

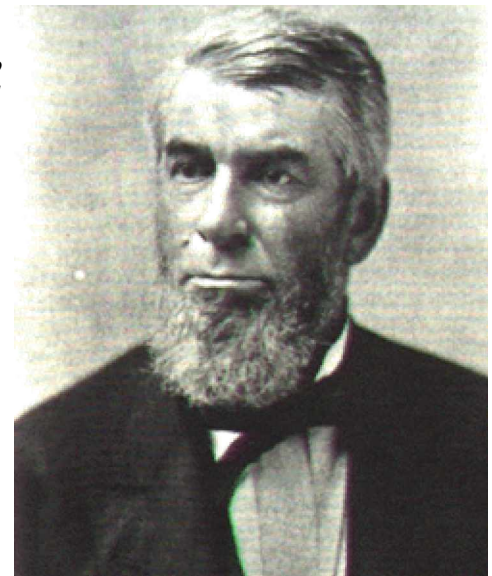
# Descendants of Judge Henry Matson Waite and Maria Selden

1. Judge Henry Matson<sup>1</sup> Waite<sup>1, 2, 3</sup>, born<sup>4</sup> 9 Feb 1787 in Lyme, New London, CT; died<sup>5</sup> 14 Dec 1869 in Lyme, New London, CT, son of Remick Waite and Susanna Matson. He married<sup>6</sup> on 23 Jan 1816 Maria Selden<sup>7</sup>, born<sup>8</sup> 31 Mar 1791; died 1866, daughter of Col. Richard Ely Selden and Desire Colt. Graduation<sup>9</sup> New Haven, New Haven, CT (1809). Graduation<sup>10</sup> New Haven, New Haven, CT (1855). Connecticut Supreme Court Justice

***The Twentieth Century Biographical Dictionary of Notable Americans: Vol. X-W pg 279***

*Waite, Henry Matson, jurist, was born in Lyme, Conn., Feb. 9, 1787; son of Remick and Susannah (Matson) Waite; and a descendant of Thomas Waite, who immigrated from England to Massachusetts about 1663. He was graduated from Yale, A.B., 1809; studied law with Judge Matthews and Gov. Roger Griswold; was admitted to the bar in 1812; and practised in Middletown and in Lyme. He was a representative in the state legislature in 1815 and for many years following; state senator, 1832-33; [p.279] judge of the supreme court of errors of Connecticut, 1834-54, and Chief-Justice of the state, 1854-57, The honorary degree of LL.D. was conferred upon him by Yale in 1855. He was married, in 1816, to Maria, daughter of Col. Richard Selden of Lyme, Conn., and granddaughter of Col. Samuel Selden. Their son, Morrison Remick Waite (q.v.) became Chief-Justice of the United States. Judge Waite died in Lyme, Conn., Dec. 14, 1869.*

Prior to 1854 he had served several terms in the State Legislature, and had been for twenty years Judge of the Supreme and Superior Courts. He was then elected by the unanimous vote of the Legislature Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Conn. He received the degree of LL. D. from Yale College in 1855. He retired from the Bench at the age of seventy. (HARV)



**Figure 1 Chief Justice Morrison Remick Waite**

Children of Judge Henry Matson Waite and Maria Selden were as follows:

- + 2 i Chief Justice Morrison Remick<sup>2</sup> Waite.
- 3 ii Frederick William<sup>2</sup> Waite, born 20 May 1818 in Lyme, New London, CT; died 25 Jun 1819 in Lyme, New London, CT.
- 4 iii George Chapman<sup>2</sup> Waite, born 18 Aug 1820 in Lyme, New London, CT; died 11 Aug 1849.

<sup>1</sup>BTP - Records of Barbara T. Petty (<http://www.qni.com/~anderson/Thomas3W.html>), Thomas3 Waite = Mary Bronson.

<sup>2</sup>USC1860 Lyme, New London, Connecticut , Page 612.

<sup>3</sup>The 20th Century Biographical Dictionary of Notable Americans , Vol. 10 W, Page 279.

<sup>4</sup>Oscar Jewell Harvey, HARV - The Harvey Book (Wilkesbarre, PA; E.E. Yordy & Co.; 1899), 197, R929.2 H34. "The genealogies of certain branches of the American families of Harvey, Nesbitt, Dixon and Jameson.". Reprinted at [http://familytreemaker.genealogy.com/\\_glc\\_/5140/index.html](http://familytreemaker.genealogy.com/_glc_/5140/index.html).

<sup>5</sup>Ibid., 197.

<sup>6</sup>Ibid., 197.

<sup>7</sup>BTP - Records of Barbara T. Petty (<http://www.qni.com/~anderson/Thomas3W.html>), Thomas3 Waite = Mary Bronson.

<sup>8</sup>Oscar Jewell Harvey, HARV - The Harvey Book (Wilkesbarre, PA; E.E. Yordy & Co.; 1899), 197, R929.2 H34. "The genealogies of certain branches of the American families of Harvey, Nesbitt, Dixon and Jameson.". Reprinted at [http://familytreemaker.genealogy.com/\\_glc\\_/5140/index.html](http://familytreemaker.genealogy.com/_glc_/5140/index.html).

<sup>9</sup>Ibid., 197.

<sup>10</sup>Ibid.

- 5 iv Henry<sup>2</sup> Waite, born 23 Jan 1822 in Lyme, New London, CT; died 10 Nov 1846.
- 6 v Joseph<sup>2</sup> Waite, born 9 Feb 1824 in Lyme, New London, CT; died 10 Feb 1825 in Lyme, New London, CT. 1. Joseph died young.1. Joseph died young.
- 7 vi Douglas<sup>2</sup> Waite, born 8 Apr 1827 in Lyme, New London, CT; died 29 Oct 1901.
- 8 vii Maria Selden<sup>2</sup> Waite, born 20 Sep 1831 in Lyme, New London, CT; died 3 Sep 1864. She married<sup>11</sup> on 21 Oct 1852 in Lyme, New London, CT Peter F. Berdan, born 23 Oct 1824; died Nov 1887. Maria resided at Toledo OH.
- + 9 viii Richard<sup>2</sup> Waite.

## Generation 2

2. Chief Justice Morrison Remick<sup>2</sup> Waite<sup>12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20</sup> (Henry Matson<sup>1</sup>), born<sup>21, 22</sup> 29 Nov 1816 in Lyme, New London, CT; died<sup>23</sup> 23 Mar 1888 in Washington, Dc; buried<sup>24</sup> in Woodlawn Cemetery, Toledo, Lucas, OH. He married on 21 Sep 1840 in Lyme, New London, CT Amelia Champlin Warner, born 24 Aug 1820 in Lyme, New London, CT; died 21 Feb 1896 in Toledo, Lucas, OH, daughter of Samuel Selden Warner and Abigail Champlin. Graduation<sup>25</sup> New Haven, New Haven, CT (1837).

Morrison was of Maumee, OH at the time of his marriage to Amelia. She was of Lyme, CT. Morrison Remick Waite was the 7th Chief Justice of the United States. Had a law practice with his brother in Toledo, Ohio. A school in Toledo, Ohio bears his name (Morrison R. Waite).

Morrison Remick Waite was educated at Yale. He was admitted to the Bar in Ohio in 1838. He was active in local politics in the Republican Party. In 1871 he attended the U.S. Counsel at the Geneva Convention of five nations held to arbitrate the "Alabama" claims, during which he was successful in establishing liability of Great Britain in permitting the construction and outfitting of Confederate ships in British ports during the American Civil War. In 1871, President Ulysses Simpson Grant appointed Waite, Chief Justice of the United States.

### ***The Twentieth Century Biographical Dictionary of Notable Americans: Vol. X-W***

*Waite, Morrison Remick, jurist, was born in Lyme, Conn., Nov. 29, 1816; son of Chief-Justice Henry Matson (q.v.) and Maria (Selden) Waite, and grandson of Col. Richard Selden. He was graduated from Yale College, A.B., 1837, A.M. 1840; studied law in his father's office and with Samuel M. Young of Maumee City, Ohio, with whom he went into partnership after his admission to the bar in 1839. He was married, Sept. 21, 1840, to Amelia C. Warner of Lyme, Conn. In 1850 he removed to Toledo, Ohio, where he was joined in 1852 by his partner, the firm of Young & Waite continuing until he established a partnership with his youngest brother Richard. He was elected a Whig representative to the Ohio legislature, 1849, and defeated as a Republican candidate for the 38th congress in 1862. He subsequently declined an appointment on the supreme bench of Ohio, and with Caleb Cushing and William M. Evarts, acted as counsel for the United States in the arbitration at Geneva, Switzerland, 1872-73, submitting an*

<sup>11</sup>LVR3:43.

<sup>12</sup>BTP - Records of Barbara T. Petty (<http://www.qni.com/~anderson/Thomas3W.html>), Thomas3 Waite = Mary Bronson.

<sup>13</sup>Funk & Wagnalls New Encyclopedia (---- Funk & Wagnall, MCMLXXIX), Vol. 24, p. 391.

<sup>14</sup>The 20th Century Biographical Dictionary of Notable Americans, Vol.10, W, Page 279.

<sup>15</sup>Ibid., Volume 7, M.

<sup>16</sup>Ibid., Volume 4, E.

<sup>17</sup>(---) Herringshaw, Encyclopedia of American Biography of the Nineteenth Century., page 967.

<sup>18</sup>USC1870 Toledo, Lucas, Ohio, Page 254 3rd Ward as Morrison R. Waite.

<sup>19</sup>USC1850 Waynesfield Twp., Lucas, Ohio, Page 006 as Morrison R. Waite.

<sup>20</sup>USC1860 Toledo, Lucas, Ohio, Page 120, 1st Ward as M. R. Waite.

<sup>21</sup>Oscar Jewell Harvey, HARV - The Harvey Book (Wilkesbarre, PA; E.E. Yordy & Co.; 1899), 197, R929.2 H34. "The genealogies of certain branches of the American families of Harvey, Nesbitt, Dixon and Jameson." Reprinted at [http://familytreemaker.genealogy.com/\\_glc\\_/5140/index.html](http://familytreemaker.genealogy.com/_glc_/5140/index.html).

<sup>22</sup>polygon@potifos.com Lawrence Kesterbaum, POLG - The Political Graveyard (<http://politicalgraveyard.com/bio/wait-walberg.html>).

<sup>23</sup>Oscar Jewell Harvey, HARV - The Harvey Book (Wilkesbarre, PA; E.E. Yordy & Co.; 1899), R929.2 H34. "The genealogies of certain branches of the American families of Harvey, Nesbitt, Dixon and Jameson." Reprinted at [http://familytreemaker.genealogy.com/\\_glc\\_/5140/index.html](http://familytreemaker.genealogy.com/_glc_/5140/index.html).

<sup>24</sup>polygon@potifos.com Lawrence Kesterbaum, POLG - The Political Graveyard (<http://politicalgraveyard.com/bio/wait-walberg.html>).

<sup>25</sup>Oscar Jewell Harvey, HARV - The Harvey Book (Wilkesbarre, PA; E.E. Yordy & Co.; 1899), 197, R929.2 H34. "The genealogies of certain branches of the American families of Harvey, Nesbitt, Dixon and Jameson." Reprinted at [http://familytreemaker.genealogy.com/\\_glc\\_/5140/index.html](http://familytreemaker.genealogy.com/_glc_/5140/index.html).

*argument on the question of the liability of Great Britain for permitting the Anglo-Confederate steamer to take supplies of coal in her ports, the argument being subsequently published. He was admitted to practice in the U.S. Supreme Court in January, 1873; was a delegate from Lucas County, by nomination of both parties, to the state constitutional convention in May, 1873, being chosen president of that body, and in January, 1874, was nominated by President Grant and unanimously elected by the senate, Chief-Justice of the United States Supreme Court, succeeding Chief-Justice S. P. Chase, and serving until his death. In 1876 he refused the urgent demands of his friends to become the Republican candidate for the Presidency. He received the honorary degree of LL.D. from Yale, 1872; from Kenyon, 1874; Ohio State University, 1879, and Columbia, 1887. He was a trustee of the Peabody Education fund, 1874-88, serving on the standing committee of southern education and on the special committee of three appointed to request aid from congress, and was a fellow of Yale, 1882-88. He died in Washington, D.C., March 23, 1888.*

***Herringshaw's Encyclopedia of American Biography of the Nineteenth Century. page 967***

*Morrison Remick Waite, lawyer, jurist, state legislator, was born Nov. 29, 1816, in Lyme, Conn. In 1849 he was elected to the Ohio state legislature; and in 1871 was one of the counsel of the United States before the tribunal of arbitration at Geneva, under the treaty of Washington. In 1873 he was unanimously elected a member of the convention to amend the constitution of Ohio, and was made its President. In 1874 he was nominated and confirmed as Chief-Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States. He died March 23, 1880, in Washington, D.C.*

From 20 Jan., 1874, to 23 March, 1888 (the day of his death), he was Chief Justice of the United States. (HARV) Chief Justice Waite. Morrison Remick Waite was born in Lyme, Connecticut, on the 29th of Nov., 1816. His father, Henry Matson Waite, occupied the distinguished post of Chief Justice of Connecticut. With such parentage, his early advantages of education were of a high order. In the year 1837 he graduated at Yale College. He commenced the study of law in his father's office. Intending to make the West his home, he closed his studies in Maumee City, in the extreme northwestern portion of Ohio. Here he entered upon the practice of law in partnership with Mr. Samuel M. Young. In 1850 the firm removed to the flourishing City of Toledo, where soon after Mr. Waite entered into partnership with a younger brother, which has continued to the present time, 1874. The following discriminating sketch of his character is abbreviated from an article in Zion's Herald, written by one who had taken great pains to obtain accurate information respecting his character and career: Mr. Waite has quietly and unostentatiously pursued his professional labors, growing in influence and power both as a lawyer and as a citizen. He has been generally regarded in the law circles of Ohio for some years as the leading counselor and advocate in the northwestern part of that state, and as one of the ablest lawyers in that section of the Union. His practice has been very large and lucrative, and has brought with it an ample and honestly-acquired fortune. He has steadily refused to embark in any of the numerous speculative enterprises of recent years, no matter how alluring they might be, which have generally resulted in enriching a few men at the expense of the many. He is a man of kind heart and genial manner, of fine social qualities and reasonably free in the dispensation of his bounties. He has not only kept himself free from personal and social vices, but he is also a man of religious principles and associations. It is conceded by all who know him that he is a man of strict probity and integrity of character, of decided convictions, and of courteous and conciliatory manners. It is also conceded that he is a man of strong and solid abilities, and of more than average acquirements as compared with other members of the legal profession in the class to which he belongs. It is, moreover, claimed by branches of the law, and that he is a constant and thorough student. It is also stated by one who has opportunities of ascertaining the facts of the case, that Judge Waite is well informed in history, literature, philosophy, and the sciences, and that he is a close student of the social, political, and financial questions of the day. In politics he was a Whig until the formation of the present Republican party, with which he was uniformly voted. At the same time he is quite free from mere partisan feelings. He has never held any political office, excepting as a member of the State Legislature in the years 1849 and 1850, although often urged to permit the use of his name as a candidate for the Federal Legislature and for other offices. In 1862 he consented, at the request of a large and influential portion of his party, to run for Congress against James M. Ashley, the regular nominee of his party in his district. The votes cast were nearly equally divided between the

two Republican and the one Democratic candidates - Mr. Waite receiving in Toledo 2,500 votes, which was 1,500 in excess of the usual vote of his party in that city. It has always been claimed that he was defeated by dishonorable means on the part of Ashley's friends. Mr. Waite has several times received the tender of a seat on the bench of the Supreme Court of Ohio, but he has preferred hitherto to remain at the bar. His popularity, gained by the qualities of mind and habits of life which he has illustrated among his acquaintances, is shown not only by the number of votes he received in his canvass for Congress, but in his election by the unanimous votes of the electors of Toledo as a member of the late Constitutional Convention of Ohio, and of which he was the President. As is generally known, Mr. Waite was appointed in 1871 one of the counsel to prepare the case of the United States and present the same before the Court of Arbitration at Geneva, as provided for in the Treaty of Washington. It is undoubtedly true that the chief burden of the case, on the part of the United States, fell upon Mr. Cushing; but if any one will take pains to examine the reports of the case, and of the arguments as recently published by the Appletons, as well as those arguments submitted orally as those submitted in writing, and make inquiries of persons qualified to give an opinion, he will be satisfied that Mr. Waite contributed very materially to the success of the case of the United States, and to the peaceful settlement of long outstanding and bitterly contested questions of the greatest moment. Among his associates Judge Waite has the reputation of possessing a vigorous intellect, which readily grasps the facts and law of a case. He has a sound and well-balanced judgment, and a large share of practical common sense. He is blessed with robust health, is industrious in his habits, and possesses an equable temper. These qualities will find ample scope and play in his new sphere. There is additional ground for satisfaction in believing that as his appointment to the Chief Justiceship was not prompted by motives of the party, or political policy, he entered his office untrammelled by close political alliances, and free from the biases and prejudices engendered and fostered by party split and party contests. Judge Waite was married to Miss Amelia C. Warner, of Lyme, Conn., September 21, 1840, and they have a family of four children living, one having died in infancy. It is a trite saying that no man is responsible for his ancestors. Is it not quite as true that to a great extent a man's ancestors are responsible for him? It is true that, save in exceptional instances, we estimate men by the rank, age, wealth, or influence of their families; by what may be called the incidents of their birth and condition in life. The only true tests of character and merit are, however, to be found in the man himself - in what he does and says and is. Nevertheless, the inquiry in regard to any one who comes to the front, and assumes the discharge of important public trusts - what are the traits and qualities which he may be justly said to have inherited from his fathers - is not an unworthy or unprofitable one. Let us briefly interrogate the records in regard to Judge Waite's ancestors. Thus it may be seen that our new Chief Justice comes of good stock. "Blood is thicker than water," and good blood is better than bad. It will be seen, also, that he has inherited an instinct for the profession of the law, and for judicial and administrative functions. This is certain, that he has never failed in any position he has taken, and it may reasonably be expected that with experience he will fill the office of Chief Justice with credit to himself and to the satisfaction of the people. (OSF)

Morrison Remick Waite lived from 1816 to 1888. He was an American jurist, and he was the seventh Chief Justice of the U.S. Supreme Court from 1874 to 1888. Admitted to the bar in 1839, he became prominent when he represented the United States in prosecuting the Alabama claims. It was Waite's task as Chief Justice to help interpret the amendments to the Constitution that were adopted after the Civil War. His interpretation of the due process clause of the Fourteenth Amendment was long influential. Waite maintained that only businesses "clothed with a public interest" might be subject to economic regulation by the states; e.g., a state might set the rates charged by a grain elevator but not the prices of a haberdasher. The Supreme Court essentially adhered to this position until the 1930s. (SUP)

A letter from Supreme Court Chief Justice Morrison Remick Waite to court reporter J.C. Bancroft Davis informed Davis that it didn't much matter whether or not he included a comment about the arguments before the court that corporations were persons "as we avoided meeting the constitutional questions in the decision."

***Abbott's History of Ohio*<sup>26</sup> Chapter 44 Chief Justice Waite.**

*Morrison Remick Waite was born in Lyme, Connecticut, on the 29th of Nov., 1816. His father, Henry Matson Waite, occupied the distinguished post of Chief Justice of Connecticut. With such parentage, his early advantages of education were of a high order. In the year 1837 he graduated at Yale College. He commended the study of law in his father's office. Intending to make the West his home, he closed his studies in Maumee City, in the extreme northwestern portion of Ohio. Here he entered upon the practice of law in partnership with Mr. Samuel M. Young. In 1850 the firm removed to the flourishing City of Toledo, where soon after Mr. Waite entered into partnership with a younger brother, which has continued to the present time, 1874. The following discriminating sketch of his character is abbreviated from an article in Zion's Herald, written by one who had taken great pains to obtain accurate information respecting his character and career: Mr. Waite has quietly and unostentatiously pursued his professional labors, growing in influence and power both as a lawyer and as a citizen. He has been generally regarded in the law circles of Ohio for some years as the leading counselor and advocate in the northwestern part of that state, and as one of the ablest lawyers in that section of the Union. His practice has been very large and lucrative, and has brought with it an ample and honestly-acquired fortune. He has steadily refused to embark in any of the numerous speculative enterprises of recent years, no matter how alluring they might be, which have generally resulted in enriching a few men at the expense of the many. 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In politics he was a Whig until the formation of the present Republican party, with which he was uniformly voted. At the same time he is quite free from mere partisan feelings. He has never held any political office, excepting as a member of the State Legislature in the years 1849 and 1850, although often urged to permit the use of his name as a candidate for the Federal Legislature and for other offices. In 1862 he consented, at the request of a large and influential portion of his party, to run for Congress against James M. Ashley, the regular nominee of his party in his district. The votes cast were nearly equally divided between the two Republican and the one Democratic candidates - Mr. Waite receiving in Toledo 2,500 votes, which was 1,500 in excess of the usual vote of his party in that city. It has always been claimed that he was defeated by dishonorable means on the part of Ashley's friends. Mr. Waite has several times received the tender of a seat on the bench of the Supreme Court of Ohio, but he has preferred hitherto to remain at the bar. His popularity, gained by the qualities of mind and habits of life which he has illustrated among his acquaintances, is shown not only by the number of votes he received in his canvass for Congress, but in his election by the unanimous votes of the electors of Toledo as a member of the late Constitutional Convention of Ohio, and of which he was the President. As is generally known, Mr. Waite was appointed in 1871 one of the counsel to prepare the case of the United States and present the same before the Court of Arbitration at Geneva, as provided for in the Treaty of Washington. It is undoubtedly true that the chief burden of the case, on the part of the United States, fell upon Mr. Cushing; but if any one will take pains to examine the reports of the case, and of the arguments as recently published by the Appletons, as well as those arguments submitted orally as those submitted in writing, and make inquiries of persons qualified to give an opinion, he will be satisfied that Mr. Waite contributed very materially to the success of the case of the United States, and to the peaceful settlement of long outstanding and bitterly contested questions of the greatest moment. Among his associates Judge Waite has the reputation of possessing a vigorous intellect, which readily grasps the facts and law of a case. He has a sound and well-balanced judgment, and a large share of practical common sense. He is blessed with robust health, is industrious in his habits, and possesses an equable temper. These qualities will find ample scope and play in his new sphere. There is additional ground for satisfaction in believing that as his appointment to the Chief Justiceship was not prompted by motives of the party, or political policy, he entered his office untrammelled by close political*

<sup>26</sup> Contributed to the Hudson Co., OH Biographies Project with permission of the OH-FOOTSTEPS Mailing list coordinator (Maggie Stewart-Zimmerman 73777.25@compuserve.com) and the submitter. File contributed to OH-FOOTSTEPS Mailing List by: Kay L. Mason kkmason@shianet.org February 12, 2000

*alliances, and free from the biases and prejudices engendered and fostered by party split and party contests. Judge Waite was married to Miss Amelia C. Warner, of Lyme, Conn., September 21, 1840, and they have a family of four children living, one having died in infancy. It is a trite saying that no man is responsible for his ancestors. Is it not quite as true that to a great extent a man's ancestors are responsible for him? It is true that, save in exceptional instances, we estimate men by the rank, age, wealth, or influence of their families; by what may be called the incidents of their birth and condition in life. The only true tests of character and merit are, however, to be found in the man himself - in what he does and says and is. Nevertheless, the inquiry in regard to any one who comes to the front, and assumes the discharge of important public trusts - what are the traits and qualities which he may be justly said to have inherited from his fathers - is not an unworthy or unprofitable one. Let us briefly interrogate the records in regard to Judge Waite's ancestors. Thus it may be seen that our new Chief Justice comes of good stock. "Blood is thicker than water," and good blood is better than bad. It will be seen, also, that he has inherited an instinct for the profession of the law, and for judicial and administrative functions. This is certain, that he has never failed in any position he has taken, and it may reasonably be expected that with experience he will fill the office of Chief Justice with credit to himself and to the satisfaction of the people. (OHFOOT)*

The Supreme Court decided the case of United States v. Cruikshank in 1876. The case grew out of a brutal massacre of blacks in the little Louisiana town of Colfax. In Colfax whites burned the court house and murdered an unknown number of blacks. After the U.S. Army restored order, a federal grand jury indicted 72 white men. The United States Attorney brought nine to trial and won a conviction against William Cruikshank and two others. Normally the federal government does not prosecute persons charged with murder. Control of ordinary crime has traditionally been the job of the states. In this case the U.S. Attorney used the 1870 Enforcement Act. This law makes it a crime for two or more persons to band together with intent to injure, oppress, threaten, or intimidate any citizen. The Supreme Court threw out the convictions of Cruikshank and his cohorts. As it had in the Slaughterhouse Cases, the Court acted to protect states' power. "Every republican government," Chief Justice Morrison Remick Waite wrote, "is in duty bound to protect all its citizens." He then added, "That duty was originally assumed by the States; and it still remains there." (CONCTR)

***"The Chief Justice as Leader: The Case of Morrison Remick Waite," 14 William and Mary Law Review 899-927 (1973).***

*1816-88, American jurist, seventh Chief Justice of the U.S. Supreme Court (1874-88), b. Lyme, Conn. Admitted to the bar in 1839, he became prominent when he represented the United States in prosecuting the Alabama claims. It was Waite's task as Chief Justice to help interpret the amendments to the Constitution that were adopted after the Civil War. His interpretation of the due process clause of the Fourteenth Amendment was long influential. Waite maintained that only businesses clothed with a public interest might be subject to economic regulation by the states; e.g., a state might set the rates charged by a grain elevator but not the prices of a haberdasher. The Supreme Court essentially adhered to this position until the 1930s. (encyclopedia.com)*

Children of Chief Justice Morrison Remick Waite and Amelia Champlin Warner were as follows:

- + 10 i Henry Seldon<sup>3</sup> Waite.
- + 11 ii Christopher Champlin<sup>3</sup> Waite.
- 12 iii George Francis<sup>3</sup> Waite, born 27 Apr 1845 in Maumee, Lucas, OH; died 20 Jan 1846 in Maumee, Lucas, OH.
- + 13 iv Edward Tinker<sup>3</sup> Waite.
- 14 v Mary Frances<sup>3</sup> Waite, born 18 Dec 1847 in Maumee, Lucas, OH; died in Lucas Co., OH.

9. Richard<sup>2</sup> Waite (Henry Matson<sup>1</sup>), born 20 Sep 1831 in Lyme, New London, CT; died 12 Jul 1907. He married on 21 May 1857 in Newark, Hudson, New Jersey Alice Jane Voris, born 11 Mar 1834 in Brooklyn, Cattaraugus, NY. Richard was a graduate of Yale. He resided at Toledo OH and practiced

law with Morrison.

Children of Richard Waite and Alice Jane Voris were as follows:

- 15 i Morrison Remick<sup>3</sup> Waite, born 28 Apr 1858 in Newark, Hudson, NJ; died 26 Dec 1858 in Newark, Hudson, NJ. 1. Morrison died young.1. Morrison died young.
- 16 ii Anneie Maria<sup>3</sup> Waite, born 16 Mar 1860 in Newark, Hudson, NJ; died 22 Nov 1863 in Newark, Hudson, NJ. 1. Annie died young.1. Annie died young.
- 17 iii Amelia Warner<sup>3</sup> Waite, born 25 Jan 1862 in Newark, Hudson, NJ; died 8 Dec 1863 in Newark, Hudson, NJ. 1. Amelia died young.1. Amelia died young.
- 18 iv Maria<sup>3</sup> Waite, born 12 Dec 1864 in Newark, Hudson, NJ.
- 19 v Richard<sup>3</sup> Waite, born 14 Aug 1866 in Newark, Hudson, NJ.
- 20 vi Alice<sup>3</sup> Waite, born 23 Jul 1868 in Newark, Hudson, NJ.
- 21 vii William Henry<sup>3</sup> Waite, born 25 Aug 1870 in Newark, Hudson, NJ.
- 22 viii Mary Belle<sup>3</sup> Waite, born 24 Sep 1873 in Newark, Hudson, NJ; died 31 Aug 1880 in Newark, Hudson, NJ. 1. Mary Belle died young.1. Mary Belle died young.
- 23 ix John Barker<sup>3</sup> Waite, born 14 Aug 1882 in Newark, Hudson, NJ. Possibly the John Barker Waite...educator at the University of Michigan. If so he was married to Harriet R. Williams.

### *Generation 3*

10. Henry Seldon<sup>3</sup> Waite (Morrison Remick<sup>2</sup>, Henry Matson<sup>1</sup>), born 18 Jul 1841 in Toledo, Lucas, OH; died 10 Apr 1873 in Toledo, Lucas, OH. He married on 10 Aug 1865 in, Lucas, OH Iona Brown, born 10 Aug 1838 in Toledo, Lucas, OH.

Children of Henry Seldon Waite and Iona Brown were as follows:

- + 24 i Morrison Remick<sup>4</sup> Waite.
- 25 ii Henry Matson<sup>4</sup> Waite, born 15 May 1869 in Toledo, Lucas, OH; died 1 Sep 1944 in Washington, D.C.. He married (1) on 8 Oct 1894 in Indianapolis, Marrion, Indiana Helen C. Walker, born 1873 in Indianapolis, Marrion, Indiana; (2) on 15 Apr 1914 in Leavenworth, KS Mary Mason Brown. Henry Matson Waite was a student at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology during 1886-90 and began his career as transit man with the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis railway. In 1892, he went to the Cincinnati, New Orleans & Texas Pacific railway as division engineer. In 1914, he became the first city manager of Dayton, OH, and held that position for five years. During his administration infant mortality and the adult death rate were reduced; efficient food inspections, inflexible quarantine regulations, a correctional farm for workhouse prisoners, and free legal aid for the poor and free employment bureaus were established; enlarged parks and recreational centers for both children and adults were acquired and the city departments reorganized, their facilities extended and the cost of their maintenance reduced. In 1919, he went to New York city as vice president and chief engineer of the Lord Construction Co., and a year later became president of the Lord Dry Dock Corp. In 1933, Waite was called to Washington, DC, to work with a small group in devising the policies and plans for what later became the Public Works Administration. Following the enactment of the National Industrial Recovery Act and the establishment of the PWA he was appointed deputy administrator under Secretary of the Interior Harold L. Ickes, and was placed in charge of the \$3,000,000,000 public works program. With that program well under way, Waite resigned in the autumn of 1934 to direct an unemployment survey in Cincinnati for the Regional Department of Economic Security, a non-

governmental organization. In 1937, he resumed his activities with the federal government as technical adviser to the National Youth Administration and as consultant to the National Resources Committee (the National Resources Planning Board). During Unity States participation in the First World War, Waite was a colonel of engineers in the transportation corps of the U.S. army and served with the A.E.F. during 1918-19 as chief engineer of the transportation corps, as assistant deputy general of transportation corps, as assistant deputy general of transportation with the 2d army in the advance zone, and as assistant deputy general of transportation with the 3d army in Germany. He was one of the members of the American bridgehead commission at Coblenz before the arrival of the American army, and was assistant to the office in charge of civil affairs at advanced general staff headquarters at Treves, Germany. He was a member of the American Society of Civil Engineers, American Institute of Mining and Metallurgical Engineers, American Railway Engineering Association, Society of American Military Engineers, International Association of City Engineers, International Association of City Managers (a founder), American Society of Municipal Engineers, International Association of Public Works Officials, American Public Works Association, Engineers Club, Cincinnati, and the Racquet & Tennis Club, New York City. In recognition of his war services he was awarded the U.S. Distinguished Service Medal in 1920 and was made an officer of the French Legion of Honor. He was the recipient of the honorary degree of LL.D., from Miami University, Oxford, OH, in 1917 and of the honorary D. Eng. from the University of Cincinnati in 1933. He enjoyed music and found relaxation in fishing, hunting and travel. He died without issue in Washington, DC, Sept 1, 1944. Extracted from National Cyclopedia of American Biography (1948).

- 26      iii      Amelia Champlin<sup>4</sup> Waite, born 2 Feb 1872 in Toledo, Lucas, OH; died 30 Jul 1875 in Toledo, Lucas, OH.

11. Christopher Champlin<sup>3</sup> Waite<sup>27</sup> (Morrison Remick<sup>2</sup>, Henry Matson<sup>1</sup>), born 24 Sep 1843 in Maumee, Lucas, OH; died 21 Feb 1896 in Columbus, Franklin, OH; buried<sup>28</sup> in Greenlawn Cemetery, Columbus, Franklin, OH. He married on 22 Oct 1868 in Zanesville, Muskingum, OH Lillian Pamela Guthrie, born 29 May 1845 in Zanesville, Muskingum, OH; died 1 Nov 1905 in Zanesville, Muskingum, OH, daughter of Julius G Guthrie. "Christopher graduated from Rennselear Polytechnic Institute in Troy, NY. Lived in Zansville - 1870 – 1881; Lived in Cincinnati - 1881 – 1882; Lived in New York City - 1882 – 1884; Lived in Cincinnati - 1884 - 1889 Lived in Columbus - 1889 - Death" (RICARDO)

Children of Christopher Champlin Waite and Lillian Pamela Guthrie were as follows:

- + 27      i      Henry Seldon<sup>4</sup> Waite.  
28      ii      Ellison Guthrie<sup>4</sup> Waite, born 8 Mar 1880 in Zanesville, Muskingum, OH; died<sup>29</sup> 3 Dec 1905 in Columbus, Franklin, OH.

13. Edward Tinker<sup>3</sup> Waite (Morrison Remick<sup>2</sup>, Henry Matson<sup>1</sup>), born 16 Oct 1846 in Maumee, Lucas, OH; died 23 Dec 1889. He married on 28 Oct 1873 Anneie C. Brainerd, born 30 Aug 1848 in Lyme, New London, CT, daughter of Davis Brainerd and Mary Gloyd.

Children of Edward Tinker Waite and Anneie C. Brainerd were as follows:

- 29      i      Ione<sup>4</sup> Waite, born 30 Jul 1874 in Toledo, Lucas, OH; died in Toledo, Lucas, OH.

<sup>27</sup>History of Columbus, Franklin County, Ohio , Vol. 2, Page 67.

<sup>28</sup>ALEX - Records of Alex Ricardo, aricardo@tumbleweed.com .

<sup>29</sup>Ibid.



- 30 ii Mary Gloyd<sup>4</sup> Waite, born 27 Jan 1877 in Toledo, Lucas, OH; died 1962.  
 + 31 iii Brainerd Edward<sup>4</sup> Waite.

### Generation 4

24. Morrison Remick<sup>4</sup> Waite (Henry Seldon<sup>3</sup>, Morrison Remick<sup>2</sup>, Henry Matson<sup>1</sup>), born 13 Dec 1866 in Toledo, Lucas, OH; died 6 Mar 1962 in Cincinnati, Cuyahoga, OH. He married on 15 Oct 1896 in Cincinnati, OH Frances Resor, born 12 Jan 1868 in Cincinnati, Hamilton, OH; died 26 Apr 1930. Frances was the daughter of Isaac Burnet (d. 13 Jul 1909) & Mary Wilson (Brown) b. 2 Jun 1840 d. 15 Feb 1912).

Children of Morrison Remick Waite and Frances Resor were as follows:

- + 32 i Mary Resor<sup>5</sup> Waite.  
 33 ii Frances Resor<sup>5</sup> Waite, born 31 Oct 1904; died 17 Jan 1943. She married Norman B. Geddes.  
 + 34 iii Ione Brown<sup>5</sup> Waite.

27. Henry Seldon<sup>4</sup> Waite<sup>30</sup> (Christopher Champlin<sup>3</sup>, Morrison Remick<sup>2</sup>, Henry Matson<sup>1</sup>), born 4 May 1874 in Zanesville, Muskingum, OH; died 25 May 1934 in San Francisco, San Francisco, CA; buried in Cypress Lawn Cemetery, San Mateo, San Mateo, CA. He married on 27 Sep 1898 in Columbus, Franklin, OH Margaret Stewart, born 1877 in Columbus, Franklin, OH, daughter of Edward Stewart and Imogene Jones.

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*As vice president and general manager of the Case Crane Company, Henry S. Waite is one of the important personal factors in the extended group of the great manufacturing establishments within and surrounding the capital city. Closely identified with each line of work are the names of those who have imparted to it something of their forceful character. Mention of any of the great industries of the country brings to mind the personality of those who have shaped its affairs. Notable among the makers of the industrial history of Columbus is Henry S. Waite, who was born in Zanesville, Ohio, May 4, 1874. He is a grandson of Chief Justice Morrison R. Waite, of the supreme court of the United States. one of the greatest jurists America has produced. His father, Christopher C. Waite, was born in Toledo and became one of its most widely known railway men of the Ohio and Mississippi valleys and was known as well throughout the various states of the Union. As superintendent he was connected with the Little Miami road in its most prosperous days. and his various railway connections include service as assistant to the president of the Erie road. as vice president and general manager of the Cincinnati, Dayton & Hamilton, and as president of the Hocking Valley road, which he was bringing to the front by his genius and ability when on the 21st of February, 1896, he was suddenly stricken with illness and his brilliant career was brought to an untimely end. His wife, in her maidenhood, was Lillian Guthrie, a member of the prominent Guthrie family of Zanesville, Ohio, where the name has been a familiar and honored one for almost a century. Mrs. Waite passed away November 1, 1905. In the family were two sons, the elder being Ellison G., who died December 3, 1905.*

*Henry S. Waite, the older son, completed his education by graduation from Yale University in 1895, with the degree of Bachelor of Arts, and then became connected with the Hocking Valley Railroad Company, with which he remained until 1900, when he entered into active association with the (then) Case Manufacturing Company, Immediately his superior and facile business abilities attracted the notice of those higher up in the management of this extensive concern and in 1902 he was chosen for the position of secretary and assistant manager, while in April, 1904, further promoted and added responsibilities came to him in his election to the dual position of vice president and general manager of the company, which easily takes rank with the greatest of the capital city's vast manufacturing establishments. Its regular force of*

<sup>30</sup>History of Columbus, Franklin County, Ohio, Vol. 2 page 673.

*skilled employees is two hundred and fifty, and the establishment makes a specialty of the manufacture of cranes and hoists of various types. which are sold all over the continent. In a position of executive control Mr. Waite shows an intelligent anticipation of possibilities and plans to meet the future demands as indicated by the trend of the times in business circles. He has manifested marked capability in solving intricate commercial problems and his enterprise is an advancing force in the great concern, with which he is now associated.*

*On the 27th of September, 1898, Mr. Waite was, married to Miss Margaret Stewart. a daughter of E. K. Stewart. and they have two children: Alice, born August 20, 1899: and Christopher C., born August 6, 1902. Mr. and Mrs. Waite are members of the Broad Street Presbyterian church and he holds membership relations with the Chi Phi, a college fraternity, the Ohio Club, the Columbus Club, the Arlington Country Club, the Automobile Club, the Columbus Country Club. all of Columbus and the Yale Club and the Machinery Club of New York city.*

Children of Henry Seldon Waite and Margaret Stewart were as follows:

- 35 i Alice<sup>5</sup> Waite<sup>31</sup>, born 20 Aug 1899 in Columbus, Franklin, OH. She married Lewis G Watson.
- 36 ii Christopher Champlin<sup>5</sup> Waite<sup>32</sup>, born 6 Aug 1902 in Columbus, Franklin, OH.

31. Brainerd Edward<sup>4</sup> Waite (Edward Tinker<sup>3</sup>, Morrison Remick<sup>2</sup>, Henry Matson<sup>1</sup>), born 22 May 1881 in Toledo, Lucas, OH; died 3 Mar 1939 in Hartford, Hartford, CT. He married on 1 Nov 1905 in Bowling Green, Wood, OH Ellen Theresa Hanifan, born 23 Jun 1881 in Byron Center or Emlenton, Pa; died 13 Jul 1941 in Jackson Heights, NY; buried in West Hartford, Hartford, CT, daughter of Matthew Hanifan and Mary O'Brien.

Children of Brainerd Edward Waite and Ellen Theresa Hanifan were as follows:

- + 37 i Mary Frances<sup>5</sup> Waite.
- + 38 ii Matthew Edward<sup>5</sup> Waite.
- 39 iii Morrison Remick<sup>5</sup> Waite, born 14 Jan 1910 in Wyoming, Hamilton, OH; died 29 Dec 1919 in West Hartford, Hartford, CT.

### *Generation 5*

32. Mary Resor<sup>5</sup> Waite (Morrison Remick<sup>4</sup>, Henry Seldon<sup>3</sup>, Morrison Remick<sup>2</sup>, Henry Matson<sup>1</sup>), born<sup>33</sup> 25 Dec 1897 in Cincinnati, Hamilton, OH. She married Charles L. Thomas.

Children of Mary Resor Waite and Charles L. Thomas were as follows:

- 40 i Frances Resor<sup>6</sup> Thomas, born<sup>34</sup> 1 Apr 1927. She married William R Gargano.
- 41 ii Charles L.<sup>6</sup> Thomas, born<sup>35</sup> 18 Jan 1929.

34. Ione Brown<sup>5</sup> Waite (Morrison Remick<sup>4</sup>, Henry Seldon<sup>3</sup>, Morrison Remick<sup>2</sup>, Henry Matson<sup>1</sup>), born 30 May 1906 in Cincinnati, Hamilton, OH. She married (1) George C. White; (2) James B. McGarvey.

Children of Ione Brown Waite and George C. White were as follows:

- 42 i Ione Georgianna<sup>6</sup> White, born 19 Oct 1935.

<sup>31</sup>Ibid., Vol. 2 Page 673.

<sup>32</sup>Ibid., Vol. 2 Page 673.

<sup>33</sup>GWB - The Genealogy of G.W. Bartlett .

<sup>34</sup>Ibid.

<sup>35</sup>Ibid.

37. Mary Frances<sup>5</sup> Waite (Brainerd Edward<sup>4</sup>, Edward Tinker<sup>3</sup>, Morrison Remick<sup>2</sup>, Henry Matson<sup>1</sup>), born 1 Nov 1906 in Wyoming, Hamilton, OH; died 18 Jul 1966 in Milford, New Haven, CT; buried in Fairview Cemetery, West Hartford, Hartford, CT. She married (1) on 16 Jun 1928 in Hartford, Hartford, CT Evan Russell Thomas, born 17 Nov 1902 in Brockton, Plymouth, MA; died 19 Nov 1934 in Manhattan, NY; buried 21 Nov 1934 in Fairview Cemetery, West Hartford, Hartford, CT, son of Evan Thomas and Emily Damon; (2) on 9 May 1935 in West Hartford, Hartford, CT Maurice Bainton Thompson, born 19 Aug 1903 in Plainfield, Union, NJ; died 23 Nov 1978 in Milford, New Haven, CT.

Children of Mary Frances Waite and Evan Russell Thomas were as follows:

- 43    i       Philip Waite<sup>6</sup> Thomas. He married Royna Claire Reece.
- 44    ii       Shirley Ellen<sup>6</sup> Thomas. She married Lee Ferguson Graham.

38. Matthew Edward<sup>5</sup> Waite (Brainerd Edward<sup>4</sup>, Edward Tinker<sup>3</sup>, Morrison Remick<sup>2</sup>, Henry Matson<sup>1</sup>), born 12 Sep 1907 in Bowling Green, Wood, OH; died 19 Mar 1973 in San Antonio, Bexar, Texas. He married on 29 May 1928 in New York City, NY Alice Irene Donahue, born 28 Apr 1905 in Hartford, Hartford, CT; died 3 Jun 1975 in San Antonio, Bexar, TX.

Children of Matthew Edward Waite and Alice Irene Donahue were as follows:

- + 45    i       Morrison Remick<sup>6</sup> Waite.
- 46    ii       Mary Frances<sup>6</sup> Waite.
- + 47    iii      Anne Theresa<sup>6</sup> Waite.