
 Obituary Sketch of Dwight Marcy.

president of the convention of 1866 which nominated Joseph R. Hawley for governor. He was devoted to public affairs as a citizen of New Haven, and for several years was a member of the board of common council and of the board of aldermen. In 1872 and 1873 he was corporation counsel of the city of New Haven; from 1865 to 1869 he was assistant U. S. district attorney for Connecticut; in 1878 he was elected as representative from the town of New Haven to the General Assembly, and at the session of January 1879 was elected speaker of the House of Representatives, which position he filled with signal ability and with great popularity. In 1880 and 1884 he heartily supported the nominations of James A. Garfield and James G. Blaine for the presidency. During all these years, while he was interested in public and political affairs, Mr. Wright never neglected his duty to his clients nor his earnest work in his profession.

As a citizen of Meriden in his early life, and of New Haven in later years, Col. Wright was always deeply interested in the improvement, growth and prosperity of those cities; he served upon several public boards connected with the local government, and was frequently a commissioner having charge of the erection of public buildings.

He was married, February 3rd, 1848, to Miss Maria H. Phelps, daughter of Col. E. L. Phelps of East Windsor, Conn., and had six children, four of whom survive him. His youngest son, Arthur B., who was admitted to the New Haven county bar in 1884, practiced his profession in the same office with his father until the death of the latter

 OBITUARY SKETCH OF DWIGHT MARCY.

DWIGHT MARCY was born in the town of Union, Tolland county, June 8th, 1840, prepared for college at the Lawrence Academy, Groton, Mass., and graduated from Yale College in 1863. After graduation he taught school for a time, studied law and was admitted to the bar in Tolland county in 1865. He began practice at Central Village, in Windham county; afterwards removed to Tolland in Tolland county, and thence to Rockville, in the same county, where he remained in the practice of his profession to the time of his death, which occurred May 7th, 1887. In 1867 he was appointed state's attorney for Tolland county and held the office for two years. He was elected assistant clerk of the House of Representatives in 1867, a year later clerk of the House, and the year following clerk of the Senate. He represented the town of Vernon in the General Assembly in the years 1878, 1879 and 1880, and

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the latter year was speaker of the House. He was a delegate from Tolland County to the republican national convention in 1876.

Such is a brief outline of Mr. Marcy's career. He was eminently a self-made man, having few adventitious aids. He had rare resources of will power, was self-reliant and self-dependent, industrious and energetic, ambitious and laudably aspiring.

His physical powers were good until a few years before his death, when he was stricken with the fatal disorder of which he finally died.

His mental characteristics were distinctively marked. His mind was not rapid in its processes. It wrought slowly but surely. He never hastily rushed to his conclusions, but reached them by careful and cautious approaches.

In his public trusts he acquitted himself acceptably to the public and with credit to himself.

As a lawyer he was faithful and devoted to the interests of his clients. He never betrayed or deserted them and never counseled them with a view to his own interests and to the neglect of theirs. He was diligent in the preparation of his cases and thorough in his attention to the law involved. As an advocate he was not eloquent or brilliant, never fervid or vehement, always cool, dispassionate, methodical, logical. His style was without embellishment of any kind, a plain, persistent, undeviating adherence to the law and the fact. He very seldom spoke in public except in his professional duties and upon business matters in town meetings. Even in his legislative experience he was rarely heard in debate.

In his social intercourse he was not familiar, free and confiding. He was always unobtrusive, undemonstrative, reserved and cautious. None, not even his personal friends, could get within the citadel of his guarded nature without a protracted siege. He never seemed to relish merriment, had little appreciation of the ludicrous, was never jocose, never indulged in jest or repartee. With such ingredients in his composition the marvel is that he should have any love or affinity for politics. But, incongruous as it may seem, he was active and zealous in the political arena. He seemed fond of its excitements and loved its preferments. While he sought the honors of political life, his reserved, quiet and ingenuous nature would not allow him to resort to the blandishments, the arts and wiles of the popular, professional politician.

His personal habits were good. His private life was irreproachable, and his domestic relations always happy.

Very little is known of his religious views. So secretive and uncommunicative was he in his nature that he gave very scant if any clues to his religious convictions, yet in the last hour of his life they forced expression in the language of the familiar hymn: "Oh Beulah Land! Sweet Beulah Land!" two lines of which he faintly repeated and requested that the hymn be sung by his bedside.