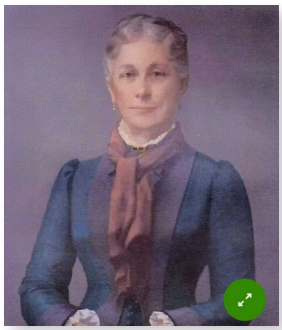
Marianna Tuttle Arnot & William Butler Ogden

Clan Hannah (Thomas Munson's Daughter)

An Amazing Life

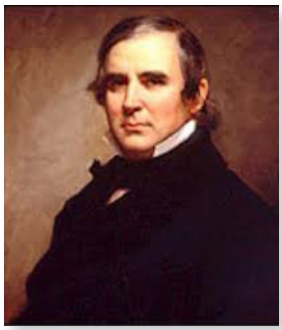
by Lori Hahn

Hannah Munson married into the storied Tuttle family. From that tree fell many interesting tales.



Marianna Tuttle Arnot

Marianna Tuttle Arnot was born in 1825 in Elmira, NY, to John and Harriet Tuttle Arnot. John emigrated with his family to the US in 1801 from Scotland.



William B. Ogden

John Arnot settled in Elmira, NY. Over the course of his time there, he made his living a variety of ways. At one point, he built a foundry and the first steam engine operated there. He then began buying real estate. He got involved in the Chemung Canal Bank first as a director. He put considerable time into strengthening the operations to inspire confidence with customers. Ten years later, he took control of the bank, which would thrive for years. Arnot also involved in road construction, canal building, and mining and was extremeley successful and made him very wealthy. His sons would work with him in the bank. His son Stephen Tuttle Arnot died tragically at the bank in 1884 after there was an explosion due to a natural gas buildup.

John and Harriet had a total of seven children, Marianna being the eldest. Her younger brothers John Arnot, Jr. and Matthias took over the family business. Marianna served as hostess at the Arnot home and had not married. Of long acquaintance and a frequent visitor to the Arnot home, was bachelor William Butler Ogden. In 1875, two years after her father's death, Marianna Tuttle Arnot married William Butler Ogden. She was 50 and he 70. Friends declared the only thing that could be better was if the couple had married 20 years earlier.

William Butler Ogden, son of Abraham and Abigail Weed Ogden, was born in 1805 in Walton, NY. He was second in a line of eight children. William was away at college when at 16, he was called upon to return home and run the family business due to his father's illness. At 18, he served two years in the New York militia, receiving an officer's commission. Just prior to making a life-alterning decision to move to west, the Jacksonian Democrat served a one- year term in the New York legislature, and focused on advocating for building the New York and Erie railroad. Chicago was a fledgling city, but one already full of life when he arrived in 1835. The town had just been so designated in 1833 and wouldn't be chartered until 1837. The Treaty of Chicago was signed in 1833 with the Chippewa, Odawa, and Potowatami tribes. The treaty would ultimately push the tribes West of the Mississippi.

Ogden arrived and immediately got busy in helping establish the city. Two years after he arrived, the boom town had a population of 4,000. It was now 1837 and the Chicago needed a mayor. Ogden ran as a Democrat. Kinzie, the guy who ran against him, was thought to have the "Chicago-born" advantage, which he did not, as over half the citizenry was from the East. The vote was 470 (66+%) to 233 votes (33+%). Democrats also took four of the six precincts. Ogden served for two years until the next election. He would also serve a couple of tours as Alderman.

The first city hall was in a leased bar at the corner of Clark and Lake Streets. In 1842 through 1848, they leased a building from Nancy Chapman. Then they used part of a building the city owned, Old Market Hall. Finally, in 1853, they began to build the first real city hall.



Ogden was a strong advocate for Chicago, both during and after his time in public office. When he first arrived, the city was little more than a collection of wooden cabins, with no sidewalks, proper bridges, paved roads, or water supply system. As a politician, he pushed for the city to generate

tax revenue to build new roads, install plank sidewalks, and construct bridges—some of which were based on his own designs. Beyond his political efforts, Ogden also used his personal wealth to help fund critical improvements to Chicago's infrastructure.

His greatest interest remained the railroad. Ogden was a leading promoter and investor in the Illinois and Michigan Canal, then switched his loyalty to railroads. Throughout his later life, Ogden was heavily involved in the building of several railroads.

In 1847, he took his first stab at funding a Chicago area railroad. Funding wasn't forthcoming. He tried again in 1848 with a partner and $350,000 in funding; it was enough to start laying track. This was a more successful attempt which created the Galena and Chicago Railroad. This venture ended up running up into Wisconsin to bring lumber from its vast forests.

The 1850s led to his interest in canals—of which he built a few. In 1857, Ogden created the Chicago Dock and Canal Company. Ogden designed the first swing bridge in Chicago and donated the land for Rush Medical Center. Ogden was also a founder of the Chicago Board of Trade.

The started the Chicago, St. Anthony and Fond du Lac Railroad. Unfortunately, after ayear of construction, the projected folded, with the main cause the financial panic that had begun in 1857. He then became the the first president of Union Pacific Railroad and extended his Chicago rails to the Pacific coast. Ogden later served as the first president of the Union Pacific Railroad, helping push forward the transcontinental railroad, though at the time of his appointment in 1862, the company was unfunded and had no track laid. His political connections and leadership were instrumental in its development. He became supremely wealthy during these years.

Ogden had started to slow down after the Civil War. Much of his business interests were back in New York so he went back and bought himself a house. It was a beautiful old place overlookng the Hudson River; he wanted to spend more time at "Boscobel." He was in New York when the Great Chicago fire sliced through Chicago. The fire took both his home there and the city hall. His brother Mahlon's home, just around the corner, was not lost to the fire; the only one standing for blocks. It rather broke William's heart to see all the hard work everyone had done over the last 35 years gone. On the bright side, his former residence became the site of the Newberry Library.

His settled in to his rural home, "Villa Boscobel" and his Manhattan home, "Ogden Grove" with his wife. They wouldn't have long together. Ogden died at Villa Boscobel in 1877. Butler died with an estate valued over $10 million, outside of a few donations, the bulk was left to a niece. In 1888 Marianna funded the building of the Arnot-Ogden Memorial Hospital in Elmira, New York, where she was born, as a memorial to her father and her late husband.

Don't worry about our cousin Marianna. Her father had left her a tidy sum of her own. Marianna built a home in Manhattan, near her sister Fannie and George Haven's house. She summered in Newport, Rhode Island and Lenox, Berkshire, Massachusetts. She died in 1904 after having just returned from a ride through the neighborhood. She left $20 million mostly to surviving sister, Fannie.

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