

Russell Clark Germond and Two Generations of Ancestors

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5. Russell Clark³ Germond (*George Bridgewood*², *George Clinton*¹) was born 4 October 1887 in Brooklyn New York, the last child of George Bridgewood and Katherine Louise (Westervelt) Germond. In 1892 Russell age 4 live at 442 Washington Avenue in Brooklyn (Ward 20 E.D. 22), Kings, New York with his parents, George Bridgewood age 53 whose occupation was listed as “hardware” and Kate L. age 45, sister Kate age 22, brother George Clinton age 16, widowed grandmother Elizabeth Bridgewood Germond age 81 and an unmarried aunt Alice Germond age 43; also Edna Neilson age 23 and Mathilda (sic) Samson age 31 both born in Sweden and both listed as servants and aliens.^[2] Russell was born late in his parents’ life and was living in a total adult world.

Adelphi Academy 1895^[3] and 1896-97^[4] yearbooks lists Russell under the second and third grade captions, respectively. Adelphi Academy was founded in 1863, became co-educational by 1870 and its enrollment peaked at 1,291 students in 1891. It shared facilities with the separately incorporated Adelphi College until 1895 when the college moved to Garden City, New York. Located at Lafayette Avenue and St. James Place and shown as it appeared in 1880 at the left,^[5] it was two blocks north and a block east of Russell’s 442 Washington Avenue home.^[6] Russell no doubt walked to school, probably accompanied by either a servant or one of his adult relatives.



By 1900 Russell’s adult world had increased but he was no longer the youngest. Russell still resided at 442 Washington Ave in Brooklyn with his parents, now married sister Kate Joy age 31, her husband Francis H. Joy age 30 and their daughter Frances Joy age 4, his brother George C. age 24 and his aunt Alice age 51; also Mary Gormley age 27 and Maria Duffy age 17 both born in Ireland, resident in the U. S. since 1883,

¹ Russell Clark Germond is father of the author’s mother-in-law

²The 1892 New York, State Census index and images, FamilySearch (<https://familysearch.org/pal:/MM9.1.1/MQ31-9G6> : accessed 20 Nov 2012), Russell C Germond, Brooklyn, Ward 20, E.D. 21.

³ Adelphi Academy 1895 Yearbook page 67 of 75 available at Ancestry.com.

⁴ Adelphi Academy 1896- 1897 Yearbook page 66 of 76 available at Ancestry.com.

⁵ Adelphi Academy of Brooklyn website at <http://adelphiacademy.org/about/history.php>.

⁶ As determined by a current Google earth search of 442 Washington Ave, Brooklyn, New York.

1891, respectively, both listed as servants. Curiously, George C. is listed as born in New Jersey, not New York like his sister Kate and brother Russell. Young Frances is also listed as being born in New Jersey. Russell's father and his brother-in-law Francis's occupations are both listed as "hardware mfr". His brother, George's occupation is listed as "electrical cont.". His mother is listed as giving birth to five children with only three still living as two died while quite young. His sister Kate Joy is listed as giving birth to two children with only one still living.^[7]

Between 1900 and 1910, the George B. Germonds left Brooklyn for New Britain, Ct. In 1910 Russell age 22 was living at 87 Forest Street in New Britain with his parents, sister Kate Joy age 40, now divorced and her daughter Frances age 14 and aunt Alice age 60; also Esther Staton age 19, black, born in Washington D.C., presumably domestic help. Russell is listed in the 1910 Cornellian^[8], where he probably graduated as his occupation was listed as clerk for a "h'd'w factory" and his father is a manufacturer in hardware.^[9] Russell's brother, George C., now age 34 had been married to the former Flora Clouser, now age 31, for nine years. She has not given birth to any children. George C. was living with Flora's parents and a boarder at 221 Park Place in Brooklyn.^[10]



On 4 October 1912 Russell's 25th birthday, he married Margaret Chamberlain of New Britain. Two weeks later Russell Germond and Margaret C. Germond arrived in New York aboard the "Orotava" from Bermuda, shown at the left^[11] apparently returning from their honeymoon.^[12] In 1913 Russell was listed in the New Britain city directory as a foreman and

⁷ The 1900 U. S. Census, New York, Kings, Borough of Brooklyn.

⁸ U.S. Schoolbooks 1910 Cornellian for Russell C. Germond at Ancestry.com

⁹ The U. S. Census, index and images, FamilySearch (<https://familysearch.org/pal:/MM9.1.1/MK2Q-LG4> : accessed 20 Nov 2012), Russell C Germond in household of George B Germond, New Britain Ward 3, Hartford, Connecticut; citing sheet 15A, family 341, NARA microfilm publication T624, FHL microfilm 1374147.

¹⁰ The U. S. Census index and images, FamilySearch (<https://familysearch.org/pal:/MM9.1.1/M5CG-13S> : accessed 14 Nov 2012), George C Germond in household of Samuel F Clouser, Brooklyn Ward 9, Kings, New York; citing sheet 6A, family 114, NARA microfilm publication T624, FHL microfilm 1374973.

¹¹ Tuck's "Celebrated Liners" postcard of Orotava. <http://www.simplonpc.co.uk/PSNC1.html#anchor448059>

¹² New York, Passenger Arrival Lists (Ellis Island), 1892- 1924. (<https://familysearch.org/pal:/MM9.1.1/JJT9-GY4>) United States National Archives, Washington D. C..

residing at 343 Hart Street.^[13] His father was employed with P & F Corbin, a manufacturer of hardware tools in New Britain that had over 1,800 employees in 1910^[14] and living at 171 Lincoln Street. Hart Street crosses Lincoln Street at 227 Lincoln.^[15] Lincoln Street is one block west of and Hart Street one block south of their previous address of 87 Forest Street^[16] - Russell and his parents still lived near to one another. The 1914 and 1915 New Britain city directories have similar information^[17] and Russell's 1917-1918 World War I draft card confirmed his 343 Hart Street residence. According to the card, Russell was tall, of medium build, had blue eyes, black hair and was not bald. He was an assistant superintendent at Stanley Works, a cold rolled steel mill – a place, according to his youngest daughter, Suzanne, where he worked his entire life.^[18] The 1919 New Britain city directory lists only Russell and not his father, George B., who most likely had died.^[19]

While married for almost eight years, the Russell Germonds were still childless at the census taking in 1920 as the census lists only Russell Germond age 32 and Margaret C. Germond age 31 as his spouse. Russell worked hourly at a hardware factory as superintendent,^[20] presumably Stanley Tool Works. In 1920 Russell's mother was widowed and had left New Britain to live with her divorced daughter Katherine Joy age 50 and granddaughter Frances age 24 in Manhattan. The 1920 U. S Census list a George B. Germond age 72, female, either master or mother under relationship to head of house, (there is no head of house listed for this cluster) widowed and living at 122-6 Claremont Street in Manhattan, New York. It's quite probable this is Mrs. George B Germond, who was 72, female and mother to Catherine Joy, who was living in this household at the census taking in 1920. Also listed are Frances Joy age 23, daughter-in-law, quite probable Kate's granddaughter, who was 4 at the 1900 census taking; Antoinette Germond age 50, daughter and single, with a line drawn through the Germond, possibly crossing it out; and Catherine Joy, sister, age 70 and widowed. These last two persons seem to have the data for each other on the wrong line. In 1920 Catherine Joy was 50, a daughter and single (actually divorced) so it is presumed that the data for Antoinette was intended for Catherine Joy.^[21] By

¹³ 1913 Connecticut City Directory listed on Ancestry.com.

¹⁴ [http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Philip_Corbin_\(manufacturer\)](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Philip_Corbin_(manufacturer))

¹⁵ 1930 Connecticut City Directory listed on Ancestry.com. Also Google earth shows the crossing of Lincoln and Hart Streets.

¹⁶ As determined by a current Google earth search of 87 Forest Street New Britain, Ct.

¹⁷ 1914 and 1915 Connecticut City Directories listed on Ancestry.com

¹⁸ U.S. World War I Draft Registration Cards 1917-1918 listed on Ancestry.com.

¹⁹ 1919 Connecticut City Directory listed on Ancestry.com.

²⁰ 1920 U.S. Federal Population Hartford, Ct Sheet:2A Line:22 Collection: Census Source: National Archives, Courtesy of FamilySearch.org.

²¹ The 1920 U. S. Census index and images FamilySearch (<https://familysearch.org/pal:MM9.1.1/MJBX-86L> : accessed 23 Nov 2012), George B Germond in household of George B Germond, , New York, New York; citing enumeration district (ED) , sheet 28A, family 7, NARA microfilm publication T625, FHL microfilm 1821209

1925, Catherine Joy and her daughter Frances and Inez Harrison were living at 126 Claremont Street.^[22] Presumably Catherine mother's had died between 1920 and 1925.

By 1920 Russell's brother, George C. had divorced his wife Flora (Clouser), remarried Eugenie (Wiswell) Rouse age 39 on 2 June 1915^[23] and was residing at 457 Centre Street in Newton, Massachusetts. It was the second marriage for both of them. He rented and was paid weekly as a civil engineer employed at a fire alarm company. Eugenie, age 39 (probably in error since she was 39 when she married George in 1915, born in England, came to the United States in 1899, was naturalized in 1904 and was not employed.^[24] George's 1917-1918 World War I Draft Registration Card also has him at 457 Centre Street in Newton and married to Eugenie.^[25] According to the 1925 New York Census, George's first wife, Flora age 46 had remarried a stockbroker, Sidney Ward age 52 born in France. They were residing in White Plains, New York and Flora's mother, Mary Clouser age 63 and three servants; Charles age 30 and Wilhelmina age 28 Morris, both black and butler and cook respectively and James Tobin age 30 chauffer were living with them.^[26]

Russell and Margaret Germond continued to live at 343 Hart Street through much of the 1920s.^[27] But by 1930, Russell and family were living at 277 Lincoln Street in New Britain,^[28] not far from their prior residence. Many relatives lived close by; William H Hart, father-in-law to Margaret (Chamberlain) Germond's older sister, Louise (Chamberlain) Hart lived at 674 Lincoln Street; Maxwell S. Hart, bother-in-law to Louise (Chamberlain) Hart lived at 530 Lincoln Street; Margaret (Chamberlain) Germond's younger brother, R W Chamberlain lived at 338 Lincoln Street; Carl J Hart (relationship unknown) lived at 310 Lincoln Street and Maurice H Pease, husband of Barbara Moore, granddaughter to William H. Hart lived between 300 and 291 Lincoln Street in 1930^[29] – Walter H Hart (and Louise (Chamberlain) Hart) lived at 388 Hart Street, Howard S. Hart, Walter's older brother lived at 324 Hart Street and William H Hart Jr., quite possibly Howard's son lived at 286 Hart Street in 1927.^[30] William H Hart joined Stanley Works in 1854 at age 19, joined the Board as secretary-treasurer two years later and retired as Chairman of the board 62 years later in 1918. His son, George P Hart, succeeded him as

²² The 1925 New York State Census, E.D. 11, A.D. 13, New York, New York at ancestry.com

²³"Massachusetts, Marriages, 1841-1915 index and images, FamilySearch (https://familysearch.org/pal:MM9.1.1/N4FY-VK4 : accessed 28 Nov 2012), George C Germond and Eugenie Wiswell Rouse, 2 Jun.

²⁴ The 1920 U.S. Census Newton City 1 Precinct 2, Middlesex, MA Sheet:1B Line:66 Collection: Source: National Archives, Courtesy of FamilySearch.org.

²⁵ U.S. World War I Draft Registration Cards 1917-1918 listed on Ancestry.com. NARA M1509,4.582 rolls.

²⁶ The 1925 New York State Census, White Plains, New York

²⁷ 1922 and 1927 Connecticut City Directories has Russell at 343 Hart St. listed on Ancestry.com.

²⁸ 1930 Connecticut City Directory

²⁹ 1930 Connecticut City Directory

³⁰ 1927 Connecticut City Directory

President in 1915 and he was succeeded in 1918 by E. Allen Moore, William H. Hart's son-in-law. Stanley Works thrived under William H. Hart's leadership and the organizational structure he left behind continued Stanley Work's success through the 1920s until the 1930 recession took its toll.^[31] Thus, many of Russell Germond's neighbors on Hart and Lincoln Streets were not only relatives but also fellow employees at Stanley Works. Appendix A has a brief history of Stanley Works.

The 1930 U. S. census listed Russell age 42 as head of house, Margaret his spouse age 42, Margaret his daughter age 10 and Russell his son age 5; also Victoria Michaelman age 19 born in Massachusetts, whose parents were both born in Austria, worked as a servant. Russell owned his home, valued at \$14,000, and he worked as an executive in a hardware company,^[32] presumably Stanley Tool Works. His brother George C. and wife Eugenie were residing at 1800 Commonwealth Ave., Boston, Massachusetts. In the 1930 Census George is erroneously listed as 50 (he is 54) and being born in New York. Eugenie is listed as 39, the same age she was at the 1920 census and at her marriage. Contrary to the 1920 census she is not naturalized and came to the United States in 1908 not 1899.^[33] In 1930 Catherine Joy age 61 was living at 424 West Twentieth Street in Manhattan with her daughter Frances age 34, still single and Inez Harrison, age 49, white and a lodger from Rhode Island. Catherine did not work; Frances was a stylist in the dress industry and Inez a singer at a church.^[34]

By 1940 another child was born into the Russell Germond household, Suzanne age 9, who was in the third grade. The 1940 Census also listed Russell age 52, living at 277 Lincoln Street with four years of college working as a superintendent of cold steel rolling at a steel plant, paid weekly, working 52 hours per week and his income was \$5,000+; his wife Margaret age 51, his daughter Margaret age 20 with four years of high school was paid hourly and working 40 hours per week as a secretary in a Doctor's office; and his son Russell age 15 had completed the first year of high school.^[35] Russell's World War II Draft Registration has him age 54 and working at Stanley Works at 195 Lake Street in New Britain; his telephone number is NB1970. In 1940

³¹ International Directory of Company Histories, Vol. 20. St. James Press, 1998

<http://www.fundinguniverse.com/company-histories/the-stanley-works-history/>

³² United States Census, 1930, index and images, FamilySearch (<https://familysearch.org/pal:MM9.1.1/XMPL-5L8> : accessed 20 Nov 2012), Russell C Germond, New Britain, Hartford, Connecticut; citing enumeration district (ED) 0158, sheet 20B, family 481, NARA microfilm publication T626, roll 266.

³³ The 1930 U.S. Census Boston (Districts 1-250), Suffolk, MA Sheet:1A Line:46NARA Publication No.:T626NARA Microfilm Roll No.:958Film No.:2340693Collection: Source: National Archives, Courtesy of FamilySearch.org.

³⁴ The 1930 U.S. Census for head of house Catheren Joy Enumeration District:31-301Residence: Manhattan (Districts 0251-0500), New York, NY Sheet:10B Line:93NARA Publication No.:T626NARA Microfilm Roll No.:1548Film No.:2341283Collection: Source: National Archives, Courtesy of FamilySearch.org.

³⁵ The 1940 U. S. Census index and images, FamilySearch (<https://familysearch.org/pal:MM9.1.1/K71H-D99> : accessed 21 Nov 2012), Russell Germond, Ward 1, New Britain, New Britain Town, Hartford, Connecticut, United States; citing enumeration district (ED) 2-123, sheet 2B, family 35, NARA digital publication T627, roll 504.

George C. is a clerk at Gamewell and residing at 9 Norway Boston.^[36] Gamewell is a fire alarm controls company, which by 1895 had systems installed in 500 cities, when it opened a new factory in Newton Upper Falls, Massachusetts. The company exists today as a division of Honeywell.^[37] Gamewell quite probably is the company where George was employed as a civil engineer at fire alarm company when the 1920 Census was taken. In 1903 Frederick Schmidt of New York assigned two-thirds of his patent for a system of temperature regulation to George C. Germond and William H. Spelman of Brooklyn, New York.^[38] In the 1900 census George was listed as an electrical contractor. Whether the patents he was apparently assigned in 1903 had anything to do with his career in fire alarm controls is unknown. Yet he seemed to be in the industry most of his adult life. In the 1940 Census Catherine Joy age 71 is listed as mother-in-law and living in Oneida Castle, Vernon Town, New York with Ethelberg D. Pitt age 65, head of house, architect and Frances J. Pitt age 44 – no doubt Frances Joy had married. In 1935 Catherine and Frances were living Branford, Connecticut and Ethelberg was living in Kenwood, New York, so presumably Frances's marriage occurred after 1935.^[39]

On 15 June 1956 Russell and Margaret Germond travelling on the same passport number 860967 aboard the Queen Frederica left Naples, Italy and arrived ten days later in New York.^[40] On 20 June 1961 at 73 years of age, Russell died in New Britain, Connecticut. He was residing at that time in Berlin, Connecticut. He was survived by his wife Margaret. She would live as a widow, often with or close to her youngest daughter, Suzanne, first in the Scituate, Massachusetts area and then on Cape Cod. She died at age 95 in May 1984 in Barnstable, Massachusetts with her youngest daughter still living nearby. Russell left three descendants, one being a son George Clinton had no children and Catherine Joy had but a daughter, who married a man 21 years her senior while she was in of middle age. Thus this limb of the Germond tree has relatively few descendants and with only one son, the Germond name on this limb has tapered and could end. There a few photographs of Russell in Appendix B.

Genealogical Summary

³⁶ The 1940 and 1938 Massachusetts City Directories

³⁷ <http://www.gamewell-fci.com/history.html#1900s>

³⁸ U.S. patent and Trademark Office of Patents 1790-1909 on Ancestry.com original data at <http://patft.usto.gov/netahtml/pto/search-bool.html>.

³⁹ The 1940 U.S. Census Oneida Castle, Vernon Town, Oneida, NY Sheet:3B Line:77 Genealogical Society No.:005458674 NARA Publication No.:T627 NARA Microfilm Roll No.

⁴⁰ New York Passenger Lists 1820-1957 at Ancestry.com.

1. **George Clinton Germond** born at Poughkeepsie, Dutchess, New York, 29 Dec. 1810,^[41] and died Williamsburg section of Brooklyn, NY 16 Feb. 1856;^[42] married 25 June 1833 **Elizabeth Bridgewood**^[43] born New York abt. 1811, daughter of (_____) and Jane (_____) Bridgewood,^[44] died (probably in New York) after 1892^[45] but before 1900.^[46] They are Russell Clark Germond's grandparents. George was one of nine children of William and Juliana (Benton) Germond.^[47] A search for Germonds buried in New York on the findagrave website resulted in 225 Germonds, many of whom are buried in Dutchess County. In 1839 there is a George C Germond, merchant working at 93 Pearl Street and living at 9 Howard Place both in Manhattan.^[48] So it is quite possibly that the family had yet to move to Brooklyn. But in 1850, George age 39, a merchant was residing in the Williamsburg section of Brooklyn; and his real estate is valued at \$6,000. He was living with his wife, three children and mother-in-law; and Catherine Leng age 18 born in Germany, Julia Stanley age 25 born in Scotland (possibly servants) and Margaret Hewitt age 47 born in New York^[49] In 1870, the widow Elizabeth was living with her son Henry and family along with her still single daughter Alice amongst

⁴¹ Ancestral File v4.19, database, FamilySearch (<http://familysearch.org/pal:MM9.2.1/M7R4-HTP> : accessed 19 October 2012), entry for George Clinton GERMOND. The 1850 Census of Williamsburg, Kings County, New York lists George age 39, merchant, being born in New York with real estate valued at \$6,000.

⁴² New York, Death Newspaper Extracts, 1801-1890 (Barber collection) Ancestry.com and Ancestral File v4.19, database, FamilySearch (<http://familysearch.org/pal:MM9.2.1/M7R4-HTP> : accessed 19 October 2012), entry for George Clinton GERMOND.

⁴³ Ancestral File v4.19," database, FamilySearch (<http://familysearch.org/pal:MM9.2.1/M7R4-HTP> : accessed 28 November 2012), entry for George Clinton GERMOND submitter: rmstanley22622 for marriage date. Ancestral File is a collection of genealogical information taken from pedigree charts and family group records submitted to the Family History Department since 1978. The information has not been verified against any official records. Since the information in Ancestral File is contributed, it is the responsibility of those who use the file to verify its accuracy.

⁴⁴ The 1850 U. S. Census Williamsburg, Kings County, New York lists Elizabeth, age 38, wife of George C. being born in New York. Jane Bridgewood age 59 is also residing in the household, possibly mother in law to George C.

⁴⁵ The 1892 New York State Census has Elizabeth age 81 living in Brooklyn, Ward 20, E.D 21 at 442 Washington Avenue with her grandson Russell C. age 4 and his family and others.

⁴⁶ The 1900 U. S. Census 442 Washington Avenue, Brooklyn has her grandson Russell C Germond, family and others but his grandmother, Elizabeth is not listed.

⁴⁷ Ancestral File v4.19, database, FamilySearch (<http://familysearch.org/pal:MM9.2.1/M71H-K69> : accessed 27 November 2012), entry for Juliana BENTON submitter: rmstanley22622 and ahsanford174249. Ancestral File is a collection of genealogical information taken from pedigree charts and family group records submitted to the Family History Department since 1978. The information has not been verified against any official records. Since the information in Ancestral File is contributed, it is the responsibility of those who use the file to verify its accuracy.

⁴⁸ Manhattan, New York City, new York Directory: 1839-1840 at Ancestry.com.

⁴⁹ The 1850 U. S. Census, index and images, FamilySearch (<https://familysearch.org/pal:MM9.1.1/MCYT-4M2> : accessed 28 Nov 2012), George Germond in household of G C Germond, Williamsburg, Kings, New York, United States; citing dwelling 643, family 1022, NARA microfilm publication M432, roll 522.

others.^[50] In 1880 widow Elizabeth and her unmarried daughter Alice live with her son George and family, which Elizabeth did until death in the 1890s.

Here is what Henry Shelden Germond Jr. wrote about his grandfather:

GEORGE CLINTON GERMOND (5583)

Son of William (4509) and Juliana (Benton) Germond, was born December 29, 1810, in Dutchess county, at Washington Hollow, and lived in the house built by his father. When about twelve years of age, he came to New York City to live. He was married to Elizabeth, daughter of Samuel, and Jane H.(?Hewitt) Bridgwood, June 25, 1833. He succeeded well in business, for as early as 1834 he held a good position with one Henry Shelden, wholesale dry goods at 248 Pearl Street. At this time he was living at 155 Waverly Place. It was here that their first child was born. They moved from there to 142 Amity street (1835 or 36), and at that time attended the Amity street Baptist Church. His business was now at 248 Pearl street. In 1838-9 they lived at 16 Howard street, and here the second child was born. In 1840-2 they resided at 5 Third street. This house is still standing (1904) and is shown by the photograph which I took while visiting the place with father in 1898. He was now of the firm of Gould, Germond & Co., dry goods, 127 Pearl street and 80 Beaver. In 1843-4 the firm was given in the New York directory as Gould & Germond, dry goods, 29 Nassau street near Cedar, opposite the old postoffice. His residence was now 101 Second avenue. From there they moved to 42 Seventh street. This latter house was not standing when we visited the site in 1898. From the Seventh street house they went to live in Williamsburgh; 487 Grand street, 1847. This house was situated pretty far out of town for those times. It was a large wooden structure of fourteen buildings known as the "Yanke Palaces" "Cupola Buildings", and "Fourteen Buildings". A line of stages from the head of Grand Street, not far distant, ran to Grand Street Ferry. He was now of the firm of Germond, Freeman & Bradford. From Grand Street they moved to Irving Place. It was while he was of the firm of

⁵⁰The 1870 U. S. Census, index and images, FamilySearch (<https://familysearch.org/pal:MM9.1.1/M8N1-5M5> : accessed 28 Nov 2012), Elizabeth Germond in household of Henry Germond, New York, United States; citing p. 73, family 583, NARA microfilm publication M593, FHL microfilm 552458.

Bonnell Brown Hall & Co., that he contracted the cold that caused his death, February 16, 1856. They had moved into a new store in Barclay street, which was not yet dry^[51].

Children of George and Elizabeth (Bridgewood) Germond:

HENRY SHELDEN ^[52] GERMOND born Washington Place, New York 14 June 1834;^[53] died at 136 Cambridge Place, Brooklyn, Kings, New York 15 Dec. 1920;^[54] buried 18 Dec. 1920 Green-Wood Cemetery, 500 25th Street Brooklyn, New York;^[55] married 10 Nov 1864 MARY ADAMS,^[56] born New York 1842,^[57] daughter of Joseph and Mary (_____) Adams of New York,^[58] died Feb. 1891, buried 15 Feb. 1891 in Green-Wood Cemetery, Brooklyn, NY.^[59] These are Russell Clark Germond's aunt and uncle. In 1860 Henry age 27 was a clerk, living with his widowed mother, siblings, grandmother, Jane Bridgewood age 70 and Ann Gilmore age 20, domestic from Ireland.^[60] There is a Henry S. Germond serving with the New York State Militia

⁵¹ Germond, Henry Shelden Jr, The Germond Family in America microfilm available at FHL film no.873163 and copy of the manuscript downloaded from <http://familytreemaker.genealogy.com/users/l/e/w/Denise-M-Lewis/FILE/0004text.txt>

⁵² New York, marriages, 1686-1980, for Henry Shelden Germond, Jr. lists the father's name as Henry Shelden Germond Sr. Henry Jr.'s tombstone confirms the unique spelling of their middle names.

⁵³ The 1900 U. S. Census 1900 lists Henry S. birth date as June 1834 and birthplace as New York. Ancestral File v4.19," database, FamilySearch (<http://familysearch.org/pal:MM9.2.1/M7R4-HTP> : accessed 19 October 2012), entry for Elizabeth GERMOND list day and place of birth. Ancestral File is a collection of genealogical information taken from pedigree charts and family group records submitted to the Family History Department since 1978. The information has not been verified against any official records. Since the information in Ancestral File is contributed, it is the responsibility of those who use the file to verify its accuracy.

⁵⁴ New York, Kings County Estate Files, 1866-1923, index and images, FamilySearch (<https://familysearch.org/pal:MM9.1.1/N7PM-Y3L> : accessed 19 Oct 2012), Henry S Germond, 1921.

⁵⁵ The Green-Wood Cemetery website lot 2194 Section 23 http://www.greenwood.com/burial_results/index.php?action=R&spage=1

⁵⁶ New York, marriages, 1686-1980, for Henry Sheldon Germond, Jr. lists groom's mother's name as Mary Adams and Edmund West, compiler, Family Data Collection - Individual Records at Ancestry.com lists day.

⁵⁷ The 1850 U. S. Census Williamsburg, Kings County, New York of Joseph H Adams age 39 lists Mary age 37 , Josephine age 12, Mary age 8, Austin age 6 and Elizabeth K. age 3. Mary Rodin age 25 and Maria Rhodin age 20 both of Ireland are probably servants.

⁵⁸ The 1870 U. S. Census head of house Henry Germond age 35 lists Mary Germond age 30, his wife; Alice Germond age 21 his sister; Elizabeth Germond age 59 his mother and Elizabeth Germond age 4 his daughter; Joseph age 60 and Mary age 58 Adams and Jane Bridgewood age 79. John Paddock age 25 and Mary Paddock age 22; and Hannah Fain age 23 and Johannah Barri age 33 both of Ireland (possible servants).

⁵⁹ The Web Brooklyn, New York, Green-Wood Cemetery Burial Index available at ancestry.com and The Green-Wood Cemetery Website lot 2194 Section 23 http://www.greenwood.com/burial_results/index.php?action=R&spage=1and

⁶⁰ The 1860 U.S. Census 2nd District 19th Ward Brooklyn City, Kings, NY Page:57 NARA Publication No.:M653Collection: Source: National Archives, Courtesy of FamilySearch.org..

22nd regiment for 3 months in 1862.^[61] Henry would have been 28 at the time and this could be him. On 8 June 1916 (or possibly 1911) he filed for a civil war pension as an invalid.^[62] In 1870 Henry was living with his wife, their four year old child, his widowed mother, mother and father in laws and sister, Alice in Brooklyn. He is a stockbroker and his real estate and personal estate were valued at \$20,000 and \$10,000, respectively.^[63] In 1900, he was widowed, a stockbroker and living



with his two living and single children, Elizabeth and Henry Jr. and Kate Hawley, a servant age 18 from Ireland at 22 Spencer Place in Brooklyn (several blocks east of his brother George B. who was residing at 442 Washington Avenue).^[64] On 18 December 1920 Henry was buried alongside his wife and two infant children in Green-Wood Cemetery in Brooklyn. His unmarried daughter, Elizabeth would join them on 7 May 1942. Founded in 1835 as one of the America's first rural cemeteries, Green-Wood is set on 478 acres and houses over 560,000 permanent residents, including Leonard Bernstein, Boss Tweed, Charles Ebbets, Jean-Michel Basquiat, Louis Comfort Tiffany, Horace Greeley, Civil War generals, baseball legends, politicians, artists, entertainers and inventors. At the right is one of the many enchanting photographs of the Green-Wood Cemetery available at the cemetery's website.^[65] A burial search for Germond on the Green-Wood cemetery resulted in are 39 persons permanently residing there.^[66]

Here is what Henry Shelden Germond Jr. wrote about his father:

HENRY SHELDEN GERMOND (6581)

Son of George Clinton Germond (5593), and Elizabeth (Bridgwood) Germond, was born June 14, 1834, in Washington Place, New York. His parents lived on Howard Street, Third Street,

⁶¹ U.S. Civil War Soldiers Index, <https://familyserach.org/pal/MM9.1.1/FSD4-3TB>.

⁶² Civil War Pension Index: General Index to Pension Files, 1861-1934 application no. 1,297,450 certificate no. 1,165,890 NARA T288, 546 rolls.

⁶³ The 1870 U.S. Census Brooklyn, Ward 19, Kings, NY Page: 73 Line: 38 Genealogical Society No.:4275008Film No.:552458Collection: Source: National Archives, Courtesy of FamilySearch.org.

⁶⁴ The 1900 U.S. Census New York City, Kings, NY Sheet Page:14 Line:91Genealogical Society No.:1241046Collection: Source: National Archives, Courtesy of FamilySearch.org.

⁶⁵ <http://www.green-wood.com/about-history/>

⁶⁶ http://www.green-wood.com/burial_results/index.php?action=R&spage=1

Second Avenue, Seventh Street, and from this latter house moved to Grand Street, Williamsburg. He attended private school in New York City, boarding school at Grassy Plains near Danbury, Connecticut, and at Bloomfield, New Jersey, and private schools, in Williamsburg. He went to business at an early age, entering the employment of one Thomas W. Field, who was engaged in making a map of the old town of Bushwick. He next secured a position with the Erie road, attached to a corps of engineers who were engaged in taking cross sections on the Patison and Ramapo and Patison and Hudson River Roads. From this position he went out to Catawissa, Pennsylvania, on the Catawissa Williamsport and Erie Road. After the road was completed from Catawissa to Williamsport, he obtained the position of General Ticket Agent, at Williamsport. About 1855 he went out to Mexico Missouri, on the North Missouri road, and later made his headquarters at Coulters Stores, and was engaged in the construction of a portion of the road where it crossed the Hannibal and Saint Joseph road. He was here when his father died in 1856. Soon after he left Coulters Stores and joined a preliminary survey on the Pacific Road of Missouri from Jefferson City to Independence. From Missouri he returned to Brooklyn and secured position as Collection Clerk in the Grocers Bank. This he retained until the bank closed in 1857. His next position was in the Sewage Department, in Brooklyn. In 1858 he secured a position in the Union Bank on Wall Street, as check clerk. He was soon promoted to position of discount clerk. In rapid promotion he became in 1862, in only four years, the Paying Teller, and this position he held until he resigned on October 1, 1866 and bought a seat on the New York Stock Exchange. These four years were a remarkably short time for one to accomplish so much. He made a record for alertness and accuracy which attracted the attention of people outside of as well as inside the bank.

He went to the Civil War with the Twenty Second Regiment in May 1862, going to Baltimore and then to Camp Aspalon Boliver Heights, near Harper's Ferry, Virginia. He was First Sergeant. At the end of four months the regiment returned to New York. He was then transferred to the Seventh Regiment.

He was married November 10, 1864 to Mary, daughter of Joseph Henery, and Mary (Johnston) Adams at the Adam's residence at 13 Fourth Street, Williamsburg.

On May 16, 1868, he was elected a member of the New York Stock Exchange. (He had been a member of the Mining Board), and entered the brokerage firm of Keene Gilley & Germond, doing business at 30 Broad Street and afterward 64 Broadway. In February 1874 he went into partnership with Peter Forrester, the

firm being known as Forrester & Germond. They were stock brokers. They had offices at 30 Broad Street. They continued business until the firm was dissolved in February, 1885.^[67]

The children of Henry and Mary (Adams) Germond:

1. *Elizabeth J. Germond* born New York March 1866;^[68] died May 1942; buried 7 May 1942 Greenwood Cemetery, Brooklyn next to her parents.^[69] She probably never married as she was the Executrix of her father's estate, who died 15 December 1920. In 1925 there is an Elizabeth Germond 61 list as lodger living with several families in White Plains, NY, which might possibly be her^[70]
2. *Henry Shelden Germond, Jr.* born New York Aug. 1871;^[71] died 1950; buried Oakland Cemetery, Yonkers, Westchester, New York;^[72] married Manhattan, New York, New York 10 Oct. 1898 *Agnes Dana Knowlton*, born New York Nov. 1871,^[73] daughter of Delorme and Agnes (Dana) Knowlton,^[74] died 1954, buried Oakland Cemetery, Yonkers, Westchester, NY.^[75] Henry Jr. is Russell Clark Germond's cousin. Even though married in 1898, in 1900 Henry, single (not married) was living at 22 Spencer Place with his widowed father^[76] and Agnes Knowlton, (not Germond) single (not married) was living at 50 Prospect Place with her parents,^[77] both in Brooklyn and

⁶⁷ Germond, Henry Shelden Jr, *The Germond Family in America*.

⁶⁸ The 1900 U. S. Census index and images, FamilySearch (<https://familysearch.org/pal:/MM9.1.1/MSF6-9NL> : accessed 21 Oct 2012), Henry S Germond, ED 85 Borough of Brooklyn, Election District 17 New York City Ward 7, Kings, New York, United States; citing sheet 14B, family 325, NARA microfilm publication T623, FHL microfilm 1241046 lists Elizabeth as being born in New York in March 1866.

⁶⁹The Green-Wood Cemetery Website lot 2194 Section 23 http://www.greenwood.com/burial_results/index.php?action=R&spage=1 for her buried date, presumed to be soon after her death.

⁷⁰ The 1925 New York Census White Plains Ward 04, Westchester, NY at ancestry.com.

⁷¹ The 1900 U. S. Census index and images, FamilySearch (<https://familysearch.org/pal:/MM9.1.1/MSF6-9NL> : accessed 21 Oct 2012), Henry S Germond, ED 85 Borough of Brooklyn, Election District 17 New York City Ward 7, Kings, New York, United States; citing sheet 14B, family 325, NARA microfilm publication T623, FHL microfilm 1241046 lists Henry Jr. as being born in New York in August 1871.

⁷² As shown on his tombstone courtesy of Findagrave.com. <http://www.findagrave.com/cgi-bin/fg.cgi?page=gr&GSln=germond&GSbyrel=all&GSdyrel=all&GSst=36&GSctry=4&GSob=n&GSsr=81&GRid=68920333&df=all&>

⁷³ The 1900 U. S. Census lists Agnes D. as being born in New York in November 1871.

⁷⁴ New York Marriages, 1686-1980 index, FamilySearch (<https://familysearch.org/pal:/MM9.1.1/F648-845> : accessed 21 Oct 2012), citing reference , FHL microfilm 1504033 for marriage date, place and bride's and groom's parents.

⁷⁵As shown on her tombstone courtesy of Findagrave.com. <http://www.findagrave.com/cgi-bin/fg.cgi?page=gr&GSln=germond&GSbyrel=all&GSdyrel=all&GSst=36&GSctry=4&GSob=n&GRid=68920285&df=all&>

⁷⁶The 1900 U.S. Census New York City, Kings, NY Sheet Page:14 Line:91 Genealogical Society No.:1241046 Collection: Source: National Archives, Courtesy of FamilySearch.org.

⁷⁷ The 1900 U.S. Census New York City, Kings, NY Sheet: A Page: 2 Line:17 Genealogical Society No.:1241048 Collection: Source: National Archives, Courtesy of FamilySearch.org.

not close together. Henry edited and compiled *The Germond History in America* from 1898 to 1907, from which certain extracts have been included herein.^[78] In 1905, Henry was living with Alice her siblings, grandmother and several other person, but not her Agnes's parents; perhaps they died.^[79] In 1910 Henry, age 38 was working in manufacturing at an elevator company. Living with him is his wife of 11 years, Agnes, their two children, Henry S. Jr. (sic) age 4 and Gwendolyn (sic) age 4 months. Agnes has had only 2 children. Henry rents 234 St James Place, Brooklyn^[80], which is three blocks south of Adelphi Academy and one block east of Washington Avenue, near where his cousin, Russell Germond and family lived in 1900. Whether the two families lived near one another at the same time is uncertain. In 1930 Henry was working as a general manager in a chain store (which may be erroneous), living with his wife Agnes and children who are still single, Gwendoline (sic) age 20 and Paul D age 16; and Hattie Johnson age 45, black, born in North Carolina was a servant. Henry owns his home at 64 Avenue B in Bayonne, Hudson, NJ, which is valued at \$20,000.^[81] His son Henry III was married to Alice, age 25 and they have a 1 month son also named Henry. Henry III was working as an engineer at an electrical company They rent for \$55.00 per month 25 Danforth Avenue in Jersey City, Hudson, NJ.^[82] Henry S. Germond III born 2 August 1905 would live into his 98th year dying in Essex, Massachusetts on 16 March 2003.^[83] While still living in Bayonne in 1935, Henry Jr. had moved to Sherwood Road, Tenafly, Bergen, NJ by 1940. Agnes and his two unmarried children, Gwendolin (sic) and Paul live with him. He was President of an Elevator manufacturer, so it is doubtful that he was a general manager in a chain store in 1930. Henry has had 2 years of college, his two children 4 years of college each and wife Agnes 4 years of high school.^[84] Henry died in 1950 and his wife in 1954. They are both buried in Oakland Cemetery Yonkers, NY^[85] Henry's gravestone confirms the unique spelling of his middle name, which often was erroneously spelled in records as Sheldon.

⁷⁸Germond, Henry Shelden Jr, *The Germond Family in America*.

⁷⁹ The 1905 New York Census Brooklyn, A.D. 11, E.D.05 Kings, NY <https://familysearch.org/pal:/MM9.1.1/MKSS-QTB>.

⁸⁰ The 1910 U.S. Census Brooklyn Ward 7, Kings, NY Sheet:6B Collection: Source: National Archives, Courtesy of FamilySearch.org.

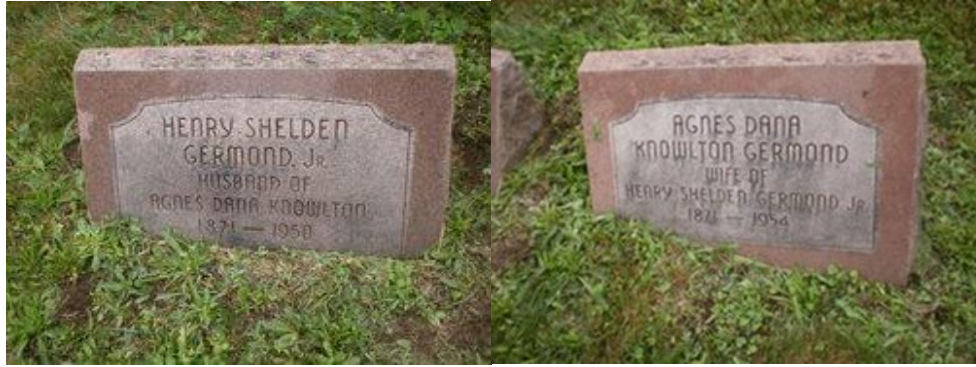
⁸¹The 1930 U.S. Census Bayonne, Hudson, NJ Sheet:17 A Line:30 NARA Publication No.:T626NARA Microfilm Roll No.:1347Film No.:2341082Collection: Source: National Archives, Courtesy of FamilySearch.org.

⁸² The 1930 U.S. Census Jersey City, Hudson, NJ Sheet:22 B Line:71NARA Publication No.:T626NARA Microfilm Roll No.:1352Film No.:2341087Collection: Source: National Archives, Courtesy of FamilySearch.org.

⁸³ U. S. Social Security Death index social security number 141-10-0512, issued in New Jersey. <https://familysearch.org/pal:/MM9.1.1/JKBB-XTT>.

⁸⁴ The 1940 U.S. Census, Tenafly Borough, Bergen, NJ Sheet:9B Line:41Genealogical Society No.:005461973NARA Publication No.:T627NARA Microfilm Roll No.:2315Collection: Source: National Archives.

⁸⁵<http://www.findagrave.com/cgi-bin/fg.cgi?page=gr&GSln=germond&GSbyrel=all&GSdyrel=all&GSst=36&GSentry=4&GSob=n&GSsr=81&GRid=68920333&df=all&> for Henry and <http://www.findagrave.com/cgi->



Their daughter Gwendolen, (often misspelled in records also) who apparently never married



was buried there on Aug. 19, 1993.^[86]

Oakland Cemetery was constructed in 1867 and is situated on 51 acres on the Saw River Parkway in Yonkers, NY.

bin/fg.cgi?page=gr&GSIn=germond&GSbyrel=all&GSdyrel=all&GSst=36&GSentry=4&GSob=n&GRid=68920285&df=all& for Alice.

⁸⁶ www.findagrave.com/cgi-bin/fg.cgi?page=gsr&GSIn=germond&GSbyrel=all&GSst=36&G...



Above is the entrance to the cemetery^[87]

3. *William Jerome Germond* born Brooklyn, Kings, NY; died 10 Feb. 1875;^[88] buried 12 Feb. 1875 Green-Wood Cemetery, Brooklyn, NY.^[89]
4. *Mary Adams Germond* born Brooklyn, Kings, NY 8 Aug. 1876; died 8 March 1877;^[90] buried 10 March 1877 Green-Wood cemetery, Brooklyn, NY.^[91]

GEORGE BRIDGEWOOD GERMOND born July 1839;^[92] died possibly around 1918 but before 1920;^[93] married 1866^[94] KATE LOUISE WESTERVELT^[95] born May 1848^[96], daughter

⁸⁷ Photograph and information on the cemetery from <http://www.oaklandcemeteryny.com/Home.html>.

⁸⁸ From an Ancestral file available on familysearch.org.. Ancestral File is a collection of genealogical information taken from pedigree charts and family group records submitted to the Family History Department since 1978. The information has not been verified against any official records. Since the information in Ancestral File is contributed, it is the responsibility of those who use the file to verify its accuracy.

⁸⁹The Green-Wood Cemetery Website lot 2194 Section 23 http://www.green-wood.com/burial_results/index.php?action=R&spage=2 for death and burial dates and burial place.

⁹⁰ From an Ancestral file available on familysearch.org. Ancestral File is a collection of genealogical information taken from pedigree charts and family group records submitted to the Family History Department since 1978. The information has not been verified against any official records. Since the information in Ancestral File is contributed, it is the responsibility of those who use the file to verify its accuracy.

⁹¹The Web: Brooklyn, New York, Green-Wood Cemetery Burial Index available at ancestry.com and The Green-Wood Cemetery Website . lot 2194 Section 23 http://www.green-wood.com/burial_results/index.php?action=R&spage=1.

⁹² The 1900 U. S. Census at 442 Washington Avenue, Brooklyn has George B born July 1839

⁹³ The 1910 U. S. Census has George B. Germond age 70 born in New York head of house in New Britain, Ward 3 Hartford, Connecticut. George B. Age 80 cannot be found in the 1920 U. S. Census. He was listed in the New Britain directories during the decade beginning in 1910 but not in the 1919 Directory.

⁹⁴ The 1900 U. S. Census at 442 Washington Avenue, Brooklyn has George B age 60, Kate L age 52 married 34 years.

of John^[97] and Sarah (_____)^[98] Westervelt, died after 1920 and before 1925.^[99] They are Russell Clark Germond's parents. George B. was only 16 in February 1856 when his father died. In 1860, he was a clerk, living in Brooklyn with his siblings, widowed mother age 50 and widowed grandmother, Jane Bridgewood, age 70.^[100] There is a George Germond that served in the civil war in 134 New York Infantry^[101]. But a George W. Germond of the 134 New York Infantry was receiving a pension and lists his widow as a Nancy Germond.^[102] About 1866, George married Kate Westervelt, but they could not be located in the 1870 U. S. or the 1875 New York Censuses. In 1880 they were living at 8 Bedford Place in Brooklyn with Kate's widowed father John Westervelt age 60, George and Kate's two living children, Catherine ("Kitty") age 11 and George Clinton age 4, George's widowed mother Elizabeth age 68 and his unmarried sister Alice age 31; and two servants Elisa Kane age 34 and Mary McGraw age 25 both from Ireland.^[103] In 1875 John Westervelt was living at the same address with his wife Sarah age 50, son James age, Steven age 62 and Julia age 60 Samis, Henry Curtis age 45 and two servants.^[104] So John was widowed after 1875 but before 1880. It is quite probable that George and Kate had a daughter Sarah, who would have been 13 and did have a daughter Alice

⁹⁵ New York, Births and Christenings, 1640-1962 for Alice Westervelt Germond born 29 August 1873 list George B. and Kate Louise Westervelt as the parents.

⁹⁶ The 1900 U. S. Census at 442 Washington Avenue, Brooklyn Kate L May 1848,

⁹⁷ The 1880 U. S. Census has Kate L. Germond living in the household of John Westervelt age 60 widower, retired merchant living at 8 Bedford Ave Brooklyn. The 1875 New York Census has John Westervelt age 54 living at 8 Bedford Place in Brooklyn wife Sarah age 50 <https://familysearch.org/pal:NN9.1.1/VNJF-4D6>

⁹⁸ The 1875 New York, State Census index and images FamilySearch (<https://familysearch.org/pal:MM9.1.1/VNJF-4D6> : accessed 29 Nov 2012), John Westervelt in household of John Westervelt, E.D. 4, Ward 19, Brooklyn, Kings, New York, United States list his wife as Sarah Westervelt

⁹⁹ The 1920 U. S. Census, index and images, FamilySearch (<https://familysearch.org/pal:MM9.1.1/MJBX-86L> : accessed 23 Nov 2012), George B Germond in household of George B Germond, , New York, New York; citing enumeration district (ED) , sheet 28A, family 7, NARA microfilm publication T625, FHL microfilm 1821209. This Mrs. George B Germond (i. s. Kate), now widowed and living with her daughter Catherine Joy and granddaughter, Frances. The 1925 New York State Census, E.D. 11, A.D. 13, New York, New York at ancestry.com Has Catherin Joy, Frances Joy and Inez Harrison living in the household; there is no Kate and she cannot be found in a search of the 1925 New York State Census.

¹⁰⁰ The 1860 U. S. Census, Brooklyn, Ward 19 District 2, Kings, NY. Roll: M653_775; image: 249 FHL 803775.

¹⁰¹ U. S. Civil War Soldiers, 1861-1865 from Ancestry.com.

¹⁰² Civil War Pension Index, 1861- 1934 from Ancestry.com.

¹⁰³ The 1880 U. S. Census, Brooklyn, Kings, NY, <https://familysearch.org/pal:MM9.1.1/MZD9-Y78>.

¹⁰⁴The 1875 New York, State Census index and images FamilySearch (<https://familysearch.org/pal:MM9.1.1/VNJF-4D6> : accessed 29 Nov 2012), John Westervelt in household of John Westervelt, E.D. 4, Ward 19, Brooklyn, Kings, New York, United States.

Westervelt Germond,^[105] who would have been 7. But since neither is living with them in 1880, it is presumed that they have died, possibly quite young. Some records for the birth place of their son George Clinton indicated he was born in Orange, New Jersey. So it is possible that George and Kate did leave Brooklyn during the 1870s or that Kate went to New Jersey around the time of George's birth. On March 18, 1889, when their last child Russell was 18 months, George applied for a passport to leave the country for a few months. His age was 49, height - 5 feet 10 ½ inches, eyes – grey, hair - brown (these two might be reversed) complexion – light, mouth – medium, chin - medium, forehead – medium and nose – straight.^[106] By 1910, George and Kate had left Brooklyn to reside in New Britain, Ct. George had worked in manufacturing his adult life and worked for a manufacturer in New Britain. So the move could have been work related. Near the end of the 1910s George died. In 1920, his widow Kate age 72 resided in Manhattan with her oldest, living daughter Catherine Joy, now divorced and 24 year granddaughter Frances Joy.^[107]

Here is what Henry Shelden Germond Jr. wrote about his uncle:

GEORGE BRIDGWOOD GERMOND (6582)

Son of George Clinton (5593) and Elizabeth (bridgwood) Germond, was born July 30, 1839, at 16 Howard Street, New York. He began his business experience in 1856, when he entered the employ of Joseph H. Adams, afterwards Adams & Coombs. In 1856 he went with the Russell & Erwin Manufacturing Co., and has remained with them until 1903. He went to the Civil war in 1863, with the Seventh Regiment. He married Kate, daughter of John Westervelt, and lived and partly owned the house at Ross Street, Brooklyn. From there they moved to 8 Bedford Avenue, between Morton and _____ Streets, moving from there to 442 Washington Avenue, which house he owned^[108].

Children of George B and Kate Louise (Westervelt) Germond:

¹⁰⁵ New York, Births and Christenings, 1640-1962, FamilySearch (https://familysearch.org/pal:MM9.1.1/FDT7-9D6 : accessed 14 Nov 2012), Alice Westervelt Germond, 29 Aug 1873; citing reference , FHL microfilm 1373921.

¹⁰⁶ U.S. Passport Applications, 1795-1925 on ancestry.com.

¹⁰⁷ The 1920 United States Census index and images FamilySearch (https://familysearch.org/pal:MM9.1.1/MJBX-86L : accessed 23 Nov 2012), George B Germond in household of George B Germond, , New York, New York; citing enumeration district (ED) , sheet 28A, family 7, NARA microfilm publication T625, FHL microfilm 1821209

¹⁰⁸ Germond, Henry Shelden Jr, The Germond Family in America.

1. *Sarah Louise Germond* born Brooklyn, Kings, NY 14 July 1867;^[109] died possibly quite young before 1870.^[110]
2. *Catherine Germond* born New York Feb. 1869;^[111] died after 1940;^[112] married 7 June 1893 *Francis H. Joy* born New York June 1869,^[113] son of (_____), divorced between 1900 and 1910,^[114] died possibly between 1910 and 1920 or after 1940.^[115]
3. *Alice Westervelt Germond* born Brooklyn, Kings, New York 29 Aug. 1873;^[116] died possibly quite young and before 1880.^[117]

¹⁰⁹ Ancestral File v4.19, database, FamilySearch (<http://familysearch.org/pal:/MM9.2.1/MWNW-8WD>: accessed 27 November 2012), entry for Sarah Louise GERMOND. Submitter: ljgermond2504830 Ancestral File is a collection of genealogical information taken from pedigree charts and family group records submitted to the Family History Department since 1978. The information has not been verified against any official records. Since the information in Ancestral File is contributed, it is the responsibility of those who use the file to verify its accuracy.

¹¹⁰ The 1870 U.S. Census Brooklyn, Ward 19, Kings, NY Page:36 Line:30 Genealogical Society No.:4275008Film No.:552458Collection: Source: National Archives, Courtesy of FamilySearch.org has Kate age 1 living with Kate Germond age 25 and George Germond age 31, there is no Sarah, who would have been 3 living with her parents.

¹¹¹ The 1900 U. S. Census at 442 Washington Avenue, Brooklyn has Catherine G. Joy born Feb. 1869 in New York married 7 years living in the head of house of George Germond.

¹¹² The 1940 U. S. Census has Catherine, divorced, living with Frances J. Pitt 44, daughter and Ethelberg Pitt 65, son in law in Oneida Castle, New York

¹¹³ The 1900 U. S. Census at 442 Washington Avenue, Brooklyn has Francis H. Joy born June 1869 in New York married 7 years living in the head of house of George Germond. The 1930 Census has her age at first marriage as 24. Ancestral File v4.19," database, FamilySearch (<http://familysearch.org/pal:/MM9.2.1/MWNW-6XB> : accessed 28 November 2012), entry for Kate GERMOND submitter: ljgermond2504830 for the month and day. Ancestral File is a collection of genealogical information taken from pedigree charts and family group records submitted to the Family History Department since 1978. The information has not been verified against any official records. Since the information in Ancestral File is contributed, it is the responsibility of those who use the file to verify its accuracy.

¹¹⁴ The 1910 U.S. Census New Britain Ward 3, Hartford, CT Sheet:15A Collection: Source: National Archives, Courtesy of FamilySearch.org has Catherine Joy divorced living with her father and daughter.

¹¹⁵ The 1920 U.S. Census New York, NY Sheet:28 A Line:18Collection:National Archives, Courtesy of FamilySearch.org. has Catherine Joy as widowed, no longer divorced as she was in 1910, so possibly Francis H. had died. However, the 1940 U. S Census Tract 131, Rocky Ripple, Washington Township, Marion, IN Sheet:3A Line:1 2Genealogical Society No.:005459832NARA Publication No.:T627NARA Microfilm Roll No.:107 Source: National has a Francis H. Joy age 70 born in New York living with his wife Klma K Joy age 60 in Indiana working as a salesman selling advertising for newspapers.

¹¹⁶ New York, Births and Christenings, 1640-1962, FamilySearch (<https://familysearch.org/pal:/MM9.1.1/FDT7-9D6> : accessed 14 Nov 2012), Alice Westervelt Germond, 29 Aug 1873; citing reference , FHL microfilm 1373921.

¹¹⁷ The 1880 United States Census, lists her mother Kate L. age 34, sister Kitty L. (Catherine, perhaps) age 11 and brother George C. age 4. She is not listed. index FamilySearch (<https://familysearch.org/pal:/MM9.1.1/MZD9-Y76> : accessed 14 Nov 2012), George C. Germond in household of John Westervelt, Brooklyn, Kings, New York, United States; citing sheet 463C, family 3, NARA microfilm publication T9-0853.

4. *George Clinton Germond* born Orange, New Jersey (or possibly New York ^[118]) 8 July 1875;^[119] died after 1940;^[120] married (1) 14 Nov. 1900 *Flora M. Clouser*^[121] born Massachusetts 1879, daughter of Samuel E. and Mary () Clouser^[122], died possibly after 1930, divorced after 1910^[123]; married (2) Boston, Suffolk, Mass. by Charles Silloway, J.P. 2 June 1915 *Eugenie (Wiswell) Rouse* born 1876 in England, daughter of Thomas M and Anna (Nevin) of England, died after 1930.^[124] Eugenie had been married to and divorced from presumably a Mr. Rouse.^[125]
5. *Russell Clark Germond* born New York 4 Oct. 1887;^[126] died 20 June 1961 in New Britain, Hartford, Ct.; married New Britain, Ct. 4 Oct. 1912^[127] *Margaret Chamberlain* born New Britain, Ct. Aug. 17, 1888,^[128] daughter of Valentine Burt and Anna Isabella (Smith) Chamberlain, died Barnstable, Mass. May 1984.

¹¹⁸ The 1900 1910 and 1920 U. S. Censuses lists his birth place as New Jersey and his marriage registration to Eugenie lists Orange, NJ. However, The 1880 census and some references list New York as his place of birth.

¹¹⁹ The 1900 U. S. Census at 442 Washington Avenue, Brooklyn has George C. Germond born July 1875 in New York single working as an electrical contractor in the head of house of George Germond. Also U.S. World War I Draft Registration Cards 1917-1918 listed on Ancestry.com. NARA M1509, 4.582 rolls has his birth date.

¹²⁰ The 1940 and 1938 Massachusetts City Directories list George living at 9 Norway Street in Boston.

¹²¹ Family Data Collection - Individual Records at Ancestry.com Edmund West, compiler.

¹²² The 1910 United States Census has George C. 34 born in New Jersey (sic) in the house of Samuel Clouser 65 born Ohio with his daughter Flera, (sic) Germond age 31 born in Massachusetts, wife Mary 47 born Indiana and Agnes B. Whitlatch 31 born New York. FamilySearch (<https://familysearch.org/pal:MM9.1.1/M5CG-13S> : accessed 14 Nov 2012), George C Germond in household of Samuel F Clouser, Brooklyn Ward 9, Kings, New York; citing sheet 6A, family 114, NARA microfilm publication T624, FHL microfilm 1374973.

¹²³ The 1910 United States Census, index and images, FamilySearch (<https://familysearch.org/pal:MM9.1.1/M5CG-13S> : accessed 14 Nov 2012), George C Germond in household of Samuel F Clouser, Brooklyn Ward 9, Kings, New York; citing sheet 6A, family 114, NARA microfilm publication T624, FHL microfilm 1374973.

¹²⁴ The 1930 U.S. Census Boston (Districts 1-250), Suffolk, MA Sheet:1A Line:46NARA Publication No.:T626NARA Microfilm Roll No.:958Film No.:2340693Collection: Source: National Archives, Courtesy of FamilySearch.org. has George and Eugenie living in Boston.

¹²⁵ Massachusetts, Marriages, 1841-1915, index and images, FamilySearch (<https://familysearch.org/pal:MM9.1.1/N4FY-VK4> : accessed 28 Nov 2012), George C Germond and Eugenie Wiswell Rouse, 2 Jun..

¹²⁶ The 1892 New York State Census Brooklyn, Ward 20, E.D 21 at 442 Washington Avenue has Russell C. age 4. The 1900 U. S. Census at 442 Washington Avenue, Brooklyn has Russell C. born October 1883 (sic), age 16 at school. The Birth day from United States, World War II Draft Registration Cards, 1942," index and images, FamilySearch (<https://familysearch.org/pal:MM9.1.1/X5KD-TY6> : accessed 14 Nov 2012), Russell Clark Germond, 1942; citing NARA microfilm publications M1939, M1936, and M1937; FHL microfilm 2281845.

¹²⁷ The 1930 United States Census index and images, FamilySearch (<https://familysearch.org/pal:MM9.1.1/XMPL-5L8> : accessed 20 Nov 2012), Russell C Germond, New Britain, Hartford, Connecticut; citing enumeration district (ED) 0158, sheet 20B, family 481, NARA microfilm publication T626, roll 266 has 24 for each Russell and Margaret as their age at marriage. (Russell turned 25 on that day)

¹²⁸ The 1900 U. S. Census index and images, FamilySearch (<https://familysearch.org/pal:MM9.1.1/M9Q5-T43> : accessed 14 Nov 2012), Magareth (sic) Chamberlain born August 1888 in household of Anne Chamberlain age 52

- i. ALICE GERMOND born New York July 1848;^[129] died after 1930;^[130] never married. This is Russell Clark Germond's Aunt Alice, who lived most of her life with her brother George B. In 1930 at age 82, still single, she lived at St. Luke's Home at 114th and Broadway in Manhattan. The entire census sheet was listed alphabetically and all 50 residents from Ann Anderson through Mary Moriat were female.

widowed, living at 63 Franklin Square, New Britain Ward 1 (west side), Hartford, Connecticut; Also daughter Grace, age 22, sons Valentine 14 and Rodman 8 ,servants Kate Smith 25, Bridget Lynch 24 and boarder Isabelle Rodman 58;citing sheet 7B, family 151, NARA microfilm publication T623, FHL microfilm 1240138.

¹²⁹ The 1850 U. S. Census of Williamsburg, Kings County, New York of George C Germond age 39 lists Elizabeth age 38 , Henry age 16, George age 11, Alice age 2. Cath Leng 18 Germany; Julia Stanley 25 Scotland, possible servants are listed. Jane Bridgewood 59 England (mother in law and Margaret Hewitt age 42 New York. For month and day "Ancestral File v4.19," database, FamilySearch (<http://familysearch.org/pal:/MM9.2.1/MWNW-918> : accessed 13 November 2012), entry for Alice GERMOND submitter: ljgermond2504830.

¹³⁰The 1930 U. S Census list Alice Germond FamilySearch (<https://familysearch.org/pal:/MM9.1.1/X424-D4T> : accessed 13 Nov 2012), citing enumeration district (ED) 0514, sheet 6A, family 107, NARA microfilm publication T626, roll 1560.

Appendix A A Brief History of Stanley Works

Company History:

The Stanley Works is a manufacturer of a broad range of tools and hardware for home improvement, consumer, industrial, and professional applications. Stanley is a global manufacturer, with production facilities in 18 countries, and is the world leader in hand tools, based on its 20 percent share of a \$12 billion market. Stanley is an old and successful company in a hidebound industry--metalworking--that has proven extremely vulnerable to foreign competition since the 1960s.

Stanley Brothers Founded Company in Mid-19th Century

The company was founded in 1843 by Frederick T. Stanley, a 41-year-old merchant and manufacturer whose previous work experience included stints as a clerk on a Connecticut River steamboat and as an itinerant peddler in the South. In 1831, Stanley, in partnership with his younger brother William Stanley, had opened a small facility in New Britain, Connecticut, for the manufacture of house trimmings and door locks. Though the business failed to survive the Panic of 1837, it seemed to have served as the prototype for a second manufacturing venture in New Britain--Stanley's Bolt Manufactory--which Frederick Stanley, again in concert with his brother, established in 1843.

The establishment of this "manufactory" marks the official beginning of the Stanley story. The company's present name was adopted in 1852, when the Stanley brothers--along with five neighbors--were granted a charter of incorporation by the state of Connecticut for a newly organized firm, The Stanley Works. This corporation, initially capitalized at \$30,000, was to be directed by Frederick T. Stanley, who was named its first president.

During its early years Stanley was one of hundreds of similar companies in antebellum America producing hardware and builders' goods. Frederick Stanley was not unique in perceiving an entrepreneurial opening for such goods in a nation growing and industrializing as rapidly as the United States. There were scores of shops similar to his in Connecticut alone.

If Frederick Stanley had an early competitive advantage, at least locally, it may have been in his manufactory's power source, a single-cylinder high-pressure steam engine, which he had purchased from the firm of William Burdon of Brooklyn. This relatively sophisticated engine enabled Stanley's Bolt Manufactory and, later, The Stanley Works, to produce goods--whether bolts, T-hinges, or wrought-iron straps--in a more capital-intensive and efficient way than was the case in less automated shops in the area.

Nevertheless, the firm's early growth was not exceptionally rapid. Total sales were \$7,328 in 1853 and \$21,371 in 1854, and rose to about \$53,000 in 1860, on the eve of the Civil War. Only after that conflict ended would the dramatic rise of The Stanley Works begin.

To say that the firm's rise postdated the Civil War is not to imply that the war itself was directly or fundamentally responsible. More significant than any war-induced demand for Stanley's products were deep-seated economic forces related to industrialization and increased market size and integration. Productivity gains made possible through mechanization and the creation, via the railroad, of an embryonic national market transformed the U.S. business environment in the late 19th century, presenting new opportunities to--and posing new problems for--most U.S. manufacturers. Alfred D. Chandler describes this transformation in his *The Visible Hand: The Managerial Revolution in American Business*.

In order to exploit new production and marketing possibilities and to overcome problems arising from oversupply and greater competition, Stanley developed new business strategies and structures. In so doing, it integrated and expanded its operations, and employed new productivity-enhancing and competition-dampening methods of production, marketing, and organization.

Such policies resulted in the dramatic growth of The Stanley Works. Frederick T. Stanley seems to have had little to do with the company's rapid postwar ascent; from the 1860s to the time of his death in 1883, he increasingly withdrew from active business operations, devoting more of his time to politics and civic affairs in New Britain. The animating spirit behind Stanley's rise was William H. Hart, whose career with the firm stretched from 1854 to 1918.

William H. Hart Led Company's Dramatic Early Growth

Prior to joining Stanley in 1854 at the age of 19, Hart, like a number of 19th-century industrialists, had worked in the railroad industry, a freight agent and assistant station manager. Hart rose quickly at Stanley, assuming the position of secretary-treasurer a few months after joining the firm and in 1856, before he had reached the age of 21, winning election to the board of directors. From there, he gradually took on more direct managerial responsibility, eventually rising to the position of president, a post he held from May 1884 to February 1915.

Under Hart's leadership, the firm pursued a number of successful strategies that enabled Stanley to thrive even in the fiercely competitive business environment of the day. Hart expanded hardware production facilities in New Britain in 1866, for example, and in 1909 opened new facilities in Niles, Ohio--strategically located in the steel belt of northeastern Ohio--and in Canada in 1914. He helped to reduce Stanley's production costs by mechanizing operations to a greater degree and by repositioning equipment in his factories. Manufacturing technology improved dramatically under his helm--Stanley was particularly important in the development of a process for the cold rolling of wrought-iron strip--and the firm came to hold several significant manufacturing patents, including one issued in 1889 for the development of the first hinge to use ball bearings.

At Hart's urging, the firm made several small but noteworthy innovations in the marketing of hardware, packing installation screws along with the firm's hinges and shipping hardware in labeled boxes. In 1870, when Stanley opened a sales office in New York City, the firm began to devote attention to developing export markets for its products, a precocious strategy for the time.

Hart also tried to diversify the company and to develop a fuller product line. By moving into the production of steel strapping at the turn of the century, for example, Stanley was able to not only diversify its operations but also vertically integrate to a degree. The move into steel strapping was to prove of major consequence to the company; Stanley was one of the nation's leading manufacturers of this product before moving out of the industry in 1987.

Stanley had an impressive record of expansion in the period between the beginning of the Civil War and the end of World War I. The company's net sales by 1872 had already reached \$480,000, a nine fold increase over the figure for 1860. By 1919, the year after Hart stepped down as chairman of the board net sales were over \$11 million. Nor was Stanley's a case of growth at any cost; in 1877 the firm began an unbroken streak of yearly dividends. During World War I Stanley produced belt buckles, gas mask components, and ammunition tubes.

Although William H. Hart was the central figure in the rise of The Stanley Works--the company's trademark was heart-shaped for a time--Stanley survived his departure. By the time Hart retired as chairman in 1918, he had created a corporate culture and strategy conducive to continued growth.

Acquisitions Fueled 1920s Growth

Stanley's efforts to reduce costs, often through external integration, and to diversify did not abate with Hart's retirement. For example, after years of trying, the firm was able to cut energy costs by purchasing--and later rebuilding--a hydroelectric power plant on the Farmington River near New Britain. Even more important, however, was the firm's 1920 merger with its crosstown neighbor in that city, The Stanley Rule & Level Company, an old-line manufacturer of measuring devices and hand tools, which had been founded in 1857 by a cousin of Frederick Stanley. The acquisition of Stanley Rule & Level--at the time one of the largest and most respected companies in its field--allowed The Stanley Works to increase its labor force by some 1,200 workers, its capitalization by 50 percent, and its net sales by \$6 million. In addition, it brought Stanley the benefits of diversification, without distancing the company from its historical roots or its areas of experience and expertise: hardware, hand tools, and measuring devices were naturally complementary.

Stanley Rule & Level had long been active in the merger and acquisition business itself. As early as 1863 the firm had acquired a competitor, the Brattleboro, Vermont, rule factory of E.A. Stearns & Company. Two later acquisitions, that of the Atha Tool Company of Newark, New Jersey, in 1913 and that of the Eagle Square Manufacturing Company--a maker of carpenters' steel squares, based in Shaftsbury, Vermont--in 1916 contributed significantly both to the company's growth and to its appeal.

Although similar strategies were being employed elsewhere as well, the consolidation of Stanley Rule & Level into The Stanley Works--and the success of this consolidation--clearly spurred the development of one of Stanley's principal growth strategies in the post-1920 period, the aggressive pursuit of competing or related companies through merger or acquisition. Other, less dramatic, growth strategies were also employed. During the interwar period, the company continued to expand operations into new geographical areas, both at home and abroad. Stanley

opened a woodworking plant in 1923, for example, in Pulaski, Tennessee, near timberlands which the company had acquired previously. By 1926 Stanley was producing hardware in Germany, and in 1937 the firm opened a factory in Sheffield, England, for the manufacture of hand tools.

Technological innovations also continued under Hart's immediate successors, at times furthering the company's efforts to develop a fuller product line and to diversify. Perhaps the most impressive individual innovation during the interwar years was Stanley's introduction in 1931 of the first automated entranceway in the United States, a technology the company patented under the name Magic Eye. The Magic Eye, which opened doors through the activation of a photo-electric cell, and other devices based on similar technology, became mainstays of Stanley's product line. A number of other products were also introduced during the period, most notably a line of electric tools, which were produced under a new division established in 1929.

Great Depression Brought on Decline

If Stanley's culture and strategy were still conducive to profits and growth, they were not enough to assure either. Between roughly 1930 and 1945, economic and political conditions were at work that minimized the difference corporate culture and strategy--good or bad--could make. Stanley's fortunes declined sharply during the Great Depression, which hit manufacturing and construction--and thus the tool and hardware industries--extremely hard. The company's net income was negative in 1932, for example, and, after paying out dividends, Stanley ran a deficit on its income account in 1934 as well.

Stanley's performance in the 15 years after 1930 was neither fundamentally shaped nor adversely affected by corporate decision making. The four men who successively followed William Hart as president--his son, George P. Hart, who served from 1915 to 1918; E. Allen Moore, whose term began in 1918 and ended in 1923; Clarence F. Bennett, who was president from 1923 until 1941; and Richard E. Pritchard, who served between 1941 and 1950--each performed ably, but to little effect.

With the advent of World War II Stanley, of necessity, had been forced to retool, transforming itself for the most part into a manufacturer of military hardware. Annual sales rose significantly as a result, reaching \$44 million in 1943. Yet wartime sales were just that; Stanley sold 460 million belt links for machine gun bullets and 36 million cartridge clips during World War II, but this contribution did not boost its postwar performance.

Struggled During Immediate Postwar Years

The same management strategy that had helped the firm to succeed earlier limited the company's performance in the decades after the war. In emphasizing manufacturing matters, key decision makers tended to neglect the marketing and financial dimensions of Stanley's operations. This situation was particularly true between 1945 and the early 1960s.

Despite the fact that Stanley--like many traditional New England manufacturers--continued to produce high-quality products during this period, the company's expansion was slow and its

earnings erratic. For example, Stanley's annual net sales, already over \$90 million in 1951, had grown only to \$95.4 million by 1960; moreover, the company's earnings for 1948--\$5.25 million--were surpassed only twice between that year and 1965.

Stanley's sluggish performance in this period was shaped in part by structural factors. Much of America's basic manufacturing sector--the principal market for Stanley's products--was not mature, which dampened opportunities for rapid growth. Even when opportunities did present themselves in basic manufacturing--some segments of the metal-working industry did, in fact, grow rapidly during this period--Stanley, entrenched in its traditional lines, could not always move quickly. Indeed, were it not for the postwar baby boom, which boosted the U.S. construction industry and thus the demand for builders' tools, Stanley's record might have been worse.

While Stanley's management neglected certain key business functions, they were not totally inert and their policies were not ineffectual. Under the leadership of John C. Cairns, chief executive officer from 1950 to 1966, the company made several important acquisitions and continued efforts to expand to modernize existing operations. During the 1950s Stanley acquired the Humason Manufacturing Company of Forestville, Connecticut, a maker of springs and screw machine parts; the H. L. Judd Company of Wallingford, Connecticut, a large producer of drapery hardware; and the Florida-based Denison Corporation, a manufacturer of aluminum window frames and doors. In addition, in 1957 Stanley opened a 115,000-square-foot, state-of-the-art steel-strapping plant in New Britain, which nearly doubled the firm's manufacturing capacity for this product.

Company Revitalized by Donald W. Davis Starting in Early 1960s

Nonetheless, as Stanley entered the decade of the 1960s, its management's recent performance had been disappointing. Fortunately for Stanley, a bright and energetic young executive, Donald W. Davis--the most important figure in the company's history since William H. Hart--was coming to the fore.

Born in Springfield, Massachusetts, in 1921, Davis joined The Stanley Works in 1948. He rose rapidly at Stanley and in 1962 was promoted from his position as general manager of the steel-strapping division to executive vice president of the firm. With this promotion Davis took de facto control of the company, functioning as Stanley's chief operating officer between 1962 and 1966, when he was named president and chief executive officer.

In the quarter century between 1962, when Davis assumed control, and 1987, when he turned over day-to-day managerial responsibilities to Richard H. Ayers, Davis was able not merely to rouse Stanley from its long postwar slumber, but to transform the company into an aggressive leader in the globally competitive tool and hardware industry.

Stanley's rejuvenation program under Davis can be broken down into several distinct parts. Each part of the program was shaped by his recognition that if Stanley was to remain a central player in the industry, the company would have to become more competitive and would have to assume a more aggressive, growth-oriented posture. Davis believed that as world markets became more

integrated, Stanley as well as The Black & Decker Corporation, Snap-On Tools Corporation, and other U.S. tool and hardware companies--would have to face the harsh reality of global competition for the first time.

Davis called for increased competitiveness and faster growth at The Stanley Works. Under his leadership the company rationalized production and modernized plant facilities; aggressively pursued mergers and acquisitions, while at the same time divesting itself of poorly performing or nonstrategic divisions and product lines; identified new markets and penetrated such markets once identified; devoted much more attention to marketing and advertising; and exploited more fully international manufacturing and marketing opportunities.

In order to see these policies through, Davis, along with Garth W. Edwards, vice president for finance, overturned company policy in the mid-1960s by taking Stanley into long-term debt. This gambit proved extraordinarily successful; over time, borrowed funds helped to accomplish Davis's goals without compromising Stanley's financial integrity through excessive leveraging.

Davis used retained earnings, equity capital, and borrowed funds to build a number of new plants--the hand-tool plant that Stanley opened in New Britain in 1964 was the largest in the world at the time--and to upgrade existing facilities. Between 1979 and 1983 the company spent about \$55 million yearly on upgrades alone. In part as a result of such efforts, Stanley was able over time to improve substantially both its capital-labor ratio and its overall manufacturing productivity.

During Davis's tenure Stanley made more than 25 major acquisitions, including Berry Industries (maker of garage doors and operators; acquired in 1965); Volkert Stampings (stampings and components in the television, radio, spacecraft, and electronic equipment industries; 1966); Ackley Manufacturing Company (hydraulic tools; 1971); Compo-Cast ("dead blow" striking tools; 1980); Mac Tools (auto-repair tools; 1980); Taylor Rental Corporation (tool rental centers; 1983); Proto Industrial Tools (specialty industrial tools; 1984); National Hand Tool (mechanic's hand tools; 1986); and Textron's Bostich Division (fasteners and fastening tools; 1986). During the 1980s Davis streamlined the company by selling off its garden-tool and electric-tool businesses, its drapery-hardware business, and its steel and steel-strapping divisions. In 1986 Stanley sold its South African interests to local management.

Successful Pursuit of Do-It-Yourself Market Starting in Early 1970s

Stanley's modernization, acquisition, and rationalization strategies under Davis were impressive. More impressive still were the company's efforts during the same period to identify and penetrate new markets. In particular, Stanley's early and aggressive push during the early 1970s into the so-called do-it-yourself (DIY), or consumer, hand-tool market paid handsome returns. This market propelled by such factors as inflationary building and repair costs, a shortage of skilled tradesmen, and the movement of upscale baby boomers into older homes--became one of Stanley's largest and most profitable markets and one of its most important in strategic terms. Because the DIY market, unlike Stanley's others, was countercyclical, the chances that a general economic downturn would spell disaster to the firm were now significantly reduced.

In order to establish itself in the DIY market, and for other strategic reasons as well, Stanley, formerly a production-driven company, committed itself under Davis to developing its marketing capabilities. By working more closely with wholesalers and retailers of its products, increasing its market research, and, perhaps most importantly, making a sizable investment in television advertising, the company over time did just that. The phrase "Stanley helps you do things right"--coined by Davis--became familiar in different languages around the world.

Stanley became a much more international company under Davis. Not only did the firm increase its commitment to exporting but it also expanded foreign production by acquiring facilities in Latin America, Canada, France, and Germany. Perhaps most significant of all, given geopolitical trends, was Stanley's 1986 move into the Pacific Rim with its acquisition of Taiwan-based Chiro Tool Manufacturing Corporation.

By the time Davis stepped down at Stanley--Richard H. Ayers, who had risen through the ranks since joining Stanley in 1972, succeeded him as president and chief executive officer in 1987 and as board chairman in 1989--the company bore little resemblance to the one Davis had taken over in the early 1960s. Stanley had not merely survived, but had flourished under his helm, with net income and earnings at all-time highs in 1989.

Difficult Years in the 1990s

Unfortunately for The Stanley Works (and Ayers) the optimistic ending of the 1980s was quickly succeeded by the dark days of the early 1990s. First weak economic conditions contributed to flat revenues in both 1990 and 1991 and earnings declines of 9 percent in 1990 and 11 percent in 1991. Then the very future of Stanley as an independent company came into serious doubt through the appearance of a hostile takeover bid.

Stanley had itself taken over numerous companies in its long history but always companies interested in a merger. So it was somewhat ironic that the Newell Company initiated a hostile takeover attempt of Stanley in mid-1991. After initial friendly talks between executives of the two firms led nowhere, Newell--desirous of the respected Stanley brand name--began buying Stanley stock, acquiring a less than 1 percent stake, then filing a notice that it intended to boost this stake. Stanley responded in June 1991 by filing a federal antitrust lawsuit against Newell. Subsequently the state of Connecticut's attorney general, Richard Blumenthal, filed a similar lawsuit, which served to persuade Newell to abandon its hostile bid. In October 1992 a court agreement was reached whereby Newell promised to sell its Stanley stock within one year and not to purchase any additional Stanley securities or "seek to control or influence Stanley for 10 years." In return Stanley agreed to drop its lawsuit.

As he battled to keep Stanley independent, Ayers also sought out expansion opportunities through joint ventures and acquisitions, the most notable of which increased the company's overseas presence. A 1991 joint-venture agreement created Stanley Poland Ltd. to manufacture tools in the newly opened Eastern Europe. Among 1991 acquisitions were Mosley-Stone, a U.K. maker of paint brushes, rollers, and decorator tools; Nirva, a French manufacturer of closet systems; and Sidcrome Tools, the leading maker of mechanics tools in Australia. The following year brought Stanley a controlling interest in Tona a.s. Pecky, a major Czech manufacturer of

mechanics tools. The domestic area was not neglected, however. In 1992 Stanley acquired American Brush Co., Inc., manufacturer of paint brushes and decorator tools; LaBounty Manufacturing, Inc., a maker of large hydraulic tools; Mail Media, a catalog marketer of precision tool kits consisting of Jensen Tools, Inc. and Direct Safety; and Goldblatt Tool Co., which manufactured masonry, tile, and drywall tools.

These acquisitions helped Stanley enter another period of sales growth, as revenues increased each year (to record levels each year) from 1992 through 1996, with the \$2 billion sales mark reached for the first time in 1992 and \$2.5 billion in 1994. Unfortunately, earnings did not keep pace with sales, and instead bounced up and down during this period.

Starting in 1993--the year Stanley celebrated its 150th anniversary--Ayers began making some restructuring moves in an effort to boost earnings. That year the company's 23 divisions were streamlined into 11. Ayers also sought to make selective divestments of units with low margins, and in 1993 sold the franchise operations of Taylor Rental, then sold the company-owned outlets the following year.

Ayers embarked upon a more aggressive divestment strategy in July 1995 as part of the "Four by Four" program. Over a four-year period Stanley sought, in addition to increasing revenues to \$4 billion, to save \$400 million by reducing operating costs by \$150 million and assets by \$250 million. In 1995 and 1996 Stanley exited from eight product categories; closed six factories, three distribution centers, and two support facilities; and eliminated about 550 jobs. In early 1997 the company completed the divestiture portion of "Four by Four" when it sold its garage-related operations--garage doors, garage door openers, and gate operators- to Whistler Corporation. Stanley incurred 1995 charges of \$85.5 million and 1996 charges of \$47.8 million related to these restructuring moves.

To reach \$4 billion in sales by the year 2000, Stanley had to increase revenues 10 percent a year. 1996 sales, however, grew less than 2 percent, and Ayers decided early that year to retire at year-end. Analysts quoted in Business Week felt that Stanley needed to bring someone in from the outside to shake things up and reinvigorate the company. Stanley's board did just that when it hired John M. Trani as CEO and chairman at the beginning of 1997. Trani had led the turnaround at General Electric Co.'s GE Medical Systems and had a reputation as a cost-cutter and tough leader. He also had a great deal of experience in the acquisition of foreign companies; this background was likely to be put to use at Stanley, which needed to beef up and improve the profitability of its non-U.S. operations (as of 1996, 71.6 percent of sales were derived from domestic operations, and 84.6 percent of profits).

Trani wasted no time getting started on a possible Stanley turnaround. In April 1997 the company announced a reorganization into a product management structure, aimed at strengthening the Stanley brand, focusing more on customers, improving new product development, and enhancing efficiency. The plan called for the formation of eight new product groups, which would be supported by centralized manufacturing, engineering, sales, and service, and the creation of a new corporate marketing and brand development function.

Although the 1990s were rough years for Stanley, the company seemed poised for a renaissance as it approached a new century, which would be the third for the famous Stanley brand. Competition promised to remain fierce for the foreseeable future but the Trani-led Stanley appeared ready for the challenges ahead.

Principal Divisions: Stanley Tools; Stanley Mechanics Tools; Stanley Storage Systems; Stanley Mail Media; Stanley Fastening Systems; Stanley Hydraulic Tools; Stanley Air Tools; Stanley Hardware; Stanley Home Decor; Stanley Door Systems; Stanley Access Technologies.

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Source: *International Directory of Company Histories*, Vol. 20. St. James Press, 1998.

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Appendix B
Photographs



Christmas 1952, Russell Clark Germond (b. 4/10/1887) Grandson, Edward Hart (“Ned”) Chandler (b.22/12/1950), Granddaughter Jill Chandler (b.13/4/1952) and Margaret (Chamberlain) Germond (b.17/8/1888)



Christmas 1954 Daughter Suzanne (Germond) Chandler (b.8/12/1930), Russell Clark Germond (b. 4/10/1887), Son-in-Law Sanford Ballard Chandler, Jr. (b. 8/8/1930), Grandson, Edward Hart (“Ned”) Chandler (b.22/12/1950), Margaret (Chamberlain) Germond (b.17/8/1888) and Granddaughter Jill Chandler (b.13/4/1952)



Circa 1950s Margaret (Chamberlain) Germond (b.17/8/1888) and Russell Clark Germond (b. 4/10/1887)