. 9, 1637, was rector of the parish of Stanton, near Highworth in Wiltshire, and a man "so able and faithful," says Cotton Mather, "as to obtain a high esteem among those that at all know the invaluable worth of such a minister." He married Sarah Parker, daughter of Rev. Robert Parker, a learned English divine, "who did so *virtuously* that her own personal character would have made her highly esteemed if a relation to such a father had not farther added unto the lustre of her character." They had issue, John (2).

REV. JOHN WOODBRIDGE (2), son of Rev. John (1) and Sarah (Parker) Woodbridge, was born 1613, died July 1, 1691. He became a Nonconformist, and at the age of twenty-one came to New England in the ship "Mary and John," in company with his uncle, Rev. Thomas Parker, and settled in Newbury, Mass. In 1643 he taught school in Boston. He, with others, negotiated the purchase from the Indians of the plantations on which the town of Andover grew up. He was ordained at Andover, Oct. 24, 1645, this being one of the earliest, if not the earliest, of the regular ordinations in New England. He returned in 1647 to England with his wife and family; was Chaplain of the Parliamentary Commissioners who treated with the King at the Isle of Wight, and afterwards minister at Andover, Hants and Barford, St. Martin (Wiltshire), until he was ejected at the Restoration. He returned to New England in 1663, and was made assistant to his uncle, Rev. Thomas Parker, at Newbury, remaining in office till Nov. 3, 1670. He was assistant of the Massachusetts Colony, 1683-4, and died at Newbury, March 17, 1695. He married Mercy Dudley (born Sept. 27, 1621, died July 1, 1691), daughter of Governor Thomas Dudley of the Massachusetts Colony.