

# ❖ PARDON'S PROGENY ❖

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*A Publication  
of the  
Tillinghast  
Family In  
America.*

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Fear Not"*

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## THE TILLINGHAST BURIAL GROUND, BENEFIT STREET, PROVIDENCE, RHODE ISLAND: CURRENT AND FUTURE CARE

The Tillinghast Burial Ground on Benefit Street needs your support. Two concerns have arisen. First, annual maintenance of the site. Second, customary repairs and restoration of the aging site are needed.



### **ANNUAL SPRING CLEAN-UP:**

It is time for the annual spring clean-up of the Tillinghast Burial Site on Benefit Street in Providence. **The scheduled date: SATURDAY, APRIL 30<sup>th</sup>, at 10am.** We welcome local cousins to volunteer to help – coffee and pastry provided. Just bring a rake and gloves; we have leaf bags and pruning equipment.

And for those who are too far away to participate, contributions are appreciated to help defray the costs. It generally costs \$450 a year for the maintenance and fees for dumping debris.

Claire Hauenstein is now the Treasurer of The Tillinghast Society. Checks to help with clean-up costs can be *made to Claire Hauenstein* and sent to her: *Claire Hauenstein, 309 Ferris Hills, Canandaigua, NY 14424* Please note: Pardon's Plot Maintenance on memo line. Donations are now tax deductible as allowed by law.

### **REPAIRS AND RESTORATION OF MAJOR CONCERN**

This is the final resting place of Elder Pardon Tillinghast, from whom all American Tillinghast progeny descend. The Tillinghast Burial Ground is the only single family burial site remaining within the College Hill Historic District in the City of Providence and therefore a very important part of Providence's history as an extant example of the many small burial plots that were "up the hill" from the original house lots along Town Street.

What we see today is the result of members of the Tillinghast Family organizing in 1889 in an effort to clean up and improve what had become an untended, overgrown hillside grave yard. The ardent work of the committee identified and inventoried burials. They regraded the site with granite walls topped by iron fencing and finished with a handsome monument.

It was discovered from city records that all heirs of Pardon Tillinghast own the site, and as such are responsible for the upkeep and repair of The Tillinghast Burial Ground. In addition to regular maintenance costs, repairs and restoration will require a major fund-raising effort, estimated at approximately \$30,000.

After 125 years, there are several repair and maintenance issues. In an effort to address the problems and plan for needed repairs to the burial site, a core group has been working on organizing and incorporating, and applying for 501c3 status to enable us to raise funds as a Not-for-Profit organization. See article by Claire Hauenstein on page 6.

Anyone wishing to help with this fund raising effort can contact Peter Allen, Tillinghast Society, Inc., Director at Large and heading up our fundraising effort: [pallen@ric.edu](mailto:pallen@ric.edu). We welcome any creative ideas to accomplish our goal.

Also, any Tillinghast descendent interested in becoming a member of our Board can obtain an application from President Bruce Tillinghast at our email: [tsinc@gmail.com](mailto:tsinc@gmail.com)

The Board of the Tillinghast Society, Inc. look forward to support from the many of Pardon's progeny in saving and maintaining The Tillinghast Burial Ground, insuring its important place in Providence's history.

## THE OTHER SIDE OF THE UNIDENTIFIED CHARLES TILLINGHAST ISSUE

WAYNE<sup>11</sup> G. TILLINGHAST

(George<sup>10</sup> E., Andrew<sup>9</sup> F., George<sup>8</sup> F., Gideon<sup>7</sup> G., Benjamin<sup>6</sup>, John<sup>5</sup>, Thomas<sup>4</sup>, John<sup>3</sup>,  
Pardon<sup>2</sup>, Pardon<sup>1</sup>)

You may wonder why my good friend Donna Casey and I are spending so much time researching and writing about an unidentified Newport man named Charles Tillinghast, who briefly and sparingly appears in public records from 1687 to 1695, and apparently left no descendants. The answer, aside from sheer stubbornness, is that we have a bet, the stakes being dinner at one of Rhode Island's many fine restaurants. Donna believes that the elusive Charles was the younger brother of our ancestor Elder Pardon<sup>1</sup> Tillinghast, whereas I believe it more likely that he was a son of Elder Pardon. The one who is able to prove and document her or his respective suspicions wins the bet. Upon first seeing the title of Donna's recent article, (*Pardon's Progeny II*, 17:2, Summer/Fall 2015), I feared I may have lost the bet, but after reading the article I realized I had not. I should add, however, that I have not yet won the bet either. Even though presently neither of us has definitive proof, I thought it would be appropriate at this time to at least set forth the opposing position to that set forth in Donna's article.

First of all we should realize that one of the difficulties in identifying Charles may be that the Pre-Revolutionary Newport Town Records are incomplete. During the Revolutionary War British soldiers occupied Newport from 8 December 1776 until 25 October 1779, and when they finally evacuated to go to New York, many Newport Tories went with them, including the Newport Town Clerk, who took with him all of the official Newport Town Records including land and probate records, Town Meeting and Town Council records. The British vessel on which the records were located sank in a New York harbor and although some of the records were recovered and eventually returned to Newport they suffered serious water damage and are incomplete. A great amount of valuable information for historians and genealogists alike has been lost because of this event.

We should also keep in mind that, no matter how many times it has been repeated, our present knowledge of the details of Elder Pardon's first marriage is incomplete. We do not know his first wife's name,<sup>1</sup> her date of birth, the date of her marriage, or her date of death. Also, there are uncommon time lapses between the births of her presently known children.

The evidence that there was a Charles Tillinghast in Newport during the time frame of 1687 to 1695 is as follows: a Charles Tillinghast served as grand juror in Newport on 13 December 1687;<sup>2</sup> on 3 June 1690 a Charles Tillinghast was appointed at the Newport Town Meeting to serve as a constable;<sup>3</sup> on 5 May 1691 a Charles Tillinghast was made a freeman of the Colony and the following day was elected General Sergeant of the General Assembly;<sup>4</sup> thereafter there are references to him in his capacity as General Sergeant through 6 September 1695.<sup>5</sup> The time and nature of all of these references would certainly indicate that the Charles Tillinghast referred to was at least twenty-one years of age in 1687 when he served as a grand juror and thus too old to be Elder Pardon's first grandson of that name, Charles<sup>3</sup> Tillinghast (John<sup>2</sup>, Pardon<sup>1</sup>) who was born about 1689.<sup>6</sup> It should be noted that on 18 February 1701/2 and on 17 August 1702 a Charles Tillinghast is mentioned in the Newport Proprietors Records as one of many dividing up land in that area of Newport that eventually, in 1743, became the Town of Middletown.<sup>7</sup> This very well may be a reference to the unidentified Charles, although Charles<sup>3</sup> cannot be definitely ruled out because, while still a minor in 1702, he was in fact a "proprietor" then by virtue of the will of his deceased father. Thus the question arises as to whether the subject Charles was the brother, son, a more distant relative, or not related at all to Elder Pardon.

The existence of the unidentified Charles has been known for some time. Aside from her observations on the religious climate in England, the only relevant new fact revealed in Donna's article is that Elder Pardon's younger brother Charles, on 31 October 1657, surrendered an ownership interest in real estate in England, and she can find no further reference to him in British records. To conclude that he surrendered his real estate with an intention to go to join his brother in Newport, and is therefore the same Charles Tillinghast who first appears in Rhode Island records thirty-four years later, is a quantum leap. More significantly, when Charles of Newport

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was made a freeman of the Colony in 1691, Charles of England, if still living, would have been fifty-seven years old, well beyond the usual age range to achieve that status. For example, Elder Pardon's son John, while residing in Providence, was made freeman of the Colony in 1677<sup>8</sup> while in his 21st year, moved to Newport in the early 1680s and was made freeman of Newport in 1683<sup>9</sup> at age 26, and as such made a freeman of the Colony again in 1684 at age 27;<sup>10</sup> son Pardon<sup>2</sup> was a freeman of Providence in 1688,<sup>11</sup> at age 21, moved to East Greenwich and became a freeman there in 1699,<sup>12</sup> at age 30; son Philip<sup>2</sup> was made a freeman of Providence in 1693/4,<sup>13</sup> at age 24; son Benjamin was made a freeman of the Colony in 1701,<sup>14</sup> at age 29; son Joseph was made a freeman of the Colony in 1701,<sup>15</sup> at age 24.

As Donna explained, before qualifying as a freeman of the colony, one would first have to become a freeman of the town in which he resided. Upon reaching his majority he could achieve freeholder status either automatically as the eldest son of a freeman, or by having acquired a modest ratable estate which would include land and buildings, livestock, all forms of personal property, as well as cash, silver, or gold. A town freeholder was allowed to vote at town elections and town meetings. A freeman of the colony could vote in the general elections for colony officers. The surviving Newport records do not reflect when the subject Charles became a freeman of the Town of Newport, but the fact that he was appointed a constable in 1690 would suggest that his admittance was either then, or a few years prior. Serving as a constable was apparently not necessarily desirable, as some men refused the position, and the various Rhode Island Town Councils consistently appointed young, newly admitted, freeman to the position. Although this is true throughout Rhode Island towns, a specific example is Elder Pardon's son John<sup>2</sup> who was appointed a constable within a year after he was admitted as a freeman of Newport,<sup>16</sup> and at a subsequent annual meeting in 1690, actually the same one where Charles was appointed constable, John received the more desirable position of viewer of fences and of the earmarks of cattle and sheep.<sup>17</sup> It is difficult to imagine that Charles, the brother, a man who while in England owned an interest in land and was trained as a cooper, would come to Newport and take an additional thirty-four years to accumulate an estate sufficient to qualify for becoming a freeman. The required amount of the estate was not exorbitant, most residents of the various towns, and certainly all land owners, became freeman. Donna attempts to apply the same thirty-four year argument to a hypothetical son, suggesting he "could be as old as 34" in 1691. Her suggestion overlooks the fact that Charles the brother's thirty-four year gap is from age 23 to 57, whereas the hypothetical son's would be from birth to the suggested age 34, not at all uncommon. The son of course would not have been otherwise eligible to be a freeman while he was still a minor. Furthermore there is no doubt that John<sup>2</sup>, born in September 1657, was Elder Pardon's oldest son, so the hypothetical son could have been born during the four year gap between the births of John, in 1657, and Mary, in 1661, or during the five year gap between the births of Mary in 1661 and Lydia in 1666, thus his age in 1690, when appointed a constable, could have been anywhere between 23 and 32, and even a year or two younger when made freeman of Newport. Furthermore, there is no mention of any of Elder Pardon's other sons in public records until they attained sufficient age to participate in town government. The same is true for all males of that era. It is also noteworthy that George H. Richardson in making a list of "Craftsman in Newport"<sup>18</sup> listed Pardon Tillinghast as a being a cooper in 1664, but did not mention a Charles Tillinghast, who according to Donna's suggestion would have been a cooper in Newport in 1664.

Donna dismisses the "son" theory because there is no "birth or death record" regarding a Charles as a son. [The reference to the absence of a death record is puzzling as there is no death record for the unidentified Charles whoever he might have been.] She thereby implies that there are birth records for Elder Pardon's known children, which of course there are not. Births were not publicly recorded in the 1600s. Our primary and conclusive source for the identification of most of Elder Pardon's children is his 1715 will,<sup>19</sup> wherein he specifically identified sons Pardon, Philip, Benjamin and Joseph, as well as daughters Mary, Abigail, Mercy, Hannah and Elizabeth. Neither predeceased son John, nor his heirs, were mentioned in the will, but despite that omission our primary and conclusive source for establishing John as a son is a deed that genealogist Jane Fletcher Fiske found as a lawsuit exhibit in the Rhode Island Judicial Archives.<sup>20</sup> The 1684 deed from Elder Pardon to John,<sup>2</sup> contains a specific reference to John as being Pardon's "son." We learn from this that Pardon did not mention predeceased offspring

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in his will; in addition to John, predeceased daughters Sarah and Lydia also were not mentioned. If indeed Pardon had a predeceased son Charles it is understandable that, like John, Sarah and Lydia, he would not have been mentioned in the will. It is also reasonable to conclude that the unidentified Charles died before 31 January 1711, not only because there is no record of him after 1695, except possibly the 1702 Proprietor's Record, but also on that date in 1711 when Charles<sup>3</sup>, the son of John<sup>2</sup>, was admitted a freeman of Newport, he was simply described as "Charles Tillinghast." Whenever a newly admitted freemen had an identical name to another freeman of the same town, he was designated "Junr.", (even if he was not the son of the other freeman), or occasionally "2nd" or sometimes described as "son of (his father)" to distinguish him from the first freeman of that name. Also none of the subsequent references to Charles<sup>3</sup> include any descriptive designation to distinguish him from an older freeman of the same name, and all mention of any Charles Tillinghast in public records subsequent to 1711 definitely relate to Charles<sup>3</sup> or other younger men of that name. Although many of Elder Pardon's children, particularly those of the second marriage, seem to have inherited his propensity for longevity, some died young. Sarah died at 17, John at 33, and Lydia at 41. It is possible that the unidentified Charles moved out of Newport before Charles<sup>3</sup> was admitted as a freeman, but more likely that he died. Deaths were not recorded in public records in the late 1600s and early 1700s, and most of our present knowledge of those deaths comes from gravestones, probate records, or surviving family records. Unfortunately, but not uncommonly, we have none of those sources available to us in the case of Charles. A gravestone inscription would have given us a date of birth or his age at death, which would solve our riddle. Actually, we do not have gravestone information for John<sup>2</sup>, Sarah<sup>2</sup>, or Pardon's first wife. Perhaps they were all buried in the same place.

I believe that the pattern of events is more consistent with Charles being the younger brother of John<sup>2</sup>, rather than an uncle 23 years his senior. John was chosen to serve as a Grand Juror in 1679, Charles in 1687. John was made a freeman of Newport in 1683, Charles in about 1690. John was appointed Newport constable in 1684, Charles in 1690. John was admitted a freeman of the colony in 1684, Charles in 1691. John was chosen as a Deputy to the General Assembly April of 1690 where he served, along with his father, a Deputy from Providence, until December 1690, when John died suddenly, apparently as a result of one of the many the epidemics prevalent in the busy port of Newport.<sup>21</sup> Five months later, at the next election of Colonial Officers, Charles was chosen General Sergeant of the General Assembly.

The obvious question is: if Elder Pardon had a son Charles why has no one ever reported it? Obviously, none of the early writers were aware of it. The best primary source would have been Pardon's family bible, which apparently has not survived, and none of the early Tillinghast genealogists, John Gifford Tillinghast, Dorcas Waite Matteson, Charles Tillinghast Straight, or William Richmond Tillinghast, made claim to have seen a family bible, in fact none of them cite any primary source for their assertions. That is why present knowledge of details on Elder Pardon's first marriage is incomplete, and sketchy at best. Rose C. Tillinghast in her 1972 book cited John Osborn Austin's *Genealogical Dictionary of Rhode Island*<sup>22</sup> as her source for Elder Pardon's children, although she did add some undocumented information not included in Austin's account. Austin, who was considered an excellent researcher and a highly respected genealogist, was the earliest known writer to publish a list of Elder Pardon's children. He published in 1887, some 200 years after the birth of Pardon's children. We know he looked at Pardon's will because he cites it. We also know he looked through the Judicial records because Jane Fletcher Fiske in the preface to her book, *Gleanings from Newport Files*,<sup>23</sup> tells us that Austin examined those records, and Austin himself makes specific reference to Pardon's deed to son John. If Austin or any of the other early writers had access to Elder Pardon's family bible, they would have known and reported the full name of his first wife, the exact date of her marriage to Pardon, and the exact date of her death. We do not know the answers to those questions, and our present knowledge as to the names and number of his children is not necessarily complete.<sup>24</sup>

As stated, John Osborne Austin was the first to publish a list of Elder Pardon's known children. He, as a thorough researcher, was aware of the unidentified Charles Tillinghast and reported that "[N]o relationship has been traced between Pardon Tillinghast and that Charles Tillinghast who on the grand jury in 1687 and General Sergeant in 1893."<sup>25</sup> The same is true today; we cannot document what relationship, if any, existed between

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them. Austin did not say that there was no relationship, he simply said he could not find evidence of one. He avoided making an unsubstantiated assumption and reporting it as fact. Michael Burchall, a British genealogist, did research on the Tillinghast family in England and his paper was printed in the Spring 1984 edition of *Pardon's Progeny*. He stated, without any documentation, that Elder Pardon's brother Charles emigrated to America.<sup>26</sup> His suggestion was not based on any of his research in England, in fact it is apparent that his source for his information on America was John Osborne Austin's *Genealogical Dictionary of Rhode Island*. Because there was an unidentified Charles Tillinghast in America in 1687 Burchall made the assumption that it was Pardon's brother. I have not read the other Burchall publication cited by Donna, but assume since she writes that Burchall "suggests" [brother Charles went to America], that Burchall is still operating on an unsubstantiated assumption.

I disagree with Donna's position that the evidence we presently have suggests that the unidentified Charles was more likely a brother, as opposed to a son, of Pardon<sup>1</sup>. I believe that it is more likely he was a son, but can't prove it. As explained, I can understand why he was not mentioned as a son by prior writers, but I do admit to having a problem trying to figure out how Austin knew to report that Elder Pardon had a daughter "Sarah b. 1654, Nov. 17, d. young." Sarah is not mentioned in Elder Pardon's will and we are not aware of the existence of any gravestone inscription for her. He certainly did not find a deed as he did in the case of John<sup>2</sup>. So, Austin had access to some information that allowed him to list Sarah as a daughter, but not a Charles as a son. If it were Elder Pardon's bible records we could readily dismiss the son theory, but as previously stated, Austin could not have had access to bible records or he would have had full information on the name and relevant dates of Pardon's first wife. The fact that Austin also listed daughter Lydia, who having predeceased her father was not mentioned in his will, is understandable because one of the many Rhode Island families Austin researched and wrote about was the Odlin (a/k/a Audley) family where he found detailed information about Lydia.<sup>27</sup>

Given the relatively uncommon surname, it would seem unlikely that there was absolutely no relationship between Charles and Elder Pardon. It would also appear that we can rule out the possibility that Charles was an illegitimate son of one of Pardon's daughters (illegitimates generally took the surname of their mother, not the putative father), because he would have been at least 21 in 1687 when he served as a grand juror, which would put his date of birth no later than 1666, and Pardon's oldest daughter Sarah, if our present knowledge is correct, was born in 1654. That leaves the likelihood that he was a son or brother. Donna gave us her reasons for suspecting the brother. I believe that he was more likely a son not only because of the time gaps and time sequences, the practices reflected by Town Meeting and Council records, the absence of a reference to a Charles Tillinghast in Richardson's list of craftsmen in Newport, but also because we have incomplete knowledge of the details of Pardon's first marriage and there are large gaps between reported child births that, although not unheard of, were uncommon for the times.

1. Although Rose C. Tillinghast in *The Tillinghast Family 1560-1971*, p. 9, reported her as "Sarah Butterworth daughter of John Butterworth, of Swanzy," this assertion is refuted by John Osborne Austin's article "Three Generations of the Butterworth Family," *New England Historical Genealogical Register*, 41:191-94, wherein he documented that Sarah married William Haywood and lived beyond the time of Pardon's second marriage.

2. John Russell Bartlett ed., *Records of the Colony of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations in New England*, 10 vols. (Providence: Knowles, Anthony & Co., 1856-1865), 3:233.

3. Transcribed copy of the original water damaged Newport Town Meeting Records, 1679-1776, Newport Historical Society Library, 73.

4. Bartlett, *Records of the Colony of Rhode Island...*, [note2], 3:573.

5. Fiske, Jane Fletcher, *General Court of Trials 1671-1704*, Boxford, Mass.: Author, 1998), 141, 171, 173, 176, 177. Donna indicates that there is a further reference dated 6 September 1698 indicating that Charles was the owner of property near the present Bowen's wharf. She does not cite the page, but because of the date I assume she is referring to the case on page 188. If so, that case involved a land dispute between two individuals and the court said that the issue was previously tried and decided in 1695 (reported on p. 177) and at that time the court ordered Charles Tillinghast in his capacity as the court's General Sergeant to put the winner in possession of the property. Purely a function of his position and certainly not an indication that he owned adjacent property.

6. Tillinghast, Wayne G., *The Tillinghasts in America: The First Four Generations*, (Greenville, RI: Rhode Island Genealogical Society, 2006), 47.

7. Proprietors Records, 1702-1756, 11, 45, 52-3. This volume, located in the office of the Town Clerk of Middletown, RI, records activities of the Newport Proprietors, many of the land transactions involved land that eventually became the Town of Middletown.

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8. *Early Records of the Town of Providence*, 20 vols. [Providence: Snow and Farnum, 1892-1915], 2:564.
9. Newport Town Meeting Records [note 3], 38.
10. Bartlett, *Records of the Colony of Newport*, [note 2], 3:150.
11. Edward Field, compiler, *Tax Lists of the Town of Providence During the Administration of Sir Edmond Andros and his Council, 1686-1699* (Providence: Howard W. Preston, 1895), 39. "Pardon Tillinghast Jun" was assessed for a poll tax.
12. East Greenwich Town Council Meetings, 1677-1752, meeting of 11 October 1699.
13. *Early Records of the Town of Providence* [note 8], 17:146.
14. Bartlett, *Records of the Colony of Rhode Island...* [note 2], 3:429.
15. *Ibid.*
16. Newport Town Meeting Records, [note 3], 38, 41.
17. *Ibid.*, 53.
18. George H. Richardson, "Craftsmen in Newport," Redwood Library, Newport, Rhode Island, typescript, 14.
19. *Early Records of the Town of Providence*, [note 8], 16:37-39.
20. Jane Fletcher Fiske, *Gleanings from Newport Court Files, 1659-1783* (Boxford, Mass.: Author, 1998), n. pag. Document # 5.
21. The May 1691 General Assembly transferred from Newport to Portsmouth because of "distemper." Bartlett, *Records of the Colony of Newport*, [note 2], 3:573.
22. John Osborne Austin, *The Genealogical Dictionary of Rhode Island*, (Albany, N.Y.: Joel Munsell's Sons, 1887) 202-4).
23. Fiske, *Gleanings from Newport Court Files* [note 20].
24. See footnote 2, p. 1, Tillinghast, *The Tillinghasts in America...*, [note 6].
25. Austin, *The Genealogical Dictionary of Rhode Island*, [note 22], 203.
26. *Pardon's Progeny*, Spring 1984, 11:1:4-9.
27. Austin, *The Genealogical Dictionary of Rhode Island*, [note 22], 5.

### **Tillinghast Society, Inc.**

A group of dedicated cousins having been working for the past year to formalize an organizational structure to assure continuity of our efforts of recent years related to the Tillinghast family history.

An organizational meeting took place on October 28, 2014 and the following mission statement was adopted:

*"Our mission is to provide stewardship and maintenance of the Tillinghast family legacy including the historic burial grounds and our genealogical archives for future generations."*

We have continued to work diligently over recent months and to date we've accomplished the following:

- Incorporated in the State of Rhode Island as a nonprofit corporation
- By-laws approved by the Board of Directors in January, 2016
- Applied for Federal tax exempt status as a 501c3 charity in February, 2016

Initially, the focus is on determining the extent of repairs required at the Tillinghast burial site in Providence and potential funding required to move forward with these repairs.

The current Board members are:

- President – W. Bruce Tillinghast, Pawtucket RI
- Vice President – Donna Tillinghast Casey, South Branch MI
- Treasurer – Claire Hauenstein, Canandaigua NY
- Secretary – Jeannine Jacaruso Dietz, Falls Church VA
- Director-at-large – Greta Tillinghast Tyler, Ripley, WV
- Director-at-large – Peter Allen, Providence, RI

If you are interested in supporting the work of the Society, we would greatly appreciate your donation in any amount – please make your check payable to the "Tillinghast Society, Inc.". Please send it to Claire Hauenstein, Treas., 309 Ferris Hills, Canandaigua NY 14424. Donations are tax-deductible as allowed by law.

*This newsletter seeks to cover a variety of family stories and maintain a balance between research articles on ancestors and reports of current achievers or headliners. We include here a life story that served as an obituary as well as a tribute to an interesting Tillinghast cousin who leaves his mark independently in a family of go-getters. We learn below that his grandfather was headmaster at Horace Mann School in New York City. His father was Chairman of TWA and later Chancellor of Brown University. Known to his family as Jody, when **Charles C. Tillinghast III** finished his Harvard degree, he moved to Idaho and established his own successful career. He loved Idaho and had a beautiful home in Sun Valley. His sister, Anne Tillinghast of Little Compton, RI, says that he was enough older than her that they rarely saw each other as youngsters, but that he was very loyal to family, always attending reunions and special celebrations. His son is Charles W. Tillinghast of Woodinville, WA, president and CEO of Mixpo, Inc., an online advertising technology company (see bio at [Mixpo.com](http://Mixpo.com)). He sent me the article below. As an aside, he mentioned that his father is buried in a small cemetery in Ketchum, Idaho, a few rows from the grave of Ernest Hemmingway. Editor*



### **Charles C. Tillinghast III**

1936 – 2015

Charles Carpenter Tillinghast III, 78, passed away November 5, 2015 in Bellevue, ID of natural causes. The son of the late Charles C. and Lisette Micoleau Tillinghast, Charlie was born in New York City, on Nov. 16, 1936 and raised in Bronxville, NY. He attended the Horace Mann School in New York City, where his grandfather was headmaster, from which he graduated in 1954. Charlie earned a mechanical engineering degree from Lehigh University in 1958, where he was Student Body President.

After college, Charlie served in the US Army infantry, eventually reaching the rank of captain in the Army Reserves; and worked for the Lehigh University development office in Bethlehem, PA. Later, he attended the Harvard Business School, graduating with an MBA in 1963.

Charlie moved to Boise, ID in 1963, where he began a 10-year career with the Boise Cascade Corporation. Appointed Vice President in 1967 at age 30, Charlie launched the office products division and oversaw a number of other divisions at a time of the corporation's rapid growth. He was also a co-owner of Robinson Bar Ranch, then a guest ranch located near Sunbeam, ID.

In 1973, Charlie led Boise Cascade's divestiture of CRM, based in Del Mar, CA, but chose to

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remain as president of the company, which published textbooks, educational films, and magazines, including Psychology Today.

CRM started Charlie's long career in the publishing industry, serving under CRM's new owner, Ziff Davis; founding his own children's book publishing company, Oak Tree Publications in 1975; and starting Advanced Marketing Services (AMS) in 1982, each based in San Diego. With two co-founders, Charlie grew AMS from a self-funded start-up to the nation's 4th largest book distributor and a high volume publisher of specialty and coffee table books. Charlie resided in La Jolla, CA for 32 years where he served on the library board of the University of California – San Diego (UCSD).

Charlie retired from executive management duties at AMS in 1996 and returned to Idaho, where he had a home in Sun Valley. In retirement, Charlie was active in the alumni associations of his alma maters, including Partners of '63, a fund created by a group of business school classmates in conjunction with the Harvard Graduate School of Education and the Harvard Business School to improve the management of education. Charlie also volunteered at St. Luke's Wood River Hospital for many years, enjoyed raising Golden Retrievers, and was a member of St. Thomas Episcopal Church in Ketchum, ID.

Charlie is survived by his wife of 41 years, Cynthia Branch Tillinghast; three children from a previous marriage -- a daughter, Avery D. Tillinghast of Martinez, CA; two sons, Charles W. Tillinghast of Woodinville, WA and David C. Tillinghast of Butte, MT; a step-son, Scott B. Davidson of Lafayette, CO; three sisters, Elizabeth Nadeau, Jane Roberts and Anne Tillinghast, all of Little Compton, RI; an uncle, David R. Tillinghast of New York City; and 8 grandchildren.

***Editor's notes:***

***By the time you get to this note at the end of the paper you have wandered through history and history makers and recovery of historical markers. I've had a lot of fun putting this issue together and greatly appreciate our contributors. To properly understand the contest between Wayne and Donna, I hope you will go back to Donna's article from last summer and rethink her reasoning and pit it against Wayne's writing in this issue. Perhaps you will want to comment or send additional information for us to ponder. I invite you to jump right in and do so.***

***I am so very grateful to our new board members of the Tillinghast Society who are forming a not-for-profit organization. I particularly appreciate the special expertise of Claire Hauenstein who knows how to get this organizational stuff done. She wrote the piece on page 6 that identifies our success so far. Expect more information in future issues on how members will be identified. First we must get this groundwork done. But do understand that your gifts toward building the organization and maintaining the burial ground are already tax deductible as allowed by law.***

***Keep a spring in your step!***

***Greta Tillinghast Tyler, Editor***