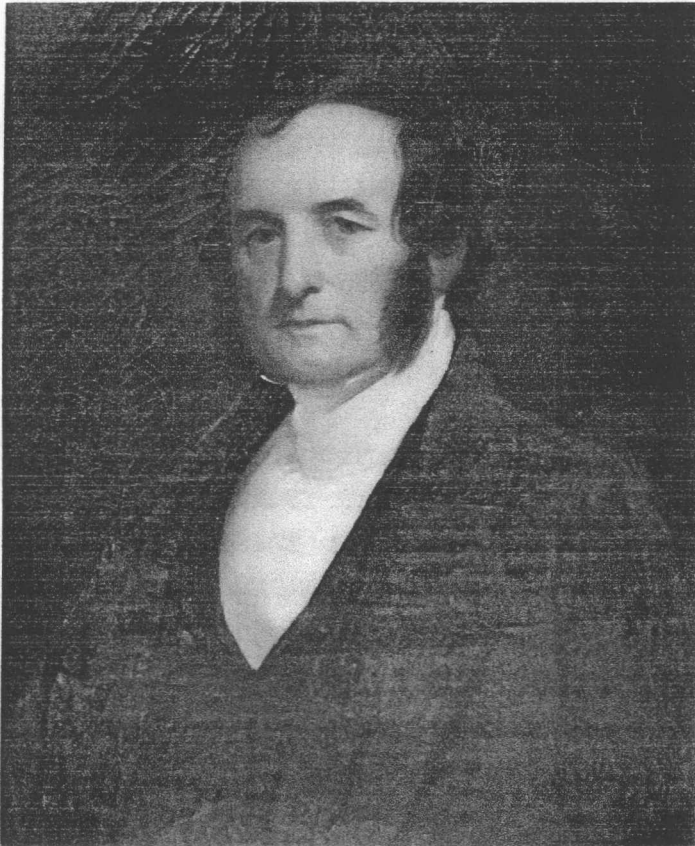


Andrew Thompson Judson

November 29, 1784 – March 17, 1853



1784 Andrew T. Judson, born in the Eastford Society of Ashford, CT, was the youngest son of Andrew and Elizabeth Judson. Primarily educated by his father and receiving a limited formal education, he served as the clerk of the Eastford Society while pursuing legal studies.

1806 Judson applied for and was admitted to the legal profession in Windham County (CT). He was also admitted to the bar at Essex County Court in Essex County, Vermont and began his law career in Montpelier, Vermont.

1809 He returned to Connecticut and established a “flourishing law practice” in the town of Canterbury.

1813 Elected to the Connecticut General Assembly as a member of the Whig party.

1816 Married Rebecca Warren of Windham, CT on March 21. Joined the Toleration Party, which was instrumental in rewriting the State Constitution in 1818.

1818 As a member of the General Assembly, Judson helped to create the new State Constitution.

1819 Appointed States Attorney for Windham County.

1820 A new courthouse and jail were constructed in Brooklyn, CT. Mr. and Mrs. Judson built a handsome new house on the northwest corner of the Canterbury Green (where the supermarket now stands).

1822 The Windham County Bank was incorporated with Judson as one of the Bank's founding Directors. Judson was elected to Connecticut's General Assembly.

1826 Windham County Mutual Fire Insurance Company was incorporated, June 16, 1826, with Judson as Founding Director. Judson was appointed a Commissioner, along with Moses Warren and Ebenezer Stoddard, for settlement of the Boundary Line between the states of Connecticut and Massachusetts.

1831 Elected to State Senate for District 13.

1833 Judson was one of the leading figures in the attempts to close **Prudence Crandall's Female Academy**. He helped to engineer the State Legislature's passage of the "Black Law" (which made it illegal for Prudence Crandall to operate her school). As prosecuting attorney for Prudence Crandall's court proceedings (1833-1834), it was Judson's arguments for the constitutionality of the "Black Law" that were used to convict Crandall in the fall of 1833.

1835 Judson was elected to the United States Congress and served until July 4, 1836.

1836 On June 28, 1836, Judson was appointed by President Andrew Jackson to be the District Judge for Connecticut. In August 1836, Judson was elected President of the Windham County Temperance Society. He represented the Society at the state convention in November 1836.

1839 Judson became involved in the **Amistad Court Trials**. The Amistad was a slave vessel with an illegal cargo of recently kidnapped Africans. The ship landed in New London Harbor, in Judson's jurisdiction.

1840 Judson decided the Amistad trial in favor of the African captives and charged the United States with the responsibility of returning them to Africa.

1853 Andrew T. Judson died in Canterbury, Connecticut on March 17, 1853 and was buried in Hyde Cemetery.