GENEALOGY COLLECTION
YEAR-BOOK OF THE
CONNECTICUT SOCIETY
OF THE SONS OF THE
AMERICAN REVOLUTION
FOR 1893 AND 1894

Publication
FRANK BUTLER BATES
ALBERT GAY

Committee

PRINTED IN HARTFORD FOR THE SOCIETY IN THE YEAR OF OUR LORD ONE THOUSAND EIGHT HUNDRED AND NINETY-FOUR AND OF THE INDEPENDENCE OF THE UNITED STATES THE ONE HUNDRED AND NINETEENTH
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BY

THE CONNECTICUT SOCIETY OF THE SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION

Press of The Case, Lockwood & Brainard Co.
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The publication of the year-book for May 10, 1893, was omitted owing to the increased tax payable, under its amended constitution, to the National Society, which so encroached upon the funds of the Connecticut Society as to render the publication impracticable at that time. It was therefore voted at the annual meeting of May 10, 1894, that the Connecticut Society should publish the present volume, covering the two years ending that day.

At the same time, the former registrar, having declined a re-election, found himself compelled by the same reasons to decline to undertake the editing of the year-book as heretofore. This work did not belong to the duties of the office he had relinquished, nor did it belong to his successor. It belonged only to such members as would volunteer to perform an arduous and important work for the society; a work performed most faithfully and efficiently for two years by the Registrar, Mr. Joseph G. Woodward.

The delay in the present publication is due to the difficulty in finding a member or members who would undertake this labor and responsibility. It is with much satisfaction that I am now able to announce that the present Registrar, Mr. Frank B. Gay, and Mr. Albert C. Bates, of our Board of Managers, have kindly consented
to undertake the joint editorship of the present volume, under appointment by me, as authorized by vote of the Board of Managers; and with the understanding that their responsibility does not extend further than the making of correct transcripts, and the arranging of material furnished them from the official sources of our society.

JONATHAN TRUMBULL,

President.

Norwich, Conn., Dec. 10, 1894.
BOARD OF MANAGERS, 1892-1893.

PRESIDENT.
Jonathan Trumbull, . . . . Norwich.

VICE-PRESIDENT.
Ebenezer J. Hill, . . . . Norwalk.

TREASURER.
John C. Hollister, . . . . New Haven.

SECRETARY.
Lucius F. Robinson, . . . . Hartford.

REGISTRAR.

HISTORIAN.

CHAPLAIN.
Rev. Amos S. Chesebrough, . . . . Old Saybrook.

Hobart L. Hotchkiss, . . . . New Haven.
Rufus W. Griswold, . . . . Rocky Hill.
Frederick Miles, . . . . Salisbury.
Everett E. Lord, . . . . New Haven.
Oliver H. K. Risley, . . . . Willimantic.
Rowland B. Lacey, . . . . Bridgeport.
George H. Cowell, . . . . Waterbury.
Henry R. Jones,  New Hartford.
Meigs H. Whaples,  Hartford.
Edward D. Robbins,  Hartford.
Jonathan F. Morris,  Hartford.
Josiah M. Hubbard,  Middletown.
H. Wales Lines,  Meriden.

DELEGATES TO THE NATIONAL CONGRESS.

Henry C. Robinson,  Hartford (at large).
Edwin S. Greeley,  New Haven.
John H. Swartwout,  Stamford.
Franklin H. Hart,  New Haven.
*William A. M. Wainwright,  Hartford.
Frank F. Starr,  Middletown.
*Thomas S. Collier,  New London.

* Deceased.
BOARD OF MANAGERS, 1893-1894.

PRESIDENT.
Jonathan Trumbull, . . . . Norwich.

VICE-PRESIDENT.
Ebenezer J. Hill, . . . . Norwalk.

TREASURER.
John C. Hollister, . . . . New Haven.

SECRETARY.
Lucius F. Robinson, . . . . Hartford.

REGISTRAR.

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CHAPLAIN.
Rev. Amos S. Chesebrough, . . . . Old Saybrook.

Hobart L. Hotchkiss, . . . . New Haven.
Rufus W. Griswold, . . . . Rocky Hill.
Frederick Miles, . . . . Salisbury.
Everett E. Lord, . . . . New Haven.
Oliver H. K. Risley, . . . . Willimantic.
Rowland B. Lacey, . . . . Bridgeport.
Meigs H. Whaples, . . . . Hartford.
Francis T. Maxwell,    Rockville.
Jonathan F. Morris,    Hartford.
H. Wales Lines,    Meriden.
George N. Morse,    Meriden.
Frank F. Starr,    Middletown.
Franklin H. Hart,    New Haven.

DELEGATES TO THE NATIONAL CONGRESS.

Henry C. Robinson,    Hartford (at large).
Edwin S. Greeley,    New Haven.
John H. Swartwout,    Stamford.
Zalmon Goodsell,    Bridgeport.
Stephen W. Kellogg,    Waterbury.
Josiah M. Hubbard,    Middletown.
William E. Chandler,    New Haven.
*Thomas S. Collier,    New London.

* Deceased.
BOARD OF MANAGERS, 1894-1895.

PRESIDENT.
Jonathan Trumbull, . . . . Norwich.

VICE-PRESIDENT.
Ebenezer J. Hill, . . . . Norwalk.

TREASURER.
John C. Hollister, . . . . New Haven.

SECRETARY.
Charles P. Cooley, . . . . Hartford.

REGISTRAR.

HISTORIAN.

CHAPLAIN.

Hobart L. Hotchkiss, . . . . New Haven.
H. Wales Lines, . . . . Meriden.
Frank F. Starr, . . . . Middletown.
Everett E. Lord, . . . . New Haven.
E. J. Doolittle, . . . . Meriden.
Zalmon Goodsell, . . . . Bridgeport.
Rowland B. Lacey, . . . . Bridgeport.
Rufus W. Griswold, Rocky Hill.
Henry R. Jones, New Hartford.
Jonathan F. Morris, Hartford.
Frederick Miles, Salisbury.
Oliver H. K. Risley, Willimantic.
Francis T. Maxwell, Rockville.

DELEGATES TO THE NATIONAL CONGRESS.

Edwin S. Greeley, New Haven (at large).
William E. Chandler, New Haven.
*William A. M. Wainwright, Hartford.
John H. Swartwout, Stamford.
Frank J. Naramore, Bridgeport.
Stephen W. Kellogg, Waterbury.
Lucius F. Robinson, Hartford.
John H. Perry, Fairfield.
Meigs H. Whaples, Hartford.
†Albert C. Bates, Hartford.

* Deceased.
† Elected to fill vacancy.
CONSTITUTION.

ARTICLE I.

NAME.

The name of this Society shall be the Connecticut Society of the Sons of the American Revolution.

ARTICLE II.

NATIONAL SOCIETY.

This Society is a part of the National Society of the Sons of the American Revolution. It recognizes all State Societies of Sons of the American Revolution as co-equal and entitled to receive from this Society such assistance and information as may best promote the objects for which these societies have been organized.

ARTICLE III.

OBJECTS.

The objects of this Society are to perpetuate the memory and the spirit of the men who achieved American Independence; to encourage historical research in relation to the American Revolution; to preserve documents, relics, and records of the individual services of revolutionary soldiers and patriots; to mark, by appropriate monuments, historic places within this State; to promote the celebration of patriotic anniversaries, and by these and similar means to impress upon the present and future generations the patriotic spirit which actuated our ancestors and established the Republic of the United States of America.
ARTICLE IV.
MEMBERSHIP.

Section 1. Any man resident in Connecticut, and not less than twenty-one years of age, who is descended from an ancestor who with unfailing loyalty rendered material aid to the cause of American Independence in the War of the American Revolution, either as a military or naval officer, sailor, soldier, or official in the service of any of the original thirteen Colonies or States, or Vermont, or as a recognized patriot whose services are of public record, shall be eligible for membership in this Society if found worthy; and any man, wherever resident, who is descended from a Connecticut Revolutionary ancestor who performed like service, shall be alike eligible.

HONORARY MEMBERS.

Section 2. Women may be admitted as honorary members, subject to the conditions as to age and descent established in the case of active members.

APPLICATIONS.

Section 3. All applications for membership in this Society shall be made in duplicate, upon blank forms furnished by the Society. They shall be signed with the full name and address of the applicant, and shall also be signed by at least one member of the Society nominating and recommending the applicant.

ARTICLE V.
OFFICERS.

The officers of this Society shall be a President, a Vice-President, a Secretary, a Treasurer, a Registrar, an Historian, and a Chaplain, who shall be elected by ballot for the term of one year, and shall continue in office until their successors are elected and qualified.
ARTICLE VI.

BOARD OF MANAGERS.

Section 1. There shall be a Board of Managers whose duty it shall be to conduct the affairs of the Society, which Board shall consist of the officers of this Society, the delegates to the National Society, and fifteen others.

Section 2. The Board of Managers shall have power to fill any vacancy occurring among the officers of the Society, the members of the Board, or delegates to the National Society.

ARTICLE VII.

MEETINGS.

Section 1. A meeting for the election of officers and the transaction of business shall be held annually, in the City of Hartford, on the 10th day of May, (the anniversary of the capture of Fort Ticonderoga by a Connecticut expedition,) or if said day falls on Sunday then on the following day; and a meeting for social purposes shall be held annually at such a time and place as the Board of Managers may determine. At each annual meeting there shall be elected, in addition to the officers provided for in Article V, fifteen members of the Board of Managers, one delegate at large and one delegate for each one hundred or fraction of one hundred exceeding fifty members; said delegates, together with such officers as are provided for by the Constitution of that body, shall represent this Society in all meetings of the National Society.

Section 2. Ten members shall constitute a quorum at any meeting of this Society.

Section 3. The hour for holding the annual meeting shall be 12 o'clock—noon—and the time and place for
holding any special meeting shall be designated by the Board of Managers.

Section 4. Special meetings of the Society shall be called by the President, when directed so to do by the Board of Managers, or whenever requested in writing by fifteen or more members, on giving fifteen days' notice, specifying the time and place of such meeting and the business to be transacted.

Section 5. Special meetings of the Board of Managers may be called by the President at any time, and shall be called upon the request of five members of the Board, made in writing. Five members shall constitute a quorum at any meeting of the Board.

Section 6. General business may be transacted at any special meeting of the Board of Managers, or of the Society.

ARTICLE VIII.

BRANCHES.

LOCAL ORGANIZATIONS.

Section 1. Twenty-five members of this Society residing in any town or county of this State may send a written request to the Board of Managers asking authority to associate as a Branch of this Society in such town or county; and the Board of Managers may grant such request.

NAME.

Section 2. Local Branches shall be known as The Branch of the Connecticut Society of the Sons of the American Revolution, No.

OFFICERS.

Section 3. Each Branch may have a President, Secretary, and Treasurer, and such other officers as the by-laws of the Branch may determine.
MEMBERS.

Section 4. No person shall be admitted into a Branch, as a member, until after his admission into the State Society in the manner provided by the Constitution and Laws of this Society, and until he has paid the annual dues and fees as provided by said Laws. And any member, suspended or expelled, or in any way losing his membership in the State Society, shall thereupon cease to be a member of the Branch.

BY-LAWS.

Section 5. Each Branch may make by-laws, rules, and regulations for its government so long as such by-laws, rules, and regulations do not conflict with the Constitution and Laws of this Society, or with the Constitution and Laws of the National Society.

ARTICLE IX.

AMENDMENTS.

This Constitution may be amended or repealed, provided written resolutions to that effect are first presented to, and approved by, a majority of the Board of Managers present at any meeting of said Board; provided said amendments are subsequently approved by a majority of the members present at any meeting of the Society; and, provided further, that whenever this Constitution is to be amended, repealed, or in any way changed, notice thereof, specifying said changes in full, shall be sent to each member of the Society at least ten days before such action is to be taken.
FEES AND DUES.

Section 1. Applicants elected by the Board of Managers shall become members of this Society upon payment of the membership fee and dues for one year. For active members, the membership fee shall be three dollars, and the annual dues two dollars. For honorary members, the membership fee shall be fifty cents, and the annual dues fifty cents. The payment of thirty dollars by an active member or of five dollars by an honorary member, at any one time, shall constitute the person paying such sum a life member, and such person shall thereafter be exempt from payment of annual dues.

Annual dues shall be payable to the Secretary by enrolled members on the 10th day of May in each year, but new members qualifying between the beginning of the calendar year and the date of the annual meeting shall not be liable for the payment of dues during the next succeeding society year.

A member who shall remain in arrears for dues for three months after notice of his indebtedness has been mailed to him directed to his last known residence, may be dropped from the rolls by the Board of Managers, and may be reinstated in his membership by said Board upon the payment of his indebtedness to the Society.

PERMANENT FUNDS.

Section 2. All receipts from life membership shall be set aside and invested under the direction of the Board
of Managers as a permanent fund, of which only the income shall be used for the payment of ordinary expenses.

MEMORIAL FUND.

Section 3. There shall be a Memorial Fund to be used for the preservation of graves and monuments of Revolutionary soldiers and patriots; the marking of historic spots; and the purchase of historic places and buildings. This fund shall consist of all receipts from bequests, special subscriptions, and any regular funds of the Society, voted by the Board of Managers.

SOCIAL MEETINGS.

Section 4. The Society shall hold an annual meeting for the purpose of celebrating some event in Revolutionary history, the time and place of holding such meeting to be determined by the Board of Managers; and said Board shall also determine the manner of such celebration.

MEETINGS OF THE BOARD OF MANAGERS.

Section 5. The regular meetings of the Board of Managers shall be held on the third Tuesday of April and October in each year.

PRESIDING OFFICER.

Section 6. The President, or in his absence the Vice-President, or in their absence a chairman pro tem., shall preside at all meetings of the Society and of the Board of Managers, and shall have a casting vote. The presiding officer shall preserve order and shall decide all questions of order, subject to appeal to the meeting.

DUTIES OF THE PRESIDENT.

Section 7. The President shall be the official head of the Society. He shall perform such duties as usually pertain to that office and as are designated in these By-Laws.
DUTIES OF THE SECRETARY.

Section 8. The Secretary shall receive all money from the members, and shall pay it over to the Treasurer, taking his receipt for the same. He shall conduct the general correspondence of the Society; shall notify members of their election and of such other matters as the Society may direct. He shall have charge of the seal, and such records of the Society as are not herein given especially in charge of other officers of the Society; and, together with the presiding officer, he shall certify all acts and orders of the Society. He shall, under direction of the President or acting President, give notice of the time and place of all meetings of the Society and of the Board of Managers, and shall give such notices of the votes, orders, and proceedings of the Society as the Society or Board of Managers may direct.

DUTIES OF TREASURER.

Section 9. The Treasurer shall have charge of the funds of the Society; he shall receive all money from the Secretary, and give his receipt for the same, which money he shall deposit in the name of the Society, and shall pay out for the benefit of the Society only, in such sums as the Society or Board of Managers may direct, and upon the order of the Secretary, countersigned by the President. He shall keep a true account of his receipts and disbursements, and at each annual meeting shall make a full report to the Society. The books of the Secretary and Treasurer shall be open to the inspection of the President and Board of Managers at all times.

DUTIES OF THE REGISTRAR.

Section 10. The Registrar shall receive all applications and proofs of membership. He shall examine the same, and report his opinion thereon to the Board of Managers. Imperfect and incorrect applications may be
returned to the applicant by the Registrar for correction or completion. After applications have been passed upon by the Board of Managers, he shall, if the applicant is accepted, forward one copy to the Registrar-General of the National Society, and shall make a record of such parts of said application as he deems necessary, in a book of forms prepared for that purpose. The original application with the accompanying proofs shall be kept on file. He shall also have the custody of all historical, geographical, and genealogical books, papers, manuscripts, and relics of which the Society may become possessed. He shall receive twenty-five cents for recording each accepted application, and shall make a report in writing at each annual meeting.

BOARD OF MANAGERS.

SECTION 11. The Board of Managers shall judge of the qualifications of applicants for membership, and shall have control of the affairs of the Society. They shall appoint an auditing committee and a committee on necrology. They shall have power to suspend or expel any member of the Society for sufficient cause, by a vote of two-thirds of the members of the Board present at any regular or special meeting; provided, that at least two weeks' notice of such proposed action shall have been given to such member by notice mailed to him at his last known address. A member so suspended or expelled shall have the right to appeal to a meeting of the Society from the action of the Board of Managers.

DUTIES OF THE HISTORIAN.

SECTION 12. The Historian shall keep a record of all facts in connection with the Society which he may judge to be of historic value, and shall make a report in writing at each annual meeting.
DUTIES OF THE CHAPLAIN.

Section 13. The Chaplain shall perform such devotional and religious duties as may be called for by the Board of Managers in the course of business or exercises of the Society.

AMENDMENTS.

Section 14. These by-laws shall not be altered, amended, or repealed unless such alteration or amendment shall have been proposed in writing at a previous meeting of the Board of Managers, and entered upon the records, with the name of the member proposing the change, and also adopted by a majority of the members present at a regular meeting of the Society, or at a special meeting called for that purpose.
The seal of the Society is one and seven-eighths of an inch in diameter, and consists of the figure of a minuteman standing by the side of a plough, holding in his right hand a musket, and enveloped by thirteen stars; the whole encircled by a band three-eighths of an inch wide, upon which appears the legend in raised letters: "Connecticut Society of the Sons of the American Revolution, Organized April 2, 1889."
THE CROSS.

Description:—Obverse: A silver cross of four arms and eight points, same size as the Chevalier's Cross of the Legion of Honor of France; arms enamelled white. In the centre a gold medallion, bearing bust of General George Washington in profile, surrounded by a ribbon in blue enamel, on which, in gold letters, is the legend: "Libertas et Patria,"—the motto of the Society. A laurel wreath in green enamel encircles the medallion, midway between it and the points of the cross. Reverse: Same as obverse, except that the medallion bears the figure of a Continental soldier, and is surrounded by a blue enamelled ribbon, inscribed in letters of gold, "Sons of the American Revolution."

The cross is surmounted by an eagle in gold or silver, the whole decoration being suspended from the collar or
left breast by a ribbon of blue silk with white edges, and is intended to be worn on all ceremonial occasions at which the Society may assist or be present, on national occasions when in full dress, or (optionally) when the officer or member is in uniform.

The following is from a "Study of the Insignia," submitted by Major Goldsmith Bernard West, Vice-President of the Society for Alabama, by whom the design was proposed.

"The cross of four arms and eight points, enamelled in white, is drawn from the cross of the ancient chivalric Order of St. Louis of France; but the monarchical lilies which were placed between the arms have been left out. In their place we surround them with the laurel wreath of Republican victory. There are two good reasons for selecting the form of the cross of St. Louis as the groundwork for our decoration. It was the Grand Master of that Order, Louis XVI., who lent to America the aid she so badly needed to win the fight for national independence; and nearly all of the gallant French officers who personally fought with and for the Colonies were Chevaliers of the Order. It is intended as a recognition of them and their services, and is a compliment to their country and their descendants that we propose, in some part, the form of the historic Cross of St. Louis.

The medallion in gold, which forms the centre of the cross on its obverse side and bears the bust and profile of Washington, appears too appropriate to demand explanation or argument. The legend surrounding it in letters of gold on a ribbon of blue enamel, 'Libertas et Patria,' appears at once in keeping with the general design and in harmony with the principles and purposes of the Order. It has since been adopted as the motto of the S. A. R.

The reverse side of the cross is like the obverse, except that the reverse bears on the gold medallion the figure of a 'Minute-man,' a type of those old Continental soldiers who
'Left their ploughshares in the mould,  
Their flocks and herds without a fold,'  
and rushed to the defense of liberty and country at the first sound of the gun, the echo of which was 'heard around the world.'

The legend on the ribbon surmounting it is the full title of the order. Surmounting the cross is the American eagle in gold or silver.

The whole decoration is suspended from the left breast, or collar, by a blue ribbon with white edges. These colors of the Order are selected because of their signification, and because blue was the color of the uniforms of Washington's staff. Taken altogether the colors of the ribbon and decoration are the national colors—red, white, and blue.'"

THE ROSETTE.

The rosette is in the form of a button with a raised cup, made from the ribbon forming a part of the principal decoration. It is to be worn in the upper left-hand buttonhole of the coat on all occasions, at discretion, when the cross of the Society is not worn.

The insignia may be obtained by Connecticut members on application to the Secretary of the Connecticut Society of the Sons of the American Revolution, at Hartford. The cross will be supplied on the following terms, viz.:

- Of full size, in gold at $25.00
- " " in silver 15.00
- A smaller size, or duplicate, in gold at 10.00
- " " " " in silver at 7.00

The cost of the rosette is 25.
REPORT OF THE ANNUAL MEETING,
MAY 10, 1893.
(Condensed.)

Pursuant to notice, the Annual Meeting of the Society was held in Central Hall, Hartford, May 10, 1893, being called to order by the President, Jonathan Trumbull, at 12 m.

The Chaplain, Rev. Amos S. Chesebrough, offered prayer.

The minutes of the last annual meeting, and of the special meeting at Meriden, Feb. 22, 1893, were read and approved.

President Trumbull presented his report (see page 39). It was voted to refer the recommendations in this report to the Board of Managers. Secretary Robinson read his report (see page 35). Registrar Woodward read his report (see page 37). Treasurer Hollister read his report (see page 40). It was voted that the reports of the President, Secretary, Registrar, and Treasurer be accepted and printed in the Year Book.

Historian Gay read his report (see page 42). It was voted that the report be accepted and printed in the Year Book and the thanks of the Society be tendered the Historian. After discussion of this report, it was voted to refer to the Board of Managers the matter of an index to the unpublished Revolutionary rolls, and other recommendations therein contained.
The report of the Committee on Necrology was presented by Jonathan F. Morris. It was accepted and the obituaries were ordered published in the Year Book.

Rowland B. Lacey, Jonathan F. Morris, William E. Chandler, Frank F. Starr, and John C. Hollister were appointed a committee to report nominations for Officers, Board of Managers, and Delegates to the National Congress for the ensuing year.

The committee reported as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Position</th>
<th>Candidate</th>
<th>Location</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>For President</td>
<td>Jonathan Trumbull</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vice-President</td>
<td>Ebenezer J. Hill</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Treasurer</td>
<td>John C. Hollister</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Secretary</td>
<td>Lucius F. Robinson</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Registrar</td>
<td>Joseph G. Woodward</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Historian</td>
<td>Frank B. Gay</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chaplain</td>
<td>Rev. Amos S. Chesebrough</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

For Board of Managers:—

- Hobart L. Hotchkiss, New Haven.
- Franklin H. Hart, New Haven.
- Everett E. Lord, New Haven.
- H. Wales Lines, Meriden.
- George N. Morse, Meriden.
- Rufus W. Griswold, Rocky Hill.
- Jonathan F. Morris, Hartford.
- Meigs H. Whaples, Hartford.
- Edward D. Robbins, Hartford.
- Frederick Miles, Salisbury.
- Oliver H. K. Risley, Willimantic.
- Francis T. Maxwell, Rockville.
- Rowland B. Lacey, Bridgeport.
- Frank F. Starr, Middletown.

For Delegates to the National Congress:—

- Henry C. Robinson (at large), Hartford.
- Edwin S. Greeley, New Haven.
Zalmon Goodsell, . . . Bridgeport.
Josiah M. Hubbard, . . . Middletown.
Stephen W. Kellogg, . . . Waterbury.

The report was accepted and the nominees were duly elected.

It was voted that the thanks of the Society be extended to the President, Secretary, and Registrar for their efficient services during the past year.

It was voted to present the Secretary and Registrar with the badges of the Society, and that the badges be marked to show that they were presented by the Society.

The following resolution, offered by Vice-President Hill, was passed:

To the President and Members of the Connecticut Historical Society:

The State of Connecticut by a resolution which has passed both Houses of the General Assembly, has authorized the State librarian to prepare and print the Colonial and other records of the State for the years 1776–1789; also the records of the Council of Safety and other documents relating to the Revolution.

We, the Connecticut Society of the Sons of the American Revolution, respectfully invite your co-operation in this matter, and, to make the publication as valuable as possible, beg that you will allow such Revolutionary rolls, orderly books, and other matter belonging to you which may, in the judgment of your honorable society, be of value in such a publication, to be copied for publication in the printed records of the State, the expense of the same to be borne by the State.

The meeting adjourned at 3 o'clock p.m.

LUCIUS F. ROBINSON,
Secretary.
PRESIDENT TRUMBULL'S ADDRESS.

This society commences to-day the fifth year of its regularly organized existence, under circumstances which, as I believe, give great promise for its future. Without ostentation, but with strict adherence to the principles upon which it was established, it has continued to increase in strength and numbers.

While the activities of the past year show but little to which we may point as tangible results, our work has been of an important character, leaving our society in a position which will enable us more effectively, because more uninterruptedly, to pursue the objects to which we are devoted.

The movement for uniting our own National Society with the General Society of Sons of the Revolution has, of necessity, occupied the attention and time of your President to the exclusion of matters more directly connected with our own State Society. This movement was one in which we were particularly and very properly interested, owing to the relations we sustain with that Society with which we were in treaty, and the importance of removing all visible differences between two kindred general societies of identical aims and purposes. The failure to accomplish this result has shown us that we, as a society, have exhausted every means at our command for the purpose, and has resulted in giving us that clear view of the situation which could only be obtained by actual experiment. It must be acknowledged that the difficulties in the way of securing this union were greater than we had supposed. We may, however, congratulate
ourselves upon the fact that our own Society was not responsible for the existence of any of these difficulties; that we labored earnestly and successfully to remove them so far as they existed in our National Society, and equally earnestly, but unsuccessfully, to persuade the society with which we were in treaty to withdraw the measure which finally defeated our object. My thanks are due and are most warmly expressed to my fellow officers and delegates for the cordial and effective support they have given to this worthy object.

The result of these negotiations brings us back to one important consideration, which we must continually keep in view: that the vital element of the success and stability of the general organization exists in the State Societies themselves; in the spirit which actuates them, in the principles which underlie them, and in the results to which they can point. It is important that there should be a community of interest and a fraternal spirit among the different State Societies, whether united under one or several forms of central organization. Let us hope that, either with or without the formal union we had hoped to accomplish, this result may be reached among all these societies of whatever name. It is particularly gratifying to remark that the attitude of our own Society is, and always has been, favorable to a union of this kind, as it has been favorable to a union of a more formal and pronounced kind. While we have a profound and worthy pride in our State organization, we have never allowed that pride to lapse into offensive arrogance or empty boasts of our own superiority, either in our own councils, our national councils, or our authorized publications. It should continually be borne in mind that no such spirit actuated our ancestors in their earnest, single-minded struggle for American independence, and that, should such a spirit manifest itself in societies composed of their descendants, the objects of such societies will surely be defeated, not only by placing them beyond the reach of fraternal relations with their associates, but also by the
disastrous effect of such a spirit upon the societies which lend themselves to its influence.

Bearing always in mind the danger of yielding, in the slightest degree, to this dangerous influence, from which we have always been fortunately free, the field for legitimate work, vital to our prosperity and to our very existence, opens before us now, as ever, in continually broadening prospect. During the year committees have been appointed to plan for memorial tablets of a suitable character, to be erected in the Lebanon War Office, and at the elm tree in Hartford where Washington alighted on his first visit to this State. These committees are now actively engaged in designs and estimates for the work. It is hoped that the record of the coming year will show the completion and erection of both of these tablets, as a portion of the work before us. I recommend that every means necessary to the prompt completion of these projects be used, and that, if the funds of the society should not warrant the expenditure, the sum necessary for the purpose be raised by a popular subscription, preferably among our own members. Our experience having shown that, with the exception of our annual banquet, some object in which our members have a common interest is most successful in securing large gatherings of our society, I recommend that the erection of the memorial tablet in Hartford be made the occasion for a reunion of our society at some appropriate date either in the near future or the early autumn, on which occasion the tablet be dedicated, with appropriate exercises.

Other recommendations which I submitted to you a year ago are now repeated. They were, as you may remember, the establishment of prizes in our public schools for excellence in essays upon topics of revolutionary history, the establishing of lectures on such topics in various cities throughout the State, by employing the best talent available for the purpose; and the holding of suitable services in various churches, commemorative of important anniversaries in our revolutionary history
These three recommendations are especially applicable to the larger cities in our State, all of which now number among their citizens a full representation of the members of our Society. The plan of establishing local branches of our members in such cities appears to be gaining in favor. It is particularly suggested to such organizations that they devote themselves to projects of this description; and that, upon occasions of special interest, they extend invitations to members of the Society at large to attend.

While the system of forming these local branches can hardly be said to have passed the experimental stage, it is hoped that they will prove useful in diffusing, without centralizing, the interest of our members throughout the State, and that another year may bring from these organizations reports which will prove helpful to our Society. It must be remembered that it is upon the local membership in various parts of the State that we must depend for reports regarding the work of our Society in various localities; and it is hoped that such members, whether organized as branches or not, will present to the Society all matters of local interest with which it may legitimately deal.

The regular meeting of the National Society has been postponed to the 16th of June, when it will be held in Chicago under a program not yet fully arranged, but intended to combine, to some extent, with a meeting of the same date to be held by the Daughters of the American Revolution. The principal business of our National Society, beyond the election of officers, will be the discussion and possible adoption of certain amendments already proposed to the Constitution of that body. The indications from various quarters seem to point to the danger that this instrument will be subjected to considerable discussion, which may have the effect of making it more complicated rather than more simple. Such a result would, in my opinion, be unfortunate, since it already provides for more complicated machinery of government than is needed, and for officers and delegates
for whom no official duties can possibly be invented. The meeting at Chicago will, no doubt, be of a very attractive nature, owing to the interest which will center in that city at the time. It is hoped that this Society may be fully represented by its delegates, and may be effective in its contributions to the general welfare and dignity of our order.

Our largely increased membership during the year is, I believe, due to the fact that our reputation for strict scrutiny of the credentials of candidates, and strict adherence to the purposes for which we are organized, is so well established that membership is sought by reason of its real merits and value. This condition, due in great measure to the untiring and unflinching work of our Registrar, is the only condition which can insure stability to our organization. It is hoped and expected that, in addition to this consideration, the attractions of our Society, through its gatherings, its publications, and its patriotic work will continue to make membership desired by those who are eligible. It is believed that this was particularly true of our admirably managed banquet at Meriden, where our membership showed so large an increase, due to the attractions of the occasion. It is remarkable that, though this banquet took place at a time when travel in all directions was impeded or prevented, the attendance was larger than at any of our other annual banquets.

It must be remembered that it is only by the active cooperation of individual members that we can reach the full measure of the objects and purposes for which we are established. These objects and purposes, as declared in our Constitution, form an individual responsibility on the part of each member, which has, thus far, been fully recognized, and which, it is believed, will continue to actuate our members in the future as in the past.
REPORT OF THE SECRETARY.

During the past year 136 members have been elected to the Society, 11 of whom were elected to honorary membership. With few exceptions the newly-elected members have qualified.

One result of the small amount required to sustain membership is that quite a number of the members allow the notices of annual dues to pass unheeded, and the Secretary's books show a good many delinquents who would undoubtedly not pigeon-hole bills for larger amounts. Although the amount is small, your Secretary suggests that the easiest and surest way is to pay by mailing check.

The total amount received for fees and dues during the year was $1,542, which has been remitted to the Treasurer. Of this amount, $60 was from the payment of life memberships, and this sum is invested as a permanent fund under the provisions of the by-laws.

There have been eight meetings of the Board of Managers, which were held in Hartford, with the exception of one meeting at Meriden. The average attendance at these meetings has exceeded ten.

Certificates of membership have been received and forwarded to members up to state number 671, which includes, with a few exceptions, those elected on or before April 19, 1892. If any member elected before that time has failed to receive his certificate, the Secretary will be pleased to be notified. The tardiness of the National Society in issuing certificates is to be regretted.
In keeping the Secretary's books occasional mistakes will inevitably occur in sending notices. The large membership, the frequent payment of initiation fees and dues at the time of application, which may be months before election, the omission to maintain a system of double entry, owing to the curtailment of your Secretary's time by business duties, partially account for such errors; and your Secretary begs the lenience of the members in this respect, and suggests that the fees and dues of new members should not be paid until notice of election is received.

In concluding, your Secretary wishes to attest the hearty interest manifested in the Society by the members of your Board of Managers, and the disposition to use all reasonable means to accomplish the historic and patriotic results, to secure which is the chief purpose of our organization.

LUCIUS F. ROBINSON,  
Secretary.
REPORT OF THE REGISTRAR.

The registrations of new members during the year closing to-day have numbered one hundred and thirty-two (132). Of these, one hundred and twenty (120) were active members, and twelve (12) were honorary members. One hundred and five (105) persons were admitted as descendants of Connecticut ancestors, and twenty-seven (27) persons were admitted as descendants of ancestors who served from other States. During the year two members, Mr. Charles B. Whiting and Mrs. Eliza Clymer Overton Hammond of Hartford, have resigned, and the name of one member has been dropped by direction of the Board of Managers. The Society has lost thirteen members by death, namely: Ezra Harris Bartram, George P. Brinley, George Leander Hotchkiss, Lewis Lyman Morgan, Samuel Orrin Plant, Joseph G. Reynolds, William H. Wiley, Allyn Stanley Kellogg, Eliza Noble Kellogg, Henry Eliphalet Averill, Helen Maria Boyd Baldwin, Aholiab Johnson, and Stephen Nichols. The immediate fathers of the three last named were soldiers of the Revolution. Memorials of the members who have preceded us to the undiscovered country will be submitted by the Committee on Necrology. The net gain in registered membership during the year has been one hundred and sixteen (116), and the roll now includes the names of seven hundred and fifty-seven (757) members, of which seven hundred and nine (709) are active and forty-eight (48) are honorary members.
The additions to the library have been chiefly of local histories, and they include Cothren's Ancient Woodbury, Boyd's Annals of Winchester, Davis' History of Wallingford and Meriden, Andrews' New Britain Memorial, Todd's History of Redding, Orcutt's History of Wolcott, Huntington's History of Stamford, and Hinman's Connecticut in the Revolution. As a means of supplying to applicants for membership evidence of Revolutionary service and verifying statements made in applications for membership, it is desirable that the society should accumulate, as rapidly as its means may permit, the histories of Connecticut towns and genealogies of Connecticut families.

The Year Book for 1892 has been printed and will be distributed to members this week. Its issue was delayed for several months by the illness of our excellent historian, Mr. Frank Farnsworth Starr, to whom the duty of preparing an account of the New London dinner had been assigned. Early in this calendar year our fellow-manager, Mr. Thomas S. Collier, kindly consented to put the material for this part of the book into proper form for publication. The copy was sent at once to the printers, but, owing to the pressure of other work, which would not permit delay, they were unable to take up our book until after the lapse of some months. Some additional details concerning the ancestors of a large part of the members of the Society have been added in this volume, and an index to their names may be found at the end. It will be observed that a few Revolutionary autographs have been introduced in the membership roll. No others were attainable, for the Registrar regrets to say that the suggestion made by him on a former occasion that autographs of our Revolutionary fathers should be forwarded to be inserted in the year book from time to time, has met with but scanty response. He ventures again to bring the matter to the attention of the Society. If autographs do not precisely exhibit the fathers in their habits as they lived, they, at least, set forth some of their
characteristics and aid in forming a just conception of the men by whose hands they were written. Excellent illustrations in point may be found in the autographs of the careful and scholarly Trumbull, and the impetuous and clumsy Putnam, which appear in this volume. Besides, nothing could be more fitting as an enrichment of the garland which we yearly offer to the memories of the men whose courage and sacrifices have hallowed the years which lie between Lexington and Yorktown.

J. G. WOODWARD,
Registrar.
JOHN C. HOLLISTER, Treasurer, in account with The Connecticut Society of the Sons of the American Revolution.

1892.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Description</th>
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<tr>
<td>May 10.</td>
<td>To balance of old account</td>
<td>$206.15</td>
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<td>26.</td>
<td>Lucius F. Robinson, Secretary, membership dues and fees</td>
<td>$600.00</td>
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<td>The Case, Lockwood &amp; Brainard Co., sale of year book</td>
<td>$25.00</td>
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<td>Sept. 5.</td>
<td>Lucius F. Robinson, Secretary, membership dues and fees</td>
<td>$361.00</td>
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1893.

<table>
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<tr>
<td>Feb. 22.</td>
<td>Jonathan Trumbull, for Trumbull Tomb Fund</td>
<td>$5.00</td>
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<td>Mar. 1.</td>
<td>Lucius F. Robinson, Secretary, fees and dues</td>
<td>$250.00</td>
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<td>Lucius F. Robinson, life membership dues</td>
<td>$60.00</td>
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<td>21.</td>
<td>Lucius F. Robinson, sale War Office book</td>
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**TRUMBULL TOMB FUND TRUST.**

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<td>Amount reported May 10, 1892</td>
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<td>Interest on deposits</td>
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<td>Feb. 23.</td>
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<td>Deposit, New Haven Savings Bank, May 10, 1893</td>
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**LIFE MEMBERSHIP FUND.**

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<tr>
<td>Deposit, New Haven Savings Bank</td>
<td>$60.00</td>
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1892.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Description</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>May 10.</td>
<td>For copies Massachusetts Archives</td>
<td>$3.00</td>
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<td>27.</td>
<td>The Case, Lockwood &amp; Brainard Co., printing year book</td>
<td>$575.03</td>
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<td>The Chas. H. Elliott Co., letter heads</td>
<td>$15.63</td>
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<td>June 10.</td>
<td>A. S. Gardner &amp; Co., rosettes</td>
<td>$15.00</td>
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<td>21.</td>
<td>The Case, Lockwood &amp; Brainard Co.,</td>
<td>$40.80</td>
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<td>Aug. 6.</td>
<td>Isaac Garrison, care of War Office</td>
<td>$17.00</td>
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Sept. 5. Lucius F. Robinson, sundries, $31.08
7. L. R. Carnahan, typewriting, 3.50
14. E. J. Hill, sundry bills, Putnam Camp, 172.69
17. The Case, Lockwood & Brainard Co., 12.25
Dec. 19. A. S. Gardner & Co., rosettes, 15.00
1893.
Feb. 6. National Society, tax on 671 members, 167.75
15. Isaac Garrison, care of War Office, 12.50
23. Deposit, New Haven Savings Bank, Trumbull Tomb Fund, 5.00
24. J. G. Woodward, registration fees, 47.25
Mar. 2. Deposit, New Haven Savings Bank, Life Membership Fund, 60.00
Lucius F. Robinson, Secretary, petty expenses, 15.35
Lucius F. Robinson, Secretary, badge for C. C. Hungerford, 35.00
15. Mervin E. Stacks, stenographic report, 10.00
17. The Case, Lockwood & Brainard Co., envelopes and printing, 21.15
A. S. Gardner & Co., rosettes, 15.00
April 19. J. G. Woodward, for books, 45.50
The Case, Lockwood & Brainard Co., Record of Conn. Men in Rev., 5.50
C. W. Haskins, certificates of membership, 50.00
Postage, 75.00
Balance to new account, 128.56
$1,526.90
May 9, Lucius F. Robinson, Secretary, membership dues and fees, $287.50
Lucius F. Robinson, Secretary, sale of buttons, 19.50
Less disbursements, 307.00
12.50
Balance on account, 294.50
128.56
Cash in Treasury May 10, 1893, 423.06
Audited and found correct, May 8, 1893.

Franklin H. Hart, { Auditors.
Mr. President, and Members: As provided in our By-Laws, I have the honor to present the following as the Annual Report of the Historian:

A year ago the President made certain recommendations in his Annual Address, which were referred to a Committee for consideration. One of these recommendations, that the Society celebrate Flag-day by an excursion to Redding, the Valley Forge of Connecticut, excited lively interest and approval. At the meeting of the Board of Managers in May, Messrs. E. J. Hill, R. S. Pickett, and H. L. Hotchkiss were appointed a Committee to arrange for a proper meeting of the Society, at Putnam Park. Mindful of the sufferings of Putnam and his men in a winter encampment, the Committee considerately fixed on June 14 as a suitable day. Friends of the Society in the neighborhood, with Messrs. Charles Miller and I. N. Bartram as moving spirits, cordially assisted your Committee. Careful and extensive arrangements were made for the accommodation of the hundreds of "Sons" who were expected. An interesting program was provided and the members were all notified.

But the plans of both mice and committees "gang aft agley," and, as though it were the irony of fate, the week was one of the most distressingly heated terms of which the weather-wise can tell us.

Early on that Tuesday morning, teams of every description were hitched at Bethel station, forty or more
of them, drivers and horses sweltering in the terrible heat. But the “Sons” and their wives and families — where, oh! where were they? The long train drew in, and a “bugle cry” of “Right away to the camp ground!” greeted the company who left the shelter of the roomy cars. How Putnam and his brigade would have smiled, could they have seen that valiant little band of “Sons” — hardly numbering one to a team — as they set out over that dusty, interminable drive of three and a half miles to the park. Will those who bravely followed “Old Put” that day ever forget it?

That the occasion was not a success was due to no failure in the preparations. The local committee did everything necessary, and nothing but cordial thanks and praise can be given them.

The orator of the day was R. S. Pickett, who was taken when a small boy by his grandfather to the then rough camp-ground, and in a vivid way was made to see it as it looked to the grandfather that memorable winter when he, as a lad of eighteen, was quartered there with Putnam. Other speakers were A. H. Byington of Norwalk, and Harry Sedgwick of Cornwall. The program was listened to by a large and enthusiastic company from the towns around; a good index of the interest excited by the meeting.

The following is a synopsis of

JUDGE PICKETT'S ADDRESS.

It is eminently proper for patriotic men, women, and children to celebrate this anniversary day of the adoption of our National Flag as the emblem of the Union of our States and the liberty of our people. This is an appropriate place to revive memories of the brave men of bygone days, who, through discouragement, poverty, and suffering, upheld our flag and established our nationality.

This ground upon which we stand, known as Putnam Park, is a part of the ground occupied as a camp by a division of the Continental Army under General Israel Putnam, during the winter of 1778-79. The division consisted of Gen. Poor’s brig-
ade of New Hampshire troops, one brigade of Connecticut infantry, and one of cavalry, which the fall before had been operating along the Hudson River. The three brigades were quartered in three separate camps, about half a mile apart. This part, now Putnam Park, being the most easterly camp, was probably occupied by the cavalry brigade. The position of the camps, on the easterly slope of a lofty hill, now known as Gallows Hill, was wisely chosen, as it afforded some shelter from northerly and westerly winds, was well provided with wood and water, and from the crest of the hill the shore of Long Island Sound and a wide section of country that then required protection was in view. The camp-ground is located about seventeen miles north of Long Island Sound, twelve miles easterly from the New York State line, and twenty-seven miles southeasterly from West Point.

The special duty of Gen. Putnam was to repel British invasion of this part of the State, by way of Long Island Sound, and to protect the patriots of Fairfield County in this State and Westchester County in the State of New York, from the depredations and cruelties of the bands of cowboys and skinners, which were numerous and powerful in a large section of the country, between the Hudson River and the Connecticut state line.

This historic ground is of peculiar interest to me, because when I was a boy, fully fifty years ago, my mother's father, Abraham Parsons, who was brought up within a mile and a half of this place, and, at the age of eighteen, enlisted in the Connecticut infantry regiment encamped here, took me over these camps and pointed out to me the stone inclosures which formed a part of the huts where the soldiers were quartered, the location of the provost, or guard-house, the place where Gen. Putnam stood when he persuaded the mutinous soldiers to return to their quarters when they were about to march to Hartford to make a demand on the legislature, then in session, for their back pay and more and better food and clothing. At the time of my visit, when a boy, the camps were wild, rocky forests. The change of this part of the camp to a well laid out, orderly park, with its noble monument and well kept lawns, paths, and roads, must have been made at large expense, and speaks well for the patriotism of the State and the good judgment of the Commissioners who have had the immediate direction of the work.
At Valley Forge, in Pennsylvania, Washington's army endured fearful suffering for want of food and clothing, and Washington there often sat at a table provided only with pork and molasses. This place is the "Valley Forge" of Connecticut. The days when it was occupied by Gen. Putnam's division of the army were days of discouragement and deep poverty. The country was poor, too poor to provide money to pay the scant compensation of the soldiers. Food was scarce in camp, and the starving soldiers had to borrow pigs, chickens, sheep, and calves, and milk the cows of the neighboring farmers, when the owners were not there, and for a time, during the most inclement part of the winter, some of the soldiers were reduced to blankets alone, for clothing by day and covering by night. The wonder is, that during the war there was but one Arnold and but few desertions; why there were so many patriots and so few tories; why the discouragements and defeats did not result in the abandonment of the struggle to establish National Independence.

Such might have been, probably would have been the result, had not the clergy, the most learned and influential men of the times, who were almost unanimously and intensely patriotic, kept the hearts of the soldiers and people from utter despair, and encouraged them to persevere when their prospects were dark and drear. The soldiers in this camp, after suffering through a terrible mid-winter, were favored by a wonderful Providential relief by the early spring of 1779.

It was stated to me by my grandfather that, at the time of the execution of a spy and deserter on Gallows Hill, on the 25th of February of that year, that the weather was warm, the ground dry and settled, so that the farmers were plowing and sowing, that the spring was about six weeks earlier in this region than had been known before, and with this extraordinary development of Nature came new courage and hope to the army and the people.

The wonderful success of our Revolutionary heroes is written on the brightest page of history. We live to enjoy what they won by their suffering and death. This vast country, like this park, has been converted from a wilderness to a garden. This nation has grown from weakness to mighty strength. We are surrounded with plenty because our fathers starved. We are rich because they were poor. We hope because they despaired. Few artists depicted their
faces. Their countenances are known only to a few living men, but the memory of what they did and endured should be perpetuated to the latest generation. This place, and every place where they gathered in camp and field, the places where they fought and fell, should be marked and remembered.

This place, especially, should be like a "Mecca" for all the patriotic generations of the people of this State. It is worthy of a visit by all lovers of their country from every state, to revive the memory of the noble men who, through sadness and suffering, laid the foundations of the Temple of Liberty in which we dwell in security and peace.

ANNUAL DINNER.

In October, the Board of Managers received an invitation from the Meriden members of the Society, to hold the annual banquet and reunion in that city. The desires of that section were so cordially and satisfactorily urged by Mr. H. Wales Lines that Meriden was chosen as the place, and a committee consisting of Messrs. H. Wales Lines, Charles Rockwell, O. H. Platt, W. W. Lee, and George N. Morse were appointed, with power to add to their number.

GENERAL COMMITTEES.

The Committees as finally appointed were: —

**RECEPTION COMMITTEE.**


**INVITATION AND RECEPTION COMMITTEE.**

George E. Savage, E. J. Doolittle.
COMMITTEE ON MUSIC.
E. C. Birdsey, E. B. Everitt.
Dr. C. C. Barker.

COMMITTEE ON DECORATIONS.
M. B. Schenck, J. C. Twichell.
George Couch, George C. Merriam.

COMMITTEE ON TABLES.
E. J. Doolittle, C. L. Rockwell.
W. A. Catlin, Frank Smith.
W. F. Rockwell, J. C. Twichell.
Charles S. Dodd, H. B. Levi.
George E. Savage, R. W. Miles.
E. C. Birdsey, W. G. Gallager.
G. N. Morse, H. J. Church.

COMMITTEE ON COATS AND HATS.
R. W. Miles, H. B. Levi.

The Hotel Winthrop was selected; the local secretary, George E. Savage, sent out numbered tickets to all the members with an announcement of the attractions offered. The hard work of the Committee and Secretary yielded good returns; a larger number obtained tickets in advance than for any previous dinner. The local committee and members were for days before besieged with applications for tickets from would-be "Sons."

Wednesday, the 22d, arrived, with arrangements completed to entertain a regiment of the "Sons," if necessary. But the elements seemed again determined to arouse in us a due sense of our dependence, and an understanding of the sufferings of the patriot sires. If the day at the Putnam camp-ground was a comparative failure on account of the heat, the opposite was nearly the case now, a small blizzard almost preventing the reunion. Early in the forenoon the members from the southern and western parts of the State began to gather, joined by some "wise men" from the east and north. The ap-
pointed time came, and with it appetite, but "good digestion" had to wait. One hour, two hours nearly, passed; forage in the shape of crackers and cheese sustained the patriot sons, and kept lively the inquiries and mild objurgations at the absence of the Hartford party.

Finally a low murmur became a shout, and the south-bound train was seen plowing through the drifts, with seventy-five members and several of the orators of the day on board. Quite as important a company, however, were also sighted and to their appearance was the shout due, namely, the waiters.

The line was soon formed and to the music of an orchestra the hungry "Sons" marched to the dining-room, where covers had been laid for 230, and there were probably 220 present. The room was handsomely decorated with flags, festoons of bunting, stacked arms, and with palms and flowers liberally disposed through the tables by the lady friends of the Society.

In the absence of Chaplain Chesebrough, Rev. Warren S. Perkins of Meriden said grace, after which was successfully encompassed the following——

**Menu.**

**Blue Points, Deep Shell.**

Zepherettes. Lemon.

Mock Turtle Soup. Celery.

Vienna Rolls. Boiled Chicken, Halibut, Lobster Sauce.


Capon Cutlets, with French Peas.

Julienne Potatoes.

Roman Punch.

Quail, Stuffed and Baked.

Saratoga Chips. Currant Jelly.

Charlotte Russe. Dinner Cake.

Fruits.

Crackers and Cheese.

Coffee. Cigars.
After the cigars had been lighted, President Jonathan Trumbull rose and in the following words

INAUGURATED THE SPEAKING.

Gentlemen:

It probably occurs to most of us that if our ancestors of the Revolution could have partaken of a dinner like this and then could have gone immediately into action, the Revolution would have been finished in a very short time. To their descendants, who have the fighting blood of the Revolution in their veins, the effect of such a dinner is only an extraordinary accession of patriotism, which it will be difficult for any one to keep within bounds during the limited time at our command. It is, therefore, with profound satisfaction that I now place this gathering in charge of a gentleman who can keep this patriotism within bounds if anybody can, the Hon. H. Wales Lines.

MR. LINES.

Gentlemen: It was expected that this stage of our proceedings would be reached much earlier in the afternoon, but we could not commence this banquet without our Hartford brethren. They were late for once, but only when they did not control all the conditions. All of this afternoon that is left is required by the regular speakers upon the program, so I am sure you will very charitably pardon the toastmaster if he neglects in his introductions to speak to each sentiment. Once at a caucus of the majority party in our Connecticut Senate preliminary to its organization, a distinguished member of that body from the Hartford district, in presenting his favorite candidate for Chaplain, did so in a model speech, which I committed to memory. "Gentlemen: I nominate for Chaplain the Rev. Dr. ———, who will pray short and will pray well." Now I am able to guarantee to you that our speakers are of the same timber that Hartford furnished for the Senate Chaplain. All our people unite with your Meriden brethren, and give you to-day, Sons of the American Revolution, a most cordial greeting; a most hearty welcome. I shall call upon His Honor, our Mayor, to say for all of us what each would gladly say in his own behalf. Gentlemen, His Honor, Mayor G. Herrick Wilson.
Sons of the American Revolution, Shades of the heroes of old, walking the earth: We recognize in you the form and mien of those giants of courage and virtue. And it seems eminently proper that we should thus give you this weird welcome to the freedom of our tent and city; you, whose patriotic sacrifices were vicariously made by other hands while you were only a potential in the scrip of your grandfather in the field, or sent home on a furlough; and this town also existed not but as the quiet vale of Pilgrims' Harbor, where wandered the exile judges of Charles the First, whose weary feet were bathed in its dews, and whose thirst was slaked by its bounding rills. From this moment the city is yours; use it in the sacred memory of those noble wanderers in liberty's cause. We must not forget to thank you for the honor of this visitation, and draw our profit from it.

In any country the eruption of a military force kindles the fires of patriotism; if of an enemy, it is a volcanic eruption, and even if of friends bearing the olive branch, it warms the smouldering embers to life. May your coming rekindle our cold ashes, and mayhap leave a living coal upon our altar. Infuse us with your memorial ardor and this day shall be held as the most precious of our existence. We greet you in coming and will speed you in parting. "Well come and well go," but never let us say, "Well gone."

Toastmaster — Gentlemen: The first regular toast upon the program is "The Society of the Sons of the American Revolution."

"Then here's their memory — may it be
To us a guiding light,
To cheer our strife for Liberty
And teach us to unite."

This toast at once suggests the proper person who should make the response, our honored President, Jonathan Trumbull.
PRESIDENT TRUMBULL'S ADDRESS.

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen: Some time ago I read a report of an after-dinner address which is so suddenly recalled to me by your kind recognition of my name that I must relate it, even at the risk of occupying more time than I should.

At a banquet of literary gentlemen, the son of a late distinguished author, whose name has become a household word, was called to his feet for an after-dinner speech, and was greeted with loud and prolonged applause. When silence was at last secured and he was about to begin his address, the voice of a grave and reverend signor was heard in sonorous tones in the words "That's for your father, young man." Still more in the case of a Son of the Revolution than in the son of an author should such a sentiment be preserved. It is not necessary for one of you to say of the applause which has greeted my name, what is so well understood among us all, and what I will only say for myself as a matter of form, "That's for your great-great-grandfather."

We meet on this patriotic anniversary for the fourth time in our history to celebrate the birthday of the Father of his Country. There is, as there has been at each of these annual gatherings, increasing cause for congratulation, due to-day in great measure to the fortunate fact that you have extended to us the hospitalities of your fair city of Meriden, for which, as expressed in the gracious individual welcome at the hands of your efficient committee of arrangements, and in the official words of your honored Mayor which so gracefully confirm that welcome, I tender you the cordial thanks of our Society.

Three years ago we met for our celebration of Washington's birthday, a young, enthusiastic society of three hundred; to-day we meet for the same purpose, an older and equally enthusiastic society of seven hundred, with a record of patriotic work accomplished and with an unlimited field for such work before us. With such a growth in membership and in spirit, the only subject on which it seems appropriate for me to address you, our own Society, has so broadened and deepened that I must confine myself mainly to the most recent phases of our history, knowing that the Connecticut Society can speak for itself, and will speak in eloquent words to-day upon the general aims and sentiments to which it is devoted.

We had all hoped to celebrate to-day not only the birthday of Washington, but the birthday of a reorganized and united
general Society of Sons of the Revolution. We have failed in the attempt, in which we have borne so prominent a part, to accomplish this worthy object, and yet we have as much to celebrate as if success had crowned our efforts. It is in the magnificent failures which history records, from the days of Thermopylæ to the days of Bunker Hill, that we see the turning points in the affairs of nations which lead them to a higher destiny and enroll their heroes among the names that cannot die. And in a society like ours, as in a nation, it is not the success or the failure of an effort which determines its merit or its consequences; it is the character of the effort itself and of the object to which that effort is devoted. On these points our record is clear. Our effort has been untiring; our unanimity and method marked by conduct which has shown us to be worthy of the ancestry from which we spring. We need no longer look upon the existence of two apparently hostile societies of Sons of the Revolution as something which it may be in our power to prevent.

It is true that our labors of a year or more have been defeated by the ill-timed and ill-advised measure proposed and adhered to by the society with which we were in treaty. It is customary to say of labors so defeated that they are thrown away. Gentlemen, our labors were not thrown away. Their results are of a different, but probably more important, kind than they would have been had they been crowned with success. We came out of this long and tedious struggle for harmony with the consciousness of a clean record, and with the strengthening of personal ties among our members which is always the happiest and most important result of united effort in a worthy cause. Our position is no longer uncertain, but clearly defined. Our relations to the National Society are strengthened by the feeling that it has at its head a President-General who has proved himself an officer of whom we may well be proud. The delicate and perplexing duties devolving upon him through this struggle for union have been discharged in a dignified, courteous, and temperate spirit, which mark him as a true patriot and true gentleman. It is a source of regret to us all that previous engagements prevented us from having among us to-day our President-General, General Horace Porter. Among our honored guests, we welcome to-day the President of the New Jersey Society, the Hon. John Whitehead, to whom, as my constant and efficient yokefellow
on the preliminary committee of conference, my warmest personal and official thanks are tendered. When I say that we had reason to be as proud of the New Jersey delegation at New York on the 16th as of the Connecticut delegation, I can say no more. The ties of our Society to the New Jersey and other Societies are strengthened by this movement. We are strengthened in every way; and while I do not say that the General Society with which we were in treaty is weakened in any way by the result, I must say that it places them upon the unenviable portion of the record. That result, deplorable in every view of the case, is particularly so when we reflect that it nominally identifies the Society of the Sons of the Revolution of New York with the adoption of a measure on the part of its associates for which I believe the New York Society is not responsible. That grand organization, some twelve hundred strong, has, through its President, Mr. Tallmadge, and his associate, Mr. Woodruff, both men of Connecticut ancestry and true to their lineage, ably seconded or led our efforts to accomplish that union for which, in a thoroughly broad-minded spirit, they have worked hand in hand with us. It was a most gratifying feature to receive from these two gentlemen at the meeting of the 16th the resolution of their General Society recommending the plan for union which they had done so much to prepare and make effective. And when, upon our prompt adoption of a concurrent resolution, we were met, after a tedious and annoying delay, by a new committee, it is a significant fact that neither Mr. Tallmadge nor Mr. Woodruff appeared on that committee to propose the conditions which defeated the union for which they had so faithfully worked. By an unfortunate limitation of delegates under its general Constitution, the large and powerful Society of New York was entitled to no larger delegation than were any of its affiliated societies, however small; and for that reason could not support, as I believe it would have supported Connecticut, on the same equitable basis of representation which our own Constitution affords us.

The relations we have sustained with the Sons of the Revolution in New York, many of whom are also members of our own Society, is so significant of the general union which we have worked with them to accomplish, that the failure of that worthy object should only make those relations more binding and more intimate. Fully convinced of this and of your own
recognition of these relations, I have sent to Mr. Tallmadge, as I sent a year ago, the fraternal greetings of our Society to be presented to-night at the annual gathering of the New York Society, and have received from that highly-esteemed and patriotic gentleman of Connecticut lineage a cordial and inspiring response, which you will soon hear and appreciate.

Our Society, in common with others of our general organization, now commences a new era in its existence. It may be that we shall never see the united general order of the Sons of the Revolution which we have so earnestly hoped to establish. It is said by many that the breach has broadened and that the two Societies are now further apart than ever. We are hardly yet cooled from the heat of debate while perhaps a sense of supposed affront on the part of the Sons of the Revolution still rankles with some of us. There is danger still in the situation; danger that we may forget the aims and purposes of our organization and lend ourselves to accusations and recriminations which may defeat our own objects and hold us up to ridicule. We must still recognize the fact that the Society we hoped to unite with ours is one of an identical character, and that it was only through the misdirected and ill-advised course of a portion of that Society, not truly representative, that our plans were defeated. While we are not, and perhaps never shall be in a position to make further advances, let us show ourselves worthy Sons of the American Revolution by our future course. There is work before us in attempting to perfect and simplify our National organization; in rearing monuments to the memory of our Revolutionary ancestors and their deeds, and in the continual effort to preserve that perfect record of our membership which alone can make membership of value. And over and above all, let us remember that we are organized for the purpose of honoring our ancestors and not for the purpose of honoring ourselves.

Remembering this, and jealously guarding our good name as in the past, let us enter upon the brilliant future which lies before us, in the spirit which actuated our ancestors and made the existence of our Society possible.

The following telegram was sent to the Daughters of the American Revolution, in session at Washington:
To the Congress of the Daughters of the American Revolution, assembled at Washington, D.C.

The Connecticut Society of the Sons of the American Revolution, assembled at Meriden for their annual banquet, send greeting and heartfelt wishes of encouragement and fraternity to you all. As the Revolution would have been hopeless without the assistance of the women of the land, as all good works would be hopeless without you, may God speed you in all you may do.

Jonathan Trumbull, President Connecticut Society, Sons of the American Revolution.

Toastmaster—Gentlemen: The next regular toast is: "Wanted.—A new History of Connecticut. The truth—the whole truth, and nothing but the truth." This toast will be responded to by a gentleman who needs no introduction to a Connecticut audience, who is now and has been for many years a competent, faithful, and distinguished representative of this State in the national councils. He knows how great is the "Want" upon which he will speak. Senator Orville H. Platt.

SENATOR PLATT'S ADDRESS.

Gentlemen—Sons of the American Revolution of the State of Connecticut: I am well aware that no one should attempt to say what I wish I could say this afternoon without having committed it to paper. If, however, you will kindly allow me the privilege, which is allowed to members of Congress, to revise their remarks, to extend and polish them, I will try to give you such a speech in the "Record," as you probably will not hear this afternoon.

There is another reason why it is difficult for me to say what I would say. The one hundred and seventeen years which have elapsed since the Declaration of Independence have so changed the habits of our people, have so intensified their methods, their thoughts, that it is very difficult for one who has so recently come from Washington, from the complications of legislation, from the perplexities of life in the National Capital, to get back into the spirit of 1776 all at once.

But I am glad to see you here, and to feel and know that
your presence here, that your membership in this Society supplies a want which I have long felt existed in Connecticut. I have felt that there was a lack of association among Connecticut people; I have felt that our State was singular in this. I read in newspapers every now and then of the Sons of other States associating together, in New York and other principal cities of the country, meeting and banqueting, and rehearsing the glories of their State. It was only last week that the Sons of little Delaware had a celebration in the city of Philadelphia. But who ever heard of any meeting of Sons of Connecticut outside the State; who ever heard of a dinner of the Sons of Connecticut in New York, such as the Sons of Ohio and other States hold? Who ever heard of Sons of Connecticut banqueting in Chicago, as the Sons of Vermont recently did?

I trust, and I believe — I may say I know — that this Society will supply that want; and that we shall have more of association, more of comradeship, more of good-fellowship, among the Sons of Connecticut than we ever had before the organization of this Society. But I do not know that we are to blame particularly for this lack of public sociability. As I read the history of our State and the history of the men who wrought such great deeds in the early days, and note as far as I can their characteristics and demeanor, it does seem to me that from their Puritan ancestry they were a little cold and forbidding in their exterior, although they had great and warm hearts beating in their bosom. But there was in their bearing, at least, a kind of aristocracy. I do not believe that anybody would have been very familiar with Roger Sherman. I do not know how it was with the ancestor of our President, but I imagine he had something of sternness, something a little forbidding in his exterior. From his portrait as we see it to-day on our menu card, I doubt if anyone ever felt like giving Jonathan Trumbull a shoulder-slap of good-fellowship. It seems to me that we have derived from our Puritan ancestors a little of the sternness which has kept us from coming together frequently, and cultivating that good-fellowship which ought to prevail among the Sons of this State. But I must hurry along to the sentiment to which I am expected to respond.

History is said to be the record of past events. But if it is only that, it is cold, lifeless, uninteresting. If it be a mere transcript of civic and military events, there is nothing of
warmth, nothing of life in it; nothing that exalts us. It is only when we come to know the men of the past, and know what they were, know what were their mental, physical, and social characteristics, that we begin to get at the real meat of history. The processes of mental thought, moral impulse, and spiritual longing become in time the mental, moral, and spiritual forces of a community. And so we should go back for an understanding of our history to the people of earlier days, the people whose sons we are proud to call ourselves; we wish to know the men of Connecticut in the olden time. We need a history of Connecticut, a real history of the people of the State, like Green's "History of the English People," like McMaster's "History of the People of the United States," like Weeden's "Economic and Social History of New England." There is plenty of unused material for the writing of such a history, and it is only when we shall have that kind of a history, a history which presents to us Winthrop and Trumbull, Sherman and Ellsworth, Putnam, and scores of such men as they were, as they walked about, as they went here and there in the State, that we shall begin to understand what was done in the State in the earlier days.

There are at least two men in the State to-day who could write such a history, or furnish material for the writing of it. They are Dr. Trumbull of Hartford and Dr. Hoadly of the State Library; each is familiar with the physical characteristics, the customs, the manners, the everyday life of the people of the Revolution, as familiar with them as we are with the habits, customs, and everyday life of people of the present time. Each possesses a great fund of information which ought to be shaped into history at once before they pass away from the present, and the knowledge which they now have shut up in their breasts shall be no longer accessible.

I may say that we have at present really no history of Connecticut. How many sitting here at these tables own a history of the State? I wish I knew. If I might, I would like to put it to vote: How many of you have in your homes a history of Connecticut? I see a few hands raised, signifying that some here are fortunate in that respect. But I think I may safely hazard the assertion that most of you who have them obtained them since you became members of this Society. However that may be, all the extant histories of the
State, with the exception of Professor Johnston’s and the school history of Mr. Sanford, are inaccessible to the masses. Copies are few; the works are out of print; and by reason of their rarity and cost can be obtained only by those who have a passion for collecting books.

Professor Johnston’s history, published in the “Commonwealth Series,” can be bought in any book store; but I should hardly call that work a history. It is a limited study of the Commonwealth rather than a comprehensive history of the State. Mr. Sanford’s history is intended for children in school and for beginners more than for those who desire a study of causes and results. So I venture to say that, with the exception of Professor Johnston’s and Mr. Sanford’s little volumes, you cannot go into any book store and purchase a history of our State. Think of it! A State so rich in historical material, so rich in the legacy of its ancestors, and in the traditions of the fathers, and yet no history of it can be purchased. How do we expect to emulate the virtues of the men of the Revolution? How do we expect to perpetuate the story of their heroism if the common people cannot obtain it?

There is Trumbull’s History in two volumes, coming down, I think, only to 1764, now worth from fourteen to seventeen dollars. There is Hollister’s History in two volumes, worth, I think, from six to eight dollars, if they can be found, but not on sale at any of the book stores; if wanted, they must be picked up. Hollister’s History is largely a reproduction of Trumbull’s for the period which Trumbull covers, with an incomplete account of the share Connecticut had in the Revolution, a meager chapter about the Constitution of the State of Connecticut—a chapter of about twenty pages, of which ten, at least, are devoted to characteristics of Governor Smith,—and, considering the importance of the subject, a still more meager chapter on the part taken by our representatives in the Constitutional Convention of the United States.

In addition to these histories we have Hinman’s “Connecticut in the Revolution,” long since out of print, and scarcely more than a reprint of some of the official records of the State and the principal towns in the State; and even this must be consulted in the public libraries or the libraries of book collectors. It cannot be obtained for general use in the family.

Need I say more of the necessity, the absolute necessity of
a new and comprehensive history of Connecticut, which shall be within reach of all the people of the State? How many points there are all along in our history which need to be enlarged upon; and the material from which such a history can be written are abundant, both in public works and in yet unused and, indeed, unexamined manuscripts.

The historical societies of our own and of other States are rich in records and in papers of great historical value, and full of information upon points as yet untouched in our history. The journals and proceedings of the Continental Congress and of the Congress of the Confederation, from 1774 to 1778, in thirty-six manuscript volumes; the "Madison Papers," containing a record of the Constitutional Convention of 1787; Washington's Correspondence, largely unpublished; the manuscripts of Governor Trumbull; and the mass of correspondence of Congress with each of the Colonies—all in the Department of State at Washington, constituting a mine of information scarcely yet worked with a view to bringing to light transactions bearing on Connecticut history.

The Massachusetts Historical Society has about thirty volumes of "Trumbull Papers" and a large collection of the "Winthrop Papers," an examination of which will shed much light on the Revolutionary and earlier times. Indeed, there is a vast mass of manuscript matter which has never been examined.

Historians in writing the history of the United States and New England have necessarily included much of our Connecticut history; and yet it is not treated by them with the fullness and appreciation that it might have been, and may yet be, by one who can claim his descent from the Connecticut fathers, and who for the love of the fathers shall desire to give his State its true place in the history of the Nation.

We owe to Bancroft the recognition of the great part taken in the Constitutional Convention by the representatives of Connecticut. We have come to realize only in recent years that Roger Sherman and Oliver Ellsworth probably did more than any other two individuals to bring the deliberations of that convention to a successful conclusion, and to give shape and form, as well as life and spirit, to the Constitution, which is the foundation of our Union and of our greatness. We have learned this not so much from those who have written the history of Connecticut as from those who have written the
history of the Nation. But why should not the part which these men played in that great struggle fill a bright chapter in a purely Connecticut history?

Who has yet told the story of how important the contribution of Connecticut was to the Declaration of Independence? Possibly as Sons of the American Revolution, your spirit of research has been stimulated so that you have investigated and are well informed upon this subject. That would be a most interesting chapter in the history of Connecticut which should show the people of to-day how largely Connecticut was responsible for that glorious Declaration, to which every true American pays the tribute almost of worship. I doubt whether the citizens of our State at large have any definite idea that anything done by Connecticut or by her sons in ante-Revolutionary times had any considerable share in the proclamation of the principles embodied in that Declaration. And yet from the original Constitution of 1639, formed by the inhabitants of the towns of Hartford, Wethersfield, and Windsor, Connecticut was leading up every year, by the development and growth of its love of civil liberty, to the Declaration of Independence.

The first time, so far as I know, that the phrase "civil and religious liberty" occurs in the written records of our State or country was in the proclamation of Governor Trumbull, in 1776, just before the Declaration of Independence. The idea of those who founded the colonies was, first, religious liberty. In the beginning, however, they never contemplated an abandonment of their allegiance to the British Crown. It took a century and a quarter for that idea of freedom and independence in religious matters to blossom and bear fruit in the declaration of civil liberty and independence; and all through that century and a quarter Connecticut more than any other State, I think, was leading up to the idea of free government and self-government.

In 1774, upon a rumor that the English ships were cannonading Boston, twenty thousand Connecticut men assembled and marched towards that city to defend it from its British enemies. Immediately thereafter the legislature of the Colony passed eleven resolutions, which anyone who would study the history of the Declaration of Independence needs to examine with care. There was, to be sure, a nominal recognition of allegiance to the Crown; but all through these
resolutions the idea of nominal allegiance was overshadowed by the statement of grievances and the declaration of rights, until in the eleventh resolution our fathers solemnly declare their purpose to defend their rights and establish their liberties, in language as terse, as vigorous, and as solemn as any contained in the Declaration of Independence. Let me quote it:

"That it is an indispensable duty which we owe to our King, our country, ourselves, and our posterity, by all lawful ways and means in our power, to maintain, defend, and preserve these our rights and liberties, and to transmit them entire and inviolate to the latest generations; and that it is our fixed, determined, and unalterable resolution faithfully to discharge this our duty."

Directly after the battle of Lexington the Colonial legislature was assembled and passed an act containing fifty-three Articles of War. It prefaced these Articles of War by a statement of the rights and grievances of the people of Connecticut, using frequently the identical language of the Declaration of Independence. No acknowledgment of loyalty to the British Crown was to be found in the preamble of that act. The spirit of it from beginning to end was the spirit of the Declaration of Independence.

On the 15th of June, 1776, a resolve was passed, which in Hinman's "Connecticut in the Revolution" is called the "Connecticut Declaration of Independence." This resolve was not entirely original in our own State, but followed quite closely the resolves that had been passed a month earlier in Virginia. Sentences in it, however, are so identical in language with sentences in the Declaration of Independence that we may conclude that whether original with Virginia or Connecticut, it is probable that the draftsman of that instrument had the resolution before him.

By that resolve the legislature directed the Connecticut Delegates in Congress to propose to Congress that they should "declare the United American Colonies free and independent States absolved from all allegiance to the Crown of Great Britain." On the 18th of June, Governor Trumbull, the "Brother Jonathan" of the Revolution, issued a proclamation, denominated by Dr. Hoadly as "Connecticut's Declaration of Independence." It was alluded to by Dr. Bacon in his address at Lebanon when the War Office was transferred to the care of the Society of the Sons of the American Revolution. A most remarkable and wonderful proclamation it was.
It flamed with the spirit of the Hebrew prophet; it rang with the pure purpose of the Puritan patriot.

No study can be more interesting than to trace how from the original Constitution of 1639, our fathers led up to the great enunciation of the principles of free government on the Fourth day of July, 1776.

Let me give you another object lesson, though I fear I am occupying too much time. If you take the Connecticut Statutes of 1784 you will find "An act containing an abstract and declaration of the rights and privileges of the people of this State and securing the same." The history of this act is most interesting, and the tracing of that history back to its origin is, perhaps, as suggestive an illustration as I can give of the research that must precede the writing of any intelligent history of the State.

The act is a composite one. It contains the essence of the statute passed by the Colonial legislature immediately after the Declaration of Independence, changing the colonial condition to that of a State. That portion of the act is in these words:

"The People of this State, being by the Providence of God, free and independent, have the sole and exclusive Right of governing themselves as a free, sovereign, and independent State; and having from their Ancestors derived a free and excellent Constitution of Government, whereby the Legislature depends on the free and annual Election of the People, they have the best Security for the Preservation of their civil and religious Rights and Liberties.

Be it enacted and declared by the Governor, Council, and Representatives, in General Court assembled, and by the Authority of the same, That the ancient Form of Civil Government, contained in the Charter from Charles the Second, King of England, and adopted by the People of this State, shall be and remain the Civil Constitution of this State, under the sole Authority of the People thereof, independent of any King or Prince whatever. And that this Republic is, and shall forever be and remain, a free, sovereign and independent State, by the Name of the State of Connecticut."

So up to 1818, when our present Constitution was formed, we had no other Constitution than the Charter, thus indorsed and adopted by act of the Colonial legislature.

I have sometimes wondered how many of the citizens of the State could give the date when its Constitution was adopted, could tell under what authority the State existed from the
Declaration of Independence up to the time of the adoption of its Constitution, and what means were adopted to assert its statehood and provide for its government. There is very little to be found in any history of the State on this most important epoch.

But the remainder of the act of 1784, of which I was speaking, has a more interesting history still. Let me quote from it:

"And forasmuch as the free Fruition of such Liberties and Privileges as Humanity, Civility and Christianity call for, as is due to every Man in his Place and Proportion, without Impeachment and Infringement, hath ever been, and will be the Tranquility and Stability of Churches and Commonwealths; and the Denial thereof, the Disturbance, if not the Ruin of both.

And be it further enacted and declared by the Authority aforesaid, That no Man's Life shall be taken away: No Man's Honor or good Name shall be stained: No Man's Person shall be arrested, restrained, banished, dismembered, nor any Way punished: No Man shall be deprived of his Wife or Children: No Man's Goods or Estate shall be taken away from him, nor any Ways indamaged under the Colour of Law, or Countenance of Authority; unless clearly warranted by the Laws of this State."

The portion of the act last quoted is to be found in the commencement of our Code of 1650, adopted thirteen years after the settlement of Hartford, Wethersfield, and Windsor. It is worth studying—short, terse, and direct, it goes to the foundation of self-government and the rights of man. It was called by Gershom Bulkeley, in his book "Will and Doom," the "New Magna Charta of Connecticut;" and he declared that "by it all the law of England, common and statute, is exploded at once."

In its earlier form, instead of providing that "No man's life shall be taken away," etc., except under "colour of law or countenance of authority unless clearly warranted by the laws of this State," the exception formerly was, "unless it bee by the vertue or equity of some expressed law of the country warranting the same, established by a Generall Courte, and sufficiently published, or in case of the defect of a law in any particular case, by the word of God." And in a later form it was changed so that it read, "or in case of the defects of the law by some clear and plain rule of the word of God, in which the whole court shall concur;" and it so remained till the Statute of 1784.
In searching for the history of this remarkable Bill of Rights I found that it was not original with the Connecticut legislature. Roger Ludlow, who with Thomas Hooker led the migration from Massachusetts to the banks of the Connecticut in 1636, was directed by the General Court of the Colony, about the year 1646, to prepare a body of laws, as a more specific code was desired than the Ordinances attached to the Constitution of 1639. Wondering whether Ludlow was the author of the act, I pursued the subject still further, and found that it was mainly copied or adopted from that famous code or enactment called the "Body of Libberties of the Colony of Massachusetts in New England," adopted in Massachusetts in the year 1641. It was never printed, as in some respects it did not conform to the laws of England; but there was a tradition that written copies of it were distributed among the towns of the Massachusetts Colony. As in comparatively recent times no copy of it could be found, a doubt arose as to whether such a code had ever been adopted. Finally, about the year 1843, two hundred years after the enactment, Francis C. Gray of Boston found a written copy of the "Body of Libberties," bound with one of the early printed statute books of Massachusetts in the Boston Athenaeum, and published it to the world.

But who was the author? It was, after its preamble, found to be in part taken from the famous Thirty-ninth article of Magna Charta. The whole "Body of Libberties," with its one hundred articles, including preface and conclusion, was the work of Nathaniel Ward, a minister of Ipswich, Mass., who had been a lawyer in England, better known, perhaps, as the author of "The Simple Cobbler of Agawam;" and I incline to the belief that the preamble commencing with "And forasmuch," etc., originated with and was composed by Ward. Thus dating back to 1641 is the origin of our "Connecticut Abstract and Declaration of Rights and Privileges of the People," than which, I venture to say, there has been no more momentous declaration of human rights by any people, Magna Charta not excepted.

I have spoken of these things, of the great mass of material in books and manuscripts, published and unpublished, collected by historical societies and in the hands of individuals, and of the history of this one Statute, to show what an unexplored field there is, and the patient research required for the production of an adequate history of Connecticut.
Shall such a history be written? I think, gentlemen, that this Society can have no nobler object than to insist that it shall be done, that the real character, purposes, aims, and achievements of the men from whom we are descended, shall be wrought out and placed within the reach of all. For all citizens of our State cannot trace their lineage back to the men who fought in the Revolution, as you can. We have grown; and we are proud of our growth; but much of it has come by and through men who can claim no relationship to the fighting patriots of Bunker Hill, or those who in answer to the orders given from the old War Office in Lebanon marched to the front. They have come from other shores; yet I believe they are ready to share with us in our patriotism, in our love for the fathers, in our love for their deeds, if only the inspiring tale can be told them. I am not one who believes that we are going backwards; that we are losing anything either of spirit or patriotism in this State of Connecticut. I believe that these people who have come to us are just as capable of high impulses, of patriotic thought, patriotic purposes, as we ourselves are. We need, however, to teach them; we need to inspire them with the sentiment which inspires our breasts, which inspires us who can trace back our lineage to Revolutionary forefathers—and we need a history for them.

The glory of every State is in its ancestors, those who founded, moulded, and defended its institutions. In these Societies we contend about lineal or collateral descent from the fathers; but all the citizens of a State have a right to share in the ancestral glory. When we patriotically speak of our ancestors, we do not necessarily mean our progenitors. These, our adopted citizens, are established here as the foster-children of our ancestral family, with a right, having come here imbued with the spirit of liberty, to share with us in the glory of the fathers.

One word in conclusion. Our forefathers could never have anticipated the result—the great, grand, beneficent result of the struggle which they made. It was only a little land, principally along the Atlantic Ocean, which they struggled for. They never dreamed of the great empire now washed by the waters of the Pacific; they never dreamed of a country of sixty-five millions of people, with resources so great, with interests so varied, that the mind of man fails to comprehend
its greatness. They were familiar, doubtless, with the observant and prophetic stanza of Bishop Berkeley:

"Westward the course of empire takes its way,
The four first acts already past,
A fifth shall close the drama with the day;
Time's noblest offspring is the last."

They had, however, no conception how far westward that empire they struggled for, the real empire, the Republic, was to take its way. Starting far in the East, even at the foot of the Himalaya Mountains, the Caucasian race has been moving westward; and to the student of philosophy it has been a problem whether its course was to be stayed on the shores of the Pacific, or whether it was to encompass the earth. But recent events teach us—which we may do well to observe—that the course of empire is still westward. The islands of the sea are beginning to feel the movement of the spirit of liberty; and if there still be patriotism among us, we will reach out a helping hand to those islands, which are now asking to come in and become a part of our country.

In that great celebration which is soon to take place in the city of Chicago, the great World's Exposition, where the people of all nations are coming to study our institutions, as well as the progress we have made in the arts and sciences, the old Liberty Bell from Independence Hall is to be set up. I wish that for that occasion I could change one word in the inscription on that bell so that it might read:

"Proclaim Liberty throughout all the world and to all the inhabitants thereof."

Toastmaster—The next toast upon our list, gentlemen, is "Washington at Morristown," and we welcome with all our hearts New Jersey, through the President of the Society of her Sons. The response to this toast will be by Hon. John Whitehead, President of the Society of the Sons of the American Revolution, of New Jersey.

HON. JOHN WHITEHEAD'S ADDRESS.

The second Continental Congress met in Carpenters' Hall in the city of Philadelphia, in the month of May, 1775.

Representatives were there from all the thirteen Colonies—Samuel Adams and John Adams from Massachusetts; Roger
Sherman and Silas Deane from Connecticut; Phillip Livingston and John Jay from New York; William Livingston from New Jersey; Galloway spoke for Pennsylvania; little Delaware must needs send up three of her best — Cæsar Rodney, Reade, and McKeane; Chase was there from Maryland; Virginia sent up her wisest and strongest — Peyton Randolph, seventy years old and more, but still strong and vigorous, Richard Henry Lee, Patrick Henry, and, best of all, George Washington.

Later on, a red-headed Virginian took the place of Peyton Randolph, who was called home to assume other duties in his Colony; his name was Thomas Jefferson. Gadsden and the Rutledges were there. There was some timidity. The year before, this same Congress had avowed its unswerving allegiance to King George III; but Concord and Lexington had been heard from; the thunders from Bunker Hill were at hand; and there were not a few who foresaw the coming contest. Among these men there moved in and out a Virginia Colonel, dressed in buff and blue, the uniform of his regiment. He was the most noticeable man in that assembly; tall, commanding, dignified, reticent, but self-possessed, he seemed intent upon performing the duties of his position as Chairman of the Committee on Military Affairs. The year before he had come up dressed in plain citizen's clothes. The change of garment in another man might have seemed the height of affectation, but in this man of men it was grimly prophetic of the future. He knew that there was to be a war, and a long war; he was a modest man, but he knew that there was only one man in all the Colonies who would be called upon to assume the position of Commander-in-Chief. So he bided his time.

Early in the month of June, John Adams, tired of delay, in a few energetic words demanded that Congress should adopt the army around Boston and that it should have a Commander-in-Chief, and suggested that the fittest man for that position was Col. George Washington of Virginia. As the words "George Washington" fell in full, sonorous tones from the lips of the Massachusetts statesman, this Virginia Colonel in buff and blue quietly rose in his place and passed out of the room. Very soon afterwards this suggestion of John Adams was followed by a formal nomination, and George Washington was appointed Commander-in-Chief of the Continental forces
of the Thirteen Colonies. He was a man of action, not of words; so, when called into the presence of his colleagues and the announcement was made to him of his election, he accepted the appointment in a few well-chosen words. He instantly left for Boston, and early in the month of July, standing under the historic elm tree at Cambridge, he drew his sword and assumed the command of the army. On the morning of the 5th of March, 1776, the British Commander looked across the water to Dorchester Heights and, to his amazement and very much to his disgust, saw the Continental forces there gathered protected by fortifications. Washington, by a stroke of that strategic genius which marked his career as a General, had eluded the vigilance of the British General, and placed his troops in such a position that the English were forced to evacuate the town. This they did on the 17th of March, and Washington entered the city on the 20th. But he knew that Howe, the British General, meant mischief, and he suspected that New York would be the next object of his attack; so, even before he entered the city, he made preparations to thwart the enemy. There was a gentleman in Connecticut then, Mr. President, who was Governor of the Colony; his name sounds somewhat like yours; perhaps you have heard it before; it is familiar, I know, to you gentlemen of the Society of the S. A. R. of Connecticut. He was then, and throughout the whole war continued to be, the firmest, fastest, and best friend of Washington; he never slept nor tired; always ready to move on the enemy, quick to aid Washington whenever required to do so, and he never failed where others wavered. His name was Jonathan Trumbull. And, sir, to bear his name, to possess his blood, and to inherit his patriotism, is a greater distinction than to be King of England. Trumbull aided his distinguished friend — did more for him than he asked; he prepared the way for the march of the troops through Connecticut; he aided them with supplies and added to their numbers by volunteers from his own Colony, so that Washington was prepared to lead his forces to meet the enemy at New York.

In the month of August the disastrous battle of Long Island was fought and lost, which should have been won; it was followed by White Plains; Forts Independence and Washington surrendered to the enemy with immense loss to the patriot cause. The British fleet sailed up the North River to prevent
the escape of the patriots in that direction, and it seemed as if Washington and his army were inevitably lost; but by another stroke of that strategic genius which so characterized the great leader, he took his forces over the Hudson to New Jersey, to Hackensack; from Hackensack to Aquackanonk; then to Newark; then to Bound Brook; thence to New Brunswick; then to Trenton and across the Delaware, where he encamped on the west bank of that river, from McConkey's Ford down to Bordentown. This was in the month of December, and it was a time of terrible and gloomy disaster. The British forces, flushed with victory, followed the Continental army down to Trenton, scattering themselves at the principal points as they passed. There could be no possible doubt as to the result: Washington and his army, now dwindled to less than three thousand men, would inevitably be captured and the cause of Colonial liberty would be lost forever.

But, on the 26th of December, there came the battle of Trenton, and everything was changed; but Washington was not yet safe; Lord Cornwallis confronted him with five thousand men and prevented his escape northward. The second battle of Trenton was fought; and again the "old fox," as Cornwallis politely named his opposing General, made his way to Princeton, fought a battle there, and then went into winter quarters at Morristown. Washington had selected Morristown for his winter quarters for several reasons. The main part of the British army was scattered at various points in and about New York city and through New Jersey; it was necessary that it should be watched and every movement of the enemy met and prevented. Philadelphia was threatened; that must be protected. For these purposes Morristown was admirably situated. It was a small hamlet, of perhaps two hundred and fifty or three hundred inhabitants; situated upon the south side of the Whippanong River, a small, insignificant stream, rising about seven miles distant. The village was a straggling one; the houses were at first built in a small, narrow valley, through which ran the Whippanong; the country was rough and wild, broken up into narrow valleys, high hills, and abrupt mountains. The hills and mountains to the south of the town had precipitous sides trending towards the east. To the north and west the eminences were higher and the valleys narrower. Standing on the mountain to the south of the town, where a part of the army were encamped, looking east-
ward, southward, and northward, any approach of the enemy could be easily discerned and readily prevented. To the southeast was a beautiful valley, through which ran a small ever-living stream, where many of the soldiers were quartered in tents and huts; on the hills immediately south and west log huts were erected, where some of the army were also quartered; but a large portion of them were received into hospitable homes scattered throughout the county. These homes were taxed to their utmost; there was no limit to the generosity of the inhabitants, nor to their sacrifices for the defenders of the country. At the southwest corner of what is now the beautiful green, or square as it would be called by most, stood the celebrated Arnold tavern, belonging to Major Arnold of the Light Horse, a man celebrated in the Revolutionary annals of New Jersey, and the names of whose grandsons appear first on the rolls of the New Jersey Society of the Sons of the American Revolution. Washington occupied the two rooms on the south side of the main hall which ran through the building; the front for his office and the back for his sleeping apartment. It was a dreary winter—that first winter of Washington at Morristown. The soldiers were ill-provided even with the bare necessaries of life. There was not a commissariat that deserved the name; the smoke-houses and cellars of the inhabitants were taxed to their utmost, but there was no complaining. The people of Morris County were intensely patriotic, none more so than the women. Every house was opened; every possible means afforded to give the hungry and ragged soldiers every possible comfort. Aunt Abby, as she was familiarly called, the wife of Silas Condit, one of the brightest and purest patriots of the time, had hanging on the crane in her old-fashioned kitchen fireplace a capacious iron pot, never empty—always full—from which many a hungry soldier was fed—none were turned away. Another Morris County matron, whose blood flows in the veins of the children of him who speaks to you, had her iron pot, too, and alongside of it was the cider barrel, which, like the widow's cruse, never failed. Her house was at the foot of one of the mountains where the soldiers were encamped, and it may well be imagined that the cider barrel had many serious drafts made upon its contents. A great-granddaughter of one of these noble women has commemorated her patriotic ancestress in these rugged but pathetic lines:
In the last of these Centennial days
Let me sing a song to a woman's praise;
How she proved herself at that time of strife
Worthy of being a patriot's wife.
A little woman she was—not young,
But ready of wit and quiet of tongue;
One of the kind of which Solomon told,
Setting their price above rubies and gold.
A memory brave clings around her name;
'Twas Rhoda Farrand and worthy of fame,
Though scarce she dreamed 'twould be woven in rhymes
In these, her granddaughter's daughter's times.

Just out of the clamor of war's alarms
Lay in tranquil quiet the Jersey farms;
And all of the produce in barn and shed
By the lads and girls was harvested.
For the winds of winter with storm and chill
Swept bitterly over each field and hill;
Her husband was with the army, and she
Was left on the farm at Parsippany.
When she heard the sound of a horse's feet,
And Marshall Doty rode up the street;
He paused but a moment, and then handed down
A letter for Rhoda from Morristown
In her husband's hand—how she seized the sheet!
The children came running with eager feet.

There were Nate and Betty, Hannah and Dan
To list to the letter, and thus it ran,
After best greeting to children and wife:
"Heart of his heart, and life of his life,"
I read from the paper, wrinkled and brown;
"We are here for the winter, in Morristown,
And a sorry sight are our men to-day,
In tatters and rags, with no sign of pay.
As we marched to camp, if a man looked back
By the dropping blood he could trace our track;
For scarcely a man has a decent shoe,
And there's not a stocking the army through;
So send us stockings as quick as you can;
My company needs them, every man,
And every man is a neighbor's lad;
Tell this to their mothers: they need them bad."
Then, if never before, beat Rhoda's heart,  
'Twas time to be doing a woman's part.  
She turned to her daughters, Hannah and Bet:  
"Girls, each on your needles a stocking set;  
Get my cloak and hood; as for you, son Dan,  
Yoke up the steers as quick as you can,  
Put a chair in the wagon, as you're alive;  
I will sit and knit, while we go and drive."  
They started at once on Whippany road,  
She knitting away, while he held the goad.  
At Whippany village she stopped to call  
On the sisters, Prudence and Mary Ball.  
She would not go in; she sat in her chair  
And read to the girls her letter from there.  
That was enough, for their brothers three  
Were in Lieutenant Farrand's company.  

Then on Rhoda went, stopping here and there  
To rouse the neighbors from her old chair.  
Still, while she was riding her needles flew,  
And minute by minute the stocking grew.  
Across the country, so withered and brown,  
They drove till they came to Hanover Town.  
There, mellow and rich, lay the Smiths' broad lands;  
With them she took dinner and warmed her hands.  
Next toward Hanover Neck Dan turned the steers,  
Where her cousins, the Kitchels, had lived for years.  
With the Kitchels she supped, then homeward turned,  
While above her the stars like lanterns burned.  
And she stepped from her chair, helped by her son,  
With her first day's work and her stockings done.  

On Rockaway River, so bright and clear,  
The brown leaf skims in the fall of the year;  
Around, through the hills, it curves like an arm,  
And holds in its clasp more than one bright farm.  
Through Rockaway Valley next day drove Dan.  
Boy though he was, he worked like a man.  
His mother behind him sat in her chair,  
Still knitting, but knitting another pair.  
They roused the valley, then drove through the gorge,  
And stopped for a minute at Compton's forge;  
Then on to Boonton, and there they were fed,  
While the letter was passed around and read.  
"Knit," said Rhoda to all, "as fast as you can;
Send the stockings to me, and my son Dan
The first of next week will drive me down
And I'll take the stockings to Morristown."
Then from Boonton home and at set of sun,
She entered the house with her stockings done.

On Thursday, they knit from morn till night,
She and the girls, with all their might.
When the yarn gave out, they carded and spun,
And every day more stockings were done.
When the wool was gone, then they killed a sheep—
A cosset—but nobody stopped to weep;
They pulled the fleece and they carded away,
And spun and knitted from night until day;
In all the country no woman could rest,
But they knitted on like people “possessed.”
And Parson Condit expounded his views
On the Sabbath day unto empty pews,
Except for a few stray lads who came
And sat in the gallery to save the name.

On Monday morn, at an early hour,
The stockings came in a perfect shower,—
A shower that lasted until the night;
Black, brown, and gray ones, and mixed blue and white.
Long ones, remember, up to the knee;
And the next day Rhoda carried them down
In the old ox wagon to Morristown.

I hear like an echo the soldiers' cheers
For Rhoda and Dan, the wagon and steers,
Growing wilder yet for the Chief-in-command,
While up at “salute” to the brow flies each hand
As Washington passes, desiring them
To thank Mistress Farrand in the name of his men.
But the words that her husband's lips let fall,
"I knew you would do it," were best of all.
And I think in these Centennial days
That she should be given her meed of praise;
And while we are singing of "Auld Lang Syne,"
Her name with the others deserves to shine.

While at Morristown, Washington was never idle. It was his custom daily to review his troops, and generally he rode out to the different localities where they were encamped.
The deadly scourge of small-pox broke out and the soldiers died of it by scores; the two meeting-houses in the place, the Presbyterian and the Baptist, were utilized for hospitals; a trench was dug in the rear of the Baptist church, where the victims were buried. A few years since, what was left of the mortal remains of these men was gathered with pious care and tenderly removed to the new cemetery, just on the outskirts of the town, where they sleep in an honored grave.

The army was changing almost daily. The curse of short enlistments was diminishing the number of the troops and crippling Washington in his operations. He had denounced this system to Congress and struggled against its effects, but in vain; hundreds of the Continental army departed with the beginning of the year; new recruits came in slowly and grudgingly, and Congress was lamentably deficient in spirit and decision and seemed little disposed to second the efforts of the great commander. The country had been encouraged and aroused by the successes at Trenton and Princeton; but Congress was spasmodic, and the Governors of the States, with some few exceptions, it might almost be said with truth, with one exception, and that Jonathan Trumbull of Connecticut, did not respond to the demands of Washington nor to the exigencies of the hour. The General was unceasing in his efforts to relieve himself and his troops from the embarrassments which surrounded him; he wrote almost daily to Congress and to the Governors of the different States, urging the one to immediate action in providing for the needs of the famishing, naked soldiers, and the others to prompt and decided action in filling up the depleted ranks of the army.

It is a most interesting study to read his letters of that time — to notice the different moods of this wonderful man, as they appear on the written page. At times he entreated; then he threatened; now he appealed to their patriotic sentiments; then he tried invective; then he warned; then he made personal appeals; he was sarcastic; he was argumentative; he was pathetic; but amid all these various phases he was always calm; never lost his self-respect; always confident of final victory, he never faltered in the expression of his firm conviction that that must be the result of the war. Congress gave him the greatest annoyance and provocation, but he never lost his temper. He was always dignified; he spoke out strongly and bravely, driving home the truth; and he never deceived Congress.
In the neighborhood of Morristown there were several foundries for casting cannon and balls, and in the bounds of the town itself there was a large powder factory. Col. Jacob Ford, Jr., had borrowed £2,000 from Congress, agreeing to return gunpowder of that amount in value—good merchantable gunpowder; this powder mill and these foundries were the objects of threatened attack from the British, and Washington was constantly on the alert to protect them; scouts and spies were sent out, who made daily returns to him. Their reports must be carefully examined, scrutinized, weighed, and sifted. At this time there originated the controversy between Washington and the British commander with reference to the treatment of the patriot soldiers who had been taken prisoners. The correspondence which ensued between the two Generals and a comparison of the letters written by each, only serves to strengthen the respect of every man for the patriot General and breed contempt for the self-confident, arrogant, stupid, and bombastic English commander. Washington's letters were marked by respectful courtesy, calm dignity, and forceful strength; those of Lord Howe were remarkable only for such characteristics as would inevitably secure a smile of contempt from the reader. Gen. Howe learned before he finished his correspondence to have a higher respect for the rebel, "Mr. Washington," and the result of the correspondence was a better treatment of the patriot prisoners.

Not the least trouble experienced by Washington while at Morristown, was the action of Congress in the treatment of adventurers in different parts of Europe, who trooped to America and sought for emolument and advancement in the patriot army. Agents of the government, without consulting with Washington or even with Congress, had held out great inducements to these men and had made lavish promises, which neither they nor the government could perform. This nation owes a debt of gratitude to such men as Lafayette, Steuben, Kosciusko, and Pulaski; but they were true men; the others were mere adventurers; they cared nothing for the cause for which they fought, if they could find excitement on the battle-field or secure gold. Many of them were desperate characters. Congress was desirous of securing the regard of European governments, and had a strange, absurd respect for any soldier of European birth; it distributed offices in the army without much consideration and with no proper exam-
ination of their qualifications, and without advising with Washington. This naturally created irritation among the Colonial officers, who became jealous of the preferment of foreigners over them and who had threatened resignation, and these threats frequently came from the very best and staunchest of the officers. They had borne the heat and burden of the day, and now some man unacquainted even with the vernacular of the country, with no heart in the contest, nothing to gain except personal aggrandizement, whose aims were all selfish, was either placed over their heads or else obtained equal rank with themselves. The men, too, grumbled. Why should they receive orders from foreigners? They preferred to be led by their own fellow-citizens. Frequently, too, it happened that these foreign adventurers, after receiving their appointments, would find on joining the army, that obstacles were thrown in their way, amounting in the end to a virtual denial of their claims, or there were no places open to them to which their overweening conceit judged them to be entitled.

All this perplexed Washington, but not long; he believed, and did not hesitate to proclaim it, that the contest was to be waged by Americans. "Put none but Americans on guard" was the key-note to his views on this subject. With the quick intuition of genius, he pierced through the blatant boastings and egotistic claim of these "hungry adventurers," as he called them, and quickly brushed them and their shallow pretensions aside. It required tact and invincible good humor, courage, and judgment to meet the emergency; but he had all these, and the danger was past.

There was another difficulty which he had to meet: Every member of Congress had his own particular friend or political supporters to reward, and each made his claim upon Washington. These claims were too often made for men who had no real military ability; and here was another cause of irritation to men and officers and perplexity and annoyance to Washington. Again his tact, his wisdom, and the personal magnetism of the man were called into action. Congress made the appointments and then quietly retired and left Washington to bear the brunt of any dissatisfaction. Endless disputes arose from this course of action.

Congress interfered, too, in many matters strictly within the jurisdiction of the Commander-in-Chief, such as the exchange
of prisoners, his movements as General-in-Chief, and the
directions to be given to the army; they could not under-
stand his delay; they grumbled at his caution and seemed
never to comprehend the difficulties which surrounded him.

In 1776, in the latter part of the year, Howe issued a procla-
mation requiring the people to come and seek the protection
of the British authorities. In January, 1777, Washington issued
a counter proclamation calling upon those who had responded
to Howe's demand to take the oath of allegiance, within thirty
days, to the new Republic. The measure was not only proper,
but necessary. Washington should know who were the friends,
who were the enemies to the government; and, as the cam-
paign was about to open, he should understand what were the
views of any community which he should leave behind him.
No fault could be found with the language of the proclama-
tion, but the measure was attacked in Congress, his motives
assailed, and the proclamation declared to be a violation of the
civil rights of citizens. Congress dared do nothing more than
merely give expression to an opinion, but the fact demon-
strates how the General was harassed during this eventful
winter at Morristown.

Who can tell what were the perplexities of that great man,
as he sat in the plain room of Arnold's tavern and revolved
the mighty questions and wrestled with the weighty prob-
lems presented to him? How his sympathetic heart must
have throbbed as he looked around him and saw the misery of
his men! And then, how indignation must have flashed from
his eyes as he remembered the blind fatuity of Congress and
the lukewarmness of the States in responding to his agonizing
calls for the relief of his men! As he recollected all the cir-
cumstances which surrounded him, how could he hope for any
victory in the coming campaign? But had he faltered in his
high resolve, had he surrendered his faith in the final success
of his cause, had his strong will yielded to the embarrassments
which surrounded him, what would have been the end? Ah,
who can tell!

At last the weary months wore away, and Washington
again took the field and for two years pursued his Fabian
policy, all the time beset with difficulties such as would have
appalled one with a less determined will and driven him
despairing from the scene. Those two years were filled with
bitter experiences for this man who was periling his life for
country and liberty.
The winter of 1779-80 approached, and again the question was raised, where should the army retire for winter-quarters? Washington asked advice from his Generals, one of whom advised Aquackanonk, a little hamlet filled with sleepy citizens of Holland descent; but the advice was overruled and Washington again determined to go to Morristown. In 1774, Col. Jacob Ford, Jr., built a large house on the outskirts of Morristown; it was then the most elegant and commodious building in all that part of the country; it is still standing in precisely the same condition that it was in 1780. Col. Ford, Jr., died in January, 1777, and his father, Jacob Ford, Sr., one of the most prominent men in the county, followed him ten days afterward. On the first day of December, 1780, Theodosia Ford, the widow of Col. Jacob Ford, Jr., welcomed her illustrious guest within the walls of this dwelling. She was the daughter of the Rev. Dr. Timothy Johnes, who for nearly fifty years had been the pastor of the First Presbyterian Church of Morristown, and who had welcomed Gen. Washington to the communion table of the Lord, in the open air, behind his parsonage.

The army which came with Washington on this second visit were mostly encamped on the hills which lay at the south and southwest of the village — the Kimble Mountain and its parallel ranges. Since he was last at Morristown, Washington had met with alternate defeat and success, with private hate and secret plot. Gates, with his stupid ambition, urged on by the versatile and superficial "hungry adventurer," Conway, attempted to wrench the command from his chief, and a plot had been formed in aid of Gates's pretensions. Washington was informed of all these movements and apparently ignored them, but, with the unerring intuition which characterized him, knew when the right time came, and then with one master stroke of genius shivered their plans into atoms, and that was the last of any plotting against him. The story of the winter of 1779-80 was the same old story of 1777: destitution in the army; failure in Congress to respond to the demands of Washington; lukewarm, faint-hearted, or crippled Governors; recreant States; but unwavering patriotism in the people, endurance of suffering, want, and destitution on the part of the soldiers, and firm resolve and unconquerable determination on the part of Washington; he never lost his grip and never desponded; he came to Morristown depressed, but
not despairing; overwhelmed, but still self-reliant; beaten, but never surrendering his hopes of a future victory. His life was about the same that it was during his first visit—daily reviews; constant visits to camps; never-ceasing correspondence with Congress and the Governors; vigilant watch of the enemy and industrious preparation for the coming campaign. He had, however, more opportunity for social intercourse. Mrs. Washington joined him on New Year's day, 1780, and remained with him during the most of his stay at Morristown. Many of the wives of the officers also came, and thus a refined circle of ladies and gentlemen relieved somewhat the horrors of the situation. Many brilliant men, foreigners and citizens, added to the charm of the social intercourse. Steuben and De Kalb, Lafayette and Kosciusko, Duportail, and others of the foreign element; Schuyler, Knox, Green, and the accomplished Hamilton, then in the first blush of manhood, who was on Washington's staff, and at one time his private secretary, was also there; here Hamilton wooed and won the daughter of Gen. Schuyler, who afterwards became his wife; here, too, came the distinguished foreigner, Don Juan Miralles, who sickened and died and was buried at Morristown. During this season, balls, dancing parties, and theatrical representations were given. The charge of levity, however, ought not to be brought against Washington and his friends on this account; they needed relaxation from the severe duties of their situation. The subscription list is amusing; Washington headed it with $400, and the total amount raised was $13,600. This would seem extravagant, even at the present time; but, if a comparison be made between the actual value of silver and Continental promises to pay dollars, some idea may be gained of the worthlessness of the total sum subscribed. One thousand dollars of Continental money was worth just thirty Spanish milled dollars; four months' pay of a private would not procure his starving family a single bushel of wheat.

In December, 1779, the Justices of the Peace of Morris County decreed, among other things, that hay of the first quality should be sold for a hundred pounds, or $250; a bushel of wheat for $125, and other products in like proportions; and soldiers' families were living on stipends paid in a currency a bushel basketful of which would hardly buy a loaf of bread. Washington and his wife joined heartily in these festivities, but they taught lessons of thrift and economy to all who came under their influence.
Soon after Mrs. Washington reached Morristown, the ladies of the village thought it their duty to pay their respects to Lady Washington, as she was called; so they went, dressed in their best garments. To their astonishment, they found Mrs. Washington in the very plainest of gowns, with a checked apron over all, and knitting a stocking for her husband; she laid aside the knitting as the ladies entered, and rose to receive them, but instantly resumed it as she seated herself; before the interview closed she read the ladies a lecture on economy and thrift. The lesson was not lost.

The winter of 1780 was one of the most severe ever experienced; a storm of unusual severity set in almost as soon as the army reached Morristown; snow fell to the depth of several feet, and the soldiers were exposed to the awful severity of the tempest; for many of them, their only protection was a rude brush fence, with a fire in the center of a mass of shivering humanity, who lay crowded together for mutual warmth. The next day Washington made his way through the snow-drifts to visit his half-frozen soldiers, to comfort and cheer, to support and strengthen them. The weary, weary months wore away, and again Washington and his army marched for another campaign, never again to visit Morristown.

To-day, the patriotic citizens of New Jersey will gather at the house made sacred to them by the presence of the great Chieftain who achieved American independence; they will wander through its spacious rooms and reverently inspect the relics which with scrupulous care and pious veneration have been gathered in this consecrated place, and they will vividly remind them of him who so often passed in and out of the broad hall. Eloquent lips will speak his praise and sympathizing hearts will throb responsive to the theme; again will be heard his stately tread, firm-paced and slow; again his strong, sonorous voice will seem to resound in tones of command, or warning accents of reproof, or welcome encomium; and solemn awe will pervade each mind as it is filled with the recollections of the old time when his great heart and capacious intellect were working out the problems of the Republic's future, devising the means for securing its independence, and fixing the plans which should lay broad and deep the foundations of human liberty.
Toastmaster — Gentlemen: The next regular toast is, "The Private Soldier of the Revolution."

"In honorable life her fields they trod,
   In honorable death they sleep below;
   Their sons' proud feelings here,
   Their noblest monuments."

In the rank and file of Connecticut have always been men worthy of first place. The response to this toast is by one of these.

HON. HENRY C. ROBINSON'S ADDRESS.

The average private soldier of history, be it he of the campaign, or he of the militia, has not figured largely in chronicles, or eulogy, or commemorative art. He has had no circle of staff officers to reflect upon his stalwart face the brilliancy of their uniform, or the glitter of their gold braid, nor to share with him the exhilarating perils of the champagne bottle. He has had no trumpeter to sound his praises, nor enterprising reporter to get his wood-cut portrait into the newspapers, and even the magnificence of the drum-major has not shone for him. He was a slave to despots, a piece of insensate machinery to the masters of war. That noted military chieftain, Sir John Falstaff, esteemed him "food for powder," and good enough "to fill a pit."

With the discoveries which democracy and popular education and true Christianity have made of the value of the individual man, the work and importance of the private in military, civil, and social life have become felt. It has been discovered that the laborer, too, has brains and a soul. There is such a thing as a thinking musket as well as a thinking sword.

After Bunker Hill its news reached Washington. "Did the militia stand fire?" he asked. "They held their charges until the British Regulars were within eight rods range," was the messenger's reply. "Then the liberties of the country are safe."

The national monument at Antietam is not the portrait of any one of the generals who gained immortality there. It is a model of the average blue-coated, stout-hearted, patriotic American soldier.

And I come to this sentiment, "the private soldier of the
as the nineteenth century of the Christian era and in the blessings of a free democracy which they created.

It is easy to talk of the generals. It is not easy to talk of the men in the ranks. This is not because the generals are greater, but because they are so much less. We sometimes ask what is an army without a leader. Let us turn the inquiry about and ask, what is a leader without an army?

President Dwight wrote upon the sacred slab at Brooklyn, "He dared to lead where any dared to follow." It was finely written and the legend has become classic. But who shall write their epitaph who dared to follow where Putnam dared to lead?

In the cemetery at Arlington, whose sacred acres hold the dust of the soldiers of the war for the preservation of the Union, and its re-establishment upon a constitution which cast out human slavery as an unclean thing, they sleep in platoons as if still marching together to drum-beat, and under the folds of the red, white, and blue. Each grave is marked by a white slab, and a name, and the mounds have already shrunk back to the level bosom of the earth. As one stands there and recalls the sleepers and their services, and then looks again at the long lines of graves, so closely alike, so inconspicuous, so modest, a sense of the power of holy monotony comes over him, as a revelation. Men are more than a man. There is a community in death here. And there is no place for the general's horse to sleep or the officer's epaulets to rust. It is in such a presence that we recall, in reverence and love, the private soldiers. You, veterans of the war, and all of us who bade you Godspeed, can remember the rank and file. Kipling's song tells us that there is an hour when the private soldier is a hero:

"It's a thin red line of 'eroes
When the drum begins to roll."

But when the war is over, and we begin to write books and make addresses, and look at the past in perspective, we see the hills and towers and overlook the plains. But what are the hills and towers in the landscape except for the greater plains?

You are on an ocean steamer, there is a chill in the air, and against the northern horizon there is a white speck; it is an iceberg. As you approach it, the weird figure fills you with wonder; down its sides cascades are falling; its icy peaks
glisten with sunbeams, and a rainbow spans its cliffs. Have you seen the iceberg? No, you have looked only upon its tower; in the unseen ocean depths is the iceberg; its solid mountain block, its foundations of adamant. Attack it with your ocean greyhound and its hidden buttresses will crush your magnificent ship as if it were a nutshell. And so, as we look back a century and a quarter, our eyes fall upon the shining towers, and we sometimes forget the stalwart foundations of support upon which they rested.

Here and there an interested descendant studies the family Bible, and the family letters, and the family traditions; brings out of the old chest the cartridge box, or takes down from the wall the musket of his great-grandfather, who fought in the lines at Long Island, or Saratoga, or Germantown, and the genius of the Revolution entrances him, and the cause and its triumphs are dearer to him than the pages of history made them. It is one of the good offices of our Society to bring into resurrection-life the struggles and patriotism of the private soldiers of the Revolution. To the naked eye of the average student of history they are as indistinguishable as the stars in the galaxy, but to the telescopic search of the loyal Sons of the American Revolution, each star shines like the real sun that it is.

Did the general leave his wife and children at his one fireside or by his one front gate? And how many wives and children did the private soldiers leave by their many front gates or at their many firesides? Was the general hungry and thirsty, and did his feet feel the chill of the icy waters of the Delaware? Yes, and we will never forget it. And have we no memories for the empty stomachs of the rank and file, and no tears for their shoeless feet, which marked their tracks with patriots' blood? What if we cannot call their names? Who can tell us the names of the three hundred who fought under Leonidas and fell at Thermopylae? The fire in his heart was the fire in theirs. Their souls burned for Sparta like his. The rocky pass echoed their prayers as his, and the air vibrated with their patriotic vows as with his. And, after all, what is the name of Leonidas himself to you but a shadow, a collection of vowels and consonants?

It is the very highest glory of democracy that it is true to the rights and honor of the people. Here it reflects the strength and dominion of pure Christianity. There were
princes and prelates enough in the churches before Christianity; Christianity made the brotherhood kings and priests unto God.

"The private soldier of the Revolution," his name is not in the histories; his portrait is not in the galleries; his statue does not adorn the parks. But what of all that? He was not fighting for fame nor for statues; he fought for country, for home, and he saved them.

He fought for truth, and before the Eye which marks the sparrow's fall. Did he look for promotion? Yes, if he earned it, but if he didn't get it, he stayed there — stayed in hunger and weariness and unrest; still marched on in winter and summer, in dust and mud, and snow and ice, and swamp and on mountain side. He was short not only of a uniform, but of clothing to keep back the frost. He was short of rations and short of ammunition, crying with old Put: "Powder, ye gods, give us more powder." His musket often had no lock; if the bayonet was left, good; if not, its residue of stock and barrel was an effective club.

Shall I tell you where and when this silent, patient, uncomplaining patriot followed the flag, and the cause when it was too young for a flag? On what fields he slept; what forests he penetrated; what rivers he forded; when and where he spurned bribes, smothered jealousies, and buried fears? Shall I name the scenes of his brave advances, and his braver retreats? The story would be too long.

Everywhere and always, from Vermont to Georgia, from '75 to '83, from Charlestown to Yorktown.

They are all sleeping now in the city of the dead beside their noble leaders. The accidental distinctions of rank and uniform are left behind them. The greater and eternal things are common to them all, manliness, sacrifice, devotion. If there is a muster roll over there of the martyrs, and confessors, and patriots, whose sacrifices lifted their fellow-men to light, their names are not lost forever.

To-day, in filial love, we drop a tear and a bunch of lilies, pure and modest like themselves, upon the graves of the private soldiers of the Revolution.

Toastmaster —

"The Son remains, the Sword remains,
Its glory growing still,
And sixty millions bless the sires
And Sword of Bunker Hill."
A pleasing innovation was "The Sword of Bunker Hill," sung by Dr. C. C. Barker of Meriden, to the accompaniment of an old-fashioned lap melodeon, a species of instrument modeled on the lines of an accordéon and operated by the singer.

Toastmaster — The next regular toast is, "Connecticut in the Revolutionary Navy."

"Where sabers grappled in the ocean fight,
   In siege, in storm, on deck; 'Twas there
   They hunted the wolf Danger to his lair,
   And sought and won sweet peace. . . ." 

And the response will be by a gentleman whose taste and training, whose experience and research, have amply equipped him to do justice to this neglected and almost forgotten record.

ADDRESS OF THOMAS S. COLLIER, U. S. N.

I take nothing from the fame of the men who fought at Bunker Hill, who suffered at Valley Forge, and who triumphed at Yorktown, when I say that to the sailors of our Revolutionary navy we owe a debt of gratitude equal to that which we owe to the men of Trenton, of Saratoga, and of Eutaw Springs. It is true that our navy was small, that our ships were few, and their guns light; but the officers who commanded them, and the men who fought in them, were the peers of any who marched with Washington and Greene.

And there were other ships and other men than those of the regular Continental forces that have left record of actions which would honor any service and add lustre to the annals of any nation. These were the State cruisers and the privateers, and in all three branches, in the regular naval vessels, in the State cruisers, and in the privateers, Connecticut, all through those seven long years of struggle, was well and nobly represented. Her vessels were everywhere —

They swept the sea with sails made wet
   By sprays that heard the whistling shot;
Where brave deeds wrought a coronet,
   And guns with flame grew hot,

and wherever they went, they bore their part with a heroism
that should be the pride and boast of the State they claimed as their home.

From the beginning of the contest, from the sailing of the first American battle-ship, Connecticut left her impress on the naval forces of the land. In the fleet of Commodore Ezek Hopkins, which sailed down to New Providence, and returned laden with captured military stores, two vessels of the eight were commanded by Captains Dudley Saltonstall and Elisha Hinman, Connecticut men. Both of these men were gallant commanders, and though the misfortune of war caused them to lose their ships and took from them their regular commands, it did not dim their patriotism or destroy their usefulness. The privateer service was open to them, and in command of several of these daring cruisers, they saw the war win on to a triumphant conclusion.

Dudley Saltonstall was senior captain of the first Continental fleet, and commander of the Alfred, and as such performed useful and gallant service; and when, in the new arrangement of the navy, he found others placed above him, he did not resign, but took command of the Trumbull, and later, of the Warren, in which he had charge of the naval forces of the Penobscot expedition. The disaster and failure that accompanied this was not due to him, but he was made to suffer the disgrace, and was deprived of his command. Then he turned to the privateers, and in the brig Minerva sailed on a cruise, in which he captured the ship Hannah, a vessel of equal force, after an obstinate combat, and thus made the most valuable prize of the war, and the one which, if report speaks true, brought about that bloodiest episode of the Revolution, the massacre in Fort Griswold.

Capt. Elisha Hinman, after several successful cruises in the Providence, succeeded Paul Jones in the command of the Alfred, and sailed for France in quest of military stores. On his return, he was engaged by a superior force of the enemy, and, being deserted by his consort, was forced, after a gallant contest, to surrender. He escaped from his English prison, returned to America, and was acquitted of blame for the loss of his ship, and, finding no vessel of the regular navy ready, took command of a privateer, and was in charge of the last Connecticut vessel of this service.

Two other commanders of regular naval vessels must be added to Connecticut's Revolutionary quota, Seth Harding,
who was promoted from the State service to the command of the frigate **Confederacy**, which vessel he lost to a line-of-battle ship; and Samuel Chew, who, in the brig **Resistance**, fought one of the most desperate naval battles of the Revolution. The **Resistance** carried ten four-pounders, and her opponent just double that number. Capt. Chew and his Lieutenant, George Champlain, another Connecticut man, lost their lives. It was a drawn battle, the enemy, though so greatly superior in force, being unable to take the **Resistance**; and it was a most gallant fight and fought by Connecticut men, the officers and crew of the **Resistance** being from New London.

Two frigates for the Continental navy were built in Connecticut, one, the **Trumbull**, on the Connecticut River, the other, the **Confederacy**, on the Thames. Both were unfortunate, yet the **Trumbull** fought two of the hardest and bloodiest naval battles of the war, her drawn fight with the **Watt**, a vessel of superior force, being considered by many naval men even more severe and destructive than the battle between the **Bon Homme Richard** and the **Serapis**, which gave Paul Jones his greatest fame.

And while thus bearing her share in the building of the regular navy, Connecticut was not idle in her own behalf, but fitted out a State naval force that did good and efficient service. As soon as it became known that hostilities were inevitable, the State chartered and fitted out the brig **Minerva**. She did no State service, but was soon succeeded by the sloop **Spy**, three galleys, and then by the brig **Defence**, and the ship **Oliver Cromwell**. The **Spy**, under Capt. Robert Niles, was a most successful cruiser, and, though so small, made a cruise to France, carrying a copy of the treaty between the countries, and escaping the fleets of English ships that guarded the coasts and ports of that friendly power.

The **Defence**, under Captains Seth Harding and Samuel Smedley, and the **Oliver Cromwell**, under Captains Harding and Timothy Parker, performed much valuable service and fought several notable battles, being victors in all save one. Two of these — the one in which the **Defence**, under Capt. Harding, in company with some small State cruisers of Massachusetts, captured two heavily-armed transports and over two hundred soldiers; and the one in which the **Defence**, commanded by Capt. Smedley, and the **Oliver Cromwell**, commanded by Capt. Parker, captured the **Admiral Keppel**,
eighteen guns, and the *Cyrus*, sixteen guns, would honor the history of any regular navy. In the first, Capt. Harding ran his vessel in between the two hostile ships, and fought them both at the same time, winning a victory that deserves more praise than has yet been accorded it. The fate of these two vessels was equally unfortunate. The *Defence* was wrecked on a reef near New London, and the *Oliver Cromwell* was captured by a superior force, after a battle in which Capt. Parker and his crew showed great spirit, and only when the loss of several spars made it impossible to maneuver the ship. Other cruisers were fitted out by the State and much valuable service was performed by them—service that will stand comparison with that of any regular vessels of equal force, wherever or by whom performed.

And the regular naval and State cruisers were not the only vessels of Connecticut that did gallant service during the struggle for liberty. There were the privateers of the State, and, Mr. President and gentlemen, when this is said, it must not be supposed that an insignificant force is mentioned. Few people know that the Revolutionary privateer navy of Connecticut numbered more than two hundred vessels, that these carried over sixteen hundred guns, that their crews employed more than seventy-seven hundred men, and that they performed deeds which, when their size and the weight of their armaments are considered, are wonderful.

It is easy to say this. It is easy to claim the performance of great actions, but it is not so easy to substantiate the claims, when more than one hundred years have passed since they were performed and the dust that accumulates with time has buried the record from sight, but happily not from search. And search is necessary to bring the story of Connecticut's privateers to light, for it seems that the men of our State who manned this class of vessels in the Revolutionary struggle, and fought battles that would make the fame of any navy, considered their acts a simple duty which required no blazoning; no perpetuation in history. And yet, fortunately, there are records left; and some of these, fragmentary and disconnected though they be, have been brought together, and show, after a century has passed, that they were indeed heroes who sailed out to the sea in those days of darkness and trial.

Only a few incidents are needed to show that this is no wild statement; only a glance through the records, and one feels
that not alone at Stony Point, at Monmouth, and at Guilford Court House, and along the marches of Marion and his men, were the glory-fanes of our struggle for liberty planted; but that out on the wide reaches of the sea, and in the ever on-rushing of its waters, were sown the seeds of heroism and daring, of enterprise and sacrifice, that led up to the naval splendor of which the nation was to grow so proud.

It must be borne in mind that the vessels in which these men fought were often small, and built for peaceful purposes; that their guns were light, and such as they could pick up by capture, made, generally, for use on merchant craft; that their ammunition was often defective, and never of the best; and that, with these disadvantages against them, they had to meet vessels built for fighting, thoroughly armed and equipped, and manned by men who knew what battle meant and who had grown accustomed to victory.

Yet knowing all this, three little sloops, sailing out from New London in September, 1779, met with a frigate-built ship carrying twenty six-pounders on her gun-deck, and other lighter metal above, and boldly made battle with her, fighting her for nearly two hours, and sailing away with colors flying, when they found she was too strong for them, the enemy not caring to follow. These sloops were the Venus, Capt. Welden; the Eagle, Capt. Nicoll Fosdick; and the Hancock, Capt. Samuel Champlain. They carried twelve three-pounders each, so that their combined metal was one hundred and eight pounds, or fifty-four pounds to a broadside, while the gun-deck metal of the ship was two hundred and forty pounds, making one hundred and twenty pounds to a broadside. And the ship's guns were of longer range than the small cannon of the sloop, and she was much better fitted for fighting. But, with the grit that usually emphasizes a Connecticut man, and the courage that has proved itself so often from the time when less than one hundred of the State's early settlers marched out to attack more than seven hundred of the bravest Indian warriors that New England knew, to the present day, these men made fight against a stronger foe. It was a hopeless fight for them, a very bloody one for the Hancock, yet it showed the enemy that the sea was no longer an undisputed empire.

One of the most noted of the Revolutionary privateers of Connecticut was the Beaver, a sloop carrying twelve three-pounder guns and sixty-five men. In 1779 she was com-
manded by Capt. William Havens, and in the early part of the March of that year, in company with the sloop Young Cromwell, also of twelve guns, she captured the privateer brig Bellona, of sixteen guns. Later, these vessels captured the privateer sloop Lady Erskine, of ten guns, and several other vessels, cutting them out from under the guns of the Thames frigate.

Near the end of the month the Beaver ran into New London to refit, and while moored to the dock, with her sails unbent and her guns on shore, a fleet of English vessels, convoyed by a frigate of thirty-six guns, and three tenders, each of force superior to the Beaver, passed the mouth of the harbor at noon, going up Sound. This was too good a chance to be missed. Capt. Havens gathered about sixty volunteers from the men working along the river front, whipped his guns on board, bent his sails, and put out in pursuit. Hiding his battery, he lured one of the tenders down to him, and when she was near enough to engage, unmasked his guns, and poured a broadside into his foe. In less than ten minutes the fight was over, and before sundown the Beaver came sailing bravely up the river with her prize, showing what style of men it was that Connecticut sent against her foes. Later in the year, the Beaver had a fight with two large galleys, in which she lost four men killed, and shortly after this she captured two privateers of the enemy, each her equal in force.

Another incident, and enough has been given to prove that the Revolutionary privateer navy was equal to the regular force of any nation. Under the date of August 3, 1781, this item appeared in the Connecticut Gazette: “Saturday, the privateer brig Samson, Capt. David Brooks, returned into port from a cruise. On the Tuesday preceding, he fell in with the British sloop-of-war Swallow, and engaged her three glasses, silenced most of her guns, and in all probability must have captured her, but a brig at this time bearing down upon them, which Capt. Brooks thought to be consort to the Swallow, he quitted her, having in the engagement had two men killed and ten wounded.”

That a privateer brig should engage and nearly capture a sloop-of-war in sight of her consort is surely matter for astonishment, as all national vessels, and specially those of Great Britain, were strongly built, thoroughly armed, and fully manned; while a privateer was often a merchant craft
hurriedly adapted to her new calling, her guns were light and usually of poor metal, and her crew were men who had had no previous training.

And these are but a few of the many gallant actions of our Connecticut Revolutionary privateers, and what they did was what the men of Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Pennsylvania, Virginia, South Carolina, in fact, the men of all the Colonies, were doing. They sailed their light craft up to the shores of Newfoundland, and found there the men of Maine and New Hampshire; they bearded the British fleets on the coasts of France and Spain, and sailed in company with the vessels of Massachusetts and Rhode Island; they captured guard boats and prizes, and made soldiers prisoners inside of Sandy Hook, and under the guns of the fleets of Lord Howe and Admiral Hood, and had for comrades in this the sailors of New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, and Maryland; they carried the flag of their country to the West Indies, and filled their foes with terror, and in this were aided by the patriots of Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Georgia; wherever there was a chance to molest the foe, there the men of Connecticut could be found, alone, or in company with men from their sister States, but always where there was need of enterprise, of daring, of action.

And to these privateers, these wasps that stung and would not down, even when their haunt, New London, was so ruthlessly devastated, is due more honor than history accords them. They would not down, even though fire and sword smote their chosen port, for while New London was burned on September 6th, before the end of the month, privateers were leaving that port to renew the struggle on the sea.

And while it may not have been the main factor in bringing the struggle to a successful issue, is it not fair to think that their captures, which diverted rich cargoes from the storehouses of the merchants of London, Bristol, and Liverpool, had something to do with that result? We know that the commercial class of Great Britain were the first to tire of the war, and that their protests against its continuance were carried, not only to Parliament, but to the councils of the King and his ministers, and that they had weight in both of these bodies. Is it not fair to give the captures of the privateers an influence in this? And truly, if bravery, enterprise, and sacrifice make men worthy of praise and honor, then were the
men who battled for freedom on the sea during those long years, whether from Connecticut or any other State, worthy of all praise and honor.

They left fair homes to meet the strife
Of stormy wind, and stubborn foe,
And gave of toil, and blood, and life,
That we should Freedom know.

They held their way across the deep,
And met the sailors, who had won
High fame where seas triumphant leap,
And beat them, gun to gun.

They sleep beneath the snow-clad earth,
Or in the hollows of the sea;
But lo! their deeds have given birth
To this great land and free.

'Tis ours to bear the beacon-light
They lit to cheer all lands and men,
And our first duty to keep bright
The glory gathered then.

Toastmaster: Gentlemen—The next regular toast is, "The Clergy of the Revolution."

"Her wisest in the strife of voice and pen,
Her holiest, teaching in her holiest fanes
The lore that made for liberty."

One worthy to stand and teach in their place will speak of the life and work of those revered and almost sainted men.

ADDRESS OF EDWIN POND PARKER, D.D.

Dr. Parker of Hartford rose and said:

When our distinguished friend from New Jersey mentioned the barrel of cider, it occurred to me that some of the clergy of the Revolution were strong men in other than spiritual things. They would have laughed to scorn the temperance of this banquet.

In 1784 the Rev. Benjamin Boardman, who had been a chaplain in Washington's army, was ordained as pastor of the
church which I have the honor to serve. In our records is an account of the good cheer furnished to the clergy at his ordination dinner, and the quantities of toddy, wine, punch, and other strong drink consumed on that occasion show how degenerate the sons of those prophets have become, as degenerate in respect of temperance as of theology. One of the Saybrook ministers of that heroic age is said to have been able to lift a barrel of cider and hold it at arm's length above his head. There is not a Congregational minister now living in Connecticut who could get a barrel of cider above his mouth! And then he would get all bunged up.

I count it an honor to be entitled to enrollment in this Society. I consider it a privilege to stand here as a minister of Connecticut and bear witness to the ability, to the learning, and to the profound patriotism and devotion to the cause of American freedom and independence, of the clergy of 1776. I tell you, sir, that the history of their relation to the government in that period is one which reflects infinite credit upon them. And it is safe to say that no class in the community contributed more powerfully than they to the formation and support of that public sentiment upon which the success of the whole Revolution mainly depended. Bergen, in his "Independence of America," says that the ministers saw farther into the designs of the British administration than most of the people; and by their conversation with their flocks, by their preaching; and by their publications, contributed most powerfully to the discovery and frustration of the designs of that administration. And we shall see, if we look at the position which the clergy then occupied and at their character and spirit, how this could be. The distinction between town and city which now exists did not then exist in Connecticut. I do not know that there were any cities. Hartford was not a city then. In many of the parishes which to-day are called rural, some of the very ablest and most accomplished of the ministers of Connecticut resided and labored. They were of the most educated class in the community at that time, graduates of Harvard and Yale. They were not only educated men, but, as a rule, well-bred gentlemen. They were associated with all that the people had been trained to regard with the utmost reverence and devotion. They were respected for their sacred office, for their pure character, for their interest in public affairs, and they were the objects not only of the
esteem, but of the affection of the people of their parishes. Their pulpits were thrones of power, and the scepter which they wielded was a scepter of righteousness and benignity.

It is obvious that, as inspired with patriotism, and bringing their personal resources and all the power of their commanding position and the sanctity of religion to the furtherance of the cause of freedom and independence, they must have contributed immeasurably to the advancement of that cause.

We have evidences of this. My friend, Mr. Gay, who sits before me, and my friend and brother, Rev. Mr. Love, at my left hand, know that in the Historical Society at Hartford, and in the library of Yale College, this evidence may be found in the sermons collected therein. The theology of those sermons is antiquated, but their patriotic fervor is such as to thrill the heart of every reader of them. These are but samples, and for each one of these which was printed and has been preserved, there were scores and hundreds like them, that were neither printed nor preserved, but which entered into the thought and life of the people and became immortal in the noble and self-sacrificing deeds to which they incited men and women.

There was Rev. Stephen Johnson of Lyme! When the Stamp Act was passed, Governor Pitch and his associates here in Connecticut were rather lukewarm in relation to it. But the clergymen saw with pain the existing lethargy, and in Robert McCurdy's house Rev. Stephen Johnson wrote those vigorous essays which, printed in the Connecticut Gazette, at New London, aroused the entire people, brought forth the Sons of Liberty, and inaugurated a crusade for freedom. One writer has said that "then and there the egg of the Revolution was hatched."

Consider how Rev. Nathan Perkins of West Hartford preached to the soldiers. "My friends," said he, "you fight not for your daily bread, not for your pence sterling a day, but for your lives, your property, your native land, your dearest friends, your just rights, all you hold dear as men and sacred as Christians — your all."

Dr. Dwight of Yale College, who served as chaplain in the army, argued with masterly logic the right of resistance. Dr. Goodrich of Durham, as competent to argue the legal as well as the moral or spiritual part, carried the matter into his pulpit, and urged it upon his people as their religious duty to lay
down their property and lives for freedom and independence. He said, "Let the young woman refuse to give her heart and hand to the young man who will not give his heart and hand to the war for independence."

In Norwich, just after the battle of Breed's Hill, Rev. Nathaniel Niles wrote that Sapphic ode, entitled "The American Hero," which was sung by the choirs of churches, and sounded like a trumpet-call to arms. It has been called the "War Song of the Revolution."

Several ministers became officers of companies raised in their parishes, and several died of diseases contracted while in active service as chaplains. Among the chaplains were such men as Nathan Strong, Timothy Dwight, Benjamin Trumbull, Cotton Mather Smith, Benjamin Boardman, Samuel Wales, Abiel Leonard, Ammi Robbins, Ebenezer Baldwin, and David Avery.

But let me linger just a moment to say a word or two about Rev. Judah Champion of Litchfield. One Sabbath morning this godly man and his congregation were present in the meeting-house of that village, and the service had already begun, when the clatter of hoofs was suddenly heard. A courier appeared at the door of the meeting-house, and the sacred song which had been begun was hushed as the courier strode up the aisle and mounted the steps to the pulpit and handed a paper to the minister, who took and unfolded it, and with a smile on his face said, "St. Johns is taken." And the chorus in the gallery said, "Amen, Amen, thank God for the victory," and they all got up and said, "Hallelujah." And after a little while of joy and congratulation, Dr. Champion announced that the soldiers of the army were destitute of clothing, they were shoeless, were needing almost everything; and when the benediction had been pronounced the good women got together around their godly pastor and engaged a little in conversation, and then departed. In the afternoon at the service there was not a single woman present. Wives, mothers, and maidens had all put off their Sunday apparel; they brought out their spinning wheels, they set their looms in motion, they were plying their needles, and the whole village of Litchfield was one hive of industry on that Lord's day, in behalf of the soldiers serving the Lord. And when someone asked the minister how he approved of such a desecration of the Lord's day, he replied, "He will have mercy
before sacrifice." And it seems to me that this one incident sheds a flood of light on the situation; showing the relation of the minister in those days to the people, and the relation of the clergy in 1776 to the cause of independence.

That was like Benjamin Wooster, who, when fourteen years old, served three months in the army and then, stretching the truth enough to make the recruiting officers at New Haven think he was sixteen, enlisted for three years and went through that term of service. In the second war with England, just on the eve of the battle of Plattsburg, the old man was gathering his people for the service preparatory to the Holy Communion, when the news came of that battle. He paused, addressed the people, and then, elected captain, led forth a company to the conflict—he, an old man of sixty years of age; and he said afterwards to the governor of New York, who sent him the thanks of the Assembly and a Bible in token of his services, "My Bible taught me to fight for my country in its time of need."

These men, these clergymen, were not always stern, solemn, and gloomy. And this reminds me of a little incident which occurred in Charlemont, Mass. Two very cultivated ladies of the city of Hartford went up there among the hills for a few weeks' rest. And one beautiful Sunday, after having been to church in the morning, they thought it would be a very delightful thing to take a walk to the top of one of those hills; but they were very much in doubt as to how the people would view such a thing. So they went to the landlord and laid the case before him. He heard them through patiently and, looking at them in a kind of wide-eyed manner, said, "Well, ladies, the people of Charlemont fear God and keep His commandments, but they are not all damned fools." And the old-time clergy of Connecticut feared God and kept His commandments, but they were not all — foolish!

You know, of course, that "Brother Jonathan" himself was a minister. He was educated at Harvard, and afterwards was called to the church of Colchester, and it was only the loss of his brother Joseph at sea that called him, as by a call of the Lord God Almighty, to help his old father in his concerns, and thus he was called out of the ministry into the service of the public; but he carried the spirit of the Connecticut ministry of 1776 with him, and manifested that spirit in all his
career. There are a good many called out of the ministry who do not go!

It has been a great relief, a great comfort, for me to sit here this afternoon and enjoy the speeches. It is a comfort to a minister once in awhile to get into a company like this to find that other men can talk as long as he can.

"The Clergy of the Revolution," they are sleeping now, many of them, perhaps most of them, in unmarked and unknown graves, sleeping amid the people whom they wisely and gently and bravely led, not only in green pastures and still waters of comfort, but in perilous places and often in the very valley of the shadow of death. And by their learning, by their devotion, by their pious and holy character, by their sacrifices, they contributed immeasurably to the cause which we are here commemorating this afternoon. And I am proud of them, and they deserve our utmost gratitude. By their prayers and tears, by their godly counsel, by their privations and sacrifices, by their fearless and holy example, they did more than we can recount to make this good old Commonwealth of Connecticut a free and independent State, and of the federated colonies a free and independent nation. Like the Hebrew prophets whom they studied and whose spirit they drank in, they fused the love of country with the love of God, freedom with faith, patriotism with religion, and both uttered and acted the word of the Lord which came to them. All honor to the Clergy of the Revolution.

Toastmaster—The next toast was to have been responded to by Col. Norris G. Osborn of New Haven. I have received from him this afternoon the following telegram: "Am detained here at the last moment. My regard in proportion to my respect for the Women of the Revolution."

I am sure that we are all losers by the inability of that brilliant gentleman to be here to respond to this toast, which is, "The Women of the Revolution, and Their Daughters of To-day."

"There is a woman widowed, gray, and old,
Who tells you where the foot of battle stepped."

"For thou art woman—with that word
Life's dearest hopes and memories come."
In the absence of Col. Osborn this toast will be responded to by

REV. EDWIN S. LINES OF NEW HAVEN,

who began by saying:

If I had known I was to be called upon to speak here this afternoon, I think I should have done as careful clergymen do when going away from home—I should have put an old sermon in my pocket. You are spared that; but I am very sorry that you are not to hear Col. Osborn this afternoon—one of the brightest and wittiest of after-dinner speakers. I have a suspicion that he was detained at the last moment by a message from Lakewood. I would not be at all surprised if the message ran something like this:

"The Secretary of the Navy and Attorney-General not yet determined upon. Come down."

But of that I do not venture to speak more definitely.

I am asked to say a few words here this afternoon of the "Women of the Revolution," my text being continued to include the women of the recent war and of our own time. It is a noble subject for an address, and I am sorry that the one who was assigned to speak upon it is not here with us.

As has been said, or suggested, more than once this afternoon, the best pages of our history are unwritten, and cannot be written. Only just now the history of peoples is being written. We have had the story of kings, of statesmen, of wars, and of those things which are really external in the life of a people. Only now we begin to know what was the life of people in the centuries behind us. And if there could be reproduced for us the real story of the days of the Revolution, it is certain that the record of the sacrifices and sufferings of the women of the time would fill its brightest and noblest pages. None can hesitate to say that the story of this people is what it is because of the homes in which the men were trained.

If one goes back to the early history of the colonies and studies carefully the lives of the fathers and the mothers, he must know that in the home, in the family and domestic life, wherein woman is supreme, the foundation of what is best and noblest in our national life was laid. When we come down to the story of the Revolution, as has been distinctly
said here this afternoon by more than one speaker, the impulse back of the sacrifices of men—that which stirred patriotism and made men willing to do and die for their country, was the influence, in large measure, of godly and patriotic women. The story never has been, never can be, told. But it ought to be remembered by us here to-day. It has fitting recognition as our thoughts go back reverently to the women of the Revolution.

If we come down to that next great trial, the Civil War, the story of what American women can do again stands out brightly and clearly. The war is something which we can all remember. I wonder if the story of what the women did when that great issue between freedom and slavery was being made, lives in our memory as it ought to live! In the years immediately before the war, there seemed to be a new spirit stirring in this land, and the women showed the effects of it as well as the men. The question was to be determined whether this land should be a land of freedom or a land of slavery; whether there was to be a nation here, or a loosely bound confederacy of states; and women as well as men were preparing to determine the answer to that question. In literature, upon the platform, and above all in the hospitals in the office of nurse, women did much more than can ever be recorded to determine the issue of the great conflict, which is still fresh in the minds of most of us here to-day. Women wrote the songs which rang out when men went into battle in Virginia and the West; women ministered in the hospitals all along that great line of battle where the armies of the North and the armies of the South were contending for victory.

I believe that, in any great issue which is to come to test our patriotism, the women will be found doing their part, as they did when the foundations of this nation were laid, and as they did when the life of the nation was preserved. I am among those who believe that in this land we are working out the noblest type of manhood and womanhood. If the great tide of immigration had not come to add to our perplexities, I believe we had reached here the noblest type of the noblest race upon the earth. But with the incoming of those who have not been trained in our thoughts of liberty and personal responsibility a great difficulty is added to our problem. Let anyone go through the great cities of the old world, like Glasgow, Edinburgh, London, and observe the way
in which the women are regarded, and then into any of our great cities. I believe he will conclude that there is with us more respect for womanhood, that she has a better and truer place in our civilization than she has even in the best parts of the old world. And this is something of which to speak with pride.

My friends, in Connecticut, I suppose that to-day about half of our population are either foreign-born or the children of those who are foreign-born. A wonderful change has come since the Civil War, and I take it that those of us who appreciate the nobility of the men who founded this government and the principles upon which it rests, are committed especially to try to keep strong the political and the civil and the religious foundations which support our civilization and our Commonwealth. None of us would have any narrow or bigoted view of those who have come to make their homes here. But we must believe that the Commonwealth is consecrated by what the sterling men and women of Continental days did to a high and noble conception of "Civil and Religious Liberty."

The Anglo-Saxon race has shown wonderful power of assimilation. When the war of the Revolution was fought out there were three millions of people in this country mainly of Anglo-Saxon origin. To-day there are sixty-five millions of people, and the ideas and purposes of those three millions of the Colonial days dominate this country still. But it will not remain so unless the late-comers and their children appreciate and believe in these ideas, and bear witness for them in all their relations in life.

I am glad to have found a place among the Sons of the American Revolution. For some time I sought not admission, having the thought that it was not very much to say for a man that he had great-grandfathers who served the country well. But I am glad to have heard to-day in the speech of our president, that we are not met together in order to glorify ourselves, but to do honor to our ancestors. In this country we are all too ready to forget those who have done the country service and who are dead. We are all busy in making our living, in doing our work; we are all fighting our way to something better in life. This is as it should be. But we ought to remember the services of the dead. I hope that this organization will do still more in gathering and preserving
the records of the War of the Revolution, in perpetuating its noble traditions, in determining the places of historical interest, and so in strengthening those ideas, which, as I have said, make what is noblest and best in our civilization.

I am very much obliged to you for listening to me. I am glad to have been able to say, even at short notice, a few words, especially concerning the women of the Revolution and of our late war. The story can never be fully told. Let it be remembered tenderly and reverently. There is no nobler type of womanhood than that which the Colonial days, the War of Independence, the Civil War produced in our own country.

Toastmaster—Gentlemen: This very pleasant banquet, like everything else, comes to an end. Only one toast remains on our program. After the next speaker the formal exercises of this occasion will close with "America." The last toast of the evening is, "This Society as an Educator."

"God sends his teachers unto every age,
   To every clime, and every race of men."

I have the great pleasure of introducing to you the Hon. William Waldo Hyde.

WILLIAM WALDO HYDE'S ADDRESS.

Mayor Hyde of Hartford then remarked:

It occurred to me to-day, in looking over the list of toasts, that the South Congregational Church of Hartford was rather largely represented. A friend has suggested that there is a certain symmetry, however, in the arrangement, as, with Mr. Robinson at one end, Dr. Parker at the other, and myself in between, a very good representation of a dumb-bell is presented—large at both ends and small in the middle.

Some time ago it was my fortune to visit Chicago, with His Excellency, the late Governor of this State. During the ceremonies there I occupied a seat on the grand stand to witness the parade. There were the Governors of the Dakotas, the Governor of Oklahoma, the Governor of Montana, and all the rest of the Governors; and each and all were taking in all the applause which they heard in the line. It did not make any
particular difference whether the applause was intended for them or for someone else in the immediate neighborhood, they would each rise and take it. A friend of mine noting this, remarked to me: "Boys, there are more men in this procession who know who they are themselves than in any procession I ever saw."

Now, gentlemen, it occurred to me that in a meeting of this character we are rather troubled with the same difficulty—we know who we are ourselves, and we spend a great deal of time saying so. While I am glad that two or three of my great-grandfathers fought and bled in the service of the Revolution, I hardly feel that this alone would justify the expenditure of time, money, and strength which these reunions call for, unless they mean something more. The question suggests itself to me: What is the use of these annual meetings? They should certainly have great use as an educational factor in our lives. They should, in the first place, educate us in genealogy. The study of genealogy is a first-rate thing. If carried on carefully it sometimes tends to reduce a man's pride. While he may trace some of his ancestors back to the Battle of Bunker Hill, he may trace some of them back still further to other, if not higher points, and find they were not covered with glory, either.

The study of genealogy is of value. It is well for us to know who we are, a good thing for our children to know. But that, alone, is of small consequence, it seems to me. These meetings should furnish something of instruction and give us other things to think upon. We are especially interested in those spots upon this great continent where our ancestors shed their blood. A little plot of ground which we realize was moistened by the blood of some young man, years ago, who had left his wife and children at home, and there laid down his life for his country, and whose little children afterwards grew up and became heads of families of which we form a part, has a sacredness and an interest which other places do not possess.

It is of value to us to have the history of our country made a personal one; not merely that of which we read and but little appreciate—as we read the history of the Greeks, their wars and armies—but something in which we can find a personal interest for ourselves. It seems to me that in this regard this Society does some good, has some use. But it
should go further. It should locate, name, and mark, not only the spots in which we are personally interested, but all those spots in which we are all interested, all over this State, all over this country; they should be brought out in clear, distinct outline in our minds. I regret to state, however, that there is a very great ignorance of such facts among most of our people. One notices a vast contrast in this respect in foreign countries. When you ride through Ireland you will find that every man who drives a jaunting-car can locate for you and tell you the history of every important point along the road. So in London, as you walk from the Houses of Parliament down through the Strand to the Tower, every point of interest is pointed out to you, and with the result that while you may have read of them and thought you knew about them, you find that they have never made any real impression upon your mind. Seeing them face to face brings them out clearly and leaves a permanent impression. So in a score of other places. But here, we tramp up and down the country, from one end to the other, and have very little knowledge or interest in what has gone before. To my mind, a day on the field at Gettysburg, an hour at Bunker Hill, a visit to Manassas, a day in Richmond, a day in Atlanta, will do more to interest our children, or their elders, than years spent in the study of books. The history which we learn in books is little appreciated; what we see with the naked eye we know— a picture is made which remains with us so long as we may live.

I say it is our most sacred duty to see to it that our children and those who come after us shall have a more distinct, a more interested, a more vivid knowledge of what has gone before in this country, than most of us had when we finished studying the history of the United States. I say, therefore, that in this direction I see a use in our meeting here.

When they were having the Columbus celebration down in New York, one citizen was heard to remark to the other:

"Now, would you tell me where it was that Columbus landed?"

"Why," replied his friend, "he landed on an island down South somewhere."

"Well! I really thought he landed somewhere here."

"No; he did not land here at all."

"Then why in the world does New York make such a fuss about it?"
I reiterate that the child who goes down to Independence Hall, to Bunker Hill, to Princeton, where Washington encamped so many years ago, gets an impression which is worth a good deal. And if we desire to cultivate and encourage in our children a love of history, a love for those who did the work which has made us what we are, we should take it upon ourselves to see that they have these opportunities.

And it seems to me that this Society has a great use in teaching a pure and good patriotism, a patriotism which loves country for the country's sake, not a patriotism which loves country for what a man can get out of it. When Putnam left his plow to go to that fight in front of Bunker Hill, when George Washington left his life of ease and wealth to take up the hardships of Valley Forge, when your ancestor and mine gave up his wife and his children to endure untold hardships, there was nothing before them in the shape of a positive reward, there was no politics in it— it was country!

Now, gentlemen, it seems to me that in this year of our Lord there is nothing that needs more encouragement than this very feature of love of country. Let us see to it that we and our children feel and express that love by patriotic service, not that we may receive the loaves and fishes, but that we may preserve the priceless traditions which our forefathers gave, and transmit them to those who come after us, so that they may give us a little of the glory which belonged to those who went before.

The singing of "America," led by E. B. Everitt, ended the formal proceedings of the Fourth Annual Banquet of the Sons of the American Revolution.

In the line of "historic facts" of value to the Society, few can be reported for the year. The interest, however, in everything pertaining to the Revolutionary period is distinctly on the increase, not among the professed students and "Dominie Sampsons" alone, but in that wider class of business men, substantial citizens, and leading women. There is a deal of quiet work being done to hunt out and preserve the records, localities, and spirit of that age. In New Haven, the Col. David Humphreys branch of the Society have held meetings at which papers have been read and much fruitful discus-
sion provoked. A committee there have for some time been gathering the Revolutionary war songs, commonplace poetry, doggerel, and squibs, which are hidden in out-of-the-way corners. A report is soon to be presented to the branch, and should immediately be put in print. The grave of gallant Col. Humphreys will be decorated on Memorial Day with appropriate ceremonies. One other branch has applied for approval and a constitution, the "Capt. John Couch Branch" of Meriden.

The Society is wisely considering the advisability of marking certain historic sites, by putting a tablet on the Webb house in Wethersfield, and one on the tree in front of the Athenæum, Hartford, where formerly stood the residence of Col. Jeremiah Wadsworth. Private munificence will in a few weeks erect a heroic statue to Nathan Hale in the Wadsworth Athenæum grounds, Hartford; while New York citizens will also honor this son of our Commonwealth by placing a similar statue prominently in that city of his martyrdom.

Among the publications of the year there may be mentioned of importance to us, apart from our year-book: The General Orders of General Putnam, 1777, edited by Worthington Chauncey Ford of Brooklyn, largely from a manuscript in the Connecticut Historical Society; The Letters of Silas Deane, edited by Charles Isham of New York, and published by the New York Historical Society, and the new edition of H. R. Stiles' History of Old Windsor, Conn., with the Revolutionary and genealogical matter carefully revised.

In publishing the "Record of Service of Connecticut Men in the War of the Revolution," not all, by any means, of the manuscript sources were used or discovered. During the past month, in Boston, there was sold and widely dispersed, a very interesting collection of diaries, letters, rolls, quartermasters' books, and other papers, relating to Benedict Arnold, Humphreys, Webb, Wadsworth, the Trumbulls, Deane, Tallmadge, the Huntington, and Barlow, as well as others out of the
State. These formed part of the private papers of Col. Jeremiah Wadsworth, commissary-general, friend of Washington and Lafayette. Our necrologist, Mr. J. F. Morris, recognizing their extreme value, bought some thousands of them, and soon they will be lodged in the Connecticut Historical Society. That society has recently brought to light sixty or more unpublished company rolls, orderly books, and papers of great value, many of which were hitherto unknown.

At the risk of over-stepping my province, or of laying on my successor as historian a burden he may not willingly bear, may I ask your attention to a matter of prime importance in furthering the work of our Society, viz.: the careful indexing or cataloging of all unpublished company rolls, orderly books, diaries — when containing more than personal detail — and other sufficiently valuable matter.

Scattered through the State and out of it, these papers and books lie in private houses and libraries. Their contents are unknown, their existence of little interest, their care oftentimes the slightest. A proper record on a well-considered plan should be made of them and then published in our year-book.

FRANK BUTLER GAY,
Historian.
REPORT OF THE ANNUAL MEETING,
MAY 10, 1894.
(Condensed.)

Upon due notice, the Society met at Central Hall, in Hartford, Thursday, May 10, 1894.
The meeting was called to order by President Trumbull at 12 o'clock m.
Prayer was offered by the Chaplain, Rev. Amos S. Chesebrough.
The reading of the minutes of the previous meetings was dispensed with.
President Trumbull then read his report (see page 111). The Secretary, Lucius F. Robinson, then read his report (see page 117). The Registrar, Joseph G. Woodward, then read his report (see page 119). The Treasurer, John C. Hollister, then read his report (see page 125). The Historian, Frank B. Gay, then read his report (see page 131). The above reports were accepted and ordered printed in the Year-Book.

It was voted that the Secretary of the Society and the Secretaries of the several branches be supplied with copies of the Historian's report, and that they secure its publication in the newspapers of the State so far as possible.

It was voted that the Secretaries and the Historians of the branches be requested to report to the Secretary of the Society on or before the first day of May in each
year all matters of interest connected with their respective branches.

The Vice-President, E. J. Hill, then read his report of the doings of the Congress of the National Society. The report was accepted and ordered printed in the Year Book (see page 127).

A committee consisting of Messrs. Franklin H. Hart, Frank Farnsworth Starr, Rufus W. Griswold, Rowland B. Lacey, and George C. Merriam was appointed to present nominations for the officers for the ensuing year.

It being 1 o'clock, p. m., a recess was taken until 2.30 p. m.

Called to order at 2.45 p. m.

The following amendment to the by-laws, which had been proposed at a previous meeting of the Board of Managers, was presented by Hobart L. Hotchkiss:

Amend Section 1 of the by-laws by striking out, after the words "the membership fee shall be" in said Section, the word "two," and inserting in lieu thereof the word "three."

The Hon. Morgan G. Bulkeley moved to amend the proposed amendment by inserting the word "five" instead of the word "three." After discussion, Mr. Bulkeley withdrew his motion, and the amendment as presented by Mr. Hotchkiss was passed.

The committee aforesaid reported the following nominations for officers for the ensuing year:

- President, . . . . Jonathan Trumbull.
- Vice-President, . . . . Ebenezer J. Hill.
- Registrar, . . . . Frank B. Gay.
- Treasurer, . . . . John C. Hollister.
- Secretary, . . . . Charles P. Cooley.
- Chaplain, . . . . Rev. Edwin S. Lines.

For Board of Managers:
- Frank F. Starr, . . . . Middletown.
H. Wales Lines, Meriden.
Everett E. Lord, New Haven.
Franklin H. Hart, New Haven.
E. J. Doolittle, Meriden.
Zalmon Goodsell, Bridgeport.
Rowland B. Lacey, Bridgeport.
Rufus W. Griswold, Rocky Hill.
Henry R. Jones, New Hartford.
Jonathan F. Morris, Hartford.
Frederick Miles, Salisbury.
Oliver H. K. Risley, Willimantic.
Frank T. Maxwell, Rockville.

For Delegates to the National Congress:

Edwin S. Greeley (at large), New Haven.
William E. Chandler, New Haven.
W. A. M. Wainwright, Hartford.
John H. Swartwout, Stamford.
Frank J. Naramore, Bridgeport.
Stephen W. Kellogg, Waterbury.
Lucius F. Robinson, Hartford.
John H. Perry, Fairfield.
Alfred H. Chappell, New London.

It was voted unanimously to accept the report of the committee, and that the Secretary be instructed to cast a ballot for the nominees as reported.

The Secretary cast a ballot as instructed, and the nominees aforesaid were declared elected to their respective offices for the ensuing year and until their successors should be chosen.

It was voted that all questions relating to the honorary membership of the Society be determined by the Board of Managers.

It was voted that the question of filing applications with the National Society be referred to the Board of Managers.
Mr. Hotchkiss offered the following resolution, which was passed unanimously by a rising vote:

Resolved, That the thanks of this Society be, and they hereby are, extended to Joseph G. Woodward, Registrar, Lucius F. Robinson, Secretary, and Frank B. Gay, Historian, for the faithful and efficient manner in which they have performed the duties of their respective offices.

Meeting adjourned at 4.10 p. m.

LUCIUS F. ROBINSON,
Secretary.
The fifth year of our society closes to-day with a record of steady growth in numbers, and of unabated interest in the purposes for which we are established; purposes which cannot be too often reiterated or too steadfastly kept in view. Fully aware of this fact, your Board of Managers has devoted its work principally to plans which shall, to use the words of our constitution, "impress upon the present and future generations the patriotic spirit which actuated our ancestors, and established the Republic of the United States of America."

As a result of these plans, I have the satisfaction to report that a bronze tablet, designed by one of our members, to commemorate the first visit of Washington to our State, is now completed, and ready to be placed upon the elm tree in front of the Wadsworth Athenæum in Hartford, where the Father of his Country alighted on this occasion, welcomed officially by Col. Wadsworth, with appropriate ceremonies. A committee of our Board of Managers is empowered to fix the date for the erection of this tablet, which, it is hoped, may be the occasion of a reunion of the Society.

A committee of our New Haven members has also in charge the design and erection of a memorial tablet in their city, commemorating its defense at the time of its invasion by the British. A small appropriation has been made from the funds of the Society to assist in the completion of this work. The Gen. David Humphreys Branch of our Society has also appropriated a sum of
money to be offered for excellence in essays in the public schools of New Haven in relation to this event.

This laudable purpose of establishing prizes in our public schools, in which the New Haven branch has taken the initiative, has received serious consideration by your Board of Managers, resulting already in partially formed plans for the establishing of such prizes throughout the State, beginning with the subject of Connecticut's share in the Revolution. It is expected that these plans, contemplating a number of prizes of various grades, will be completed in time to be offered in the schools for the coming autumn and winter terms.

Although the plan of establishing these prizes was recommended by your president two years ago, and again a year ago, it is a satisfaction to know that it is now assuming definite form, although our Society is not the first in bringing it to completion, since the Society of Sons of the Revolution in this State has already offered a medal to high schools for excellence in essay upon the causes leading to the Revolution. This, however, should in no wise deter us from pursuing the course we have proposed, since it is a cause for congratulation that the plan is one which may cover a field none too large for both societies.

It was hoped and expected a year ago, that our year-book for 1893 would be in print and distributed to members before this annual meeting. The completion of this work has been delayed by several causes, but mainly by the fact that, in view of the doubling of the per capita tax by the national society, we might be placed in a position where funds would be lacking for the publication of our year-book, since, owing to our large membership, the tax would fall more heavily on ours than on any other society, calling for a payment of more than four hundred dollars. For this same reason, plans for the erection of a memorial tablet at the Lebanon War Office have been delayed, while the delay in perfecting plans for school prizes, and other work in furtherance of our purposes, is mainly traceable to the same cause.
In referring to the events of the year, we may well con-
gratulate ourselves upon our annual banquet and reunion at Bridgeport on the 22d of February last, a most brilliant and admirably planned entertainment, for which great credit is due to the Bridgeport committee. The increasing attendance at each of our annual banquets leads to the belief that it may, in a few years, be necessary to abandon the plan of holding them at a hotel, since the largest hotel capacities in our State have been already strained to their utmost for this purpose during the past two years.

It will also be remembered that, on the day of our annual banquet, a special business meeting of the society was held at Bridgeport, at which meeting the objectionable features of the national constitution were discussed and amendments adopted for presentation to the annual congress of April 30th. These amendments were duly presented to this congress for its action, the views of our Board of Managers having been previously expressed in a protest which had been presented to the national society. From such reports as are obtainable regarding the action of this congress, it appears that, while certain amendments based upon those submitted by our society were adopted, they were of such a character that they did not materially change the features of the national constitution to which we object, and to which we have not yet fully conformed. This is especially true of the conditions imposed by the national society upon the election of individual members of the State societies. While the clause which declares that no election of a member shall be valid until his application shall be approved by the Registrar-General was stricken out as proposed by our amendment, a clause was added which provides, that upon the return of an application of an elected member as incorrect by the Registrar-General, such member shall be dropped from the roll of membership of the State society, upon failure to satisfy the Registrar-General of his eligibility.
The *per capita* tax upon the State societies has, in accordance with the amendment submitted by our society, been restored to the rate of twenty-five cents per member, with the clause added that "the National Board of Managers may, by a two-thirds vote, increase said dues not to exceed fifty cents in all at any time when the necessities of the National Society demand it."

It will thus be seen that the national constitution contains practically the same provisions to which our society had objected and protested, in these two important features. Your attention must necessarily be called to the fact that our society has not, thus far, conformed to these provisions of the national constitution, but has proceeded in accordance with the usages which were conformed with the provisions in force previous to the adoption of the new national constitution. All applicants for membership, who have been elected, have been, as before, notified of their election, without regard to the approval of their applications by the Registrar-General, but with the usual rigid scrutiny of such applications which our own Registrar has invariably exercised.

We have also continued to elect women to honorary membership as heretofore, although the clause providing for such elections has been stricken from the national constitution.

In the matter of payment of dues to the National Society it has been found impossible to secure a vote which would authorize the treasurer to make such payment, in time to accord to our society the representation in the National Congress which could only be legally obtained by the payment of these dues on or before the first day of April, the opinion of a majority of our Board of Managers being that it would be unwise to assume the responsibility which might attach to our society by participating in a convention which might adopt measures or retain enactments to which our society appears so distinctly opposed.

Without entering into the arguments regarding our position as affected by the present requirements of the
National Society, it is proper only for me to state to you as plainly and impartially as possible the condition which now exists, and to urge upon you the necessity for such action as may best serve the interests of our own society under the circumstances. While it is important that the National Society should be the means of establishing uniformity of usages and organization, it is still more important that such measures as it may adopt to this end shall in no wise impair the usefulness or vitality of such a society as ours. The policy of non-conformity to the present national constitution should not be continued without certain changes in our own constitution and by-laws which shall define our position; while strict conformity to the present condition requires certain other changes which should be adopted, if such conformity is to be carried out. The fact cannot be disguised that the question resolves itself into the necessity for a decision between retaining our connection with the national society, or severing that connection. That question is in your hands, and I ask you to consider and discuss it in the impartial and unbiased spirit which its importance deserves.

It must be remembered that our choice must be made between an entirely independent existence as a society, and a continuance of our relations of conformity to the requirements of the National Society. No other alternative is before us, and no ulterior design of our union with the Society of Sons of the Revolution can justly be attributed to those who may favor an independent course on our part. Such union is not one which, under present conditions, could be sought by us in a proper and justifiable spirit of self-respect. The attributes of the Society of Sons of the Revolution is such, so far as I have been able to ascertain, that it would, to say the least, be unbecoming in us to make further advances than we have already made towards union. It remains, therefore, for you to consider and decide what course is best for us to pursue. The question has assumed such importance in
the councils of our Board of Managers that it confronts our society to-day as one which should remain no longer undecided. Until it is decided our position must remain so undefined that it will seriously threaten our reputation and usefulness as an organization of which we may justly be proud.

With the exception of this important feature, nothing stands in the way of our prosperous career in the future. The field for action and legitimate work in pursuance of the patriotic purposes of our organization opens before us in increasing extent as definite plans for such work continue to develop. It is only by carrying out these plans that we can hope to preserve and foster the patriotic zeal which alone can continue to give, as it has given up to the present time, a reason for the existence and growth of our society. The time is ripe for the establishing by special contributions of the memorial fund for which our constitution provides. There are graves of revolutionary patriots to be marked, historic places and events to be commemorated, and coming generations to be inspired with the patriotism and love of country which form the vital principles of our organization. Let us continue to preserve the name of our State foremost in commemorating the principles which actuated our ancestors, as she was foremost, all things considered, in fighting for those principles.
REPORT OF THE SECRETARY.

During the past year your Secretary has received from the payment of fees and dues $1,647, and from the sale of rosettes $28.50, which sums have been remitted to the Treasurer.

There have been eight meetings of the Board of Managers, which have been held in Hartford, with an average attendance of twelve.

The correspondence of the Secretary's office has been large, owing partially to the many inquiries in regard to certificates, badges, and the year-book. We have felt the want of copies of the constitution and by-laws for new members, and also of a published membership roll. The year-book of the Society is supposed to fill that lack, but, for reasons which the Registrar will set out, the publication of that book has been postponed.

At the first meeting of the Board held after the adoption by the National Society of its new constitution, it was voted to enter a vigorous protest with the Board of Managers of that Society against the changes in that constitution, and to inform that Society that your Board of Managers was unwilling to acknowledge or to conform to the amendments so adopted without the positive action of approval by our Society at a general meeting. This position of armed neutrality has kept us at a standstill. The duplicate applications of members have not been sent to the Registrar-General. The result is, that no certificates or badges have been obtained for members elected during the past year.

The question of paying the per capita tax to the National Society has been presented to your Board of Man-
agers, and, at the meeting of April 17th, a motion to in-
struct the Treasurer to pay the tax was defeated, and the
Secretary was directed to notify the delegates that, owing
to the failure to pay the tax, we would not be entitled to
representation in the Congress.

The Board has had in contemplation the placing of
memorial tablets, with proper ceremonies, at historic spots both in Hartford and New Haven; also a plan for
offering prizes to the schools of the State for the best an-
swers to questions upon revolutionary subjects. But
the probability that our energies were in the future to be
diverted from matters of local interest to help sustain the
machinery of the National organization, has kept a brake
upon our activities.

The Israel Putnam Branch of this Society has been
formed during the year by members residing in and about Norwich.

Your Secretary hopes that, with the opening of a new
year and with our position definitely settled, we shall be
in a better position than we have yet been to promote
patriotic purposes.

LUCIUS F. ROBINSON,
Secretary.
REPORT OF THE REGISTRAR.

The new members registered during the year which ends to-day have numbered one hundred and nineteen (119), of these, one hundred and fourteen (114) were active members, and five (5) were honorary members. Ninety-three (93) were admitted as descendants of Connecticut ancestors, and twenty-six (26) were admitted as descendants of ancestors who served from other States. Six (6) members, viz.: Mrs. Alice Rosalie Hammond Porter, the Misses Ada Maria Woodford and Emma V. Hallett, and Messrs. Charles Seymour Mills, James Arthur Pinneo, and Charles Cheney have resigned. Fifty (50) members have been dropped from the roll by direction of the Board of Managers for non-payment of dues. The depression in business may have caused some of the delinquents to forego the simple taxing of membership in this society. No less than nineteen (19) members have reached this year the end of life's journey. William Erastus Collins, Eugene Spencer Miller, Orrin Wait Hotchkiss, Horace Hubbard Strong, William Thomas Kingsley, Thomas Stephens Collier, Edward Wadsworth, Austin Huntington, Carroll Sylvanus Shepard, Isaac Chauncey Lewis, George Henry Goodwin, Joseph Lawson Weatherly Huntington, Elizabeth Daggett Hooker Gillette, Joseph Holmes, William Henry Goodrich, Richard Sheldon Ely, George Stanley Lincoln, Heusted W. R. Hoyt, and John Denison Brewster have been gathered to their fathers. The serious illness of the chairman of the
committee on necrology, Mr. Morris, will prevent the presentation at this meeting of the customary memorials.

The net gain in registered membership has been forty-four (44), and the roll now includes the names of eight hundred and one (801) members, of which seven hundred and fifty-five (755) are active members, and forty-six (46) are honorary members.

As a measure of precaution, and to avoid compromising the society by any action which should seem to accept the new constitution of the national society formulated at Chicago in June last, which constitution takes from the Board of Managers of a State society the power to finally determine who may be members of such State society, and doubles the rate of the annual tax to be paid by each State society to the national society, against which new constitution the Board of Managers of this society had sent a formal protest, no duplicate applications have been sent this year to the Registrar-General, through whose office certificates of membership have heretofore been issued.

The matter for a Year-Book for 1893 was prepared for the printers, but publication was deferred to await your action, for the funds in the hands of the treasurer were not sufficient to provide for the payment of the increased tax and the publication of the book.

Economic considerations have also rendered the additions to the library by purchase small. They include a History of the Old Town of Stratford and the City of Bridgeport, by Rev. Samuel Orcutt; History of Norwich, by Frances Manwaring Caulkins; History and Genealogies of Ancient Windsor, by Henry R. Stiles; Historical Register of Officers of the Continental Army, by F. B. Heitman; The Battle of Long Island, published by the Long Island Historical Society; Medical Men of the Revolution, by J. M. Toner, M.D.; and History of the Conquest of Canada, by Charles Henry Jones. The thanks of the society are due to Dr. W. Seward Webb for two volumes of the Correspondence and Journals of Samuel Blachley.
Webb. The society is also indebted to other societies of men of revolutionary descent for reports and other publications.

In the examination of an application for membership, three points have always to be considered: (1) Is the ancestral line correctly traced? (2) Was revolutionary service done by a person bearing the name of an ancestor? (3) Are the ancestor and the person bearing his name shown to have done revolutionary service, one and the same person?

As to the ancestral line, means of verification may be found in local and family histories, family Bibles, the letters and affidavits of elderly members of the family, the friendly offices of local antiquarians, and applications already on file of other persons. When the line is not long it is oftentimes thoroughly well known to the applicant, and his knowledge can be tested by conference or correspondence. But few errors in the statement of the ancestral line have been discovered.

Proofs of revolutionary service are to be found in the records of the Bureau of Pensions, the printed and manuscript records of towns and states, commissions, unprinted rolls in the hands of individuals and societies, letters from revolutionary fort and field, diaries, and other manuscripts. The unprinted proofs, which sometimes show errors as well as omissions in printed compilations, as a rule, are not available for transmission out of the State. An application was presented from the descendant of a soldier marked a deserter in Connecticut Men in the War of the Revolution. The descendant of a deserter is not eligible under our constitution. But this soldier, by good fortune, had kept for many years, including the period of the Revolution, a dairy, in which every day he made an entry, and this yellow tattered book, a priceless heirloom in the family, proved beyond the shadow of a doubt, that in setting the hard word deserter against his name, somebody had grievously blundered.

The most difficult point is to ascertain whether the an-
cestor and the person bearing his name shown to have done revolutionary service are identical. Here snares beset the feet of the unwary at every step. It is a matter of almost daily occurrence to receive an application setting forth under oath that ancestor A. B. was a member of the company of Captain C., in the regiment commanded by Colonel D., when, as a matter of fact, all that the applicant knows concerning the subject is that a person bearing the name of his ancestor was a member of the company mentioned. Sometimes the applicant is quite innocent, so innocent, indeed, of the laws of evidence, that when confirmation of the statements of the application have been asked for, he has been known to ask the examining officer of the society how he [the officer] can prove that the ancestor and the soldier were not the same person. The evidence which may connect the soldier and the ancestor is of great variety. It may be direct and oral, printed, or manuscript; or the connection may be established through industrious search of local family history, by a knowledge of the earlier and later divisions of towns, their social and commercial relations, or the distribution of family names.

An application was received for examination in which the applicant declared that to his own knowledge his ancestor had been a pensioner, and offered as proof the Record of Connecticut Men in the War of the Revolution, in which the name of the ancestor appeared as soldier and pensioner. On examination of the application the registrar was unable to harmonize the facts as stated therein concerning the ancestor with the reasonable inferences to be drawn from the pages in Connecticut Men in the War of the Revolution on which the name appeared. He felt it his duty to withhold approval of the application, and, since the applicant was sure that his ancestor had been a pensioner, he suggested communication with the Bureau of Pensions. Whereupon, it appeared, from the records of the Bureau, that the ancestor had really been a pensioner from Connecticut, as the applicant had
stated, but that the service set down in Connecticut Men in the War of the Revolution had been done by two other persons of the same name, by no means a common one, while the service of the ancestor in this case had been entirely omitted. An application has lately come in based upon descent from two revolutionary ancestors living in the same town, who may be distinguished as John White and John Black. Both names were to be found in the Record of Connecticut Men in the War of the Revolution, but no connecting evidence was offered. Investigation brought to light the singular circumstance that there were living in or near that town during the revolutionary period three persons named John White and three persons named John Black. At first the problem presented by this treble representation of name on both sides seemed impossible of solution. But patient collation of the attainable facts revealed clearly in the end that John White, the ancestor, was a soldier, and that the soldier John Black was another man than the ancestor of the applicant.

An examination of applications which does not include painstaking consideration of the three points named, the ancestral line, service, and identity, is worthless. It is obvious that the ancestral line can best be investigated locally. The proofs of service are oftentimes not transmissible, being exhibited, not deposited, as too valuable to pass from the possession of the society. Proofs of identity are frequently oral, rendered convincing by cross-examination of the witness, or found in circumstantial evidence, which only a long essay could make clear to a person unfamiliar with local history.

Responsibility for admission to membership should be placed where the conditions are most favorable for intelligent weighing of evidence, and should, therefore, rest upon a State officer.

Although the purpose of societies of this order are national in their scope, their real work is local. A grateful country will keep green the memory of Trumbull and Sherman, of Putnam and Hale, and thrill at the mention
of Bunker Hill and Saratoga. But the enthusiasm necessary to rescue from forgetfulness the names of minor heroes and consecrate the ground where less weighty deeds were done can hardly be evoked outside the States which they have honored. For this reason the independent State society is the proper unit of organization, and any action which tends to limit its freedom or turn its resources into outside channels should be shunned.

J. G. WOODWARD,

Registrar.
JOHN C. HOLLISTER, Treasurer, in account with The Connecticut Society of the Sons of the American Revolution.

1893.

Dr.
May 8. Balance from old account, . . . . $128 56
9. Lucius F. Robinson, Secretary, membership dues and fees, . . . 287 50
   Lucius F. Robinson, sale of rosettes, 19 50
July 6. " " dues, . . . 700 00
   " " " . . . 186 00
1894.
Jan. 15. " " " . . . 319 50
April 24. " " " . . . 388 50
   Lucius F. Robinson, life membership
   Mrs. W. G. Faxon, . . . 5 00
May 9. Lucius F. Robinson, fees and dues, . 48 00
   " " sale of rosettes, 28 50
   ____________ $2,111 06

TRUMBULL TOMB FUND TRUST.

Amount reported May 10, 1893, . $160 78
Interest on deposit, . . . 6 41

Amount of deposit, New Haven Savings Bank, . . . . . . . $167 19

LIFE MEMBERSHIP FUND.

1894.

Amount reported May 10, 1893, . $60 00
April 24. Mrs. W. G. Faxon, . . . 5 00
Interest on deposit, . . . 1 80

Amount of deposit, New Haven Savings Bank, . . . . . . . $66 80

1893.

Cr.
May 9. Lucius F. Robinson, disbursements, . $12 50
16. " " rent of Central Hall, . . . 20 00
   The Case, Lockwood & Brainard Co., . 38 25
17. Francis B. Heitman, Historical Register, 5 00
19. Joseph G. Woodward, Register's fees, . 33 00
   Miss Ruth T. Sperry, "Ancient Windsor," . . . . 20 00
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<tr>
<td>June 16</td>
<td>Isaac Garrison, work at War Office</td>
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<td>C. J. Callaghan, 100 paper rolls</td>
<td>5.00</td>
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<td>The Case, Lockwood &amp; Brainard Co., circulars, etc.</td>
<td>28.25</td>
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<td>Lucius F. Robinson, disbursements</td>
<td>71.35</td>
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<td>Aug. 8</td>
<td>Isaac Garrison, care of War Office six months</td>
<td>12.50</td>
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<td>The Case, Lockwood &amp; Brainard Co.</td>
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<td>A. S. Gardner &amp; Co., rosettes</td>
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<td>Tiffany &amp; Co., badges</td>
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<td>C. W. Haskins, certificates</td>
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<td>The Case, Lockwood &amp; Brainard Co., circulars and electrotypes</td>
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<td>Feb. 3</td>
<td>Isaac Garrison, care War Office six months</td>
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<td>Mar. 5</td>
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<td>The Case, Lockwood &amp; Brainard Co., printing, etc.</td>
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<td>F. G. Fowler, report of annual banquet</td>
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<td>April 24</td>
<td>Lucius F. Robinson, disbursements</td>
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We, the undersigned Auditors, have examined the foregoing account and the vouchers therefor, and find the same correct.

Franklin H. Hart,  
Hobart L. Hotchkiss  
Auditors.
REPORT ON NATIONAL CONGRESS.

The undersigned, Vice-President of the Society, in accordance with the provisions of the National and State constitutions, in the performance of his duties, attended the National Congress, S. A. R., held in Washington, D. C., April 30, 1894. A large number of delegates from the State Societies were present and the report of the Secretary showed much prosperity and enthusiasm in carrying on the work of the organization. The financial condition of the Society is excellent. Balance of cash on hand May 1, 1893, $541.33. Receipts for the year, $2,054.40. Cash on hand April 30, 1894, $1,202.77, which, with the amounts from State Societies, still unpaid, will fully meet the expenses for the coming year. After the presentation of reports of State Societies, in the absence of any report, or instructions or delegates from this State, your Vice-President presented for consideration and action the amendments to the National Constitution, acted upon by the Society at its meeting in Bridgeport, on February 22, 1894. The first amendment striking out from Article 3, Section 2, the words "No election of a new member shall be valid unless his eligibility shall be approved by the Registrar-General," provoked a long and earnest discussion. Dr. Grant, of Kentucky, strongly opposed what seemed to him a relaxation of necessary safeguards and supervision of membership and said that he represented the sentiment of the Kentucky Society on the question. He moved as an amendment the appointment of a Board of Review. The Connecticut amend-
ment was opposed by Col. Douglas, Dr. Gallaudet, and Gen. Shields, of the District of Columbia, President Cabell of Missouri, and many others. It was advocated by Henry Hale of New York, President Whitehead of New Jersey, later by Dr. Gallaudet, who changed to the Connecticut side, Judge H. L. Hotchkiss of this Society, who was present as alternate for Hon. L. P. Deming, Past President-General of the National Society, and many others. The final outcome was the withdrawal of all amendments and a unanimous adoption of the Connecticut proposition, with an amendment prepared by Judge Hotchkiss, providing that State Societies should be the judges of their own applications, but that, as heretofore, duplicate papers should be filed with the National Registrar, with the privilege of return for correction of manifest errors. "And in case of papers being returned by the Registrar-General without his approval, the State Societies shall, upon failure to satisfy the Registrar-General of the eligibility of such applicant, drop his name from membership."

The second amendment concerning life membership fees was unanimously adopted. The third amendment was with equal unanimity rejected, the use of the official designation being simply a matter of taste and one where each could exercise his own choice. Your representative voted for its rejection. Upon the fourth amendment, much division of opinion appeared, all of the National officers and most of the older members favoring the change from 50 to 25 cents annual dues. A compromise, however, met general approval, which provides that hereafter the annual dues should be 25 cents per member, with power given to the Board of Managers by a two-third vote to increase to not to exceed 50 cents if the necessity should exist. It is perfectly safe to say that no Board of Managers would ever exercise that power. During the pendency of these amendments, a recess was taken, and the Society was given a reception by the President of the United States at the White House.
Upon re-assembling and disposing of other business, Gen. Horace Porter was re-elected President, receiving 42 votes, to 28 cast for Gen. Joseph C. Breckenridge. William Ridgely Griffeth of Maryland, Col. Thomas M. Anderson of Oregon, Edwin S. Bassett of Massachusetts, and Hon. John Whitehead of New Jersey, were chosen Vice-Presidents; Franklin Murphy of New Jersey, Secretary; C. W. Haskins of New York, Treasurer; Henry Hall, Historian; A. Howard Clark of Washington, Registrar; Bishop Cheney of Illinois, Chaplain.

A delightful reception was given in the evening by the "Sons" and "Daughters" of the District of Columbia, in the parlors of the Arlington Hotel. The Vice-President, a large number of Senators and members of the House of Representatives, Justices of the Supreme Court, officers of the Army and Navy, and many distinguished delegates to the S. A. R. congress, made the occasion a remarkable one by their presence, and the representatives from Connecticut will long remember with pleasure and satisfaction that they were permitted to be present and participate in the legislative work and social enjoyments of the National Congress of 1894.

The work of the National Society is one of organization. Under its auspices, and by the untiring and earnest efforts of its officers, active societies of the Sons of the American Revolution exist in thirty States of the Union, and the men and women of Minnesota and Louisiana, California, Oregon, and Maine, north, south, east, and west, bound together by a common record of sacrifice and achievement, are teaching to their children as their fathers taught to them the history of a glorious past, and drawing from the noble lives of those from whom they sprang lessons of patriotism and respect for law. There never has been a time when greater need existed for this work than now, for, on the very day that we were gathered at the National Capital to counsel and deliberate how it could best be done, another company had assembled there with a far different purpose and the public
buildings of the city were filled with armed men, and soldiers stood in waiting, expecting every moment to be summoned to protect it from pillage and rapine. It seems to me a strange thing, that in the little group gathered from all over the land to kindle anew their love of country, no chosen representative of my State was found, but that from my State bands of anarchists and communists should then be marching to join the destroyers of peace and order. Brothers, this Society has work to do. It is not enough that we should live peaceful lives in the homes of our fathers, and wear a badge that points to an honorable ancestry. It is not enough that we should keep green the graves of the men who died to make a nation, and mark the places where brave deeds were done. Better by far, to place no tablets and neglect the graves, and ever remember the deeds and lives, and profit by the lessons that they teach.

Out from this little State, its sons and daughters have gone to every corner of the land. They look to us for help in every patriotic work. How can we better honor the names we bear than by being, as the fathers were, first and foremost in the work which they began?

The prairies of the West and the Pacific slope are not dotted with patriots' graves or marked by Revolutionary battle-fields, but they are fast filling up with men and women whose memories bind them to the New England homes, and the instruction of their childhood days is the guide and inspiration of their maturer life. It is our privilege—yes, more than that, it is our duty, remaining here on holy ground, by our individual example and our united effort as an organization, to keep this whole nation firmly held to Union, Liberty, and Law.

E. J. HILL,
Vice-President.
REPORT OF THE HISTORIAN.

Mr. President and other "Sons": When Col. Samuel H. Parsons left New London in April, 1775, to ride across the country, he did not know that he was likely to make history, and so did not write down all he did or saw. In Hartford, with Col. Wyllys and Silas Deane, when projecting that brilliant and effective capture of Ticonderoga, again he failed to preserve all the history he knew and thereby gave the antiquarians something to do, and left also a bad model for your historian. Our Society these past months has perhaps been making history, but you will fail to find all of its annals "writ in the books" thus early.

Soon after the meeting of the National Society at Chicago, last June, our Board of Managers took up with a will the muddled relations of this Society to the National Society under the latter's new constitution. This and the other important matters put before you by the President, cover the larger interests of the Society and leave but little for me to record.

Owing to the attractions of the Columbian exposition, or to a lack of interest among the members, the Society had no outing or reunion at a historic spot the past year.

One local branch has been organized, that at Norwich, and named after Gen. Israel Putnam.

During the year the statue of Nathan Hale in City Hall Park, New York, was unveiled with elaborate ceremony; while the one in Hartford was unveiled with no ceremony whatever. The memorial tablet will soon be placed on the Wadsworth elm, marking the spot where Knox, Rochambeau, "Brother Jonathan" Trumbull, and others first met with Washington for consultation. In some of the branches various good works have been put
forward. The Gen. David Humphreys Branch proposes to mark, in the near future, the historic site of the old redoubt thrown up at the time of the invasion of New Haven, 1779. On the 5th of July next it will put a tablet in Fort Wooster Park, with proper observances. This branch has also offered two cash prizes of $10 to be awarded to the scholars in the number twelve grade of the New Haven public schools, for the best accounts of the invasion of that city.

The Gen. Gold Selleck Silliman Branch, Bridgeport, managed its own great enthusiasm and the annual dinner equally well. It also has made careful efforts looking to the preservation of Gen. Silliman's homestead.

ANNUAL DINNER.

At a meeting of the Board of Managers last September, a very cordial greeting was received from the Gen. Gold Selleck Silliman Branch, and with it the invitation to make Bridgeport the place of the annual banquet. The desire of the membership in that part of the State was effectively urged by Mr. Zalmon Goodsell, and the invitation was accepted. To the efforts of Mr. Goodsell and Mr. Frank J. Naramore, with the hearty cooperation and work of the following committees, is due the success of the dinner.

COMMITTEES.

ARRANGEMENTS.

Rowland B. Lacey, A. M. Wooster,
Zalmon Goodsell, N. E. Wordin, M.D.,
Judge D. B. Lockwood, L. M. Slade,
Stiles Judson, Jr., W. N. Middlebrook,
Tracy B. Warren.

SEATING.

Frank J. Naramore, Frederick H. Stevens,
W. Shelton Stevenson, Thomas P. Taylor,
Thomas Cook Wordin, Albert J. Middlebrook,
Silas Burton.
The weather on February 22d was all that could be asked for, and 236 sat down to the dinner in the Atlantic House—the largest number ever gathered at one time of the "Sons" in Connecticut. The dining-room was hung with flags, and the long tables were decorated with flowers; an orchestra gave patriotic and other music. At the head table sat President Trumbull with our distinguished guest, Gen. Horace Porter, President-General of the National Society, S. A. R., on his right hand.

After "grace" by Chaplain Chesebrough, the following entered into and became an intimate part of all those present:
Menu.

Blue Points, Half Shell.
Mock Turtle, a l'Anglaise.

Celery. Olives.
Boiled Fresh Kennebec Salmon, Anchovy Sauce.
Hollandaise Potatoes.
Fillet of Beef Pique, aux Champignons.
French Peas.
Oyster Patties, a la Creme.
Apple Fritters, au Rhum.
Lalla Rookh Punch.
Squab on Toast, Currant Jelly.
Charlotte Russe. Sherry Wine Jelly.
Assorted Fancy Cakes.
Neapolitan Ice Cream.

Fruit. Nuts and Raisins.
Bent's Water Crackers. Edam Cheese.
Coffee. Cigars.

With the appearance of the coffee and cigars, President Trumbull

INTRODUCED THE TOASTMASTER

in the following words:

Members of the Connecticut Society of Sons of the American Revolution: At the last public dinner I attended I had the honor to be seated at the right hand of an officer of the regular army, and as the last course appeared, he remarked to me that he had noticed more instances of personal bravery among the civilians in these piping times of peace than among the military. This remark was occasioned by the fact that I, a man of peace, was innocently finishing my dinner with mince pie, while he was partaking of some innocent looking tapioca pudding. I have no doubt similar instances of personal bravery have occurred here to-day, and it is with great relief and satisfaction that I place this band of heroes, fresh from deeds of valor, in the hands of one far more able than
I to control them. I have the honor to ask our indefatigable member, Mr. Zalmon Goodsell, to assume the chair and direct the exercises which are to follow.

MR. GOODSELL.

Sons of the American Revolution: You have just had two hours of gossip. That is more than is usually required. If there is not perfect quietness while the speeches are being made, you will lose a good treat; consequently it is necessary that every member should remember that no matter how little he shuffles his feet or how slight a whisper he utters, he may be interfering with the afternoon's enjoyment of some other member. The General Gold Selleck Silliman Branch of Bridgeport welcomes the Sons of the American Revolution of Connecticut, and their guests, to this, the fifth annual banquet on the anniversary of the birth of Washington. You gather together here to keep green the memories of your ancestors. Patriotism thereby gains more adherents, and renewes its vigor. I take pleasure in introducing Judge David B. Lockwood, who will extend to you the address of welcome.

JUDGE LOCKWOOD.

Fellow Sons of the American Revolution: It is with the liveliest emotions of pleasure that the youngest branch of this Society of the Sons of the American Revolution bids welcome to the older branches of this patriotic organization. Whether you come from under the shadow of the monument at Groton Heights, or from the Charter Oak City, or the City of the Elms, or from beyond the boundaries of our little State, we bid you, one and all, a most cordial welcome.

During the Revolutionary war, Bridgeport, as such, was an unknown quantity. It was known as Newfield and belonged to Stratford. It became a borough of Stratford in 1800, but did not become a town until 1821. Fairfield county during the Revolution had but ten towns, whereas now it has twenty-three. Fairfield county, however, played an important part in the Revolutionary war. Two of its principal towns, Fairfield and Danbury, were burned by the British, while at another, Ridgefield, was an important engagement, and at still another, Redding, was encamped a portion of the American army under General Putnam. Its close proximity to the city of New York, which was in the possession of the
British from the battle of Long Island, in August, 1776, till the evacuation in November, 1783, made it the scene of much contention. There were more Tories in Fairfield county, probably, than in all the rest of the State. And from 1776 to 1783, two hundred and thirty-eight persons were tried in the county court of Fairfield county, and fined, and their goods confiscated, of those who were charged with having "gone over to, joined with, and screened themselves under the protection of the enemies of the United States of America."

The attorney for the State for Fairfield county during these trials was General Gold Selleck Silliman, from whom our branch is named. He served at the battle of Long Island and White Plains and was active in repelling the raid on Danbury. Sir Henry Clinton, while in command of New York, sent a party from Lloyds Neck and took him prisoner to Flatbush. A party of twenty-five volunteers under Capt. Hawley crossed the Sound from Newfield, now Bridgeport, and captured Thomas Jones, a judge of the superior court of New York, a prominent loyalist, and brought him to Black Rock. Some months later, he was exchanged for General Silliman. It will thus be seen that we have named our local branch after a true and tried patriot.

Let us go back for a moment to the days of the Revolution. The spinning wheel was then in every farm house. The sewing machine was not invented. The tallow candle supplied the place of gas and electric light. They had the stage coach and not the railroad. Pitch had not built his first steam engine, nor Fulton his first steamboat. Whitney had not invented the cotton gin, nor Evans his automatic flour mill. Clocks were not common till Terry made them so in 1793. The McCormick reaper had not supplanted the cradle and the scythe. The rifled cannon and the Gatling gun had not been invented, and the telegraph and the telephone were not dreamed of. Our forefathers had few of the advantages which we possess to-day, but they had strong hands and honest hearts. After seven long years of war, of hardships and privations, they achieved their independence, and laid the foundations of this free republic. From thirteen feeble States along the Atlantic seaboard, we have increased to forty-four, and from three millions of inhabitants to sixty-five millions. Our boundaries extend from the crests of eternal snow that border on the Arctic ocean to the land of perpetual perfume.
and from the Atlantic to the Pacific. Within these boundaries live a free and intelligent people, reared upon the eternal principles of the Declaration of Independence, whose achievements in art and science, in invention and industrial pursuits, in moral and educational progress, have eclipsed the records of the past and made the World's Columbian exposition not only a grand success, but an international exhibition of arts and industries such as had never before been witnessed.

We meet to-day as sons of those who pledged their lives, their fortunes, and their sacred honor, for the establishment of this now glorious republic. It is for us and our children to see to it that political liberty and free civilization—the government of the people, by the people, and for the people, shall not perish from the earth. It is for us and our children to see to it that the republic of the United States shall stand

"Till the sun grows cold, and the stars are old
And the leaves of the Judgment Book unfold."

Again, I bid you, one and all, a most fraternal welcome to our festive board.

Toastmaster: Have we the same physical and moral qualities that our ancestors had? Are our convictions of right as true as theirs? If the necessity arose would every member here offer his services for his country's good? I make the prediction that not a member of our Society would be a laggard. We have ever before us the life and history of Washington, and for this toast our honored President needs no introduction—every member has the highest esteem for Jonathan Trumbull.

PRESIDENT TRUMBULL'S ADDRESS.

Mr. Chairman and Sons of the American Revolution: As George Washington called upon Connecticut for supplies and outfits of all kinds for the continental army, so the Connecticut Society of Sons of the American Revolution has called upon Bridgeport for the essentials of this most happy occasion; and as Connecticut nobly responded to the calls of the continental army, so Bridgeport has nobly responded to similar calls from the sons of the continental army.

I thank you, sir, in behalf of our Society, for your kind words of welcome, and I thank your committee for the efficient
and arduous work they have bestowed on all the arrangements which contribute to our celebration to-day in such a way as to make it memorable in our annals. If, for a moment, I have placed Bridgeport before George Washington in the few words I have to say, I can only assert that the compliment is as unavoidable as it is deserved.

In attempting to speak of that great and glorious man whose birthday we celebrate to-day, two courses only seem appropriate on an occasion of this kind. The first and safest course is to change the subject: the second and most hazardous course is to attempt a biographical and historical sketch which ought to be cut short by the fall of your gavel, Mr. President, before it is fairly begun.

How shall I speak of that man whose name inspires in every Son of the American Revolution a feeling of reverence so profound that he has become too often a deified figure, placed upon the pedestal of divinity to be worshiped from the levels of humanity? The orator, the historian, the poet, and the artist have brought their tributes to the shrine of this great hero, so that the calm, grand, commanding figure stands tested in the crucible of time, crowned with a chaplet of laurels from which no sneer of cold, philosophical inquiry can detract, and to which no reverential utterance of ours can add. Any attempt to eulogize Washington is now, as it long has been, an attempt "to gild refined gold."

I ask you, rather, Sons of the American Revolution, to call that great chieftain down from his pedestal of divinity, and place him where he himself would choose to be placed, on the same level with the descendants of our ancestors of the Revolution. Let us remember that he was more than six feet tall and every inch a man, and that it is, after all, the grand symmetrical humanity of this man which should lead us to approach him in that spirit of familiar reverence which is the only hero-worship untainted with idolatry.

I like to believe that the spirit of George Washington broods over this gathering of ours, that spirit which more than any other should inspire and actuate this large and active society. But if the man himself were with us in bodily presence to-day, I doubt if we should hear a very elaborate address from his lips, though you should call upon him, Mr. President, in your most seductive manner. For history records that he was no orator. Yet how much greater than
oratory were the tears of grief and righteous indignation which he shed as he beheld his brave men, prisoners in the hands of the Hessians at Fort Washington, butchered by their hireling captors; or as he gave way, for a moment, to his grief and surprise at the treachery of Arnold. Or what oratory could compare with that terrible wrath with which he confronted the renegade Charles Lee at the battle of Monmouth, coupled though his words were with an oath which made them more intelligible to the dull, intriguing scoundrel to whom they were addressed.

In recalling events like these, it is difficult to resist the temptation of taking up in detail the wonderful traits of this great character in a way which would be unsuited to this occasion, and in words which if heard at all should come to you at a different time, and from a voice less familiar than mine.

We are bringing George Washington home to ourselves to-day, and calling him our own as American citizens; but let us remember, above all, that in a more endearing, if in a narrower sense, he is particularly our own as citizens of Connecticut. This great-souled Virginian well knew where to look for those supplies of men, money, and materials of which his army so often stood in distressing need, and well appreciated the promptness and liberality with which our puritan State responded to his calls. The mass of official correspondence which he addressed to the governor of Connecticut is before us now in many volumes from many sources, and tells a story too long for me to dwell upon, but far too significant to pass without mention. We all know of the urgent calls upon our State in those terrible days of our struggle for independence, and how those calls were met in the little old War Office at Lebanon and in the old State House at Hartford. Always sparing of commendation, yet always just and judicious in bestowing it, Washington expressed his appreciation of our State's action in words which, coming from him, bear a value to us beyond price. I cannot pause now to read between the lines in those simple, dignified, sometimes confidential communications, minute in detail, concealing no truths regarding the often alarming state of affairs.

We all know the result. We know how, by the computations of our best authorities, Connecticut stood second only to
Massachusetts in the number of men she sent to the front, never swerving from her duty, straining her resources to the utmost, leaving her coasts unprotected, her old men, her boys, and her women, to till the fields which should yield supplies for the army, while her young men were fighting for our liberty.

I prefer that Connecticut's governor of the Revolution should epitomize the character of Washington from his own point of view at the glorious close of the struggle through which his official and personal relations with Washington had been of such an active and intimate character. On the 10th of June, 1783, the veteran war governor of 73 writes to the veteran commander-in-chief of 51:

"Permit me to address your Excellency on the pathetic manner you take leave of myself, and the State over which I have the honor to preside; to assure you how great pleasure and satisfaction we have enjoyed, in the wisdom, magnanimity, and skill shown in forming, disciplining, and conducting the army of the United States to so glorious an event; and also in the patriotic virtue displayed in this last address, which exhibits the foundation principles so necessary to be freely and fully inculcated."

Thus it was that, at the close of the Revolution, Connecticut took leave of George Washington. In the same spirit let him stand before our Society, and in that spirit let us go on as we have begun; let us erect at Hartford the humble memorial we have prepared, commemorating his first visit to our State, teaching our children and our children's children that the soil he trod is hallowed, not by the touch of a deity, but by the touch of a man, great in heart and soul as in military genius and statesmanship.

Toastmaster: It has been customary at all former banquets held by this Society to rise and drink to the health of George Washington in silence. Now is the appropriate time to drink the health of the Father of his Country. [The members then rose and drank to the memory of George Washington in silence.]

The present generation should drill into the minds of their children the principles for which our ancestors fought. It is the compulsory education of the young that will keep alive a throb of freedom in the hearts of
those living in our land. This will secure the safety of those following us. It can be accomplished by our local branches all over the State by being active in securing eligible members to join our Society. If this is not done the deeds we commemorate and the lives we honor to-day, will seem to future generations like a misty dream. I call upon the worthy father of our local branch, Rowland B. Lacey, to respond to the toast, "The Need of Branch Societies."

Mr. Lacey's remarks were as follows:

ROWLAND B. LACEY'S ADDRESS.

I assume it means for the development and improvement of local history, especially Revolutionary history. The subject has two aspects. First appears the question of the need of the existence of Branch Societies, and then, second, if they are to be, what they need for a healthy and useful existence.

Now I do not wish to inflict upon this company of Sons of Revolutionary sires a lengthy discussion of these points, but it seems pertinent to remark just here, that the Centennial period commencing with 1876 and following the national eras right along, interspersed with more local celebrations, has served to awaken the people of this country to the consciousness that we have a history, though comparatively brief, that will bear and reward study, and is worthy of enlargement and preservation. Previous to the commencement of this era we have been like the pioneer settler in the wilderness, who is too much occupied with building his cabin, making clearings and improvements, rearing and providing for his family, to attend to matters of history. So in-wrought has been the idea of utility measured by an economic standard, that to spend time even to fix and perpetuate the facts of our early history has been deemed extravagant waste. Inquiry into family genealogy was wont to raise in most minds the presumption, that the fiction of some estate or fortune in the old country was behind it.

The fact that our grandparents could tell us much of our early local history from their own observation and memory, or from tradition, has been enough for too many of us, and we have suffered data of intense interest, and often of great
importance, to be buried in their graves, or scattered to the winds.

Very naturally, perhaps, the live issues of the late civil war and the eminent valor exhibited therein, overshadowed the memories of the Revolutionary period; and the 4th of July, Bunker Hill, Bennington, Yorktown, Washington and his compatriots, seemed in danger of being blotted out. The last decade has witnessed a glorious revival of interest in our Revolutionary ancestors, interest, I say, in the patriots and principles of the Revolutionary period, and I deem it largely due to the formation and work of the Societies of the Sons and Daughters of the American Revolution and kindred organizations. This great gathering is a testimony, and, Mr. President and Sons, I congratulate you. I confess I am deeply stirred by the alacrity with which the descendents of those heroes rally to the rescue of their names and their deeds. The records and archives of our Society are rich in these, and I say, God speed the good work.

And here comes in the need of the local branch. What the typical town meeting is to the State, the local branch is to the State Society. These large gatherings are all well, intensely interesting and useful, but they will more and more need to be fed and supported by local organizations. Additional memberships are there best promoted, interesting events and localities fixed and commemorated.

For a healthy, vigorous, and useful life, they need organization with active and efficient officers and committees, and special work assigned. The name of General Gold Selleck Silliman, local here and adopted by the Bridgeport Branch, has connected with it interesting events and reminiscences, to which justice will be done by a speaker to follow. One thing I may say, while he did not make friends with the enemy, he did secure the warm attachment of those who served under him, one of whom was my grandfather. There remains, after a lapse of 60 years, a vivid picture in my mind of the warm and pleasant interest evinced, as he spoke of his old Commander, General Silliman.

Other names and incidents of interest in this locality might be referred to. Captain Samuel Smedley, a notable and successful naval officer and commander, securing many valuable prizes, has a splendid record. The same may be said of Captain David Hawley, whose residence was but a few hundred
yards from this building. General Joseph Walker has this brief record on his tombstone: "He entered the American Army in the year 1774, served his country in the several grades of office from Captain to Major-General."

Lieutenant William Thompson and Lieutenant Ephraim Middlebrook laid down their lives at Ridgefield, in opposing Tryon's Danbury raid, and were buried one in Stratford, and the other in Trumbull with military honors. The descendants of both participate in this banquet. The State abounds in localities and matters of great interest, waiting for the attention of local branches of this Society.

Organize the Branches!

Toastmaster: In visiting foreign lands it is the most ancient objects of history that travelers wish to see. Many historic buildings and places of interest of Revolutionary times scattered all over New England are being torn down and destroyed by the march of progress. The faster our Society increases its membership the better it will be able to create more public sentiment, and have the oldest and best of these places of fame purchased and kept by our State and local societies. Many items of interest pertaining to their history may be learned and thus preserved, and with proper repairs they will stand the wear and tear of centuries to come. One who has done a large amount of hard work for our Society and deserves great credit therefor, will now address you—Lucius F. Robinson.

LUCIUS F. ROBINSON'S ADDRESS.

You ask me to respond to the toast "The Connecticut Society." We may well be proud of her. Her birth was natural. She was hatched without the services of an incubator. Her growth has been spontaneous. In five years we have grown to number eight hundred. May we continue to grow until we out-number the thirty-one thousand nine hundred and thirty-one patriotic Connecticut ancestors who won for us the right to celebrate this day.

The question has been asked, "What justifies the existence of this Society?" I answer, the duty of preserving for ourselves and our children the example of pure patriotism set by
our great-grandparents, and of educating ourselves and our fellow citizens in devotion to our State and our country; and in the story of those men of 1776 we find the acme of such devotion. They fought neither to acquire territory of others nor to defend territory of their own. The philosophy of the Connecticut Colony in 1776 was altruism; and sacrifice was the motto of her sons and of her daughters. When the breath of freedom, laden with the vivifying aroma of tannic salts from Boston harbor, first fanned the hills of Connecticut, the men of that Colony needed but a few hours' preparation for a season's campaign in another colony. And the women at home, spinning homespun for their husbands and brothers in Massachusetts, spun a web whose meshes invested Boston and compelled General Howe and his fastidious staff, through the long winter of 1776-7, to dine on salt pork, and draw their milk from the town pump.

Haughty Massachusetts is slow to appreciate the merits of humbler Connecticut, but some day the descendants of the Prescotts and the Winthrops will thank us for Connecticut's part in that memorable day's work of landscape gardening which decorated the green slopes of Breeds' and Bunker's Hills with the mingled crimson of British cloth and British blood—and some day Massachusetts will take off her hat to the memory of the man who conducted that carnage, "Old Put."

And what of Putnam? When others, half awake, with eyes unfocused for the dazzling rays of the rising sun of independence, were looking for concessions and compromise, the wild-fire of revolution leaped in the veins of the old warrior; and the contagion of that fever spread, uncontrollable and unconsumable, among the sons of the colony which claimed him for a leader. And those men needed no further inspiration to urge them from home in the struggle for liberty than the dash and courage of their general, and the patriotic sacrifice and enthusiastic devotion of their governor, Jonathan Trumbull. And so it was that the blood of our Connecticut ancestors wet the soil of other colonies; and so it is that the bones of those who fell are not under the sod of the home-land; Massachusetts preserves them in the hills about Boston; New York retains them at Long Island, at White Plains; New Jersey hides them at Brandywine, at Monmouth, at Germantown; and even Yorktown and Valley Forge are their cemeteries.
The ancient Greeks fought to recover an abducted woman. The legions of Caesar fought to gather the wealth of the world into the lap of Rome. The hero-worshiping battalions of France fought for the glory of their "Little Giant." And all nations in turn have fought for their own lives. But where does history show another instance of men fighting away from home—upon the soil of others—neither for acquisition nor for self-preservation, but for a moral principle? And when you ask for what does this Society exist, she points to those men.

We are not the product of a fad. Grover Cleveland can't turn out samples for the supreme bench faster than the American imagination can invent new societies; and the capacity of our alphabet is being severely strained by the draft upon it for new combinations for their initial designations. Some of these organizations seek good fellowship; some are after cheap insurance; some cultivate the weird rites of mysticism; some would disfranchise the worshipers of a particular religion (may the S. A. R. never be on speaking terms with that order which has reached the highest pinnacle of unpatriotic folly, the A. P. A.); some purpose the cultivation of ancestral pride, pure and simple. The purposes of this organization are larger and more honorable than any of these, and so long as the spirit of our ancestors lives in the hearts of their children, so long may this society live to subserve that spirit; and may its death knell sound only when the higher sentiments of patriotism and devotion to principle are devoured by the greed of wealth; only when selfishness has rubbed from the gold coin the imprint of the eagle of freedom; only when the nerves cease to thrill with the vibrations of old "America's" harmonies; only when the heart no longer flutters at the sight of "Old Glory."

Toastmaster: The spirit of song ripples through the minds of most of us from morn till night. It is the sign of a happy and contented mind; and how many hours of pain have been forgotten through the remembrance of old familiar tunes heard around the camp fire. I call upon the following "Sons," members of the New Haven local branch, who have kindly offered their services for our enjoyment, to sing the old Revolutionary song, "How Stand the Glasses Around"—William E. Chandler,

MR. CHANDLER.

Mr. Chairman and Members of the Connecticut Society of the Sons of the American Revolution: These names were put on the program because Frank J. Naramore saw me in New Haven and I gave him the names. They are all here except Mr. Corbin. We have one or two gentlemen here from Norwalk and one from Hartford. This old Revolutionary song is taken from this little book which I hold in my hand, the "Songs of the Revolution," as sung by the branch in New Haven, and was read originally as a paper edited by Judge Pickett and Samuel Barney, and it was so well liked that they decided to publish it. This is the only book extant with the old songs and the words as sung at the time of the Revolution. Henry B. Harrison told me, the other day, that he remembered distinctly his mother singing this melody when he was a little boy, and he says this book, which we think is gotten up in good style, should be in the hands of every member of the Society. We have brought a few copies over here to-day, and if anybody wants them they can get them from the Secretary. So much for an advertisement. Most of these songs are explained. For instance, I found this melody in an old copy of The London Illustrated News in one of the libraries of New Haven, and I harmonized it, and it has been put in the book. It is not harmonized to be sung by male voices, so, we will all sing the melody. [The song was then rendered.]

Mr. Chandler: Before I take my seat, I desire, on behalf of the branch in New Haven, to present a copy of this book to our honored President of the National Society, Gen. Horace Porter, and I call for three cheers for that noble man. [The cheers were heartily given.]

Toastmaster: It is due our ancestors that we continue American customs in this country. The rights for which they fought and died, those surviving enjoyed, and we, their descendants, now enjoy. These customs should be sufficient for all classes of people without radical change.
They have stood the test of one hundred and twenty years. These good old customs can be continued, and still more firmly established by our National Society, and I know of no one better qualified to speak for that Society than its able President, Gen. Horace Porter.

[Again three cheers were called for in honor of Gen. Horace Porter, which were given with a will.]

GENERAL PORTER'S ADDRESS.

Mr. Toastmaster and Compatriots of the Connecticut Society of the Sons of the American Revolution: In the first place permit me to express my profound acknowledgments for, and my deep sense of appreciation of, this handsome volume of songs you have just presented me. I can only assure you that I shall be found quoting from it on all occasions, and if you will pass by my house on a Sunday afternoon you will probably hear me singing from it. Being thus forewarned you will probably not pass that way. [Laughter.]

I believe there is an opinion existing in this state—and after this dinner I am fully and entirely in accord with it—that no matter where a man may be, if it is not in Connecticut, he is simply camping out, and I feel that not to dine with the great State Society of Connecticut would cause the best rounded life of an officer of the National Society to end only in failure and regret. I am glad to be with you because your Society was one of the earliest in the field. It is to-day the banner Society in numbers. It is a model to which other State Societies look up, and it is presided over by my distinguished friend who sits at my right who is not only a model in patriotism, but whose name breathes the true spirit of patriotism and dates back to that wise counselor and constant friend of his great leader, Washington—wise old Brother Jonathan Trumbull. When I consider your cordial welcome to me to-day, your good cheer, and the princely hospitality of which I have partaken I feel very much like saying what a Connecticut soldier once said in the field. We were to cross a river; the troops were ordered to ford it; there were swamps for miles on each side; there was a Connecticut regiment in the front—Connecticut people always go to the front—and after wading half a day and not finding the other side of the stream this man cried out to a comrade alongside
of him, "I say Bill, I am blowed if I don't believe we've struck this river lengthways." And so it seems to me as your guest, after looking at the broad expanse of your hospitality, that I have struck it lengthways. [Laughter.]

Now, in going about among different states where I am called by my duties as an officer of the National Society I have seen once or twice scenes which rather deter a man from public speaking. One lately happened in my presence. I went to Kingston, New York, and they were celebrating under the auspices of the Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution the anniversary of the destruction of that place by the British. They occupied a great armory, and I found 3,000 people seated and 500 standing up. If they had been celebrating the founding of Kingston, the Lord only knows what they would not have done. The man who preceded me was the unfortunate being who had to read the historical address. He backed up to the light, and before he read very far the patriotic perspiration began to roll down his cheeks and nose, and his eye-glasses slipped off. His nose looked as if it had been caught in the crack of a door, and about the third time the glasses slipped off and had been re-adjusted, some man in the back of the hall yelled out, "Chalk your nose, old man, chalk your nose." [Great laughter.] That meeting showed me the great power of our sister society, the Daughters of the American Revolution. They are doing a great work; and when I see how ably they are commanded and organized I have no sympathy with the remark made by Buffalo Bill's Indian to Queen Victoria. After the show, Queen Victoria, who had visited it, asked Buffalo Bill to escort her around the camp, so that she could talk to the Indians. Then Bill was at home. He is never so much at home as when escorting royalty. Well, they came to an Indian boy about eleven years of age, and the Queen patted him on the head and said, "Wouldn't you like to leave your country and come and live here?" "No," he said. "Why not?" "Tribe with squaw chief no good." [Laughter and applause.]

But I have been asked to say something about our National Society. In regard to that I shall speak very briefly. To call it a society is in one sense a misnomer, for it is not a distinctive society. No one can be a member of it without being a member of a state society. It is a congress of dele-
gates from the state societies. Its officers derive any power they may have from the authority of the state societies. But it does do a great work in keeping up a certain comrades' touch of the elbow among the various state societies, in giving them a broader shoulder-to-shoulder courage in going forth in the performance of patriotic works. It demonstrates the power of union over the weakness of individualism. It does a great work in organizing new state societies. It is seldom that a state would go to the expense and trouble of organizing societies in other states, and yet every time a new state society is organized anywhere in the Union, there is as much rejoicing among the old societies as there is among the hosts of heaven over one sinner that repenteth. [Applause.]

I can illustrate better what I mean in regard to the broad, national, comprehensive character of the Sons of the American Revolution by speaking of my experience preparatory to entering one of the patriotic societies, and I say what I do, not in the way of criticism in regard to another society, for we are so much occupied in carrying forth the great work of our own society we cannot stop to criticize the acts of other societies. A few years ago I came to believe that it would be a patriotic duty to join a society formed by the sons of the patriots of the Revolution. Every time I looked at my old grandfather's picture in my bedroom, and thought of his going through the war of Independence from captain to colonel and afterwards to brigadier-general, I thought I was committing a crime by not associating myself with one of these societies. I then went systematically to work to investigate the relative merits of the Sons of the American Revolution and Sons of the Revolution. I had good friends in both. I was unbiased and unprejudiced, but I did not want to make a mistake. I took six months' time for thought, questioned officers and members in both societies, and studied their year books and constitutions. I found this objection to the other society: In the first place, that they admitted men through the collateral branches. I thought that might place me sometime next to a member at a table who was the grandson of a tory. But that was not my principal reason. I came to the conclusion that that society was not sufficiently and broadly national in its views. At one time it wanted to subordinate other societies to one state society in New York. I thought that was as absurd as for our forefathers to have
tried to subordinate one state to any other particular state in forming a union. I saw that the Sons of the American Revolution were extending their society and were going to have the states separate, yet united, and were more imbued with the patriotic ideas of our ancestors, and so without a doubt or hesitation in my mind I joined them; and the patriotic work which our society has done since has amply justified my action. It has performed a great national work. We have now twenty-nine states. In the last ten months we have formed societies in Louisiana, Pennsylvania, and in Kansas; and we have reorganized the state society of Iowa. There are societies being organized in Montana and Wyoming, and the next states that will come in may be Mississippi and Texas. Very soon I hope we will have in our banner a star for every state. [Applause.] So that when a member from this state society or any other state society goes from the Atlantic to the Pacific, and from the Lakes to the Gulf of Mexico, he will always find an open headquarters of compatriots at any place he may go, and will not be a stranger in any state. Some of the most interesting meetings I have ever attended have been those of our state societies. Go out to St. Paul; we find the Minnesota state society much larger than we would suppose in that remote state. I sat down to a banquet there with 250 members, comprising judges of state courts, professors of colleges and universities, and judges of the United States Supreme Court; and found one of the most remarkable gatherings of distinguished men that I have seen in any state.

At our conclave at Chicago—you know what that was—our members discussed great and important questions with more ability than they are discussed in any parliamentary body in the land. Our society in the District of Columbia last year, when the laying of the cornerstone of the nation's capitol was to take place, was invited to choose the orator on that memorable occasion and it selected William Wirt Henry, a grandson of Patrick Henry. And there is our Maryland society; I went there to speak at the fair held to help build their monument to their Revolutionary soldiers, and found one of the most remarkable collections of revolutionary relics gathered there that is to be found in the world, and grand lessons were taught by the superb exhibition. And so the good work is going on through all the states, and we can-
not thank too cordially the active and intelligent committee of the National Society on the organization of new societies, for the useful and patriotic work they are doing.

Those old patriotic Revolutionary sires of ours were certainly worthy of all the homage and honor we can bestow upon them. They builded better than they knew. Our patriotism is not merely a sentiment, but is an inheritance which our forefathers handed down to us. We are in the proud enjoyment of the precious heritage of glorious traditions. A grand character in history that old Revolutionary patriot, he had been accustomed to hardship, been reared in the severe school of adversity, practiced in self abnegation. He was well fitted to overturn thrones, revolutionize society, and reform religions. He had learned that tyranny is a rank weed which grows on any soil, but if you want civil and religious liberty you must go forth and fight for it. He was one of the first men to conceive that true spirit of liberty which "disperses the mists of superstition, and stifles the voice of kings."

Those Revolutionary patriots, in my judgment, had more foresight than any other men who ever lived in history, ancient or modern. They had the foresight to see that there was a fighting chance for success when the weakest of colonies entered into war with the strongest of military nations. They had the foresight to form a representative government which is the best the world has ever seen, and to construct a constitution which, with a few changes, serves to give organic law to seventy millions of people now just as well as it did then to three millions. I have always believed that one of the reasons for this foresight was, that they all traveled on the plane of the common people. They detested aristocrats. They did not believe in inherited titles. Standing with the plain people they did not look downward, but upward, and that increased their range of vision. If you stand upon an eminence your vision will not penetrate the clouds and mists, you cannot see the stars in daylight; but if you stand at the bottom of a well and look upwards you can even in daytime count the fixed stars in the firmament. They were all men of the people, they looked constantly upwards and acquired that marvelous foresight which they possessed. Yes, that old patriotic Revolutionary sire was a grand character in history. Even when the days were darkest he al-
ways had the courage of his convictions. He never took council of his fears. He was a Hercules, and not an Adonis. He may have been eccentric, he was never ridiculous. In his warfare he fired hot shot, he did not send in flags of truce. He led forlorn hopes; he didn't follow in the wake of changes. When he couldn't control he endured. He did his duty and trusted to history for his meed of praise. He had the sublime faith to leave the efforts to man, the results to God. His was a faith which could see in the storm-clouds a bow of promise; which could hear in the discords of the present the harmonies of the future. He was a natural leader. He was born to command. He could convince when others could not advise. He was one of the men who "marked the hours while others only sounded them." He fought out his battles with his fellow men on his feet; he fought out his battles with the devil on his knees. He fought when manhood and courage were his weapons of defense, and a consciousness of right his only hope of reward. When he went forth with his saw-mill philosophy and sledge-hammer logic he left nothing of his enemies except the fragments scattered in his path. He was a man of conscience; his conscience never lost its hold upon him. He stood as firm to his convictions as the rocks of his native land. His religion was a religion of the soul, not of the sense. Yes, he was a grand character in history. He combined within his own personality the fervor of the crusader, the chivalry of knighthood, the wit of Gascony, and the courage of Navarre. We reverence his name, we take off our hats to him. We may say of him what Macaulay said of the Puritan, "He recognized no title to superiority but the favor of God. If his name is not written in the books of heralds it is recorded in the book of life."

Toastmaster: I doubt if in the history of the association of the Connecticut Society of Sons of the American Revolution they have ever listened to such a brilliant and manly address as they have heard from the President of the National Association. I have had the pleasure of hearing our National President at Delmonico's at the reception given to John Fiske, the historian. I heard him speak the same night at the reception to Henry Irving at the Lotus Club. Amongst the Sons of the Revolution of New York, amongst the literary members
of the Lotus Club there seemed to be but one expression of opinion, and that was that "our Chauncey" had to take a back seat.

Bunker Hill day, June 17th, is the one day Massachusetts celebrates. Every patriot takes a day off. It is the one prominent event of the Revolution in New England. Bunker Hill monument is the Mecca that thousands of liberty-loving people from every part of the country travel to see, admire, and revere. It is one of the cornerstones of American history. In our own State we have the memory of the Charter Oak, Lebanon War Office, Wooster monument, Groton monument, Putnam Park at Redding, the rocky glen at Greenwich where Putnam made his famous ride, and many others, with hundreds of homesteads of patriots scattered all over the State. Among these is the home of General Gold Selleck Silliman, whose memory is dear to every member of our local branch, after whom it is named. Our popular major, Louis N. Middlebrook, will tell you of our hero.

MAJOR MIDDLEBROOK'S ADDRESS.

The local name of "Holland Hill" has, from time immemorial, been attached to that picturesque elevation in the old town of Fairfield, where the ancient Silliman mansion stands to-day. It is about two miles from the city of Bridgeport. It overlooks the city, which, together with many miles of Long Island Sound, looking both easterly and westerly from Holland Hill, lies before the spectator in a beautiful panorama. The origin of the name, so far as the writer has been able to ascertain, is lost in antiquity. Our only knowledge of the subject is derived from a tradition in the Silliman family, which relates that it was so named because Daniel Silliman, the first settler there, was an emigrant from Holland.

Here, Gold Selleck Silliman, the subject of our sketch, was born May 7, 1732. His earliest known direct ancestor was the above named Daniel Silliman, an inhabitant of the town as early as 1658. The family name then was spelled Sillivant, but afterwards, about 1690, was changed to Silliman. He was the son and first-born child, of five sons and two daughters, of the Hon. Ebenezer Silliman, who graduated at Yale College
in 1727, and was at one time a judge of the Superior Court of Connecticut, and his wife Abigail, daughter of Gold Selleck, Esq., of the ancient town of Stamford.

He was graduated from Yale College in 1752, and soon after began the study of law, became a successful practitioner, and was made prosecuting attorney for Fairfield county. He was twice married. His first wife was Martha, daughter of the Rev. and illustrious John Davenport and his wife, Martha Gold Selleck Davenport, whom he married in 1754, and by whom he had two children, William, a major in the Revolutionary army, who was taken prisoner with his father in 1779, and Priscilla, a daughter, who died young. His second wife, married in 1775, was Mary Noyes, widow of the Rev. Joseph Noyes of New Haven, and great-granddaughter of a no less memorable couple than John Alden and Priscilla Mullens. From this last marriage came two children, Gold Selleck Silliman, Jr., and Benjamin Silliman, for fifty years professor of natural science in Yale College, and whose posthumous reputation is worldwide.

We thus see that he commenced life with those advantages that would naturally surround a career drawing its inspiration from the best blood of New England, and having for its incentive the distinguished history, in both civil and military life, of such members of his family as the Aldens, the Davenports, the Golds, the Sellecks, and the Sillimans.

The domestic and neighborhood surroundings of the birth and youth, and, indeed, of the whole life of Gen. Silliman, thanks to the existence of the Connecticut Society of the Sons of the American Revolution, have now become subjects of the keenest interest. Let us be thankful that the time has at last arrived when the personal history of these illustrious men, which has too long slumbered in forgetfulness, will be resurrected, and made as familiar to us as are their deeds of valor in the field. At about this period, 1775, commenced his active participation in the struggle for American independence. He was then forty-three years old. He had interested himself in military matters before the war, and prior to the outbreak of the Revolution was colonel of a regiment of horse of the Colonial militia, in the service, of course, of His Majesty King George III.

In May, 1775, he was appointed, by the Colonial Legislature, colonel of the Fourth Regiment of Connecticut Militia,
Infantry, and in the spring of 1776 served as such with his regiment in the construction of the fortifications of New York city. While so employed he was transferred to the command of the First Regiment, Light Cavalry, and made colonel commanding a brigade of five regiments of Connecticut Light Horse Cavalry.

June 20, 1776, he was commissioned, by act of the Legislature, colonel of the First Regiment of Wadsworth’s brigade, and designated colonel commanding a brigade of seven regiments raised to reinforce Washington at New York. In this capacity he participated in the battle of Long Island, August 27, 1776, and in the retreat to New York city, on the 29th and 30th of the same month, and was there stationed under Gen. Putnam until September 15th, on which date he narrowly escaped capture by the enemy in the retreat of our army from the city. He was next posted with his command at Washington Heights, until the battle of White Plains, October 28th, in which he was engaged with the loss of a portion of his command. In December, 1776, he was commissioned brigadier-general and assigned to the command of the Fourth Brigade, Connecticut Militia. October 13, 1777, as brigadier-general commanding a brigade of eight regiments of infantry and three regiments of light cavalry, he reinforced Putnam on the Hudson, in the Burgoyne campaign, being posted at Fishkill.

His most noteworthy service in actual warfare, on the soil of Connecticut, was rendered on the occasion of one of those inhuman predatory incursions made by Tryon, the tory governor of New York, with a contingent of British forces, when Danbury was burned, April 27 and 28, 1777.

And here I can do no better than to refer my hearers, for a description of such incidents of this event as are more intimately connected with my subject, to the words of another, the late Hon. and Colonel Henry C. Deming of Hartford, a man whom we elder members of our Society remember as the son of a Revolutionary hero, a scholar of exceptional culture, a most thorough gentleman, and a brave Union soldier in the war of the late Rebellion. They may be found in the oration delivered by him, on the occasion of the dedication of the monument erected to Maj.-Gen. David Wooster at Danbury, April 27, 1854. In the same connection reference is also had to the letter of Professor Benjamin Silliman, written in response to an invitation to be present at said dedication.
I am well aware that the present occasion furnishes neither the time nor the appropriate opportunity for so exhaustive a treatment of my subject as its importance demands. I must therefore hasten to a close.

On May 1, 1779, Gen. Silliman, with his son, Major William Silliman, was captured at midnight at his home on Holland Hill, by a band of tories from Long Island, who crossed the Sound in boats for that purpose, and he was held a prisoner by the enemy until exchanged for one Judge Jones, a captured loyalist judge, of Long Island, in April, 1780. He resigned his commission in January, 1781, but continued to render service while the war lasted, on occasions of alarm and in defending the coasts and borders of the State from incursions by the enemy.

He died in 1790, and his body awaits the resurrection in the ancient cemetery at Fairfield, beneath this inscription:

GOLD SELLECK SILLIMAN, Esq.,
Attorney at Law, Justice of the Peace, and during the late war Colonel of Horse and Brigadier-General of Militia, died July 21, 1790, aged 58 years, having discharged these and other public offices with reputation and dignity, and in private life shone the affectionate husband, tender parent, exemplary Christian, and man of fervent piety.

Toastmaster: Men forget from year to year that they are members of such a society as this; the loyal feelings that actuated them to join, the pride of ancestry, the bounteous banquet, the brilliant speeches and patriotic thoughts expressed, are most agreeable; but over and above all this is the principle involved which by precept and example we should inculcate into the minds of those with whom we come in daily contact. We believe they would be benefited by the recital of the glorious deeds of our ancestors and the freedom for which they fought; it is our mission to preach freedom; it should be a pleasure for every member to realize this fact. I have the honor to introduce the Hon. John H. Perry, who will speak of "Freedom."
JUDGE PERRY'S ADDRESS.

Mr. President and Gentlemen: I was waited upon by the honored President of the local chapter of this Society a few days ago, who informed me that I had been elected to take some kind of a stand for the neighborhood on this occasion. I told him that ever since I first became acquainted with educational institutions I had pantingly endeavored to overtake some kind of a stand for myself, but that although I was not at all particular as to the label, I had as yet been able to call nothing of that name mine by right of conquest. Expressing much courteous regret at my poverty in this particular he hastened to explain that his mind and what I am pleased to call mine, had evidently not collided—that what he wanted me to do was to relinquish my seat, abandon to the honesty of my neighbors here such "fere naturæ" as I had captured and corralled on the table in front of it, and stand up as well as I could and talk. I remember to have noticed particularly that he attached the qualification to my ability at this juncture to stand and not to my ability to talk.

I asked him what he wanted me to talk about. Apologizing for the chestnut, he said about ten minutes. Now no one ever yet had the heart to refuse him anything. It would be impossible to withhold your creditor's last cent or even the ashes of your ancestors if he asked for them, so I temporized. I offered to exchange a brief vocal effort for a voluminous text, if he had one, and then he temporized. He said he had not any text on hand. That the demand on this occasion had exhausted the supply of tame ones unless Goodsell had some, but that the woods were close by, and I might go out and trap a wild one.

Well, time was called between us finally and we separated. I flattered myself that I had stood off the President and was going to get my dinner at the advertised rates after all.

But in an unlucky moment Goodsell found a second-hand subject which he had been using for a sample and sent it in. In truth it seemed to cover the utmost limits of demand for I had stipulated for a voluminous one and this was actually cosmic. So I was fairly caught and here I am. Now, as I am just informed, what those who are responsible for this entertainment really want is a sort of oratorical background.

They desire me to provide a neutral vista against which the wit and eloquence of their invited guests can be projected
so as to accentuate its tone and color and make apparent its individual perfectness. They desire from me a local effort which will make the excellence of the imported ones conspicuous. And they have builded better than they knew, for to play background is a peculiarly appropriate and congenial role for me to-day. I wrestled with the grip all night and just at present am a typical New England landscape, barren and rocky.

But even my subject does not justify endless autobiography. Being the scapegoat for the neighborhood I might as well recognize the wilderness and break for cover. Unfortunately the contour of my text leaves adequate cover a long ways off.

We are met as Sons of the American Revolution. Is that a matter of any moment or does it mean no more than a chance gathering at the behest of some friend's conspicuous hospitality?

I think it means far more than that. We are here by virtue of something in ourselves and not by reason of something in a host.

It is surely meritorious to have been potentially present at the birth of a nation and to have taken a part therein even in embryo. Doubly true is this when that nation is the object lesson of government by the people, of the people, for the people, to the whole earth.

To be the twig of an ancestral tree rooted in Eden is a distinction which we all possess but must needs share with even the Digger Indian. To be of the blood which flowed from the wounds of Lexington and the chillblains of Valley Forge is a heritage unique and priceless. To have come from those who laid the stones in the foundations of this republic is a patent of nobility of which we may well be proud. Nor do I speak of a pride which is supercilious and exclusive. I refer to one which is generous and compelling; for we are all familiar with the proverb which defines the obligations of such nobility as ours. Horace sang dulce et decorum est pro patria mori, and so it was for our ancestors, but is it an attractive and becoming thing to have died for our fatherland in the person of an ancestor, while in propria persona we merely live for ourselves?

Have we, whose forefathers created this nesting place of freedom, and whose later ancestors, if not we ourselves,
preserved it from disruption, no present and peculiar trust in its behalf?

True as it is that the adopted son of yesterday becomes our full and welcomed brother with equal rights in the inheritance, still is it not a greater shame to us than it is to him if the priceless privileges of that inheritance are ill defended?

Is that inheritance in danger, do you ask? Have you forgotten of what eternal vigilance is the proverbial price, and is our vigilance eternal?

Will that liberty which sprang from blood and sorrow, from hardship and from death perpetuate and protect itself?

Does not your blood and mine come to us mortgaged for its defense? When the voice of the ballot-box ceases to be truthful or even to be heard and when the snowstorm of the ballots is followed by a whirlwind of the candidates paralyzing whole governments, is not liberty attacked in its very citadel? When bosses supersede conscience and party banishes patriotism, should not a watchman upon some tower awake and cry out? Who shall remonstrate if not the children of the house when the motto over its very hearthstone is defiled?

Have not we as a society the inherited right to be the primary good government club of the republic, and can we enter upon our prerogative too soon!

May our father's God defend us from being mere annual appetites with a pedigree.

A guest: As a man from New Bedford, Mass., born in 1857, I wish to call for three cheers for this association. I belong in Michigan, but to-day I am a New England man again. I have listened attentively, and I say God bless you. [Cheers were given with a will.]

Toastmaster: 'The one familiar song known to history is the bright and inspiring "Yankee Doodle." Its originality cannot be questioned. While the song is being sung, do not forget yourselves and commence to march, but keep your seats and join in the chorus with all the ardor of a Revolutionary soldier. I call upon William E. Chandler, who has kindly consented to sing the solo, and the members will join in the chorus. The chorus is:
Yankee Doodle keep it up,
Yankee Doodle dandy,
Mind the music and the step
And with the girls be handy."

Mr. Chandler: Mr. Toastmaster, I see it says on the program, "Song by William E. Chandler." I suppose Mr. Naramore is responsible for that; he came over to New Haven and asked if I would sing "Yankee Doodle," but I submit, inasmuch as "Yankee Doodle" was written prior to the Revolution, whether I look as if I could have written the song. I have never written the music nor the words. We have several poems written to the tune of "Yankee Doodle." Four verses were written in 1788, when John Hancock had succeeded in securing the adoption of the Federal Constitution by the members of the Massachusetts Convention. I am not a public singer, although for the last twenty-three years of my life I have been engaged in teaching other people how to sing. However, I will sing these words. After each verse I desire everybody to join in the chorus. [The song was then rendered, the assembly joining in the chorus.]

Toastmaster: The greatest race of men and women on the face of the earth was founded by our patriot mothers. There was no false pretense in their lives. They were strict, but just. The meeting-house and the public schoolhouse were the beacon lights in which they believed. To have their children brave and pure-minded, with a good education, was their highest aim. The history of their noble lives could not be placed in better hands than in a pastor's, and I call upon the Rev. T. K. Noble, D.D., who will do honor to the subject of "Our Patriot Mothers."

DR. THOMAS K. NOBLE'S ADDRESS.

Mr. Toastmaster and Sons of the American Revolution: I am sure that only gallantry to our patriot mothers would make you willing to sit longer at this hour.
It has been, you know, wittily said that when a person is given to talking of his ancestors it is safe to infer that the best part of the family is under ground. This broad remark is not wholly applicable here to-night, as I am to speak on "Our Maternal Ancestors on our Mother's Side," as a certain sophomore expressed it. I confess that I am somewhat embarrassed by the greatness of the theme upon which I am to speak, and by the lateness of the hour—late for parsons.

What shall I say? This question was asked years ago at a mass meeting of a Sunday-school celebration by a long-winded preacher, and a young fellow who had painful experiences in that direction with the same pastor before, and who was aching to get out, piped up, "Please, mister, say 'Amen.'"

It is hardly proper to make that remark here, but really, what shall I say? Our patriot mothers—who were they? How many were they? Where do they begin, and where do they end? If you go back seven generations every mother's son of us would have sixty-four. I see our toastmaster is incredulous, but it is a fact. Go back seven generations and they are literally without end, like the lineage of Melchizedek.

I feel like a Methodist brother when he said, "Brethren, I have a great subject, but it has caved in on me." I am in the same boat with the pretty, but imperfectly qualified, school teacher, who upon being asked by the examiner what was the capital of Massachusetts, said she really couldn't remember, and when the examiner wanted to help her out, asked her if she didn't know of what state Boston was the capital, she replied, "Oh, yes, I do know that, but I haven't the flow of language to express it." That is about the way with me. I do know something of the excellences of the patriot mothers, but I haven't the flow of language to express it. I will, however, raise a note in recognition of their work, and also a note of protest against allowing their memory to fall into what our chief magistrate would be pleased to call a condition of "innocuous desuetude."

Our pilgrim, our patriot mothers! What can we say of them? I am moved to raise this note more willingly because of a profound conviction that their work and their deeds have been but imperfectly recognized and very poorly rewarded. And yet, from the very beginning of our history it has always been the patriot mother who has been found by the side of the
patriot father, holding up his hands, cheering his heart, and imparting to him the inspiration which he needed. I am sure I speak only words of truth and soberness when I declare in this presence, and on the anniversary of the birthday of the one man in America who could not tell a lie—we all can, but we won't—when I declare that the influences which have made America what it is to-day, the wonder of the world, have emanated very largely from the head, the heart, the hand, and I think I may add the slipper of the patriot mother.

It is the patriot mother who has taught the American people those lessons of patience and self-denial and self-sacrifice, without which no large success is possible. Do you say, What have the patriot mothers sacrificed? It might better be asked, what have they not sacrificed? Why, they even gave up their tea and all the delicious and delectable gossip that goes with the beverage "that cheers but does not inebriate."

It is a matter of record that when Captain Wheeler, one of the men who undertook the job of destroying the tea by turning Boston harbor into a tea-pot, came to his home and a portion of the tea which had fallen into his top-boots fell out on the floor, and in a moment of weakness, a sister sprang forward and said, "What a beautiful mess; let us celebrate," his patriot wife leaped forward and said, "Don't touch the accursed stuff," and seizing a broom swept it into the fire, that it might be consumed.

Oliver Wendell Holmes has taken the sense of the sacrifice they made in one of his poems. You will all recall the humor of his words when he says:

"O woman, at the evening board
So gracious, sweet, and purring,
So happy while the tea is poured,
So blest while spoons are stirring,
What martyr can compare with thee,
The mother, wife, or daughter,
That night, instead of best Bohea,
Condemned to milk and water?"

And they did more than that. They actually voted unanimously and spread it upon their minutes, that raspberry leaves properly prepared made a beverage preferable to the best tea, an innocent little fiction which must have caused the recording angel to smile instead of dropping the traditional tear.
It has been said by a bright woman, possibly one of the patriot mothers, that we men are a good deal like tea, that we never know what is in us till we get into hot water. Now, if that be true, as I am sure it is, it is equally true that we men are a good deal like vinegar—as a rule, I don't say always, but as a rule—the more mother there is in us the sharper we are and the better we are.

And yet, in spite of all we owe these patriot mothers, how poorly we have remembered them. We make our pilgrimages to the tomb of Washington, but who thinks much or says much about his beautiful and accomplished wife, who had the fortitude and devotion to stay by his side during all the hardships and horrors of that winter at Valley Forge? We have built a monument of marble to Ethan Allen, who demanded the surrender of Ticonderoga, but where is the shrine sacred to the memory of Mercy Warren, that mother who breathed into the soul of her boy a patriotism so lofty that he became America's first martyr to the holy cause of liberty? We chant our praises of Stark who declared that he would win his fight or Molly would be a widow. Do we remember that she was a heroine, willing, if her country demanded it, to be widowed for the sake of it? We laud and honor Israel Putnam for his daring; but who commemorates the daring equally high of that mother in New Jersey who, finding a Hessian soldier asleep at his post, rushed back to the house, seized her husband's musket and, returning, woke the soldier and marched him to the American camp, and turned him over as a prisoner of war? And yet, in spite of these deeds and a thousand more, only last winter, at a fashionable dinner party given by one of the "Four Hundred," in one of our cities, an intelligent (?) young lady asked, "What does all this talk of the American Revolutionary Society amount to? Is it not a fact that most of the Revolutionary soldiers were poor people without social standing, and the less we say about them the better?"

I say, there is a campaign of enlightenment for the Sons and Daughters of the American Revolution, and the sooner we enter upon it the better.

In the rotunda of the Capitol at Washington is a noble painting, entitled "The Landing of the Pilgrims," before which I have paused and pondered. Historically, the painting in its minor details is inaccurate; no such landing ever took place; but artistically it is true to life and true to art; and the
artist wrought in the spirit of true art when he threw upon the stern faces of those patriot fathers the shadow of what they were destined to dare and do and be in the terrible years to come. I never look upon that painting without longing to see hung by its side a companion picture, wrought in the same spirit of fidelity to art and truth, a picture which will set forth in its simple way the frugality, the patience, the courage, the fortitude, and the self-denial and self-sacrifice of those heroic mothers in whose honor we are speaking now.

I came across the other day an old and faded letter written by one of these patriot mothers during the dark days of our country's history. It was the cry of a burdened soul to a bosom friend. It began, "As the hart panteth after the water brooks, so panteth my soul after the green fields and dear friends in Old England," and yet, resolutely putting down the heart ache and heart hunger our patriot mothers sent their sons and husbands out to the red fields of war, turned their homes into garrisons and defended them at the peril of their lives; gave themselves the hard task of looking after the home, the shop, and the farm, and with their own hands took the wool from the back of the sheep, washed it, carded it, wove it, spun it, and made it into garments for themselves and little ones; trained those little ones in the nurture and admonition of the Lord, and put into their hearts that sentiment expressed in the words of Shakespeare, "I do love my country with a respect more tender, more profound, than my own life." They gave of their slender earnings to the cause of their country, they gave their sons and husbands, they gave their few jewels and ornaments, they gave their homes and prayers and supplications; in a word, they laid their all on the altar of patriotic devotion.

God save America from the sin and shame of failing to remember our patriot mothers!

Senator Hill of Norwalk here rose and said: Mr. Toastmaster, I believe I express the sentiment of every one here when I move to tender to Gen. Horace Porter, the President of the National Society, our sincere and hearty thanks for his presence here to-day, and I ask those in favor of this motion to say aye. [The motion was unanimously carried.]
Toastmaster: The day we celebrate would not be complete without a poem. No title could have been chosen so appropriate to this occasion as the one which has been chosen, as it appeals to the best sentiments of our countrymen, "Our Union." Let me introduce Mr. Hatch.

POEM BY MR. L. P. HATCH.

Mr. Hatch: This is my first visit to you, and from the lateness of the hour it would seem that I am staying out my welcome. Perhaps those getting ready to leave would be better satisfied to go than to stay, but as my time is limited to from five to eight minutes some of you may wait long enough to hear what I have to say. The last gentleman who sat down brought to my mind a few verses of a poem that I wrote several years ago. It may not seem here in good place, but it describes my feelings in regard to the patriot mothers, and let us take this home with us, what would this Union have been to-day had woman not firmly stood through all those weary years of toil and harrowing scenes of blood. [Mr. Hatch then followed in easy verse the idea of the previous speaker, after which he continued, in patriotic strain, a formal response to the toast, "Our Union."]

Toastmaster: While we have been feasting and enjoying the best of good times, poverty and want are stalking through the land. Men of our Society have the reputation of being generous and considerate. I do not remember the time when the needs of the people demanded from us such sacrifices as at the present. For every extravagance, for every luxury we enjoy, whatever the cost, give double the amount to some family in distress or to some worthy charitable society. This will sustain by actual deeds the good name and character public opinion has given us. On the other hand, be light hearted, make sunshine wherever you go. Cheer up the depressed; tell the masses to be hopeful and
patient and all will come around right before long. Times like these never did last forever, and the present hard times are no different from other periods of depression that have preceded this.

We sometimes notice men carrying about with them long faces in their business every day; they can see nothing but the dark side of everything. It sends a cold chill down your spinal column when you meet them. No good son should ever be known to do this sort of thing — it would be breaking the first law of his daddies.

The music has gone, and I would like to make a motion as chairman that the song be omitted from the program. [Carried.] We thank you all for remaining so long, and will now declare the program carried out.

In the line of written history I have noticed the following the past year pertaining to Connecticut's part in the struggle. The Correspondence and Journals of Samuel Blachley Webb, collected and edited by Worthington Chauncey Ford. These papers, of the highest Connecticut interest, are published in a limited edition in the best style of the printer's art. Two volumes covering 1772–1782 are out and a third is promised. They make, with the editor's learned additions, one of the most important mines for Connecticut Revolutionary history. Another volume of the letters and papers of Silas Deane, the third, has been published by the New York Historical Society. Three more volumes of the great "Facsimiles of Manuscripts in European Archives relating to America, 1773–83," have appeared and include some Deane papers. Mr. B. F. Stevens of London, the maker of this monumental work, hopes to complete this first series of twenty-five volumes the coming year. The Book of Songs, of the time of the Revolution, put out by that active branch, the Gen. David Humphreys of New Haven, has become almost a household necessity to some of you. Great credit is due Judge Pickett, Mr. Barney, and William E. Chandler for their truly exceptional labor. In the near
future C. J. Hoadly, LL.D., State Librarian, will issue the first volume of the records of the State of Connecticut, covering the period following June, 1776; in the appendix to the volume will probably be included a number of interesting Revolutionary documents. I hear he is also preparing for publication an orderly book of a company at the siege of Boston. It is understood, though not yet announced, that the orderly book of Capt. William Coit’s company of New London, kept by Moses Fargo, 1775, and including some unpublished orders by Washington, will soon be published. In addition there should be mentioned the year-books and publications of the various societies similar in nature to ours. The rolls of membership in them are usually of great value, not alone to those immediately interested, but to the historian, the biographer, the family genealogist, and even to the humble searcher after a great-grandfather’s record. There are other features in some of these books to which your attention may well be called. In the last issues by the Sons of the American Revolution and the Sons of the Revolution, of New York, in one you will find a careful reprint of Magna Charta, the Declaration of Independence, and the Mecklenburg Resolves; in the other a very convenient chronological list of the battles and actions of the Revolution; also an alphabetical list of the same, and further, a full calendar for the years 1775-1783. From these any number of interesting facts can easily be found. To illustrate: the capture of Ticonderoga took place on Wednesday, May 10, 1775; excepting a small and forgotten skirmish at Camden, South Carolina, in 1781, no other battle or action of the whole war can divide the honor of naming “Ticonderoga Day.” Lexington and Concord share with only the small rivalry of Woodbridge, N. J., the 19th of April. Our fathers, with commendable virtue, allowed the young fellows in the service a day off on the 4th of July and fought no battles on that date; while not a day of carnage and death fell on the peaceful day of birth of the Father of his Country.
The matter of prizes to be given the upper grade pupils in the public schools you are already informed of. In Saybrook, the teachers of geography and history are giving special attention to the history of places, with particular reference to those points in this State having Revolutionary war associations. This example might well be followed by other towns and schools, and would be, probably, if our revered chaplain lived elsewhere than in Saybrook.

A year ago I called your attention to the advisability of making a catalogue of the unpublished rolls and other manuscript sources of Connecticut Revolutionary history. The matter was referred to the Board of Managers, but other more important business has so consumed its time and efforts, that nothing has been done. The work is well worth doing. A few days ago I heard of a very valuable Connecticut company roll or rolls, formerly in the possession of a Hartford family. It is now owned in Maine, but loaned to a gentleman living somewhere out of Boston, who has loaned it to someone else. Its ultimate loss may be confidently predicted. Within two days past I have heard of a company's order book preserved in a Hartford family, not published nor likely to be, though it relates to the siege of Boston.

Mr. President: May I, for a moment, step out of the roll of historian into that of an humble prophet and adviser. We are now at a turning point in our history; how can we justify the position of our Society unless by works, the value of which will be apparent to all. Not yet has the way appeared in which we can impress our new or lately imported fellow citizens with a sense of the value we put upon the services of our sires. Coming from foreign countries, where the governing powers take care to show them with object lessons of elaborate and splendid fashion, the glories of a historic past, will they view our limited banquet as an appropriate and sufficient expression of our patriotism, or remembrances. Can we not as a body, inaugurate a Decoration Day; put a flag
and a posey on the forgotten Revolutionary soldier's grave; help New Haven keep "Invasion Day," and Danbury the "Burning Day;" show our interest in the local annals and stir up the slumbering pride and the slow growing enthusiasm of our inactive members? Your grandfathers and mine slept a fearsome, fitful sleep on Massachusetts soil the night before Bunker Hill. Should Massachusetts alone observe the 17th of June?

FRANK B. GAY,

Historian.
and the sharpest
I ever knew.

29 Thursday

The enemy landed some
boats down at the Narag
on Long Island.

28 Friday

The enemy landed more
Troops, near that they
had manned and
taken Station near
Watch Hill, their advan-
cing on this shore near the
waste. That some of
our Riflemen attacked
them before they had
Aug. 21

Friday.

Our troops attacked them at their station near Hatfield, about 12 miles and drove them back 1/3 mile.
MEMBERSHIP ROLL.

This roll, which is continued only to the date of the last annual meeting, May 10, 1894, contains in all eight hundred and sixty-four names. Of these, seven hundred and sixty-three are names of active and forty-eight of honorary members, a total membership of eight hundred and eleven. There are also the names of thirty-two members who have died since the publication of the last year-book, and of twenty-one members who died previous to May 10, 1892, and of whom obituary notices have appeared in former year-books. There have been fifteen actual sons and two daughters admitted to the Society, twelve of whom are now members. A difference between the number of members appearing on this roll and the number as reported by the Registrar is accounted for by the subsequent re-instatement, by vote of the Board of Managers, of some who had been suspended for neglect in payment of dues.

(*) Deceased members are indicated by a star.

An index to the names of revolutionary ancestors may be found at the end of the volume.

"No person is admitted without clear proof of the revolutionary service of an ancestor. Eligibility once established in this manner, supplementary claims have been filed and appear in this catalogue, which, although believed to be well grounded, have not been proved fully in all cases, and cannot be used as a basis of membership without further investigation."

"All statements of service are necessarily much condensed, and it has not been thought worth while to cum-
ber the list with detailed accounts of the services of Governor Jonathan Trumbull, General Israel Putnam, or Roger Sherman. The world will not permit the memory of these men to perish; and to adequately set forth their services would require great space, which, it is believed, might better be devoted to the claims to grateful remembrance of men whose services, although less conspicuous, and for that reason more likely to be forgotten, are not less worthy of honorable recognition."

ABELL, (MRS.) MARY KINGSBURY,
of Hartford, Connecticut.

Great-granddaughter of WHITE GRISWOLD (1727-
1777), who was with the one-year men during the first year of the war, and participated in the invasion of Canada. He was also a private in Captain Theophilus Munson's company of the 8th regiment, Connecticut line, and was in the battle of Germantown, in which he was taken prisoner. He died on board a prison-ship in Philadelphia, in the fall of 1777.

ADAMS, (MRS.) ESTHER LANGDON,
wife of Henry Adams, of Rockville, Connecticut; born at Wilbraham, Massachusetts.

Great-granddaughter of PAUL LANGDON, of Wilbraham, Massachusetts (1725–1804), Captain of a company in Colonel Danielson's regiment at Roxbury in December, 1775.

ADAMS, FRANK MARK,
of Rockville, Connecticut; manufacturer; born in Housatonic, Massachusetts.

Great-great-grandson of PAUL LANGDON. [See Adams, Esther Langdon.]

AIKEN, WILLIAM APPLETON,
of Norwich, Connecticut; manufacturer; born at Manchester, Vermont.
Grandson of PHINEAS AIKEN, of Londonderry, New Hampshire (1761–1836), a member of Captain Jonas Kidder's company, in Colonel Moses Nichols's regiment of New Hampshire militia in 1780.

ALDEN, JAMES EVERETT,
of Torrington, Connecticut; born at South Hadley, Massachusetts.

Great-grandson of ELISHA ROOT, of Belchertown, Massachusetts (1744–1817), a member of Captain John Cowles's company in Colonel Woodbridge's Massachusetts regiment. The company marched on the 20th of April, 1775, and participated in the battle of Bunker Hill.

ALLEN, BENNET ROWLAND,
of Hartford, Connecticut; insurance agent and stock broker; born at Enfield, Connecticut.

Great-grandson of MOSES ALLEN (1746–), a private in the 5th regiment, Connecticut line, July 1 to December 16, 1780.

ALLEN, JEREMIAH MERVIN,

Great-grandson of MOSES ALLEN. [See Allen, Bennet Rowland.]

ALLEN, WILLIAM HENRY,
of Norwich, Connecticut; born at Norwich.

Great-great-grandson of CLEMENT FAIRCHILD, of Taunton, Connecticut (1764–), a private soldier in the 4th regiment, Connecticut line.

Also, great-great-grandson of ISRAEL EVERETT, of Dedham, Massachusetts, a Revolutionary soldier.

ALMY, LEONARD BALLOU,
of Norwich, Connecticut; physician; born at Norwich.
Great-grandson of NOAH BALLOU (1759—), of Cumberland, Rhode Island. He was sixteen years of age when his brother Absalom, who was in the army before Boston in 1775, was taken sick and sent home for one of his brothers to take his place. Noah went to Cambridge and served out his brother's term of enlistment. He was commissioned Ensign in May, 1781, in a Rhode Island regiment to serve within the state.

ATWOOD, EUGENE FREDERICK, of Wethersfield, Connecticut; clergyman; born at Woodbury, Connecticut.

Great-great-grandson of DANIEL TUTTLE (1743–1813), who in 1780 was appointed by vote of the town of Woodbury a member of the committee to take care of the families of absent soldiers.

AUSTIN, WILLIS ROGERS, of Norwich, Connecticut; member of the Connecticut bar; born at Norwich.

Grandson of DAVID AUSTIN, of New Haven, Connecticut (1732–1801), who was wounded in the defense of New Haven, July 5, 1779.

Also, grandson of DAVID ROGERS, Surgeon to troops engaged in defense of the Connecticut shore.

* AVERILL, HENRY ELIPHALET, of Perrysburgh, Ohio; attorney at law; born at Hartford, Connecticut.

Great-great-grandson of JESSE ROOT, of Coventry and Hartford, Connecticut (1737–1822), one of the gentlemen who in 1775 on their individual notes procured money from the treasury to provide for the expedition against Ticonderoga and Crown Point. Early in 1777 he was Lieutenant-colonel of a battalion of volunteers, then in service, raised at his request and by his efforts, and July 9th of the same year he was appointed by General Putnam "Deputy-adjutant-general for this
department”—the east side of the Hudson. He was chairman of the committee on prisoners of war, and useful in various other civil capacities during the Revolution. He represented Coventry in the general assembly at one session in each of the years 1778–79–80, and he was a member of Congress in 1779–80–81–82. He was appointed Judge of the Superior Court in 1789, and Chief Judge in 1798, holding the office until his retirement in 1807 at the age of seventy.

AVERILL, JOHN CHESTER, of Norwich, Connecticut; attorney at law, and clerk of courts in New London County; born in New Preston, Connecticut.

Great-grandson of JOHN WHITTLESEY (1741–1802), who was a private in Captain John Hinman’s company at New York, August 18 to September 14, 1776; at Stamford under Captain Moresey in October; at Horse Neck in November and marched to Rye; was at Saw Pits in December. In 1777 was an Ensign in regiment of Lieutenant-Colonel Parsons. As one of the selectmen of New Preston he recruited the quota of men for that Society, and collected and forwarded supplies and ammunition.

BABCOCK, COURT LANDT GUYNET, of Stonington, Connecticut; born in New York city.

Great-grandson of Colonel HARRY BABCOCK (—–1800), who served in command of Rhode Island troops in defending Newport.

BABCOCK, NATHAN, of Stonington, Connecticut; manufacturer; born at Westerly, Rhode Island.
Grandson of DANIEL BABCOCK (1762-1846), a soldier of the Revolutionary army.

BACKUS, THOMAS,

Great-grandson of ANDREW BACKUS (1733-1796), who commanded a company from the town of Plainfield, which marched for Boston in the Lexington alarm. In 1777 he became Major of the 21st regiment, Connecticut militia.

BACON, WILLIAM TURNER,
of Hartford, Connecticut; physician; born at Hartford.

Great-grandson of ZACCHEUS PEASLEE, Lieutenant on the staff of his uncle, General Moses Hazen, and a member of the Society of the Cincinnati.

Also, great-great-grandson of JOSHUA STANTON, appointed Lieutenant by Vermont, September 26, 1775, and Captain September 5, 1776.

BAILEY, EZRA BREWSTER,
of Windsor Locks, Connecticut; manufacturer; born at Franklin, Connecticut.

Great-grandson of ISAAC FRINK, of Stonington, Connecticut (1741-——), a member of Captain Eleazer Prentice’s company, in Colonel McClellan’s provisional regiment of Connecticut militia, in active service in 1782.

BALDWIN, EDWARD WILLIAM,
of New Haven, Connecticut; born at Milford, Connecticut.

Great-grandson of JEDEDIAH STOW (1757-1848), a Revolutionary soldier of Milford, Connecticut.

Also, great-great-grandson of STEPHEN STOW (1726-1777), who, faithfully ministering to the wants of a company of sick and dying American soldiers, landed
at Milford by a British ship in 1777, became physically exhausted, and fell a victim to his work of kindness.

BALDWIN, GEORGE,
of New Haven, Connecticut; born at Guilford, Connecticut.

Grandson of JOHN CHIDSEY, of East Haven, Connecticut (1748–1816), a member of Captain Bradley's company of matrosses raised for the defense of New Haven at the time of Tryon's invasion, 1779.

*BALDWIN, (MRS.) HELEN MARIA BOYD,
of New Haven, Connecticut; born at New Haven.

Great-granddaughter of EBENEZER POND (1728–1821), who commanded a company which marched December, 1776, from Wrentham, Massachusetts, to Providence, Rhode Island, and who performed other military services.

BANKS, (MRS.) KITTIE EVELIN GOODSELL,
wife of Samuel S. Banks, of Bridgeport, Connecticut; born at Bridgeport.

Great-granddaughter of EPAPHRAS GOODSELL, of Fairfield, Connecticut (1735—), who was a Sergeant, May, 1777, in Captain Dimon's company. He enlisted January 1, 1777, in the company of Captain John Mills, in the 2d regiment, Connecticut line, commanded by Colonel Charles Webb. This regiment wintered at Valley Forge in 1777–78, and was present at the battle of Monmouth.

BARBER, WILLIAM POND,
of Hartford, Connecticut; born at Hartford.

Great-great-grandson of Lieutenant EBENEZER POND. [See Baldwin, Helen Maria Boyd.]

BARKER, CHARLES COFFIN,
of Meriden, Connecticut; dentist; born at Wakefield, New Hampshire.
Grandson of **SAMUEL BARKER**, of Rowley, Massachusetts, and Bethel, Maine (1762-1831), who enlisted July, 1779, as a private soldier in the 9th Massachusetts, Colonel James Wesson, under Captain Samuel Carr. He had the honor of being detailed for personal service to General Washington.

**BARNES, FREDERICK JOSEPH,**
of Warehouse Point, Connecticut; born at East Windsor, Connecticut.

Great-grandson of **ELEAZER KINGSBURY**, of Tolland, Connecticut (1750-1812), a Revolutionary soldier who served under General Gates at Saratoga.

**BARNEY, SAMUEL EBEN,**
of New Haven, Connecticut; accountant and cashier; born at New Haven.

Grandson of **SAMUEL BARNEY** (1753-1805), a private soldier in the 5th company, 1st regiment (General Wooster's), which served in the siege of Boston, and a member of Arnold's expedition to Quebec. He afterward served on a privateer, and was captured and confined on a British prison ship, near New York.

Also, great-grandson of **NATHAN DUMMER**, of New Haven, Connecticut (1730-1813), who was wounded in the defense of New Haven, July, 1779.

*BARNUM, PHINEAS TAYLOR,*
of Bridgeport, Connecticut; born at Bethel, Connecticut. Died April 7, 1891.

Grandson of **PHINEAS TAYLOR**.

**BARRON, WILLIAM HENRY,**
of Hartford, Connecticut; born at Kirby, Vermont.

Grandson of **JOHN BLY**, of Lyndon, Vermont, a Revolutionary pensioner.

**BARTRAM, EDWARD EVERETT,**
of Lakeville, Connecticut; merchant; born at Sharon, Connecticut.
Great-grandson of ISAAC BARTRAM, of Redding, Connecticut, a member of Captain Horton's company of artificers.

*BARTRAM, EZRA HARRIS,
of Sharon, Connecticut; born at Sherman, Connecticut.

    Grandson of ISAAC BARTRAM. [See Bartram, Edward Everett.]

BARTRAM, ISAAC NEWTON,
of Sharon, Connecticut; born at Redding, Connecticut.

    Grandson of ISAAC BARTRAM. [See Bartram, Edward Everett.]

    Also, grandson of ISAAC PLATT, a member of the same company.

BATES, ALBERT CARLOS,
of East Granby, Connecticut; born at East Granby.

    Great-grandson of LEMUEL BATES (1729–1820),
    who, in 1779, was Captain of the second company of
    alarm list in Simsbury, Connecticut, and was stationed
    with his company at Greenwich in July of that year.

    Also, great-grandson of Corporal SETH HIGLEY
    of Simsbury, who was in New York in 1776 in Lieuten-
    ant Job Case's company, 18th militia regiment.

BATES, NATHAN D.,
of Norwich, Connecticut; merchant; born at Griswold,
Connecticut.

    Great-grandson of SILAS BATES, of Exeter, Rhode
    Island, who enlisted May, 1771, for three years' service
    in the 3d battalion of the State of Rhode Island and
    Providence Plantations.
BATES, (MRS.) SARAH GLAZIER,
of Valentine, Nebraska; wife of the Reverend J. M. Bates; born at Hartford, Connecticut.

Great-granddaughter of SILAS GLAZIER, of Willington, Connecticut (1748———), a private soldier in the Lexington alarm.

Also, great-granddaughter of ZEBEDIAH MARCY (1732–1806), who marched for the relief of Boston in the Lexington alarm.

BATTERSON, JAMES GOODWIN,
of Hartford, Connecticut; president of the Travelers Insurance Company; born in Bloomfield, Connecticut.

Grandson of GEORGE BATTERSON, a private soldier in the 7th company of the 5th regiment, commanded by Colonel David Waterbury, raised on the first call for troops, April–May, 1775. It marched first to New York and then to the Northern department.

BEACH, GEORGE WATSON,
of Hartford, Connecticut; merchant; born at Hartford.

Great-great-grandson of ADNA BEACH, of Wallingford, Connecticut (1718———), a private soldier in Captain Bracket’s company, in the regiment commanded by Colonel William Douglas, raised in June, 1776, to reinforce Washington at New York; it was on the right of the line of works at Brooklyn during the battle of Long Island, August 27th; in the retreat to New York, August 29–30th; at Kip’s Bay on the East River at the time of the enemy’s attack September 15th; and at the battle of White Plains, October 28th. He also served in Captain Johnson’s company in Colonel Hooker’s regiment at Peekskill for six weeks in 1777; and in 1780 for six months in the 7th Connecticut, commanded by Colonel Heman Swift.

BEACH, HENRY LEDLIE,
of Hartford, Connecticut; manufacturer; born at Hartford.
Great-grandson of *BENJAMIN HANKS* (1755—), drummer in the company which marched from Mansfield, Connecticut, in the Lexington alarm. He was also a drummer in the 2d company of the 3d regiment, General Putnam's, in service from May 8th to December 10, 1775. A detachment from this regiment was engaged at Bunker Hill, and a few men also joined the Quebec expedition.

**BEARDSLEY, CHARLES THEODORE, Jr.,**
of Bridgeport, Connecticut; architect; born at Derby, Connecticut.

Great-grandson of *ABIJAH BEARDSLEY*, of Stratford and Derby, Connecticut (1755–1830), a Revolutionary soldier.

**BEARDSLEY, EDWARD WATSON,**
of Hartford, Connecticut; born at Winchester, Connecticut.

Great-grandson of *THOMAS WATSON*, of New Hartford and Torrington, Connecticut (1763–1850), who served short terms in 1778, 1780, 1781, and in 1782 served for six months in the company of Captain Starr, in the 4th regiment, Connecticut line, formation of 1781–1783, commanded by Colonel Zebulon Butler. He was a pensioner.

**BEARDSLEY, (MRS.) LUCY JANE FAYERWEATHER,**
wife of Morris B. Beardsley of Bridgeport, Connecticut; born at Stratford, Connecticut.

Great-granddaughter of *SAMUEL FAYERWEATHER*, of Stratford, Connecticut (1761–1848), who, March 17, 1777, joined the company of Captain Samuel Comstock in the 8th regiment, Connecticut line, commanded by Colonel John Chandler. This regiment fought at Germantown, October, 1777, wintered at Valley Forge, and was present at the battle of
Monmouth. In the formation of 1781-83, the 8th regiment, Connecticut line, became a part of the 5th regiment, Connecticut line, and he continued in service as Corporal.

BECKWITH, ANSEL EARLE,
of Norwich, Connecticut; born at Norwich.

Great-great-grandson of ZEBEDEE YOUNG, who was a member of a Rhode Island regiment commanded by Colonel John Topham.

Also, great-great-grandson of STUKELEY WESCOTT, collector of rates at North Kingston, Rhode Island, and while acting in that capacity, captured by the British and taken to Newport.

BEECHER, EBENEZER BENTON,
of Westville, Connecticut; born at Litchfield, Connecticut.

Grandson of WHEELER BEECHER (1754–1838), a private in Captain James Peck's company in Colonel Roger Enos' battalion.

BEECHER, EDWARD COLLINS,
of New Haven, Connecticut; merchant; born at New Haven.

Great-grandson of JEREMIAH PARMELEE, of New Haven, Connecticut (–1778), who, in 1775, turned out as a member of the 2d company of the Governor's Foot Guards in the Lexington alarm. He was commissioned, May 1, 1775, Ensign in the 1st company of the regiment commanded by General Wooster, which marched to New York in the latter part of June and encamped at Harlem. In September the regiment marched to the northern department and took part in operations along Lakes George and Champlain, assisted in the reduction of St. Johns, and was afterwards stationed at Montreal. In 1776 he commanded a company which formed a part of the garrison at Fort Schuyler.
On the 1st of January, 1777, he was commissioned Captain in the regiment commanded by Colonel Moses Hazen. In command of his company he received a wound at the battle of Brandywine, from the effects of which he died the following spring.

BEECHER, LUCIUS WHEELER,  
of Westville, Connecticut; manufacturer; born at Plymouth, Connecticut.  

Grandson of WHEELER BEECHER. [See Beecher, Ebenezer Benton.]

BEERS, HENRY CLAY,  
of New Haven, Connecticut; born at Derby, Connecticut.  

. Grandson of JOHN BEERS, of Derby, Connecticut (1758–1848). He was a member of the Continental line regiment commanded by Colonel Samuel B. Webb, and after this regiment was reorganized as the 3d regiment, Connecticut line, in 1781, he became a Sergeant in the company commanded by Captain Elisha Hopkins.

BELCHER, WILLIAM,  

Great-grandson of WILLIAM BELCHER (1731–1801), Captain of a company from the town of Preston in the Lexington alarm, and in 1776 Captain of the 2d company of the 4th battalion, commanded by Colonel Samuel Selden. This battalion served on Long Island and in New York, was caught in the retreat when that city was abandoned, and suffered some loss. It was present with the main army until December, 1776, when the term of the battalion expired. It was reorganized in 1777, as the 1st regiment, Connecticut line, in which Captain Belcher had command of a company. This regiment was engaged on the left flank at the battle of Germantown, October 4, 1777. Captain Belcher resigned January 3, 1778.
BELDEN, FRANK ERNEST,
of Hartford, Connecticut; manufacturer; born at Middletown, Connecticut.

Great-grandson of RICHARD BELDEN, of Wethersfield, Connecticut (1762–1848), who, in March, 1777, enlisted as a private soldier in the company of Captain Abijah Savage, in the regiment commanded by Colonel Henry Sherburne of Rhode Island. He was appointed fifer in 1779, and in 1780 transferred to the 3d regiment, Connecticut line, commanded by Colonel Samuel B. Webb. He was appointed Corporal in this regiment in 1781.

BELDEN, FREDERICK SETH,
of Hartford, Connecticut; born at Hartford.

Great-great-grandson of JAMES STEBBINS, of Wilbraham, Massachusetts (1760–1846), a private soldier in the Revolutionary war.

BELDEN, HERBERT EUGENE,
of Hartford, Connecticut; born at Hartford.

Great-great-grandson of RICHARD BELDEN. [See Belden, Frank Ernest.]

BELDEN, JOSHUA,
of Newington, Connecticut; born at Newington.

Great-great-grandson of JONATHAN HALE, of Glastonbury, Connecticut (1720–1776), Captain of the 6th company in Colonel Wolcott's regiment, which served before Boston, January to March, 1776. He died at Jamaica Plains, March 7, 1776.

BELKNAP, LEVERETT,
of Hartford, Connecticut; bookseller; born at Hartford.

Great-grandson of FRANCIS BELKNAP, of Ellington, Connecticut (1755–1838), a private soldier in the 10th company of the 4th Connecticut regiment, 1775. This company served at the siege of Boston.
BELL, GEORGE SCOFIELD,
of Norwalk, Connecticut; contractor; born at Darien, Connecticut.

Grandson of THADDEUS BELL, of Darien, Connecticut (1759———), who entered service in March, 1776. When the enemy burned the public stores at Danbury, he marched to meet them, and was in the battle of Ridgefield, April 27, 1777. From the winter of 1778, he served as Orderly-sergeant with Captain Eli Reed. At the time of Tryon's invasion of Connecticut, he participated in the defense of New Haven, Fairfield, and Norwalk, and he performed other military services at intervals until 1782.

Also, great-grandson of THADDEUS BELL, a member of the Committee of Safety of the town of Stamford during the Revolution.

BEVINS, LEGRAND,
of Meriden, Connecticut; born at Meriden.

Grandson of WALTER BOOTH, of Woodbridge, Connecticut, a private soldier in the 3d company of the 5th battalion, Wadsworth's brigade, commanded by Colonel William Douglas, which served on the Brooklyn front in the battle of Long Island, at Kip's Bay at the time of the attack, September 15, 1776, and in the battle of White Plains.

BIDWELL, CHARLES M.,
of East Hartford, Connecticut; born at East Hartford.

Grandson of DANIEL BIDWELL, Jr., of East Hartford, Connecticut (1748-1776), a member of Captain Pitkin's company, in Colonel Wolcott's regiment, in New York and Westchester, during the months of August and September, 1776. He was sent home sick, and died the following October, from a fever contracted while in the army.
BIDWELL, DANIEL DOANE, of East Hartford, Connecticut; journalist; born at East Hartford.

Great-grandson of DANIEL BIDWELL, Jr. [See Bidwell, Charles M.]

*BIGELOW, HOBART BALDWIN,* of New Haven, Connecticut; late Governor of Connecticut; born at North Haven, Connecticut. Died October 12, 1891.

Great-grandson of PAUL BIGELOW.

*BILL, HENRY,* of Norwich, Connecticut; born at Groton, Connecticut. Died August 14, 1891.

Grandson of JOSHUA BILL.

BINGHAM, EDWIN HENRY, of Hartford, Connecticut; born at Lisbon, Connecticut.

Great-grandson of JOHN BINGHAM (1756–1835), who turned out with the company from Norwich in the Lexington alarm, April, 1775.

Also, great-great-great-grandson of SAMUEL HOLDEN, of Dorchester, Massachusetts (1737-1808), a member of the 1st company in the regiment of Colonel Gill, when Dorchester Heights were occupied by the American forces, in March, 1776; and a Captain in command of a company in Colonel Ebenezer Thayer’s regiment in 1780.

BISHOP, HENRY ALFRED, of Bridgeport, Connecticut; railroad business; born at Bridgeport.

Great-great-grandson of SAMUEL HITCHCOCK (1757–1841), of Southington, Connecticut, who enlisted June 24, 1776, in Captain Gad Stanley’s company, 2d battalion, Wadsworth’s brigade; was discharged De-
December 25, 1776; he performed other services and was afterwards a pensioner.

Also, great-great-grandson of Joshua Newhall, who turned out in the Lexington alarm and performed other services; he was a pensioner.

Bishop, Joseph,
of West Hartford; born at Farmington, Connecticut.

Son of Thomas Fitch Bishop, of Farmington, Connecticut (1763—), a soldier of the Revolution, who enlisted at the age of sixteen years, and served under General Putnam.

Bishop, Seth Woodford,
of Hartford, Connecticut; manufacturer; born at West Hartford, Connecticut.

Grandson of Thomas Fitch Bishop. [See Bishop, Joseph.]

Bissell, Hiram Jarvis,
of Lakeville, Connecticut; merchant; born at Litchfield, Connecticut.

Great-grandson of Benjamin Bissell, of Litchfield, Connecticut (1744–1821), who was a soldier of the Revolution and is said to have served seven years, and to have been appointed Sergeant. He was once taken prisoner.

Bissell, Thomas H.,
of Hartford, Connecticut; born at (now) South Windsor, Connecticut.

Son of Thomas Bissell, a private in the military service during the Revolutionary war.

Blakelee, Charles Henry,
of New Haven, Connecticut; born in Hamden; teacher of German.
Great-grandson of JOHN PIERPONT (1760-1851), who enlisted in Captain Jonathan Brown's company, Colonel Lamb's artillery regiment, raised early in 1777. He served as a gunner, and is said to have been present at the battles of Ridgefield Hill, Monmouth, and siege of Yorktown; also at West Point at the time of the capture of Arnold.

BLISS, FREDERICK SPENCER, of Hartford, Connecticut; born at Hartford.

Great-grandson of SAMUEL WOODHOUSE, of Wethersfield, Connecticut (1756-1834), a private soldier of the Revolution for a period of fifteen months. He first entered service in January, 1776, and was finally discharged in 1780.


Grandson of WILLIAM RICHARDS (1743-——), who served as Quartermaster from the town of New London in the Lexington alarm. He was commissioned May 20, 1775, Quartermaster of the 6th Connecticut regiment, commanded by Colonel Parsons, raised on the first call for troops, April–May, 1775. The term of this regiment expired December, 1775. It was reorganized in 1776 as the 10th Continental, and he remained with it as 1st Lieutenant. It was engaged in the battle of Long Island, in the retreat from Long Island, in the retreat from New York, and present with the army at White Plains, October 28, 1776. On the 1st of January, 1777, he was commissioned Captain in the 1st regiment, Connecticut line, commanded by Colonel Jedediah Huntington. This regiment was engaged in the battle of Germantown, October 4, 1777; wintered at Valley Forge; was present at the battle of Monmouth, June 28, 1778; and served on the east side of the Hudson, and in repelling General Tryon's inva-
sion, 1779. In the reorganization of 1781 he became a Captain in the 5th regiment, Connecticut line. He was a member of the Society of the Cincinnati.

BOARDMAN, THOMAS JEFFERSON,
of Hartford, Connecticut; merchant; born at Wethersfield, Connecticut.

Great-grandson of JOHN FRANCIS, of Wethersfield, Connecticut (1744–1824). Sergeant in Captain Hezekiah Welles' company of Colonel Erastus Wolcott's regiment, December, 1775, to February, 1776; 2d Lieutenant in Captain Elijah Wright's company in Colonel Roger Enos' regiment of Connecticut militia, which arrived in camp June 29, 1778; Lieutenant in Captain Samuel Granger's company of Colonel Levi Welles' regiment, at Horse Neck, etc., 1780; and Captain in 1781 of the 1st company of Wethersfield, in the provisional regiment ordered by the General Assembly to be raised and put in readiness in case General Washington should call for it.

John Francis.

Also, great-grandson of ELIZUR GOODRICH, of Wethersfield, Connecticut (1730–1785), a private soldier in Captain John Chester's company from Wethersfield in the fight at Bunker Hill. He was also a private in Colonel Wolcott's regiment, and a Sergeant in Colonel Belden's regiment, 1777.

Elizur Goodrich

BOARDMAN, WILLIAM ELLIS,
of Hartford, Connecticut; born at Hartford.

Great-great-grandson of JOHN FRANCIS. [See Boardman, Thomas Jefferson.]
Also, great-great-grandson of ELIZUR GOODRICH. [See Boardman, Thomas Jefferson.]

BOARDMAN, WILLIAM FRANCIS JOSEPH, of Hartford, Connecticut; born at Wethersfield, Connecticut.

Great-grandson of ELIZUR GOODRICH. [See Boardman, Thomas Jefferson.]
Also, great-grandson of JOHN FRANCIS. [See Boardman, Thomas Jefferson.]

BOARDMAN, WILLIAM GREENLEAF, of Hartford, Connecticut; born at Hartford.

Great-great-grandson of JOHN FRANCIS. [See Boardman, Thomas Jefferson.]
Also, great-great-grandson of ELIZUR GOODRICH. [See Boardman, Thomas Jefferson.]

BOND, FRANK STUART, of New York city; vice-president of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad Company; born at Sturbridge, Massachusetts.

Great-grandson of JOSEPH LOVELL, of Medway, Massachusetts (1741———), Captain of the 3d company of the 4th regiment of Massachusetts militia, which was repeatedly called into service during the war.
Also, grandson of EZRA RICHARDSON, of Medway, Massachusetts, a private soldier in Captain Lovell’s company, who enlisted at the age of fifteen.
Also, great-grandson of ASA RICHARDSON, who served in the same company.

BOND, HENRY RICHARDSON, of New London, Connecticut; born at Bangor, Maine.

Great-grandson of JOSEPH LOVELL. [See Bond, Frank Stuart.]
Also, grandson of EZRA RICHARDSON. [See Bond, Frank Stuart.]
BOND, WILLIAM, of New York city; born in Sturbridge, Massachusetts.
Great-grandson of JOSEPH LOVELL. [See Bond, Frank Stuart.]
Also, grandson of EZRA RICHARDSON. [See Bond, Frank Stuart.]

BOND, WILLIAM WILLIAMS, of Vicksburg, Mississippi.
Great-great-great-grandson of JABEZ HUNTINGTON, of Norwich, Connecticut (1719–1786), who was a member of the Committee of Safety, and Major-General of Connecticut militia, 1776 to 1779.

Also, great-great-grandson of ANDREW HUNTINGTON, Commissary of Brigade, and Assistant Quartermaster-General.

Great-great-granddaughter of Colonel SAMUEL SELDEN, of Hadlyme, Connecticut (1723–1776), who
commanded the 4th battalion, Wadsworth's brigade, raised in June, 1776, to reinforce Washington in New York. It served on Long Island and on New York Island. In the engagement of September 15th, Colonel Selden was taken prisoner, and he died in the hands of the enemy, in New York city, October 11, 1776.

BOWERS, DWIGHT ELIOT,
of New Haven, Connecticut; fire insurance; born at Claremont, New Hampshire.

Great-grandson of CALEB BAILEY, of Middletown, Connecticut (1760–1828), a private in the 2d Connecticut regiment, commanded by Colonel Heman Swift.

BOWERS, EDWARD AUGUSTUS,
of Washington, D. C.; attorney and counselor at law; born at Hartford, Connecticut.

Great-grandson of CALEB BAILEY. [See Bowers, Dwight Eliot.]

BOWERS, GEORGE NEWELL,
of Meriden, Connecticut; artist; born at Berlin, Connecticut.

Great-grandson of EBENEZER ROBERTS, of Middletown, Connecticut (1758–1840), a private soldier in Captain Joseph Churchill's company in the 3d battalion, Wadsworth's brigade, commanded by Colonel Comfort Sage, raised in June, 1776, to reinforce Washington at New York. This battalion served on Long Island, in New York, and was engaged in the battle of White Plains. From 1777 to 1780 a fifer in Captain Elijah Blackman's company in the continental regiment commanded by Colonel Henry Sherburne, of Rhode Island. He was a pensioner.

BOYD, EDWARD EBENEZER,
of New Haven; assistant postmaster; born at New Haven.
Great-grandson of Lieutenant EBENEZER POND.  
[See Baldwin, Helen Maria Boyd.]

BRAINARD, AUSTIN,  
of Hartford, Connecticut; attorney at law; born at Haddam, Connecticut.

Great-grandson of DAVID SPENCER (1745———), who marched from Haddam in the Lexington alarm. He was a Sergeant in the 1st company of Colonel Joseph Spencer's regiment in the first call for troops, April–May, 1775. This regiment took post at Roxbury and served during the siege until the expiration of its term of service, December, 1775. He was commissioned January 1, 1777, 2d Lieutenant in the 1st regiment Connecticut line, formation of 1777–81. While he was attached to this regiment, it took part in the battles of Germantown and Monmouth, and wintered at Valley Forge.

BRAINARD, LEVERETT,  
of Hartford, Connecticut; president of The Case, Lockwood & Brainard Company; born at Colchester, Connecticut.

Grandson of WILLIAM BRAINARD, of Colchester, Connecticut (1746———), Ensign of a company of militia, in the regiment commanded by Lieutenant-colonel Levi Wells, in service in 1780.

BRAINERD, FRANK,  
of Portland, Connecticut; born at Portland.

Great-great-great-grandson of JOSIAH BRAINERD, of East Haddam, Connecticut (1711–1792), Ensign of the 1st company in the 4th battalion, Wadsworth's brigade, commanded by Colonel Samuel Selden in 1776. This battalion participated in the defense of Long Island, served also in New York, and was present with the main army until December 25, 1776, when its term expired.
BRAINERD, JUDSON BALDWIN,
of Portland, Connecticut; born at Portland.

Great-great-great-grandson of JOSIAH BRAINERD. [See Brainerd, Frank.]

BRANCHE, HENRY WILLIAMS,
of Norwich, Connecticut; born at Lisbon, Connecticut.

Great-grandson of STEPHEN BRANCH (1744—), Corporal in a company which marched from the town of Preston for the relief of Boston in the Lexington alarm.

BRAYTON, CHARLES ERSKINE,
of Stonington, Connecticut; physician and surgeon; born at Stonington.

Grandson of SAMUEL DAVIS, a private soldier in the Revolutionary war.

*BREWSTER, JOHN DENISON,
of Norwich, Connecticut; merchant; born at Ledyard, Connecticut.

Great-great-grandson of PARKE AVERY (1741—1821), a Lieutenant engaged in the battle of Groton Heights, September 6, 1781. He was wounded by a bayonet, which took off part of the cranium and destroyed his right eye. He was left for dead, but he came to his senses while being carried out on the shoulders of those who were collecting the bodies, recovered, and lived to an old age.

Also, great-great-grandson of WILLIAM LATHAM of Groton, Connecticut (1765—), who served under Washington near Boston in 1775 as a Lieutenant of artillery. He was a Captain in command at Fort Griswold, September 6, 1781, until the arrival of Colonel Ledyard, who had general command of the defenses of New London harbor. He was wounded in the battle of Groton Heights, taken prisoner and carried to New York.

Wm. Latham, Esq.
BRINLEY, GEORGE P.,
of Newington, Connecticut; born at Hartford, Connecticut.

Great-great-grandson of ISRAEL PUTNAM, of Pomfret, Connecticut (1718–1790), senior Major-general of the Continental army. “He dared to lead where any dared to follow.”

Also, great-grandson of JEREMIAH WADSWORTH, of Hartford, Connecticut (1743–1804), who, in 1775, was appointed by the General Assembly of Connecticut a commissary to supply stores and provisions for the troops; in 1776 to the committee on prisoners; and in the same year Deputy Commissary-general of the Continental army, with the rank of Colonel. He seems at this time to have served as Deputy Quartermaster-general also. In February, 1778, he was requested to attend upon Congress on business of much importance to the interest of the United States, and shortly after he was commissioned Commissary-general of the Continental army. In this capacity he served until 1779, when he resigned. He represented Hartford in the convention called to ratify the Constitution of the United States, in 1788, and he was a member from Connecticut of the first Congress of the United States after the adoption of the Constitution in 1789. He was a member of the Society of the Cincinnati.

BRISTOL, CORNELIUS GARDINER,
of Danielsonville, Connecticut; clergyman; born at Miford, Connecticut.
Great-grandson of \textit{NATHAN BRISTOL}, of Milford, Connecticut (1751–1825), a private in the 3d company of Colonel William Douglas's regiment, who participated in the battle of Long Island and in the retreat from New York. He was stationed at Kip's Bay at the time of the enemy's attack, September 15, 1776.

*Bristol, Phineas S.,
Grandson of \textit{NATHAN BRISTOL}.

\textbf{Bronson, Arthur Hart},
of Hartford, Connecticut; born at Hartford.
Great-grandson of \textit{Isaac Bronson}, a soldier in the Revolutionary army.
Also, great-grandson of \textit{Bliss Hart}, who was in the Continental army from 1777 to 1780.

\textbf{Bronson, Henry Trumbull},
of New York city; born at Waterbury, Connecticut.
Great-grandson of \textit{Isaac Bronson}. [See Bronson, Arthur Hart.]
Also, great-grandson of \textit{Bliss Hart}. [See Bronson, Arthur Hart.]

\textbf{Brooks, Irving Strong},
of Easthampton, Connecticut; born at Glastonbury, Connecticut.

\textbf{Brooks, Isaac Watts},
of Torrington, Connecticut; banker; born at Goshen, Connecticut.
Great-great-grandson of CYPRIAN COLLINS, of Goshen, Connecticut, a volunteer serving under General Gates at the surrender of Burgoyne, in 1777.

BROOKS, JOHN WADHAMS,
of Torrington, Connecticut; banker; born at Goshen, Connecticut.

Great-great-grandson of CYPRIAN COLLINS. [See Brooks, Isaac Watts.]

BROWN, CHARLES WESLEY,
of Bristol, Connecticut; born in Saybrook.

Great-grandson of JOSIAH BROWN, of Coventry, Connecticut (1757–1830), who served in the Lexington alarm; and in 5th company, 2d regiment, from May to December, 1775; was Sergeant from August 9th to December 17th. Was in Captain Paul Brigham's company, 8th regiment, from April, 1777, to January, 1778.

Also, great-grandson of STEPHEN DUNHAM (1761–1855), who was in Captain John Shumway's company and Colonel Jedediah Huntington's regiment from April, 1777, to April, 1780; was a pensioner under act of 1818.

BROWN, FREEMAN MONROE,
of Hartford, Connecticut; born at Union, Connecticut.

Grandson of OTHNIEL BROWN (1759—), a soldier of the Revolution from the State of Rhode Island.

BROWNE, JOHN DEAN,

Grandson of JOHN BROWN, fifer in the 10th company of the 6th regiment, raised on the first call for troops, April–May, 1775, commanded by Colonel Parsons. When this regiment was reorganized in 1776 as
the 10th Continental, he became fifer in Captain Gallup's company. After the siege of Boston the regiment marched to New York, was engaged in the battle of Long Island, caught in the panic in the retreat from New York, and was with the army at White Plains in October, 1776.

BRYANT, EDWARD BALLARD,

    Great-grandson of JOHN EVARTS STONE (1760–1852), of Guilford, Connecticut, a member of Captain Bristol's company in Colonel Newberry's regiment of Connecticut militia, in active service in 1777.

BRYANT, THOMAS WALLACE,
of Torrington, Connecticut; manufacturer; born at New Haven, Connecticut.

    Great-great-grandson of Captain ISAAC FULLER, who served seven years in the Continental army.

BUCKINGHAM, CHARLES BOOTH,
of Bridgeport, Connecticut; furniture dealer; born at Bridgeport.

    Great-grandson of JOHN BUCKINGHAM (1744–1788), of Milford, Connecticut, a private soldier in Captain Bryant's company, Colonel Joseph Thompson's regiment, from October 5 to October 27, 1777.

    Also, great-grandson of JAMES BOOTH (1734–1809), who served as Captain of a mounted company from Stratford, 1779, under Lieutenant-colonel Dimon; also in the 1st Connecticut regiment, General Wooster.

BULFORD, JOHN HENRY,
of New Haven, Connecticut; born at New Haven.

    Grandson of JOHN BULFORD (1762–1830), of New Haven, Connecticut, a private in Captain Granger's company of the 2d regiment Connecticut line, 1777.
BULKELEY, MORGAN GARDNER,  
of Hartford, Connecticut; late Governor of Connecticut;  
born at East Haddam, Connecticut.  

Great-grandson of ELIPHALET BULKELEY  
(1746———), Captain of a company which turned out  
from the town of Colchester, Connecticut, in the Lex-  
ington alarm. In 1780 he was Lieutenant-colonel of  
the 25th regiment, Connecticut militia.  

Also, great-grandson of WILLIAM AVERY MOR-  
GAN (1754–1842), a member of Captain Ebenezer Witter's  
company from the town of Preston, which turned out  
in the Lexington alarm in 1775. In the same year  
he was a Corporal in the 10th company of the 6th Con-  
necticut regiment, commanded by Colonel Samuel Hol-  
den Parsons, which was in service near Boston. He is  
believed to have participated in the battle of Bunker  
Hill. He was also a member of Colonel Parsons' regi-  
ment, reorganized in 1776 as the 10th Continental, which  
took part in the battle of Long Island, the fighting near  
New York, and was present at the battle of White  
Plains.

* BULKELEY, STEPHEN,  

Great-grandson of JOHN RILEY.

BULKELEY, BENJAMIN ANDREWS,  
of Southport, Connecticut; born in the city of New  
York.  

Grandson of ELEAZER BULKELEY (1763–1843),  
of Fairfield, Connecticut, who, in 1776, at the age of  
thirteen, enlisted on the brig-of-war "Defence," which  
cruised off Boston harbor in the fall of 1776 and cap-  
tured several valuable prizes. In the following winter  
the vessel sailed for the West Indies and captured four  
prizes. He was discharged in 1777. In 1779 he served  
in a company of coast-guards commanded by Captain  
Eliphalet Thorp.
BULKLEY, ERASTUS BRAINERD,
of Portland, Connecticut; born at Southport, Connecticut.

Great-grandson of ELEAZER BULKLEY. [See Bulkley, Benjamin Andrews.]

Also, great-great-great-grandson of JOSIAH BRAINERD. [See Brainerd, Frank.]

Also, great-great-great-grandson of JOSEPH CHURCHILL (1733-4-1797), of Portland, Connecticut, Captain of the 8th company in the regiment commanded by Colonel Comfort Sage. He participated in the engagements in New York, Harlem Heights, and White Plains, in 1776.

Also, great-great-grandson of DAVID BEERS, who, in 1776, was a private in Captain Albert Chapman's company, in service at Fort Schuyler. In October, 1777, he was a member of Captain Daniel Godfrey's company in the 4th regiment, Connecticut militia, in service at Peekskill. In 1781 he served under Captain Najah Bennett at Green Farms.

BULL, JAMES HENRY,
of the Naval Station at New London; Lieutenant in the United States Navy; born at West Chester, Pennsylvania.

Great-grandson of THOMAS BULL (1744-—), who, in August, 1776, received a commission as Lieutenant-colonel in the Flying Camp, a Pennsylvania regiment, of which William Montgomery was Colonel, but as he never appeared to take command, Lieutenant-colonel Bull became in effect the commander, and so continued until he was taken prisoner. He served in New Jersey and in the defense of Fort Washington, and was taken prisoner with his command when Fort Washington surrendered, November 16, 1776.

BULL, WILLIAM LANMAN,
of New York city; banker; born in New York city.
Great-great-grandson of **JONATHAN TRUMBULL** (1710–1785), of Lebanon, Connecticut, Governor of Connecticut during the Revolutionary war, and the only one of the twelve colonial governors holding office under the crown who chose to remain loyal to his native land rather than to his king.

Great-great-grandson of **BENJAMIN KIMBALL** (1741–1779), of Plaistow, New Hampshire, a Lieutenant in Captain Samuel Gilman's company, in Colonel Enoch Poor's regiment from May 25 to August 1, 1775. In September, 1776, he was commissioned Captain and Paymaster in the 1st New Hampshire regiment commanded by Colonel John Stark, afterwards commanded by Colonel Joseph Cilley, and continued faithfully to serve his country until he was killed by an accidental shot, August 23, 1779. Commissary Joseph Leigh wrote from Newburgh to Nathaniel Peabody, a member of congress, under date of October 14, 1779, as follows: "You undoubtedly have heard of the Death of Cap' Benjamin Kimball. Poor man! he unfortunately lost his life by the accidental discharge of a Soldiers Musket — I conceived him to have been a valuable member of society, and the publick, in my opinion, has lost a faithful Servant."

**BUNCE, EDWARD MERRILL,**
of Hartford, Connecticut; secretary of the Connecticut Mutual Life Insurance Company; born at Hartford.

**BUNCE, JOHN LEE,**
of Hartford, Connecticut; born at Hartford.
Great-great-great-grandson of BENJAMIN KIMBALL. [See Bunce, Edward Merrill.]

BURBANK, JAMES BRATTLE,
Captain and brevet Major in the 3d United States artillery; born at Hartford, Connecticut.
Grandson of WILLIAM BRATTLE, of Pittsfield, Massachusetts, a Lieutenant of Massachusetts militia, who participated in the battle of Bennington.

BURRALL, GEORGE BEACH,
of Lakeville, Connecticut; banker; born at Canaan, Connecticut.
Great-grandson of CHARLES BURRALL (1720-1803), of Canaan, Connecticut, appointed Colonel of the 14th regiment of Connecticut militia in 1774. In 1776 he commanded a Continental regiment in the northern department under General Schuyler. It formed part of the forces before Quebec under Arnold and Wooster, and after the retreat from that position, was stationed at Ticonderoga. The 14th Connecticut militia turned out for the defense of Danbury in 1777, and a part of it marched to Bennington, and a part of it joined Gates' army later in the year.
Also, great-grandson of ADNA BEACH. [See Beach, George Watson.]

BURROUGHS, JAMES RICHARD,
of Bridgeport, Connecticut; real estate agent; born at Bridgeport.
Great-grandson of STEPHEN BURROUGHS (1729-1817), a member of the General Assembly of the state of Connecticut, as representative from Stratford, in the years 1779 and 1781.
Also, great-grandson of OLIVER BANCROFT (1757-1840), of Newtown, Connecticut, a member of Captain Moses Seymour's company in Major Sheldon's regiment of Light Horse, which was with Washington in
his retreat through New Jersey, December, 1776. He was also a member of Captain Aaron Foot's company in Colonel Noadiah Hooker's regiment in service at Peekskill, March–June, 1777.

BURROWS, NELSON HALEY,
of Groton, Connecticut; contractor and builder; born at Ledyard.

Great-grandson of HUBBARD BURROWS, of Groton, Connecticut (1740–1781), who entered service as Captain in the 8th regiment of militia, September 8, 1776; in service at New York; was killed September 6, 1781, at the battle of Fort Griswold, Groton.

BURROWS, WILBUR FISK,
of Middletown, Connecticut; manufacturer; born at Rush, Pennsylvania.

Great-grandson of JASPER AVERY, of Groton, Connecticut (—–1781), a Sergeant who fell in the defense of Fort Griswold, September 6, 1781.

BURROWS, WILLIAM HENRY,

Great-grandson of JASPER AVERY. [See Burrows, Wilbur Fisk.]

BURTON, FRANKLIN,
of Ansonia, Connecticut; banker; born at Stratford, Connecticut.

Great-great-grandson of EPHRAIM BURTON, who served in the Stratford coast guard in 1778.

Also, great-grandson of SAMUEL BURTON, of Stratford, Connecticut (1754–——), who also served in the Stratford coast guard in 1778.

Also, great-grandson of SAMUEL PATTERSON, commissioned Lieutenant, March 25, 1777, and in service in Colonel Beebe's regiment in 1780. In 1780–82
he was Captain of the 2d company, of the 4th regiment, Connecticut militia.

BURTON, SILAS,
of Bridgeport, Connecticut; merchant; born at Stratford, Connecticut.

Great-great-grandson of EPHRAIM BURTON. [See Burton, Franklin.]
Also, great-grandson of SAMUEL BURTON. [See Burton, Franklin.]
Also, great-grandson of SAMUEL PATTERSON. [See Burton, Franklin.]

BUSHNELL, FRANK CHAPMAN,
of New Haven, Connecticut; merchant; born at Madison, Connecticut.

Great-grandson of NATHAN BUSHNELL, of Saybrook, Connecticut (1750—), a private soldier in Captain Kirkland’s company at New London, 1777.

BUTTOLPH, CHARLES,
of Norwich, Connecticut; born at Griswold, Connecticut.

Son of GEORGE BUTTOLPH (1744–1838), a private soldier who saw continuous service for four years or more; was in the battle of Monmouth, and other active service, including battle of Eutaw Springs.

BUTTS, CHARLES RICHARDS,

Great-great-grandson of SHEREBIAH BUTT (1733–1807), Captain of a company that marched from Canterbury, Connecticut, for the relief of Boston, in the Lexington alarm, April, 1775; also Captain in the 25th regiment, Connecticut militia, which marched in the alarm when British shipping lay off New London.
BUTTS, GEORGE COIT, of Norwich, Connecticut; manufacturer; born at Norwich.

   Great-great-grandson of SHEREBIAH BUTT. [See Butts, Charles Richards.]

BUTTS, HENRY LATHROP, of Norwich, Connecticut; file manufacturer; born at Mansfield, Connecticut.

   Great-grandson of SHEREBIAH BUTT. [See Butts, Charles Richards.]

CALEF, ARTHUR BENJAMIN, of Middletown, Connecticut; Judge of the City Court; born at Stratham, New Hampshire.

   Grandson of EBENEZER EASTMAN of Sanborn- ton, New Hampshire (1746-1819), Ensign in Captain Jeremiah Clough's company, of Poor's New Hampshire regiment.

CALEF, ARTHUR BENJAMIN, Jr., of Middletown, Connecticut; attorney at law; born at Middletown.

   Great-grandson of EBENEZER EASTMAN. [See Calef, Arthur Benjamin.]

CALEF, JEREMIAH FRANCIS, of Cromwell, Connecticut; physician; born at Middletown, Connecticut.

   Great-grandson of EBENEZER EASTMAN. [See Calef, Arthur Benjamin.]

   Also, great-grandson of ASA FOSTER (1765-1861), of Canterbury, New Hampshire, a private soldier in the Revolutionary war. Afterward a Colonel in the military service of his state.

CALEF, SAMUEL PRESCOTT, of Middletown, Connecticut; born at Middletown.
Great-grandson of ASA FOSTER. [See Calef, Jeremiah Francis.]

CALEF, THOMAS,
of Bridgeport, Connecticut.

Grandson of JAMES CALEF, of Dover, New Hampshire. He was a Commissary, and went from Dover, New Hampshire, to Ticonderoga with a team of twelve yoke of oxen loaded with provisions, crossing the mountains and making a road by cutting down trees part of the way.

CALHOUN, DAVID,
of Hartford, Connecticut; insurance clerk; born in Manchester.

Great-great-grandson of SAMUEL ROSE of Coventry (1748-1780), who was in Captain Elias Buell’s company at the time of the Lexington alarm. Was afterwards in the Revolutionary army as a surgeon.

CALHOUN, JOSEPH GILBERT,
of Hartford, Connecticut; lawyer; born in Manchester.

Great-great-grandson of SAMUEL ROSE. [See Calhoun, David.]

CAMP, (MRS.) SUSY HEALY,
wife of John S. Camp, of Hartford, Connecticut; born in Hartford City, West Virginia.

Great-granddaughter of DAVID MOORE, who was a Sergeant in Captain Simeon Clarke’s company; Colonel Thomas Potter’s regiment, Rhode Island troops, in 1776 and 1777. In Captain Robert Bailey’s company, Colonel Charles Dyer’s regiment, in 1778. Was in the Battle of Rhode Island.

CAMPBELL, JAMES,
of Hartford, Connecticut; physician; born at Manchester, Connecticut.
Great-grandson of WHITE GRISWOLD. [See Abell, Mary Kingsbury.]

CAMPBELL, (MRS.) MARY CORNELIA PETTIBONE, wife of James Campbell of Hartford, Connecticut; born at Hartford.

Great-great-granddaughter of JONATHAN PETTIBONE, of Simsbury, Connecticut (1710–1776), Colonel of the 18th Connecticut regiment of militia. His regiment participated in the defense of New York, and he died in service September 26, 1776.

CARROLL, ADAMS POPE, of Norwich, Connecticut; born at Norwich.

Great-grandson of AMOS CARROLL (1728–——), who turned out in the Lexington alarm as a private soldier, from Killingly. He was also a Lieutenant in the 7th company of the 11th Connecticut regiment, in 1778.

CARROLL, GEORGE WYMAN, of Norwich, Connecticut; born at Norwich.

Great-grandson of AMOS CARROLL. [See Carroll, Adams Pope.]

Also great-grandson of STEPHEN CROSBY, who turned out with the company from the town of Killingly in the Lexington alarm, 1775, and who, in 1776, was appointed Captain in the 3d battalion, Wadsworth’s brigade, commanded by Colonel Sage. This battalion participated in the battle of Long Island and in the fighting at New York, where Captain Crosby was killed September 15, 1776.

CARTER, CHARLES PHILIP, of Livingstone, Montana; born at Glastonbury, Connecticut.

Great-grandson of DANIEL BIDWELL, Jr. [See Bidwell, Charles M.]
*CASE, NEWTON, of Hartford, Connecticut; born at Canton. Died September 14, 1890.

Grandson of JESSE CASE.

CATLIN, ABIJAH, JR., of Hartford, Connecticut; cotton merchant; born at Harwinton, Connecticut.

Great-grandson of ABIJAH CATLIN of Harwinton, Connecticut (1747-1813), a soldier present at the battle of White Plains, 1776.

CATLIN, WILLIAM HOPKINS, of Meriden, Connecticut; banker; born at Meriden.

Great-great-grandson of SAMUEL SELDEN. [See Bosworth, Lucy Ann Wilson.]

CHAFFEE, JOSEPH WIGHT, of Willimantic, Connecticut; president of the Natchaug Silk Company; born in Mansfield, Connecticut.

Great-grandson of SYLVANUS CONANT, of Mansfield, Connecticut (1751-1843), a private soldier, enlisting May 8, 1775, and subsequently a Corporal, in the 2d company of the 3d regiment, General Putnam’s, 1775. He was in the battle of Bunker Hill, and in the action on New York Island, when Colonel Knowlton of Ashford fell.

CHAMBERLIN, GEORGE RENSSELAER, of New Haven, Connecticut; born at New Haven.

CHAMBERLIN, JAMES HENRY PERCIVAL, 
of New Haven, Connecticut; born at New Haven.

  Great-grandson of ABIEL CHAMBERLIN. [See
  Chamberlin, George Rensselaer.]

CHANDLER, CHARLES EDWARD, 
of Norwich, Connecticut; civil engineer; born at Killingly.

  Great-grandson of SOLOMON CLEVELAND
  (1754–1823), of Connecticut, a private soldier in the 6th
  company, Captain Asa Bacon, in the 6th battalion, Wadsworth's brigade. He was in the battles of Long Island
  and White Plains. Time expired December 25, 1776.

CHANDLER, WILLIAM ERASMUS, 
of New Haven, Connecticut; organist, conductor, and
  teacher of music; born at Longmeadow, Massachusetts.

  Great-grandson of SAMUEL CHANDLER, a Rev-
  olutionary soldier of Enfield, Connecticut.

CHANNEY, CHARLES FREDERIC, 
of New London, Connecticut; merchant; born at New
  London.

  Great-grandson of WILLIAM LATHAM. [See
  Brewster, John Denison.]

CHAPIN, CHARLES EDWARD, 
of New York city; born at Collinsville, Connecticut.

  Great-grandson of SIMEON NEWELL, of Farm-
  ington, Connecticut (1748—), who entered the ser-
  vice in the summer of 1775 as Sergeant in Captain Joel
  Clark's company, of Colonel Jedediah Huntington's
  regiment, and served through the siege of Boston. On
  the Colonel's recommendation, he was made Ensign
  October 18, 1775, and January 1, 1776, he was again
  promoted and made Lieutenant in Huntington's regi-
  ment, reorganized as the 17th Continental. This regi-
  ment served through the New York campaign, and
was engaged in the battle of Long Island under General Parsons. In the October returns, shortly before the battle at White Plains, he appears as one of the only nine company officers in camp fit for duty. His Cincinnati certificate, dated 1786, states that he was a Captain.

*CHAPIN, JAMES HENRY,
of Meriden, Connecticut; clergyman and professor of geology; born at Leavenworth, Indiana. Died March 14, 1892.

   Grandson of SAMUEL CHAPIN.

CHAPIN, (MRS.) MARY ADELLA GLAZIER,

   Great-great-granddaughter of SILAS GLAZIER.
   [See Bates, Sarah Glazier.]
   Also, great-granddaughter of ABRAHAM WHEATDON, of Guilford, Connecticut (1751-1842), a Revolutionary soldier.
   Also, great-granddaughter of REUBEN SKINNER, of Bolton, Connecticut (1750-1802), who marched for the relief of Boston in the Lexington alarm.

CHAPMAN, ANNIE BLISS,
of Hartford, Connecticut; born at Saybrook, Connecticut.

   Great-granddaughter of ELISHA CHAPMAN, of Saybrook, Connecticut (1740-1825), who had been an officer in the French and Indian war. He was commissioned Captain of the 8th company of the 4th battalion, Wadsworth's brigade, commanded by Colonel Samuel Selden in 1776. This battalion served during the fighting of that year on Long Island and in New York, and was present with the main army until December 25th, when the term of the battalion expired. Later he received a commission as Captain in the coast
guard. In this capacity he was called into active service four times: at Saratoga in 1777, to garrison the forts at Groton and New London, to repel the invasion of Connecticut under Tyron in 1779, and to prevent the enemy from landing at Saybrook.

Also, great-granddaughter of ELIAS TULLY, of Saybrook (1752–1848), who, in 1775, was a member of Captain John Ely's company in the 6th Connecticut regiment, commanded by Colonel Samuel Holden Parsons. Later he served as a member of the coast guard, and had charge of the boat in which David Bushnell experimented among the vessels of the English fleet with his torpedoes.

CHAPMAN, DWIGHT,


Also, great-grandson of JASON CHAPMAN, of New London, Connecticut (1762–1841), who enlisted April, 1781, in a company commanded by Captain Samuel Northam, in Colonel Carter's regiment, for one year. The company under Captain Northam was detailed to meet the French army in Rhode Island and act as escort in the march to Philipsburg on the Hudson. He was discharged on account of illness, December, 1781.

Also, great-great-grandson of MOSES WARREN, of Lyme, Connecticut (1725—), a Captain in the Revolutionary service.

CHAPPELL, ALFRED HEBARD,

Great-great-grandson of JABEZ HUNTINGTON.
[See Bond, William Williams.]
Also, great-grandson of JEDEDIAH HUNTINGTON, of Norwich, Connecticut (1743-1818), who turned out with the Norwich company in the Lexington alarm. July 6, 1775, he was commissioned Colonel of the 8th Connecticut regiment, which was stationed on the Sound until September 14th, when it was ordered to the Boston camps. This regiment was reorganized in 1776 as the 17th Continental. August 24, 1776, it was ordered to the Brooklyn front, and in the battle of Long Island it was surrounded by the enemy, and lost heavily in prisoners. It moved with the main army until after the battle of White Plains, and was disbanded December 31, 1776. January 1, 1777, he was commissioned Colonel of the 1st regiment, Connecticut line, and in May of that year he was made Brigadier-general in the Continental army. He wintered 1777-1778 in command of a brigade of Connecticut regiments at Valley Forge, was present with the main army at Monmouth in June, 1778, and encamped at White Plains, commanding the 2d Connecticut brigade, until his division moved into winter quarters at Redding, 1778-79; commanded the same brigade through the movements of 1779 on the east side of the Hudson; wintered at Morristown, 1779-80; was with the army again on the Hudson in 1780, and a member of the court that tried André. He remained in service until 1783, when the army was disbanded. At the close of the war he received the brevet rank of Major-general.

CHAPPELL, FRANK HUNTINGTON,

Great-great-grandson of JABEZ HUNTINGTON. [See Bond, William Williams.]

Also, great-grandson of JEDEDIAH HUNTINGTON. [See Chappell, Alfred Hebard.]
CHAPPELL, WILLIAM SALTONSTALL,  
Great-grandson of JEDEDIAH HUNTINGTON.  
[See Chappell, Alfred Hebard.]  
Also, great-great-grandson of JABEZ HUNTINGTON.  
[See Bond, William Williams.]  

CHARLTON, JOHN HOWARD,  
of Meriden, Connecticut; manufacturer; born at Chester, Connecticut.  
Great-grandson of JAMES OTIS, of England and New London, Connecticut (1741–1834), who enlisted at Philadelphia in the month of June, 1778, and served as a mariner one year on the ship “Lexington.” In the summer of 1779 he again enlisted, and served on the ship “Alliance” for two years. Both these vessels were commanded by Captain John Barry. He received a pension for his services.  

CHENEY, FRANK WOODBRIDGE,  
of South Manchester, Connecticut; manufacturer; born at Providence, Rhode Island.  
Great-grandson of TIMOTHY CHENEY (1731–—), Captain of a company that marched from the town of Hartford in the Lexington alarm, 1775.  
Also, great-grandson of DAVID HOWELL (1747–1824), a member of Congress under the Confederation from Rhode Island, and later Judge of the United States District Court.  
Also, descendant of JONATHAN WELLES, of East Hartford, Connecticut, a Commissary to provide tents, kettles, etc., for troops detached to serve under Putnam on the Hudson, during the Burgoyne alarm; Lieutenant-Colonel of the 19th regiment, Connecticut militia, 1777.
CHENEY, KNIGHT DEXTER,
of South Manchester, Connecticut; born at Mount Healthy, Ohio.
    Great-grandson of TIMOTHY CHENEY. [See Cheney, Frank Woodbridge.]
    Also, great-grandson of DAVID HOWELL. [See Cheney, Frank Woodbridge.]
    Also, descendant of JONATHAN WELLES. [See Cheney, Frank Woodbridge.]

CHESEBROUGH, AMOS SHEFFIELD,
of Old Saybrook, Connecticut; clergyman; born at Stonington, Connecticut.
    Grandson of NATHANIEL CHESEBROUGH, of Stonington, Connecticut (1734–1804), a private in the 3d company of the 6th Connecticut regiment, Colonel Samuel H. Parsons, raised on the first call for troops, April, 1775. He afterward joined Durkee’s regiment, and was taken prisoner at the surrender of Fort Washington, November 16, 1776. After his liberation he enlisted again in the 5th company of the 4th battalion of Connecticut, was made Ensign, and served under General Spencer in Rhode Island.

CHESEBROUGH, SHEFFIELD,
of St. Louis, Missouri; born at Chester, Connecticut.
    Great-grandson of NATHANIEL CHESEBROUGH. [See Chesebrough, Amos Sheffield.]
    Also, great-grandson of ELISHA CHAPMAN. [See Chapman, Annie Bliss.]
    Also, great-grandson of ELIAS TULLY. [See Chapman, Annie Bliss.]

CHEW, JAMES LAWRENCE,
    Great-grandson of SAMUEL CHEW, commander of the brig “Resistance,” holding a commission from the Naval Committee of the first Congress.
CLARK, CHARLES HOPKINS, of Hartford, Connecticut; editor; born at Hartford.

Great-grandson of JONAS CLARK, a soldier in Colonel Fellows' Massachusetts regiment, at Roxbury and Dorchester, April, 1775, to February, 1776. He participated in the battle of Bunker Hill.

*CLARK, DAVID, of Hartford, Connecticut; born at Hampton, Connecticut. Died October 8, 1889.

Son of AMASA CLARK.

CLARK, STANLEY PERRY, of Ogdensburg, New York; dealer in cigars and tobacco; born at Ogdensburg.

Great-grandson of IRA CLARK, a private soldier in the company of Captain Bissell, Windsor, Connecticut, Colonel Huntington's 17th Continentals. Was missing after the battle of Long Island, August 27, 1776; afterwards became a pensioner under the act of 1818.

COE, ANDREW JACKSON, of Meriden, Connecticut; born at Meriden.

Great-grandson of EZEKIEL RICE, of Wallingford, Connecticut (1739-1808), who turned out as a Sergeant in a company from Wallingford in the Lexington alarm. He was also in the service at New York in September, 1776.

COE, CHARLES PIERSON, of Bridgeport, Connecticut; merchant; born at Madison, Connecticut.

Great-grandson of THOMAS COE, of Madison, Connecticut (1759-1827), a member of Captain Daniel Hand's company, in Colonel Talcott's regiment, 1776, and a member of Captain Bezaleel Bristol's company, in Colonel Newberry's regiment of militia, in the service of the State at Fishkill, 1777.
Also, great-grandson of **SAMUEL PIERSON**, who was a Sergeant in the company which marched from Killingworth, Connecticut, in the Lexington alarm. In 1779 he was a Lieutenant in Captain Bezaleel Bristol's company, which went in the alarm to East Haven, July 7, 1779.

Also, great-great-grandson of **JEDEDIAH COE**, who served in the 7th Connecticut regiment, commanded by Colonel Heman Swift, in 1780.

**COFFIN, ARTHUR DEXTER,**

of Windsor Locks, Connecticut; born at Windsor Locks.

Great-great-grandson of **ABRAHAM PIERSON**, of Killingworth, Connecticut, Sergeant in Captain Bristol's company of militia, which turned out at the time of Tryon's invasion of Connecticut, 1779.

**COFFIN, OWEN VINCENT,**

of Middletown, Connecticut; president of a fire insurance company; born at Union Vale, New York.

Great-great-grandson of **JAMES VANDEBURGH**, who was a Lieutenant-Colonel, second in command of 5th regiment, Beekman's precinct, Dutchess County, New York, from October 17, 1775, to March 10, 1778, and as commander (Colonel) from the latter date on.

Also, great-great-great-grandson of **ISRAEL VAIL**, who was a Captain in the army and participated in the battle of White Plains.

**COGSWELL, FREDERICK HULL,**

of New Haven, Connecticut; court reporter; born at Washington, Connecticut.

Great-great-grandson of **DAVID TOMLINSON**, of Derby, Connecticut, who enlisted at Derby, May 15, 1775, and was discharged December 23, 1775; was in active service at siege of Boston; was also Sergeant in Captain Johnson's company, 1776, in the 5th battalion, Wadsworth's brigade; December 26, 1776, he was
appointed Ensign in the 6th Connecticut regiment, and retired November 15, 1778.

Also, great-great-great-grandson of ISAAC TOMLINSON (1723–1806), of Derby, who turned out in the Lexington alarm, 1775; he enlisted May 15, 1775, in the 3d company, under General David Wooster, and was at the siege of Boston, and was discharged December 1, 1775.


Great-grandson of BENJAMIN COGSWELL (1755–1819), of Coventry, Connecticut, who removed from Coventry, Connecticut, to Pittsfield, Massachusetts, and served in the Massachusetts militia in Lieutenant Stevens' detachment, October 15 to October 18, 1780, in alarm at Fort Edward.

COIT, GEORGE DOUGLAS, of Norwich, Connecticut; treasurer of the Chelsea Savings Bank; born at Norwich.

Grandson of LEMUEL GROSVENOR (1752—), of Pomfret. Early in 1776 he served as Quartermaster-sergeant in Colonel John Douglas' regiment, during its two months service at Cambridge, and later in the same year he was an Ensign in the 7th company in Colonel Samuel Mott's regiment, raised to reinforce the Continental troops in the Northern Department. In June, 1777, he was commissioned 2d Lieutenant in Colonel John Ely's regiment, and served seven months on the Connecticut and Rhode Island coasts. In 1778 he was a 1st Lieutenant in Colonel Samuel McClellan's regiment, and served one year along Long Island Sound and in the valley of the Hudson. In 1779 he was appointed purchasing commissary, and devoted his entire energies to forwarding provisions to the army.
COLE, CHARLES JAMES,
of Hartford, Connecticut; attorney and counselor-at-law; born at Chatham, Connecticut.

Grandson of ABNER COLE, of Chatham, Connecticut, who entered service as Corporal in the 2d Connecticut regiment, Colonel Joseph Spencer, May, 1775. Detachments of officers and men of this regiment were engaged in the battle of Bunker Hill. In 1777 he was a member of the 1st regiment, Connecticut line, commanded by Colonel Jedediah Huntington, as Sergeant, January 20, 1777; Sergeant-major, March 1, 1779; Ensign, January 1, 1780. This regiment was engaged on the left flank at Germantown, wintered at Valley Forge, was present at the battle of Monmouth, and in 1779 served on the east side of the Hudson and in repelling Tryon's invasion of Connecticut. In 1781 he was an Ensign in the 5th regiment, Connecticut line, and in 1783 Ensign in the 3d regiment, Connecticut line. He served until the army was disbanded, in June, 1783, and he was a member of the Society of the Cincinnati.

Also, great-grandson of MARCUS COLE, of Chatham, Connecticut, Ensign in the 2d Connecticut regiment, Colonel Spencer's, raised on the first call for troops by the legislature, April-May, 1775. It took post at Roxbury, and served during the siege until the expiration of its term of service, December, 1775. Detachments of officers and men were engaged in the battle of Bunker Hill, June 17th, and in the Quebec expedition, September to December, 1775. In 1776 he was First Lieutenant in the 22d Continental regiment, Colonel Samuel Wyllys, detached as Assistant-engineer. The following year he was First Lieutenant in the 1st regiment, Connecticut line, commanded by Colonel Jedediah Huntington, and he was in service until February 6, 1778. He is believed to have participated in the battle of Germantown.
*COLLIER, THOMAS STEPHENS,

Great-great-grandson of STEPHENS S. STEPHENS, a private soldier in the company of Captain Jacob Onderdonck, in the New York State regiment commanded by Colonel Ann Hawkes Hays.

COLLINS, ATWOOD,
of Hartford, Connecticut; stock broker; born at Hartford.

Great-grandson of MOSES LYMAN, of Goshen, Connecticut (1743–1829), a Lieutenant in the Northern army, operating against Burgoyne in 1777.

*COLLINS, WILLIAM ERASTUS,
of Hartford, Connecticut; journalist; born at Hartford.

Great-grandson of MOSES LYMAN. [See Collins, Atwood.]

COMSTOCK, ALBERT SEYMOUR,
of New Canaan, Connecticut; born at New Canaan.

Great-grandson of THOMAS COMSTOCK, of New Canaan, Connecticut (1747–1812), a member of Lieutenant John Carter's company in the 9th regiment of Connecticut militia, serving on the Westchester border under General Wooster, in 1776. When Norwalk was burned by the British in 1777, Thomas Comstock provided for the sufferers for a considerable time, and he received a grant of land in the Western Reserve from the state of Connecticut as a remuneration for the expense thus incurred.

Also, great-grandson of THADDEUS HOYT, of Stamford, one of the most fearless and resolute of patriots, who was in Captain Webb's company of militia at New York in 1776.

Also, great-grandson of ISAAC LOCKWOOD, of Stamford, Connecticut, member of the General Assem-
bly of Connecticut in 1777, and Captain of the town guard in 1781. He was pensioned.

COMSTOCK, (MRS.) CORNELIA ESTHER CARTER, wife of Albert Seymour Comstock, of New Canaan, Connecticut; born at New Canaan.

Great-granddaughter of JOHN CARTER, of New Canaan, Connecticut (1730-1819), a Lieutenant in the 9th regiment of Connecticut militia, commanded by Colonel John Mead, at New York in 1776. Later in the same year he was with the regiment in active service on the Westchester border, under General Wooster. He was made Captain of his company in 1777.

*COMSTOCK, MOSES WARREN, of Niantic, Connecticut; born at Lyme, Connecticut. Died, 1890.

Great-grandson of MOSES WARREN.
Also, grandson of PETER COMSTOCK.


Grandson of PETER COMSTOCK. [See Chapman, Dwight.]
Also, great-grandson of MOSES WARREN. [See Chapman, Dwight.]

CONANT, GEORGE ALBERT, of Hartford, Connecticut; lawyer; born at Ithaca, New York.

Great-grandson of SYLVANUS CONANT. [See Chaffee, Joseph Dwight.]
Also, great-grandson of JACOB NASH, of Plainfield, Massachusetts, who was in the battle of Bunker Hill.

CONE, JAMES BREWSTER, of Hartford, Connecticut; born at Hartford.
Great-grandson of SYLVANUS CONE, of East Haddam, Connecticut (1731–1812), who was in the battle of Bunker Hill as a member of the Connecticut forces.

CONE, JOSEPH WILLIAM,  
of Hartford, Connecticut; fire insurance business; born at East Haddam.  
Great-grandson of SYLVANUS CONE. [See Cone, James Brewster.]

CONE, ROBERT BUCKLAND,  
of Kansas City, Missouri; secretary of Missouri, Kansas, and Texas Trust Co.; born at Hartford.  
Great-great-grandson of SYLVANUS CONE. [See Cone, James Brewster.]

CONGDON, CAREY,  
Great-great-grandson of WILLIAM TEW, of Newport, Rhode Island (1745–1808), Captain of a Rhode Island company in active service.

CONKLIN, HARRY SHEPARD,  
of Hartford, Connecticut; bank teller; born at Hartford.  
Great-great-grandson of JOHN BARNARD (1732–1813), Lieutenant in Colonel Wolcott's regiment serving before Boston, January to March, 1776. Also, Lieutenant in Colonel Chester's regiment, raised in June, 1776, to reinforce Washington in New York, which was stationed at Flatbush pass, on Long Island, Aug. 26th, and engaged in the battle of the following day, in which it narrowly escaped capture. It was also in the retreat from New York, and engaged at White Plains, October 28th. He was commissioned January 1, 1777, Captain in the 3d regiment, Connecticut line. In this capacity he served until the reorganization of the regiments, Jan-
uary, 1781, and his diary indicates that he continued in the service until the end of the war, and was present at the surrender of Cornwallis, October 19, 1781. He was a member of the Society of the Cincinnati.

CONKLIN, WILLIAM PALMER, of Hartford, Connecticut; born at Hartford.

Great-great-grandson of JOHN BARNARD. [See Conklin, Harry Shepard.]

CONVERSE, ALFRED WOODS, of Windsor Locks, Connecticut; treasurer of the Windsor Locks Savings Bank; born at Stafford, Connecticut.

Great-grandson of JESSE CONVERSE, of Stafford, Connecticut (1745———), a member of the 3d company of the 2d Connecticut regiment, commanded by General Joseph Spencer, in 1775. Detachments of officers and men of this regiment were engaged at the battle of Bunker Hill, and in Arnold’s expedition, September—December, 1775.

CONVERSE, CHARLES AUGUSTUS, of Norwich, Connecticut; manufacturer; born at Salem, Massachusetts.

Grandson of JOSHDUA CONVERSE of Massachusetts (1740———), who was killed at Bunker Hill.

COOLEY, CHARLES PARSONS, of Hartford, Connecticut; banker; born at Hartford.

Great-great-grandson of ELISHA PORTER, a delegate from Hadley, Massachusetts, to the General Court of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, in July, 1775, and voted with that body, January, 1776, "to raise a regiment from Hampshire and Berkshire counties, and to tender their services to General Washington for an expedition to Canada." Of this regiment, which served under General Gates at Saratoga, Mr. Porter was made Colonel, and he received his commission January 22,
1776. He marched his regiment via Albany and Ticonderoga, and served throughout that campaign. After the surrender of General Burgoyne, Colonel Porter escorted him as far as Hadley on his way to Boston, and entertained his distinguished prisoner in his own house for several days. As a mark of esteem, the General presented his dress-sword and his tent equipments to his host. They are now in possession of his descendant, Samuel Dudley Smith of Hadley. Colonel Porter received from General Washington, at the close of the war, an autograph letter commending him for his services.

Also, great-grandson of JOHN SMITH of the 3d Massachusetts Infantry, who served in the war of the Revolution.

COOLEY, FRANCIS REXFORD,
of Hartford, Connecticut; broker; born in New York city.

Great-great-grandson of TIMOTHY ROBINSON, a Sergeant who fought at Ticonderoga, and was afterward made Colonel in the colonial army. Also a member of the first and third Provincial Congresses of Massachusetts.

Also, great-great-grandson of ELISHA PORTER. [See Cooley, Charles Parsons.]

CORBIN, ALGERNON BOOTH,
of Newport, Rhode Island; born at Cincinnati, Ohio.

Great-grandson of THEOPHILUS M. SMITH (1757–1849), a Captain in the Revolutionary army from Connecticut.

CORBIN, FRANK ADDISON,
of New Haven, Connecticut; born at Cincinnati, Ohio.

Great-grandson of THEOPHILUS M. SMITH. [See Corbin, Algernon Booth.]
CORNWALL, HENRY AUGUSTUS, 
of Portland, Connecticut; born at Portland.


CORNWALL, HORACE, 

Grandson of BENJAMIN CORNWALL.

COTHREN, WILLIAM, 
of Woodbury, Connecticut.

Great-grandson of WILLIAM COCHRANE, of Falmouth, Massachusetts, who served successively as Corporal, Sergeant, and 2d Lieutenant in the companies of Captains Granniss and Elisha Nye, in the Massachusetts troops in the war of the Revolution.

COUCH, DARIUS NASH, 
late Major-General in the United States army; of Norwalk, Connecticut; born at South East, New York.

Grandson of THOMAS COUCH, of Fairfield, Connecticut, Quartermaster of the 5th Connecticut regiment commanded by Colonel David Waterbury in 1775. This regiment went to New York in the latter part of June, 1775, and in September marched to the northern department, and took part in the operations along Lakes George and Champlain.

COUCH, GEORGE WINCHELL, 
of Meriden, Connecticut, born at Meriden.

Great-grandson of JOHN COUCH (1725–1806), who commanded a company from Wallingford in the Lexington alarm. In 1776 he commanded a company in Colonel Bradley's battalion, Wadsworth's brigade, and
was taken prisoner at Fort Washington in November, 1776.

COUCH, JOHN OSCAR,
of Middlefield, Connecticut; born at Meriden, Connecticut.

Great-grandson of JOHN COUCH. [See Couch, George Winchell.]

COUNTRYMAN, FRANKLIN,
of North Branford, Connecticut; clergyman; born at New Haven, Connecticut.

Great-great-grandson of JACOB COUNTRYMAN (1739 – ——), a private soldier in Colonel Clyde's regiment of the line, Tryon county, New York.

COUNTRYMAN, WILLIAM ARTHUR,

Great-great-grandson of JACOB COUNTRYMAN. [See Countryman, Franklin.]

COVEY, WILLIAM ELIJAH,
of Duluth, Minnesota; life insurance; born at Winchester, Connecticut.

Great-grandson of STEPHEN HURLBUT of Wethersfield, Connecticut (1760–1807), who in 1778 enlisted for the war in the regiment of Colonel Samuel B. Webb. This regiment was present at the battle of Springfield in June, 1780, and during the following summer served with the main army on the Hudson. His service was continued in this regiment, reorganized in 1781 as the 3d regiment, Connecticut line.

COWELL, GEORGE HUBERT,
of Waterbury, Connecticut; lawyer; born at Waterbury.

Great-great-grandson of GIDEON HOTCHKISS, of Waterbury, Connecticut (1716–1807), who served in both
the French and Revolutionary wars; the traditions of the family are that he was an officer. He was, and is, spoken of as Captain Gideon.

Also, great-great-grandson of JOHN BALDWIN, killed in defence of New Haven, July 5, 1779.

COWLES, EDWIN STEPHEN,

Great-great-grandson of DANIEL KING, who marched with a Suffield company in the Lexington alarm. Also a member of Captain Granger's company of General Waterbury's state brigade, raised for the defense of the sea coast in 1781.

COWLES, FRANK,
of Hartford, Connecticut; born at Suffield, Connecticut.

Great-grandson of DANIEL KING. [See Cowles, Edwin Stephen.]

COWLES, FREDERICK LEONARD,
of New Haven, Connecticut; manufacturer; born at New Haven.

Great-grandson of JABEZ COWLES, a private in Captain Selah Heart's company in Colonel Erastus Wolcott's regiment, 1776.

Also, great-grandson of CHANDLER PARDEE, a member of Captain Bradley's company of artillery, raised for the defense of New Haven. He was severely wounded July 5, 1779, taken prisoner, and carried to New York.

*COWLES, RUEL PARDEE,

Grandson of JABEZ COWLES.
COWLES, SAMUEL WALLACE, of Hartford, Connecticut; born at Northington (now Avon), Connecticut.

Great-grandson of SETH GRIDLEY, of Farmington, Connecticut, a Revolutionary soldier.


Great-grandson of the Reverend AARON KINNE, of Groton, Connecticut (1745–1824), Chaplain of the force assembled for the defense of Fort Griswold in 1781, under the command of Colonel William Ledyard.

CURTIS, GEORGE MUNSON, of Meriden, Connecticut; treasurer of the Meriden Britannia Company; born at Meriden.

Great-grandson of RUFUS MUNSON of Lanesboro, Massachusetts (1763–1797), a private soldier in the company commanded by Captain Gideon Ormsby, Colonel Ira Allen’s regiment Vermont militia, 1780. He performed other service in 1781 and 1782.

CUTLER, RALPH WILLIAM, of Hartford, Connecticut; president of the Hartford Trust Company; born at Newton, Massachusetts.

Great-grandson of EBENEZER CUTLER (1747–1814), a private in Captain “Ruben Read’s” company of Western, Massachusetts, in the Lexington alarm. He probably performed other service, for in 1782 his
name appears upon the records of the town of Western as Lieutenant Ebenezer Cutler.

Ebenezer Cutler

DANFORTH, JOSEPH WARREN,
of Hartford, Connecticut; born at Hartford.

Great-great-grandson of CHARLES GAYLORD,
of Bristol, Connecticut (1740–1777), who died in the service in 1777.

DANN, HORACE EDGAR,
of Norwalk, Connecticut; livery stable keeper; born at New Canaan, Connecticut.

Great-grandson of SQUIRE DANN (1748–1833), who enlisted as a private in the 1st company of the 5th Connecticut regiment under Colonel Waterbury, May 8, 1775. He afterwards enlisted in Captain Chapman's company, Colonel Samuel Elmore's battalion of forces, April 16, 1776.

DANN, WALLACE,
of Norwalk, Connecticut; Chief of Police; born at Stamford, Connecticut.

Great-grandson of SQUIRE DANN. [See Dann, Horace Edgar.]

DASKAM, SAMUEL,
of Norwalk, Connecticut; born at Norwalk.

Grandson of WILLIAM (DASCOM) DASKAM, of Darien, Connecticut, a Revolutionary soldier and a pensioner.

DAVIS, CHARLES ETHAN,
of Hartford, Connecticut; mechanical engineer; born at Holden, Massachusetts.
Great-grandson of *JAMES DAVIS*, of Holden, Massachusetts (1734-1821), commander of a company of minute-men which turned out in the Lexington alarm. He also commanded a company of militia which marched to Hadley in 1777.

**DAVIS, SOLON PERIANDER,**

of Hartford, Connecticut; teacher; born at Holden, Massachusetts.

Great-grandson of *JAMES DAVIS*. [See *Davis, Charles Ethan.*]

**DEMING, EDWARD HOOKER,**

of Farmington, Connecticut; merchant; born at Northampton, Massachusetts.

Great-grandson of *JOHN MIX*, of Farmington, Connecticut (1755-1834), Ensign in the 5th battalion, Wadsworth’s brigade, commanded by Colonel William Douglas in 1776. This battalion served in the city of New York and on the Brooklyn front, being at the right of the line of works during the battle of Long Island. It formed a part of the force at Kip’s Bay on the East River, at the time of the enemy’s attack September 15, 1776, and participated in the battle of White Plains in October of the same year. January 1, 1777, he was commissioned Ensign in the 3d regiment, Connecticut line, and transferred November 15, 1778, to the 2d regiment, Connecticut line, commanded by Colonel Charles Webb, of which he was appointed Adjutant. In the formation of 1781 to 1783 he was Lieutenant in the 3d regiment, Connecticut line, commanded by Colonel Samuel B. Webb, and was retired with the army, June, 1783. He was a member of the Society of the Cincinnati and the Secretary of the Connecticut branch. After the peace he served his town ten years as Judge of Probate, thirty-two years as Town Clerk, and twenty-six years as Representative in the General Assembly.
DEMING, LUCIUS PARMENIAS,  
of New Haven, Connecticut; Judge of the Court of  
Common Pleas; born at West Stockbridge, Massachu-  
setts.

Great-grandson of Ephraim Slauder (1755—  
——), a Sergeant in Captain Theodore Woodbridge’s  
company, in the 7th Connecticut line, formation of 1777  
to 1781, commanded by Colonel Heman Swift. He  
was in the battle of Germantown, October 4, 1777, and  
spent the winter with the army at Valley Forge. He  
had been severely injured at the taking of Fort Wash-  
ington, November, 1776, and finally, on account of this  
injury, which rendered him incapable of active service,  
was honorably discharged.

Also, great-great-grandson of Gilbert Slauder, a private soldier of Colonel Thomas’ New York  
regiment; killed in action, November 12, 1778.

DENISON, CHARLES WILBERFORCE,  
of Norwich, Connecticut; born at Wilmington, Dela-  
ware.

Grandson of Captain Joseph Palmer, of Ston-  
ington, Connecticut, a Revolutionary soldier.

DENISON, FREDERIC,  
of Mystic, Connecticut; merchant; born at Groton,  
Connecticut.

Great-great-great-grandson of Benadam Gall-  
lup, of Groton, Connecticut (1716-1800), Lieutenant-  
colonel in Colonel Enos’ battalion, who served with  
ability and success until he received his discharge on  
account of age and physical disability, February 27,  
1777.

DEWELL, JAMES DUDLEY,  
of New Haven, Connecticut; merchant; born at Nor-  
folk, Connecticut.
Great-grandson of AsaHel Humphrey, of Norfolk, Connecticut (1747–1827), a Revolutionary soldier.

Dewell, James Dudley, Jr.,
of New Haven, Connecticut; student Yale University; born at New Haven.
Great-great-grandson of AsaHel Humphrey.
[See Dewell, James Dudley.]

*Dickerson, David,
of Middletown, Connecticut; mechanic; born at Chatham, Connecticut. Died October 2, 1891.
Grandson of Ezra Potter.

Dinsmore, Charles Allen,
of Willimantic, Connecticut; minister; born at New York city.
Great-grandson of John Densmore (1758–1815), who enlisted May, 1775, in Captain Samuel Gilbert's company, Colonel Prescott's Massachusetts regiment; served eight months. Enlisted again, May, 1777, in Captain John Minott's company, serving two months. Again, July, 1777, in Captain Aaron Jewett's company, serving four and one-half months. Served from June, 1778, six months as Corporal in Captain Joseph Boyington's company, Colonel Wade's Massachusetts regiment. He participated in the siege of Boston, the battles of Bennington and Rhode Island, and the capture of Burgoyne.

Doolittle, Edgar Jared,
of Meriden, Connecticut; manufacturer; born at Hebron, Connecticut.
Great-great-grandson of Isaac Hall (— 1798), Captain of a company in the regiment of light horse of which William Hart was Major in 1776.
Also, great-grandson of William Sage, of Cromwell, Connecticut (1748–1833), who turned out from
Middletown in the Lexington alarm. He is believed to have participated in the battle of Bunker Hill. He was known as “Captain Sage.”

DOUGLAS, BENJAMIN,
of Middletown, Connecticut; manufacturer; born at Northford, Connecticut.

Grandson of WILLIAM DOUGLAS, of Northford, Connecticut (1742-1777), Captain of the 6th company of the 1st Connecticut regiment, General Wooster’s, 1775, which marched to New York in the latter part of June and encamped at Harlem. About September 28th it marched to the Northern department, and took part in the operations along Lakes George and Champlain, assisted in the reduction of St. John’s in October, and afterward was stationed in part at Montreal. Early in 1776 he was Major in Colonel Ward’s regiment, ordered to New York, and June 20th he was commissioned Colonel of the 5th battalion, Wadsworth’s brigade. This battalion served on the right of the line of works during the battle of Long Island, August 27th, and was in the retreat to New York, August 29-30. Colonel Douglas commanded a brigade at Kip’s bay on the East River at the time of the enemy’s attack, September 15th. He also participated with his regiment in the battle of White Plains, October 28th. January 1, 1777, he was commissioned Colonel of the 6th regiment, Connecticut line, and he died from the effects of previous service, May 28, 1777.

Wm Douglas

DOWNES, WILLIAM ELIJAH,
of New Haven, Connecticut; born at Milford, Connecticut.
COLONEL OF NEW HAVEN REGIMENT
IN CONTINENTAL ARMY, 1776.
Grandson of *JOHN DOWNS*, of Milford, Connecticut (1745–1819). He was an Orderly-sergeant, and served on Long Island and in New York during the fighting in 1776. In 1777 he was a Quartermaster in Lieutenant-colonel Ferris's regiment at Peekskill. He performed other service in 1778, and in 1779 he turned out to repel the enemy at New Haven.

**DRAKE, FREDERICK AUGUSTINE,**

of Windsor, Connecticut; born at Windsor.

Grandson of *AUGUSTINE DRAKE*, of Windsor, Connecticut (1742—), an Adjutant in the battle at White Plains. Also, grandson of Captain *DANIEL GILLETT*, who was with Ethan Allen in Vermont, and a volunteer to repel the British at Danbury.

**DREW, HENRY BURR,**

of Bridgeport, Connecticut; cashier of the Connecticut National bank; born at Bridgeport.

Great-grandson of *EBENEZER MERRITT*, of Redding and Huntington, Connecticut (1762–1826), who, commencing October, 1778, served four months in team-service in Captain Samuel Taylor's company. April 1, 1779, he enlisted for one year under Captain Eliphalet Thorp, Colonel Whiting's regiment, and served until October, 1779, when he hired a man to take his place for the remainder of his time. He also served in the 8th regiment, Connecticut line, formation of 1778–81, in Captain Paul Brigham's company.

**DUNHAM, RALPH CLARK,**

of New Britain, Connecticut; born at Mansfield, Connecticut.

Great-grandson of *ELIJAH HYDE*, of Norwich, Connecticut (1735—), Major commanding the 2d regiment of light horse. This regiment was in the battle of Stillwater, October 2, 1777.
Also, grandson of *JONATHAN DUNHAM*, a private soldier in the war of the Revolution.

Also, grandson of *ELIJAH CLARK HYDE*, a private soldier.

**DUNHAM, SYLVESTER CLARK,**

of Hartford, Connecticut; lawyer; born at Mansfield, Connecticut.

Great-grandson of *JONATHAN DUNHAM*. [See Dunham, Ralph Clark.]

Also, great-great-grandson of *ELIJAH HYDE*. [See Dunham, Ralph Clark.]

Also, great-grandson of *ELIJAH CLARK HYDE*. [See Dunham, Ralph Clark.]

Also, great-grandson of *JESSE ELDREDGE*, a private soldier.

Also, great-grandson of *JOSEPH HUNT*, a private soldier.

**DUSTIN, CHARLES EDWARD,**

of Hartford, Connecticut; born at Charleston, Massachusetts.

Great-grandson of *NATHANIEL DUSTIN* (1756–1815), a private soldier of Haverhill, Massachusetts, in a company commanded by Captain Francis, under Colonel Mansfield, in 1775, stationed at Cambridge. Nathaniel Dustin was a great-grandson of Mrs. Thomas Dustin, who was captured by a party of Indians in 1679 with her nurse and one child and who, after a captivity of several days, killed twelve of the savages and escaped. The story is told in full in Cotton Mather's *Magnalia.*

**EARLE, ARTHUR WINTHROP,**

of New Haven, Connecticut; accountant; born at New York city.

Great-grandson of *ABRAHAM LENT* (1755–1829), who was commissioned a First Lieutenant in Ralph N.
Bruner's company, in the regiment of militia in the county of Dutchess (state of New York), "Whereof Abraham Brinckerhoff is the Colonel"; said commission is dated September 22, 1780, and signed by Governor George Clinton. His second commission was dated October 7, 1789, and appoints him "Major of the Brigade of Militia," in county of Dutchess, "whereof Jacobus Swartout, Esq., is Brigadier-general," and is signed by Gilbert Livingston.

EASTERBROOK, NATHAN, Jr.,
of New Haven, Connecticut; manufacturer; born at Herkimer, New York.
Great-grandson of ABIAL EASTERBROOK, a Revolutionary soldier.

EATON, DANIEL CADY,
of New Haven, Connecticut; professor of botany Yale University; born at Fort Gratiot, Michigan.
Great-grandson of ABEL EATON (1754–1812), a Corporal in the 5th company of the 17th Albany county, New York, regiment, commanded by Colonel Whiting.

EDDY, ARTHUR HERBERT,
of Hartford, Connecticut; manufacturer; born at New Britain, Connecticut.
Great-grandson of PHINEAS PENFIELD, of Farmington, Connecticut (1756–1834), who was in service in the company of Captain John Langdon in 1776, and in a company commanded by Captain Peter Curtis in 1777 and 1779. He was a pensioner.

EDGAR, GEORGE PARKER,
of Boston, Massachusetts; born at New London, Connecticut.
Great-grandson of THOMAS EDGAR (1749–1823), a marine on the frigate "Trumbull," which, in 1781,
was captured off the Delaware capes by the "Iris" and the "General Monk," after a gallant resistance of one hour, during which she was completely dismantled and lost five killed and eleven wounded. Edgar was captured and confined in Mill Prison, Plymouth, England.

EDMOND, JOHN DUCASSE,
of Leavenworth, Kansas; merchant; born at Vergennes, Vermont.

   Great-grandson of JOHN DUCASSE, a Captain in the French army, who resigned and came to America with Lafayette. He received a commission as Major of artillery in the Continental army, and participated in the battles of Still Water and Bemis Heights. He served until the close of the war, at which time he held a commission as Colonel of artillery. His family resided in the state of Connecticut.

EDWARDS, HENRY CHANDLER,
of Cromwell, Connecticut; born at Cromwell.

   Great-grandson of WILLIAM SAGE. [See Doolittle, Edgar Jared.]

EDWARDS, FREDERICK BULKLEY,
of Hartford, Connecticut; druggist; born at Wethersfield, Connecticut.

   Great-great-grandson of JOHN RILEY, who entered service January, 1776. Was taken prisoner on an expedition to Long Island December 10, 1777; promoted to Captain July 10, 1779; exchanged December 3, 1780; retired January 1, 1783.

ELDRIDGE, JAMES WILLIAM,
of Hartford, Connecticut; born at Mount Carmel, Illinois.

   Great-grandson of Ensign CHARLES ELDRIDGE, wounded at Fort Griswold, September 6, 1781.
Also, great-great-grandson of ELIJAH AVERY, of Groton, Connecticut, Captain in the 8th Connecticut militia, killed at Fort Griswold, September 6, 1781.

ELLINWOOD, (MRS.) HELEN CARTER HOVEY,
of New Haven, Vermont.

Great-granddaughter of ROGER HOVEY, of Mansfield, Connecticut, who enlisted at the age of seventeen or eighteen years.

Also, great-granddaughter of EBENEZER ROBINSON, a member of a company that marched from Durham, Connecticut, in the Lexington alarm, and in 1776, a member of the 3d company in Colonel Comfort Sage’s regiment, which served on Long Island and in New York city.

ELLIS, BENJAMIN FRANKLIN,

Grandson of LEMUEL KINGSBURY (1752–1846), a private soldier from Enfield in the Lexington alarm, 1775, and in 1776 a Cornet in the 5th regiment of Light Horse commanded by Colonel Elisha Sheldon.

Also, great-grandson of JOSEPH KINGSBURY, a member of the Connecticut general assembly from the town of Enfield from 1778 to 1785.

Also, grandson of BENJAMIN ELLIS, of Norwich, a Revolutionary soldier.

ELLIS, GEORGE,
of Hartford, Connecticut; actuary of the Travelers Insurance Company; born at Hartford.

Great-grandson of LEMUEL KINGSBURY. [See Ellis, Benjamin Franklin.]

ELLIS, RICHARD,
of Danbury, Connecticut; physician; born at New York city.
Great-great-grandson of *OBADIAH PURDY* (1747–1835), who enlisted as Lieutenant, July, 1776, in the company of Captain James Cronkite, Colonel Thomas Thomas's New York regiment; served six months; was engaged in the battle of White Plains, New York, October, 1776.

**ELMORE, SAMUEL EDWARD,**


Grandson of **SAMUEL ELMORE,** who served as a private through five campaigns in the Revolutionary War. He was in the battle of Long Island, and a member of the army of General Gates at the time of the surrender of Burgoyne. He was at Horse Neck, May, 1779, and at West Point in 1780.

**ELTON, JAMES SAMUEL,**

of Waterbury, Connecticut; manufacturer; born at Waterbury.

Great-grandson of **CHARLES MERRIMAN** (1762–1829), a Drum Major of the 6th and 4th regiments of the Connecticut line from 1777 to 1782.

**ELTON, JOHN PRINCE,**

of Waterbury, Connecticut; manufacturer; born at Waterbury.

Great-great-grandson of **CHARLES MERRIMAN.**

[See Elton, James Samuel.]

**ELY, RICHARD SHELDON,**


Grandson of **ROBERT DAVIS,** of Boston, Massachusetts (1746–1798), who was one of the "Boston Tea Party," which threw overboard the tea from the British vessels in Boston harbor. He was an officer in Craft's artillery regiment when the fleet of the enemy was expelled from Boston harbor, and he was in active service
for more than two years. At or after the close of the war he had the rank of Major.

ELY, WILLIAM DAVIS,
of Hartford, Connecticut; born at Hartford.
   Grandson of ROBERT DAVIS. [See Ely, Richard Sheldon.]

ELY, WILLIAM HENRY,
of New Haven, Connecticut; lawyer; born at Hartford, Connecticut.
   Great-great-great-grandson of THOMAS YOUNG SEYMOUR, of Hartford (1757–1811), who was appointed Lieutenant in Colonel Elisha Sheldon's Light Dragoons, January 10, 1777. He was made Captain in October of the same year, and his company was detached to serve under General Gates in the campaign against Burgoyne. In Trumbull's painting of "The Surrender of Burgoyne," Captain Seymour, mounted, is a conspicuous figure. After the surrender he was detached to escort General Burgoyne to Boston. In every town in which the party halted crowds came to look at the distinguished captive, and in some instances Captain Seymour found it difficult to protect him from actual violence. After reaching Boston, General Burgoyne presented Captain Seymour with a saddle and a pair of silver-mounted cavalry pistols as token of his appreciation of the manner in which that officer had performed his delicate duty. Captain Seymour was a member of the Society of the Cincinnati.

ENGLISH, BENJAMIN RICE,
of New Haven, Connecticut; real estate agent; born at New Haven.
   Great-great-grandson of ISAAC DOOLITTLE, of New Haven, Connecticut (1722–1800), a member of the New Haven committee of correspondence, 1774; also a member of a committee to collect funds for the relief
of the inhabitants of Boston; was also a member of a committee to collect arms and ammunition for the use of the colony of Connecticut in carrying on the Revolutionary war.

ENO, RICHARD BACON,
of Simsbury, Connecticut; born at Simsbury.
Great-grandson of RICHARD BACON.

EVERITT, EDWIN BROWNSON,
of Meriden, Connecticut; born at Watertown, Connecticut.
Grandson of ABNER EVERITT, of Bethlehem and Warren, Connecticut (1760–1852), who, in the summer of 1778, served in the company of Captain Enos Hawley, in a regiment commanded by Colonel Increase Moseley, and in the fall of the same year in the company of Captain Hinman, and in 1779 in the company of Captain Hine, in a regiment commanded by Colonel Canfield.

FARNHAM, ELIAS BUSHNELL,
of Hartford, Connecticut; born at Clinton, Connecticut.
Great-grandson of HIEL FARNHAM.

FARNSWORTH, C. B.,
of Norwich, Connecticut.
Grandson of AMOS FARNSWORTH of Groton, Massachusetts (1754–1847), who fought behind the breastworks at Bunker Hill, until they were captured by the British forces; in the retreat, his right arm was shattered by a ball. In 1776 he was Ensign in Captain Shattuck's company at Ticonderoga. The next winter he was in New Jersey. In 1780, he helped to organize the artillery company of Groton, with which he remained as Lieutenant, Captain, and Major, until 1798.
FARNSWORTH, FREDERICK,

Grandson of AMOS FARNSWORTH. [See Farnsworth, C. B.]

FARREN, MERRIT A.,
of New Haven, Connecticut; publisher; born at East Haven, Connecticut.

Great-great-grandson of NATHAN BURNHAM, 2d, of Ashford, Connecticut (1760—), a private in Captain Eliphalet Holmes' company, of the 1st regiment Connecticut line.

FARREN, ROSWELL BRADLEY,
of New Haven, Connecticut; manufacturer; born at East Haven, Connecticut.

Great-grandson of NATHAN BURNHAM, 2d. [See Farren, Merrit A.]

FARREN, WILLIS HENRY,
of New Haven, Connecticut; manufacturer; born at New Haven.

Great-grandson of NATHAN BURNHAM, 2d. [See Farren, Merrit A.]

FAXON, (MRS.) NELLIE ADELLE WHITE,
wife of Walter Collyer Faxon, of Hartford, Connecticut; born at Somers.

Great-great-granddaughter of DAVID CUSHING (1727–1800), who marched from Hingham, Massachusetts, as 4th Lieutenant in Captain John Loring's company, in the Lexington alarm, served 13 days; commissioned as Lieutenant-colonel of the Massachusetts militia, 2d Suffolk County regiment, February 7, 1776; appointed Colonel in the 2d regiment in Suffolk County, Massachusetts, October 6, 1778.
Also, great-granddaughter of Abel Cushing (1703— ), who enlisted January, 1781, for three years as Corporal in Captain Seth Bannister's company, Colonel William Shepherd's Massachusetts regiment.

Also, great-granddaughter of Stephen Pease (1755–1838), who enlisted for three years in the 3d regiment, Connecticut line, commanded by Colonel Samuel Wyllys. He participated in the battle of Stillwater.

**Felt, Levi Lincoln,**

of Hartford, Connecticut; born at New York city.

Great-grandson of Joseph Felt, of West Springfield, Massachusetts, a private soldier in Captain John Morgan's company for Ticonderoga, 1778; also in Captain Phineas Stebbins' company in the same year.

Also, great-grandson of Stephen Lincoln, a Revolutionary soldier from Oakham, Massachusetts.

Also, great-great-grandson of Benjamin Miles, of Rutland, Massachusetts (1724— ), member of Captain Thomas Eustis' company of minute-men, which marched for Cambridge, April 19, 1775.

Also, great-great-grandson of Sharon Pease, of Enfield, Connecticut (1746— ), a member of Captain Loomis' company, in Major Backus' regiment of Light Horse, ordered to the army near New York, 1776. Also a member of a detachment in the 3d troop, in the 4th regiment of Light Horse, which served as an escort to the convention troops (prisoners of Burgoyne's army) passing through Connecticut, November, 1778.

**Fenn, John Roberts,**

of West Hartford, Connecticut; born at West Hartford.

Great-great-grandson of Lemuel Roberts of Simsbury, Connecticut, Captain of a company of militia which marched for Boston in the Lexington alarm in April, 1775. He was also Captain of a company stationed in New York city from August 24th to September 7, 1776.
Also, great-great-grandson of JOTHAM CURTIS, of Plymouth, Connecticut, a captain in a regiment of Connecticut militia, which served under Lieutenant-Colonel Baldwin at Fishkill, New York, in October, 1777; who was also Captain of a company which marched to New Haven to repel an attack of the enemy in July, 1779.

FENN, LINUS TRYON, of West Hartford, Connecticut; dealer in, and manufacturer of furniture; born at Plymouth, Connecticut.

Great-grandson of JOTHAM CURTIS. [See Fenn, John Roberts.]

FIELD, FREDERICK WILLIAM, of New Haven, Connecticut; merchant; born at Madison, Connecticut.

Great-grandson of LUKE FIELD of Madison, Connecticut (1753–1836), a private in Captain Andrew Ward's company in the 1st Connecticut regiment, 1775; who also served in Captain Hand's company of Colonel Talcott's regiment, 1776.

FILER, ANSON PRIEST, of Warehouse Point, Connecticut; born at East Windsor, Connecticut.

Great-great-grandson of JOSEPH LORD (1758–1833), a private soldier in Captain Erastus Wolcott's East Windsor company, 1776.

Also, great-great-grandson of JEREMIAH LORD, of East Windsor, Connecticut, who in 1775 was a member of Captain Hezekiah Parsons' company in the 4th Connecticut regiment commanded by Colonel Benjamin
Hinman. This company served at the siege of Boston. In 1776 he was a Sergeant under the same Captain in the regiment of Colonel Comfort Sage, the 3d battalion, Wadsworth's brigade. This regiment participated in the engagements on Long Island, in New York city, and at White Plains.

Also, great-great-grandson of HEZEKIAH WADSWORTH (1724–1810), a Revolutionary soldier of Farmington, Connecticut.

Also, great-great-grandson of ROGER FILER of Windsor, Connecticut (1743–1778), a member of Colonel Jedediah Huntington's regiment, 17th continental, in 1776. He was in the engagement on Long Island and lost a leg.

FISH, NATHAN SANDS, of Groton, Connecticut; farmer; born at Groton.

Great-great-grandson of BENADAM GALLUP. [See Denison, Frederick.]

FITCH, CHARLES WELLINGTON, of Bridgeport, Connecticut; physician and surgeon; born at Centerville, Connecticut.

Great-great-grandson of TITUS MOSS of Wallingford, Connecticut (1738—__), Lieutenant in the 2d company of the 7th Connecticut regiment, commanded by Colonel Charles Webb in 1775. The companies of this regiment were stationed at various points on the sound during the summer, and in September, on requisition from Washington, the regiment was ordered to the Boston camps.

FITTS, HENRY EBEN, of Hartford, Connecticut; born at Hartford.

Great-grandson of THOMAS WYLLIS, a private soldier who marched from Hartford for the relief of Boston in the Lexington alarm.
FOOTE, EDWARD BLISS, of Larchmont, New York; physician; born at Cleveland, Ohio.

Great-grandson of JOHN FOOTE, of Simsbury, Connecticut (1729–1813), a Sergeant in a company from Simsbury which turned out in the Lexington alarm. He was generally spoken of as "Captain Foote."

FOOTE, ELLSWORTH IRVING, of New Haven, Connecticut; secretary of the New Haven Water Company; born at New Haven.

Great-great-grandson of JAMES REYNOLDS (1732–1818), a Lieutenant in the 2d company, Colonel Swift's battalion, in service July–November, 1776.

FORBES, OLIVER TYLER, of Norwich, Connecticut; born at New York city.


FORD, GEORGE HARE, of New Haven, Connecticut; born at Milford, Connecticut.

Great-grandson of SAMUEL CLARK, of Milford (1751–1824). He was a member of Captain Charles Pond's company in the 6th regiment, Connecticut line, commanded by Colonels William Douglas and Return Jonathan Meigs, 1777–80.

FORD, WILLIAM ELBERT, of New Haven, Connecticut; born at New Haven.

Great-grandson of Captain STEPHEN FORD, of Hamden, Connecticut (1749–1843), a Revolutionary soldier.

*FOSTER, FREDERICK ROSE, JR., of Hartford, Connecticut. Died January 22, 1891.

Great-great-grandson of HACHALIAH FOSTER.
FOWLER, AMOS TERTIUS, of Willimantic, Connecticut; merchant; born at Lebanon, Connecticut.

Grandson of AMOS FOWLER, of Lebanon, Connecticut (1758-1837), who served several tours of duty, beginning in 1776 and 1781. He participated in the engagements at Quaker and Butts Hills, Rhode Island. His last service was as Corporal at New London.

FOWLER, (MRS.) CARRIE BELLE, wife of Oswin Hart Doolittle Fowler, of Wallingford, Connecticut; born at Wallingford.

Great-great-granddaughter of THADDEUS COOK (1728-1800), who entered the service as Major in Colonel Andrew Ward's Connecticut regiment, May 14, 1776. Joined Washington's army with his regiment, August, 1776; was first stationed at Fort Lee; marched to White Plains and New Jersey; participated in the battles of Trenton and Princeton; served through the year; was promoted Colonel of 10th regiment militia; was also Colonel of the 2d battalion, which the General Assembly in November, 1776, voted to raise to join the continental army; served under General Wooster in spring of 1777; at Danbury alarm, April, 1777; reinforced General Gates in Burgoyne's campaign, summer of 1777; was in the battles of Stillwater, September 19 and October 7, 1777, his regiment being in General Poor's continental brigade in Arnold's division. Cook's and Latimer's regiments lost more men than any other two regiments on the field. On their dismissal after Burgoyne's surrender, General Gates spoke of them as “two excellent regiments from Connecticut.” Colonel Cook afterwards served in the 10th regiment militia.

FOWLER, FRANK SEAMON, of Willimantic, Connecticut; merchant; born at Lebanon, Connecticut.

Great-grandson of AMOS FOWLER. [See Fowler, Amos Tertius.]
FOWLER, OSWIN HART DOOLITTLE,
of Wallingford, Connecticut; lawyer; born at North Haven, Connecticut.

Great-grandson of THEOPHILUS FOWLER, of Guilford, Connecticut (1752–1829), a private soldier in Captain Daniel Hand's company in 1776. It is said that he also served at Ticonderoga.

Also, great-grandson of JONATHAN DAYTON, Jr., of North Haven, Connecticut (1756–1835), a member of Captain Benjamin Trumbull's company, raised in 1777 to go on detached service to Rye, New York.

Also, great-great-grandson of JONATHAN DAYTON, of North Haven, Connecticut (1727–1804), Captain of the 9th company of the second regiment in the alarm list. This company turned out to repel the enemy at the time of Tryon's invasion in July, 1779.

Also, great grandson of JOEL DOOLITTLE, of Wallingford, Connecticut (1761–1825), a private soldier in a company commanded by Captain Abraham Stanley, Jr., in service at Horse Neck, 1779.

Also, great-great-grandson of NATHANIEL HART, of Wallingford, Connecticut (1729–1809). In 1775 appointed one of the Committee of Inspection.

FOWLER, REUBEN LEWES,
of Guilford, Connecticut; mariner; born at Guilford.

Son of REUBEN FOWLER (1760–1832), a pensioner in 1832.

Also, grandson of ELIAS WILLARD (1759–1823), who was a private in the 6th regiment Connecticut line; also in Captain Hand's company, Colonel Talcott's regiment.

FRANKLIN, WILLIAM BUEL,
of Hartford, Connecticut; late Major-General in the United States army; member of the Society of the Cincinnati; Grand Officier de la Légion d'honneur; presi-
dent of the board of managers of the National Home for Disabled Soldiers; born at York, Pennsylvania.

Great-grandson of **JONAS SIMONDS**, who served during the war of the Revolution as Captain of Pennsylvania artillery. The company he commanded was raised in Philadelphia and annexed to Colonel Lamb's regiment, and by general orders January 1, 1781, annexed to the Pennsylvania regiment of artillery.

**FROST, RUSSELL,**

of South Norwalk, Connecticut; lawyer; born at Delhi, New York.

Great-great-grandson of **JOHN MEAD** (1725–1790), in May, 1775, Major of militia and representative in the General Assembly for the town of Greenwich. In the same year he was made Lieutenant-colonel, and in March, 1776, he was ordered to New York in command of the 9th regiment. He was made Colonel in 1778, and Brigadier-general in 1781. He was a representative in the General Assembly before, during, and after the Revolutionary war.

**FULLER, STEPHEN EDWARD,**

of Brooklyn, New York; physician and surgeon; born at Colchester, Connecticut.

Grandson of **THOMAS YOUNG SEYMOUR**. [See Ely, William Henry.]

**GALLAGER, WILLIAM GEORGE,**

of Meriden, Connecticut; marketman; born at Newark, New Jersey.

Great-grandson of **JOHN GALLAGER**, a Sergeant in Captain Jacob Moser's company, 6th regiment, of the Pennsylvania line. He was wounded at Germantown.

**GALLUP, LOREN ABORN,**

of Norwich, Connecticut; merchant; born at Groton.
Great-great-grandson of JOSEPH GALLUP (1725–1778), Captain of a company in the 8th regiment, Connecticut militia, in service at New York, 1776.

Also, great-grandson of JOSEPH GALLUP, Jr., a private in Captain Abel Spicer’s company, 6th Connecticut regiment, commanded by Colonel Samuel Holden Parsons, 1775; in service 7 months; in the summer of 1776, he served 4 months in the company commanded by his father in service at New York.

GARDINER, CURTIS CRANE,
of St. Louis, Missouri; born at Eaton, New York.

Great-grandson of CURTIS CRANE, of Wethersfield, Connecticut (1745–1828), who enlisted for the war, February 28, 1778, in Captain Thomas Wooster’s company in the Connecticut regiment commanded by Colonel S. B. Webb. He was made Corporal, June 1, 1781. This regiment participated in the battle at Quaker Hill, August 29, 1778, and it remained in Rhode Island during the following winter. In the fall of 1779 it marched to winter quarters at Morristown. It was present at the battle of Springfield, New Jersey, June 23, 1780.

Also, great-grandson of WILLIAM GARDINER, of Stonington, Connecticut (1741–1800), a private soldier in the 8th company of the 2d Connecticut regiment, commanded by General Spencer, raised on the first call for troops, April–May, 1775. Detachments of officers and men of this regiment were engaged in the battle of Bunker Hill, June 17th, and in Arnold’s Quebec expedition, September to December, 1775.

GARDNER, ROBERT SYLVANUS,
of Derby, Connecticut; jeweler and stationer; born at East Hampton, New York.

Great-great-great-grandson of DAVID MULFORD (1722–1778), who, in 1774, was a member of the Committee of Correspondence of South Haven, Long Island; in 1775, a muster master of the troops to be raised in
Suffolk county, New York; in 1776, Colonel of the 2d regiment in Suffolk county, New York.

Also, great-great-grandson of *MATTHEW MULFORD* (1756–1845), a member of Captain Ezekiel Mulford's company in Colonel Josiah Smith's regiment, 1776.

GARDNER, THOMAS WHEELER,

Grandson of *STEPHEN MINOR*, in garrison at New London and wounded, September, 1779.

GATES, (MRS.) ELISABETH MARGARET LARRABEE,

Granddaughter of *JONATHAN LARRABEE*, of Scarborough and Durham, Maine (1748— ), who, in 1775, was a member of a Massachusetts company commanded by Captain Strout, and in 1776 a member of a Massachusetts company commanded by Captain Larrabee, in the regiment commanded by Colonel Fogg. He was a pensioner.

Also, great-granddaughter of *THOMAS WILLINGTON*, of Watertown, Massachusetts (1735–1818), who turned out in Captain Samuel Barnard's company in the regiment commanded by Colonel Thomas Gardner, in the Lexington alarm, April 19, 1775. He was commissioned Lieutenant in May, 1775, in Colonel Jonathan Brewer's regiment, the 7th continental, and was in the battle of Bunker Hill. October 1, 1776, he was commissioned Captain in Colonel Asa Whitcomb's battalion, and re-engaged November 14, 1776, as Captain in Wigglesworth's battalion. He was in service at Ticonderoga in November of that year. He also served as
Captain in Colonel Smith's regiment from January, 1777, to April, 1779.

GAVITT, EDWIN, of Norwich, Connecticut; born at Norwich.

Great-grandson of ABSALOM PRIDE (1756–1845), a private soldier who enlisted in 1775 in the Connecticut regiment commanded by Colonel Samuel H. Parsons. He participated in the battles of Long Island, New York, and Harlem Heights, and served until the month of December, 1776, when he was discharged at Peekskill.

GAY, ERASTUS, of Farmington, Connecticut; born at Farmington.

Great-grandson of FISHER GAY, of Farmington, Connecticut (1733–1776). He was placed on the Town committees of Correspondence, Vigilance, and Supplies, in 1774. January 23, 1776, he was commissioned Lieutenant-Colonel of the regiment commanded by Colonel Wolcott, which went to Boston toward the end of January. On the 4th of March, 1776, he was ordered with his regiment to act as a part of a covering party to the men detached to fortify Dorchester Heights. The success of this movement led to the evacuation of Boston, and the regiment formed a part of the force which took possession of the city. He was commissioned June 20, 1776, Colonel of the 2d battalion, Wadsworth brigade, raised to reinforce Washington at New York. He died there August 22, 1776, just before the battle of Long Island. On his sword, which is still preserved, are engraved the words, "Freedom or Death."
GAY, FRANK BUTLER,  
of Hartford, Connecticut; librarian of the Watkinson Library; born at East Granby.

Great-grandson of RICHARD GAY (1750–1836), a volunteer in the Lexington alarm, and again a volunteer in July, 1775, under Captain Elihu Humphrey, when he went to Roxbury, Massachusetts. In October, 1776, and for two months, he was at Westchester and other places on the Hudson, under Lieutenant Seymour. He also served at other times and places.

Also, great-great-grandson of JOSEPH PEASE (1728–1794), who turned out in the Lexington alarm, from Suffield, in April, 1775, and in June of the same year joined the army at Roxbury. In the winter following he was a Paymaster of Connecticut troops.

Also, great-grandson of ROSWELL SKINNER (1754–1831), of East Windsor, Connecticut, private in Captain Amasa Loomis' company, which marched from East Windsor, for the relief of Boston, in the Lexington alarm.

GEER, ERASTUS,  
of Lebanon, Connecticut; born at Lebanon.

Grandson of ISAAC GALLUP, of Groton, Connecticut (1743–1814), Lieutenant of the 10th company, in the 6th Connecticut regiment, commanded by Colonel Samuel H. Parsons, 1775. When the regiment was re-organized, in 1776, as the 10th continental, he was appointed to the command of a company in it. After the siege of Boston, the regiment marched under Washington to New York, was engaged in the battle of Long Island, and present with the army at White Plains, October 28, 1776.

Also, great-grandson of BENADAM GALLUP.  
[See Denison, Frederic.]

GEER, FRANCIS ARDELIA,  
of Lebanon, Connecticut; born at Ledyard, Connecticut.
Granddaughter of *JONAH WITTER* (1758–1847), who enlisted in the month of December, 1776, and served three months as a private in Captain William Smith's company, Colonel John Douglas' Connecticut regiment. In the spring of 1777, he again enlisted in Captain Smith's company, Colonel Ely's regiment, and served about eight months. He was a pensioner.

**GETMAN, CHARLES HENRY,**

of Stamford, Connecticut; lumber merchant; born at Troy, New York.

Great-grandson of *GEORGE GETMAN*, a private soldier in Colonel Jacob Klock's regiment, Tryon County New York militia; in active service.

Also, a great-grandson of *FREDERICK EMPIE*, a private soldier in Colonel Jacob Klock's regiment, Tryon County New York militia.

**GIDDINGS, HOWARD ALDEN,**

of Hartford, Connecticut; born at Hartford.

Great-great-grandson of *EZRA TUCKER*, a minuteman in Captain Barnes' company that marched from Brookfield, Massachusetts, April 17, 1775. He was also in Captain Richardson's company, Colonel Samuel Denny's regiment, Massachusetts militia, in 1778 or 1779.

**GILBERT, CHARLES EDWIN,**


Great-great-grandson of *HENRY CHAMPION, Sr.*, of Colchester, Connecticut (1723–1797), appointed in 1775 Commissary "to supply all necessary stores and provisions for the troops now to be raised for the defense of the colony," and in the same year promoted from Lieutenant-colonel of the 12th regiment to Colonel of the 25th regiment. He served under General Saltonstall in the campaign around New York. In
1777, he was appointed general Commissary, and in 1778, sole purchasing Commissary for the Eastern Department.

GILBERT, TIMOTHY, of Rocky Hill, Connecticut; born at Middletown, Connecticut.

Grandson of BENJAMIN GILBERT, of Middletown, Connecticut (1760–1846), a private soldier, enlisted April 27, 1777, in the company of Captain Elijah Blackman, in the continental regiment commanded by Colonel Henry Sherburne. This regiment participated in the battle of Quaker Hill, in Rhode Island, in 1778, and was commended for its conduct.

GILDERESE, ALFRED, of Portland, Connecticut; shipbuilder; born at Portland.

Great-great-grandson of AMOS RANSOM (1760–1843), who enlisted about June, 1776, for six months, in the command of Colonel Erastus Wolcott, marched to and was stationed at New London, Connecticut. He served for three months in 1777 in the regiment commanded by Colonel Dyer Throop, also at New London, Connecticut.

GILLET, ALBERT BROWN, of Hartford, Connecticut; merchant; born at Ellington, Connecticut.

Great-grandson of NATHAN GILLET, a fifer in a company from the town of Simsbury in the Lexington alarm. Also, fifer in Captain Forward's company of the 18th Connecticut militia at New York from August 24 to September 25, 1776; and in 1777, a fifer in the 6th regiment Connecticut line, of which he was made Fife-Major in June, 1779.

Granddaughter of NOADIAH HOOKER, of Farmington, Connecticut (1737-1823), in 1774 a member of the Committee of Correspondence, and of the committee for raising relief for the people of Boston. He was active in the burning of the "Boston Port Bill" at Farmington, raising the first "Liberty-tree," and was Captain of a band of "Liberty-men." In 1775, he raised the first company of enlisted men at Farmington for the army at Boston, and marched there in advance of any other Connecticut troops. April 26, 1775, he was appointed Captain of the 6th company of the 2d Connecticut regiment. This regiment took post at Roxbury and served during the siege, till the expiration of its term of service, December, 1775. He was also Captain of a company in Colonel Wolcott's regiment at Boston, January to March, 1776. In 1777, he was Colonel of a regiment of Connecticut militia, in service at Peekskill, under General Erastus Wolcott.

GILMAN, DANIEL COIT, of Baltimore, Maryland; President of the Johns Hopkins University; born at Norwich, Connecticut.

Great-grandson of EPHRAIM BILL (1719—), who superintended the building of a battery at Waterman's Point, and rendered other service.

Also, great-grandson of Captain JOSIAH GILMAN, who was in the service of the State of New Hampshire for a long time in the examination and certification of military accounts, as a member of the Committee on Claims.

Also, great-great-grandson of Captain SAMUEL GILMAN, who volunteered under Colonel John Langdon, and joined the army of General Gates, October, 1777.
GLADDING, CHARLES FREDERICK,
of Hartford, Connecticut; born at Providence, Rhode Island.
  Grandson of NATHANIEL GLADDING, a Captain-lieutenant in a train of artillery raised by the State of Rhode Island in 1776–7.

GLADWIN, JOSEPH CHURCHILL,
of Portland, Connecticut; marine draftsman; born at Portland.
  Great-grandson of JOSEPH CHURCHILL. [See Bulkley, Erastus Brainard.]

GLAZIER, CHARLES MATHER,
of Hartford, Connecticut; born at Hartford.
  Great-great-grandson of SILAS GLAZIER. [See Bates, Sarah Glazier.]
  Also, great-great-grandson of SELAH NORTON, Captain in the 4th regiment of Connecticut Light Horse.
  Also, great-great-grandson of SAMUEL SAFFORD, Major of a battalion of Green Mountain Boys, and a participant in the battles of Hubbardton and Bennington. He was afterward a Lieutenant-colonel in the Revolutionary army, and later a General in the militia.
  Also, great-great-grandson of JOSEPH BURNHAM, Sergeant in the 7th company of the 8th Connecticut regiment, 1775.

GLAZIER, FRANK DWIGHT,
of South Glastonbury, Connecticut; manufacturer; born at Glastonbury, Connecticut.
  Great-great-grandson of SILAS GLAZIER. [See Bates, Sarah Glazier.]
  Also, great-grandson of ABRAHAM WHEADON. [See Chapin, Mary Adella Glazier.]
  Also, great-grandson of REUBEN SKINNER. [See Chapin, Mary Adella Glazier.]
GLAZIER, LUTHER CARLOS,  
of Hartford, Connecticut; born at Hartford.  
   Great-grandson of SILAS GLAZIER. [See Bates,  
Sarah Glazier.]  
   Also, great-grandson of ZEBEDIAH MARCY.  
 [See Bates, Sarah Glazier.]

GLAZIER, MARY OLIVIA,  
of Hartford, Connecticut; born at Hartford.  
   Great-granddaughter of SILAS GLAZIER. [See  
Bates, Sarah Glazier.]  
   Also, great-granddaughter of ZEBEDIAH MARCY.  
 [See Bates, Sarah Glazier.]

GODDARD, HENRY PERKINS,  
of Baltimore, Maryland; insurance manager; born at  
Salem, Connecticut.  
   Great-grandson of Dr. ELISHA PERKINS (1741–  
1799), a member of the Plainfield Committee of Correspondence in 1774, and Surgeon of the Connecticut regiment of Colonel Douglass, which went to Boston, January–March, 1776.

GOLD, THEODORE SEDGWICK,  
of West Cornwall, Connecticut; farmer and secretary of the State Board of Agriculture; born at Madison, New York.  
   Great-grandson of MOSES CLEVELAND, who turned out in the Lexington alarm, 1775.

GOODRICH, ELIZUR STILLMAN,  
   Grandson of SIMEON GOODRICH, who served from August 18th to December 9, 1780, in the Connecticut regiment commanded by Colonel S. B. Webb.
GOODRICH, WILLIAM HENRY,
of Hartford, Connecticut; newspaper publisher; born at Hartford.

Grandson of ICHABOD GOODRICH, of Rocky Hill, Connecticut, a private in Captain Roger Welles' company of the 3d regiment, Connecticut line, during 1781. This company was detached from the regiment and placed under command of General Lafayette, who was given a body of picked troops for the purpose of checking Arnold's invasion of Virginia. This detachment remained in Virginia until after the capture of Yorktown, and Captain Welles' company formed part of the column which stormed one of the enemy's redoubts on the night of October 14, 1781.

GOODSELL, GRANVILLE WHITE,
of Bridgeport, Connecticut; insurance; born at Kent, Connecticut.

Great-grandson of EPAPHRAS GOODSELL. [See Banks, Kittie Evelin.]

GOODSELL, LEWIS,
of Redding, Connecticut; born at Fairfield, Connecticut.

Son of LEWIS GOODSELL, of Fairfield, Connecticut (1744— ——), a Sergeant in Captain Dimon's company of Fairfield, in May, 1775, and in 1777 Lieutenant in Captain Hill's company, on duty at the time of Tryon's invasion. He became Captain of the Fairfield company, October 22, 1782.

GOODSELL, PERRY SMITH,
of Bridgeport, Connecticut; insurance; born at Kent, Connecticut.

Great-grandson of EPAPHRAS GOODSELL. [See Banks, Kittie Evelin.]
GOODSELL, ZALMON,  
of Bridgeport, Connecticut; merchant; born at Kent.  
    Great-grandson of EPAPHRAS GOODSELL.  [See Banks, Kittie Evelin.]

GOODWIN, FRANCIS,  
of Hartford, Connecticut; clergyman; born at Hartford.  
    Great-grandson of LEMUEL ROBERTS.  [See Fenn, John Roberts.]

GOODWIN, GEORGE HENRY,  
of East Hartford, Connecticut; born at East Hartford.  
    Grandson of ANDREW KINGSBURY, of Hartford (1759–1837), who enlisted as a private in Colonel Chester's regiment in June, 1776, and was in the battle of Long Island, in the rear guard of Washington's army in the retreat from Long Island, and in the action at White Plains; discharged December 25, 1776. He enlisted again, April, 1777, in Colonel John Chandler's regiment, was transferred to the Surgeon-general's department, December 15, 1778, and remained there until March 13, 1781, when he became clerk in the office of Ralph Pomeroy, Deputy Quartermaster-general at Hartford, where he remained until September, 1783. He was afterward treasurer of the State of Connecticut for twenty-five years.

GOODWIN, JAMES JUNIUS,  
of New York city; banker; born at Hartford.  
    Great-grandson of LEMUEL ROBERTS.  [See Fenn, John Roberts.]

GOODWIN, NELSON JONES,  
of Hartford, Connecticut; born at New Britain, Connecticut.  
    Great-grandson of OZIAS GOODWIN, of Litchfield, Connecticut (1735–1788), Ensign, January 1, 1777,
of a company of volunteers raised in the town of Litchfield. He participated in the defense of Danbury against the raid under Tryon in the same year.


   Great-grandson of STEPHEN GOODYEAR, of Hamden, Connecticut (1729–1803), who commanded a company in service near New York in 1777.

   Also, great-grandson of Captain JOHN GILBERT (—–1779), killed in the defense of New Haven, July 5, 1779.

GOODYEAR, ROBERT BEARDSLEY, of North Haven, Connecticut; physician and surgeon; born at North Haven.

   Great-grandson of THEOPHILUS GOODYEAR (1731–1793). He entered service in 1776 in the regiment commanded by Colonel William Douglas. This regiment served on the right of the line of works at Brooklyn during the battle of Long Island, was at Kip’s Bay at the time of the enemy’s attack, September 15th, and participated in the battle of White Plains. In 1777 he was a Corporal under the same Colonel in the 6th regiment, Connecticut line. He served until 1780.

GRANT, JAMES MONROE, of Hartford, Connecticut; born at Ashford, Connecticut.

   Son of HAMILTON GRANT, of Ashford, Connecticut, who served at Bunker Hill under Captain Knowlton.

GRANT, ROSWELL, of East Windsor Hill, Connecticut; born at East Windsor Hill.

   Grandson of ROSWELL GRANT, of East Windsor, Connecticut (1746–—–), Captain of a company of mili-
tia in the regiment commanded by Colonel Obadiah Johnson, in service in Rhode Island in 1778. Also, Captain of a company in the regiment commanded by Colonel Enos, in service on the Hudson in the same year.

Also, great-grandson of Erastus Walcott, of Windsor, Connecticut (1722–1793), who commanded a Connecticut regiment at the siege of Boston. He was afterwards appointed Brigadier-general of the 1st brigade, and was on duty at Peekskill, March to June, 1777.

Also, great-grandson of Lemuel Stoughton, Captain of a company from the town of East Windsor in the Lexington alarm. He commanded a company in New York in 1776. In May, 1777, he was appointed Major of the 19th regiment of Connecticut militia, of which regiment he was subsequently Colonel. He also acted as purchasing Commissary east of the Connecticut river.

Graves, Joseph Alvin, of Hartford, Connecticut; teacher; born at Springfield, Missouri.

Great-grandson of ASA Graves (1755–), who enlisted as a private in Captain Harvey's company, Colonel Jonathan Brewer's regiment, July 13, 1775; served 2 weeks, 4 days; enlisted, November 15, 1776, in Captain Daniel's company, Lieutenant-colonel Smith's 6th regiment; served during the war; reported Sergeant-major. Recommended, May 5, 1781, by Lieutenant-colonel Calvin Smith, for promotion as Ensign in the 6th regiment, commanded by the said Smith.

Greeley, Edwin Seneca, of New Haven, Connecticut; merchant and manufacturer; born at Nashua, New Hampshire.

Grandson of Joseph Greeley, of Nottingham, New Hampshire (1756–1840), who enlisted at Cambridge, Massachusetts, April 25, 1775, in Captain Wil-
Ham Walker's company of the 2d New Hampshire regiment. He was wounded at the battle of Bunker Hill.

GREELEY, FRANKLIN MASTON,
of Bridgeport, Connecticut; born at Nashua, New Hampshire.

Grandson of JOSEPH GREELEY. [See Greeley, Edwin Seneca.]

GREENE, JACOB LYMAN,
of Hartford, Connecticut; president of the Connecticut Mutual Life Insurance Company; born at Waterford, Maine.

Great-grandson of Lieutenant THOMAS GREENE, of Rowley, Massachusetts, and Waterford, Maine, who was in active service for several years in the northern army under Gates. He was distinguished for gallantry at Saratoga.

GREGORY, JAMES GLYNN,
of Norwalk, Connecticut; physician; born at Norwalk.

Grandson of MOSES GREGORY, a Revolutionary soldier.

Also, great-grandson of JABEZ GREGORY, Captain of a company in the 9th regiment, Connecticut militia, at New York in August and September, 1776, and again in active service from October, 1776, to January, 1777.

GRIFFING, MARTIN HOYT,
of Danbury, Connecticut; cashier of the National Pahquioque Bank; born at Danbury.

Great-grandson of RICHARD CHASE, of Rhode Island (1751–1845), who was a member of the 2d Rhode Island regiment, commanded by Colonel Harry Babcock. He was wounded in 1776.
GRISWOLD, CHARLES CHANDLER, of Norwich, Connecticut; grocer and provisioner; born at East Lyme.

Great-grandson of SAMUEL GRISWOLD (1736–1816), a Sergeant in the company that marched from Lyme in the Lexington alarm.

GRISWOLD, EDWARD HAMMOND, of East Hartford, Connecticut; physician; born at Rocky Hill, Connecticut.

Great-great-grandson of WHITE GRISWOLD. [See Abell, Mary Kingsbury.]

GRISWOLD, (MRS.) ESTHER ELIZA HAMMOND, wife of Rufus White Griswold, of Rocky Hill, Connecticut; born at Ellington, Connecticut.

Great-granddaughter of WHITE GRISWOLD. [See Abell, Mary Kingsbury.]

GRISWOLD, GEORGE FREDERICK, of Meriden, Connecticut; proprietor of Curtis House; born at East Lyme, Connecticut.

Great-grandson of SAMUEL GRISWOLD. [See Griswold, Charles Chandler.]


Great-great-granddaughter of ROGER NORTON, Sr., of Farmington, Connecticut (——–1807), a Sergeant in the company of Captain Asa Bray, in Colonel Noadiah Hooker’s Connecticut regiment, 1777.

GRISWOLD, ROBERT SAGE, of Cromwell, Connecticut; born at Rocky Hill, Connecticut.

Great-grandson of CONSTANT GRISWOLD (1753–1839), a private soldier in Captain John Chester's
company, which marched from Wethersfield in the Lexington alarm, 1775. Enlisted, May 12, 1775, under the same Captain, and continued with his company until the expiration of the term of service the following December; he was engaged in the battle of Bunker Hill; also rendered other services, and was a pensioner.

Also, descendant of JEREMIAH HUBBARD, Jr. (1746–1808), who was an Ensign in the 14th company, 7th regiment.

GRISWOLD, ROGER MERWIN,
of Portland, Connecticut; physician and surgeon; born at Brooklyn, New York.

Great-great-grandson of WHITE GRISWOLD. [See Abell, Mary Kingsbury.]

GRISWOLD, RUFUS WHITE,
of Rocky Hill, Connecticut; physician; born at Manchester, Connecticut.

Great-grandson of WHITE GRISWOLD. [See Abell, Mary Kingsbury.]

GROSS, CHARLES EDWARD,
of Hartford, Connecticut; lawyer; born at Hartford.

Great-grandson of JOHN BARNARD. [See Conklin, Harry Shepard.]

*GROSS, WILLIAM H.,
of Hartford, Connecticut; bookseller. Died March 19, 1891.

Great-grandson of JOHN BARNARD.

GULLIVER, FREDERIC PUTNAM,
of Norwich, Connecticut; born at Norwich.

Great-great-grandson of JABEZ HUNTINGTON. [See Bond, William Williams.]

Also, great-great-grandson of ANDREW HUNTINGTON. [See Bond, William Williams.]
Also, great-grandson of GERSHOM GULLIVER, of Milton, Massachusetts (1756–1840), a participator in the battle of Lexington, who was also at Dorchester Heights, Ticonderoga, and Crown Point.


HALE, JOHN MILLS, of Philipsburg, Pennsylvania; attorney-at-law; born at Lewistown, Pennsylvania.

Great-grandson of CHARLES SEYMOUR, of Hartford, Connecticut (1738–1802), who commanded a company in the 1st regiment of Connecticut militia, Major Newbury, in the campaign around New York, 1776. He also commanded a company in Colonel Belden’s regiment at Peekskill, March–June, 1777.

HALE, JULIA LUCY, of Philipsburg, Pennsylvania; born at Lewistown, Pennsylvania.

Great-granddaughter of CHARLES SEYMOUR. [See Hale, John Mills.]


Great-great-grandson of HEZEKIAH TRACY. [See Hale, Almarin Tracy.]

HALL, ARTHUR ELISHA, of Meriden, Connecticut; clerk; born at Berlin, Connecticut.
Great-great-grandson of *STREET HALL*, of Wallingford, Connecticut (1721–1809), Lieutenant-colonel of the 7th regiment, Colonel Charles Webb, 1775; he was in the same regiment, reorganized under Colonel Webb, 1776, as the 19th Continental, with the rank of Lieutenant-colonel; he participated in the battles of White Plains, Trenton, and Princeton.

**HALL, EUGENE ASHLEY,**
of Meriden, Connecticut; with Meriden Savings Bank; born at Meriden.

Great-grandson of *DANIEL CLARK*, of West Haven, Connecticut (——–1847), who enlisted in Captain Van Deusen’s company, “General Waterbury’s State Brigade,” 1781; served from February 21st to August 1, 1781; was a pensioner.

**HALL, HENRY,**
of New York city; business superintendent of The Tribune; born at Auburn, New York.

Great-great-grandson of *WILLIAM HALL* (1741–1831), Lieutenant in charge of a party of 24 men stationed throughout 1781 as coast guard at Stratfield Beach and New Fields (now Bridgeport).

**HALL, JAMES PHILIP,**

Great-grandson of *AMOS RANSOM*. [See Gildersleeve, Alfred.]

**HALL, RUSSELL LEWIS,**

Great-grandson of *LEVI STONE* (1754–1836), a member of the 6th company of the 5th Connecticut regiment, commanded by Colonel David Waterbury, 1775. This regiment served in New York in the sum-
mer of 1775, and in the autumn went to the Northern Department and took part in the operations along Lakes George and Champlain. After the above service he was engaged as an artisan, and had charge of a company of smiths at Danbury.

HALL, WILLIAM ALFRED, of Meriden, Connecticut; bookkeeper; born at Meriden. Great-great-grandson of STREET HALL. [See Hall, Arthur Elisha.]

HALLOCK, EDWIN, of Derby, Connecticut; born at Derby. Grandson of WILLIAM HALLOCK, Jr. (1764-1817), who served five years in the war of the Revolution, and was one year a prisoner in the Old Sugar House at New York.

HALSEY, JEREMIAH, of Norwich, Connecticut; lawyer; born at Preston, Connecticut. Grandson of JEREMIAH HALSEY, of Preston, Connecticut, who was engaged in the expedition to effect the capture of Ticonderoga, and was present at the capture of that post. While absent on this service, he was appointed Lieutenant in the 7th company of the 6th Connecticut regiment, commanded by Colonel Parsons. He served as Assistant-Engineer in the Northern Department from September 22d to November 14, 1775, and acted as such through the siege of St. Johns, in October. He also commanded a gondola on the lakes. In 1776 he was appointed Captain in the 4th battalion, commanded by Colonel John Ely, and in 1780, Lieutenant-colonel of the 27th regiment, Connecticut militia.

HAMMOND, EDWARD PAYSON, of Hartford, Connecticut; evangelist; born at Ellington, Connecticut.
Great-grandson of WHITE GRISWOLD. [See Abell, Mary Kingsbury.]

HARMON, JOHN MILTON,
of Meriden, Connecticut; manufacturer; born at Suffield, Connecticut.

Great-great-grandson of SAMUEL HARMON, of Suffield, Connecticut (1736–1812), who responded to the call for volunteers in the Lexington alarm, April, 1775, and later in the same year was commissioned Lieutenant of the train band in the 2d society in the town of Suffield.

HARRINGTON, CHARLES RICHARDS,
of Norwich, Connecticut; born at Lyons, New York.

Great-great-grandson of THOMAS HARDING, a private soldier, who went from New London, Connecticut, 1777, to New York State in Captain Jones' company, Colonel Latimer's regiment; he was at the battles of Saratoga, September and October, 1777.

HARRISON, HENRY BALDWIN,
of New Haven, Connecticut; late Governor of Connecticut; born at New Haven.

Grandson of SAMUEL BARNEY. [See Barney, Samuel Eben.]

HARRISON, OSMUND,
of Wethersfield, Connecticut; born at Wethersfield.

Son of THEODORE HARRISON (1756–1836), who enlisted, May, 1775, in Captain John Ely's company, 6th Connecticut regiment, and served seven months; enlisted again in February, 1776, for one year, in Captain Watrous' company, same regiment.

HART, ARTEMAS ELIJAH,
of Hartford, Connecticut; treasurer of the Society for Savings; born at New Britain, Connecticut.
Great-grandson of *ELIJAH HART*, 3d, of Farmington, Connecticut (1759–1827), Sergeant in Captain Stoddard's company of Colonel Moseley's Connecticut regiment, ordered to the Hudson soon after the battle of Monmouth, 1778.

**HART, CHARLES EDGAR,**
of New Haven, Connecticut; born at Durham, Connecticut.

Great-grandson of *SAMUEL HART*, of Durham, Connecticut (1735–1805), a Lieutenant in the Revolutionary army, who took part in the engagements preceding the surrender of Burgoyne.

**HART, FRANKLIN HENRY,**
of New Haven, Connecticut; born at Durham, Connecticut.

Great-grandson of *SAMUEL HART*. [See *Hart, Charles Edgar*.]

**HART, FREDERIC JONES,**
of New Haven, Connecticut; born at Durham, Connecticut.

Great-grandson of *SAMUEL HART*. [See *Hart, Charles Edgar*.]

**HASKELL, CHARLES COURTNEY,**
of Norwich, Connecticut; born at Deer Isle, Hancock County, Maine.

Grandson of *COURTNEY BABBIDGE*, a private soldier in the company of Captain Nathaniel Fales, which marched under orders from General Lovel, 1777.

**HATCH, GEORGE EDWIN,**
of Hartford, Connecticut; merchant; born at East Granville, Massachusetts.

Great-grandson of *TIMOTHY HATCH* (1757–1838), who was in the battle of White Plains, where he was
taken prisoner, and afterward held by the enemy in New York.

HATCH, LEVI PARSONS,
of Millerton, New York; born at Coxsackie, New York.

Grandson of MOSES HATCH (1760-1837), who, at the age of sixteen, enlisted as drummer, and served in various capacities during the Revolutionary war.

HAWLEY, ELIAS SILL,
of Buffalo, New York; iron manufacturer; born at Moreau, New York.

Grandson of AMOS HAWLEY, of Farmington, Connecticut, a private in Captain Stanley's company, Colonel Gay's regiment, Wadsworth's brigade, which served at the Brooklyn front during the battle of Long Island, in the retreat to New York, the retreat from New York, and with the main army at White Plains, 1776.

HAYDEN, HEZEKIAH SIDNEY,
of Windsor, Connecticut; born at Windsor.

Grandson of LEVI HAYDEN, of Windsor, Connecticut (1747-1821), a private soldier in Captain John Skinner's company, in Major Sheldon's regiment of Light Horse.

Also, grandson of JABEZ HASKELL, who served in the summer of 1776 at New York.

HAYDEN, JABEZ HASKELL,
of Windsor Locks, Connecticut; born at Windsor, Connecticut.

Grandson of LEVI HAYDEN. [See Hayden, Hezekiah Sidney.]

Also, grandson of JABEZ HASKELL. [See Hayden, Hezekiah Sidney.]

Also, great-grandson of Lieutenant RETURN STRONG, a Revolutionary soldier.
HAYDEN, NATHANIEL WARHAM,  
of Windsor, Connecticut; born at Windsor Locks, Connecticut.  
   Great-grandson of LEVI HAYDEN. [See Hayden, Hezekiah Sidney.]  
   Also, great-grandson of JABEZ HASKELL. [See Hayden, Hezekiah Sidney.]  
   Also, great-great-grandson of Lieutenant RETURN STRONG. [See Hayden, Jabez Haskell.]  

HAWLEY, CHARLES WILSON,  
of Bridgeport, Connecticut; merchant; born at Bridgeport.  
   Great-great-grandson of WILLIAM WORDIN (1734–1808), a Lieutenant in Captain Abijah Sterling's company, in Colonel Whiting's regiment of Connecticut militia, in active service in October, 1777; he was also Captain of a militia company called the Householders, which acted as a home and coast guard.  
   Also, great-grandson of WILLIAM WORDIN, Jr., a private in the company in Colonel Whiting's regiment in which his father was Lieutenant.  

HEATH, EDWIN LANSING,  
of Rockville, Connecticut; born at Bristol, Rhode Island.  
   Great-grandson of PELEG HEATH, who, from 1777 to 1781, was Major of a regiment of militia of Bristol County, Rhode Island. In 1777 he was on recruiting service.  

HEATON, JOHN EDWARD,  
of New Haven, Connecticut; treasurer; born at New Haven.  
   Great-grandson of JOHN JENNISON, of Walpole, New Hampshire (1744–——), 1st Lieutenant in Captain Christopher Webber's company in the 16th regiment, New Hampshire militia, in 1776. This regiment
reinforced the garrison at Ticonderoga, when besieged by the enemy in June, 1777. He was afterwards Captain of a company which went to Newbury in 1780.

Also, great-great-grandson of JOHN FULLER, of Massachusetts, Captain in Colonel Asa Whitcombe's regiment, 1775 to 1782.

Also, great-great-grandson of THEOPHILUS GOODYEAR. [See Goodyear, Robert Beardsley.]

HEMINWAY, MERRITT, of Watertown, Connecticut; manufacturer; born at Watertown.

Great-grandson of PETER BUELL, of Litchfield, Connecticut (1739-1797), who, in 1775, was Ensign of the 2d company of the town of Litchfield.

HENDEE, EDWARD DWIGHT, of New Haven, Connecticut; born at New Haven.

Great-grandson of CALEB HENDEE, Ensign in Captain James Dana's company, General Waterbury's brigade.

HENRY, EDWARD STEVENS, of Rockville, Connecticut; treasurer of the State of Connecticut; born at Gill, Massachusetts.

Great-grandson of STEPHEN GREENLEAF, of Boston, Massachusetts, and Brattleboro, Vermont, a member of the organization known as the "Sons of Liberty," in Boston, and one of the "Boston Tea Party."

HERRINGTON, ALFRED GILBERT, of Hartford, Connecticut; born at Hoosick, New York.

Great-grandson of SILAS HERRINGTON, of Scituate, Rhode Island, a private soldier in the Revolutionary war.

Also, great-grandson of ELIJAH SPALDING, who participated in the battle of Stillwater, and was with the army at the surrender of Burgoyne, 1777.
Also, great-grandson of GEORGE DEFOREST, a private soldier.

HEWINS, CAROLINE MARIA, of Hartford, Connecticut; librarian of the Hartford Public Library.

Great-great-granddaughter of WILLIAM HEWINS (1735-1802), a Revolutionary soldier from Sharon, Massachusetts, in 1777.

Also, great-great-granddaughter of SILAS ALDEN, of Needham, Massachusetts (1736-1826), who was a descendant in the fifth generation of John Alden and Priscilla Mullins, of the Mayflower. Silas Alden was an Ensign in Captain Robert Smith's company, which took part in the battle of Lexington. He was also a Lieutenant in a company commanded by Captain Smith at Dorchester, 1776, and in the same year he served at Castle Island.

HEWITT, ELISHA, of New Haven, Connecticut; apothecary; born at Pompfret, Windsor County, Vermont.

Great-great-grandson of ISRAEL PUTNAM. [See Brinley, George P.].

HILL, EBENEZER, of Norwalk, Connecticut; manufacturer, and president of the National Bank of Norwalk; born at Norwalk.

Great-grandson of EBENEZER HILL, of Fairfield, Connecticut (1742—), Captain of the 1st company in the 7th Connecticut regiment commanded by Colonel Charles Webb. The term of service of this regiment expired December, 1775. He re-entered service January 1, 1777, as a 1st Lieutenant in the 7th regiment, Connecticut line, commanded by Colonel Heman Swift. He was made Captain, November 1, 1777, and transferred to the invalid corps September 17, 1780. Colonel Swift's regiment went into the field in the spring of
1777; fought at Germantown October 4, 1777; wintered at Valley Forge 1777–78, and in the following June was present at the battle of Monmouth. In the summer of 1779 it served on the east side of the Hudson, in General Heath's wing.

HILL, EBENEZER J.,
of Norwalk, Connecticut; merchant; born at Redding, Connecticut.

Great-grandson of EBENEZER HILL. [See Hill, Ebenezer.]

Also, great-grandson of ENOCH ILLSLEY, of Portland, Maine, a member of the Committee of Safety of Falmouth, in 1774.

Also, great-grandson of JOSEPH MCLELLAN, of Portland, Maine, a member of the Committee of Safety of Falmouth, in 1774.

HILL, (MRS.) MARY ELLEN MOSMAN,
of Norwalk, Connecticut; wife of Ebenezer J. Hill born at Amherst, Massachusetts.

Great-granddaughter of ABNER GOODALE, of Marlborough, Massachusetts (1755–1823), who, on the day of the battle of Lexington, April 19, 1775, at the age of nineteen, joined Captain How's company, and marched to Cambridge. In December of that year he was a member of Captain Gates' company. He turned out October 2, 1777, in the company of Captain William Morse, which marched to the assistance of General Gates, and he was probably present at the surrender of Burgoyne.

Also, great-granddaughter of JEDUTHAN RICE, of Montague, Massachusetts, who, in 1778, was a member of Captain Jotham Houghton's company, in the 7th regiment, in General Warner's (Massachusetts) brigade, detached to escort the troops (Burgoyne's) of the convention of Saratoga, to Enfield, Connecticut. He also served in Captain Ephraim Stearns' company, Colonel Rains' regiment, in 1780.
HILL, ROBERT WAKEMAN,  
of Waterbury, Connecticut; architect; born at Waterbury.  

Grandson of GILES BRACKETT (1761–1842), a Revolutionary soldier.

HILLARD, PAUL HERMAN,  
of Stonington, Connecticut; insurance business; born at North Stonington.  

Grandson of JOHN HILLARD (1756–1826), a Corporal in Captain Hyde’s company, 4th regiment, Connecticut line; served from January 1, 1777, to 1780.

HILLHOUSE, JAMES WILLIAM,  
of Willimantic, Connecticut; merchant; born at Montville, Connecticut.  

Great-great-grandson of WILLIAM HILLHOUSE (1728–1816), a Major of the 2d Connecticut regiment of Light Horse; a member of the Council of Safety for Connecticut.

HILLS, JONAS COOLIDGE,  
of Hartford, Connecticut; born at Hartford.  

Great-grandson of JONAS COOLIDGE, of Watertown, Massachusetts (1744–1776), a private in Captain Samuel Barnard’s company, in Colonel Thomas Gardner’s regiment of Massachusetts militia, which marched in the Lexington alarm, April 19, 1775. He also served in Captain Abner Craft’s company in the 37th regiment of foot.

HILLS, WILLIAM ELLERY,  
of Hartford, Connecticut; born at Hartford.  

Great-great-grandson of JONAS COOLIDGE. [See Hills, Jonas Coolidge.]
*HILLYER, CHARLES TUDOR,
Died March 3, 1891.
Son of ANDREW HILLYER.

HILLYER, DRAYTON,
of Hartford, Connecticut; merchant; born at Granby, Connecticut.

Grandson of ANDREW HILLYER, of Simsbury and Granby, Connecticut (1743-1828), who mustered a number of men and marched for Boston in the Lexington alarm, April, 1775. In the same year he was commissioned a 2d Lieutenant in the 4th company of the 8th regiment, commanded by Colonel Jedediah Huntington. August 23d, Huntington made Hillyer his Adjutant, speaking of him at the same time as "an old soldier, a sensible man, and a good scholar." In the campaign of 1776 he was the Adjutant of Colonel Jonathan Pettibone's regiment of Connecticut militia, and was with it at Kip's Bay, on the East River, when the enemy landed, September 15th, and took the city. In the summer of 1777 he served as a Lieutenant in a company commanded by Captain Noah Phelps, under Putnam on the Hudson, and, on the promotion of Captain Phelps, he had command of the company. In 1779 he was appointed Captain of a troop in the 5th regiment of Connecticut Light Horse; was stationed at Horse Neck, and participated in the defense of New Haven. After the war he became Colonel of the 5th Connecticut dragoons.

HITCHCOCK, HENRY PRESTON,
of Hartford, Connecticut; born at Hartford.

Grandson of JOHN LEE HITCHCOCK, of Cheshire, Connecticut, a private soldier in service for three years, probably in the 5th regiment, Connecticut line, commanded by Colonel Bradley.
HOLBROOK, SUPPLY TWYNG, of Norwich, Connecticut; judge of probate; born at Roxbury, Massachusetts.

Grandson of SETH HOLBROOK (1757—), member of a company of militia which marched from Bellingham, Massachusetts, on the 19th of April, 1775, under command of Captain Jesse Holbrook. He was also a Sergeant in Captain Cowell’s company in the Suffolk and York regiment, commanded by Colonel Robinson, in March, 1776.

HOLCOMBE, JOHN MARSHALL, of Hartford, Connecticut; vice-president of the Phoenix Mutual Life Insurance Company; born at Hartford.

Great-grandson of PHINEAS HOLCOMBE, a private soldier in Captain Matthew Smith’s company of Connecticut militia of General Waterbury’s state brigade, in active service in 1781.

HOLLISTER, HERBERT HENRY, of Hartford, Connecticut; bookkeeper; born at New Haven, Connecticut.

Great-grandson of ELIJAH STRONG HOLLISTER (1763–1813), who, in 1780, enlisted at Lenox under Captain Stoddard, in the Massachusetts regiment commanded by Colonel Vose, and was stationed near West Point, New York. In the following year he was a Quartermaster-sergeant in the Massachusetts regiment commanded by Colonel Sears, in which he served for three months and twelve days from July 21, 1781. Soon thereafter he joined a New York regiment, commanded by Colonel Marinus Willett, as Sergeant, and he was finally discharged the winter of 1784.

Elijah Hollister
HOLLISTER, JOHN CLARK, of New Haven, Connecticut; lawyer; born at Manchester, Vermont.

Grandson of ELIJAH STRONG HOLLISTER. [See Hollister, Herbert Henry.]

HOLMES, JOSEPH, of Norwich, Connecticut.

Grandson of ELIPHALET HOLMES, of East Haddam, Connecticut, a Lieutenant in the Lexington alarm; a Captain of minute men; and in Colonel Selden's regiment in 1776, which served on Long Island and in New York. In 1777 he was a Captain in the 1st regiment, Connecticut line, formation of 1777-81. He resigned from ill health, August 22, 1780.

HOOKER, EDWARD, of Brooklyn, New York; Commander United States Navy (retired); born at Farmington, Connecticut.

Grandson of NOADIAH HOOKER. [See Gillett, Elizabeth Daggett Hooker.]

HOOKER, EDWARD BEECHER, of Hartford, Connecticut; physician; born at Hartford.

Great-grandson of NOADIAH HOOKER. [See Gillett, Elizabeth Daggett Hooker.]

HOOKER, EDWARD WILLIAMS, of Hartford, Connecticut; secretary of the Broad Brook Company; born at Hartford.

Great-grandson of JOSEPH BAKER, of Brooklyn, Connecticut (1748-1804), Surgeon in Putnam's company in the Lexington alarm, and later Surgeon at Fort Griswold. In 1777 he was a member of the Brooklyn committee to procure clothes for the soldiers.

HOOKER, THOMAS WILLIAMS, of Chicago, Illinois; born at Hartford, Connecticut.
Great-grandson of JOSEPH BAKER. [See Hooker, Edward Williams.]

HOOKER, WILLIAM GRISWOLD,
of Meriden, Connecticut; printer; born at New Haven, Connecticut.

Great-grandson of NOADIAH HOOKER. [See Gillett, Elizabeth Daggett Hooker.]

HOPSON, JOHN, Jr.,

Great-great-grandson of PETER MILLS, of Kent, Connecticut (1741–1821), a Lieutenant in the 7th company of the 7th Connecticut regiment, commanded by Colonel Charles Webb in 1775. He was in command of a company which turned out for the defense of Danbury against Tryon in 1777, and for the defense of New Haven in 1779.

*HOTCHKISS, GEORGE LEANDER,
of Meriden, Connecticut; born at Naugatuck, Connecticut.

Great-great-grandson of GIDEON HOTCHKISS. [See Cowell, George Hubert.]

HOTCHKISS, HOBART L.,
of New Haven, Connecticut; lawyer; born at Naugatuck, Connecticut.

Great-great-grandson of GIDEON HOTCHKISS. [See Cowell, George Hubert.]

*HOTCHKISS, ORRIN WAIT,
of Westport, Connecticut; born at Waterbury, Connecticut.

Great-great-grandson of GIDEON HOTCHKISS. [See Cowell, George Hubert.]
HOTCHKISS, SAMUEL MILO,

Great-grandson of PHINEAS CASTLE, of Waterbury, Connecticut (1731—), a Captain in the regiment commanded by Lieutenant-colonel Baldwin, in active service in 1777 on the North River. The regiment also turned out to repel the enemy at New Haven, July, 1779.

Also, great-great-grandson of GIDEON HOTCHKISS. [See Cowell, George Hubert.]

HOUSTON, JAMES BORLAND,
of Thompsonville, Connecticut; assistant superintendent of the Hartford Carpet Company; born at Thompsonville.

Great-grandson of SIMEON UPSON, of Southington, Connecticut (1760—), a private soldier in Captain Jabez Fitch's company of independent volunteers, in service from August 17 to November 17, 1782.

Also, great-great-grandson of NATHAN ALLYN, seaman on the privateer "Marquis de la Fayette" from February 27, 1782, to August 13, 1783.

HOVEY, HORACE CARTER,
of Bridgeport, Connecticut; clergyman; born at Fountain County, Indiana.

Grandson of ROGER HOVEY. [See Ellinwood, Helen Carter Hovey.]

HOWARD, CHARLES PATTON,
of Hartford, Connecticut; manufacturer; born at Hartford.

Great-grandson of ROBERT PATTON, of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania (1755—), who enlisted in the 11th Pennsylvania regiment; became Captain; was taken prisoner in a skirmish on the 27th of October, 1776, and exchanged at Elizabethtown, January 3, 1781. He went to his home in York; again entered the army;
was promoted to be Major, and served under Lafayette. He remained in service throughout the war.

HOWE, SAMUEL HENRY, of Norwich, Connecticut; clergyman; born in the county of Fleming, Kentucky.

Great-grandson of WILLIAM ROBERTSON, of Virginia (1754–1833), a Revolutionary soldier in the infantry service.

Also, great-great-grandson of SAMUEL MARSHALL, of Virginia, an officer in the Revolutionary war, who was present at the surrender of Lord Cornwallis.

Also, great-grandson of ELISHA ARNOLD, of Virginia (1758–1849), a Revolutionary soldier, who was made a prisoner by the British.

HOWLAND, (MRS.) HARRIET MARGARET LEARNED, wife of George Titus Howland, M.D., of Norwich, Connecticut; born at Norwich.

Great-great-granddaughter of BELA PECK (1758—__), Captain of a matross company, of Norwich, Connecticut, which marched for the defense of New London in 1781.

HOYT, FRANK HUBBARD, of Jersey City, New Jersey; secretary; born at New York city.

Great-grandson of ABIJAH HUBBARD (1755—__). He was among the first to march at the Lexington alarm, and fought at Bunker Hill, June 17, 1775; at Brandywine, September 11, 1777; Germantown, October 4, 1777; Monmouth, June 28, 1778; and Fort St. George, November 21, 1780. He was made a Corporal in 1778, Sergeant, November 1, 1780, and later was offered a commission as Ensign, which he declined.
HOYT, HENRY THACHER,
of Danbury, Connecticut; born at Danbury.

Great-grandson of PETER PENFIELD, of New Fairfield, Connecticut (1743— —), who served during the greater part of the Revolutionary war as an officer in the army, beginning as Ensign and ending as Captain. In 1776 he was 1st Lieutenant in the regiment commanded by Colonel Gold Selleck Silliman. This regiment served on the Brooklyn front during the battle on Long Island, in the retreat to New York, and narrowly escaped capture in the retreat from that city, September 15th. It was engaged in the battle of White Plains, in which it suffered some loss. He was among the militia captains whose companies turned out to repel the enemy at New Haven in 1779, at the time of Tryon's invasion.

*HOYT, HEUSTED W. R.,
of Greenwich, Connecticut; councilor-at-law; born at Ridgefield, Connecticut.

Great-grandson of NATHANIEL OSBORN, who enlisted May 5, 1775, in the 2d company, Captain Samuel Whiting's 5th Continental regiment, Colonel David Waterbury; enlisted, April 16, 1776, in Captain Robert Walker's company, Colonel Samuel Elmore's regiment, in garrison at Fort Schuyler; Sergeant in Captain Yeates' company, Colonel Enos' regiment Connecticut militia on the Hudson; arrived in camp May 29th, discharged August 27, 1778; Sergeant in corps of sappers and miners, joined September 9, 1779; served into 1783.

HUBBARD, GASTON TRYON,
of Middletown, Connecticut; manufacturer; born at Wadesboro, North Carolina.

Great-grandson of GEORGE HUBBARD, 5th (1731–1809), a Captain in Colonel Comfort Sage's regiment of Connecticut militia, which turned out to repel the enemy at the time of Tryon's invasion in 1779.
HUBBARD, JOSIAH MEIGS,  
of Middletown, Connecticut; farmer; born at Middletown.

Grandson of JEREMIAH HUBBARD, of Middletown, Connecticut (1732–1814), 1st Lieutenant in Captain Shepherd's company, Colonel Belden's regiment, 1777.

Also, grandson of ELISHA HUBBARD, of Middletown, Connecticut (1753–1837), who enlisted June 17, 1776, as a private in the company of Captain Jonathan Johnson of Middletown, battalion of Colonel Phillip B. Bradley, Wadsworth's brigade. He was one of the prisoners captured by the British at the attack on Fort Washington, November 16, 1776, and was confined for some time in New York city.

HUBBARD, LEVERETT MARSDEN,  
of Wallingford, Connecticut; lawyer; born at Durham, Connecticut.

Great-grandson of TIMOTHY SCRANTON, of Guilford, Connecticut (1761–1848), who enlisted in the Connecticut regiment commanded by Colonel Andrew Ward, in 1776. This regiment joined Washington's army at New York in August of that year, and was stationed at first near Fort Lee. It marched with the troops to White Plains, and it took part in the battles of Trenton and Princeton. On the 10th of April, 1777, he re-enlisted in Captain Humphrey's company of the 6th regiment Connecticut line, commanded by Colonel William Douglas, which regiment was reorganized in January, 1781, as the 4th regiment, Connecticut line, and commanded by Colonel Zebulon Butler. He was a member of a light infantry company detached from this regiment, under command of Captain Samuel A. Barker, which formed part of the army sent to the southward under the Marquis de Lafayette, in 1781, to check Arnold's invasion of Virginia. This detachment remained in Virginia, almost constantly on the march,
until Cornwallis took post at Yorktown in August. At the siege, Lafayette's division held the post of honor on the right of the investing line, and the battalion under Colonel Gimat, to which Captain Barker's company was attached, led the column that stormed one of the enemy's redoubts on the night of October 14, 1781.

*HUBBARD, STEPHEN A.,
of Hartford, Connecticut; editor. Died January 11, 1890.

    Grandson of CALEB HUBBARD.

HUBBARD, WALTER,
of Meriden, Connecticut; manufacturer; born at Middletown, Connecticut.

    Grandson of JEREMIAH HUBBARD. [See Hubbard, Josiah Meigs.]

HUBBARD, WALTER BULKLEY,
of Middletown, Connecticut; cashier of the Middlesex County National Bank; born at Middletown.

    Great-grandson of JEREMIAH HUBBARD. [See Hubbard, Josiah Meigs.]

HUBBELL, HOWARD GREGORY,
of Bridgeport, Connecticut; merchant; born at Bridgeport.

    Great-great-great-grandson of RICHARD HUBBELL, of Stratfield, now Bridgeport, Connecticut (1696-1787). His firm, Richard Hubbell & Son, furnished a sloop which captured an English brig and brought the vessel and crew into Black Rock harbor.

HULBERT, GEORGE HUNTINGTON,
of Middletown, Connecticut; manufacturer; born at Middletown.
Great-grandson of Reverend Enoch Huntington-Ton, of Middletown, Connecticut (1739–1809). Mr. Huntington entered warmly into politics during the Revolutionary period, taking sides with his brothers—one of whom, Samuel, was a signer of the Declaration of Independence—against England. Several of his sermons and addresses of that day were printed, and have been preserved. Worthy of especial notice are, "A sermon delivered at Middletown, July 20, 1775, the day appointed by the Continental Congress to be observed by the inhabitants of all the English colonies on this continent as a day of public humiliation, fasting, and prayer," and "The Happy Effects of Union and the Fatal Tendency of Divisions," preached before the inhabitants of the town of Middletown, at their annual meeting, April 8, 1776.

Hulbert, Thomas Henry, of Chicago, Illinois; born at Lee, Massachusetts.

Grandson of Amos Hulbert, of Chatham, Connecticut (1752–1835). In 1776, he was a Corporal in the regiment commanded by Colonel Philip Burr Bradley, and in 1777, a Sergeant in the company of Captain Joseph Blake, under command of Lieutenant-colonel John Penfield.

Hull, John Alfred, of New Haven, Connecticut; manufacturer; born at Clinton, Connecticut.

Great-grandson of ASA Lay, of Saybrook, Connecticut (1749–——), enlisted May 8, 1775, in the 9th company of the 6th Connecticut regiment, commanded by Colonel Samuel Holden Parsons. After the expiration of his term of service in this regiment, he was appointed
Adjutant in Colonel Ely's regiment. January 1, 1777, he was commissioned 1st Lieutenant in the 6th regiment, Connecticut line, commanded by Colonel William Douglas, and he was afterward made Captain in this regiment. On the re-organization of the Connecticut line in 1781, he was commissioned as Captain in the 4th regiment, commanded by Colonel Zebulon Butler, and he remained in the service until the close of the war.

HUNGERFORD, (MRS.) CAROLINE CATLIN, of Hartford, Connecticut; born at Harwinton, Connecticut.

Granddaughter of ABIJAH CATLIN. [See Catlin, Abijah, Jr.]

HUNGERFORD, CLARENCE CATLIN, of Hartford, Connecticut; born at Harwinton, Connecticut.

Great-grandson of ABIJAH CATLIN. [See Catlin, Abijah, Jr.]

HUNGERFORD, NEWMAN, of Hartford, Connecticut; born at Monticello, Georgia.

Great-grandson of ABIJAH CATLIN. [See Catlin, Abijah, Jr.]

HUNT, FREDERICK SAMUEL, of Bridgeport, Connecticut; merchant; born at Rodman, New York.

Great-grandson of JOSEPH MARSHALL, born at Hopkinton, Rhode Island, 1759; died at Auburn, New York, 1844. He served in the war of the Revolution in 1775, and in the early part of 1777 from Rhode Island. In the latter part of 1777 and 1779 he served from Connecticut. He was a pensioner.

*HUNTINGTON, AUSTIN, of Norwich, Connecticut; born at Chicago, Illinois.
Great-great-grandson of *JABEZ HUNTINGTON*. [See Bond, William Williams.]

**HUNTINGTON, CHARLES WESLEY,**


Grandson of *JOHN HUNTINGTON* (1749—), who marched from Tolland in the Lexington alarm in the company commanded by Captain Solomon Willes, in April, 1775. In May of the same year, under the same Captain, he was a member of General Joseph Spencer’s regiment, which was posted at Roxbury. Detachments of officers and men of this regiment were engaged in the battle of Bunker Hill, June 17th, and in Arnold’s Quebec expedition, September–December, 1775.

**HUNTINGTON, HARWOOD,**

of Cambridge, Massachusetts; teaching chemistry in Harvard University; born at New Haven, Connecticut.

Great-great-great-grandson of *JABEZ HUNTINGTON*. [See Bond, William Williams.]

Also, great-great-grandson of Reverend *ENOCH HUNTINGTON*. [See Hulbert, George Huntington.]

Also, great-great-great-grandson of Reverend *NATHANIEL TAYLOR*, of New Milford, pastor of the Congregational church during the Revolutionary war. He was a zealous advocate of the Revolution, and he remitted one year’s salary for its support, as parish records show in his own handwriting, April, 1779.

**HUNTINGTON, JOHN TAYLOR,**

of Hartford, Connecticut; clergyman; born at New Milford, Connecticut.

Great-grandson of Reverend *ENOCH HUNTINGTON*. [See Hulbert, George Huntington.]

Also, great-great-grandson of Reverend *NATHANIEL TAYLOR*. [See Huntington, Harwood.]
HUNTINGTON, JOSEPH LAWSON WEATHERLY, of Washington, District of Columbia; born at Franklin, Connecticut.

Great-great-grandson of JABEZ HUNTINGTON. [See Bond, William Williams.]

Also, great-grandson of ANDREW HUNTINGTON. [See Bond, William Williams.]

HUNTINGTON, ROBERT WATKINSON, officer United States Marine Corps; born at Hartford, Connecticut.

Great-great-grandson of HENRY CHAMPION, Sr. [See Gilbert, Charles Edward.]

Also, great-grandson of HENRY CHAMPION, Jr., of Colchester, Connecticut (1751-1836). He entered the army as Ensign, and became successively by promotion, 2d Lieutenant, Lieutenant, Adjutant, Captain, and Brigade-major. He was a brave, efficient officer at the battle of Bunker Hill; and he led the 1st battalion Connecticut light infantry in the storming and capture of Stony Point, receiving honorable mention by General Wayne in his message to Congress for personal bravery in that action.

HUNTINGTON, ROBERT WATKINSON, Jr., of Hartford, Connecticut; born at Norwich, Connecticut.

Great-great-great-grandson of JONATHAN TRUMBULL. [See Bull, William Lanman.]

HUNTINGTON, WILLIAM HUNTER, pharmacist United States navy; born at South Abington, Massachusetts.

Great-grandson of JEDEDIAH HUNTINGTON. [See Chappell, Alfred Hebard.]

Also, great-great-grandson of JABEZ HUNTINGTON. [See Bond, William Williams.]
HURLBUTT, JOHN BELDEN, of Norwalk, Connecticut; lawyer; born at Redding, Connecticut.

Great-grandson of DANIEL HURLBUTT, who was a Corporal in Captain Samuel Comstock's company of the 9th regiment, Connecticut militia, in active service in New York in August and September, 1776. He was also a Lieutenant in Captain Nathan Gilbert's company, in Colonel John Mead's regiment of Connecticut militia, at Fishkill in 1777.

Also, great-grandson of STEPHEN GREGORY, a member of Captain Ozias Marvin's company, in the 9th regiment, Connecticut militia, at New York in August and September, 1776.

Also, great-grandson of JOSEPH OGDEN, a Sergeant in the 5th regiment, Connecticut line, formation of 1777-81, commanded by Colonel Philip Burr Bradley. This regiment was engaged in the battle of Germantown, 1777, and wintered at Valley Forge, 1777-78.

HYDE, BURRELL WOODWORTH, of Norwich, Connecticut; born at Franklin, Connecticut.

Great-grandson of HEZEKIAH TRACY. [See Hale, Almarin Tracy.]

HYDE, FRANK ELDRIDGE, of Hartford, Connecticut; lawyer; born at Tolland, Connecticut.

Great-great-grandson of ELIJAH AVERY. [See Eldridge, James William.]

Also, great-great-grandson of Ensign CHARLES ELDRIDGE. [See Eldridge, James William.]

HYDE, WILLIAM EDWARD, of Danielsonville, Connecticut; dentist; born at Brooklyn, Connecticut.
Great-grandson of ISAAC HYDE, of Canterbury Connecticut (1736—), a Lieutenant in the Continental army.

HYDE, WILLIAM WALDO,
of Hartford, Connecticut; lawyer; born at Tolland, Connecticut.

Great-great-grandson of ELIJAH AVERY. [See Eldridge, James William.]
Also, great-great-grandson of Ensign CHARLES ELDRIDGE. [See Eldridge, James William.]

INGALLS, PHINEAS HENRY,
of Hartford, Connecticut; physician; born at Gorham, Cumberland County, Maine.

Grandson of PHINEAS INGALLS, of Massachusetts (1757–1843), who turned out April 19, 1775, and marched through Lexington to Cambridge. On the reorganization of the army for the siege of Boston, he enlisted for eight months in the company commanded by Captain Benjamin Varnum, in the regiment of Colonel Frye, stationed at Cambridge. From July, 1776, he served four months in the company of Captain Samuel Johnson, under Colonel Edward Wigglesworth, on Lake Champlain. In March, 1777, he volunteered for three years as an artificer in a regiment commanded by Colonel Jeduthan Baldwin. He was with the army at the battle of Brandywine, and at the battle of Germantown.

IVES, JOHN,
of Meriden, Connecticut; merchant; born at Meriden.

Grandson of NATHANIEL YALE, of Meriden, Connecticut (1753–1814), a private soldier, who enlisted June 24, 1776, in Captain Couch’s company; he was at the defense of Fort Washington, but escaped capture, having previously been sent to the west bank of the river to work upon some barracks; he was discharged January 19, 1777.
IVES, LELAND HOWARD,  
of Meriden, Connecticut; born at Meriden.  
Great-grandson of NATHANIEL YALE. [See Ives, John.]

JACKSON, EDWARD THORNE,  
of Middletown, Connecticut; banker; born at Middletown.  
Great-great-grandson of MICHAEL JACKSON, of Newton, Massachusetts (1734–1801), who served at Lexington as Captain of minutemen, and in Major Gardener's regiment at Bunker Hill. He was afterwards Colonel of the 8th Massachusetts regiment, and Brevet Brigadier-general, in service in New York and in Canada. He was a member of the Society of the Cincinnati.  
Also, great-grandson of EBENEZER JACKSON, a Lieutenant in Crane's artillery, who enlisted in 1777 and served through the war. He was a member of the Society of the Cincinnati.

JENNINGS, JOHN JOSEPH,  
of Bristol, Connecticut; lawyer; born at Bridgeport, Connecticut.  
Great-grandson of AARON JENNINGS (1762–1839), who, in the spring of 1779, enlisted from Green's Farms for nine months, under Captain Joseph Bennett, and was stationed as a coast guard in Fairfield. He was on duty when the British landed and burnt the town. He was also on duty in 1780–81–82, in Colonel Dimon's regiment.

JEWELL, CHARLES ALEXANDER,  
of Hartford, Connecticut; manufacturer; born at Winchester, New Hampshire.  
Great-grandson of MOSES CHAMBERLAIN, of Winchester, New Hampshire, 1st Lieutenant in the New Hampshire regiment commanded by Colonel Tim-
othy Bedel, raised for the defense of the frontier on the Connecticut river, from April 1, 1778, to April 1, 1779.

JEWELL, LYMAN BEECHER, of Hartford, Connecticut.
   Great-grandson of MOSES CHAMBERLAIN. [See Jewell, Charles Alexander.]

JEWELL, PLINY, of Hartford, Connecticut.
   Great-grandson of MOSES CHAMBERLAIN. [See Jewell, Charles Alexander.]

JEWETT, WILLIAM H., of New Haven, Connecticut; architect; born at New Haven.
   Great-grandson of WILLIAM MITCHELL, of Farmington, Connecticut (1748–1806), a member of Captain Noadiah Hooker's company, in the regiment commanded by Colonel Joseph Spencer in 1775. Detachments from this regiment were engaged in the battle of Bunker Hill and Arnold's Quebec expedition.

*JOHNSON, AHOLIAB, of Enfield, Connecticut; born at Stafford, Connecticut.
   Son of AHOLIAB JOHNSON, Sr. (1762–1829), member of a company of cavalry in active service at New London after the invasion under Arnold.
   Also, grandson of JOHN JOHNSON, who served a three months tour of duty at Fort Griswold during the Revolutionary war.

JOHNSON, CHARLES COIT, of Norwich, Connecticut; president of the Norwich Gas Company; born at Jewett City, Connecticut.
   Great-grandson of OBADIAH JOHNSON, of Canterbury, Connecticut, in 1775 Major in the 3d Connecti-
cut regiment, Israel Putnam, Colonel. This regiment was stationed, during the siege of Boston, at Cambridge, and a detachment of officers and men was engaged at Bunker Hill. In 1776 he was Lieutenant-colonel of the regiment commanded by Colonel Andrew Ward, which joined Washington's army at New York in August, and was stationed at first near Fort Lee, marched with the troops to White Plains, and subsequently into New Jersey. It took part in the battles of Trenton and Princeton, and encamped with Washington at Morristown. In 1777 he was appointed Colonel of the 21st regiment of Connecticut militia, and in 1778 commanded a Connecticut regiment in service in the state of Rhode Island.

JOHNSON, CHARLES FREDERICK, of Hartford, Connecticut; Professor of English Literature in Trinity College; born at New York.

Great-grandson of WILLIAM SAMUEL JOHNSON, of Stratford (1727-1819), appointed by the Committee of Correspondence member of the Continental Congress in 1774. Being at the time too old for personal service, he maintained, at his own expense, a soldier in a Connecticut regiment during the Revolutionary war. He was a member of the convention which formed the Constitution of the United States; of the convention which ratified it; and he was one of the first two Senators from Connecticut after its adoption.

JOHNSON, JOHN MACKIE, of Norwich, Connecticut; born at Norwich.

Great-grandson of OBADIAH JOHNSON. [See Johnson, Charles Coit.]

JOHNSON, JOSEPH WARREN, of Enfield, Connecticut; lawyer; born at Somers, Connecticut.

Grandson of AHOLIAB JOHNSON, Sr. [See Johnson, Aholiah.]
Also, great-grandson of JOHN JOHNSON. [See Johnson, Aholiab.]

JOHNSON, MARCUS MORTON,
of Hartford, Connecticut; physician and surgeon; born at Malone, New York.

Great-grandson of JOSHUA CHAPMAN (1755–1837), who, in the month of April, 1775, entered the service from West Springfield, Massachusetts, in Captain Enoch Chapin’s company of the Massachusetts regiment commanded by Colonel William Danielson. The family tradition runs that he participated in many engagements with the enemy, and was present at the surrender of Burgoyne.

JONES, CLARENCE EDWARD,


Also, great-grandson of JOSEPH SHEPARD, Jr., who marched with the New Hartford company for the relief of Boston in the Lexington alarm.

JONES, HENRY ROGER,

Grandson of ISRAEL JONES, of Barkhamsted, Connecticut (1753–1812), Sergeant in Captain John Watson’s company, of Colonel Benjamin Hinman’s regiment, in 1775; Ensign in the 7th regiment, Connecticut line, in 1777; 2d Lieutenant in 1778, and in the same year, Captain in the 18th regiment, Connecticut militia. He fought at Germantown, October 4, 1777; wintered at Valley Forge, 1777–78, and was in the battle of Monmouth Court House, June, 1778.

Also, great-grandson of PHINEAS MERRILL, of
New Hartford, Connecticut (1755—), who served in the 8th company, of Colonel Charles Webb’s regiment, from July to December, 1775, and on the staff of Commissary-general Wadsworth as conductor of trains, with the rank of Captain, 1777-79.

JONES, WALTER CLINTON, of Middletown, Connecticut; born at Summit, New Jersey.

Great-great-grandson of JAMES CLINTON (1736-1812), who was appointed Colonel of the 3d New York regiment June 30, 1775, and accompanied Montgomery to Quebec. August 9, 1776, he was made Brigadier-general, and he was in command at Fort Clinton when it was attacked October, 1777, by the British under Sir Henry Clinton. Although the attacking force was many times larger than his own, he made a gallant defense, and refused to surrender. The fort was carried by storm at the point of the bayonet. He was the last to leave the works, and severely wounded, but he succeeded in escaping to the mountains. He co-operated with General Sullivan in a successful expedition against the Indians, in 1779. He was in command at Albany during a great part of the war, and was present at the siege of Yorktown, and at the evacuation of New York by the British. He was a member of the New York convention that ratified the Constitution of the United States.

Also, great-great-great-grandson of PHILIP SCHUYLER (1733-1804), who was in active service, and had attained the rank of Major, during the French and Indian war, and after the peace of 1763 had been Colonel of militia. New York sent him to the Continental Congress in 1775, and in June of that year that body appointed him Major-general, and assigned him to the command of the Northern Department. He at once engaged in organizing an army for the invasion of Canada. The advance of the American forces was
made in September, but ill health compelled him to turn over the immediate command of operations in the field to General Montgomery. In January, 1776, he personally commanded the troops which suppressed the tory rising in Tryon county, New York, under Sir John Johnson. He was also chairman of the board of commissioners for Indian affairs, and in this capacity his influence with the Indian tribes was of great service to the American cause. After the evacuation of Canada by the American forces, in 1776, he was employed in raising men and gathering supplies to resist the further advance of the British. In 1777, he was again in Congress and appointed Commander-in-chief of the military of the state of Pennsylvania, but in June of that year he returned to the command of the Northern department. His health was better than it had been for two years, and he performed a prodigious amount of labor in preparation for the defense of his department against the powerful army coming down from the north under Burgoyne. Overwhelming force compelled the evacuation of Ticonderoga, and the Americans, inferior in numbers and inferior in discipline, were compelled to retreat toward Albany. General Schuyler promptly and thoroughly stripped the country of food and forage. He sent a force to resist and defeat St. Leger advancing through the valley of the Mohawk, and his strategy rendered the victory of Bennington possible. But the loss of Ticonderoga and the disheartening effect of the retreat of the army, raised a public clamor for his removal. On the 19th of August, 1777, when Burgoyne's army was ready to drop into his hands, he was relieved of command by General Gates. "His plans were well laid, and the crown of victory was clearly within his reach, when another stepped into his place, who, to secure the prize had only to stand still and wait the onward tide of events." — [Jared Sparks.] His resignation from the army was accepted by Congress, April 19, 1779, and in
that year he was again a member of that body. From the beginning of the war he was the friend and trusted counselor of Washington. He steadily advocated the consolidation of the Union "as the first of political blessings, and labored in the very front of the enlightened men of that day in appeasing local jealousies and state pride, then the greatest obstacles to political reform." He represented the State of New York in the Senate in 1789–1791, and was again chosen to that body in 1797.


Great-granddaughter of OTHNIEL BROWN. [See Brown, Freeman Monroe.]

JUDD, GEORGE EDWARDS, of Waterbury, Connecticut; bookkeeper; born at New Haven, Connecticut.

Great-grandson of ELEZER GREEN (1757–1833), who served in Captain Chapman's company, 9th regiment Connecticut militia, from January 8 to March 1, 1778.

JUDSON, STILES, of Stratford, Connecticut; born at Stratford.

Grandson of STILES JUDSON, of Stratford, Connecticut (1752– —). He was in the Revolutionary army at New York when the city was taken by the British forces; and in 1779 commanded a company of militia which turned out to repel the invasion under Tryon.

JUDSON, STILES, Jr., of Stratford, Connecticut; lawyer; born at Stratford.

Great-grandson of STILES JUDSON. [See Judson, Stiles.]
KEEP, HOWARD HENRY,
of Hartford, Connecticut; insurance clerk; born at Longmeadow, Massachusetts.

Great-great-grandson of SAMUEL KEEP, of Longmeadow, Massachusetts (1739–1823), a Sergeant in the Longmeadow minutemen, who left for Boston, April 21, 1775.

KEEP, ROBERT PORTER,
of Norwich, Connecticut; principal of the Norwich Free Academy; born at Farmington, Connecticut.

Great-grandson of SAMUEL KEEP. [See Keep, Howard Henry.]

KEIGWIN, HENRY WEBSTER,
of Norwich, Connecticut; teacher; born at Griswold, Connecticut.

Great-grandson of NICHOLAS KEIGWIN, of Voluntown, Connecticut (1736–1813), Lieutenant of the 3d company of the alarm list of the 21st Connecticut regiment.

*KELLOGG, ALLYN STANLEY,
of Newtonville, Massachusetts; born at Vernon, Connecticut.

Great-great-grandson of JONATHAN HALE. [See Belden, Joshua.]

KELLOGG, EDWARD WILBERFORCE,

Great-grandson of JOHN BARTLETT (1754–1831), a participant in the battle of Bunker Hill, and subsequently a private soldier in the 2d company of the 8th Connecticut regiment.

*KELLOGG, (MRS.) ELIZA NOBLE,
of Rockville, Connecticut; born at Middletown, Connecticut.
Daughter of GIDEON NOBLE, of Willington, Connecticut (1763-1807), who, at the age of eleven, was a fifer in the 6th company of the 7th Connecticut regiment, commanded by Colonel Charles Webb, in 1775. In 1776, he was a fifer in Captain Jonathan Parker's company in the regiment commanded by Colonel Comfort Sage, which served on Long Island, and in New York, and was engaged in the battle of White Plains. In March, 1777, he was a fifer in Colonel Charles Webb's regiment, reorganized as the 2d regiment Connecticut line, which wintered at Valley Forge, 1777-78, and was present at the battle of Monmouth. He was in active service until April, 1780; was transferred to the invalid corps November, 1780, and was finally discharged in 1783. "Many a time did the soldiers, with whom he was a universal favorite, carry him on their shoulders over difficult places while he played 'March Away.'"

KELLOGG, JOHN P.,
of Waterbury, Connecticut.

Great-great-grandson of SAMUEL HOLDEN PARSONS, of New London, Connecticut (1737-1789), who responded to the Lexington alarm, and was commissioned, May 1, 1775, Colonel of the 6th regiment. He was one of the gentlemen who, on their individual notes, procured money from the treasury to support the expedition, under Captains Mott and Phelps, for the taking of Ticonderoga, 1775. In 1776 he was appointed Colonel of the 10th Continental regiment, and marched with the army from Boston to New York in April, 1776. August 9th he was made Brigadier-general in the Continental army. Ordered to the Brooklyn front, August 24th, he engaged in the battle of the 27th, and narrowly escaped capture, being field officer for the day. On the retreat from New York, September 15th, his brigade was swept along in the panic to Harlem Heights. After White Plains, he remained with the troops east of the Hudson. In the movements of
1779 he served in the left wing of the army east of the Hudson under General Heath. His brigade assisted in repelling the enemy on the Connecticut coast in July. In command of a Connecticut division in November, 1779, he conducted it to winter quarters in Morristown, New Jersey. In 1780 he served both as brigade and division commander in the main army, and was a member of the court that tried André in September. He was made Major-general in the Continental army October 23, 1780, and retired from the field on account of ill health, April, 1782.

Samuel Parsons

KELLOGG, STEPHEN W., of Waterbury, Connecticut; lawyer.

Grandson of STEPHEN WRIGHT, of Ludlow, Vermont (1758—__), a soldier in the Revolution, and subsequently a pensioner.

Also, great-grandson of ___ POOLE, a Lieutenant in the war of the Revolution.

KENNEY, WILLIAM SHELDON, of New Haven, Connecticut; merchant; born at New Haven.

Great-grandson of WILLIAM KEENLY (1757–1845), a private soldier in State and Continental service. He was present at the fight at Horse Neck.

KIMBERLY, ENOS S., of New Haven, Connecticut; coal merchant; born at Westville, Connecticut.

Grandson of EZRA KIMBERLY (1764–1844), who enlisted when he was 18 years old.

Great-grandson of *SILAS HARTSHORN*, of Norwich, Connecticut (1745–1825), Quartermaster in the 2d regiment of Light Horse, and after the close of the war a Captain in the same regiment.

Also, great-grandson of *ALPHEUS KINGSLEY*, a private in Colonel Charles Webb’s regiment, the 2d Connecticut line, formation of 1777–81, which wintered at Valley Forge.

*KINNEY, JOHN CODDINGTON*,

of Hartford, Connecticut; journalist; born at Nassau, New York. Died April 22, 1891.

Great-grandson of *NATHANIEL FITZ-RANDOLPH*.

Also, great-grandson of *EZRA KINE*.

Also, great-grandson of *JOSEPH BOARDMAN*.

*KIRKHAM, JOHN STODDARD*,

of Newington, Connecticut; born at Newington.

Grandsone of *JOHN KIRKHAM*, of Wethersfield, Connecticut (1760—), a fifer in the regiment commanded by Colonel Samuel B. Webb, 1777–81. He remained with the regiment when re-formed in 1781 as the 3d regiment of the Connecticut line, and became fife-major November 14, 1781.

*KISSAM, DANIEL WHITEHEAD*,

of Bridgeport, Connecticut; manufacturer; born at New York city.

Grandsone of *JONAS ADDOMS*, of New York (1753—). He became an associator for independence in 1775, and when Lord Howe’s fleet landed the British army at New Utrecht, he was attached to the corps of five-months men serving at the Narrows upon Long Island. He was acting Quartermaster of a company of New Jersey militia which joined General Washington at the battle of Germantown. He was also at White Plains. October 1, 1780, he was detailed
as assistant to Colonel Timothy Pickering, Quartermaster-General. January 29, 1782, he was commissioned by Congress as 2d Lieutenant in the 2d regiment of Continental artillery.

KNIGHT, WILLIAM WARD,
of Hartford, Connecticut; physician; born at Chaplin, Connecticut.

Great-great-grandson of JOSEPH WOODWARD, of Ashford, Connecticut (1726–1814), serving with the army before Boston, probably as Captain, when that city was evacuated by the British forces, March, 1776.

LACEY, ROWLAND BRADLEY,
of Bridgeport, Connecticut.

Grandson of ZACHARIAH LACEY (1754—), a private soldier and non-commissioned officer for four years (1776–80). He was in the command of General Silliman when the American army evacuated New York, and came near being taken prisoner, and he was with the army at Harlem Heights and White Plains. When Tryon invaded Connecticut, 1779, he took part in the defense of the state, and was in the engagement at Ridgefield.

LAMBERT, EDWARD RICHARD,
of Bridgeport, Connecticut; architect; born at Milford, Connecticut.

Great-grandson of JEREMIAH BULL, of Milford, Connecticut (1757—), who served, in 1775, in the 10th company of the Connecticut regiment commanded
by General Wooster. He was also Corporal in Captain Samuel Peck's company, in Washington's army on Long Island, and in New York, 1776. He was promoted to 1st Sergeant, and was at Trenton and at Yorktown.

Also, great-grandson of DAVID LAMBERT, who enlisted in Captain Bryant's company in 1777, to go to Peekskill, New York.

LANDERS, CHARLES SMITH,  
of New Britain, Connecticut; manufacturer; born at New Britain.

Great-grandson of ASAEL LANDERS (1766–1842). He enlisted at Lenox, Massachusetts, in April, 1782, in the 5th Massachusetts regiment. He was afterwards transferred to the 1st regiment.

LANDERS, GEORGE MARCELLUS, Jr.,  
of New Britain, Connecticut; manufacturer; born at New Britain.

Great-great-grandson of ASAEL LANDERS. [See Landers, Charles Smith.]

LANMAN, CHARLES ROCKWELL,  
of Cambridge, Massachusetts; Professor in Harvard University; born at Norwich, Connecticut.

Great-great-grandson of JONATHAN TRUMBULL. [See Bull, William Lanman.]

LANMAN, WILLIAM CAMP,  
of Norwich, Connecticut; manufacturer; born at Norwich.

Great-great-grandson of JONATHAN TRUMBULL. [See Bull, William Lanman.]

LATHROP, GEORGE PARSONS,  
of New London, Connecticut; born at Oahu, Hawaiian Islands.
Great-grandson of SAMUEL HOLDEN PARSONS. [See Kellogg, John P.]

LATHROP, HENRY CLINTON,
of Willimantic, Connecticut; banker; born at Norwich, Connecticut.

Great-grandson of SAMUEL GRAY, of Windham, Connecticut (1751—__), appointed by Congress, August 6, 1777, a 2d Deputy Commissary-general of purchases for the Eastern Department, and continued until 1780.

LEARNED, BELA PECK,
of Norwich, Connecticut; born at Norwich.

Great-grandson of BELA PECK. [See Howland, Harriet Margaret Learned.]

LEARNED, HORACE COIT,

Great-grandson of JOSHUA COIT (1758-1798), a member, in 1779, of the Light Corps, composed of business men of Norwich, which was commanded by Captain Christopher Leffingwell. It marched for New London when that city was attacked by the enemy under Arnold in 1781.

LEARNED, WALTER,

Great-grandson of JOSHUA COIT. [See Learned, Horace Coit.]

LEAVENS, FRANCIS JEDEDIAH,
of Norwich, Connecticut; manufacturer; born at Norwich.
Grandson of Jedediah Leavens, of Killingly, Connecticut (1755–——), a private soldier in Captain Joseph Cady's company of the 11th regiment of Connecticut militia, commanded by Colonel Ebenezer Williams, which served in the campaign around New York in 1776.

Lee, William Henry, of New York City.

Great-grandson of Isaac Lee, Colonel of the 15th regiment of Connecticut militia, 1775.


Grandson of David Lee, a private in the regiment of Colonel Zebulon Butler. He was in service in New Jersey, and along the Hudson in 1780.

Also, great-grandson of Elihu Crane, a private soldier in Captain Nathaniel Edwards' company, General Waterbury's state brigade, 1781.

Also, grandson of Joseph Somers, a private in the company of militia commanded by Caleb Mix, in Colonel Moseley's regiment, ordered to the Hudson after the battle of Monmouth, June 28, 1778.

Also, great-grandson of Andrew Hays, a private in Captain Theodore Woodbridge's company, in the 7th regiment, Connecticut line, formation of 1777–81.

Lee, Wilson Horatio, of New Haven, Connecticut; publisher; born at Hardwick, Massachusetts.

Great-great-grandson of Simeon Fish, of Mendon, Massachusetts, a Corporal in service in 1775.

Leeds, John Harris, of New Haven, Connecticut; manufacturer; born at Darien, Connecticut.
Grandson of *JOHN WEED*, of Stamford, Connecticut (1756–1847), who, in 1776, joined Captain Sylvanus Brown's company, in Colonel John Chandler's Connecticut regiment. In the year 1779 he was a member of Captain Stevens' company of the regiment commanded by Colonel Lamb. He was for five years in service.

**LEVI, HENRY BEACH,**

of Meriden, Connecticut; manufacturer; born at Meriden.

Great-great-grandson of *JOHN COUCH*. [See Couch, George Winchell.]

**LEWIS, ALONZO NORTON,**

of New Haven, Connecticut; clergyman; born at New Britain, Connecticut.

Great-grandson of Lieutenant *JAMES FRANCIS*, who was a soldier of the Revolution.

**LEWIS, CHARLES W.**, 

of Farmington, Connecticut; born at Farmington.


**LEWIS, HENRY JAMES,**

of Stratford, Connecticut; oyster planter; born at Meriden.

Great-grandson of *JARED LEWIS*, of Wallingford, Connecticut (1761–1826), a private soldier who served in Lieutenant-colonel Canfield's regiment at West Point, 1781.

Also, great-grandson of *DEODATE BEAUMONT*, who served as a private soldier, and was a pensioner.

*LEWIS, ISAAC CHANCEY,*

of Meriden, Connecticut; manufacturer; born at Meriden.
Grandson of Jared Lewis. [See Lewis, Henry James.]
Also, grandson of Deodate Beaumont. [See Lewis, Henry James.]

Lewis, John Benjamin,
of Hartford, Connecticut; physician; born at Greenport, New York.
Great-grandson of Eleazer Lewis, of Hopkinton, Rhode Island (1737—), a soldier in the Continental army during the Revolutionary period.

Lewis, William Jerauld,
of New York city; physician; born at Vernon, Connecticut.
Great-great-grandson of Eleazer Lewis. [See Lewis, John Benjamin.]

Lincoln, Charles Levi,
of Hartford, Connecticut; iron manufacturer; born at Boston, Massachusetts.
Great-grandson of Benjamin Miles. [See Felt, Levi Lincoln.]
Also, grandson of Stephen Lincoln. [See Felt, Levi Lincoln.]

Lincoln, Charles Payson,
of Hartford, Connecticut; iron manufacturer; born at Hartford.
Great-great-grandson of Benjamin Miles. [See Felt, Levi Lincoln.]
Also, great-grandson of Stephen Lincoln. [See Felt, Levi Lincoln.]

Lincoln, Frederick Miles,
of Hartford, Connecticut; born at Hartford.
Great-great-grandson of Benjamin Miles. [See Felt, Levi Lincoln.]
Also, great-grandson of *SHARON PEASE.* [See Felt, Levi Lincoln.]
Also, great-grandson of *STEPHEN LINCOLN.* [See Felt, Levi Lincoln.

**LINCOLN, GEORGE FRANCIS,**
of Hartford, Connecticut; attorney at law; born at Hartford.

Great-great-grandson of *BENJAMIN MILES.* [See Felt, Levi Lincoln.] Also, great-grandson of *STEPHEN LINCOLN.* [See Felt, Levi Lincoln.] Also, great-grandson of *SHARON PEASE.* [See Felt, Levi Lincoln.]

*LINCOLN, GEORGE STANLEY,*
of Hartford, Connecticut; born at Boston, Massachusetts.

Great-grandson of *BENJAMIN MILES.* [See Felt, Levi Lincoln.]

**LINCOLN, THEODORE MILES,**
of Hartford, Connecticut; manufacturer; born at Hartford.

Great-great-grandson of *BENJAMIN MILES.* [See Felt, Levi Lincoln.] Also, great-grandson of *STEPHEN LINCOLN.* [See Felt, Levi Lincoln.]

**LINES, EDWIN STEVENS,**
of New Haven, Connecticut; clergyman; born at Naugatuck, Connecticut.

Great-grandson of *ENOS BUNNELL,* of Cheshire, Connecticut, a private soldier in the 9th company of the 1st Connecticut regiment, commanded by Colonel David Wooster, 1775. This regiment marched to the Northern Department about September 20th, and took part in the operations along Lakes George and Cham-
plain, and assisted in the reduction of St. Johns in October.

Also, great-grandson of **ELISHA STEVENS**, of Glastonbury, a member of Captain Jonathan Hale's company in the regiment of Colonel Erastus Wolcott, which formed a part of the army that occupied Boston after its evacuation by the British, in March, 1776; and from February 11, 1777, a member of Captain Clark's company, in a regiment of artificers, and in service five years. He is said to have participated in the battle of Brandywine and the battle of Monmouth, and to have been present at the capture of Cornwallis.

Also, great-grandson of **WALTER BOOTH**. [See Bevins, LeGrand.]

**LINES, H. WALES,**

of Meriden, Connecticut; born at Naugatuck, Connecticut.

Great-grandson of **ENOS BUNNELL**. [See Lines, Edwin Stevens.]

Also, great-grandson of **ELISHA STEVENS**. [See Lines, Edwin Stevens.]

Also, great-grandson of **WALTER BOOTH**. [See Bevins, LeGrand.]

**LINNELL, EDWARD H.,**

of Norwich, Connecticut; physician; born at East Douglas, Massachusetts.

Great-great-grandson of **RICHARD MONTAGUE**, of Massachusetts (1729–1794), who raised a company which he commanded at the battle of Bunker Hill. He was with the army at Cambridge when Washington took command. He received from him his commission as Major, and was attached, it is said, to his staff.

**LINSLEY, CHARLES FOOTE,**

of Meriden, Connecticut; manufacturer; born at Branford, Connecticut.
Great-grandson of **BENJAMIN PALMER**, of Branford, Connecticut (1752–1834). He was in the Revolutionary service in 1776, under Captain Brockway, in Colonel Thompson's command; in 1777, under Captain Smith, in Colonel Cook's command; in 1778–79–80, under Captain Enoch Staples. He participated in the capture of Burgoyne. He was a pensioner.

**LINSLEY, SOLOMON FOWLER,**

of North Haven, Connecticut; born at Wallingford, Connecticut.

Great-grandson of **WILLIAM DOUGLAS.** [See Douglas, Benjamin.]

**LOCKWOOD, DAVID BENJAMIN,**

of Bridgeport, Connecticut; attorney at law; born at Weston, Connecticut.

Grandson of **REUBEN LOCKWOOD**, who served in the war of the Revolution as teamster.

**LOCKWOOD, EDGAR,**

of New Haven, Connecticut; born at Cairo, New York.

Grandson of **NATHANIEL LOCKWOOD, Sr.,** of Horse Neck, Connecticut (1757–1843). The details of his service are unknown. He had a deep scar across his head from a saber cut. He was a pensioner, and in his old age was known as Colonel Lockwood.

**LOCKWOOD, FREDERICK ST. JOHN,**

of Norwalk, Connecticut; banker; born at Norwalk.

Grandson of **ELIPHALET LOCKWOOD**, of Norwalk, Connecticut (1741–1814), who, in 1775, was a member of the 1st company in the 7th Connecticut regiment, commanded by Colonel Charles Webb. In 1778 he was an Assistant-commissary of issues of the Continental army, and in 1780 a Captain in the 9th regiment of Connecticut militia, and of a company of coast guards raised by order of the General Assembly.
LOCKWOOD, WILLIAM HENRY,  
of Hartford, Connecticut; born at Hartford.

Great-grandson of MOSES LOCKWOOD, of Wethersfield, Connecticut (1749———), a private soldier in the 8th Connecticut regiment, commanded by Colonel Jedediah Huntington in 1775, and in the same regiment, reorganized as the 8th Connecticut, at New York in 1776. In December, 1776, he enlisted in Captain Lee’s company for three years. He was discharged July 1, 1780, being at that time a Sergeant in the regiment of Colonel John Durkee.

LOOMER, SILAS FULLER,  

Great-grandson of ABIJAH LINCOLN, of Massachusetts (1736–1812), who, in 1775, was an Ensign in the company of Captain Josiah King, in the 9th Massachusetts regiment, commanded by Colonel David Brewer. He was commissioned 2d Lieutenant in Captain Oliver Soaper’s company, in the 13th Massachusetts regiment, commanded by Colonel Joseph Read, January 1, 1776, and made 1st Lieutenant in the same regiment August 10, 1776.

LOOMIS, THOMAS WARHAM,  
of Windsor, Connecticut; born at Windsor.

Great-grandson of EBENEZER FITCH BISELL, of Windsor, Connecticut, a member of the company of Captain Nathaniel Hayden, Jr., which marched for the relief of Boston in the Lexington alarm, April, 1775; later, 1st Lieutenant of the 4th company in the 8th regiment, and subsequently Captain in the 17th Continental regiment (Colonel Huntington’s), and taken prisoner in the battle of Long Island, August, 1776.

LORD, EVERETT EDWARD,  
of New Haven, Connecticut; born at Killingworth, Connecticut.
Great-grandson of Martin Lord, of Killingworth, Connecticut (1741---), a Captain in the 7th Connecticut militia.


Lummis, Frank Carlos, of Chaplin, Connecticut; farmer; born at Montville, Connecticut. Great-grandson of Nehemiah Holt, of Windham, Connecticut (1756-1824), a Sergeant in Captain Dyer's company, in Colonel Durkee's regiment, in 1776. He was in the battle of Long Island, and the engagements of Harlem Heights, Trenton, and Princeton, and performed other services.

Lyons, Ernest Porter, of Bridgeport, Connecticut; clerk; born at Bridgeport. Great-grandson of Nehemiah Webb Lyon (1759-1860), a member of Captain Najah Bennett's company in service at Greens Farms, Connecticut, March 15, 1781. He was pensioned. Also, great-great-great-grandson of James Frye (1710-1776), who commanded a regiment of Massachusetts troops at Bunker Hill. He died within a month after the battle. Also, great-great-grandson of Frederick Frye (1748-1826), who was with his father at Bunker Hill, and afterwards served under Washington. He was a member of the Society of the Cincinnati.
LYON, IRVING PHILLIPS,
of Hartford, Connecticut; student at Yale University; born at Hartford.

Great-great-grandson of NICHOLAS DARROW. He is believed to have participated in the defense of Danbury in 1777; and in 1781 he was a member of Captain Z. Hungerford's company in service at New London.

LYON, IRVING WHITALL,
of Hartford, Connecticut; physician; born at Bedford, New York.

Great-great-grandson of ISRAEL LYON, of Greenwich, Connecticut (1734–1816), a member of a committee of six of Public Safety and Correspondence for Bedford, Westchester County, New York.

Also, great-great-grandson of WILLIAM PHILLIPS (———1778), who was an “Associator for Independence” at Smithtown, Suffolk County, Long Island.

Also, great-grandson of ZEBULON PHILLIPS (1746-1815), who was also an “Associator for Independence” at Smithtown, Suffolk County, Long Island.

MAC NAUGHT, GEORGE KILPATRICK,
of Meriden, Connecticut; minister; born at Hobart, New York.

Great-great-grandson of JOSHUA WEBSTER, of Glastonbury, Connecticut (1750–1830), who enlisted May, 1775; served in Captain Oliver Hanchett's company, 2d Continental regiment, commanded by Colonel Joseph Spencer and Colonel Samuel Wyllys; served seven months; was at the siege of Boston; enlisted again in 1776. In January, 1777, he enlisted for three years, under Captain John Barnard, in the same regiment, under Colonel Samuel Wyllys. He served until April, 1779, when he was discharged for wounds. He was made a pensioner in 1818.
MAPLES, BRAINERD W.,
of Norwalk, Connecticut; editor; born at Norwich, Connecticut.

Great-grandson of STEPHEN MAPLES, of New London and Norwich, Connecticut (1749—), a private in the 5th company of the 6th Connecticut regiment; enlisted May, 1775, discharged December, 1775; he also enlisted August, 1778, and was discharged September, 1778.

MARCY, THOMAS KNOWLTON,
of Windsor, Connecticut; born at Willington, Connecticut.

Great-grandson of Lieutenant-colonel THOMAS KNOWLTON, of Ashford, Connecticut (1740–1776). At the outbreak of the Revolutionary war, Thomas Knowlton, who when a mere boy had fought by the side of Putnam against the French and Indians, and had won commissions as Ensign and Lieutenant when barely twenty years old, was in command of a company of Ashford minute-men, which was among the first to march for Boston in the Lexington alarm. On the first call for troops by the General Assembly, he was commissioned May 1, 1775, Captain of the 5th company of the 2d Connecticut—General Putnam’s—regiment. His known abilities led him to be selected for the command of the detachment of Connecticut men which formed part of the force that took possession of Breed’s (Bunker) Hill, on the night of the 16th of June, 1775, and he was assigned to the defense of the stone and rail fence on the left of the redoubt, where the enemy was twice repulsed. When our troops were driven from the redoubt, the force at the fence protected their retreat, and then “fell back in no precipitate flight, but with a fair front and a steadiness worthy their brave resistance.” For his gallantry in this action, he was made a Major by Congress. It was he who led the party which surprised the British guard stationed
at Charlestown, set fire to the guard-house and buildings in the vicinity, made several prisoners, and although thundered at by the cannon of the fort, retired without loss, and created a small panic among the British in Boston. Early in 1776 he was Major in Colonel Durkee’s regiment—the 20th Continental—Lieutenant-colonel in August, and detached to the command of “Knowlton’s Rangers,” a small body of select troops composed of officers and men chosen from different regiments for special services along the line. In command of this force, he was mortally wounded in a spirited engagement on New York island, September 16, 1776. He was endowed with uncommon military genius which impressed men differing as widely as the prudent and sagacious Washington, the brave and impetuous Putnam, and the young but acute Aaron Burr, among his contemporaries. A modern military critic, General Carrington, says of him: “He seems to have been as nearly fire-proof and panic-proof as any man in the service.” In General Orders of September 17th, Washington referred to him as “the gallant and brave Colonel Knowlton, who would have been an honor to any country.” He was buried with military honors on the King’s bridge road, but the exact site of his burial place is unknown. A brother officer present at his funeral wrote:

“Here Knowlton lies—the great, the good, the brave,
Slain on the field, now triumphs in the grave,
Thus falls the valiant in the martial strife,
The coward lives; his punishment is life.”

MARKHAM, ERNEST ARTHUR,
of Durham, Connecticut; physician; born at Windsor, Vermont.

Great-great-grandson of JEREMIAH MARKHAM, 2d (1734–1827). During the battle at Bemis Heights, he acted as Captain of a company, was shot under the eye, and left on the field as dead. Signs of life were
afterwards observed, and by careful nursing he was restored to vigor, and lived to tell the tale to his grandchildren.

Jeremiah Markham.

Also, great-grandson of JEREMIAH MARKHAM, 3d, who accompanied his father to General Gates' army.

MARKHAM, FRANCIS GEORGE, of Meriden, Connecticut; manufacturer; born at Chatham, Connecticut.

Grandson of NATHANIEL MARKHAM, of Chatham, Connecticut (1754–1829), who turned out from the town of Chatham in the Lexington alarm, and probably performed other services. He was a pensioner.

MARSHALL, JOHN GILBERT, of Brooklyn, New York; insurance agent; born at St. Albans, Vermont.

Great-grandson of SYLVANUS MARSHALL, of Greenwich, Connecticut (1746–——), an Ensign in Captain Abraham Mead's company in the 9th regiment of Connecticut militia, commanded by Lieutenant-colonel John Mead, in 1776. He marched to New York city, where he remained until the city was evacuated. He was at White Plains during the fight there, but stationed a short distance from the field of action. He became a Lieutenant in 1777, and served as Captain in 1778, 1779, and 1780.

MASON, CARLOS VIRGIL, of Bristol, Connecticut; born at Farmington, Connecticut.

Great-great-grandson of OZIAS GOODWIN. [See Goodwin, Nelson Jones.]
MATHEWSON, ALBERT McCLELLAN,
of New Haven, Connecticut; lawyer; born at Woodstock, Connecticut.

Great-great-great-grandson of JONATHAN TRUMBULL. [See Bull, William Lanman.]

Also, great-great-grandson of WILLIAM WILLIAMS, of Lebanon, Connecticut (1731-1811), member of the General Assembly of Connecticut for more than fifty years, many years speaker of the lower house, and for ninety sessions not absent more than five times, except during his service in Congress. When the Revolutionary struggle began he aided the patriotic cause by essays on questions of the day, and numerous public addresses. The originals of the proclamation of Governor Trumbull, issued June 18, 1776, calling on the people to defend their rights and liberties, often mentioned as “Connecticut’s Declaration of Independence,” and the resolution of the General Assembly passed in June, 1776, instructing the delegates from Connecticut to propose to the general congress a declaration of independence, are in his handwriting. He was a member of the Council of Safety first appointed, a member of the Continental Congress, and a SIGNER of the Declaration of Independence. He was also a member of the convention that ratified the constitution of the United States in 1788. In 1775 he was Colonel of the 12th regiment of Connecticut militia.

Also, great-great-grandson of SAMUEL McCLELLAN, who was Captain of a company of cavalry in Woodstock from 1773 to 1775; a member of the Woodstock Committee of Correspondence, and a member of a committee to receive and transmit donations for the relief of Boston after the passage of the Boston port bill. In the Lexington alarm he marched for Boston at the head of forty-five men. He was appointed Major of the 11th regiment, Connecticut militia, October 15,
1775; Lieutenant-colonel of the same regiment December 27, 1776; and Colonel, January 23, 1779. He served under General Spencer in Rhode Island in 1777, and he was at New London in September, 1781, after Arnold's raid, in command of two hundred and fifty men. When the public treasury was empty, he paid his regiment out of his own pocket. In June, 1784, he was made Brigadier-general of the 5th Connecticut brigade.

MATHEWSON, ARTHUR, of Brooklyn, New York; surgeon; born at Brooklyn, Connecticut.

Great-grandson of SAMUEL MCCLELLAN. [See Mathewson, Albert McClellan.]

Also, great-great-grandson of JONATHAN TRUMBULL. [See Bull, William Laman.]

Also, great-grandson of WILLIAM WILLIAMS. [See Mathewson, Albert McClellan.]

MATSON, WILLIAM LEWIS, of Hartford, Connecticut; vice-president of the Security Company; born at Hartford.

Great-grandson of Governor CALEB STRONG, of Northampton, Massachusetts (1745-1819), member of the General Court and of the Northampton Committee of Safety during the Revolutionary war. In 1779 he was a member of the state constitutional convention, and in 1787 of the convention for framing a national constitution. In 1789 he was elected one of the first United States Senators from Massachusetts, and he was re-elected in 1793. From 1800 to 1807, and from 1812 to 1816, he was Governor of the Commonwealth.
MAXWELL, FRANCIS TAYLOR,
of Rockville, Connecticut; manufacturer; born at Rockville.

Great-grandson of HUGH MAXWELL, of Charlemont, Massachusetts (1733–1799), who, in 1762, held a Lieutenant's commission in a Massachusetts regiment, raised for active service in the French and Indian war. He was Lieutenant of a company from Charlemont, Massachusetts, at the battle of Bunker Hill, where he was wounded. He became Major in Colonel John Bailey's regiment, July 7, 1777, and at the close of the war, Lieutenant-colonel. He participated in the battles of Long Island, Trenton, Princeton, Bemis Heights, and Stillwater; was at Valley Forge during the winter of 1777 and 1778, and in the battle of Monmouth the summer following. He was an original member of the Society of the Cincinnati.

*MAXWELL, GEORGE,
of Rockville, Connecticut; manufacturer; born at Claremont, Massachusetts. Died April 2, 1891.

Grandson of HUGH MAXWELL.

MAXWELL, ROBERT,
of Rockville, Connecticut; born at Rockville.

Great-grandson of HUGH MAXWELL. [See Maxwell, Francis Taylor.]

MAXWELL, WILLIAM,
of Rockville, Connecticut; manufacturer; born at Rockville.

Great-grandson of HUGH MAXWELL. [See Maxwell, Francis Taylor.]

MAY, CALVIN SLOANE,
of New York city; physician; born at Naugatuck, Connecticut.
Great-great-grandson of GIDEON HOTCHKISS. [See Cowell, George Hubert.]

MAY, JAMES OSCAR,
of Naugatuck, Connecticut; born at Naugatuck.
Great-great-grandson of GIDEON HOTCHKISS. [See Cowell, George Hubert.]

McMANUS, ALONZO,
of New Britain, Connecticut; born at Hanover, New York.
Grandson of CHRISTOPHER McMANUS, who enlisted at the age of eighteen, was made Sergeant, and served in New Jersey and at Yorktown.

McNEIL, CHARLES LEVERETT,
of Torrington, Connecticut; born at Torrington.
Great-grandson of WILLIAM O'DELL (1758–1837), a participant in the battle of White Plains, who also served as a marine on the “Oliver Cromwell.”

MEECH, STEPHEN BILLINGS,
of Norwich, Connecticut; cashier of the Thames National Bank; born at Norwich.
Great-grandson of SANFORD BILLINGS, of Stonington, Connecticut (1736—), a 2d Lieutenant in Captain Wheeler’s company, in the 8th regiment of Connecticut militia, which served in the campaign around New York in 1776. He was also 1st Lieutenant of a company in the 4th Connecticut battalion, commanded by Colonel John Ely. In 1780 he was a Lieutenant in Colonel Levi Welles’ regiment raised for service along the western coast. He received a commission as Captain in 1783.

MERRIAM, GEORGE COUCH,
of Meriden, Connecticut; manufacturer; born at Meriden.
Great-grandson of JOHN COUCH. [See Couch, George Winchell.]

MERRILL, AUGUSTUS,

Grandson of PHINEAS MERRILL. [See Jones, Henry Roger.]

MERRIAM, WILLIAM BUCKINGHAM,
of Waterbury, Connecticut; bank teller; born at Waterbury.

Great-grandson of CHARLES MERRIMAN. [See Elton, James Samuel.]

MERSICK, CHARLES SMITH,
of New Haven, Connecticut; banker and merchant; born at New York city.

Great-grandson of the Reverend Doctor NAPHTALI DAGGETT (1727-1780). Doctor Daggett was president of Yale college from 1766 to 1777 and he continued his relations with the college as professor of divinity until his death. When New Haven was attacked by the enemy under Governor Tryon in 1779, he went out on his old black mare with his long fowling-piece in his hand and took his station on a hill. Near its base ran a road over which the column of the enemy advanced and from under the cover of the bushes he used his fowling-piece to excellent effect. "A detachment was sent up the hillside to look into the matter, and the commanding officer coming suddenly, to his great surprise, on a single individual in a black coat, blazing away in this style, cried out: 'What are you doing there, you old fool, firing on His Majesty's troops?' 'Exercising the rights of war,' says the old gentleman. The very audacity of the reply and the mixture of drollery it contained seemed to amuse the officer. 'If I let you go this time, you
rascal,' says he, 'will you ever fire again on the troops of His Majesty?' 'Nothing more likely,' said the old gentleman, in his dry way. This was too much for flesh and blood to bear, and it is a wonder they did not put a bullet through him on the spot. However, they dragged him down to the head of the column, and... drove him before them at mid-day under the burning sun, round through Westville, about five miles into the town, pricking him forward with their bayonets when his strength failed, and when he was ready to sink to the ground from utter exhaustion.'... —[Elizur Goodrich.]

MERWIN, AUGUSTUS WHITE,
of Wilton, Connecticut; born at Norwalk, Connecticut.

Great-grandson of TIMOTHY TAYLOR (1750-1800), Sergeant in the 5th Connecticut line, 1775; Ensign in Bradley's battalion, and captured by the British in 1776; Lieutenant in the 2d Connecticut, September 1, 1777, and a Lieutenant in Meigs' regiment at the storming of Stony Point; Captain in 1781, and in service until November, 1783. He was a member of the Society of the Cincinnati. In 1799 he was commissioned as Lieutenant-colonel, and served as commander of the 13th regiment of the United States army.

MERWIN, EDWIN FLETCHER,
of New York city; merchant; born at New Haven, Connecticut.

MERWIN, SAMUEL E.,
of New Haven, Connecticut; banker; born at Brookfield, Connecticut.

Great-grandson of HENRY NEARING, of Brookfield, Connecticut (1758–1845), a private soldier in Captain Joseph Smith's company, in Colonel David Waterbury's regiment, raised on the first call for troops in Connecticut, April–May, 1775. This regiment marched to New York in the latter part of June and encamped at Harlem. About September 28th it was sent to the Northern Department, and took part in the operations along Lakes George and Champlain.

MIDDLEBROOK, LOUIS NATHANIEL,
of Bridgeport, Connecticut; lawyer; born at Trumbull, Connecticut.

Great-grandson of ELIJAH BEACH, Lieutenant in the 2d company of the 5th Connecticut regiment, 1775. This regiment went to New York in the latter part of June and encamped at Harlem. About September 28th, it marched to the Northern Department, and took part in the operations in the vicinity of Lakes George and Champlain. In 1776 he was Captain in the 5th company of the battalion commanded by Colonel He-man Swift, raised for service at Ticonderoga.

MIDDLEBROOK, WILLIAM NASH,
of Bridgeport, Connecticut; banker; born at Bridgeport.

Great-grandson of EPHRAIM MIDDLEBROOK, of Stratford, Connecticut (1736–1777), who served in New York in 1776. He was a Lieutenant in command of a company during the Danbury raid, April 27, 1777, in which he was killed.

MILES, FREDERICK,
of Salisbury, Connecticut; iron manufacturer; born at Goshen, Connecticut.
Grandson of *SAMUEL MILES* (1757–1848), who when not quite eighteen years old turned out with the Wal-lingford company, commanded by Captain Cook, in the Lexington alarm. Later in the same year he was a member of the company of Captain Isaac Cook, Jr., in the 1st Connecticut regiment commanded by General David Wooster, raised on the first call for troops in April, 1775. This regiment went to New York in the latter part of June and encamped at Harlem. In Sep-tember it marched to the Northern Department, took part in the operations along Lakes George and Cham-plain, and assisted in the reduction of St. Johns, in October. A part of the regiment was afterwards sta-tioned at Montreal. In 1776 he served as a marine on the galley *Whiting* which was captured in the North River in the fall of that year. The galley was com-manded by Captain John McCleave, who was probably his brother-in-law. He also served under Captain Per-ry, and he was a member of Captain Miles Johnson's company, in Colonel Noadiah Hooker's regiment, at Peekskill in the summer of 1777.

**MILES, FREDERICK PLUMB,**

of Lakeville, Connecticut; iron manufacturer; born at Goshen, Connecticut.

Great-grandson of *SAMUEL MILES.* [See Miles, Frederick.]

**MILES, RICHARD WINTER,**

of Meriden, Connecticut; born at Cowansville, Provin-cence of Quebec.

Great-grandson of *CALEB PARKER,* of Shrewsbury, Massachusetts (1760–1826). In 1776 he was a member of Captain Manassah Sawyer's company in Colonel Dike's regiment, in service in Rhode Island. He also served at three other times, and was finally discharged December 30, 1780.
MILES, WILLIAM AUGUSTUS,  
Great-grandson of SAMUEL MILES. [See Miles, Frederick.]

MILLARD, (MRS.) GERTRUDE HILLS,  
wife of Cornwall T. Millard, of Hartford, Connecticut; born at Hartford.  
Great-great-granddaughter of JONAS COOLIDGE. [See Hills, Jonas Coolidge.]

MILLER, EUGENE SPENCER,  
of New Haven, Connecticut; broker; born at Huntington, Massachusetts.  
Great-grandson of LEVI VINTON (1760–1820), a member of Captain Hastings' company, in Colonel Henry Jackson's Massachusetts regiment, who served 35 months.

MITCHELL, GEORGE HENRY,  
of Bristol, Connecticut; manufacturer; born at Bristol.  
Great-grandson of WILLIAM MITCHELL. [See Jewett, William H.]

MONROE, CHARLES FABYAN,  
of Meriden, Connecticut; manufacturer; born at Providence, Rhode Island.  
Great-grandson of MICHAEL MOLTON, of Newport, Rhode Island (1757–1820), who, during January, 1778, was Lieutenant on the sloop of war Providence, Captain Rathbone; he participated in the remarkable expedition to New Providence in 1778, when two forts were dismantled, a ship and a brig taken, two schooners, and 30 American prisoners released, without shedding a drop of blood.

MONTGOMERY, JOHN ROBERTS,  
of Windsor Locks, Connecticut; manufacturer; born at Great Barrington, Massachusetts.
Great-grandson of Hugh Montgomery (1762-1842), a Revolutionary soldier, detailed during the greater part of the war as a scout.

Moore, (Mrs.) Eudorah Dine Stephens, wife of George C. Moore of Hartford, Connecticut; born at Towanda, Bradford County, Pennsylvania.

Great-great-granddaughter of Captain Samuel Ransom (1737-1778), who was commissioned, August 26, 1776, Captain of the 2d independent company of Westmoreland County, Connecticut, now a part of Pennsylvania. This company joined Washington's army in New Jersey about January, 1777, and was engaged in the battles of Brandywine and Germantown, and wintered at Valley Forge, 1777-78. He resigned his command in June, 1778, and hastened to Wyoming to defend his home against the British and Indians. He was killed in the Wyoming Massacre, July 3, 1778.

Moore, Thomas Lorenzo, of Bridgeport, Connecticut; bookkeeper; born at Litchfield, Connecticut.

Great-grandson of Median Griswold, of Litchfield, Connecticut (1752-1829), who enlisted for 3 years from Litchfield, February 1, 1781. He was a pensioner under act of 1818.


Great-grandson of Gershom Morehouse, Captain in Colonel Whitney's regiment, the 4th Connecticut militia, and a participant in the battle of White Plains.

Also, grandson of Aaron Morehouse, who entered the army as fifer at the age of 16, and was in the battles at Flatbush, Long Island, Redhook, and other places.
MORGAN, HENRY CHURCHILL,
of Colchester, Connecticut; retired officer of the United States army; born at Brooklyn, New York.

Great-grandson of WILLIAM AVERY MORGAN.  [See Bulkeley, Morgan Gardner.]

MORGAN, JAMES HENRY,
of New York city; born at Brooklyn, New York.

Great-grandson of WILLIAM AVERY MORGAN.  [See Bulkeley, Morgan Gardner.]
Also, great-great-grandson of JOSEPH CHURCHILL.  [See Bulkeley, Erastus Brainerd.]
Also, great-grandson of JONATHAN GARDNER, a private in Captain Waterman's company in the 20th Connecticut; on duty at New London, July 9, 1779.

*MORGAN, LEWIS LYMAN,
of New Haven, Connecticut; publisher of the New Haven Register and the Boston Post: born at Windsor, Vermont.

Great-grandson of EBENEZER MORGAN, a Sergeant in a Massachusetts regiment.

MORGAN, WILLIAM DENISON,
of Hartford, Connecticut; physician; born at Hartford.

Great-great-grandson of ISRAEL PUTNAM.  [See Brinley, George P.]
Also, great-grandson of WILLIAM AVERY MORGAN.  [See Bulkeley, Morgan Gardner.]

MORGAN, WILLIAM EDWIN,
of New Haven, Connecticut; born at New Haven.

Great-grandson of EBENEZER MORGAN.  [See Morgan, Lewis Lyman.]

MORRIS, HENRY LINCOLN,
of Hartford, Connecticut; employe of the Travelers Insurance Company; born at Hartford.
Great-great-grandson of Edward Morris (1756-1801), who was in the army of Canada under General Thomas, and afterwards served in Captain James Shaw's company, Colonel Charles Pynchon's regiment, at the Bennington alarm, in September and October, 1777.

Also, great-great-great-grandson of John Bliss, of Massachusetts (1727-1809). On the 8th of April, 1775, he was appointed by the Provincial Congress of Massachusetts a commissioner to Connecticut to cooperate with Massachusetts in measures for the general defense. He was appointed on a similar commission on the 28th of April, 1775. October 7, 1777, he was appointed Colonel of the 1st Hampshire County regiment, and he served in Westchester County, New York.

Also, great-great-grandson of Joseph Felt. [See Felt, Levi Lincoln.]

Also, great-great-great-grandson of Benjamin Miles. [See Felt, Levi Lincoln.]

Also, great-great-grandson of Sharon Pease. [See Felt, Levi Lincoln.]

Also, great-great-grandson of Jacob Hills (1743-1819), who was a member of Captain Hezekiah Parsons' company, Colonel Sage's regiment, 3d battalion, Wadsworth's brigade, raised June, 1776.

Morris, John Emery,
of Hartford, Connecticut; assistant secretary of the Travelers Insurance Company; born at Springfield, Massachusetts.

Great-grandson of Edward Morris. [See Morris, Henry Lincoln.]

Also, great-great-grandson of John Bliss. [See Morris, Henry Lincoln.]

Morris, Jonathan Flynt,
of Hartford, Connecticut; president of the Charter Oak National Bank; born at Belchertown, Massachusetts.
Grandson of Edward Morris. [See Morris, Henry Lincoln.]

Also, great-grandson of John Bliss. [See Morris, Henry Lincoln.]


Great-grandson of John Rogers (——1796), who enlisted, May 24, 1777, in Colonel Sheldon's Light Dragoons; served more than one year.

Morse, George Newton, of Meriden, Connecticut; born at Meriden.

Great-grandson of John Booth, a Connecticut soldier during the Revolutionary war.

Moses, George Newton, of New Haven, Connecticut; secretary; born at Hartford, Connecticut.

Great-grandson of Michael Moses, of Simsbury, Connecticut (1737-1797), a private in the 18th regiment, Connecticut militia, commanded by Colonel Phelps.

Also, great-grandson of Alpheus Munsell, a member of the 3d company, of the 2d Connecticut regiment, commanded by Colonel Joseph Spencer, 1775. Detachments of officers and men of this regiment were engaged in the battle of Bunker Hill, and in Arnold's Quebec expedition.

Mull, (Mrs.) Laura Hale, of Philipsburg, Pennsylvania; born at Lewiston, Pennsylvania.

Great-granddaughter of Charles Seymour. [See Hale, John Mills.]
MUNROE, FRANCIS HOWE,  
of Meriden, Connecticut; physician; born at Westmin- 
ster, Maryland.  
Great-grandson of BEZALEEL HOWE, of Marl- 
borough, Massachusetts, and New York city (1759– 
1825), who participated in the battle of Bunker Hill as 
a member of a New Hampshire regiment, and was also 
in the battle on Long Island. He had the rank of Cap-
tain, and he remained in the army nine years after the 
close of the war of the Revolution, thus giving sixteen 
years' service to his country. He was known as Major 
Howe.

MUNSON, LUZERNE ITHIEL,  
of Waterbury, Connecticut; druggist; born at Walling-
ford, Connecticut.  
Grandson of ITHIEL MUNSON, of Wallingford, 
Connecticut (1760–1835), a member of Captain Elisha 
Ely's company, in the 6th regiment, Connecticut line, 
formation of 1777–1781, in which he served eight months 
from April 24, 1777.

MURRAY, CHARLES HENRY,  
of New York city; lawyer; born at San Francisco, 
California.  
Great-grandson of DANIEL BILLINGS (1750–1802), 
commissioned January 1, 1776, Ensign in the 10th Con-
tinental regiment, Colonel Samuel Holden Parsons. 
This regiment was engaged in the battle of Long 
Island, and in the fighting at New York when the city 
was abandoned by our forces.  
Also, great-great-grandson of Ensign CHARLES 
ELDRIDGE. [See Eldridge, James William.]  
Also, great-grandson of HEZEKIAH SEYMOUR, 
a private soldier.

NARAMORE, FRANK JULIAN,  
of Bridgeport, Connecticut; manufacturer; born at 
Bridgeport.
Great-great-grandson of WILLIAM WORDIN. [See Hawley, Charles Wilson.]
Also, great-grandson of WILLIAM WORDIN, Jr. [See Hawley, Charles Wilson.]

NELSON, ABIEL WARD,
of New London, Connecticut; physician; born at Lakeville, Massachusetts.

Great-grandson of JOB PEIRCE, of Middleborough, Massachusetts (1737–1819), who served two days in Lexington alarm, 1775, under Captain Abiel Pearce, 2d company of Middleborough, Massachusetts. He was commissioned 2d Lieutenant, February 21, 1776, in Captain Nathaniel Wood’s company, Colonel Cary’s Massachusetts regiment. Elected as Captain by the 7th company, Plymouth County regiment, March 5, 1776. He entered the service again as Captain in Colonel Sprout’s regiment December 9, 1776, and served ten days. Captain in Colonel Theophilus Cotton’s regiment December 11, 1777.

NELSON, RICHARD HENRY,
of Norwich, Connecticut; clergyman; born at New York city.

Great-grandson of NATHANIEL DELAVAN (1746–1778), commissioned September 20, 1775, Captain in the New York regiment commanded by Pierre Van Cortlandt. He was made Major of this regiment in 1778.

NEWCOMB, GEORGE FRANKLIN,
of New Haven, Connecticut; born at New Haven.

Great-grandson of BRADFORD NEWCOMB, a soldier in the Revolutionary army.

NEWELL, ROGER SAMUEL,
of Bristol, Connecticut; born at Bristol.

Great-grandson of SIMÉON NEWELL. [See Chapin, Charles Edward.]
Also, great-grandson of *ELISHA BREWSTER, Jr.*, of Plymouth, Connecticut (1715—1788), Ensign in the 17th Continental regiment, commanded by Colonel Jedediah Huntington, commissioned January 1, 1777.

**NEWTON, ARTHUR DUANE,**
of Hartford, Connecticut; secretary of the Eddy Manufacturing Company; born at Hartford.

Great-great-grandson of *LEVI CHIDSEY* (1745—1799), member of Captain Bradley’s company of матросы, raised for the defense of New Haven at the time of Tryon’s invasion, 1779.

Also, great-great-grandson of *SAMUEL NEWTON*, of Southboro, Massachusetts, who served in Captain Elijah Bellows’ company, which marched for Boston in April, 1775. He also served in Captain Moses Harrington’s company in Colonel Dikes’ regiment.

Also, great-great-grandson of *WINSLIE WTON*, of Southboro, who marched for Boston in Captain Elijah Bellows’ company in April, 1775. In 1776 he was a member of Captain Manasseh Sawyer’s company in Colonel Dikes’ regiment. He also rendered military service at other times.

Also, great-great-grandson of *JONATHAN RUGG*, of Framingham, Massachusetts, a Sergeant in Captain David Brewer’s company, in Colonel Perry’s regiment of militia, which marched to Rhode Island in 1780.

Also, great-great-grandson of *DANIEL RUGG*, of Framingham, Massachusetts, who was a member of Captain Harrington’s company, in Colonel Dikes’ regiment in 1776, and in 1780, a member of Captain David Brewer’s company, in Colonel Perry’s regiment, which marched to Rhode Island.

**NEWTON, CHARLES EDWARD,**
of Hartford, Connecticut; secretary of the Jewell Belting Company; born at Hartford.
Great-great-grandson of Levi Chidsey. [See Newton, Arthur Duane.]

Also, great-great-grandson of Samuel Newton. [See Newton, Arthur Duane.]

Newton, Charles Watson, of Hartford, Connecticut; coal merchant; born at Hartford.

Great-grandson of Reuben Harris, of Lisbon, Connecticut (1740–1829), who was with the army at Valley Forge, where his sufferings were such that he lost the sight of both eyes.

Newton, George Baker, of Hartford, Connecticut; born at Hartford.

Great-grandson of Reuben Harris. [See Newton, Charles Watson.]


Great-grandson of William Nichols, of Bridgeport, Connecticut (1755–1837), who was in service under several enlistments for short terms during the Revolutionary war. He participated in the defense of Connecticut against the invasion under Tryon, and saw General Wooster when he fell.

*Nichols, Stephen, of Bridgeport, Connecticut; born at Trumbull, Connecticut.

Son of William Nichols. [See Nichols, Francis Durando.]
NILES, WILLIAM PORTER,  
of Concord, New Hampshire; student in Trinity College; born at East Windsor, Connecticut.

Great-grandson of BENJAMIN OLMSTED, of East Hartford, Connecticut (1751—), a member of the 2d company of the 4th Connecticut regiment, 1775.

NOBLE, CHARLES HENRY,  
of New Milford, Connecticut; accountant; born at New Milford.

Great-grandson of CLEMENT BOTSFORD, of Newtown, Connecticut (1751–1824), a Sergeant in the 8th company, Captain Joseph Smith, 5th regiment, Colonel Waterbury; served from May 9 to October 27, 1775. He was Ensign in the 7th company, Captain Jabez Botsford, Colonel Smith's battalion; served from June or July, to November, 1776.

Also, great-great-grandson of ZADOCK NOBLE (1723–1786), who was a member of the New Milford Committee of Inspection and Correspondence.

Also, great-grandson of JOSIAH LACEY (1746–1812), who served in the Continental army as private, Ensign, 2d Lieutenant, Captain, and Regimental Quartermaster.

NOBLE, THOMAS KIMBALL,  
of Norwalk, Connecticut; clergyman; born at Norway, Maine.

Great-grandson of NATHAN NOBLE (1722–1777), a Revolutionary soldier of Gray, Maine. He was in a number of engagements, and was killed at Saratoga, October 7, 1777.

NORTHROP, BIRDSEY GRANT,  
of Clinton, Connecticut; born at Kent, Connecticut.

Grandson of AMOS NORTHROP, of New Milford, Connecticut (1742–1779), 1st Lieutenant in a regiment commanded by Colonel Samuel Whiting, raised for ser-
NORTHROP, DAVID WARD,
of Middletown, Connecticut; attorney at law; born at
Sherman, Connecticut.

Great-grandson of EDWARD ROGERS, of Cornwall, Connecticut (1734–1813), who raised and com-
manded the 3d company in the regiment of Colonel Fisher Gay, which served at the Brooklyn front during
the battle of Long Island, and was with the main army
at White Plains. In 1777 he was Captain of a company
in the Connecticut State regiment commanded by Col-
onel Roger Enos, and in April of that year he was en-
gaged with his company in the defense of Danbury
against the raid under Tryon.

NORTHROP, HENRY EVANS,
of Brooklyn, New York; professor of German; born at
Framingham, Massachusetts.

Great-grandson of AMOS NORTHRUP. [See Nor-
throp, Birdsey Grant.]

NORTON, THOMAS LOT,
of Lakeville, Connecticut; banker; born at Salisbury,
Connecticut.

Great-grandson of JOHN WHITTLESEY. [See
Averill, John Chester.]

NOYES, FRANKLIN BABCOCK,
of Stonington, Connecticut; born at Westerly, Rhode
Island.

Grandson of THOMAS NOYES, Lieutenant in the
11th company of the 2d regiment, of the brigade raised
by the state of Rhode Island and Providence planta-
tions in 1776.
Also, great-grandson of *JOSEPH NOYES*, Colonel of the 1st regiment of militia, Kings County, Rhode Island, 1776.

**OLCOTT, ISAIAH WATERMAN,**

of Norwich, Connecticut; teacher; born at Islip, New York.

Great-grandson of *ISAAC OLCOTT*, of New Hartford, Connecticut (1762–1834), who first enlisted March 10, 1778; he served under Captain Herman Robinson, Colonel Swift, Captain Nott, Captain Smith, and General Waterbury. His entire service was with Connecticut troops.

**OLCOTT, WILLIAM MARVIN,**

of Norwich, Connecticut; born at Utica, New York.

Great-grandson of *JOEL DOOLITTLE* (1764—), a Revolutionary soldier who served, it is believed, under Captain Richard Douglass, in the 5th regiment, Connecticut line, formation of 1781–83, commanded by Lieutenant-colonel Isaac Sherman.

**OLMSTED, ALBERT HENRY,**

of Hartford, Connecticut; banker; born at Hartford.

Grandson of *BENJAMIN OLMSTED*. [See *Niles, William Porter.*]

**OLMSTED, FREDERICK LAW,**

of Brookline, Massachusetts; landscape architect; born at Hartford, Connecticut.

Grandson of *BENJAMIN OLMSTED*. [See *Niles, William Porter.*]

**OSBORN, JOHN ARTHUR,**

of Norwalk, Connecticut; manufacturer; born at New Canaan, Connecticut.

Great-grandson of *JONATHAN PARSONS*, of Redding, Connecticut, who enlisted April 10, 1777, for
the war. He was taken prisoner July 2, 1777, was returned August, 1778, and discharged April 4, 1781.

OSBORN, NORRIS GALPIN,
of New Haven, Connecticut; editor; born at New Haven.

Great-grandson of THOMAS GILBERT, of Stratford, Connecticut (1755–1847), a Corporal in Captain John Stevens' company, attached to Colonel Burrall's regiment. He participated in Arnold's expedition against Quebec.

OSBORNE, ARTHUR DIMON.
of New Haven, Connecticut; president of Second National Bank; born at Fairfield, Connecticut.

Grandson of JEREMIAH OSBORNE, of Ridgefield, Connecticut (1753–1825), who enlisted, June 22, 1776, in Captain Dickinson's company, Colonel Samuel Elmore's regiment, and re-enlisted January 6, 1777, under Lieutenant Furnival of New York. On January 7, 1777, his name appears on the rolls of Colonel Lamb's artillery as gunner; he continued in service until 1781.

Also, great-grandson of DAVID DIMON (1742–1777), Captain of a company from Fairfield in the Lexington alarm; Captain of 4th company, 5th regiment, 1775; was Brigade Major and then Lieutenant-colonel of 6th regiment, Connecticut line; took part in battle of Ridgefield; died in service.

Also, great-grandson of ELISHA HINMAN, who commanded the vessels of war Cabot and Alfred, also the privateer Marquis de Lafayette.

OSGOOD, FREDERICK LEARNED,
of Norwich, Connecticut; born at Norwich.

Great-grandson of WILLIAM LEARNED (1752–1828), appointed July 20, 1778, Commissary of forage in Rhode Island. In this capacity he served until August 10, 1780.
PACKARD, CALEB LEACH,
of Hartford, Connecticut; chief of police; born at Hartford.

Grandson of SHARON PEASE. [See Felt, Levi Lincoln.]

PALMER, EDWIN,
of Norwich, Connecticut; born at Preston, Connecticut.

Grandson of JOSHUA PENDLETON (1744–1824), in 1775 Ensign of the 1st company of Westerly, Rhode Island; in the same year Lieutenant, and from 1778 to 1780 Captain of the same company, which was employed in guarding the coast at Watch Hill and other places.

PALMER, HENRY ROBINSON,
of Stonington, Connecticut; student at Brown University; born at Stonington.

Great-great-great-grandson of ROGER SHERMAN, of New Milford and New Haven, Connecticut (1721–1793), member of the Continental Congress, and the only man who signed all of the four great State papers, viz.: the Bill of Rights, the Articles of Federation, the DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE, and the Constitution of the United States.

PALMER, IRA HART,
of Stonington, Connecticut; born at Mystic Bridge, Connecticut.

Great-great-grandson of ROGER SHERMAN. [See Palmer, Henry Robinson.]

PALMER, RALPH AVERILL,
of Meriden, Connecticut; bank cashier; born at Branford, Connecticut.
Great-grandson of DANIEL AVERILL, of Kent, Connecticut (1763–1842), who enlisted, April 25, 1778, in Captain Ebenezer Hill’s company, 7th regiment, Connecticut line; appointed fifer August 16, 1778; discharged April 21, 1781, and received a pension for his services.

PARKER, BURTON,
of Hartford, Connecticut; born at Hartford.

Great-great-grandson of TITUS PECK, of Woodbridge, Connecticut (1742–1776), appointed Ensign of the 3d company of the 5th battalion, Wadsworth’s brigade, raised in June, 1776, to reinforce Washington’s army in New York. He died in October of that year of camp distemper. His gravestone gives him the rank of Lieutenant.

Also, great-great-grandson of MATTHEW PARKER, of Saybrook and Sharon, Connecticut (1712–1800), a member of a company of householders of the town of Sharon, 1776.

PARKER, CHARLES,
of Meriden, Connecticut; manufacturer; born at Cheshire, Connecticut.

Son of STEPHEÑ PARKER, of Cheshire, Connecticut (1759–1846). He was a Revolutionary pensioner.

PARKER, CHARLES JULIUS,
of New Britain, Connecticut; shirt manufacturer; born at New Britain.

Great-grandson of DANIEL PARKER, of Wallingford, Connecticut (1740–1814), who served as a private soldier, and was present at the surrender of Burgoyne.

PARKER, EDWIN POND,
of Hartford, Connecticut; clergyman; born at Castine, Maine.

Great-grandson of TITUS PECK. [See Parker, Burton.]
Also, great-grandson of MATTHEW PARKER. [See Parker, Burton.]

PARKER, HARRIS, of Hartford, Connecticut; born at Hartford.

Great-great-grandson of TITUS PECK. [See Parker, Burton.]

Also, great-great-grandson of MATTHEW PARKER. [See Parker, Burton.]

PARKER, JOHN DWIGHT, of Hartford, Connecticut; assistant secretary of the Connecticut Mutual Life Insurance Company; born at Pittsfield, Massachusetts.

Great-grandson of LINUS PARKER, of Lenox, Massachusetts (1758—). He was a member of Captain Aaron Rowley’s company, in Colonel Symonds' regiment, from April 26 to May 19, 1777; was a sharp-shooter at the battle of Bennington, and served at other times and places during the Revolutionary war.

PARKER, JOHN FORD, of Norwich, Connecticut; born at Norwich.

Great-grandson of TIMOTHY PARKER, who commanded the State man-of-war Oliver Cromwell, a frigate built at Saybrook in 1776, by authority of the Governor and Council. The vessel made several successful cruises, and, under the command of Captain Parker, captured the Admiral Keppel of eighteen guns, April 13, 1778.

PARKER, LEWIS DARLING, of Hartford, Connecticut; manufacturer; born at Hartford.

Great-great-grandson of TITUS PECK. [See Parker, Burton.]

Also, great-great-grandson of MATTHEW PARKER. [See Parker, Burton.]
PARKER, ROBERT PRESCOTT,  
of Hartford, Connecticut; born at Hartford.  
   Great-great-grandson of TITUS PECK. [See Parker, Burton.]  
   Also, great-great-grandson of MATTHEW PARKER. [See Parker, Burton.]

PARKER, TIMOTHY,  
of Wauregan, Connecticut; born at Hopeville, Connecticut.  
   Great-grandson of TIMOTHY PARKER. [See Parker, John Ford.]

PARMELE, GEORGE LUTHER,  
of Hartford, Connecticut; dental and oral surgeon; born at Meriden, Connecticut.  
   Great-grandson of SAMUEL PARMELE, of Guilford, Connecticut (1737—), a private soldier in Captain Dunning’s company, in the 13th regiment of militia, at New York, 1776.  
   Also, great-grandson of EBENEZER GRAVES, Sergeant of a company that marched from Guilford, in the Lexington alarm, 1775.

PEARL, EDWARD,  
   Grandson of FREDERICK PEARL, of Willington, (1762–1847), a private soldier in Captain Jonathan Parker’s company, in the 2d regiment, Connecticut line, formation of 1777-81, commanded by Colonel Charles Webb, from January 22, 1777, to January 22, 1780. This regiment wintered at Valley Forge, 1777-78, and was present at the battle of Monmouth. He was also Sergeant in Captain Israel Converse’s company in the militia regiment commanded by Lieutenant-colonel Levi Wells in October, 1780.
PEARNE, WESLEY ULYSSES,  
of Middletown, Connecticut; attorney at law; born at New York city.

Great-great-grandson of EDWARD SHIPMAN, of Saybrook, Connecticut, in 1775 a Captain in the 7th Connecticut. When this regiment was reorganized as the 19th Continental, he continued in the service. This regiment was engaged in the battles of White Plains, Trenton, and in part, at Princeton. He turned out in July, 1779, at the head of his company in the 7th regiment, Connecticut militia, to repel the enemy at New Haven, and in the same year he was made Major of that regiment. In 1781 he commanded a battalion raised for the defense of the coast, which, in July, joined Washington at Phillipsburg.

PEARSON, EDWARD JOSEPH,  
of Hartford, Connecticut; born at Hartford.

Great-grandson of JOHN SAUNDERS, of Haverhill, Massachusetts (1757–1844), who was with the army before Boston at the time of the evacuation of the city by the British forces, and with the army under General Gates when Burgoyne surrendered.

PEASE, ALLEN,  
of Windsor Locks, Connecticut; born at Enfield, Connecticut.

Grandson of SIMEON PEASE, of Enfield, Connecticut (1758–——), who was a member of Captain Hezekiah Parsons' company, in the regiment commanded by Colonel Comfort Sage, raised in June, 1776, to reinforce Washington at New York. It served on Long Island and in New York city, was caught in the retreat from the city, September 15th, and suffered some loss. It was engaged in the battle of White Plains, October 28th. The term of the regiment expired December 26, 1776, and in the following year he enlisted, April 21st, as a private soldier in the company of Captain David
Parsons, in the 2d regiment, Connecticut line, formation of 1777–81, commanded by Colonel Charles Webb. This regiment wintered at Valley Forge, 1777–78, and was present in the following July at the battle of Monmouth, and served on the east side of the Hudson in General Heath's wing during the operations of 1779.

PEASE, WILLIAM RUSSELL,
Captain in the United States Army and Brevet Brigadier-General United States Volunteers; born at Utica, New York.

Great-grandson of Doctor DAVID ALLEN, of East Windsor, Connecticut (1755–1834), who was a Sergeant in Captain Lemuel Stoughton's company from East Windsor in the Lexington alarm in 1775. In the spring of 1777 he served in the company commanded by Lieutenant David Smith in General Erastus Wolcott's brigade at Peekskill, and in 1779 and 1780, he was a member of Captain Olmsted's company, in Colonel Charles Webb's regiment, which wintered at Morristown, and served on the outposts.

PECK, CHARLES,
of New Britain, Connecticut; manufacturer; born at New Britain.

Great-grandson of SAMUEL PECK, of Milford, Connecticut (1736–1822), Captain of the 3d company in the 5th battalion, commanded by Colonel William Douglas, raised to reinforce Washington's army in New York, in 1776. It served on the right of the line of works during the battle of Long Island, August 27th, was engaged in the retreat to New York, August 29–30, at Kip's Bay on the East River, at the time of the enemy's attack, September 15th, and at White Plains October 28, 1776.

PECK, MILES LEWIS,
of Bristol, Connecticut; banker; born at Bristol.
Great-grandson of LAMENT PECK, of Farmington, Connecticut (1751-1823), who was a member of Captain Noadiah Hooker's company, in the 2d Connecticut regiment, in 1775. Detachments of officers and men of this regiment were engaged in the battle of Bunker Hill, June 17th, and in Arnold's Quebec expedition.

PECK, ROBERT LANGDON,
of Meriden, Connecticut; manufacturer; born at Berlin, Connecticut.

Great-grandson of AMOS PECK, of Middletown, Connecticut (1754-1826), a fifer in the 1oth company, Captain Eli Leavenworth, 7th regiment, Colonel Charles Webb, General Sullivan's brigade, from July 11th to December 19, 1775; re-enlisted as fifer in Captain Bray's company, Colonel Noadiah Hooker's regiment, Wollcott's brigade.

Also, great-great-grandson of GILES HUMPHREY, fifer in Captain Mill's company, Colonel Enos' regiment, 1778.

PECK, SANFORD J.,
of Brooklyn, New York; insurance broker; born at Brooklyn.

Great-grandson of PHINEAS PECK (1743—), who was a Captain in the army of General Gates, and was present at the surrender of Burgoyne.

Also, great-grandson of BARNEY DE LAFAYETTE MARQUISSEE, a Major in the Revolutionary army.

PELTIER, FREDERIC DESNOYERS,

Great-grandson of JAMES PARMELE, of Killingworth, Connecticut (1757-1842). He served three years or more in the Revolutionary army, and participated in the fighting about New York in 1776, and later in New Jersey. He was present at the battle of Monmouth.
PELTON, CHARLES ABNER,
of Middletown, Connecticut; born at Middletown.

Great-grandson of ABNER PELTON, of Middletown, Connecticut (1755–1846), a private soldier, who participated in the battle of Long Island, and was with the army under Washington at the evacuation of New York city.

PELTON, HENRY HUBBARD,
of Middletown, Connecticut; born at Middletown.

Great-great-grandson of ABNER PELTON. [See Pelton, Charles Abner.]
Also, great-grandson of ELISHA HUBBARD. [See Hubbard, Josiah Meigs.]

PELTON, JAMES H.,
of Portland, Connecticut; born at Portland.

Great-grandson of ABNER PELTON. [See Pelton, Charles Abner.]

PERKINS, CHARLES SMITH,
of Meriden, Connecticut; bank teller; born at New Haven, Connecticut.

Great-grandson of WALTER BOOTH. [See Bevins, LeGrand.]

PERKINS, WARREN SHUBAL,
of Meriden, Connecticut; clergyman; born at Waterford, Connecticut.

Great-grandson of JOHN PERKINS (1751–——), a private in Captain Waterman's company, in the 20th regiment of militia.

PERRY, HENRY HOYT,
of Southport, Connecticut; bank teller; born at Southport.

Great-great-grandson of PETER PENFIELD. [See Hoyt, Henry Thacher.]
PERRY, JOHN HOYT,
    of Southport, Connecticut; Judge of the Court of Common Pleas; born at Southport.
    Great-great-grandson of PETER PENFIELD. [See Hoyt, Henry Thacher.]

PERRY, WINTHROP HOYT,
    of Southport, Connecticut; lawyer; born at Southport.
    Great-great-grandson of PETER PENFIELD. [See Hoyt, Henry Thacher.]

PHELPS, ALFRED WILLIAM,
    of New Haven, Connecticut; born at Hebron, Connecticut.
    Son of ERASTUS PHELPS, a private in the Revolutionary war.

PHELPS, ANTOINETTE RANDOLPH,
    of Hartford; Connecticut; born at Simsbury, Connecticut.
    Great-granddaughter of NOAH PHELPS, of Simsbury, Connecticut (1740———). Shortly after the fight at Lexington in April, 1775, a plan was formed at Hartford for the capture of Ticonderoga and Crown Point, that "we might have the advantage of the cannon that were there to relieve the people of Boston." Sundry gentlemen connected with the General Assembly, then in session, on their individual notes procured money from the treasury for this expedition, and Noah Phelps, at that time a Captain of militia, was one of a "Committee of War" commissioned to carry the project into execution. By authority of this committee the command of the force engaged was given to Colonel Ethan Allen. The day before the capture was accomplished, Captain Noah Phelps disguised himself, entered the fort in the character of a countryman desiring to be shaved, and obtained full information concerning the situation within the walls. He participated in the cap-
ture the next morning, May 10, 1775. In 1776 he com-
manded a company in Colonel Andrew Ward's regiment,
which joined Washington's army in New York in Au-
gust. It was stationed at first near Fort Lee, marched
to White Plains and into New Jersey, took part in the
battles of Trenton and Princeton, and encamped at
Morristown the following winter. He was appointed
Lieutenant-colonel of the 18th regiment, Connecticut
militia, in 1778, and Colonel of the same regiment in
1779.

PHELPS, CHARLES GUSTAVUS,
of Wallingford, Connecticut; born at Wallingford.

Great-great-grandson of ISAAC COOK, Jr., of Wal-
lingford, Connecticut (1739-1810). In 1775 he was
Captain of the 7th company in the regiment com-
manded by General David Wooster, which in the latter
part of June went to Harlem, and in September
marched to the northern department, took part in the
operations along Lakes George and Champlain, as-
sisted in the reduction of St. Johns and was afterwards
stationed, in part, in Montreal. He was appointed
Major of the 10th regiment, Connecticut militia, in
1780, and was made Lieutenant-colonel in June, 1783.

PHELPS, DRYDEN WILLIAM,
of New Haven, Connecticut; clergyman; born at New
Haven.

Great-grandson of JUDAH PHELPS (1752-1818),
who enlisted in the 2d Connecticut regiment, com-
manded by Colonel Joseph Spencer, as a private
soldier, May 6, 1775. This regiment was at Boston,
and a detachment from it served at Bunker Hill.

Also, great-grandson of WILLIAM LYON (1748-
1830), a member of the 2d company of Governor's
Foot Guards of New Haven, which marched for Cam-
bridge after the Lexington alarm. After the war, he
was Captain of this company, and, later, a Colonel of
militia.
PHELPS, JEFFERY ORSON, Jr., of Hartford, Connecticut; treasurer of the Iowa Mortgage Company; born at Simsbury, Connecticut.

Great-great-grandson of NOAH PHELPS. [See Phelps, Antoinette Randolph.]

PHELPS, ROSWELL HARVEY, of East Granby, Connecticut; born in (now) East Granby.

Great-grandson of ROSWELL PHELPS, a private soldier in the Revolutionary war, and after the close of the war a Captain of militia.

Also, great-grandson of RICHARD GAY. [See Gay, Frank Butler.]

PHELPS, SYLVANUS DRYDEN, of New Haven, Connecticut; clergyman; born at Suffield, Connecticut.

Grandson of JUDAH PHELPS. [See Phelps, Dryden William.]

PICKETT, RUFUS STARR, of New Haven, Connecticut; attorney at law; born at Ridgefield, Connecticut.

Grandson of ABRAHAM PARSONS (1763–1852), a private in Captain Charles Smith's company of General Waterbury's Connecticut brigade, 1781. He was in the engagements at White Plains and at Horse Neck.


Grandson of EVELYN PIERPONT, 2d Lieutenant in a company of matrosses raised for the defense of New Haven. At the time of Tryon's invasion this company was stationed partly in the town and partly in East Haven and West Haven.
PITKIN, (MRS.) SARA HOWARD LOOMIS, wife of Albert Hastings Pitkin; of Hartford, Connecticut.

Great-great-granddaughter of JONATHAN LOOMIS, of Lebanon, Connecticut, a private soldier in the company of Captain James Clark, in the 3d Connecticut regiment—General Putnam's—in 1775, who participated in the battle of Bunker Hill.

Also, great-granddaughter of ABRAHAM THAYER, who served from Massachusetts in the Revolutionary army from April 19, 1775, until the close of the war.

Also, great-granddaughter of SAMUEL ARNOLD, a soldier of the Revolution from Weymouth, Massachusetts.

Also, great-granddaughter of MARTIN DENSLOW, a soldier from Windsor, Connecticut, in the Lexington alarm, and in the same year a Corporal in the 4th company of the 8th regiment, commanded by Colonel Huntington. He was a Sergeant, April 1, 1777, in the 5th regiment, Connecticut line, formation of 1777 to 1781; Sergeant-major, May 15, 1779; Ensign, August 16, 1779. He was a Lieutenant when he retired from the service, July 22, 1782. The 5th Connecticut went into camp at Peekskill in the spring of 1777, and in September was ordered to Pennsylvania. It was engaged in the battle of Germantown and wintered at Valley Forge; in June, 1778, it participated in the battle of Monmouth; it served in Heath's wing, on the east side of the Hudson in 1779; it wintered at Morristown in 1779-1780; and in the following summer served with the main army on both sides of the Hudson.

*PLANT, SAMUEL ORRIN, of Branford, Connecticut; farmer; born at Branford.

Grandson of ABRAM PLANT, of Branford, Connecticut (—1808), a Corporal in the company of
Captain Jairus Wilcox in the regiment of artificers from February, 1778, to September 14, 1779. The family tradition runs that he served at Peekskill, Fishkill, and other places on the Hudson river, and participated in the capture of Stony Point.

PLATT, JAMES PERRY, of Meriden, Connecticut; lawyer; born in Towanda, Pennsylvania.

Great-grandson of JOHN PRATT (1752–1827), a private in the 8th company of the 5th Connecticut regiment, Colonel Waterbury’s, in 1775.

PLATT, ORVILLE HITCHCOCK, of Meriden, Connecticut; United States Senator; born at Washington, Connecticut.

Grandson of JOHN PRATT. [See Platt, James Perry.]

POND, DeWITT CLINTON, of Hartford, Connecticut; bookseller; born at Poulney, Vermont.

Grandson of ABEL POND (1753—), a minuteman, who marched from Lenox, Massachusetts, in Captain Charles Debbell’s company, April 22, 1775. He served, also, as a private soldier in Captain Ezra Whittlesey’s company of Berkshire County militia from September 7th to September 30, 1777; and under the same Captain, as Corporal in the alarm of October, 1780. He was present at the capture of Fort Ticonderoga by the Connecticut expedition under command of Ethan Allen.

POND, JONATHAN WALTER, of New Haven, Connecticut; born at Plymouth, Connecticut.

Grandson of LUKE ADAMS (1756–1831), who enlisted in 1776 in the company of Captain John Lewis,
Jr., in the 5th battalion, Wadsworth's brigade, commanded by Colonel William Douglas, and during this term of service participated in the battle of White Plains. He was also a private soldier and Corporal in the 6th regiment, Connecticut line, formation of 1777 to 1781, commanded by Colonel Return Jonathan Meigs, for three years from May 14, 1777.

POND, PHILIP, 2D, of New Haven, Connecticut; lawyer; born at New Haven.

Great-great-grandson of JOEL WHITE, of Bolton, Connecticut (1705-1789), chairman of Committee of Correspondence, Inspection, and Safety during the Revolutionary war. In the early part of the war he loaned £3,000 to the State of Connecticut and the United States. He was for some twenty-six sessions a member of the Connecticut General Assembly.

POND, WALTER, of New Haven, Connecticut; attorney at law; born at New Haven.

Great-great-grandson of JOEL WHITE. [See Pond, Philip, 2d.]

POND, WILLIAM CLINTON, of Evanston, Illinois; born at Hartford, Connecticut.

Great-grandson of ABEL POND. [See Pond, De Witt Clinton.]

PORTER, JOHN ADDISON, of Hartford, Connecticut; editor; born at New Haven, Connecticut.

Great-grandson of DAVID PORTER, of Hebron, Connecticut (1761-—), a private soldier in the 6th company of the 8th Connecticut regiment, 1775.
*PORTER, NOAH,
of New Haven, Connecticut; Ex-President of Yale College; born at Farmington, Connecticut. Died March 4, 1892.

Grandson of GILES MEIGS.

POWERS, HARRY STEWART,
of South Windsor, Connecticut; born at Danbury, Connecticut.

Great-grandson of ABIEL WOLCOTT, of East Windsor, Connecticut (1761–1840), who served as fifer in the 2d regiment, Connecticut line, commanded by Colonel Zebulon Butler, from July 15 to December 9, 1780.

Also, great-great-grandson of WILLIAM WOLCOTT, of East Windsor, Connecticut (1711–1799), chairman of the County Committee of Observation, 1775–1776, and member of the Connecticut General Assembly, 1775–1778.

Also, great-great-grandson of SAMUEL TUDOR (1737–1822), Lieutenant of a company from the town of East Windsor, Connecticut, which marched for Boston in the Lexington alarm.

POWERS, TUDOR WOLCOTT,
of South Windsor, Connecticut; born at Mittineague, Massachusetts.

Great-grandson of ABIEL WOLCOTT. [See Powers, Harry Stewart.]

Also, great-great-grandson of WILLIAM WOLCOTT. [See Powers, Harry Stewart.]

Also, great-great-grandson of SAMUEL TUDOR. [See Powers, Harry Stewart.]

PRATT, THOMAS STRONG,
of Rockville, Connecticut; journalist; born at Adams, Massachusetts.

Grandson of BENJAMIN PRATT, of Reading, Massachusetts (1758–1842), who served in Rhode Island, and was present at the battle of White Plains.

Great-great-granddaughter of RICHARD PITKIN, of Hartford, Connecticut (1739–1799), who served as Lieutenant in a company which marched from Hartford in the Lexington alarm. He was also a Lieutenant of the 6th company, in Colonel Erastus Wolcott’s regiment, which was at Boston from January to March, 1776, and formed a part of the army that occupied the city after its evacuation by the British forces.

Also, great-great-great-granddaughter of JOSEPH PITKIN, who manufactured powder for the Revolutionary army.

PRESCOTT, LIDA PORTER, of Rockville, Connecticut; born at Rockville.

Great-great-granddaughter of JAMES PRESCOTT, of Hampton Falls, New Hampshire (1733–1813), who was a Lieutenant in Captain Moses Leavitt’s company, in Colonel Abraham Drake’s New Hampshire regiment, raised to reinforce the Northern army near Saratoga. This regiment served from September 8th to December, 1777, and was in service at the time of Burgoyne’s surrender.

Also, great-great-great-granddaughter of RICHARD PITKIN. [See Prescott, Celia Ellen Keeney.]

PRESCOTT, WILLIAM HENRY, of Rockville, Connecticut; manufacturer; born at Londond, New Hampshire.

Great-grandson of JAMES PRESCOTT. [See Prescott, Lida Porter.]

PROUDMAN, ARTHUR WILLIS, of Meriden, Connecticut; born at Meriden.

Great-grandson of AMOS HUNTING, of Dedham and Shutesbury, Massachusetts (1763–1846), who served
from July 15, 1780, to January 3, 1781. He was a pensioner.

PULSIFER, NATHAN TROWBRIDGE, of Manchester, Connecticut; manufacturer; born at Newton, Massachusetts.

Great-grandson of NATHANIEL PULSIFER, of Gloucester, a private in the Massachusetts militia.

Also, great-grandson of SAMUEL TROWBRIDGE, of Newton, Massachusetts, a Lieutenant in the Massachusetts militia.

PUNDERSON, SAMUEL FULLER, of New Haven, Connecticut; born at New Haven.

Great-great-grandson of HEMAN SWIFT, of Cornwall, Connecticut (1733–1814). He was commissioned January 1, 1777, Colonel of the 7th regiment, Connecticut line, which he commanded from 1777 to 1781. The regiment went into the field in the spring of 1777, and was stationed at Peekskill. After the defeat of the main army at Brandywine in September, 1777, it was sent with others to reinforce General Washington. It participated in the battle of Germantown as a part of Greene's division on the left flank, where it encountered the enemy's light infantry. It wintered at Valley Forge, 1777–8, and in the following summer it was present at the battle of Monmouth. From 1781–83 he was Colonel of the 2d regiment, Connecticut line, and from January to December, 1783, Colonel of the 2d regiment, Connecticut line, third formation. He had command of a brigade in Washington's army at Phillipsburgh in 1781. By act of Congress, September 30, 1783, he was made Brevet Brigadier-general. He was a member of the Society of the Cincinnati.

Great-great-grandson of ISRAEL PUTNAM. [See Brinley, George P.]

QUINLEY, CHARLES GORDON,
of Fairmount, New Jersey; stock-broker; born at New Haven, Connecticut.

Great-grandson of ABIJAH HUBBARD. [See Hoyt, Frank Hubbard.]

QUINLEY, GURDON WHITMORE,
of New Haven, Connecticut; born at Middletown, Connecticut.

Grandson of ABIJAH HUBBARD. [See Hoyt, Frank Hubbard.]

QUINTARD, CHARLES AUGUSTUS,
of Norwalk, Connecticut; secretary; born at Norwalk.


Also, great-great-grandson of EBENEZER ALLEN, a private soldier in Captain Mills' company, in the 2d regiment Connecticut line, commanded by Colonel Charles Webb. This regiment wintered at Valley Forge, 1777–78, and was present at the battle of Monmouth.

Also, great-grandson of WOLCOTT PATCHEN, who enlisted for the war, February 5, 1777, in the 5th regiment, Connecticut line, commanded by Colonel Philip Burr Bradley. This regiment was engaged in the battle of Germantown, October 4, 1777, and passed the following winter at Valley Forge. In 1778 it was present at the battle of Monmouth. In the formation of 1781–83 this regiment became part of the 2d regiment, Connecticut line, which was commanded by Colonel Heman Swift. Wolcott Patchen was a member of a company commanded by Captain Elijah Chapman, de-
tached from the regiment to serve under Lafayette for the purpose of checking Arnold's invasion of Virginia. At the siege of Yorktown Lafayette's division held the post of honor, on the right of the investing line.

QUINTARD, FREDERICK HOMER,
of South Norwalk, Connecticut; secretary; born at Norwalk, Connecticut.

   Great-grandson of TIMOTHY WHITNEY. [See Quintard, Charles Augustus.]

QUINTARD, HENRY HARRISON,
of Hartford, Connecticut; born at Norwalk, Connecticut.

   Son of JAMES QUINTARD, of Norwalk, Connecticut, a soldier of the Revolution.

RAYMOND, GEORGE CLARK,
of Norwich, Connecticut; merchant; born at Norwich.

   Great-great-grandson of JOHN RAYMOND, a Lieutenant in the 5th company of the 6th Connecticut regiment, commanded by Colonel Parsons, in 1775.

REDFIELD, EDWARD WALKER,
of Essex, Connecticut; treasurer of savings bank; born at Essex.

   Grandson of ROSWELL REDFIELD (1763-1838), a private soldier from the town of Killingworth, who entered service in 1778, and was finally discharged in 1781.

REDFIELD, HENRY SHERMAN,
of Hartford, Connecticut; note-broker; born at Hartford.

   Great-grandson of ROSWELL REDFIELD. [See Redfield, Edward Walker.]
REDFIELD, WILLIAM THOMPSON,
of Hartford, Connecticut; merchant; born at Hartford.
Great-grandson of ELISHA ELDERKIN, of Killingworth, Connecticut (1753–1822), a Sergeant in Captain Jonas Prentice's 5th company, 5th battalion, Wadsworth's brigade, 1776.

REMBERT, JOHN RAPHAEL,
of New Haven, Connecticut; merchant; born at Wallingford, Connecticut.
Great-grandson of JOHN MANSFIELD, a Revolutionary soldier.

*REYNOLDS, JOSEPH G. ,
of New Haven, Connecticut; carriage-maker; born at Stockbridge, Massachusetts.
Grandson of JOHN REYNOLDS (1744–1809), a Lieutenant in Captain Horton's company in the Connecticut regiment of artificers.

REYNOLDS, WILLIAM THOMAS,
of North Haven, Connecticut; minister; born at West Haven, Connecticut.
Great-grandson of Lieutenant JAMES REYNOLDS. [See Foote, Ellsworth Irving.]

RICE, FREDERICK BENJAMIN,
of Waterbury, Connecticut; real-estate dealer; born at Hudson, Ohio.
Great-grandson of SAMUEL BRONSON, of Prospect, Connecticut (1742–1813), a Captain in Lieutenant-colonel Baldwin's regiment, Connecticut militia.

RIpleY, CHARLES STEdMAN,
Lieutenant in the United States Navy; born at Brooklyn, New York.
Great-great-great-grandson of JABEZ HUNTINGTON. [See Bond, William Williams.]
RIPLEY, JAY FRANCIS,
of Hartford, Connecticut; merchant; born at West Springfield, Pennsylvania.

Great-grandson of JOHN RIPELEY, of Windham and Hartford, Connecticut (1738— ——), Captain of the 10th company in the 8th Connecticut regiment, commanded by Colonel Jedediah Huntington, 1775. This regiment was stationed on the Sound until September 14, when it was ordered to the Boston camps and took post at Roxbury, where it remained until the expiration of its term of service, December, 1775. In 1776 he was commissioned Major of the battalion commanded by Colonel Chester, raised to reinforce Washington in New York. This battalion was engaged in the battle of Long Island, in the retreat from New York, and the fighting at White Plains. In 1777 he served in Rhode Island, under Brigadier-general John Douglas, as Brigade-major.

RIPLEY, LEWIS WILLIAM,
of Hartford, Connecticut; merchant; born at South Windsor, Connecticut.

Great-grandson of JOHN RIPELEY. [See Ripley, Jay Francis.]

RISLEY, OLIVER HUMPHREY KING,
of Willimantic, Connecticut; banker; born at Vernon, Connecticut.

Great-grandson of NEHEMIAH RISLEY (1762–1813), a member of Captain Granger's company, in General Waterbury's State brigade, 1781. This force was raised for the defense of the coast from Horse Neck to New Haven.

RISLEY, STEPHEN GOODALE,
of Rockville, Connecticut; physician; born at East Windsor, Connecticut.

Grandson of NEHEMIAH RISLEY. [See Risley, Oliver Humphrey King.]
ROBBINS, EDWARD DENMORE, of Wethersfield, Connecticut; lawyer; born at Wethersfield.

Great-great-grandson of RICHARD ROBBINS, of Wethersfield, Connecticut (1738— ), a private soldier in Colonel Samuel B. Webb's regiment, July 23 to August 12, 1780.

ROBBINS, PHILEMON WADSWORTH, of Hartford, Connecticut; merchant; born at Hartford.

Great-grandson of FREDERICK ROBBINS, of Wethersfield, Connecticut (1756-1821), a private soldier in the 9th company of the 2d Connecticut regiment, General Spencer's, in 1775. He fought in the trenches at Bunker Hill.

ROBBINS, THOMAS WILLIAMS, of Wethersfield, Connecticut; farmer; born at Wethersfield.

Grandson of ELISHA WILLIAMS, of Wethersfield, Connecticut (1759-1847), who enlisted May 5, 1775, in Captain Wyllys' company, 2d Connecticut regiment, under command of General Joseph Spencer. He received a pension in 1832.

ROBERTS, GEORGE, of Hartford, Connecticut; manufacturer; born in New York city.

Great-grandson of GEORGE ROBERTS, of East Hartford, Connecticut (1752-1824), a member of the company of Captain Jonathan Wells, in the Connecticut regiment commanded by Colonel Erastus Wolcott, January to March, 1776. This regiment was before Boston when that city was evacuated by the British forces.

ROBERTS, HENRY, of Hartford, Connecticut; manufacturer; born in Brooklyn, New York.
Great-grandson of George Roberts. [See Roberts, George.]

Robinson, Henry Cornelius,
of Hartford, Connecticut; lawyer; born at Hartford.
Great-grandson of Timothy Robinson. [See Cooley, Francis Rexford.]

Robinson, Henry Seymour,
of Hartford, Connecticut; born at Hartford.
Great-great-grandson of Timothy Robinson. [See Cooley, Francis Rexford.]

Robinson, John Trumbull,
of Hartford, Connecticut; born at Hartford.
Great-great-grandson of Timothy Robinson. [See Cooley, Francis Rexford.]

Robinson, Lucius Franklin,
of Hartford, Connecticut; lawyer; born at Hartford.
Great-great-grandson of Timothy Robinson. [See Cooley, Francis Rexford.]

Rockwell, Alfred Elisha Perkins,
of Norwich, Connecticut; born at Heidelberg, Grand Duchy of Baden.
Great-great-grandson of Samuel Denny, of Leicester, Massachusetts (1731-1817). In 1775 he was Lieutenant-colonel of a regiment of minute-men which marched for Boston in the Lexington alarm. In the following year he was elected Colonel of the 1st regiment of the County of Worcester, Massachusetts, and in September detailed to command a regiment of militia ordered to join the Northern army. In June, 1778, a detachment of his regiment was ordered to Fishkill for nine months. He was a member of the Committee of Correspondence and Public Safety in 1775 and 1778.
ROCKWELL, CHARLES LEE,
of Meriden, Connecticut; cashier of the First National Bank; born at Ridgefield, Connecticut.

Great-grandson of JAMES ROCKWELL, of Ridgefield, Connecticut (1750–1808), Lieutenant of the 2d company of the alarm list in the 16th Connecticut regiment in 1780.

ROCKWELL, GEORGE,
of Meriden, Connecticut; born at Ridgefield, Connecticut.

Great-grandson of JAMES ROCKWELL. [See Rockwell, Charles Lee.]

ROCKWELL, WARREN AYRES,
of Harriman, Tennessee; born at Gundelsheim, Wurtemburg.

Great-great-grandson of SAMUEL DENNY. [See Rockwell, Alfred Elisha Perkins.]

ROCKWELL, WILBUR FISK,
of New York city; born at Fenner, New York.

Great-grandson of JAMES ROCKWELL. [See Rockwell, Charles Lee.]

Also, great-grandson of THOMAS COMSTOCK. [See Comstock, Albert Seymour.]

ROCKWELL, WILLIAM FRANCIS,
of Meriden, Connecticut; manufacturer; born at Ridgefield, Connecticut.

Great-grandson of JAMES ROCKWELL. [See Rockwell, Charles Lee.]

ROCKWOOD, (MRS.) ABBY ANN ABBOT,
of Boston, Massachusetts.

Granddaughter of JOSEPH HALE (1750–——), a Corporal in the company that marched from Coventry, Connecticut, in the Lexington alarm. In 1776 he was
an Ensign in Colonel Ward's regiment, which joined Washington's army at New York in August, and was stationed at first near Fort Lee. Marching with the troops to White Plains, and subsequently into New Jersey, it took part in the battles of Trenton and Princeton, and encamped with Washington at Morristown. In 1777 he was Lieutenant in a Connecticut militia regiment, commanded by Colonel John Ely; and in 1781 he was Lieutenant in a provisional regiment, "ordered by the General Assembly to be raised and put in readiness to march at the shortest notice, in case his excellency, General Washington, shall call for them." He was a brother of Nathan Hale, the martyr spy.

ROGERS, ERNEST ELIAS,

Great-grandson of DANIEL DODGE, of Salem, Connecticut (1757-1807), who turned out from Colchester in the Lexington alarm in 1775, and later in the same year joined the 8th Connecticut regiment commanded by Colonel Jedediah Huntington, which served on the Sound until it was ordered to the Boston camps. He is believed also to have been a member of Colonel Huntington's regiment, reorganized in January, 1777, as the 1st regiment, Connecticut line. This regiment participated in the battle of Germantown, wintered at Valley Forge, and was present at the battle of Monmouth.

ROGERS, HORACE,
of Norwich, Connecticut; born at Norwich.

Grandson of PEREZ CHESEBROUGH (1762-1850), a sailor on a privateer supposed to have sailed from New London. He was twice taken prisoner, and confined in the Jersey prison-ship.
Also, great-grandson of Captain ELISHA EDGE- TON, a soldier in the Revolutionary army.

ROOT, ELLA GOODMAN MOSELEY,
wife of Dr. Joseph E. Root of Hartford, Connecticut; born at Hartford.

Great-granddaughter of AMOS ANDREWS WEBSTER, of Berlin, Connecticut (1752–1827), a private soldier under Captain John Chester in Lexington alarm, 1775, enlisting from the town of Wethersfield, Connecticut.

ROOT, ERASTUS SARGENT,
of Hartford, Connecticut; treasurer of the Sigourney Tool Company; born at Hartford.

Great-great-grandson of JESSE ROOT. [See Aver- ill, Henry Eliphalet.]

ROOT, FRANCIS PITKIN,
of New York; born at Greenwich, Massachusetts.

Great-grandson of JOSEPH ROOT, of Somers, Connecticut (1755–1825), a private in the 5th company of the 2d Connecticut regiment, 1775. This regiment was posted at Roxbury, Massachusetts, and detach- ments of officers and men were engaged in the battle of Bunker Hill and Arnold’s expedition to Quebec. In 1778 he was a Corporal in Captain Grant’s company of Colonel Johnson’s regiment of militia, stationed at Providence, Rhode Island.

ROOT, GEORGE WELLS,
of Hartford, Connecticut; merchant; born at Augusta, New York.

Great-grandson of JESSE ROOT. [See Averill, Henry Eliphalet.]
ROOT, JAMES LANKTON,
of Colchester, Connecticut; born at New Haven, Connecticut.

Great-grandson of DANIEL LANKTON, of Farmington, Connecticut (1729-1812), Ensign of the 3rd company in the 15th regiment, Connecticut militia, in 1777, and later in the same year Lieutenant in the same company and regiment. In 1779 he commanded a company which turned out to repel the invasion under Tryon.

ROOT, JOSEPH EDWARD,
of Hartford, Connecticut; physician and surgeon; born at Greenwich, Massachusetts.

Great-grandson of JOSEPH ROOT. [See Root, Francis Pitkin.]

ROOT, JUDSON HALL,
of Hartford, Connecticut; merchant; born at Hartford.

Great-grandson of JESSE ROOT. [See Averill, Henry Eliphalet.]

ROYCE, ALFRED LEE,
Chaplain in the United States Navy; born at Bristol, Connecticut.

Grandson of ISAAC ATWATER (1758—), a private soldier from Connecticut, present at the battle of Long Island.

RUSSELL, CHARLES HOOKER,
of Hartford, Connecticut; born at New Haven, Connecticut.

Great-great-grandson of EDWARD RUSSELL, of Branford, Connecticut (1733—), Captain of the 2d company in the 5th Connecticut battalion, commanded
by Colonel William Douglas. This battalion was posted on the right of the line of works during the battle of Long Island, August 27, 1776, and a part of the army which retreated to New York, August 29–30. It was at Kip's Bay, on the East River, at the time of the enemy's attack, September 15, and participated in the battle of White Plains, October 28, 1776. In 1777 he was an officer in the 2d regiment of Connecticut militia, of which he became Colonel in May, 1778. This regiment was in active service under General Spencer in Rhode Island.

RUSSELL, GORDON,
of Waterbury, Connecticut; born at New Britain, Connecticut.

Great-grandson of EZEKIEL HUNTLEY (1752–1839), a member of the regiment commanded by Colonel Jedediah Huntington, the 8th Connecticut, 1775, which was ordered to the Boston camps, and took post at Roxbury in 1775, in General Spencer's brigade. The following year he served in the 10th Continental, commanded by Colonel Samuel Holden Parsons. This regiment was engaged in the battle of Long Island, and participated in the operations of the army on New York island and at White Plains.

RYDER, HENRY CLAY,
of Danbury, Connecticut; treasurer of the Savings Bank of Danbury; born at South East, New York.

Great-grandson of JOHN RYDER, of Tuckahoe, New York (1732–1812), who enlisted for three years in 1778 in the 4th company of the 2d New York regiment, commanded by Colonel Phillip Van Cortlandt, and also rendered other services.

SAGE, JOHN HALL,
of Portland, Connecticut; cashier of the First National Bank; born at Portland.
Great-grandson of ZEBULON PENFIELD, of Chatham, Connecticut (1765–1860), who entered the army at the age of sixteen and served as coast guard.

Also, great-great-grandson of WILLIAM DIXON, of Chatham, Connecticut, a private soldier who served under Washington on Long Island and in New York, 1776.

SAVAGE, GEORGE EDWIN,

Great-grandson of SETH SAVAGE (1755–1842), who is believed to have been a Corporal in 1777, in the regiment commanded by Colonel Henry Sherburne of Rhode Island. He was a pensioner.

SAVAGE, HORACE SOUTHMAYD,
of Meriden, Connecticut; bookkeeper; born at Meriden.

Great-grandson of SETH SAVAGE. [See Savage, George Edwin.]

SAWYER, CHARLES HILLIARD,
of Meriden, Connecticut; attorney; born at Sangerfield, New York.


SCHENCK, MARTIN BRYANT,
of Meriden, Connecticut; manufacturer; born at Fulton, New York.

Great-grandson of JOHN SCHENCK, of New Jersey (1740—), a Captain in the New Jersey service, who is said to have served throughout the war.

Selden, Henry Martin,
of Haddam Neck, Connecticut; postmaster; born at Haddam Neck.
Grandson of *ELIAS SELDEN*, of Haddam, Connecticut (1758—__), a private soldier serving with the Connecticut troops at White Plains, New York, where he was discharged for disability. He was afterwards Captain of militia.

SEYMOUR, DUDLEY STUART,
of Hartford, Connecticut; born at Hartford.

Great-great-grandson of Lieutenant *EBENEZER POND*. [See Baldwin, Helen Maria Boyd.]

SEYMOUR, GEORGE DUDLEY,
of Bristol, Connecticut; lawyer; born at Bristol.

Great-grandson of *NOAH SEYMOUR*, who entered the Revolutionary army in 1778, and served as an Orderly-sergeant in Captain Amasa Mills' company, Colonel Enos' regiment, on the Hudson, for nine months. He afterwards enlisted in Captain Elijah Seymour's company of dragoons.

Also, great-great-grandson of *CHARLES CHURCHILL*, a Lieutenant in Captain Welles' company, in the Connecticut regiment commanded by Colonel Wolcott, 1776, etc. In 1777 he was Captain in the 6th regiment of Connecticut militia.

Also, great-great-grandson of *EPHRAIM PATTERSON*, Ensign and subsequently Lieutenant in Colonel David Hobart's regiment, Stark's brigade, which was engaged in the battle of Bennington, August, 1777. In the following year he was a Lieutenant in Captain Ezekiel Ladd's company, in Colonel Timothy Bedel's New Hampshire regiment. He was in service at that time for one year.

Also, great-great-great-grandson of *JOHN PATTERSON*, of Piermont, New Hampshire, agent for the purchase of powder from the colony of Connecticut for the defense of the town.

SEYMOUR, HORACE SPENCER,
of Hartford, Connecticut; born at Hartford.
Great-great-grandson of Lieutenant EBENEZER POND. [See Baldwin, Helen Maria Boyd.]

SEYMOUR, (MRS.) LAURA HOLLISTER POND, of Hartford, Connecticut; born at Columbia, South Carolina.

    Great-granddaughter of EBENEZER POND. [See Baldwin, Helen Maria Boyd.]


    Great-great-granddaughter of EBENEZER POND. [See Baldwin, Helen Maria Boyd.]

SHEFFIELD, THOMAS DENISON, of Stonington, Connecticut; insurance agent; born at Stonington.

    Great-great-grandson of GILES RUSSELL, of Rocky Hill, Connecticut (1729-1779), who was appointed Lieutenant-colonel of 3d battalion (Colonel Sage), Wadsworth’s brigade, 1776; time of service expired December 25, 1776; again appointed Lieutenant-colonel of the 4th regiment, Connecticut line, formation of 1777-1781; he was promoted, March 5, 1778, to be Colonel of the 8th regiment, Connecticut line; he died while engaged in the service at Danbury, Connecticut, October 28, 1779; he participated in the battles of White Plains and Germantown.

SHELDON, CHARLES ANSON, of New Haven, Connecticut; cashier of Second National Bank; born at Portland, Maine.

    Great-grandson of PAUL DUDLEY SARGENT, of Salem, Massachusetts (1745-1827), an organizer of minute-men in 1772; Colonel of 16th Massachusetts regiment, 1775, and a participant in the battles of Bunker Hill, Long Island, Harlem Heights, White Plains, and Trenton.
SHELTON, WILLIAM ROUMAGE,  
of Bridgeport, Connecticut; clerk of the Superior Court;  
born at Bridgeport.

    Great-great-grandson of Lieutenant WILLIAM THOMPSON (1742–1777), killed at Ridgefield, Connecticut, in 1777, during the Danbury raid.

*SHEPARD, CARROLL SYLVANUS,  
  of West Haven, Connecticut; born at West Haven.

    Great-grandson of BLINN TYLER, an officer in the Revolutionary war.

    Also, great-great-grandson of ABRAHAM TYLER (1734–1805), Captain of a company from the town of Haddam, Connecticut, which marched for the relief of Boston in the Lexington alarm, 1775; also, Captain in the 17th Continental regiment, Colonel Jedediah Huntington, 1776; Major of Colonel Samuel McLellan’s regiment, 1778; and Lieutenant-colonel of the 7th Connecticut militia, 1779.

    Also, great-great-grandson of TIMOTHY SHEPARD, a Lieutenant in the Revolutionary service.

SHEPARD, JAMES,  
of New Britain, Connecticut; solicitor of patents; born at Southington, Connecticut.

    Grandson of SAMUEL ALCOX (—— –1819), a private in Captain Beecher’s company of the 15th regiment of Connecticut militia.

SHEW, JACOB W.,  
of Hartford, Connecticut.

    Son of STEPHEN SHEW.

SHIPMAN, ARTHUR LEFFINGWELL,  
of Hartford, Connecticut; lawyer; born at Hartford.

    Great-great-grandson of HENRY CHAMPION, Jr.  
    [See Huntington, Robert Watkinson.]
Also, great-great-great-grandson of HENRY CHAMPION, Sr. [See Gilbert, Charles Edwin.]

SHIPMAN, NATHANIEL,
of Hartford, Connecticut; Judge of the United States Circuit Court.

Great-great-grandson of HENRY CHAMPION, Sr. [See Gilbert, Charles Edwin.]
Also, great-grandson of HENRY CHAMPION, Jr. [See Huntington, Robert Watkinson.]

SILL, GEORGE ELIOT,
of Hartford, Connecticut; attorney at law; born at Hartford.

Great-grandson of ELIAKIM MARSHALL, of Windsor, Connecticut (1754—-), a private soldier in Captain Jonathan Wadsworth’s company, in Colonel Thaddeus Cook’s regiment, which participated in the battles of Bemis Heights and Still Water.
Also, great-great-grandson of EARL CLAPP, a Captain in a Massachusetts regiment during the Revolutionary war.

SKINNER, WILLIAM C.,
of Hartford, Connecticut.

Great-grandson of CALVIN SKINNER, a Corporal in Lieutenant Paine Converse’s company in the 11th regiment of Connecticut militia, at New York in 1776.

SLADE, LUCIUS MYRON,
of Bridgeport, Connecticut; lawyer; born at Hartland, Connecticut.

Grandson of ABNER SLADE, a private soldier in Captain Simon’s company, in Colonel Wolcott’s regiment, in 1776.
Also, great-grandson of JAMES SLADE, Corporal in Captain Simon’s company, in Colonel Wolcott’s regiment, in 1776.
SLATE, DWIGHT, of Hartford, Connecticut; manufacturer of machinery; born at Gill, Massachusetts.

Grandson of PHILIP BALLARD, a Sergeant from Montague, Massachusetts, in Captain Grover's company of Colonel Williams' regiment.

SMITH, AARON, of Warehouse Point, Connecticut; merchant; born at East Windsor, Connecticut.

Great-grandson of JOSEPH LORD. [See Filer, Anson Priest.]

Also, great-grandson of JEREMIAH LORD. [See Filer, Anson Priest.]

SMITH, FRANK CLIFTON, of Middletown, Connecticut; born at Middletown.

Great-grandson of JOSEPH BACON, of Middletown, Connecticut (1761–1791). He enlisted April 14, 1777, in the company of Captain Charles Whiting, in the Continental regiment commanded by Colonel Samuel B. Webb. In 1778 the regiment was ordered to Rhode Island, and there participated in the battle of Quaker Hill.

SMITH, GEORGE BRAINARD, of Hartford, Connecticut; accountant; born at Dayton, Ohio.

Great-grandson of MATTHEW SMITH, of East Haddam (1740–1824), who served as a private soldier in Captain John Willey's company, from East Haddam, in the Lexington alarm, April, 1775.

SMITH, (MRS.) JANE TREAT HILLS, of Hartford, Connecticut; wife of Charles H. Smith; born at Hartford.

Great-granddaughter of JONAS COOLIDGE. [See Hills, Jonas Coolidge.]
SMITH, RALPH HERBERT, of Waterbury, Connecticut; in manufacturing; born at Waterbury.

Great-grandson of WARD PECK, of New Haven, Connecticut (1762–1842), who served as a private soldier in Captain Jonas Prentice's company, 6th regiment Connecticut line, from February 25, 1777, to 1781; in the 4th regiment Connecticut line, January 1 to December 31, 1781; with General Lafayette in 1781.

SMITH, (MRS.) SARAH JEANNETTE BOYD, of New Haven, Connecticut; born at New Haven.

Great-granddaughter of EBENEZER POND. [See Baldwin, Helen Maria Boyd.]

SPENCER, ALFRED LAWRENCE, of New Haven, Connecticut; born at New Haven.

Great-grandson of ELIHU SPENCER, of Waterbury, Connecticut (1762–1840). In July, 1781, a member of Captain Nathaniel Edwards' company in General David Waterbury's state brigade. This brigade joined Washington in July, 1781, while he was encamped at Phillipsburg, and for some time after was under General Heath's orders on the Westchester line.

Also, great-great-grandson of Reverend Doctor NAPHTALI DAGGETT. [See Mersick, Charles Smith.]

SPENCER, ELMER ELLSWORTH, of Meriden, Connecticut; assistant postmaster; born at Westbrook, Connecticut.

Great-grandson of JOEL DOANE, of Saybrook, Connecticut (1763–1852), a private soldier from Connecticut in the war of the Revolution.

SPENCER, ERNEST ELWOOD, of Meriden, Connecticut; post-office money-order clerk; born at Westbrook, Connecticut.
Great-grandson of JOEL DOANE. [See Spencer, Elmer Ellsworth.]

SPENCER, FRANCIS ELIHU,
of New Haven, Connecticut; merchant; born at Waterbury, Connecticut.

Grandson of ELIHU SPENCER. [See Spencer, Alfred Lawrence.]

SPENCER, FREDERICK ALBERT,
of Waterbury, Connecticut; born at Waterbury.

Grandson of ANSEL SPENCER, a private soldier in a Connecticut regiment.

SPENCER, GEORGE FRANCIS,
of Deep River, Connecticut; merchant; born at Hampton, Connecticut.

Great-grandson of JAMES SPALDING, a Revolutionary soldier.

Also, great-grandson of JEDUTHAN SPENCER, a private soldier in Captain John Kingsley's company in the Lexington alarm.

Also, great-grandson of JOSEPH BADCOCK, Jr., a private soldier in Captain Warner's company in the Lexington alarm.

SPERRY, MARK LEAVENWORTH,
of Waterbury, Connecticut; secretary of the Scovill Manufacturing Company; born at Waterbury.

Great-grandson of JESSE LEAVENWORTH, (1741-1824), a Lieutenant in the Governor's Foot Guards of New Haven, which turned out in the Lexington alarm. In 1777 he was in service as Captain at Fort Ticonderoga.

SQUIRES, ELISHA BANCROFT,
of Hartford, Connecticut; born at Hartford.
Great-grandson of SAMUEL BANCROFT (1737— ), who marched from the town of East Windsor for the relief of Boston in the Lexington alarm, April, 1775. In the same year he was commissioned Lieutenant in the 5th company, of the 8th Connecticut regiment commanded by Colonel Jedediah Huntington, and he remained in service until the expiration of the term of the regiment, in December, 1775. He also served in the early part of the following year as a Lieutenant in the Connecticut regiment commanded by Colonel Erastus Wolcott, which formed a part of the army before Boston when the town was evacuated by the British forces.

STAGG, HENRY PRICE,
of Stratford, Connecticut; town clerk; born at Stratford.

Great-grandson of JOSIAH PECK, a private soldier in the Revolutionary war.

*STANLEY, WILLIAM M.,
of East Hartford, Connecticut; born at East Hartford.
Died May 2, 1892.

Grandson of THEODORE STANLEY.

STANTON, JOHN GILMAN,

Great-grandson of JOHN STANTON, of Berwick, Maine, and Dover, New Hampshire, (1757— ), who was in the action at Bunker Hill. He was always called Captain Stanton when spoken of in the family.

STARR, CHARLES FELLOWS,

Great-grandson of WILLIAM STARR, of Groton, Connecticut (1745–1816), a Lieutenant under Colonel
Ledyard at Fort Griswold, and was severely wounded by a musket ball at the time of the massacre.

STARR, FRANK FARNSWORTH, of Middletown, Connecticut; genealogist; born at Middletown.

Great-grandson of NATHAN STARR, of Middletown, Connecticut (1755–1821), a private in the company of Captain Joseph Churchill, in the regiment of Colonel Comfort Sage; appointed Armorer of said regiment, June 20, 1776. He served on Long Island and in New York city.

Also, great-grandson of GEORGE BUSH, of Portland, Connecticut (1756–1843), a Drummer in the company of Captain Abraham Tyler, in the 8th Connecticut regiment, 1775, who served at Lebanon, Stonington, and New London, Connecticut, and at Roxbury, Massachusetts. He was also Drummer in the company of Captain Joseph Churchill, in Colonel Comfort Sage's regiment, 1776; was in New York city when that city was occupied by the British, and was in the battles of Harlem Heights and White Plains; he also served elsewhere.

Also, great-great-grandson of JOSEPH CHURCHILL. [See Bulkley, Erastus Brainerd.]

STARR, WILLIAM EDWARD, of New Milford, Connecticut; born at New Milford.

Great-great-grandson of JOSIAH STARR (1740–1813), who, on the first call for troops, April–May, 1775, was commissioned Captain in the 4th Connecticut, Colonel Benjamin Hinman. This regiment reached Ticonderoga in June, and took part in the operations in the Northern Department until the expiration of its term of service, December, 1775. Captain Starr participated in the capture of St. Johns. In 1776 he was Lieutenant-colonel of the regiment commanded by Colonel Heman Swift, which also served in the Northern De-
partment. He continued in service in 1777, as Lieutenant-colonel of the 7th regiment, Connecticut line, formation of 1777 to 1781, and was promoted to be Colonel of the 1st regiment, Connecticut line, in May of that year. This regiment was engaged on the left flank at the battle of Germantown, wintered at Valley Forge, was present at the battle of Monmouth, and served on the east side of the Hudson and in repelling Tryon's invasion. He was a member of the Society of the Cincinnati.

STEARNS, HENRY PUTNAM,
of Hartford, Connecticut; physician; born at Sutton, Massachusetts.

Grandson of INCREASE STEARNS, Jr., of Holden, Massachusetts, a soldier during the war of the Revolution, in a Massachusetts regiment commanded by Colonel Timothy Bigelow. According to his own statement, he "preferred hard and perilous duty, often exposed my life in the service of my country in many skirmishes and battles with the enemy."

STEDMAN, JOHN WOODHULL,
of Hartford, Connecticut; treasurer of the State Savings Bank; born at Enfield, Connecticut.

Grandson of JAMES STEBBINS. [See Belden, Frederick Seth.]

STEELE, EDWARD DANIEL,
of Waterbury, Connecticut; manufacturer; born at Lima, New York.

Great-grandson of LUKE STEELE, of Farmington, Connecticut (1739–1789), a member of a company of Bethlehem volunteers, July, 1776.

STEINER, BERNARD CHRISTIAN,
of Baltimore, Maryland; teacher; born at Guilford, Connecticut.
Great-great-grandson of EBENEZER HEBERT, of Connecticut and Wyoming (1743–1802), Lieutenant of a company of rangers organized at the time of the Lexington alarm. He participated in the battle of Bunker Hill. The following year he removed to Wyoming, and was among the defenders of Wyoming who escaped when the settlement was attacked by the enemy in 1778; and in 1779 he served under Sullivan in his campaign against the Indians.

Also, great-great-grandson of RICHARD SMITH, of Brookfield, Connecticut (1736–1819), Captain of the 10th company, in the 16th regiment of Connecticut militia, commanded by Colonel Joseph Platt Cooke, in active service at New York in 1776. He was also in active service in 1779, at the time of Tryon’s invasion.

Also, great-great-grandson of TIMOTHY SEWARD, of Guilford, Connecticut (1756–1849), a musician in the Revolutionary war.

Also, great-great-great-grandson of SAMUEL LEE, of Guilford, Connecticut (1742–1819), Lieutenant commanding a company stationed as guard for that town in 1780. He received a Captain’s commission in 1783.

Also, great-great-grandson of JOHN STEINER, of Frederick County, Maryland, a member of the Committee of Observation for the Middle District of Frederick County in 1775–76, and Captain in the militia.

STERLING, JULIAN HENRY, of Bridgeport, Connecticut; born at Bridgeport.

Great-grandson of ABIJAH STERLING (1745–1802), who marched in the company from the town of Fairfield as Sergeant, at the time of the Lexington alarm. In 1777 he commanded a company of militia in active service, and in 1779 he was in command of a company which turned out to repel the invasion under Tryon.
STETSON, JAMES EBENEZER,
of New Haven, Connecticut; physician; born at Northampton, Massachusetts.

Great-grandson of ROBERT SHARP, of Pomfret, Connecticut, Ensign of the 8th company in the 11th regiment of Connecticut militia, which marched to Westchester in the fall of 1776.

STEVENS, FREDERICK HOLLISTER,
of Bridgeport, Connecticut; secretary and treasurer of The Standard Association; born at Meriden, Connecticut.

Great-grandson of DAVID POST, of Hebron, Connecticut (1752–1840), who marched from Hebron in Captain Worthy Waters' company in the Lexington alarm, 1775.

STEVENS, FREDERICK SYLVESTER,
of Bridgeport, Connecticut; druggist; born at Danbury, Connecticut.

Great-grandson of EZRA STEVENS, of Danbury, Connecticut (1724–1823), Lieutenant of the 6th company in the 5th Connecticut regiment, commanded by Colonel David Waterbury, raised on the first call for troops, April–May, 1775. This regiment marched to New York in the latter part of June, and in September to the Northern Department, and took part in the operations along Lakes George and Champlain.

STEVENS, JAMES REYNOLDS,
of Hartford, Connecticut; born at Orange, Connecticut.

Great-grandson of JAMES REYNOLDS. [See Foote, Ellsworth Irving.]

STEVENS, (MRS.) JENNIE MAY DASKAM,
wife of James L. Stevens of Norwalk, Connecticut; born at Norwalk.
Great-granddaughter of PETER ROGERS (1754-1849), a Revolutionary soldier, who was with the army at Valley Forge, and participated in the battle of Monmouth.

STEVENSON, (MRS.) MARY SHELTON,
wife of William H. Stevenson, of Bridgeport, Connecticut; born at Bridgeport.

Great-great-granddaughter of WILLIAM THOMPSON. [See Shelton, William Roumage.]

Also, great-great-granddaughter of GEORGE BENJAMIN (1733-—), who was fifer in Captain Samuel Whiting's company, enlisted May 10, and was discharged September 10, 1775. In 1776, Captain of 1st company, 1st battalion, Wadsworth's brigade.

Also, great-granddaughter of JOSEPH SQUIRE, who turned out in the Lexington alarm, April, 1775; same year served as Sergeant in Captain Dimon's company, Colonel Waterbury's regiment, from May 8 to December 10, 1775.

STEVENSON, WILLIAM SHELTON,
of Bridgeport, Connecticut; born at Bridgeport.

Great-great-great-grandson of WILLIAM THOMPSON. [See Shelton, William Roumage.]

Also, great-great-great-grandson of GEORGE BENJAMIN. [See Stevenson, Mary Shelton.]

Also, great-great-grandson of JOSEPH SQUIRE. [See Stevenson, Mary Shelton.]

STILLMAN, HENRY ALLYN,
of Hartford, Connecticut; merchant; born at Wethersfield, Connecticut.

Great-grandson of JOHN FRANCIS. [See Boardman, Thomas Jefferson.]

STIVERS, JAMES HOWLAND,
of Stonington, Connecticut; merchant; born at Stonington.
Great-grandson of DANIEL STIVERS, who enlisted July, 1779, at Oxford, Sussex County, New Jersey, and served six months in the New Jersey state troops in Captain George Ribble's company. He also served other short terms, amounting in all to about three months actual service.

ST. JOHN, GEORGE BUCKINGHAM, of Norwalk, Connecticut; treasurer of the Norwalk Fire Insurance Company; born at Norwalk.

Great-grandson of ELIPHALET LOCKWOOD. [See Lockwood, Frederick St. John.]

ST. JOHN, HOWELL WILLIAMS, of Hartford, Connecticut; actuary of the Ætna Life Insurance Company; born at Newport, Rhode Island.

Grandson of ENOCH ST. JOHN, of New Canaan, Connecticut (1765—__). He entered the military service when about sixteen years old, and was on sentry duty at the time of the burning of Fairfield, and later a participant in a successful attack on an armed vessel in the waters of Long Island Sound.

STOCK, GEORGE CHADWICK, of New Haven, Connecticut; shoe manufacturer; born at Westfield, Massachusetts.

Great-grandson of WALTER WILMOT, of Woodbridge, Connecticut (1754—__), who enlisted for the war at New Haven, May, 1777, under Captain Jonathan Brown, in the 2d regiment of artillery, Colonel John Lamb.


Great-grandson of SAMUEL KILBOURN, of Chatham, Connecticut (1750–1834). He turned out from the town of Chatham in the Lexington alarm. He was subsequently a Lieutenant in the militia.
* STRONG, HORACE HUBBARD, of New Haven, Connecticut; born at Durham, Connecticut.

Great-great-grandson of THOMAS STRONG, a soldier in the Revolution.

SWAIN, JOHN DEWALL, of Worcester, Massachusetts; private secretary; born at Norfolk, Connecticut.

Great-great-grandson of ASAHEl HUMPHREy. [See Dewell, James Dudley.]

SWARTWOUT, JOHN HENRY, of Stamford, Connecticut; secretary; born at Stamford.

Great-grandson of ABRAM SWARTWOUT, a Captain in the 3d battalion, raised by the State of New York, 1776, commanded by Colonel Peter Gansevoort. He was among the stout-hearted defenders of Fort Schuyler when it was besieged by St. Leger in August, 1777, and the blue field of the flag, after the pattern prescribed by Congress a few weeks before, raised over one of the bastions, was made from his overcoat.

Also, great-grandson of SAMUEL SATTERLEE, of Stonington, Connecticut, a Captain of minute men.

SWIFT, TALLMADGE, of Warren, Connecticut; merchant; born at Warren.

Great-grandson of HEMAN SWIFT. [See Punderson, Samuel Fuller.]

TAINTOR, JAMES ULYSSES, of Hartford, Connecticut; secretary of the Orient Insurance Company; born at Pomfret, Connecticut.

Great-grandson of RALPH SMITH, a member of the company of minute-men that turned out from Chatham in the Lexington alarm; in 1776, a private soldier in Captain Jonathan Johnson's company, of Colonel Bradley's regiment. This regiment was stationned the
greater part of the summer and fall of 1776 in New Jersey. In October it moved up the river, and in November most of the regiment was sent across to assist in defending Fort Washington.

TALCOTT, CHARLES HOOKER,
of Hartford, Connecticut; merchant; born at Hartford.

Great-great-grandson of THOMAS HART HOOKER, of Farmington, Connecticut (1745-1775), a member of the 2d company of the 2d Connecticut regiment, commanded by General Spencer, in 1775. Detachments of officers and men of this regiment were engaged in the battle of Bunker Hill, and in Arnold's Quebec expedition. The family tradition runs that before leaving home Hooker freed his slaves, saying that he could not "fight for liberty, and leave slaves at home." He died in service at Roxbury, November 26, 1775.

TALCOTT, MARY KINGSBURY,
of Hartford, Connecticut.

Great-great-granddaughter of ELIZUR TALCOTT, Colonel of the 6th regiment of Connecticut militia, which participated in the campaign around New York, August to September, 1776.

Also, great-granddaughter of CHARLES SEYMOUR. [See Hale, John Mills.]

Also, great-great-granddaughter of EPHRAIIM KINGSBURY, a member of a company that marched from Coventry for the relief of Boston in the Lexington alarm.

Also, great-granddaughter of GEORGE TALCOTT, a member of a company that went from Glastonbury for the relief of Boston in the Lexington alarm.

Also, great-granddaughter of ANDREW KINGSBURY. [See Goodwin, George Henry.]
TAYLOR, ALBERT FONES,
of Stonington, Connecticut; merchant; born at Stonington.

Great-great-grandson of ELIJAH LEWIS, of Westerly, Rhode Island (1741—1786), a Lieutenant in Colonel J. M. Varnum's Rhode Island regiment, 1775; appointed Captain in 1st Continental battalion, 1777.

TAYLOR, HENRY WYLLYS,

Great-grandson of MOSES ALLEN. [See Allen, Bennet Rowland.]

TAYLOR, JAMES PALMER,
of Hartford, Connecticut; cashier of the Charter Oak National Bank; born at Hartford.

Great-great-grandson of ELDAD TAYLOR, of Westfield, Massachusetts (1708—1782), a member of the General Court of Massachusetts.

Also, great-grandson of MATTHEW SMITH. [See Smith, George Brainard.]

TAYLOR, SAMUEL,
of Hartford, Connecticut; merchant; born at Hartford.

Great-grandson of the Reverend AARON KINNE. [See Curtin, Rowland Gideon.]

TAYLOR, THOMAS PORTER,
of Bridgeport, Connecticut; manufacturer; born at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

Great-great-grandson of ANDREW PORTER, of Philadelphia (1743—1792), who was commissioned Captain of marines on board the frigate Effingham, June 19, 1776. Afterward, at his own request, he was transferred to the artillery. He was made Major in 1782, and at the disbanding of the army he was Colonel of the 4th Pennsylvania regiment of artillery. After the
close of the war he became Major-general of Pennsylvania militia.

THAYER, GEORGE BURTON,

Great-great-grandson of JEREMIAH IRONS, of Gloucester, Rhode Island (1748–1840), who enlisted at Gloucester in the month of October, 1776, and was discharged finally some time in the year 1781, having served at different periods: two months as private, six months and twenty days as Sergeant, two months as Ensign, and two months as Lieutenant. Nearly all the above service was rendered in Captain Stephen Winsor's company, in Colonel Brown's regiment of Rhode Island militia. He was a pensioner.

Also, great-great-great-grandson of JOHN SAYLES (1723–—), of Smithfield, Rhode Island, who, in 1775, was appointed on a committee to prepare an act for the purpose of raising a regiment of soldiers, and was chosen Colonel of the regiment in 1776. In 1777, the Rhode Island legislature ordered a bill of £36 paid him "for small arms, etc., for the use of the militia of Smithfield during the late expedition against Rhode Island." He was appointed in 1780 to receive recruits for the town of Smithfield; and he was chosen Assistant from that town several times during the war.

THOMAS, (MRS.) ANNA HILL,
of Boston, Massachusetts; wife of Joseph B. Thomas; born at Albany, New York.

Great-granddaughter of EBENEZER HILL. [See Hill, Ebenezer.]

THOMAS, EDGAR,
of New Haven, Connecticut; clerk; born at New Haven.

Great-great-grandson of JACOB POWLES (1757–1837), who entered the service at Closter, New Jersey, 1776, under Colonel Dayton; discharged 1781; served
under Captains Warring, Goetschias, Blanch, Rominie, and Christie.

THOMPSON, ISAAC WALTER, of New London, Connecticut; town clerk and registrar; born at New London.

Great-grandson of Lieutenant WILLIAM THOMPSON. [See Shelton, William Roumage.]

THOMPSON, RHODA AUGUSTA, of Woodbury, Connecticut; born at Woodstock, New York.

Daughter of THADDEUS THOMPSON, of Bethany and Woodbridge, Connecticut (1762–1829). He first served as a drummer boy, and later as bombardier in Colonel Lamb's regiment of artillery.

THOMPSON, SHERWOOD STRATTON, of New Haven, Connecticut; merchant; born at New Haven.

Great-grandson of JEDUTHAN THOMPSON (—1779), who enlisted February 9, 1779, in Captain Bradley's company of matrosses, and was killed July 5, 1779.

THOMSON, ARTHUR CECIL, of New Haven, Connecticut; born at New Haven.

Great-grandson of ELIJAH LEWIS. [See Lewis, Charles W.]

THORPE, SHELDON BRAINARD, of North Haven, Connecticut; born at North Haven.

Great-grandson of JACOB THORPE, a Sergeant, who was killed at East Haven at the time of the invasion by Tryon in 1779.

THRESHER, SENECA SANFORD, of Norwich, Connecticut; lawyer; born at Swansea, Massachusetts.
Grandson of AARON THRESHER, of Rehoboth, Massachusetts, a private in Colonel Thomas Carpenter's regiment of Massachusetts militia, which was at least twice in active service.

Also, grandson of THOMAS HANDY, of Swansea, Massachusetts (1753—__), who enlisted in April, 1781, under Captain Thomas Turner, in the regiment commanded by Colonel Henry Jackson. He was a pensioner.

TOLLES, CHARLES LEVI,
of Hartford, Connecticut; born at Hartford.

Great-grandson of CLARK TOLLES (1758-1832), a member of Major John Skinner's troop of Light Horse at New York in 1776. Also, a member of Captain Jehiel Bryant's company, in the 2d regiment of Connecticut militia, at Peekskill in October, 1777.

TOWNSEND, JOSEPH HENDLEY,
of New Haven, Connecticut; physician; born at New Haven.

Great-grandson of JOHN TOWNSEND (1749-1833), a private in Arnold's company from New Haven, in the Lexington alarm, 1775. He also served among the defenders of New Haven, at the time of the invasion by the British in 1779, and was taken prisoner.

Also, great-grandson of JAMES KIERSTED MANSFIELD, who was a member of Arnold's company from New Haven, in the Lexington alarm, 1775.

Also, great-great-grandson of WILLIAM HENDLEY, who was one of the Boston tea-party, and who fought at Concord and at Bunker Hill.

TRACY, DAVID WALLACE,
of Hartford, Connecticut; druggist; born at Windsor, Vermont.
Great-grandson of *MANASSAH CADY* (1758-1833), a member of the Connecticut regiment commanded by Colonel Andrew Ward. He was at Fort Washington and Fort Lee, and participated in the fighting at White Plains. In the summer of 1779 he served in Colonel John Durkee's regiment on the east side of the Hudson. He also served nine months from April, 1780, as a Corporal of marines on the Continental frigate *Trumbull*. He was on board the *Trumbull* when she fought the British frigate *Watts*.

**TRACY, LEMUEL HOWARD,**

of Hartford, Connecticut; druggist; born at Hartford.

Great-grandson of *MANASSAH CADY*. [See Tracy, David Wallace.]

**TREADWELL, JOHN PRIME,**

of Norwalk, Connecticut; born at New York city.

Great-grandson of *ELIPHALET LOCKWOOD*. [See Lockwood, Frederick St. John.]

**TROWBRIDGE, FRANCIS BACON,**

of New Haven, Connecticut; lawyer; born at New Haven.

Great-great-great-grandson of *HENRY CHAMPION, Sr.* [See Gilbert, Charles Edwin.]

Also, great-great-grandson of *EPAPHRODITUS CHAMPION*, of East Haddam, Assistant Deputy Commissary. He was in service from April 9, 1776, to January 22, 1780.

Also, great-great-grandson of *ASA BACON*, of Canterbury, who was Captain of the 6th company, 6th battalion, Wadsworth's brigade, which command accompanied Washington on his retreat through New Jersey, 1776.

Also, great-great-grandson of *RULOFF DUTCHER*, of Salisbury, Captain in the 5th regiment of Light Horse, May, 1776. Also, Captain of a militia company raised to repel the enemy at New Haven, July, 1779.
Also, great-great-grandson of RUTHERFORD TROWBRIDGE, of New Haven, who had the first bounty for making saltpeter in the Revolution.

TRUMBULL, JONATHAN, of Norwich, Connecticut; merchant; born at Norwich.

Great-great-great-grandson of JONATHAN TRUMBULL. [See Bull, William Lanman.]

Also, great-great-grandson of PHILIP TURNER, of Norwich, Connecticut (1740-1815), present as Surgeon at the battle of Bunker Hill. At the October session in 1776, he was appointed by the General Assembly "Physician and Surgeon for the Connecticut troops in the Continental service," and director of hospital stores. Congress made him Surgeon-general of hospitals in the Eastern Department in 1777, and Hospital Physician and Surgeon in the army in 1780. He retired in 1781. In 1800 he was appointed Surgeon to the staff of the United States army and given the medical and surgical care of the troops at the fortifications in the harbor of New York.

TUCKER, CHARLES ARTHUR, of Norwalk, Connecticut; teacher; born at Hartford, Vermont.

Great-grandson of JOSEPH TUCKER, of Kingston, New Hampshire, and Norwich, Vermont (1753-1841), who, for special services rendered in capturing tories, was remunerated by the governor and council.

Also, great-great-grandson of JOSHUA HAZEN, Captain of a company in a New Hampshire regiment, commanded by Colonel John Wood in 1780. He was in active service in defense of the frontier in 1778-80-81.

TURNER, CHARLES, of Birmingham, Alabama; attorney at law; born at New London, Connecticut.
Great-great-grandson of Captain John Williams, of Groton, Connecticut (1739–1781), killed at Fort Griswold, September 6, 1781.

Also, great-grandson of Peter Comstock. [See Chapman, Dwight.]

Also, great-great-great-grandson of Elnathan Perkins, killed at Fort Griswold, September 6, 1781.

Also, great-grandson of Henry Mason, wounded in the leg at Fort Griswold, September 6, 1781.

Also, great-grandson of Daniel Billings. [See Murray, Charles Henry.]


Grandson of Peter Comstock. [See Chapman, Dwight.]


Great-grandson of Daniel Billings. [See Murray, Charles Henry.]

Also, great-grandson of Peter Comstock. [See Chapman, Dwight.]

Also, great-great-grandson of Captain John Williams. [See Turner, Charles.]

Also, great-great-grandson of Elnathan Perkins. [See Turner, Charles.]

Also, great-grandson of Henry Mason. [See Turner, Charles.]

Twichell, James Carter, of Meriden, Connecticut; merchant; born at Southington, Connecticut.

Great-grandson of Elihu Carter, of Farmington, Connecticut (1759–1844). He served three years
from 1778 in Captain Gamaliel Painter's company in a regiment of artificers.
Also, great-grandson of ICHABOD CULPEPPER FRISBIE, a member of Captain Cole's company in a battalion commanded by Lieutenant-colonel Mead in 1779.

TWISS, WALDO CLINTON, of Meriden, Connecticut; born at Montreal, Province of Quebec.
Grandson of JOSEPH TWISS, of Cheshire and Meriden, Connecticut (1761–1842), a member of Captain William Sizer's company in a regiment of artificers. He served three years from February, 1778.

Great-granddaughter of ABRAHAM TYLER. [See Shepard, Carroll Sylvanus.]

Grandson of DANIEL TYLER, Adjutant in Putnam's regiment at the battle of Bunker Hill; and in 1780, ordered with a company of matrosses to Newport.

Grandson of ABRAHAM TYLER.

UPHAM, CHARLES LESLIE, of Meriden, Connecticut; merchant; born at Townshend, Vermont.
Great-grandson of WILLIAM UPHAM, of Sturbridge, Massachusetts (1738–1812) a member of the "Committee of Safety," of Weathersfield, Vermont,
June, 1776; he was also Captain of a company of militia in 1780.

UPSON, LYMAN A.,
of Thompsonville, Connecticut; manufacturer; born at Westfield, Massachusetts.
   Grandson of SIMEON UPSON. [See Houston, James Borland.]
   Also, great-grandson of NATHAN ALLYN. [See Houston, James Borland.]

VAN DEURSEN, WILLIAM WALTER,
of Middletown, Connecticut.
   Grandson of WILLIAM VAN DEURSEN, appointed January 1, 1781, Captain of a company of State Guards, stationed at New Haven for the defense of the coast. Also, commander of the brig Middletown, which served as a privateer during a part of the war.

VERPLANCK, FREDERICK AYER,
of Willimantic, Connecticut; teacher; born at Brooklyn, New York.
   Great-grandson of ELI HARTSHORN, of Franklin, Connecticut (1758–1825), a member of Captain Nehemiah Waterman's company detached from the 20th regiment of Connecticut militia to serve a three months' term in a regiment commanded by Colonel Nathan Gallup, to co-operate with Count D'Estaing, November, 1779.

VIETS, CARL JAY,
   Great-great-grandson of HEZEKIAH WADSWORTH. [See Filer, Anson Priest.]
VIETS, (MRS.) MARY COMSTOCK,

Great-granddaughter of SETH SMITH, of Lyme, Connecticut (1753–1840), a Sergeant in the Revolutionary service, probably in Colonel Latimer's regiment.

*WADSWORTH, EDWARD,
of Hartford, Connecticut; born at Hartford.

Grandson of JONATHAN WADSWORTH, of Hartford, Connecticut (1739–1777), Captain of a company in Colonel Thaddeus Cook's regiment. He was killed in a skirmish the night before Burgoyne's surrender at Saratoga, October, 1777.

WADSWORTH, ROBERT ANDERSON,
of Hartford, Connecticut; born at Hartford.

Great-grandson of JONATHAN WADSWORTH. [See Wadsworth, Edward.]

WAINWRIGHT, WILLIAM AUGUSTUS MUHLENBERG,
of Hartford, Connecticut; physician and surgeon; born in New York city.

Great-grandson of JOHN PHELPS, of Stafford, Connecticut (1735–1805), twice appointed on a committee to furnish arms and ammunition during the Revolutionary war.

WAIT, JOHN TURNER,

Grandson of Dr. PHILIP TURNER. [See Trumbull, Jonathan.]

WALBRIDGE, THOMAS CHESTER,
of Germantown, Pennsylvania; born at Lansingburgh, New York.
Great-great-grandson of Edward Mott, of Preston, Connecticut. On the 26th of April, 1775, he was appointed Captain of the 7th company in the 6th Connecticut regiment, commanded by Colonel Samuel Holden Parsons. He arrived at Hartford April 28th. He was at once requested to become one of the committee in charge of the expedition against Ticonderoga and Crown Point, which had been set on foot by gentlemen connected with the General Assembly. He took fifteen men from Connecticut—it was not thought best to add more, that the business might better be kept secret—raised thirty-nine in western Massachusetts, and set out to join the other members of the committee at Bennington. An express was sent to meet the party on the road, informing them that the garrison at Ticonderoga had been reinforced, was every way on its guard, and that it was best to proceed no farther. The party, nevertheless, proceeded to Bennington, and there, says Captain Mott, "I inquired why they sent back to me to dismiss the expedition, when neither our men from Albany nor the reconnoitering party had returned. They said they did not think that we should succeed. I told them that fellow they saw knew nothing about the garrison; that I had seen him since, and had examined him strictly, and that he was a lying fellow and had not been at the fort, . . . that the accounts we had would not do to go back with and tell in Hartford." Captain Mott was made chairman of the committee, which also made Colonel Ethan Allen the military commander of the expedition. On the morning of the 10th of May, 1775, Ticonderoga was surprised, and Captain Delaplace and his command were taken prisoners and sent to Hartford.

Later in the same year he served with his company in the Northern Department, and he was with the detachment led by Montgomery in person in the unsuccessful assault upon Quebec in December. In that action he bore himself with distinguished bravery. In
February, 1776, he was appointed to the command of the fort at Groton, and in July of that year made Major of Colonel Fisher Gay's regiment, in Wadsworth's brigade. This regiment served at the Brooklyn front during the battle of Long Island, and was with the main army in New York and at White Plains.

Also, great-grandson of Jonas Morgan, of Preston, Connecticut (1752–1824), Ensign of the 1st company in Colonel Samuel McClellan's regiment, in 1777.

Also, great-grandson of Ebenezer Walbridge, of Bennington, Vermont (1738–1819), who served as Lieutenant, Captain, Brigade-major, Major, Lieutenant-colonel, and Colonel, commanding a regiment of infantry. He is believed to have assisted in the capture of Ticonderoga, and was present at the siege of Quebec and the battle of Bennington.

Also, great-great-grandson of John Knickerbacker, of Schaghticoke, New York (1723–1802), Colonel of the 14th regiment, Albany County militia, 1775–1778. He was at Fort Edward, July 18, 1777, and his brigade took part in the second battle of Saratoga, October 7, 1777.

Also, great-grandson of John Knickerbacker, Jr. (1751–1827), a member of Captain Jacob Yates' company, in the 14th regiment, Albany County, New York, militia, commanded by his father's successor, Colonel Peter Yates.

WARD, WILLIAM,

of Naugatuck, Connecticut; manufacturer; born at Waterbury, Connecticut.

Grandson of Culpeper Hoadley, of Waterbury, Connecticut (1764–1857), who, in 1778, was a member of the company commanded by Captain Jesse Curtiss, in the Connecticut regiment of Colonel Thaddeus Cook.
WARNER, BENJAMIN SILLIMAN,
of Baxter Springs, Kansas; banker; born at Wood-
stock, Connecticut.

Great-great-great-grandson of JONATHAN TRUMBULL. [See Bull, William Lanman.]

Also, great-great-grandson of WILLIAM WILLIAMS. [See Mathewson, Albert McClellan.]

Also, great-great-grandson of SAMUEL McCLELAN. [See Mathewson, Albert McClellan.]

WARNER, EDGAR MORRIS,
of Putnam, Connecticut; lawyer; born at Worcester, Massachusetts.

Great-grandson of JOHN AVERY, of Groton, Connecticut, a Sergeant in Captain Burrows' company of the 8th regiment, Connecticut militia, at New York, 1776.

WARREN, HERBERT C.,
of New Haven, Connecticut; banker; born at Derby, Connecticut.

Great-great-grandson of SAMUEL PECK. [See Peck, Charles.]

WATSON, (MRS.) ALICE CHEEVER LYON,
wife of General Thomas Lansdell Watson, of Bridgeport, Connecticut; born at Bridgeport.

Great-great-granddaughter of JAMES FRYE. [See Lyon, Ernest Porter.]

Also, great-granddaughter of FREDERICK FRYE. [See Lyon, Ernest Porter.]

Also, granddaughter of NEHEMIAH WEBB LYON. [See Lyon, Ernest Porter.]

WATSON, THOMAS LANSDELL,
of Bridgeport, Connecticut; banker; born at Bridgeport.

Great-grandson of EBENEZER MERRITT. [See Drew, Henry Burr.]
WEBB, ARTHUR BACKUS,  
of Norwich, Connecticut; born at Norwich.  

Great-great-grandson of NATHANIEL WEBB, of Windham, Connecticut. Early in 1776 he served as Adjutant in the regiment of Colonel John Douglass, which formed a part of the army before Boston at the time of its evacuation by the British forces. September 7th of the same year he was appointed Adjutant of the 2oth Continental, Colonel Durkee's regiment. This regiment was engaged in the battle of Trenton, December 25, 1776. He was commissioned Captain in the 4th regiment, Connecticut line, January 1, 1777. This regiment was engaged in the battle of Germantown, October 4, 1777. It wintered at Valley Forge the following winter, and in June, 1778, participated in the battle of Monmouth. In the summer of 1779 he was assigned to Wayne's light infantry corps, after the capture of Stony Point. From this time he remained generally in the Highlands, until January 1, 1781, when, upon the consolidation of regiments, he retired from the army.  

Also, great-great-grandson of WATERMAN CLIFT, of Plainfield, Connecticut (—1828), Captain of the 6th company in the 6th Connecticut regiment, commanded by Colonel Samuel Holden Parsons, raised on the first call for troops in April-May, 1775. The following year he served as Major of the 4th battalion, Wadsworth's brigade, commanded by Colonel Samuel Selden. This battalion participated in the battle of Long Island, in the retreat from New York when the city was abandoned, and was present with the army until December 25, 1776, when the term of the regiment expired.

WEBB, RODOLPHUS LOVEJOY,  
of New Britain, Connecticut; born at Hartford, Connecticut.  

Great-grandson of WILLIAM GRISWOLD, a private soldier from the town of Wethersfield, in the Lexington alarm, April, 1775.
WEBSTER, (MRS.) ELIZABETH SIZER,
of Hartford, Connecticut; born at Chester, Massachusetts.

Granddaughter of WILLIAM SIZER, of Middletown, Connecticut (1746–1826), commissioned July 26, 1777, Lieutenant of a company of artificers in the regiment commanded by Colonel Jeduthan Baldwin of Massachusetts. He was made Captain May 1, 1778.

WELLES, EDWIN,
of Newington, Connecticut; born at Newington.

Grandson of ROGER WELLES, of Wethersfield, Connecticut (1753–1795), 2d Lieutenant, January 1, 1777, in the regiment commanded by Colonel Webb, and later by promotion, 1st Lieutenant and Captain. This regiment went into camp at Peekskill in the spring of 1777, and served in the State of New York till the summer of 1778, when it marched to Rhode Island, and there took part in the battle of August 29th, under General Sullivan, and was commended for its conduct. In 1781 Captain Welles was in command of a company, from the 3d Connecticut regiment, forming part of a body of picked troops placed under command of General Lafayette, for the express purpose of marching rapidly to Virginia to check Arnold's invasion, and, if possible, to effect his capture. This detachment remained in Virginia, almost constantly on the march, until Cornwallis took post at Yorktown in August. At the siege Lafayette's division held the post of honor on the right of the investing line. Captain Welles' company formed part of the column that stormed one of the enemy's redoubts on the night of October 14, 1781, and he was slightly wounded by a bayonet thrust in the leg. He remained in service until the fighting was ended. After the close of the war he was Brigadier-general of Connecticut militia. He was a member of the Society of the Cincinnati.
WELLES, JAMES HOWARD, of Norwich, Connecticut; born at Glastonbury, Connecticut.

Great-grandson of SAMUEL WELLES, of Glastonbury, Connecticut (1731–1800), a Captain in Colonel Gay’s regiment, 2d battalion, Wadsworth’s brigade, which served at the Brooklyn front, during the battle of Long Island, August 27th; in the retreat to New York, August 28–30th; and in the retreat from New York city, September 15th. He was taken prisoner September 15, 1776, and held prisoner in New York until June, 1778, when he was exchanged. He also took part in repelling the enemy at the time of Tryon’s invasion of Connecticut, July, 1779.

Also, grandson of SAMUEL WELLES, Jr., of Glastonbury, Connecticut, who served as a private soldier in the Lexington alarm, April, 1775.

WELLS, CHAUNCEY WETMORE, of Middletown, Connecticut; student; born at Baltimore, Maryland.

Great-grandson of ELISHA HUBBARD. [See Hubbard, Josiah Meigs.]

WELLS, OSMER BEACH, of Bridgeport, Connecticut; boot and shoemaker; born at Bridgeport.

Grandson of GIDEON WELLS, of Stratford, Connecticut (1761–1840), who enlisted March 19, 1777, in Captain Hart’s company, Colonel Samuel B. Webb’s regiment, and was discharged March 10, 1780. He was a pensioner.

WESSELS, HENRY WALTON, of Litchfield, Connecticut; born at New Milford, Connecticut.

Great-great-grandson of AARON STRONG (1736–1777), a member of Captain Lemuel Pomeroy’s company, in Colonel John Dickinson’s regiment of Mas-
sachusetts militia. He was killed at Saratoga, October 16, 1777.

WHAPLES, MEIGS HEYWOOD, of Hartford, Connecticut; president of the Connecticut Trust and Safe Deposit Company; born at New Britain, Connecticut.

Great-grandson of JOHN MEIGS, of Middletown, Connecticut, who was commissioned January 1, 1777, Ensign in the Continental regiment, commanded by Colonel Samuel B. Webb. He was made 1st Lieutenant and Adjutant of the regiment in 1778. The regiment participated in the battle of Quaker Hill, August 29, 1778, and was commended for its conduct. He continued with the regiment, reorganized as the 3d regiment, Connecticut line, in 1781 and 1783. He was a member of the Society of the Cincinnati. After the close of the war he became a Captain in the regular army and Brigade-major.

WHEELER, JOSEPH KELLOGG, of Hartford, Connecticut; born at Bloomfield, Connecticut.

Great-grandson of DANIEL KELLOGG, of Hebron, Connecticut (1747–1835), a volunteer for three months in the autumn of 1775, under Captain Bulkeley of Colchester, Connecticut. He also served three other terms of no less than two months each.

WHEELER, ROBERT BROWN, of Bridgeport, Connecticut; born at Bridgeport.

Great-great-grandson of EPHRAIM MIDDLEBROOK. [See Middlebrook, William Nash.]

Also, great-grandson of PHILO LEWIS, of Stratford, Connecticut, a Revolutionary soldier.

WHITE, HERBERT HUMPHREY, of Hartford, Connecticut; assistant cashier of the Phoenix National Bank; born at Hartford.
Great-grandson of *SAMUEL COLTON*, of Stafford and Bloomfield, Connecticut (1754–1823), a member of the 7th company, commanded by Captain Abel Pettigbee, in the 2d regiment, commanded by Colonel Joseph Spencer, raised on the first call for troops, April–May, 1775. A part of this regiment participated in the battle of Bunker Hill. It is known that he was under fire, and that a bullet pierced his hat. He was a pensioner under act of 1818.

**WHITING, EZRA,**
of Stratford, Connecticut; born at Stratford.

Grandson of *STILES JUDSON*. [See *Judson, Stiles*.]

**WHITNEY, ELI, Jr.,**
of New Haven, Connecticut; born at New Haven.

Great-grandson of *PIERREPONT EDWARDS*, of New Haven, Connecticut (1750–1826), a member of the 2d company Governor’s Foot Guards, 1775; member of the Continental Congress, 1787–8.

**WHITTLESEY, HEMAN ALONZO,**
of Newington, Connecticut; born at Stockbridge, Massachusetts.

Great-grandson of *MARTIN KELLOGG*, a 1st Lieutenant in the Wethersfield company commanded by Captain Chester, in the Lexington alarm. In 1777 he commanded a company in the 6th Connecticut militia.

**WILCOX, HENRY SCOVIL,**
of Meriden, Connecticut; merchant; born at Meriden.

Great-grandson of *AMOS WHITE*, of Chatham, Connecticut (1745–1825), a Quartermaster in the 2d Connecticut regiment of Light Horse.

**WILCOXSON, ALBERT,**
of Stratford, Connecticut; surveyor; born at Stratford.
Grandson of *EPHRAIM J. WILCOXSON*, a private soldier in the Revolutionary war.

WILEY, JAMES ALLEN,  
of Hartford, Connecticut; manufacturer; born at Hartford.

Great-great-grandson of *NATHANIEL WILEY*, of Reading, Massachusetts (1729—__), a member of the Massachusetts regiment commanded by Colonel David Green in April, 1775.

*WILEY, WILLIAM HENRY,*  
of Hartford, Connecticut; born at South Reading, Massachusetts.

Great-grandson of *NATHANIEL WILEY.* [See Wiley, James Allen.]

WILKIE, WALTER HENRY,  

Grandson of *SELDEN WARNER*, of East Haddam and Lyme, Connecticut (1760–1844), a member of Colonel Canfield's regiment of militia at West Point, September, 1781. He was a pensioner.

WILLIAMS, AARON WHITE COOK,  
of Hartford, Connecticut; manufacturer; born at Manchester, Connecticut.

Great-great-great-grandson of Captain *JOEL WHITE*. [See Pond, Philip, 2d.]

WILLIAMS, FRANK BACKUS,  

Great-great-grandson of *ANDREW BACKUS*. [See Backus, Thomas.]
WILLIAMS, GEORGE,
   Grandson of CLEMENT FAIRCHILD. [See Allen, William Henry.]

WILLIAMS, GEORGE C. F.,
of Hartford, Connecticut; manufacturer; born at Cheshire, Connecticut.
   Great-grandson of CLEMENT FAIRCHILD. [See Allen, William Henry.]

WILLIAMS, GEORGE GOODWIN,
of Hartford, Connecticut; manufacturer; born at Glastonbury, Connecticut.
   Great-grandson of JOSEPH BAKER. [See Hooker, Edward Williams.]

WILLIAMS, JAMES BAKER,
   Grandson of JOSEPH BAKER. [See Hooker, Edward Williams.]

WILSON, GROVE HERRICK,
of Meriden, Connecticut; physician; born at Stockbridge, Massachusetts.
   Grandson of DANIEL HERRICK, of Coventry, Connecticut (1762-1843), in 1781 a Sergeant in Captain William Moulton's company, forming a part of General David Waterbury's state brigade, raised for defense of the sea coasts. In July the brigade joined Washington at Philipsburg.

*WOODBRIDGE, JAMES E.,
   Great-grandson of THEOPHILUS WOODBRIDGE.
WOODWARD, HENRY,
of Middletown, Connecticut; druggist; born at Middletown.

Grandson of JOHN PRATT, of Hartford, Connecticut, a Lieutenant in the Continental army, who, in 1779, was acting as Assistant Commissary-General under General James Clinton. He was a member of the Society of the Cincinnati.

WOODWARD, JOSEPH GURLEY,
of Hartford, Connecticut; stock broker; born at Williamantic, Connecticut.

Great-grandson of JOSEPH WOODWARD. [See Knight, William Ward.]

WOODWORTH, HENRY LEROY,
of Norwalk, Connecticut; flagman on railroad; born at Suffield, Connecticut.


WOOSTER, ALBERT MILLS,
of Bridgeport, Connecticut; patent lawyer; born at Chatham, New York.

Great-grandson of EPHRAIM WOOSTER, of Huntington, Connecticut (1755–1838), who served as Corporal from May 15 to December 9, 1775, in Captain Joseph Smith's 8th company, Colonel Waterbury's 5th Connecticut regiment, raised under the first call for troops; served as Sergeant in Captain Joseph Birdsey's company, Colonel Whiting's regiment, in a tour at the alarm at New Haven and Fairfield, July 4 to 10, 1779.
Also, great-great-grandson of SAMUEL BEARD, born about 1734, at Stratford. A Sergeant in the Revolutionary war.

Also, great-great-grandson of WILLIAM COGSWELL, a Captain in New Haven alarm, 1779. In 1781, Major in 13th Connecticut regiment.

Also, great-grandson of THOMAS GILBERT. [See Osborn, Norris Galpin.]

WOOSTER, HENRY READ,


WOOSTER, IRA BEEBE,
of Bridgeport, Connecticut; cutler; born at Naugatuck, Connecticut.

Grandson of WALTER WOOSTER, of Milford, Connecticut (1747–1829), who enlisted March 2, 1777, in Captain Leavenworth's company, 6th regiment, Connecticut line, Colonel Meigs; he was discharged in February, 1780.

WORDIN, THOMAS COOK,
of Bridgeport, Connecticut; banking; born at Bridgeport.

Great-great-grandson of WILLIAM WORDIN. [See Hawley, Charles Wilson.]

Also, great-grandson of WILLIAM WORDIN, Jr., [See Hawley, Charles Wilson.]

WRIGHT, WILLIAM ALVIN,
of New Haven, Connecticut; attorney at law; born at Waukesha, Wisconsin.

Great-grandson of STEPHEN WRIGHT. [See Kellogg, Stephen W.]
IN MEMORIAM.

PREPARED BY JONATHAN FLYNT MORRIS, NECROLOGIST.

EZRA HARRIS BARTRAM.

Ezra Harris Bartram died at Sharon, May 10, 1892, in which town he had lived for fifty-six years. He was born in Sherman, Fairfield County, July 26, 1820. He was educated in the schools of his native town. His occupation was that of a merchant and farmer. At the age of twenty-two years he married Miss Laura Williams; she died March 9, 1884. Six children survived her.

Mr. Bartram was a man of quiet ways and disposition. His worthy character was recognized by his fellow towns- men, and he was called to fill the various public offices of the town. He was constable, assessor, justice of the peace, town clerk, and treasurer, all of which offices he filled with credit and acceptability. He was a devoted and useful member of the Methodist Episcopal church; for many years he was superintendent of the Sabbath-school, and for thirty-five years he held the office of steward and trustee. He possessed an excellent memory, and was almost an encyclopedia of local events both in town and church.

Mr. Bartram was admitted to this Society, October 14, 1891, as a descendant of Isaac Bartram, of Redding, who enlisted in Captain Horton's company of artificers, March 28, 1778, for three years.
GEORGE LEANDER HOTCHKISS.

George Leander Hotchkiss died at his home in Meriden, June 10, 1892. He was born in Naugatuck, March 24, 1839. He was son of Gideon O. Hotchkiss.

For many years Mr. Hotchkiss followed the occupation of farming, both in Naugatuck and in Cheshire; later he removed to Meriden, where he kept a hotel. He was a member of company H, 23d Connecticut volunteers, and served in Banks' expedition around New Orleans, being taken prisoner at Brashear City in 1863, and soon after paroled. While living in Cheshire he was one of the assessors, and represented the town in the General Assembly in 1886, serving on the Committee on Finance. As a veteran soldier he was a member of the Merriam Post, G. A. R., of Meriden. In politics he was a Democrat.

Mr. Hotchkiss joined this Society, February 17, 1890, as a lineal descendant of Deacon Gideon Hotchkiss.

[Contributed by W. E. Chandler.]

SAMUEL ORRIN PLANT.

Samuel Orrin Plant was born in the town of Branford, New Haven County, Connecticut, January 24, 1815, and was the youngest of a family of five children.

The Plant family from which Samuel descended was among the early settlers of Branford, and their allotment of land, bounded on the west by the Branford hills, has been occupied by their descendants for more than seven generations, and upon the same land Samuel O. Plant lived and died.

His education was obtained at the common schools and at the academy in his native town. He also attended a boys' school in New Haven for a time, and was a classmate of General Alfred H. Terry.

In 1841 he married Mary A., daughter of Capt. James Blackstone, and settled down to his quiet life work as a farmer upon his ancestral acres.

The family had the military tendency of Colonial times,
and Benjamin Plant, the grandfather of Samuel O., and two of his sons, saw military service in the Continental army. Benjamin Plant was a Corporal in Captain Jairus Wilcox's company of artificers from February, 1775, to 1779. One son was with Washington in his notable retreat across the Delaware, and another was killed at Germantown. His maternal grandfather, Joseph Frisbie, was also in the patriot army, and family tradition says he was with a detachment of soldiers at the execution of Major André.

Samuel O. Plant was elected a member of this Society on the 16th day of March, 1891, and notwithstanding his age attended several meetings of the society. He was one of the many interested participants in the exercises attending the dedication of the Lebanon War Office, and enjoyed such occasions with peculiar zest.

The death of Mr. Plant on the first day of July, 1892, was accidental, and resulted from his horse taking fright and becoming unmanageable. He was thrown from his carriage and lived but a few hours after.

In his daily life Mr. Plant was genial and kindly disposed, a true type of the New England country gentleman; a Christian in the broadest, truest sense; a firm friend, and a wise counselor. In his family loved and honored, and in the community respected and looked up to as a man whose character and example were worthy of imitation.

[Contributed by L. P. Deming.]

GEORGE PUTNAM BRINLEY.

George Putnam Brinley died at his residence at Newington Junction, August 24, 1892, at the age of fifty years. He was born in Hartford, April 10, 1842. He was a descendant of Francis Brinley, who settled at Newport, R. I., as early as 1652. His grandfather, George Brinley, was for many years a prominent merchant in Boston. His father was George Brinley, Jr., the collector of the famous "Brinley Library."
On his father’s side he was also a descendant of Israel Putnam. On his mother’s side he was descended from Governor Joseph Talcott; James Russell, of New Haven, a settler there in 1643; and from William Wadsworth, who came from England in 1632, and who came to Hartford with Rev. Thomas Hooker in 1636. He was a great-grandson of Colonel Jeremiah Wadsworth, Commissary of the American army in the Revolution.

Mr. Brinley began his business life as a clerk in the Phoenix Bank in Hartford, where he was for several years. Subsequently he was for sometime agent for the Travelers Insurance Company at Montreal. He returned to Hartford and lived for some time at Blue Hills, the country residence of his family. In 1881 he purchased a farm at Newington Junction to which he removed, and on which he spent the rest of his life.

Mr. Brinley was a gentleman of quiet and retiring ways of life, of a kindly disposition, and was greatly beloved by his family and friends. He had a taste for books and literature. His health was never rugged, and in his early life it was doubted if he would attain manhood.

Mr. Brinley married, October 21, 1871, Mary Elizabeth, daughter of Henry K. Carter of Hartford, long a resident of New Orleans.

Mr. Brinley was admitted to this Society, May 4, 1891, as a descendant of Major-general Israel Putnam. He was also a member of the American Antiquarian and the Connecticut Historical Societies, and a devout member of the Episcopal church.

LEWIS LYMAN MORGAN.

Colonel Lewis Lyman Morgan of New Haven, Connecticut, died at his home in New Haven, February 11, 1893. His death was sudden and unexpected to those who knew him only as an active, vigorous man in the prime of life.

Colonel Morgan came into this Society, April 16, 1889, as the grandson of Ebenezer Morgan, a Sergeant in a Massachusetts regiment.
He was a member of the board of managers for one year, and a delegate to the St. Louis National Congress.

Colonel Morgan was born in Windsor, Vermont, May 7, 1849, but he spent nearly his entire life in New Haven, to which city he was greatly attached.

When a mere lad he manifested a liking for the military, and that trend was no doubt the determining influence leading him to enter Gen. Russell's excellent military, collegiate, and commercial institute, from which he graduated in 1870.

Directly after his graduation he received a place with Charles Atwater & Sons, dealers in metals and tin plate in State Street, the firm afterwards being Atwater, Wheeler & Co., and finally merging into E. S. Wheeler & Co.

Colonel Morgan began at the bottom of the ladder and learned the business thoroughly. His importance to the house was recognized, and he was selected as the principal traveling salesman. In this capacity he was eminently successful. He had an easy, conversational way, and a faculty of talking people into buying goods. He knew thoroughly the processes used in the manufacture of the goods he sold, and was always able to market a large amount.

In 1874 the Bradstreet Mercantile Agency was located in New Haven, and Colonel Morgan was offered the position of manager. Having become tired of traveling he accepted the offer, and for eight years had the charge of the entire business in the state.

To this field he brought keen business insight, and in it achieved flattering success. This position he resigned in 1882, and at the call of the stockholders of the New Haven Evening Register entered their employ as business manager of that paper.

Colonel Morgan succeeded here just as he had succeeded in all his previous responsible positions. His ability in the administration of a newspaper became widely known.
In 1890 he was made general manager of the *Boston Post*, and divided his time and attention between that paper and the *New Haven Register*. While he had charge of the *Post* he caused a handsome new building to be constructed for the paper. Soon afterwards, at the request of the directors, he sold the *Post* to new owners, and then severed his connection with the Boston paper.

At the time he was manager of the two papers, he was also secretary and treasurer of the American Newspaper Publishers Association of New York. After severing his connection with the *Boston Post*, he assumed the general management of the Publishers Association, and thereafter till his death divided his time between New Haven and New York.

Colonel Morgan was a thorough military man, and was noted for being an excellent tactician. In 1867 he joined the New Haven Grays as a private, and after serving his five years was honorably discharged. Being very fond of military life he re-enlisted. In 1874 he was chosen and received his commission as 2d Lieutenant. He was well liked by the men under him, and was known by his superiors as an officer of exceptional qualifications and abilities.

In 1877 he was elected Captain of the New Haven Grays. Two years later he resigned and was made Assistant Adjutant-general, with rank of Lieutenant-colonel on General S. R. Smith's staff. This position he retained for six or seven years.

On all occasions when called to appear with his regiment or with the state troops, whether at the camp of instruction or on big parade days, Colonel Morgan showed a thorough military zeal and devotion to the Connecticut National Guard.

In 1876 a centennial military company was raised in each of the thirteen original states to take part in the centennial exercises in Philadelphia. The company from Connecticut was enlisted from the veteran and active members of the New Haven Grays, and Colonel Morgan was chosen Lieutenant of the company.
He was prominently identified with many secret and civic organizations in New Haven and elsewhere. He was one of the original founders of the New Haven Gymnasium, which for fifteen years has been and now is in a flourishing condition.

He was at one time connected with the New Haven Yacht Club, and was elected Fleet-captain of the club.

He was one of the organizers and the president of the Kelgum Company, and was of the firm of Young & Co. of New Haven, manufacturers of stereotyping backing powder.

It is not too much to say that Colonel Morgan was a very successful business man. He was alert for the main chance, and was bound to keep pace with progressive business ideas. Being possessed of a combination of pleasing qualities and a remarkable versatility of talents, he was successful in whatever he undertook. Those who knew him intimately were proud to number him among their best friends.

Besides a wife and three daughters, who mourn the loss of a devoted husband and indulgent father, Colonel Morgan leaves a mother, a sister, Mrs. George Lum of Montgomery, Ala., and a brother, W. E. Morgan of New Haven, who is a member of this Society.

[Contributed by L. P. Deming.]

ELIZA NOBLE KELLOGG.

Mrs. Eliza Noble Kellogg, widow of the late Hon. George Kellogg of Rockville, died at her residence in that city September 21, 1892, at nearly ninety-four years of age, being one of four generations which had attained the average age of these years. She was born in Cromwell, March 7, 1799, and was the daughter of Gideon Noble of Willington, a fifer who enlisted July 8, 1775, in the 7th company of Colonel Charles Webb's regiment, and was discharged December 12, 1775. He afterwards served as a fifer in Captain Parsons' company, in Wadsworth's brigade, in 1776. He subsequently entered the invalid
corps, and served from December 13, 1780, to April 23, 1783. When he entered the service he was but eleven years of age, and was said to have been so small a lad that the soldiers carried him on their shoulders. He was the only son of Rev. Gideon Noble, pastor of the Congregational church in Willington from 1759 to 1796. Mr. Noble studied medicine and surgery, and for ten years practiced his profession in Middletown. In 1802 he removed to Glastonbury, where he died in 1835, at the age of 71.

Mrs. Kellogg was admitted to this Society May 16, 1892.

WILLIAM HENRY WILEY.

William H. Wiley died at his residence in Hartford, November 4, 1892, aged 71. He was born in South Reading (now Wakefield), Mass., September 12, 1821. He was a descendant of John Wiley, one of the earliest settlers of Reading. His parents removed to Hartford in 1831, and here Mr. Wiley spent his life. For some years he was engaged in shoe manufacturing, and subsequently was in the employ of P. Jewell & Son, belt manufacturers, as commercial salesman. In 1875 he engaged in the manufacture of over-gaiters under a patent of his own invention, and under his oversight and energy he established a large and widespread business. He manufactured a gaiter especially designed for military use, and supplied the army of the United States and the militia of the different states. He was a member of the Hartford Board of Trade, and took great interest in its deliberations and actions. Politically, Mr. Wiley was a staunch republican. Originally a democrat, he ceased to act with that party after the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, and entered heartily into the organization of the republican party. He was secretary of the Republican Club formed early in 1856. He was a prominent member of the Asylum Hill Baptist Church and was one of its founders. He was a member of the Charter Oak Lodge of Odd Fellows, and of Midian Encampment. He was a good man, a good citizen, and had the welfare
of his fellow-men at heart. He had a strong attachment for his native town, and within a year of his death presented it with a handsome United States flag for its public school.

Mr. Wiley married Miss Miranda Griswold in September, 1844. He had seven children, five sons and two daughters, all of whom survive him, with the exception of his youngest daughter, who died in early life.

Mr. Wiley was admitted to this Society February 17, 1890, as great-grandson of Nathaniel Wiley, who belonged to the regiment under the command of Colonel David Green of Reading, Mass., in April, 1775.

HENRY ELIPHALET AVERILL.

Henry E. Averill died at Perrysburg, Ohio, December 3, 1892. He was the son of Major Henry P. Averill, once commandant of the Governor's Foot Guard, grandson of Eliphalet Averill, and was born in Hartford February 15, 1839. When a child his parents removed to Perrysburg, where he spent the greater part of his life. He was a graduate of Illinois College, after leaving which he commenced the study of law in Hartford in the office of the renowned firm of Welch & Shipman, and continued his studies with the Hon. Loren Prentiss of Cleveland, Ohio, where he was admitted to the bar. He, however, abandoned the law for the discharge of other duties for which he was well fitted, and which he discharged with such marked ability and integrity as to gain the universal love and appreciation of all with whom he became associated.

Before the war he was the able assistant of Hon. James Manny, Attorney-general of Ohio, and later was in the office of the Adjutant-general.

In 1862 he was commissioned Quartermaster of the 11th Ohio Volunteer Cavalry, stationed at Fort Laramie, detailed for special duty in the protection of the telegraph stations between Fort Kearny and South Pass on the line of the stage road.

For a number of years he was engaged in the con-
struction of railroads in Ohio and Illinois, after which he was auditor of the Ohio & Mississippi Railroad, with headquarters at Cincinnati. Of late years, and up to the time of his death, he was one of the auditors of the Standard Oil Company.

Mr. Averill was naturally of a modest and retiring disposition, and greatly loved by all who knew him. He had a rare culture of mind and a generous, genial nature, and a strong Christian character, developed from his college days, and maturing until the end of life. His dying wish was voiced by the lines of Tennyson:

"Sunset and evening star,
And one clear call for me;
And may there be no moaning of the bar
When I put out to sea.

"For tho' from out our bourne of Time and Place
The flood may bear me far,
I hope to see my Pilot face to face
When I have crost the bar."

Mr. Averill was admitted to this Society May 16, 1892, as a descendant of Colonel Jesse Root.

Orrin Wait Hotchkiss.

Orrin Wait Hotchkiss died at his home in Bridgeport, January 31, 1893. He was born in Naugatuck — then a part of Waterbury — March 25, 1833. He was the son of Gideon O. Hotchkiss who was at one time sheriff of New Haven County. His mother's maiden name was Nancy Smith. He joined this Society as a lineal descendant of Deacon Gideon Hotchkiss, his great-great-grandfather, who lived in Waterbury during the Revolution, and who was a member of the Committee of Safety, and who also served in the Revolution and French wars. Mr. Hotchkiss lived for many years in Westport, where he was superintendent of the Saugatuck Manufacturing Company. He was a selectman and held other important offices in that town. He was of a retiring disposition, a constant
reader of the best current literature, and much interested in this Society and in genealogical affairs, his ancestors being among the earliest settlers in Guilford and New Haven. In politics he was a democrat.

Mr. Hotchkiss was admitted to this Society February 17, 1890.

[Contributed by W. E. Chandler.]

AHOLIAB JOHNSON.

Hon. Aholiab Johnson, the oldest member of this Society in years, died at his residence in Enfield, on Friday, March 3, 1893, at the age of ninety-three years, ten months, and three days. He was born in Stafford, April 28, 1799.

The family lived in Woodstock and Killingly. From the latter town Aholiab Johnson, the father of the subject of this sketch, removed to Stafford about 1795. Young Aholiab prepared for college at that noted school, Monson Academy. He entered Williams College in the class of 1819. He remained a year and then went to Brown University, where he was graduated in 1823, in the same class with George D. Prentice, the noted journalist of Hartford and Louisville, Ky. He studied law at the Yale Law School, under Chief Justice Daggett, and was admitted to the bar in Tolland County in 1825. He began the practice of law in Stafford, but in 1830 removed to Somers, where he succeeded to the local practice of the late Hon. Loren P. Waldo, who had removed to Tolland. In 1840 he removed to Enfield, where he continued the practice of his profession until after he was seventy years old. At the time of his death he was the oldest member of the Connecticut bar, all his contemporaries having passed away long before. Born during the administration of John Adams, and before the death of Washington, his life covered some portion of that of every President of the United States.

He was fond of historical study, especially that of local history, and had gathered up much relating to the early
times. To any one interested in such matters the time spent with him was always interesting and profitable. His public services were various and covered long periods. He was town clerk of Enfield for ten years, and judge of probate for the district of Enfield sixteen years. He represented Enfield in the General Assembly in 1848, 1849, and 1861. In all these positions his duties were faithfully and conscientiously performed. He was an upright man, trusted and respected by his neighbors. He was not in communion with any church, yet he believed in Christianity and respected its principles. His early political associations were with the old National Republican party, in opposition to General Jackson. He was a member and one of the three secretaries of the Republican convention held at Hartford in October, 1832, which nominated Henry Clay for President and John Sargent for Vice-President. Among the other members of that convention who subsequently became prominent in the affairs of the State and nation were LaFayette S. Foster, Origen S. Seymour, Loren P. Waldo, Francis Gillett, Charles Chapman, William James Hamersley, Thomas B. Butler, Samuel D. Hubbard, Eliphalet A. Bulkley, George S. Catlin, and Henry Barnard, of whom Mr. Barnard is the only one living. On the organization of the Whig party in 1834, and the merging in it of the Republican party, Mr. Johnson became a Whig, and acted with that party until its dissolution and the formation of the present Republican party, in 1856, with which Mr. Johnson became connected and active until his death. He did not vote at the late presidential election, as he paired with a democrat older than himself.

Mr. Johnson was not of robust stature or health, but he retained his vitality until late years and his faculties until about four months previous to his death. He had often said that extreme old age was not desirable.

Mr. Johnson was admitted to this Society September 15, 1891. His father was in the service at New London after Arnold's attack. John Johnson, his grandfather, was in service at Fort Griswold.
ALLYN STANLEY KELLOGG.

Rev. Allyn Stanley Kellogg died at Newtonville, Mass., April 3, 1893, at the age of sixty-eight. He was born in Vernon, Conn., October 15, 1824. His grandfather, Rev. Ebenezer Kellogg, was pastor of the Congregational church in Vernon for fifty-five years.

Mr. Kellogg was graduated from Williams College in 1846, and took a theological course in the Divinity School in Yale College from 1847 to 1850. He supplied the Presbyterian church in Hagaman's Mills, N. Y., in 1852-3; the Congregational church in Chandlerville, Ill., in 1856 and 1857. He returned to Vernon and resided there until 1874, when he removed to Hartford, where he resided until 1890. At the time of his death he was with his son in Newtonville. He married Maria L. Avery of Auburn, N. Y., in 1864. She died a few years previous to his removal to Newtonville.

The infirmity of deafness for the later years of his life excluded him from society, and he confined himself to literary work after 1858. He had a taste for historical and genealogical research, and in 1860 published "Memorials of John White and his descendants," and furnished much of the material for the genealogy of the Stanley family.

Mr. Kellogg was admitted to this Society December 12, 1889, as a descendant of Captain Jonathan Hale, of Glastonbury, of the 6th company of Colonel Wolcott's regiment, in service at Boston from January to March, 1776. Captain Hale died at Jamaica Plains March, 1776, and was buried in the Central burial ground in Roxbury.

STEPHEN NICHOLS.

Stephen Nichols, of Bridgeport, died at his residence in that city April 8, 1893, at the advanced age of eighty-eight years and six months. His death was the result of an attack of the grip. He was born in Trumbull, September 16, 1804. He was a descendant of Francis Nichols,
who came from England and was one of the first settlers of Stratford in 1639.

Mr. Nichols learned the trade of shoemaking, and followed it for twenty-five years. In this and other occupations, principally farming, he accumulated a fortune.

He was prominent in the affairs of Bridgeport, serving acceptably as justice of the peace, assessor, selectman, and in the common council. He represented Bridgeport in the legislature in 1878, serving with the late Phineas T. Barnum to the satisfaction of all parties. In politics he was a Republican. He was a member and liberal supporter of the Olivet Congregational church. He recently gave the lot on which the new edifice of that church stands, and gave liberally to its construction—some $25,000 in the aggregate.

He was the survivor of a quartette of venerable men living in his neighborhood; all of them attained great age and retained their faculties wonderfully, none of them more than he.

He married, March 4, 1829, Miss Emeline Bradley. She died December 13, 1890. They had lived together in the same house for sixty years. They had a son and a daughter, and grandchildren. Mr. Nichols survived them all.

Mr. Nichols came into this Society under the services of his father, William Nichols, who enlisted for several short terms during the war. He was engaged in the defense of Connecticut against the invasion of Tryon, was in the action at Ridgefield, and saw General Wooster when he fell.

WILLIAM ERASTUS COLLINS.

William Erastus Collins died suddenly at his residence in Hartford early on the morning of May 19, 1893. He was born in Hartford, October 10, 1859. His family is one of the best known in the city. His grandfather, Deacon Amos Morris Collins, a native of Litchfield, was for some years a merchant in Blandford, Mass. He came to Hart-
ford in 1819, and established a dry-goods business, and for more than twenty years was recognized as a leading merchant. In 1842 he gave up the business to his sons, who conducted it under the well-known commission house of Collins Brothers. Deacon Collins was the highly-esteemed Mayor of Hartford from 1843 to 1847. The father of William Erastus was the late Erastus Collins. His mother was Miss Mary Atwood of Philadelphia, who was a niece of Harriet Newell, one of the first missionaries sent to India by the American Board of Foreign Missions.

Mr. Collins left a brother, Mr. Atwood Collins, and two sisters, Mrs. Daniel R. Howe of Hartford, and Mrs. Charles W. Page of Danvers, Mass.

Mr. Collins was a descendant of John Collins, an early settler at Boston, and a member of the celebrated Artillery Company in 1644.

Mr. Collins was a graduate of the West Middle school, of the High school, class of 1880, and of Williams college, class of 1884. While in college he was a member of the Delta Psi fraternity.

After leaving college he spent a year in further study in New York city.

In 1886 he married Miss Era Steel of Indianapolis, and they had one daughter, Ruth.

After his post-graduate studies, Mr. Collins became a member of the staff of the Post, and trained himself in all the details of practical newspaper work. He later went on the staff of the Courant. In the spring of 1890 he went abroad with Mrs. Collins (he had made one shorter European trip during his college course). His letters to the Post from Europe during the latter trip are well remembered as delightful for their breezy style, fine literary form, and bright descriptive tone.

In October, 1890, he entered the Post office in an editorial capacity, and remained in that office until early in March, 1893, when he resigned and returned to the Courant, on which paper he did brilliant work, especially in connection with the reports of the legislature.
While on the Post, as indeed all through his life, Mr. Collins gained the respect and love of every person with whom he came in contact; his geniality, unfailing good nature, helpful disposition, and gentleness of manner and speech, together with his honest, frank manliness, and gentlemanly demeanor, made his a character to be admired and emulated, and his friends were legion. Those who knew him best will find it difficult to recall a single word or act of his inconsistent with his unswerving demonstration of the character of a Christian gentleman. Mr. Collins was a member of the Hartford club, the Twentieth Century club, Asylum Hill Congregational church, a trustee of the University Extension, and a director of the East Hartford & Glastonbury railway company, and of the Cedar Hill cemetery corporation. Other offices of honor and trust were in his path, and his future was bright with the promise of increased public respect and business influences.

The editor of the Post said of him:

No one who knew "Will" Collins personally or by reputation need be told that his leading characteristic was his wonderful generosity of disposition, his great whole-souled love of his friends, his eagerness to do his full share toward making the world happier and better for his living in it.

Mr. Collins was admitted to this Society April 21, 1891, as a descendant of Moses Lyman of Goshen, a Lieutenant in the Northern army. He was also a descendant of Amos Morris and Amos Morris, Jr., of East Haven, both of whom were in the militia service in the Revolution, the latter being in Captain Bradley's company from April 3, 1780, to January 1, 1781, and in Captain Van Deursin's company state guards at New Haven from January 1 to August 1, 1781.

EUGENE SPENCER MILLER.

Eugene Spencer Miller died at his home in New Haven on the third day of June, 1893. Mr. Miller was born in
Huntington, Mass., October 18, 1848. He was the son of William Perkins Miller and Martha Vinton. He joined this Society February 2, 1891, as the lineal descendant of Levi Vinton, who served thirty-five months in the war of the Revolution, as a member of Captain Hastings' company, in Colonel Henry Jackson's Massachusetts regiment.

Mr. Miller spent the early years of his life upon a farm in his native village. After the death of his mother, which occurred when he was eight years of age, he was the constant companion of his father, between whom and the son the closest and most affectionate relationship existed until terminated by death. The father early impressed upon his son the principles of humanity, patriotism, and liberty, which fixed the boy's character, and actuated the whole of his subsequent life. He was educated in the district school in Huntington, and in the High school in Chicopee, Mass., from which he graduated. After his graduation he went to New York city, where he secured a position in a bank. Subsequently he received and accepted a more responsible and lucrative position with an extensive grain merchant, with whom he remained for several years, during which time he was a member of the New York Produce Exchange. In 1885 he removed to New Haven, and on the 21st of October of the same year married Miss Harriet Adella Sperry, daughter of the late Hon. Lucien W. Sperry. He was at first associated with Enos S. Kimberly in the coal business; later he received from Collector Hutchinson the appointment of Weigher and Gauger in the Internal Revenue office in New Haven. Subsequently he was promoted to the position of Deputy Collector of Internal Revenue in the same office, a place of great responsibility, which he filled with marked ability and unwavering faithfulness to the day of his death.

[Contributed by William E. Chandler.]
WILLIAM THOMAS KINGSLEY.

William Thomas Kingsley died at his home in Philadelphia June 3, 1893, at the age of 33.

He was son of Junius Edward and Anna Stewart Kingsley. Mr. Kingsley was born in New York May 6, 1860. He was educated principally in New York and Philadelphia. Although he never attended college, he had a very liberal education in other respects.

He was for several years connected with the banking and brokerage business, first as subordinate in the house of Messrs. B. K. Jamison & Co., and afterwards as one of the principals in the firm of Kingsley & Caldwell. He retired from the banking business about the time of his father's death, in June, 1890, and became quite active in the firm of J. E. Kingsley & Co., proprietors of the Continental Hotel of Philadelphia.

Mr. Kingsley joined this Society October 18, 1892, as the lineal descendant of Captain Charles Fanning, his great-grandfather, who was a Paymaster in the Revolutionary army, and a personal friend of Lafayette. He was also a descendant of Silas Hathorn, Quartermaster in the 2d regiment of Light Horse.

[Contributed by William E. Chandler.]

HORACE HUBBARD STRONG.

Major Horace Hubbard Strong, one of the most prominent citizens of New Haven, died at his home on Quinnipiac street, Thursday, July 27, 1893, in the sixty-first year of his age. He was a loyal member of this Society, having joined it in April, 1889, as a lineal descendant (great-grandson) of Thomas Strong, a soldier in the Revolution, in Captain Horton's company of artificers. In the community where he lived he was for many years a prominent and successful business man, and an active figure in military circles, in the board of education, in the board of selectmen, and in all public enterprises. Always genial, companionable, alert, ready-witted, full of activity
and enterprise, public-spirited and generous, his death is sincerely mourned and regretted.

Major Strong was of good old New England stock, and his earliest experiences were those of farm life. He was born in Durham, Conn., May 24, 1832. His father was a farmer, Alvah H. Strong, and his mother a typical New England matron, Huldah M. Tooley. As a farmer's boy, he had to work hard from his earliest days, and had few advantages in an educational line, though he quickly profited by those he received. He worked for his father farming from his eighth year, and attended the district school in winter, as was customary for boys at that time. As his early advantages were few, he was in every sense of the word a self-made man.

In 1848 he decided to abandon farm life, which had always been distasteful to him, and strike out in life for himself. He, therefore, left Durham and his parents in his eighteenth year, and went to Meriden, where he worked steadily and industriously for three years in Webb's comb factory. At the age of twenty-one he went to New Haven, where he ever after lived. In 1852, he, with his old friend, Franklin H. Hart, started in business for themselves, under the firm name of Strong & Hart. This was the first business association of the two men, who, with one or two intervening years, were destined to remain partners through the rest of Mr. Strong's life.

In 1872, twenty years after the first business association of the two partners, the firm was dissolved and a new organization was instituted. Two new partners were admitted to this firm, Albert Barnes and Alvin Doolittle, and the firm name then taken, Strong, Barnes & Hart, has remained unchanged to this day.

In politics he was a staunch republican. In 1877 he was nominated and elected to represent the town of East Haven in the State legislature. In 1883 he was elected a member of the board of education, and was re-elected in 1886, 1889, and 1892. At the time of his death he was
serving his fourth term. In 1882 he was elected select-man, to which position he was continuously re-elected, until 1892, when he declined to be a candidate.

He was connected with the Governor's Horse Guards for many years, and in 1883 received the commission of Major.

Major Strong was married on October 10, 1855, to Miss Sarah J. Johnson of New Haven. They had three children, Frank, who died in childhood several years ago, Mrs. George M. Baldwin, and Addie. Besides his wife and daughters, the deceased left two brothers and a sister.

Major Strong succeeded the late Hugh Dailey as the member of the republican state central committee from the eighth district, and worked energetically for the party of his choice during the campaign of 1882.

[Contributed by William E. Chandler.]

THOMAS STEPHENS COLLIER.

Thomas Stephens Collier, of New London, died at his home in that city, September 21, 1893, of hemorrhage. He was born in New York city, November 4, 1842. He entered the United States Navy, and was mate April 28, 1866, and boatswain July 9th of the same year. He retired from the navy several years ago, and since then devoted his spare time to literary pursuits, principally history, and was a brilliant poet. He had traveled all over the world, and was possessed of a fund of valuable information. For the past ten years he was Secretary of the New London County Historical Society. Mr. Collier was admitted to this Society June 29, 1891, as a descendant of Thomas L. Stephens, of the Orange County, N. Y., militia, under the command of Colonel A. H. Hay.

CARROLL SYLVANUS SHEPARD.

Carroll Sylvanus Shepard, formerly of West Haven, Conn., died in Washington, D. C., October 30, 1893, of typhoid fever. He was born in West Haven, December 27, 1869. He was a graduate of Russell's Military Acad-
emy, and of Yale Business College of New Haven. He was a good student and a great reader. He was well versed in modern and ancient history. At the time of his death he was completing his studies preparatory to entering the ministry.

Mr. Shepard was married January 8, 1893, to Miss Carrie Boyd, daughter of James Boyd of Brooklyn, N. Y. He was the eldest son of Dr. Durell Shepard of West Haven, and his wife, Elenor M. Tyler. He was a great-great-grandson of Abraham Tyler (1734-1805), Captain of a company from the town of Haddam in this state, which marched for the relief of Boston in the Lexington alarm, 1775; also, Captain in the 17th Continental regiment, Colonel Jedediah Huntington, 1776; Major of Colonel Samuel McLellan’s regiment, 1778; and Lieutenant-colonel of the 7th Connecticut militia, 1779.

He was a great-grandson of Blinn Tyler, an officer in the Revolutionary war, and a grandson of Captain Sylvanus Tyler of Essex, Conn., who was a member of this Society, and who died June 9, 1889.

On his father’s side he was a great-great-grandson of Timothy Shepard of Milford, Conn., a Lieutenant in the Revolutionary war.

Mr. Shepard was a member of Nathan Hale Company, Sons of Veterans, of New Haven, where he was well known as an exemplary young man. He was interested in all Christian work, and was an active member of the Methodist Episcopal church. He was admitted to this Society in May, 1889.

[Contributed by William E. Chandler.]

EDWARD WADSWORTH.

Edward Wadsworth died at his residence in Hartford, Saturday, November 18, 1893. He was the son of Horace and Abigail Wadsworth, and was born in Hartford, October 12, 1807. He was in the fifth generation in descent from William Wadsworth, the emigrant ancestor of the family, who settled in Hartford in 1636, and fourth in de-
scent from Joseph Wadsworth, the hero and preserver of the charter of the Colony in 1687. Horace Wadsworth, the father of Edward, was for thirty years deputy sheriff of Hartford County. He removed to Utica, N. Y., with his family, where he opened a store. Here Edward remained for a few years, and then returned to Hartford. He had a taste for adventure, and went to the South and Florida. For several years he was clerk of the steamboat MacDonough, which ran between Hartford and New York. In 1844, on the opening of the New Haven & Hartford Railroad, he entered into the employ of that company as its first conductor. In 1853 he left the road and went to Australia as agent of the Colt Patent Fire Arms Manufacturing Company, where he took part in the scenes of that then wild country. Returning home around the world he stopped for a while at Callao. After his arrival in Hartford he became agent of the Buck Transportation Company. In 1862 he went to the Pacific coast and engaged in mining in Nevada and California. In 1872 he was appointed custodian of the Connecticut Trust and Safe Deposit Company, in charge of their vaults, and was in this employ at the time of his death, having discharged his duties with great courtesy and affability.

In politics he was a Whig and Republican, but never sought office. He was one of the original members of St. John’s Episcopal church. He came into this Society April 20, 1889, as grandson of Captain Jonathan Wadsworth, who had commanded a packet between Hartford and New York, but who gave up his profession, raised a company for the Northern army, and served in Colonel Thaddeus Cook’s regiment, and was killed in a skirmish with British forces the night before the battle of Saratoga.

GEORGE STANLEY LINCOLN.

George Stanley Lincoln died at his residence in Hartford, April 2, 1894. He was born in Boston, October 2, 1818. He was the son of Levi Lincoln, a native of Oak-ham, Mass., some years a resident of Boston, from which
place he removed to Hartford in 1826. He was an inventor of marked ability and produced many things of permanent value, among which were the Lincoln molasses gate, the Lincoln lathe, the Lincoln mining machine, friction and split pulleys. He was long a prominent resident and manufacturer in Hartford. In 1841 Mr. George S. Lincoln organized the firm of George S. Lincoln & Co., his father being associated with him, but he had the sole financial and business management of the concern. In 1848 Mr. Charles L. Lincoln was admitted to the firm. The business soon became extensive and prosperous. The machinery in fitting up Colt's armory in Hartford, the United States armory at Springfield, the iron work in the building of the Connecticut Mutual and Charter Oak Life Insurance Companies, and in the State Capitol, and many other buildings, was the work of this firm.

Mr. Levi Lincoln retired from the firm in 1859 and Mr. George S. Lincoln in 1885, when the firm was changed. Through its whole existence—nearly forty-five years—the business was conducted without default, compromise, or law suit. Many noted manufacturers of Hartford received their training in the employ of this firm, Messrs. Francis A. Pratt and Amos Whitney of the Pratt & Whitney Company, Mr. A. S. Cook, Mr. John Henney of the mechanical department of the Consolidated railroad, and Mr. J. B. Henney of the Hartford Light and Power Company.

The health of Mr. Lincoln became seriously impaired in 1884, and he spent six months abroad with the object of recuperation in view. The prolonged European sojourn resulted favorably for the time being. Subsequently a most painful disclosure in regard to his condition was made, involving the loss of his eyesight. This misfortune, which he bore with singular fortitude, made its appearance gradually, but with resistless pace. By degrees his sight became extinct, and he was blind from 1889 until the time of his death. He was deeply affected by the relinquishment of his business in 1885. He had
planned every building occupied by the firm, turned the shafting with his own hands in one of them, and had built up a large and prosperous interest by his own industry and talent, taking a foremost position in the manufacturing projects of Hartford. It was a grand prominence which he had attained in industrial progress in that city, and it was of necessity an occasion of great personal regret and sorrow to retire from the active pursuits of life. During his last five years he was one of the most patient of sufferers, bearing his afflictions with wonderful cheerfulness.

Mr. Lincoln was one of the oldest representatives of the state militia in the city. In 1838 he enlisted in the famous Light Guard Company, and was promoted through the different grades to the rank of second lieutenant. Subsequently he held the position of brigade inspector on the staff of General Waterman. While he was in the Light Guard he served under that brilliant officer, statesman, and minister abroad, Thomas H. Seymour. In 1841 Governor Seymour was third and Mr. Lincoln fourth sergeant in the company. At the time of Governor Seymour's command of the company Mr. Lincoln was second lieutenant. Mr. Lincoln's military career covered a period of nine years.

He joined Rev. Dr. Horace Bushnell's church in 1846, and for forty-eight years belonged to that organization, the present name being the Park church. He was in the court of common council six years, serving two terms as a member of the board of aldermen, and two in the council board. He had been a director in the Hartford National Bank, the Orient Insurance Company, the Syracuse Salt Company, and of the Spring Grove Cemetery Association. The deceased left a wife, two sons, and one daughter. Mrs. Lincoln was Miss Elizabeth B. Packard, prior to her marriage, and was the daughter of Caleb L. Packard. The sons are George F. Lincoln, late United States Consul at Antwerp, and Frederick M. Lincoln, and a daughter, Miss Mary Lincoln.
Mr. Lincoln was admitted to this Society, February 19, 1890, as a grandson of Stephen Lincoln of Oakham, Mass., a soldier in the Massachusetts service, and also as grandson of Benjamin Miles of Rutland, Mass., a member of Captain Thomas Eustis's company of minute men, which marched for Cambridge in April, 1775.

Mr. Lincoln was descended from Thomas Lincoln, "the miller," one of the earliest settlers of Hingham, Mass., in 1637.

WILLIAM HENRY GOODRICH.

William Henry Goodrich was born in Hartford, October 24, 1819. He died suddenly on the evening of February 25, 1894, of apoplexy.

As a boy he learned his trade as a compositor in The Hartford Times office, which he entered in 1843. Then he went to Case & Tiffany's, and then to Boston. He returned to Hartford in 1850, and became the foreman of The Connecticut Courant. From foreman Mr. Goodrich became business manager, and he held this position from the time when Messrs. Joseph R. Hawley, Charles Dudley Warner, and Stephen A. Hubbard, the owners of the Evening Press of Hartford, bought the Courant until December 26, 1891, when he sold out his stock to his associates (Hawley, Goodrich & Co. having become the Hartford Courant Company), and retired, after a connection with that paper of forty-one years, during which time he was for thirty years one of its owners. At the time of his death he was the secretary and treasurer of the Hartford Light and Power Company, and actively interested in other local concerns.

Mr. Goodrich was admitted to this Society in March, 1890, as a descendant of Ichabod Goodrich of Rocky Hill, Connecticut, a private in Captain Roger Welles' company of the 3d regiment, Connecticut line, during 1781, and took part in the battle of Yorktown under General Lafayette.

RICHARD SHELDON ELY.

Richard Sheldon Ely died at his residence, No. 373 Fifth Avenue, New York city, on a Wednesday of March, 1894. He was born in Hartford in 1818, and was the son of William Ely of Hartford, who was one of its leading citizens for half a century, engaged in public interests and works, and leaving a reputation proudly identified with the American Asylum for the Deaf and Dumb. He was charged with negotiating the sale of public lands, which were voted by Congress for the benefit of that institution. This transaction laid the foundation of the fund that has been used in the maintenance of the asylum during the past seventy-five years. The old mansion on North Main street, which is still occupied by one of the daughters of William Ely, Miss Charlotte M. Ely, was built in 1832, and has been the family home for more than sixty years.

In 1835, at the age of seventeen, Richard Ely went to New York, and became associated with the importing house of St. Felix. In the great fire of 1835, which destroyed the larger part of the business portion of the city, Mr. Ely, single-handed, succeeded in saving the books and accounts of the firm. Later he started in business on his own account, and for eight years lived in Paris. In 1853 he engaged in banking and shipping; and went to Liverpool, where he remained for six years. In that time he was elected president of the American Chamber of Commerce. In 1860 he considered that he had accumulated all the money that he was likely to need for the rest of his life, and returned to New York, where, with occasional intervals of travel in Europe, he thereafter lived.
Mr. Ely's attractive personality won for him everywhere a host of warm friends. He was a member of the Century Club, the New York Historical Society, and of the Archæological, Ethnological, and Geographical societies.

The wife of Mr. Ely, who survived him, was Carrie Phelps Ingersoll, daughter of Major Edward Ingersoll of the United States Armory at Springfield, Mass. There are two children, Richard Fenwick Ely and Miss Maud Ely. The immediate family relations of Mr. Ely who survive him are his brother, William D. Ely of Providence, who was a member of the Hartford bar for years, Miss Charlotte M. Ely, and Mrs. David Collins of New Haven.

Mr. Ely had his summer residence at Deercliff in the town of Avon, Conn., occupying one of the most picturesque spots in New England. He was one of the earliest breeders of Jersey stock in the United States, and the herds at Deercliff were among the most elegant ones in the country. He was a man of splendid personality and cultivation, and was deeply attached to the home and memories of his family.

Mr. Ely was admitted to this Society May 16, 1892, as a descendant of Robert Davis, of Boston, Mass., who was one of the Boston Tea Party. He was an officer in Croft's artillery regiment when the British fleet left Boston harbor, and was in service more than two years. At the close of the war he held the rank of Major.

JOSEPH LAWSON WEATHERBY HUNTINGTON.

Mr. Joseph Lawson Weatherby Huntington was born in Franklin, Connecticut, and began his business life as a clerk in the old drug-house of W. J. Tyler & Son, Norwich. On July 30, 1862, he enlisted in company C, of the 18th Connecticut volunteers, and went with his regiment into the active military service of his country. His experience as an apothecary led to his appointment as Hospital Steward United States Army, February 13, 1864, from
which position he was discharged June 7, 1865. For several years afterward he was in the government employ as a clerk in one of the departments at Washington. Returning to Norwich he engaged in mercantile pursuits as one of the firm of Boswell & Huntington, and subsequently in his own name. Failing health incapacitated him for active mercantile business, and confined him to his house for some time. On his recovery, he again became engaged in the civil service of the government as a department clerk, and died while in this employment at his home in Georgetown, D. C., in December, 1893.

Mr. Huntington belonged to the old Huntington family of Connecticut (the ancestor of which was Simon Huntington, who died on his passage to America in 1633), and was admitted September 10, 1890, to this Society as a descendant of General Jabez Huntington, one of the most prominent officers in the Revolution from Connecticut.

ISAAC C. LEWIS.

Isaac C. Lewis, president of the Meriden Britannia Company, and the wealthiest citizen of Meriden, Connecticut, died at noon, December 7, 1893, at his home in that city, of apoplexy, aged 81 years. He had been in his usual health up to an hour or so before his death. Isaac C. Lewis was born in Wallingford, October 19, 1812. He attended school until he was sixteen years old, when he became an apprentice in the Britannia ware trade. His employer died when Mr. Lewis was nineteen years old. In his twenty-second year Mr. Lewis formed a copartnership with George Cowles of Meriden, under the firm name of Lewis & Cowles, and hired rooms in a factory in East Meriden for the manufacture of Britannia ware. After two years' experience they closed up business. In 1836 Mr. Lewis again entered business in partnership with the late Lemuel J. Curtis, founder of the Curtis Home. This partnership lasted but two years, and Mr. Lewis went into business on his own account, purchasing a house and small farm and putting in a small engine.
Business increased so rapidly that Mr. Lewis bought the factory where he first commenced business with Mr. Cowles, and formed a partnership under the name of I. C. Lewis & Co., the origin of the famous Meriden Britannia Company. In 1852 the Britannia Company was formed, with Mr. Lewis as president. He remained president about twelve years, when he resigned, still retaining, however, an active interest in the business. On the death of the late Horace C. Wilcox, another founder of the Britannia Company, who succeeded Mr. Lewis in the presidency, Mr. Lewis again became president, holding the office until his death. Mr. Lewis was married in 1836 and had six children, three of whom, Kate A., widow of the late Dr. J. H. Chapin, Henry J., of Stratford, and Mrs. C. H. Fales, who, with Mrs. Lewis, all survived him. Mr. Lewis represented Meriden in the Legislatures of 1848, 1859, 1862, and 1866. He was Mayor of Meriden from 1870 to 1872. He gave most liberally to St. Paul's Universalist Church of Meriden, and was its chief supporter. He was interested in and presented the city mission with a $75,000 building. Mr. Lewis began life without a dollar, and by his own exertions accumulated a large fortune. He never had a note protested, never sued any man, and never had a suit brought against him. His contributions to charitable and other good purposes would form a long list. Mr. Lewis was a trustee of the Connecticut School for Boys.

Mr. Lewis was admitted to this Society, February 22, 1893, as a descendant of Jared Lewis, a private in Colonel Samuel Canfield's regiment at West Point, 1781.

JOSEPH HOLMES.

Joseph Holmes died at his residence in Norwich, January 15, 1894. He was the son of Ozias and Betsy Holmes of East Haddam, Connecticut, and was born December 17, 1817. Receiving a good education, he began to teach at the age of 20, and for some time followed that profession. In December, 1848, he went to Colches-
ter to work in the mill of the Hayward Rubber Company, and in March, 1851, became superintendent of the mill of that company in Lebanon, where he remained until October, 1883. In 1884 he removed to Norwich. He was three times married.

He was admitted to this Society, September 15, 1889, as a descendant of Eliphalet Holmes of East Haddam, who served 22 days at the time of the Lexington alarm, and was Captain of minute-men in 1776. He was commissioned Captain in the 1st regiment of the Connecticut line, January 1, 1777, and served until August 22, 1780, when he resigned on account of ill health.

AUSTIN HUNTINGTON.

Austin Huntington of Norwich, died at Martinique, West Indies, November 23, 1893. He was the son of John M. Huntington, and was born in the city of Chicago, December 7, 1857.

He was one of the founders of the Society of the Sons of the Revolution in New York, a prominent member of the organization and its historian. He was a graduate of Harvard College, and formerly practised law in New York as a member of the firm of Huntington & Huntington. Later he retired from the practice of law and was engaged for some years in the importation and sale of Oriental rugs and other Oriental goods. He was a sufferer from ill-health for a considerable time. Mr. Huntington had traveled much, having made several journeys to Europe and elsewhere. He left a wife and two children. His wife was the granddaughter of the late Wyllis Blackstone. Austin Huntington was the great-great-grandson of Major-general Jabez Huntington, who was born in 1719 and died in 1786. General Huntington was a member of the Connecticut Assembly from 1775 to 1777, the second Major-general of the Connecticut militia in 1776, first Major-general of the Connecticut militia in 1777, and was retired in 1779 on account of ill health.
Austin Huntington was a member of the Reform and Grolier clubs of New York city.
He was admitted to this Society March 26, 1892.

ELIZA HOOKER GILLETTE.

Mrs. Eliza Hooker Gillette, widow of Hon. Francis Gillette, died at her late residence in Hartford, on the 16th of December, 1893, at the age of 80 years. She was a descendant of Rev. Thomas Hooker, and daughter of Edward Hooker of Farmington, and was born in that town May 1, 1813. She was the only sister of John Hooker, Esq., of Hartford. She left three children, ex-Congressman Edward Gillette of Des Moines, Iowa, William Gillette, the playwright, and Mrs. George H. Warner, both of Hartford. Her son, Robert H. Gillette, lost his life in the war of the rebellion, and Frank Gillette died in California some years earlier. Mrs. Gillette, although delicate and needing the tender care of her family of late years, was a woman of remarkable vitality and placid cheerfulness, and took a keen interest in current events and the doings of her large circle of friends, so that her companionship was most enjoyable.

The memory of this gentle, sweet, and refined lady will be a blessed one to those who knew her. She typified the graces and the dignity of the old school, and her character was so lovely as to furnish an inspiration and an ideal.

Mrs. Gillette was admitted to this Society, December 13, 1892, as a descendant of Colonel Noadiah Hooker, a Revolutionary officer from Farmington.

GEORGE HENRY GOODWIN.

George H. Goodwin of Burnside, East Hartford, died at his home in that village, on Sunday, December 17, 1893, of pneumonia. He was the son of George Goodwin, and was born in East Hartford, April 7, 1826. Up to the breaking out of the civil war his business was that of a paper manufacturer with his father and uncle.
Mr. Goodwin served creditably in the war of the rebellion. He enlisted from East Hartford, August 22, 1862, as a Sergeant, in company A, 25th regiment, Connecticut volunteers, and was promoted to 1st Sergeant. He was wounded in the leg at the battle of Irish Bend, La., April 14, 1863, which caused permanent lameness and for which he drew a pension. He was mustered out August 26, 1863, and on February 9, 1864, entered the service again as Quartermaster of the 29th regiment (colored) Connecticut volunteers, in which position he remained until mustered out with the regiment, October 24, 1865. In January, 1865, when near Fort Harrison, Va., he was kicked by a horse and had his kneepan broken. He was twice married. First to Miss Mary Miner Pitkin, June 3, 1868; second to Miss Mary D. Skinner, October, 1876. For many years he was deacon of the Congregational church in East Hartford, and at the time of his death had for some years been employed by the Travelers Insurance Company. He was the grandson of George Goodwin, who was born in Hartford in 1757, and at nine years of age was placed as office boy to Thomas Green, who established the Connecticut Courant in Hartford, October 9, 1764. In 1770 he sold the paper to Ebenezer Watson. After the death of Mr. Watson, his widow took Mr. Goodwin into partnership, and the business was carried on under the name of Watson & Goodwin. In 1779 Mrs. Watson married Barzillai Hudson, and the firm was changed to Hudson & Goodwin, which continued until 1815. The Courant all through the period of the Revolution was strongly patriotic and influential. Mr. Goodwin died May 13, 1844, in his 88th year.

Mr. George H. Goodwin always expressed a special pride in this ancestry, remembering, as one of his friends expressed it, "what Hudson & Goodwin were in the Hartford of the early century, at once the mainstay of the newspaper business, of the publishing business, and of the bookselling business, being the London Times, and the John Murray, and the Old Corner Bookstore, all in one."
The firm of Hudson & Goodwin did carry on all three forms of business and some others, and certainly stood high enough in them all to excuse the phraseology above quoted. Mr. George H. Goodwin himself was prouder of the honorable place of his ancestry in the higher life of the city than of anything else, and his own tastes and character did no dishonor to it.

Mr. Goodwin was admitted to this Society, February 17, 1890, as a descendant of Andrew Kingsbury, who served in Captain Bascom's company, in Colonel John Charter's regiment in 1776, and who died October 7th of that year.

HEUSTED W. R. HOYT.

Colonel Heusted W. R. Hoyt died at his home in Greenwich, April 7, 1894, aged 52 years. Colonel Hoyt was born in Ridgefield, November 1, 1842, and completed his education at Columbia College, New York. He was for two years secretary of the United States prize commissioners for the district of New York, and began the practice of law in 1865 in Greenwich, where he afterwards resided. He filled many town offices and was judge of the borough court. He was also trustee and attorney for the Greenwich Savings Bank, a director in the Byram Land Improvement Company, and attorney for the Belle Haven Land Company and many other corporations.

Colonel Hoyt was a well-known man in the state halls of legislation, where he was recognized as a staunch republican, an able debater and advocate, and an affable, courteous gentleman. He was a member of the Senate in 1869 and 1873, entered the House as a member from Greenwich in 1886, when he became chairman of the judiciary committee, and was re-elected the following year. He received his party's nomination for speaker by acclamation, and filled the chair with marked ability. He took a great interest in all matters of legislation, and during the General Assembly was a frequent visitor at the capitol. Colonel Hoyt's widow is a daughter of ex-Congressman John T. Wait of Norwich.
Colonel Hoyt commanded the 4th regiment, C. N. G., for several years, and was one of the most popular commanding officers the regiment ever had. He was in command of the regiment at the celebrated encampment of the National Guard at Philadelphia in 1876. He had an excellent reputation as an efficient officer and was highly regarded in military circles throughout the State.

Colonel Hoyt was admitted to this Society, October 17, 1893, as a descendant of Nathaniel Osborn of Stratford, who enlisted May 10, 1775, in Captain Samuel Whiting's company, Colonel Waterbury's regiment, and was discharged November 10th; re-enlisted November 17th, and afterwards as Sergeant in Captain James Beebe's company in the corps of sappers and miners, September 9, 1779, and served into 1782–3.

JOHN DENISON BREWSTER.

John Denison Brewster was born in Ledyard, Connecticut, January 29, 1843, and died at his home in Norwich, Connecticut, April 30, 1894.

He became a member of this Society, January 18, 1892, as a descendant of Lieutenant Parke Avery, and of Captain William Latham, both of whom were engaged in the battle of Groton Heights, Connecticut, September 6, 1781. Mr. Brewster was also a descendant of Elder William Brewster of the Mayflower.

He was held in high esteem in commercial, banking, municipal, and social circles, as evidenced by the important positions of trust which he had been called to fill, and by the resolutions of respect which were adopted by the various bodies of which he was a member at his death.

Action was taken at a special meeting of the common council of the city of Norwich, called by Mayor C. L. Harwood, who in opening the council said, "It is my painful duty to-night to inform you in this official manner of the death of Councilman John D. Brewster. In his death the city has lost an honest, upright public servant, and the council has lost one of its most respected members."
Good judgment, business ability, and firm convictions, a genial and social disposition made him many warm and lasting friends.” The resolutions presented by Alderman Palmer, and adopted by the council, referred to Councilman Brewster as one “whose genial nature and unyielding courtesy endeared him to his fellow members,” and “whose sound judgment, sterling integrity, and knowledge of city affairs, made him a most useful public servant. His conduct was controlled by strong convictions which were always at the service of his fellows, but never obtruded. Shunning prominence with an almost morbid sensitiveness he spared neither his time nor his strength in the modest discharge of his official duties, and almost the last act of his life was in the service of the public.”

Mr. Brewster at the time of his death was a trustee of the Norwich Savings Society, and a director in the Merchants National Bank of Norwich, whose recorded resolutions recite, that his “manly character, his fidelity in attending to his official duties, his good judgment and conservative ways, his independence in presenting his views upon business matters, and his inclinations to be considerate and helpful, combined to exemplify in him a true and able director. In the death of our associate we are made sensible of a severe loss. To each one of us comes with unmistakable force the feeling that a safe and reliant counsellor and honored and honorable friend has been taken from our board. We shall miss the support and encouragement of his valued and conspicuous services. In thus bearing testimony to the merits of his official life, we do not forget to record our appreciation of the fact that he stood high in the community, and that as a citizen his name was enrolled among the worthiest and the best.”

Mr. Brewster, at the time of his death, was treasurer of the New London County Agricultural Society, which also placed on record its “high appreciation of the valued service he had rendered the society as the custodian and manager of its finances,” and bearing testimony of him as one
“whose pure life and Christian character as a citizen has always been marked by unsullied integrity, and a high sense of honor in the discharge of his duties in public and private life.”

Mr. Brewster, in early life, was a most successful teacher in various schools in New London County, and afterwards engaged in mercantile business, which he followed assiduously for more than a quarter of a century, in the building located on the northwest corner of Main and Ferry streets, Norwich.

Mr. Brewster was a member of the Protestant Episcopal church, and was buried at Poquetanuck Cemetery, in sight of the old Brewster homestead, the birthplace of Mr. Brewster, and which is still the home of his parents, the Hon. John and Mary E. Brewster of Ledyard, Connecticut.
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Errata. — On page 350 for PRATT read PLATT.
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