GENEALOGY COLLECTION
MARY TRUMBULL WILLIAMS.
YEAR-BOOK OF THE
CONNECTICUT SOCIETY
OF THE SONS OF THE
AMERICAN REVOLUTION
FOR 1895 AND 1896

Publication Committee
HOBART LEGRAND HOTCHKISS
JOSEPH GURLEY WOODWARD
CHARLES PARSONS COOLEY

PRINTED IN NEW HAVEN FOR THE SOCIETY IN THE YEAR OF OUR LORD ONE THOUSAND EIGHT HUNDRED AND NINETY-SIX AND OF THE INDEPENDENCE OF THE UNITED STATES THE ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-FIRST
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**PORTRAITS OF WILLIAM WILLIAMS AND MARY (TRUMBULL)**

*WILLIAMS,* Frontispieces

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It having been decided by the Board of Managers that on account of the labor required and the expense attending the publication of the Society's book, it should be issued but once in two years, the Board of Managers on the 5th day of July, 1895, passed the following vote:

"Voted: That the Registrar, Historian and Secretary "be and they hereby are instructed to prepare the next "Society's book for the two years ending May 10, 1896, "and that this Committee on Publication of the Society's "book be allowed discretion in printing the record of "social meetings."

The latter part of this vote referred to the matter of abbreviating the report of exercises and speeches at the annual dinners. The committee began work upon the book about the first of July, 1896, and have forwarded the preparation and publication as rapidly as possible until it is now about ready to be issued. It was at one time contemplated to omit the detailed statements of services of ancestors which had appeared in former books, but a desire being expressed on the part of several of the members that the services should be reprinted in the present book, the Board of Managers left the matter to the discretion of the committee, and the committee decided on a republication; and also decided, on account of the merit of the addresses and other proceedings at the annual dinners, to publish them substantially in full.

An address by Jonathan Flynt Morris at the unveiling of the tablet on the Wadsworth Elm, Hartford, may be found on page 48. In addition to this there have been prepared upon subjects of interest to the Society three papers which it was decided to insert. A paper on the
"Defamation of Revolutionary Patriots," by Jonathan Trumbull, to be found on page 178; a paper entitled "An Examination of the Charge of Treason against General Samuel Holden Parsons," by Joseph Gurley Woodward, on page 188; and a paper entitled "A Vindication of General Israel Putnam," by Jonathan Trumbull, on page 211.

The large membership of this Society; the number of new members who have been admitted during the two years prior to May 11, 1896; the changes by reason of death, and suspension for non-payment of dues, and the changes in the address of members, have rendered the preparation of this book a laborious one. It has been attempted to make the book more complete in several particulars. Among these are the insertion of the state numbers and the dates of admission of the members; the securing and publishing of the full names of members, where in some instances initials only had been used; the insertion of the occupation, and, in cases of death, the dates of death and a reference to the Year Yook and the pages where the record of the ancestor of such member, and his obituary, may be found.

Errors have undoubtedly been made; but it is hoped that none of serious import will appear, and that those which do appear may be regarded as inseparable to a publication containing so many details.

HOBART L. HOTCHKISS,  
JOSEPH G. WOODWARD,  
CHARLES P. COOLEY,  

Committee.

December 21, 1896.
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.
Frank B. Gay, .... Hartford.

HISTORIAN.

CHAPLAIN.
Rev. Edwin S. Lines, .... New Haven.

Hobart L. Hotchkiss, .... New Haven.
H. Wales Lines, .... Meriden.
Frank F. Starr, .... Middletown.
Everett E. Lord, .... New Haven.
Franklin H. Hart, .... New Haven.
E. J. Doolittle, .... Meriden.
Zalmon Goodsell, .... Bridgeport.
Rowland B. Lacey, .... Bridgeport.
DELEGATES TO THE NATIONAL CONGRESS.

Edwin S. Greeley (at large), New Haven.
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.
BOARD OF MANAGERS, 1895-1896.

PRESIDENT.
Jonathan Trumbull, . . . . Norwich.

VICE-PRESIDENT.
Edwin S. Greeley, . . . . New Haven.

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

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

REGISTRAR.
Frank B. Gay (to July 5, 1895), . . Hartford.
Hobart L. Hotchkiss (from July 5, 1895), New Haven.

HISTORIAN.

CHAPLAIN.

Hobart L. Hotchkiss, . . . . New Haven.
Everett E. Lord, . . . . New Haven.
Zalmon Goodsell, . . . . Bridgeport.
Rufus W. Griswold, . . . . Rocky Hill.
Frank F. Starr, . . . . Middletown.
Meigs H. Whaples, . . . . Hartford.
E. J. Doolittle, Meriden.
William E. Chandler, New Haven.
Rowland B. Lacey, Bridgeport.
Henry R. Jones, New Hartford.
Francis T. Maxwell, Rockville.
Loren A. Gallup, Norwich.
B. Rowland Allen, Hartford.
Franklin H. Hart, New Haven.

DELEGATES TO THE NATIONAL CONGRESS.

H. Wales Lines (at large), Meriden.
Henry B. Harrison, New Haven.
Frank J. Naramore, Bridgeport.
John H. Perry, Fairfield.
Samuel E. Merwin, New Haven.
Alfred H. Chappell, New London.
Edgar M. Warner, Putnam.
Russell Frost, South Norwalk.
Lucius F. Robinson, Hartford.
Henry Woodward, Middletown.
BOARD OF MANAGERS, 1896–1897.

PRESIDENT.
Jonathan Trumbull, . . . . Norwich.

VICE-PRESIDENT.
Edwin S. Greeley, . . . . New Haven.

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

SECRETARY.
Decius L. Pierson, . . . . Hartford.

REGISTRAR.
Hobart L. Hotchkiss, . . . . New Haven.

HISTORIAN.

CHAELAIN.

E. J. Doolittle, . . . . Hartford.
Zalmon Goodsell, . . . . Bridgeport.
Rowland B. Lacey, . . . . Bridgeport.
Rufus W. Griswold, . . . . Rocky Hill.
Edward D. Steele, Waterbury.
Silas F. Loomer, Willimantic.
Henry Woodward, Middletown.
*B. Rowland Allen, Hartford.
Henry R. Jones, New Hartford.
Martin H. Griffing, Danbury.
Russell Frost, Norwalk.
†Charles Hopkins Clark, Hartford.

DELEGATES TO THE NATIONAL CONGRESS.

H. Wales Lines (at large), Meriden.
Everett E. Lord, New Haven.
Edgar M. Warner, Putnam.
Morris B. Beardsley, Bridgeport.
Samuel Daskam, Norwalk.
Stephen W. Kellogg, Waterbury.
Joseph F. Swords, Hartford.
Charles P. Cooley, Hartford.
Walter Learned, New London.
Rufus S. Pickett, New Haven.

SECRETARIES OF BRANCHES, EX-OFFICIO.

William E. Chandler, New Haven.
William M. Olcott, Norwich.
Ernest E. Rogers, New London.
Frank J. Naramore, Bridgeport.
Charles A. Quintard, Norwalk.
John M. Harmon, Meriden.

* 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 de-
scended 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 His-
torian, 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, the Secretaries of the several branches of this Society *ex officio*, 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.
BY-LAWS.

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 THE 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 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 gold and blue 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, 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, 'Liberas 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
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. 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 at $9.00. The cost of the rosette is 25 cents.
REPORT OF THE ANNUAL MEETING,
MAY 10TH, 1895.
(Condensed.)

The Sixth Annual Meeting of the Society was held in Putnam Phalanx Hall, Hartford, May 10, 1895. The meeting was called to order at 12.10, by President Trumbull.

The Chaplain, Rev. Edwin S. Lines, opened the meeting with prayer. The minutes of the last annual meeting were read and approved. The President addressed the society and read his report for the year (see page 30).

The report of the Secretary was next in order, and was read (see page 35).

The Treasurer's report was read (see page 37).

The Registrar read his report (see page 39).

The report of the Historian was submitted (see page 47).

Mr. Morris, as Chairman of the Committee on Necrology, read the report of the committee and suggested to members who have knowledge of the death of any member that they communicate the fact to the Secretary.

It was voted to accept the reports of the officers as read and to refer them to the committee on publication of year book.

Messrs. Starr, Morris, Lacey, Hart and Doolittle were appointed a committee to report a list of nominations for officers for the ensuing year.
The committee reported as follows:

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

Board of Managers:—

Hobart L. Hotchkiss, . . . . New Haven.
Everett E. Lord, . . . . New Haven.
Zalmon Goodsell, . . . . Bridgeport.
Rufus W. Griswold, . . . . Rocky Hill.
Frank F. Starr, . . . . Middletown.
Meigs H. Whaples, . . . . Hartford.
E. J. Doolittle, . . . . Meriden.
Rowland B. Lacey, . . . . Bridgeport.
Francis T. Maxwell, . . . . Rockville.
Loren A. Gallup, . . . . Norwich.

Delegates to the National Congress:—

H. Wales Lines (at large), . . . . Meriden.
Henry B. Harrison, . . . . New Haven.
John H. Perry, . . . . Fairfield.
Samuel E. Merwin, . . . . New Haven.
Russell Frost, . . . . South Norwalk.
Lucius F. Robinson, . . . . Hartford.

* Mr. Gay resigned the office and Hobart L. Hotchkiss was elected July 5.
The report of the Nominating Committee was accepted and the above officers were duly elected.

The committee recommended that the Registrar be given power to employ an assistant at the expense of the society. The matter was referred to the Board of Managers with power to act.

The matter of the petition to the Legislature to print the records of the Revolutionary period in the hands of the towns of the State was referred to the Board of Managers.

The meeting adjourned at 3.40.

CHARLES P. COOLEY,
Secretary.
PRESIDENT TRUMBULL'S ADDRESS.

Sons of the American Revolution:

In entering, as we now do, upon the seventh year of our existence as a society, we may regard the record of our six years with satisfaction; yet while we so regard it, the satisfaction is derived more from the possibilities which lie before us than from any consciousness of work accomplished, important as that work has been. It is the promise which our past record gives for the accomplishing of our purposes in the future, and the importance of maintaining and improving that record, which inspires us to-day.

We enter upon the new year which now opens, encouraged and animated by a sincere and hearty loyalty to our society and its avowed purposes. It is only by our strict adherence to those purposes that we stand as we now do, foremost in numbers and in our record of work accomplished, among the numerous societies of our order. We have, thus far, successfully avoided the dangers which always threaten an organization like ours. Snobbery, arrogance, or an assumption of false social position derived from membership have found no place among us. Political questions of the day which are foreign to our purposes have received no support at our hands as a society. We have made no attempt to influence legislation except in cases where the legislation sought has been directly for the accomplishing of the purposes for which we are organized. We have devoted our energies to the dissemination of those patriotic influences which will make political abuses impossible; and
have not wasted our energies in organized warfare against these abuses.

The erection of memorial tablets, the awards of prizes to the pupils of our schools for essays on subjects connected with the Revolutionary history of our State, the social gatherings and patriotic addresses at our annual reunions have all created in our society an esprit de corps which holds us together in a bond of patriotic fellowship, and which promises well for our future.

The reports of our various officers will give you information regarding the details of our year's work, to which it is unnecessary for me to add.

The omission of the publication of our year book for 1893 was due to causes which will, as I believe, be satisfactorily explained in the publication now in the press, which will be a combined year book for the two years 1893 and 1894. I wish particularly to record my thanks to the two members of our society who have undertaken the laborious task of editing this large and elaborate book, which will now soon be ready for distribution.

It is particularly gratifying to notice that, in the preface of the first volume of the State Records of Connecticut, which work will, when completed, cover the journal of the General Assembly and Council of Safety during the period of the Revolution, our society appears as having made the motion for this publication. To our fellow-member, the Hon. Hobart L. Hotchkiss, we owe our thanks for procuring, during his membership in the General Assembly, the passage of the bill which authorized this valuable publication.

The number of local branches organized under the provisions of our constitution has now increased to five, and it is expected that others will be formed during the year. In a society like ours, drawing its membership from all quarters of the State, and intending to distribute its work impartially throughout the State, there is much which these local organizations may accomplish in furtherance of the general aims of our society.
report has been called for from each of these branches; and it is hoped that each one will be reported by some one of its members at this meeting. Such reports, owing to the increasing number of these branches, should be made a feature of our annual meetings in the future, and will, I hope, stimulate the branches in a spirit of friendly rivalry in their various localities.

As suggestive of the work which may be done by these local organizations, I recommend to our various branches:

1. The adoption and carrying out of programmes for the observance of anniversaries connected with the history of the Revolution, including, whenever it is possible, church services, school exercises, and participation by citizens generally.

2. The identifying and marking of the graves of Revolutionary patriots, and the localities of events which occurred in our State during the Revolution.

3. Occasional contributions to local Revolutionary history in the form of carefully prepared papers by competent members of the branches.

4. Public lectures, under the auspices of the various branches, by lecturers of acknowledged ability and authority, on subjects connected with the Revolution.

5. Social gatherings in which the Daughters of the American Revolution shall be invited to participate.

These recommendations are by no means intended to cover the entire field for work among the local branches, but simply to suggest a beginning of such work, and to define the lines which it should, in my opinion, follow.

The Society of Daughters of the American Revolution has grown with great rapidity in our State during the past year; and in some localities has developed a degree of activity from which we may well take pattern. Let us always bear in mind that this society is of one family with our own, and wherever opportunity offers let us join hands with them in patriotic undertakings. The nature of our work continually impresses me with
the belief that it can, to a great degree, be best accomplished by hearty and cordial co-operation of and with the Daughters of the American Revolution, in which belief let us invite such co-operation, as far as circumstances will permit.

Our failure to secure an appropriation from the General Assembly for a memorial tablet to be erected upon the site of the birthplace of Nathan Hale raises the question whether this project should be abandoned by us, postponed to a doubtful reception by the General Assembly two years hence, or undertaken now as the unaided work of our own society. The latter course will, I trust, commend itself to you, and only requires an efficient committee to secure by popular subscription, preferably among our own members, the comparatively small sum needed to accomplish this worthy object. We can thus show that it is not the State alone that honors her heroes, and we can feel a pride in a memorial which is all our own. I recommend the appointment of a committee to take up this work at once.

The memorial tablet proposed to be placed in the War office at Lebanon has not yet been designed, so much money having been expended in the building itself that it was thought best to devote such funds as the society could spare for memorials in other portions of the State. It is hoped, however, that the finances of the society will admit of this expenditure during the year.

One important and new feature has been added to the work of our society during the year. This is the prize competition among pupils in schools throughout our State for excellence in essays on subjects connected with the American Revolution. The results of this competition show that the work is of the utmost importance, and that the value of its results can hardly be overestimated. It is earnestly recommended that this offer of prizes to pupils in schools throughout the State be made a part of the yearly work of the society. While the branches offer occasional prizes in limited portions
of the State, it is believed that the State society itself, with the assistance of the branches, can perform this laborious but agreeable duty most systematically and effectively throughout the entire State.

In closing this report I must avail myself of the opportunity to thank our officers and members for the cordial support they have given me in carrying out the plans I have suggested, and in suggesting many new and helpful measures of their own. Whatever sacrifices may have been made of time, work or money in connection with our organization, carry with them the most satisfactory of all rewards—the consciousness of duty performed. May that consciousness continue to be our reward in the future as it has been in the past.
REPORT OF THE SECRETARY.

The Connecticut Society has now upon its rolls 995 names. There are 800 active members in the society, which is 200 more than any other State society numbers. During the year past, 64 new members have been elected. In so large a society, numbering so many members past middle life, it is natural that we should lose a number each year; still our membership roll increases and there seems to be a genuine interest in the society, throughout the State.

It is to be regretted that certificates of membership have not been issued more rapidly, but the delays in this matter and in the publication of the year book, though vexatious, have been unavoidable. It should be borne in mind that so large a membership entails upon the officers of the society a vast amount of work, and such work must of course be secondary to other and more important demands upon their time.

The Secretary has received during the year for fees and dues, $1,565, which has been accounted for to the Treasurer. Ten dozen rosettes were sold to members during the year, and orders for a number of badges have been procured of the Registrar-General.

The Board of Managers have held eight meetings during the year. Seven delegates represented the society at the National Congress in Boston.

It should be a source of gratification to all, that the awarding of prizes to children in our public schools for essays on topics connected with the Revolution, was inaugurated this year. Great interest was manifested in the competition by both children and parents. One second prize and one certificate of honorable mention were awarded to children of foreign-born parents. It is
certainly a good thing for such children to learn of the heroes of our early history, and to acquire some knowledge of the basis on which our government was founded.

In June a bronze tablet was placed upon the old Wadsworth Elm in Hartford, which stands near the spot where the old Wadsworth mansion once stood, and which was the meeting-place several times of Washington and Rochambeau.

Some steps were taken looking toward legislative action in the matter of placing a suitable memorial to Nathan Hale, near the site of his birthplace, in Coventry, and it is worth while to record that in Vol. 1 of the State Records of Connecticut, published by the State, the fact is mentioned that those records were published at the instance of The Connecticut Society Sons of the American Revolution.

If we are to keep alive among the members an interest in the society, and make it of use to them and the world, we can only do it by accomplishing each year some work which will encourage veneration for the men whom we represent, and for the deeds which they wrought, and which will bring to both members and outsiders a broader knowledge of our country's history, and a deeper, purer patriotism. Every member should feel it his duty as the possessor of a sacred heritage to be himself worthy of his birthright, and to help others feel the privilege it is to be a citizen of the United States. "Dulce et decus pro patriæ mori." While it is not, fortunately, necessary to fight now in support of country, it is necessary to have that eternal vigilance which is indeed the price of liberty. There is need now of patriotism in little things as much as there was need of patriotism in 1776 in greater things.

Does any man feel pride in his ancestry? Let him show that he is worthy of that ancestry,

— "for we inherit nothing truly
But what our actions make us worthy of."

CHARLES P. COOLEY,
Secretary.
TREASURER'S REPORT.

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

1894.

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<th>Date</th>
<th>Description</th>
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<td>May 10</td>
<td>Balance from old account</td>
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<td>11</td>
<td>J. G. Woodward, sale of year book</td>
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<td>Lucius F. Robinson, sale of rosettes</td>
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<td>June 18</td>
<td>John H. Perry, shingle memorial fund</td>
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<td>July 10</td>
<td>Chas. P. Cooley, cash from Lucius F. Robinson</td>
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<td>Chas. P. Cooley, cash for badges</td>
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<td>374.25</td>
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<td>Chas. P. Cooley, rosettes and badges</td>
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<td>Apr. 18</td>
<td>Chas. P. Cooley, on account of dues</td>
<td>394.25</td>
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1894.

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<td>C. W. Haskins, treas. general, national tax, at 50c.</td>
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<td>The Case, Lockwood &amp; Brainard Co.</td>
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<td>The Charles H. Elliott Co., letter heads</td>
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<td>Tiffany &amp; Co., badge for Governor Bulkley</td>
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<td>C. P. Cooley, stamps, envelopes and expenses</td>
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<td>The Fowler &amp; Miller Co., for badges</td>
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<td>Tuttle, Morehouse &amp; Taylor, printing applications</td>
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<td>Chas. P. Cooley, badges and rosettes</td>
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<td>Chas. P. Cooley, petty expenses</td>
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<td>Chas. P. Cooley, E. E. Lord, tablet on Wadsworth elm</td>
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<td>The Hartford Printing Co., circulars</td>
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   Belknap & Warfield, envelopes,  3.25
12, Mary L. Rice, clerical work,  15.00
   W. A. Baker, autograph letter of Sam'l H. Parsons,  10.00
1895. Isaac Garrison, care of war office one year,  25.00
April 1, C. W. Haskins, treas. general, dues Nat. Society,  200.00
   F. H. Cogswell, report of annual banquet,  36.00
13, J. G. Woodward, prizes for essays, public schools,  100.00
18, Charles P. Cooley, disbursements,  49.25
   Curtis Dean, search and evidence as to Hale farm,  25.00
   A. Mugford, electrotypes,  12.50
   E. W. Emmons, engraving awards for prizes,  7.50
   Postage,  .60
   Balance to new account,  1304.52

\[ TRUMBULL TOMB FUND TRUST. \]

Amount reported May 10, 1894,  $167.19
   Interest on deposit,  6.74

   Amount of deposit, New Haven Savings Bank,  $173.93

\[ LIFE MEMBERSHIP FUND. \]

Amount reported May 10, 1894,  $66.80
   Interest on deposit,  2.58

   Amount of deposit, New Haven Savings Bank,  $69.38

May 8th, 1895.
   Audited and found correct.

Franklin H. Hart, \{ Auditors.\}
Hobart L. Hotchkiss,
REPORT OF THE REGISTRAR.

From May 10th last year to the present time there have been received 150 applications for membership in this society. Seventy-five of these were approved by the Registrar and elected by the Board of Managers. All of the above number qualified as active members. Seventeen of the ancestors of the new members must be credited to other colonies than Connecticut. The services of only seven of these ancestors, from whom eligibility comes, were of a civil nature, all others were soldiers. Although our membership is principally in Connecticut, seven of our new members live in such widely separated sections as England and California, Illinois, Washington, D. C., and New York; and one is a member of another State Society of the S. A. R.

The other applications received were examined, but were considered entirely defective, or lacking in some particular the necessary proof. These are all waiting in the Registrar's office. In most cases of this nature the claim is perhaps a sound one, but the applicants seem unwilling to take the trouble to clear the defects by adding the needed details, or else they are unacquainted with the forms of what constitutes simple evidence. Forty-five supplementary claims have been filed, but not all accepted; where there could be no question they have been passed. Many others are waiting opportunity for further examination.

The correspondence of the office has been quite large, and over 170 letters have been sent; an hour or two of
search was needed frequently before the writing of one short letter.

The applications of those elected to membership in 1893-1894, which had been held by the former Registrar for a year, pending the decision on matters affecting our relation to the National Society, S. A. R., by a vote of the Board of Managers, I forwarded to the Registrar-General at Washington. Before sending, however, many had to be sent back to the applicants, with a letter requesting that they be executed in a proper manner before a notary or public officer, as this is required by the National Society. It took some months to get them returned again. Twenty or more are still to be heard from.

Owing to the facilities afforded the Registrar by the Connecticut Historical Society, no books have been purchased for the use of his office during the year. One of very considerable value has been received by gift from the Minnesota Historical Society, viz.: a reprint of the "Letter from the Secretary of War communicating a transcript of the pension list of the United States . . . June 1, 1813."

By some unwritten law of the society the Registrar is apparently held responsible for the editing and publishing of the year book. After a hearty, but unsuccessful effort to get others of the membership interested in the matter, Mr. Albert C. Bates and I undertook the task—Mr. Bates doing a large share of the work. Although the year book has been in press for over four months it is still far from completed. As none was printed for 1893, this one will be unusually large. It was estimated at 425 pages, and it may reach 450. About 225 pages are printed and the type distributed; enough more is in proof sheets to bring the whole up to 300 pages. The delays in the work have been very vexatious, though unavoidable. Speeches had to be sent in proof to their authors for correction; the printing office ran short of type, causing a delay of three weeks while new type was
being cast. However, the worst is past and the work is now going on more rapidly. About one-half of the membership roll is in type, and the obituaries which follow it are all written. Certain small innovations will appear in the book, but the editors hope not to its detriment. In the roll of the society are inserted the names of all members who have died, with the name but not the services of the ancestor from whom they derived eligibility. In all new entries on the roll, the years of birth and death are inserted with the name of the subject, in accordance with the best modern usage. Supplementary applications not on file at the date of the roll have not been included.

A year ago to-day the former Registrar of this society, Mr. Woodward, declined to act longer in that capacity. After three years of service, for reasons good and sufficient to him, he felt compelled to resign the office—not, I feel sure, from any dislike for the duties of the place, disinclination to serve the society, or lack of enthusiasm for its objects. The policy of the National Society, as evidenced in its new constitution, seemed to him wrong in spirit, objectionable in aim and purpose toward the State societies, and especially harmful in tendency to the continuance, growth, policy and work of our own, the Connecticut society. Believing as he did, that the Registrar of the Connecticut society is best fitted by residence, acquaintance and knowledge to judge and determine finally upon questions relating to the claims and eligibility of applicants for membership, he could not consistently serve you longer. He probably felt* that there was no incentive for doing the necessary work of the office, if it was to be subject to review and final rejection, possibly, by a National Registrar, whose residence might be in either Florida, Washington or Alaska, and who would know nothing of the applicants, and have little opportunity, less means, and no personal interest in helping them to establish their claims to

*I say "probably," because this matter is written without his knowledge or consent.
membership. With our State year book long promised, but unpublished, other local works commenced, but unfinished, owing to a lack of funds, he did not think it wise or just to make our membership pay doubled tax to the National Society; nor could he see that there was any adequate return for the amount paid.

Quite reluctantly, I took the office. I found it a hard place to fill, for Mr. Woodward's extreme care and elaborate methods had made the work much more onerous than I had supposed it to be. The year's work is still far from complete. A long sickness and my daily duties have left little time or strength for your matters.

Many applicants for admission have been persistent and insistent, though not always consistent or considerate. Most of the would-be Sons offer in support of their claims only the evidence found in the book, "Record of Connecticut Men in the Revolution." Your Registrar has refused to accept this in most cases as conclusive, especially where there is the least doubt as to the identity of the ancestor with the person named in that book. In the case of a single appearance of a name in the volume, and with reasonable evidence that the residence of the ancestor and that of the soldier named are the same, and that there was no other person living of the name, this book may be accepted. But there are many errors in it; misreadings of names, and the like: Lewis appears in print as Loomis, or vice versa; Moses reads Morse, and the Morses can all claim. Too many applicants take no pains to substantiate elsewhere the ancestor's service, and then feel deeply aggrieved that you question in the smallest degree the statement of eligibility, often showing that they consider your desire for more evidence as impugning their veracity. Nothing could be further from the fact. The Registrar questions only the applicant's knowledge of the facts independent of what is learned from that book. If the claims as stated in the application are reasonably clear, showing on their face that
the applicant has carefully traced the genealogical line, has proved that the ancestor was living at the time of the service, and that there can be shown no reasonable doubts as to the ancestor's ability and willingness to serve, then if the identity of the ancestor with that of the person named in the printed record is shown, the proof is complete. Very few applications show all this when presented. On the contrary, they evidence the almost total lack of knowledge of ancestry, and the simplest kind of proof of service. For example: the name John Smith appears as enlisting from Fairfield; perhaps he enlists two or three times and his recorded services are always in connection with the names of his neighbors and friends living in that region. It is hard to make the applicant see that he should not claim this service for his ancestor John Smith, who, the Registrar finds after a deal of work, was born, married, lived, died and was buried in Windham county. Then, too, the applicant in his zeal for admission and pride in his ancestor, often claims an amount of service, which a little observation and thought would show him, that he can not prove. One applicant, the past year, claimed for his ancestor the services of at least three other men of the same name, but failed to show conclusively any service by the man from whom he was descended.

Another quite remarkable instance, is that of a well-known and highly valued citizen of a large neighboring city. He offered a claim from a certain "A. B.,” a resident of a flourishing Connecticut town in 1776. The line of descent was easily proven—it was his own grandfather—and the evidence of service rested on town records, not on the printed book of Connecticut soldiers. A simple case, said I; but remembering that there was a considerable family of the name located in that town, I wrote to the local genealogist, giving him the claim. To my great surprise he told me that there were born in that town after 1715 and before 1760, six males, who bore the same family and Christian names; any one or
all of them, so far as I knew, might have performed the service. The applicant was admitted on a well proven claim from another ancestor. The Registrar, however, is obliged to say over and over again, to the applicant who is positively sure that 'twas his great-grandfather, and none other, who did the service—"for, Mr. Registrar, don't you see that his name is printed!"—that sameness of name proves nothing.

If there is any one thing which this society has done through the State, it is the kindling of an interest in the forgotten patriots, their deeds and their times. The blessed peace into which the fathers have entered would be rudely and I fear disastrously disturbed could their descendants communicate with the spirit world, with sufficient freedom to settle questions of eligibility. Some claims, however, would then never be presented, and the time and patience of the Registrar used for other purposes. It should be the pride of all applicants that they know something of the ancestor in addition to his name. That they are, in some degree, acquainted with his personality; his locality and his relation to it; his family relatives and friends. Oftentimes the confirmation of slight evidence depends on just these insignificant family legends and stories. Although these should never be accepted as proof in the absence of other and better evidence, frequently they add much weight to the general probability and throw light on service otherwise dubious, or, it may be, apparently excellent.

A gentleman bearing a well-known name, and endorsed by one of our most valued members, presented his application a few months ago. His ancestor was Col. F., a wealthy man of the town of "X.,” on Long Island, and its most important citizen. He was commissioned by the Assembly of New York in 1775 to do necessary and patriotic duty. The record evidence of commission was clear and convincing, and the descent of the applicant equally so. There was apparently no
shadow of doubt of eligibility and I approved the application. But I wondered why the applicant claimed no other service for his ancestor. It seemed strange to me that this Col. F. had left no later records nor performed other deeds. And why did he not, living in that particular part of Long Island; was he too old, incapacitated for duty, or a prisoner? I studied that application again, and after a half day's work I found that there was no proof that Col. F. did what he was commissioned to do; but there was evidence that he did take the oath of allegiance to the King, that he tried to administer it to his neighbors, that he did support the royalist cause, that he returned in 1784 or '85 from a long residence in London and settled on his estates, which he attempted to put back to their former beauty. There he continued to live out his Tory life. Now, a little knowledge of the condition of that small Long Island town during the War for Independence, or of the friends and family of his ancestor, would have saved our applicant some chagrin and the Registrar time and temper.

This, and similar patriotic societies throughout the country, are correcting, adding to and making history. It is our duty to see that this history has value, because of its reliability and the care with which it is made. Our society should have a new form of application, in which the authority for every statement made shall appear with the assertion. No matter how insignificant the data, the source should be given to prove the facts.

In closing, may I venture on another daring suggestion? The work of the Secretary, Registrar, and editor of the Year Book, has become altogether too large and exacting to be considered a labor of love, and many of you would not accept the work for the honors connected therewith. Some member should be paid a moderate sum to do the labor. Personally, I do not object to a larger yearly due to pay for this, but it may not be wise to urge this through the society at large.
It could, however, be managed if our tax payable to the National Society were put back to its former figure. A reduced national tax was suggested as a possibility at one of our previous meetings. hoping this will come to pass, I beg to offer this suggestion before other ways of spending our funds are adopted.

FRANK BUTLER GAY,
Registrar.

Hartford, May 10, 1895.
Jas Walworth

June 16th 1776
THE WADSWORTH ELM.
REPORT OF THE HISTORIAN.

In pursuance of the third article of our constitution, the Board of Managers in 1893 appointed a committee, consisting of Jonathan Flynt Morris, Joseph Gurley Woodward and Everett Edward Lord, to prepare a suitable tablet for marking the place where Washington was entertained on his first visit to Hartford. The tablet was unveiled June 29, 1894, the anniversary of the event, with appropriate ceremonies. A procession, in which appeared the President of this Society; the Mayor of the city of Hartford, the Honorable Leverett Brainard; the President of the Connecticut Historical Society, Charles Jeremy Hoadly, LL. D.; the President of the Wadsworth Athenæum, the Reverend Francis Goodwin; several descendants of Colonel Jeremiah Wadsworth, and representatives of the Daughters of the American Revolution, marched from the rooms of the Hartford Library to the foot of the tree to which the tablet had been affixed. It stands in front of the Wadsworth Athenæum, which occupies the site on which Colonel Wadsworth's house stood during the revolution.

The assembly was called to order by President Jonathan Trumbull.

Prayer was offered by the Chaplain, the Reverend Edwin S. Lines.

The President introduced Mr. Jonathan Flynt Morris, who spoke as follows:
Among the acts of the General Assembly of Connecticut at the outbreak of the Revolution in 1775 was one raising six regiments of troops for the defense of the colony and appointing officers for them. David Wooster was appointed major-general and Joseph Spencer and Israel Putnam generals of brigade. This was immediately followed by the organization of a commissary department for the supply of those troops with provisions and war material. Captain Joseph Trumbull was appointed commissary general, and nine other gentlemen from the several counties of the colony were appointed deputy commissaries. One of these was Captain Jeremiah Wadsworth of Hartford. He was the son of the Rev. Daniel Wadsworth, pastor of the First Church in Hartford, and was born in 1743 in a house built by his father about 1731, on the spot where we are now gathered. He was barely four years old when his father died. At an early age he went to Middletown to live with his maternal uncle, Mathew Talcott, a prominent merchant there. When about seventeen years old his health failed him, and for its recovery he shipped as a sailor on one of his uncle’s vessels. Recovering his health by his life at sea, he continued in it as sailor, mate, and finally master, making voyages to the West Indies. In 1767 he married Mehitable, daughter of the Rev. William Russell of Middletown. In 1773 his mother died and he returned to Hartford to make his home with his two maiden sisters in the house in which he was born. He had now practically retired from his sea-faring life, although he still continued interested in commerce and shipping. At the outbreak of the Revolution and his appointment as deputy commissary he was in his thirty-second year. He at once engaged in the duties of his office with a zeal and energy which characterized him throughout the war. For about six months after his appointment he kept a diary of his daily work. This diary shows the greatest diligence in the discharge of his duties, with scarcely any period of rest. His house at once became the store of the commissary and the rendezvous of soldiers. Let me quote a few of his daily experiences.

Tuesday, May 9, 1775—Received of Treasurer Lawrence £115 for an order from Messrs. Seymour and Ellsworth,* kept two yoke of cattle last night, paid Elisha Skinner 3 shillings per cwt. in paper money and 42 shillings in silver—finished collecting peas and beans and loaded cart a. m. At 2 p. m. the cart crossed the ferry, at 4 set off from Benjamin’s with the load and I went to Glastonbury and agreed with Cables to bake 150 cwt. of bread at 3 shillings per cwt. if I found wheat at 18 shillings per cwt. for the bread put up and he to pay half the transportation to Hartford.

* Thomas Seymour and Oliver Ellsworth of the Committee of the Pay Table,
May 16—This morning set out for Middletown, went to Mr. Alsop's, agreed for all his cloth for tents, agreed with the sailmaker Sanford to go to work with all his hands and give all possible dispatch, agreed with Captain Maliner for the lines at a reasonable rate as others would supply them, the twine to be bought by the sailmaker. At 8 o'clock left Middletown, went to Rocky Hill and found 300 yards of cloth with Pomeroy for Alsop, spent one shilling and four pence, came home at 10, rode hard. My house has been haunted for three days.

Thursday, 18th—This morning Captain Pettibone called and Captain Chester and many others for teams—went to General Spencer—some want syder, some rum, all something that is not granted.

"There are no Sundays in revolutionary times," said Mr. Webster. Captain Wadsworth found this to be so. Only twice during the six months that his diary runs does he mention his attendance on divine worship. Under the date of Sunday, May 21, 1775, he wrote: Sent Jed Goodrich to Glastonbury to Cables about the bread. Received of Mr. Fitch 10,000 flints for Windham county, 5,000 for New London county, 5,000 for Norwich. Agreed with Mr. Meers to go to Windham and carry 10,000 flints to-morrow morning. William Nichols* arrived with the officers from Ticonderoga. Monday, May 22, Mr. Mears failed on account of the rain—agreed with Mr. Barthelemy to go and carry the flints—he failed. The regular soldiers came in. Captain Smith and Captain Wadsworth came and took a barrel of pork and part of a hogshead of bread belonging to the government.

Tuesday, May 23—Captain Pettibone's people came in early—received pork and cooked it in the kitchen—drank one and one-half buckets of cyder, delivered them their articles and they got over the ferry at 8 a. m. Was called on by twenty odd people about various matters.

Friday morning, May 26—Went to the prison and took the names of the prisoners,† etc. Lieutenant Cooper's company came, forty-eight men, dealt out their provisions and fatigue rum—three gallons—they filled my house, cooked and ate their victuals, drank two gallons of cider, spent this afternoon into the evening with the boys in delivering them their provisions.

These quotations from Captain Wadsworth's diary are longer than would seem necessary for this brief address. I have not quoted the transactions in full, but enough to show the activity displayed by Captain Wadsworth in the discharge of his duties and to picture some of the minor scenes of the Revolution acted on the spot where we now are.

* William Nichols of Hartford, afterwards paymaster in Colonel Thomas Swift's regiment. He removed to New Lebanon, N. Y., towards the close of the century.
† British officers and soldiers taken at Ticonderoga.
On the 15th of June, 1775, the Continental Congress, then in session in Philadelphia, passed the following resolution:

"Resolved, That a General be appointed to command all the Continental forces raised or to be raised for the defense of American Liberty." A ballot was taken and George Washington was unanimously chosen General. He was at that time a delegate to the Congress from Virginia and forty-three years of age. He had long been in military life and had distinguished himself by his ability and bravery and had borne for twenty-one years the rank of Colonel. The method of his election I need not recite.* On the 17th he was commissioned, and Artemas Ward of Massachusetts and Charles Lee of Virginia were chosen major-generals. On the 19th Philip Schuyler of New York was chosen major-general and Israel Putnam of Connecticut was chosen brigadier, and Washington received his commission. On the 20th he reviewed the militia and troops of Philadelphia. On the 22d he was given a farewell supper by the citizens of Philadelphia. On Friday the 23d he left Philadelphia with Major Thomas Mifflin as his aid and Joseph Reed as his secretary, General Lee and Samuel Griffin his aid, and General Schuyler. The party was accompanied out of town by all of the delegates in Congress from Massachusetts and many of the delegates from the other Colonies, also by a troop of horse and many military officers and by bands of music. Before reaching Trenton they were met by a courier bearing dispatches for Congress with the news of the battle of Bunker Hill. On Saturday they were at New Brunswick. On Sunday morning they were at Newark. Here they were met by Messrs. Richard Montgomery, John Sloss Hobart, Melancthon Smith and Gouverneur Morris, a committee appointed by the Provincial Congress of New York to attend Washington to the city. To avoid interception by British men-of-war lying in the bay, the party crossed the Hudson from Hoboken and landed near the foot of the present Laight street—a mile above the city. Here they were met by nine companies of militia and a large number of citizens.

On Monday, June 26, at half past two in the afternoon, Washington received an address from the Provincial Congress of New York, to which he replied, and left for Kingsbridge, where he spent the night. Here the troop of light horse which had accompanied him from Philadelphia left him and returned. Tuesday, the 27th, the party left Kingsbridge in company with General Schuyler for New Rochelle, where they met and held a conference with Major-General Wooster, who had recently been appointed to the command of the first Connecticut troops sent to New York. At New Rochelle General Schuyler left to take command of the department of New York, to which he had been appointed.

* He was nominated by Thomas Johnson of Maryland.
Wednesday, the 28th, Washington arrived at New Haven and lodged at the tavern of Isaac Beers.* Early the next morning, June 29th, he was again on his journey. He was attended by a number of the inhabitants of New Haven and escorted by two companies in uniform, and by one of students, which made a handsome appearance and whose drill gained the approbation of the generals.

We now come to the question as to the route taken by Washington from New Haven. It has been claimed by our good Norwich friends that he went through that town. Let me quote from Miss Caulkins’ History of Norwich: “General Washington passed through Norwich in June, 1775, on his way to Cambridge. It is probable that he came up the river in a packet boat with his horses and attendants. He spent the night at the Landing and the next day proceeded on his journey eastward.” It is impossible to give authority for this scrap of history unless it is based upon the statement made by Elisha Ayers, a Preston schoolmaster, giving an account of an interview which he had with Washington at Mount Vernon in 1788, and quoted by Miss Caulkins.

“The general was standing by his horse when I arrived, preparing to ride to another part of his estate. He inquired my name and what part of Connecticut I was from. I told him about seven miles east of Norwich City and near Preston village. ‘I know where Norwich is,’ he said. I told him I remembered the time when he and his aids staid a night in Norwich when he was on his way to the American army at Boston, and the next morning he went east to Preston village. ‘At Preston village you were joined by Colonel Samuel Mott, a man who helped to conquer Canada from France, and there were two young recruiting captains for the Revolutionary War; one was Captain Nathan Peters, and the other was Captain Jeremiah Halsey; these went several miles with you on your journey to Boston.’ The general said, ‘I remember something about it.’ I told him he went in sight of my father’s house, two miles north of Preston village. ‘Very likely,’ he said, and asked me if I had been to breakfast.” This surely was a very remarkable statement and Mr. Ayers’ memory a most remarkable memory. I think our Norwich friends will have to revise their history.

On the 16th of June, the day after the appointment of Washington, Silas Deane, then a delegate in Congress, wrote to Mrs. Deane at Wethersfield. “General Washington will be with you soon, elected to that high office by the unanimous voice of all America. I have been with him for the great part of the last forty-eight hours in Congress and committee, and the more I am acquainted with him, the more I esteem him. He promises me to call and if it happens favor-

* Which stood near or on the site of the present New Haven House.
ably, to spend a night with you. I know you will receive him as my friend, and what is more—infininitely more—his country's friend, who, sacrificing private fortune, independent ease, and every domestic pleasure, sets off at his country's call to exert himself in her defense, without so much as returning to bid adieu to a fond partner and family. Let our youth look up to this man as a pattern to form themselves by, who unites the bravery of the soldier with the most consummate modesty and virtue."

On the 18th, Mr. Deane again wrote to Mrs. Deane, "General Washington sets out on Thursday of this week. If he does, he will be in New York early on Saturday, where affairs will doubtless detain him until Monday or Tuesday, and in that case he will be with you on Friday following. He is no lover of parade, so do not put yourself in distress. If it happens conveniently he will spend a night with you; if not, just call and go on. Should he spend a night, his retinue will doubtless, the chief of them, go on to Hartford."

On the 22d, Mr. Deane wrote again to Mrs. Deane, "This will be handed you by his Excellency General Washington in company with General Lee and retinue; should they lodge a night in Wethersfield, you will accommodate their horses, servants, etc., in the best manner at the tavern, and his retinue will likely go on to Hartford."

Again on the 23d, Mr. Deane wrote: "I parted with General Washington yesterday about six miles from this city, and conclude ere this time you will have had the pleasure of waiting on him."

I now return to Captain Wadsworth's diary. "Thursday, June 29, 1775. Went to Glastonbury; found it difficult to get the flour ground for want of water. Found Cables in my debt. Returned to Wethersfield. General Washington and company there; dined at Mr. Deane's; brought General Lee in my carriage, and put my horse in General Washington's carriage to go to Windsor." From Wethersfield the first stop of the party was where we are now assembled. We may imagine how pleasant to the travellers on that summer afternoon one hundred and nineteen years ago was the shade of this now venerable tree; how pleasant it is to us to-day! We may imagine the welcome extended by the hospitable Wadsworth to his notable guests during the change of horses; the customary old-time refreshments of cake and wine tendered by the fair hands of Mrs. Wadsworth; and we may be assured the customary bowl of punch was not wanting. The stay of the party here was brief and Washington was again on his way behind Wadsworth's horse. Let us accompany him on the rest of his way to camp. It has been stated, and is gen-

*See correspondence of Silas Deane, Vol. II. Connecticut Historical Society Collections.
generally believed, that he made the entire journey from Philadelphia to Cambridge on horseback. We have evidence here that a part of it through Connecticut was made in a carriage.* Washington passed the night at Springfield, where he probably arrived late in the evening. He lodged at the tavern kept by Zenos Parsons near the corner of Main and Elm streets, where Court square is now. Early the next morning he took his departure from under the branches of an elm tree still standing.

On the 26th of June, the Provincial Congress of Massachusetts, then in session at Watertown, appointed Doctor Benjamin Church of Boston,† and Moses Gill of Princeton, both of them then members of that body, a committee "to repair to Springfield and receive Generals Washington and Lee with the mark of respect due to their exalted characters and stations."

Early on the 30th, Washington left Springfield in company with the committee, and an escort of citizens went with him as far as Brookfield. His first stop was probably made at the tavern of Major

* At Springfield other carriages were provided for him.

Washington in his account of expenses, under date of June, 1775, makes an entry:

"To the furnishing of five horses (two of which were had on a credit of Mr. James Mease), to equip me for my journey to the army at Cambridge, having sent my chariot and horses back to Virginia, £239."

"To a light phaeton bo't of Doct. Renaudet, £55."

† Doctor Church had displayed the greatest zeal and ardor in the American cause. He was a friend of Warren, and like him had attained prominence as a physician. He was at this time surgeon-general of the army, as well as a member of the committee of safety and of the Provincial Congress. Within three months after his reception of Washington at Springfield he was suspected of treason. He was arrested by General Putnam and brought before Washington, who charged him with baseness and ordered him to prison to await trial before a court composed of the general officers. His arrest and imprisonment greatly excited the General Court then in session at Watertown. Major John Bliss, member from Wilbraham, and Mr. James Sullivan, member from Biddeford,‡ were appointed a committee to wait on General Washington and request him to communicate the cause of his action. Doctor Church was brought before the bar of the House, which, as well as the court martial, found him guilty of criminal correspondence with the enemy. He was expelled from the House and sentenced to prison for life. He was at first confined at Norwich, Connecticut, and deprived of the use of pen, ink and paper. In the latter part of May, 1776, he was sent to Watertown, Mass. Under the plea of ill health he was subsequently released and allowed to leave the country. He sailed for the West Indies on a vessel which was never heard from.

Moses Gill was a member of the Provincial Congress from Princeton and one of the Council of Government. After the adoption of the Constitution of 1780, he was Lieutenant-Governor, and for awhile after the death of Governor Sumner was Governor of Massachusetts.

The Provincial Congress had in July, by the advice of Congress, been reorganized, and was now assembled under the charter of 1662 as a Provincial Assembly.

‡ Major, afterwards Colonel Bliss, was great-grandfather of the writer.

James Sullivan was brother of General John Sullivan. He was afterwards Governor of Massachusetts.
Graves,* where he probably breakfasted. At Brookfield he was met by a company from Worcester under the command of Captain Jerome Chadwick. From Worcester another company escorted the party to Marlborough; from thence a company of cavalry escorted them to Watertown, where they arrived on Sunday morning, July 2. The Provincial Congress on that day presented Washington and Lee with addresses, to which they replied on the 4th. Washington crossed Charles river to Cambridge to the quarters provided for him in the house occupied by the President of Harvard College. On Monday morning, July 3d, at nine o'clock, he took command of the army under the famous elm tree which has since borne his name. His reception was a quiet one, the great scarcity of powder preventing the proper military salute. His arrival was announced to Governor Trumbull by a committee † appointed by the Provincial Congress in the following words: "We have the pleasure to acquaint your Honor that Generals Washington and Lee, with Mr. Mifflin, aid de camp to General Washington, arrived at Cambridge last Sabbath, in good health, a little after twelve o'clock at noon, and have good reason to expect, from their known characters and their vigilance already discovered, that their presence in the army will be attended with the most happy consequences."

On the 29th of June, the day Washington was in Hartford, Commissary Trumbull, then at Roxbury, wrote to Wadsworth, giving an account of the battle of Bunker Hill, and stating: "We expect Generals Washington and Lee here by Sunday or Monday, or soon. I hope you will not fail to come with them, or soon after." Wadsworth, however, was too busy to leave his duties at the time, but on the 13th of July he left for the camp and returned on the 27th. What transpired during this period he does not record.

To return to the diary: "Saturday, Oct. 28, 1775, settled some accounts. In the evening rec'd a letter from Jos. Trumbull, com. gen', to go to Cambridge. Sunday, 29th, went to Lebanon. Monday, 30th, set out for Cambridge. Tuesday, 31st, on the road. Wednesday, November 1st, arrived at Cambridge at 10 a.m. Waited on General Washington and am to call to-morrow morning. Spent this day seeing the stores and finding out chests. Went in the evening to Roxbury and returned. Wednesday, Nov. 2, rec'd a warrant for 120,000 dollars. Presented it to Paymaster Warren; agreed to call in the

* The tavern of Major Graves stood about one mile west of the present village of Palmer. The house has long since disappeared. Opposite was an elm tree. Here the people living in the neighborhood who had got the news of the expected passing of Washington had gathered, and here tradition says Washington addressed them. The tree is still standing; a large wide-spreading elm on the north side of the river, plainly to be seen by the traveler on the Boston and Albany R. R.

† President Warren, Major Handy and Captain Greenleaf.
morning. Dined G.W." Thus Washington at Cambridge reciprocated the courtesies extended to him by Wadsworth at Hartford. I am impressed with the idea that in these brief interviews Washington, with his great insight into the characters of men, saw something of those qualities in Wadsworth which led him afterwards to draw him into closer and higher relations. From this visit to the camp Wadsworth set out on his return on the 4th of November, and arrived home on the 7th at 9 o'clock in the evening.

I stop the further relation of Wadsworth's services as Deputy Commissary to notice him in the sphere of other duties. In December he was appointed Commissary General of the State, to succeed Colonel Trumbull, who had been appointed Commissary General of Purchases of the United States. In March, 1777, he was appointed Deputy Quartermaster General of the United States, under General Mifflin, with the title of Colonel, and attached to the northern department of the army. This appointment took him away from his home the greater part of the time, during which he seems also to have discharged his duties as Commissary. In February, 1778, Congress, then in session at York, addressed a letter to the General Assembly of Connecticut requesting the attendance of Wadsworth on that body. No response to that letter being received, Congress again addressed the Assembly with the same request. The failure of the first request to reach the Assembly was due to the courier who brought it who was carrying dispatches to Boston. On his arrival at Ashford he discovered that he had failed to deliver the letter. Meeting with a man who was going to Hartford, he intrusted him with the letter, but he also failed to deliver it.

In response to the letters to the General Assembly, Wadsworth repaired to Congress. The interview was doubtless in regard to the office of the Commissary General of Supplies, then vacant by reason of the resignation of Colonel Trumbull. On the 3d of April, Wadsworth was appointed Commissary General, to which office there can hardly be a doubt his name had been suggested by Washington. He accepted the position with much reluctance and only on condition that the rules and regulations should be so changed as to give him the privilege of choosing his deputies and a greater control over them than had hitherto been permitted. Wadsworth was fully aware of the great trouble which Trumbull had experienced in the management of the affairs of the department by reason of his limited powers and the constant interference of Congress with them. General Greene had but a few days before been appointed Quartermaster General. The two officers were immediately thrown into close relations, the result of which was a strong and intimate friendship for life. Wadsworth's own position took him from home for greater distances and longer periods than ever. During his absence the care of his family and the
hospitalities of his home were left to Mrs. Wadsworth. She was a woman of cultivated mind; fond of books and literature; of domestic tastes; of accurate observation; of great equanimity of temper and discriminating judgment. She looked well to the ways of her household, and during the absence of her husband managed all his affairs with great care, discretion and ability.

It would be impossible to number the guests of this hospitable house during the period of the war, but here came the Trumbulls, the Williams's, the Huntingtons, the Lathrops, the Russells, the Talcotts, the Webbs, the Hosmers, the Chesters, and many other prominent families of the State, while its doors were always open to the poor and needy. Here came prominent officers of the army. Here came Putnam on his last campaign, and here he was seized with the paralysis which compelled his retirement from the army.* Here came Greene and Huntington always in most friendly relation. Here came Rev. John Murray, the father of Universalism in this country; from here he writes to Colonel Wadsworth, then at headquarters: "I am sorry on not finding you at home. I have, however, found the best part of you. Your house abounds with excellent women, and I am indeed happy in Colonel Wadsworth's habitation." Here occurred that famous meeting of the officers of the allied armies of France and America in September, 1780. Here Washington, La Fayette, Knox and Hamilton met Rochambeau, Lauzun, and Admiral Ternay. With Rochambeau were his aids, de Damas, and the brilliant young Swede, de Fersen, then little dreaming of his horrible fate.

Chastellux, in his accounts of his first journey in North America, says that on his arrival in Hartford in November, 1780, he found a convention of delegates of the New England States in session, and the inns so full that it was difficult to procure a lodging; but Colonel Wadsworth here offered him a most agreeable asylum and that he and the Duke de Lauzun both lodged with him."†

Whether Rochambeau and Chastellux were here at the time of the celebrated military conference with Washington and Knox at Wethersfield in May, 1781, I do not know with certainty; it is, however, improbable that Wadsworth, who was also at the conference, would have allowed any of the members to have passed through

* "General Putnam arrived at your house last Fryday morning; was seized immediately after his arrival with a fit of the palsy; his first complaint was a numbness of three of his fingers of his right hand. In the space of an hour it reaches up to his shoulders. In the afternoon his right foot and leg was affected and he was obliged to be carried up to his chamber by two men."
  John Jeffrey, to Colonel Wadsworth, Dec. 29, 1779.

† Voyages, Vol. 1, page 27.
Hartford without showing his hospitality. Certain it is, Rochambeau, Chastellux and other officers of the French army were entertained here while on the march of the army from Newport in the following month. "We have had," writes Mrs. Wadsworth on June 26, to her children, Harriet and Daniel, then at school in Boston, "the General Rochambeau and his family at our house, and a number more of the gentlemen of the army as they pass. I expect the last of them to pass next Monday." And little "Kitty" Wadsworth sent them word that she had "been up two or three mornings going by five o'clock, to see the French troops march and to hear the sweet music."

Blanchard, commissary of the French army, in his account of the campaign says: "On the 18th of June I arrived in Hartford, and dined with Colonel Wadsworth, furnisher of our army, whom I had known in Newport. He has a pretty house, very well furnished. He presented me to Governor Trumbull."

The campaign planned at Wethersfield is open. The French troops are on the march to Virginia; Wadsworth is with them. The siege of Yorktown is begun, and Cornwallis surrenders. A period of inactivity sets in; there are rumors of peace. The winter passes away. In June the French troops begin their march northward. In September and October they are encamped on the banks of the Hudson. Again they pass through Connecticut, the greater part of them. Again Rochambeau is the guest of Wadsworth. "General Rochambeau will dine with you to-morrow," writes de Fersen from Farmington one October day. The troops embark at Boston. Rochambeau has turned the command of them over to Viomenil and returned to the headquarters of Washington, stopping, in all probability, to accept the hospitality of Wadsworth once more, and soon, with Lauzun and the remaining troops, to leave the Capes of the Delaware for France.

With the spring comes the assured news of the long reported peace. France is largely indebted to Wadsworth for his services. In July he sails for France for the settlement of his claim. There he renews his acquaintance with La Fayette, Rochambeau, Villemanzy and others, and forms new ones, and accepts their hospitality. He went to Passy and dined with Jay and Franklin. In June he wrote to Peter Colt, the manager of his affairs at home, that La Fayette was coming to America, and that though the war was over, we were under a thousand new obligations to him since peace was declared; that his whole time was employed about our commerce and our country, that he had already obtained advantages for us, which but for him would never have been obtained, and begged that his reception might be as brilliant as possible, not only at Hartford, but throughout the State of Connecticut. "See to this yourself," he adds in conclusion.
In May, 1784, La Fayette wrote to Washington that before the end of June he would arrive in the Potomac; would be at Mount Vernon and have the pleasure of taking a cup of tea with Mrs. Washington. His intended voyage was probably delayed. He arrived at New York, August 4, in the packet "Le Courier," Captain Joubert, and at Mount Vernon on the 10th, where he spent twelve days and left for the north. He arrived at Albany, and was at Fort Schuyler on the 3d of October, when he attended a treaty with the Indians. On Monday, the 11th, he arrived in Hartford. He was escorted into town by a number of reputable citizens, and his arrival announced by a volley of artillery. On Tuesday he dined at Bull's tavern with the city officers and a number of other gentlemen. On Wednesday he left for Boston. It is doubtful if on the occasion of this brief visit he was a guest in the home of Wadsworth, yet it can hardly be doubted that he paid a visit to the house whose hospitality he had previously enjoyed. Possibly Wadsworth had not returned from Europe. If he had not, he was homeward bound and nearing the land.

On the 19th, La Fayette was at Boston. It was the anniversary of the surrender of Cornwallis. A great dinner was given him on the occasion. After visiting Portsmouth and other eastern towns, he in November started for Virginia, on his way to Mount Vernon, to pay his final visit to Washington. Once more he was at Yorktown. He visited Williamsburg and Richmond; at Mount Vernon he spent a week. He then left for New York. Washington went with him to Annapolis, and then he bade him his last farewell. On Christmas day he sailed for France in "La Nympe," a frigate of the King. He had been received with the greatest enthusiasm throughout his tour.

Under the date of November 8th, Samuel Breck, a Boston correspondent of Colonel Wadsworth, wrote him: "I flatter myself that you will allow the strict attention I have paid to the contents of your obliging favor of the 13th inst. to plead my apology for not answering it sooner. Almost every moment of my time, except what was employed in public business, has been devoted to the services of our mutual friend, the Marquis de LaFayette. His reception has undoubtedly been announced to you by the Gazette, but the attention paid to him to the eastward has, if possible, surpassed ours. I had the honor to accompany the Marquis to Portsmouth and the gratification to see the people of all ranks and ages pressing from every quarter and contending for the happiness of first embracing this gallant foreigner. It would, indeed, be impossible for me to describe the joy that universally prevailed on this occasion. Through every seaport, and even village, the Marquis was received by the principal inhabitants, who on horseback or in carriages escorted him from the entrance to the limits of their town. Public dinners, balls, firing of cannon and ringing of bells proclaimed everywhere the happy arrival of the man to whom America, except Washington, was most indebted.
The manner in which he has received the flattering encomiums of freemen has endeared him, if possible, more than ever to Americans. and has effectually riveted in each heart the chain of most sincere affection. On Friday last he embarked on the Nymphe frigate for Virginia, where, as the wind has continued fair, he has now possibly arrived. I inclose a packet from the Marquis, which he has directed me to send to you.”

More than a year had gone by since Wadsworth’s departure for Europe. Now he was home again, soon he represents Hartford in the General Assembly; then he is sent to the Continental Congress. The friendships formed in war and abroad and in the social life of Philadelphia and New York bring other guests to Wadsworth’s home. Here came the Schuylers from Albany, the Talmadges from Litchfield. Here came the Hon. John Hancock with Mrs. Hancock, the brilliant Rufus King with his handsome wife, nee Alsop. Here came that portly couple, General and Mrs. Henry Knox and General Greene and Mrs. Greene. Every traveler of note from abroad or distant part of the land came here with letters commending them to Wadsworth’s hospitality. I cannot now recite more of these occasions.

The old mansion like others had its joys and sorrows. Here its builder brought his bride; here all their children were born and here all the family, with one exception, died. Here in the midst of the war the youngest child of Wadsworth was born and named for him; born to gladden the parental hearts for one short year and then to die; born and buried while the father was away with the army.

The years pass away and another generation comes as they go. The house is filled with the youth and beauty of Hartford—a wide circle—soon to be broken by the illness of Harriet, the oldest daughter of Colonel Wadsworth, a girl of sweetest character, the admiration and idol of all who knew her. Seized with consumption she sought in the autumn of 1792 a restoration of health in the milder climate of the Bermudas; but after a long and trying illness, during which her patience, fortitude and composure excited the admiration of all around her, before the return of spring to her native home she yielded up her sweet spirit and found a grave in the coral soil of St. George.

Bright skies of joy succeed the clouds of grief. In the summer of 1794 Faith, the eldest daughter of the second Jonathan Trumbull, is welcomed as the bride of the only son, to repair with sincere love and affection the bitter loss. Soon, too, the marriage bells rang at the wedding of Catherine, the remaining daughter, to Nathaniel Terry, and again the mansion rings with the voices and mirth of children and grandchildren, who are to be the heirs of the Wadsworth estate.

In 1797 Colonel Wadsworth quit-claimed his interest in the western half of this property to his two maiden sisters in exchange for the eastern part of it, where in 1798 he built a house for his son, Daniel
Wadsworth, the house now occupied by the Hartford Club. Subsequently he built for his daughter, Mrs. Terry, the house south of it, now occupied by the Dunham family.

I had not proposed to give any eulogy of Wadsworth on this occasion. I must, however, briefly state what has been said of him by those who knew him. In all the relations of life, private and public, he was highly esteemed and respected. Among family and friends he was affectionate and beloved. He was kind and benevolent; always the protector of the widow and fatherless and the helper of the distressed. As a citizen he was faithful and reliable. His patriotism was true and sincere, and no stain has ever rested upon him in the discharge of his public duties.

Colonel Wadsworth engaged in every branch of industry conducive to public welfare, in agriculture, commerce and manufactures. In agriculture he adopted the most improved methods; in commerce his ships traveled to Europe, to the West Indies and the southern coast. He established with his own and the capital of others the first broadcloth manufactory in the United States. He aided with his means others in like enterprises.

He was continuously called into public life, in the Common Council of the city, in the Legislature. Five years he represented the town; six years he was in the House of Assistants. In the three closing years of the old Continental Congress he represented the State. He was a delegate to the convention called to ratify the Constitution of the United States. He was heartily in favor of that great instrument, and his influence, with that of Ellsworth, Sherman, and others, gave it an overwhelming majority over the votes of some of the most sincere men in the State. After the organization of the new government he was for three sessions a representative in Congress, and then declined a re-election.

He was a strong supporter of Washington and his administration. He was in the most intimate relations with Alexander Hamilton, and it is my firm belief that the latter, in formulating plans for the regulating of the commercial and financial measures of the government, great and marvelous as was his own genius, he yet had material aid from Wadsworth. Indeed, I know that Hamilton requested information from him in certain matters. Wadsworth had not much skill for debate; what he had to say was brief and pointed. His resources were the result of inquiry, observation and experience. He was candid. He said he trifled with no one.

Wadsworth died April 30, 1804, at the age of sixty-one. His death was followed in July by that of his friend Hamilton. Mrs. Wadsworth survived her husband thirteen years and died in 1817. Whether she spent her widowhood in the old mansion or with her son or daughter, I am not informed.
By the death of Miss Eunice Wadsworth, in 1825, the property passed by will to Daniel Wadsworth, who then became possessor of ancestral property from both sides of his house; the lot having been part of the original house lot of Elder William Goodwin, one of the early settlers of Hartford, from whom Mr. Wadsworth was descended.

The house was somewhat changed by alterations and additions for the accommodation of more than one family. It still, however, retained many of its original features.

In 1841 Daniel Wadsworth, to forward a plan for an art gallery and the library of the Young Men’s Institute—now the Hartford Library, the Connecticut Historical Society and the Society of Natural History—gave the land and subscribed liberally in money toward the erection of the fine building beside us. The old mansion was removed to Buckingham street, where it stood until taken down a few years since.

It is much to be regretted that the period of historical sentiment in Hartford has been so far behind that of other places, else some effort might have been made to restore the house and preserve it for public or historical uses.

I need hardly refer to the magnificent gifts made in the past few years by the Morgans, the Goodwins, the Keneys, and Roland Mather, those generous sons of Hartford, supplemented by popular subscription, which has resulted in the extension of the plan of Mr. Daniel Wadsworth and a more perpetual monument to art, literature, history, and the name of Wadsworth.

Although the noise of the street prevented a large part of the audience from hearing, those in the speaker's immediate vicinity paid the closest attention to his valuable contribution, derived for the most part from unpublished sources, to the local history of the period of the revolution.

Mr. Joseph Gurley Woodward, representing the tablet committee, introduced Miss Brinley of Newington as follows:

MR. WOODWARD’S REMARKS.

Representing the committee charged with the preparation of the tablet this day set up, it is my duty to say, in spite of his positive prohibition of the mention of his name, that it was designed by Mr. Everett Edward Lord of New Haven, a member of the committee, and moulded by his hands. To him all credit for its production is due. May storm and frost and the years deal tenderly with this venerable tree and preserve it and the legend which it bears—a reminder
from generation to generation of the men who established the nation and by whose spirit it must be preserved.

Mr. President, standing within the limits of the town of Hartford, no name has equal right to reverence with that of the preacher and statesman, the chief of the founders of the town, and the constitution maker of America—Thomas Hooker.

The highest virtue of the soldier is courage, and that virtue has never been more perfectly embodied than in the Windham county farmer who at the first note of the Lexington alarm left his furrow and became at last the senior major-general of the armies of the United States—Israel Putnam.

We have heard in the paper of Mr. Morris of the claims to grateful remembrance of one whom we especially honor to-day and who was from the beginning of the revolution until his death easily the foremost citizen of the town—Jeremiah Wadsworth.

All these illustrious men, and many others conspicuous in the early history of this commonwealth, are lineally represented in the gracious young gentlewoman whom I now have the honor to present, Miss Frances Ellen Brinley of this county, who will unveil the tablet.

THE UNVEILING.

Miss Brinley, dressed in white, stepped upon a gnarled root of the tree and, as she pulled a cord, the flag which covered the tablet dropped, amid the applause of the spectators. The tablet is a bronze shield, having a representation of the Wadsworth elm, the seal of the Connecticut Society of the Sons of the American Revolution, and this inscription:

WADSWORTH ELM.

GEORGE WASHINGTON,

DURING HIS FIRST VISIT TO

CONNECTICUT, JUNE 29, 1775,

WHILE ON HIS WAY TO TAKE COMMAND OF

THE ARMY AT CAMBRIDGE,

WAS HERE ENTERTAINED BY CAPTAIN JEREMIAH WADSWORTH.

TO RECORD THE EVENT AND HONOR HIS MEMORY

THE CONNECTICUT SOCIETY OF SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION

HAVE PLACED THIS TABLET.

1894.
At the close of the out-of-door ceremonies, Ruth Wyllys Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, gave a reception and tea to the Sons of the American Revolution in the Atheneum, Mrs. John M. Holcombe, the Regent, assisted by the other officers, receiving in the Art Gallery. Tea was served in the upper lobby and in the Art Society's room, Mrs. Ellen Terry Johnson, a great-granddaughter of Colonel Jeremiah Wadsworth, Mrs. Frances C. Palmer and Mrs. Francis Goodwin, pouring, and Miss Mary Shipman and Miss Mabel Wainwright officiating at the frappé table.

In the rooms of the Connecticut Historical Society was displayed a collection of Wadsworth memorials, including letters from Washington, La Fayette, Rochambeau, General Putnam, and other revolutionary worthies, and the court suit Colonel Wadsworth wore when in France.

THE NORWICH DINNER.

The sixth celebration of Washington's birthday by this society was held at Norwich, February 22, 1895. The members of the Israel Putnam Branch were the hosts of the occasion. Its officers are Doctor Robert Porter Keep, President; Captain L. A. Gallup, Vice President; Ansel Earle Beckwith, Secretary; Charles E. Chandler, Historian; Reverend Richard Henry Nelson, Chaplain.

During the morning the guests enjoyed the hospitality of the Arcanum Club and had an opportunity to visit a special exhibit of paintings and colonial and revolutionary relics at the Slater museum. In the exhibit were included portraits by John Trumbull and Major André's well-known letter to Washington. The dinner was served in Lucas Hall, handsomely decorated under the supervision of a committee of which Mr. William Marvin Alcott was chairman, at 1:30 p.m. About two hundred guests were present. Grace was said by the Chaplain, the Reverend Edwin S. Lines.
The Menu.

BLUE POINT OYSTERS.
RADISHES. BOUILLON. OLIVES.
BOILED KENNEBEC RIVER SALMON, EGG SAUCE.
NEW TOMATOES. CELERY.
ROAST TURKEY. FILLETS OF BEEF.
RICE CROQUETTES. POTATOES.
CRANBERRY MARMALADE. PEAS.
CHICKEN SALAD.
ROMAN PUNCH. CIGARETTES.
FRUIT. CAKE. CONFECTIONS.
NEAPOLITAN ICE CREAM.
COFFEE. CRACKERS AND CHEESE. CIGARS.

While the dinner was in progress a delegation from the Daughters of the American Revolution appeared in the gallery. They were greeted with hearty cheers.

At 4 p.m., President Trumbull called the assemblage to order, saying: Gentlemen, before proceeding with the regular list of toasts, there is a gentleman present who would like to give us a toast which is not down upon the list.

MR. DASKAM.

I give you the toast, "The Daughters of the Revolution." If there had not been any daughters, there would not have been any sons.

This was responded to with three lusty cheers and a tiger.

MR. TRUMBULL: Sons and Daughters of the American Revolution: For the sixth time in its history this society has met to honor the birthright which has been transmitted to each one of us through those ancestors who have toiled and fought that we might be free; and particularly to honor the great commander of the Revo-
olution whose birthday we celebrate. The sources of inspiration at such a time are so numerous and so unfailing that I know that patriotic utterances are waiting upon the lips of every son and of every daughter of the American Revolution before me. (Applause.)

I find my position somewhat embarrassing from the fact that I cannot call upon each of you to give voice to your particular revolutionary sentiment. This embarrassment is, however, to a great extent compensated by the fact that in looking upon our programme—both our printed and unprinted programme—I find the names of so many distinguished men whose response to our invitation to become the spokesmen of our society is such a gratification to us to-day. My own words of welcome to you are of a personal rather than of an official character, and have been already expressed to most of you in that informal, hand-to-hand manner which our social gatherings have afforded. Once more, I extend to you the same greeting, knowing, as we do, its full significance among men and women of that ancestry which is our glorious heritage. The Israel Putnam Branch of this Society of the Sons of the American Revolution is, properly speaking, your host on this occasion. Its words of welcome and greeting will now be extended to you by its President, Dr. Robert P. Keep of Norwich. (Great applause.)

DR. KEEP.

Mr. President, Friends of the State Society, our Sisters, the Daughters of the Revolution, and our Guests who are invited on this occasion: There has been laid before me the pleasant and honorable duty of extending a welcome in behalf of our local society, our local branch of the Sons of the American Revolution. This branch has been in existence somewhat less than a year and numbers about fifty members. Thus far a considerable part of its activity has consisted in the pleasant task of making arrangements for this first gathering of the State Society in Norwich. There are in the State of Connecticut, at the present time, outside of our own branch, if I am correctly informed, four local societies, viz., Bridgeport, Norwalk, New Haven, and Meriden. At Hartford, where the State Society
seems to have taken its birth, it was probably thought unnecessary to organize a local branch, because the feeling may have been that Hartford was really the State Society after all. Certainly we are willing to leave to Hartford the honors of pioneership of possession, and certainly Norwich would never quarrel with Hartford, as the two cities have been so closely and so amicably connected, for priority or for any other honorable privilege.

There could be no question as to what the name of our local society in Norwich should be. We are well aware that we are not as highly favored in eastern Connecticut in natural advantages as some other parts of our commonwealth. We don't live in the glorious valley of the Connecticut River; we haven't the grandeur of Litchfield county; but eastern Connecticut has not failed in producing its quota of men who are worthy to be leaders in our commonwealth. Norwich herself has given birth to two college presidents, President Dwight of Yale, and President Gilman of Johns Hopkins University. (Prolonged cheers and cries of "Yale."

The little town of Scotland, close by Norwich, gave birth to Prof. J. L. Kingsley, who did much to form the classical scholarship of Yale, and gave inspiration to men like Thatcher and Hadley and those who follow him. From the town of Pomfret, within easy reach of the place where we are now assembled, there went to the revolution, Israel Putnam. (Great applause.)

Let us bring up before our mind's eye the picture of this already venerable man (for Putnam was nearly sixty years old when the revolution broke out): he was ploughing in the fields of his farm, which he had acquired three years before, and when the news of the conflict at Lexington and Concord was brought to him, let us see him as he turns his cattle loose, mounts his horse, and starts for Boston, riding, as the story goes, the distance of seventy-eight miles in eighteen hours, with no halt; back again in Connecticut within a week, organizing a regiment, proceeding with that regiment to Bunker Hill, of which battle he became, perhaps, the real hero. (More applause.) There could be no question, I say, as to what the name of the first branch of our State Society to be formed in eastern Connecticut should be—the Israel Putnam Branch.

Brothers of the State Society, as I welcome you, there comes before me a list of the towns of old Connecticut—of pre-revolutionary Connecticut—of a score of towns and of the historical names of our state, and I think that you remember those names and represent those towns. In a hundred years what changes have come upon the state! how it has changed from a farming community to a manufacturing state! and what an interesting thing for the historian and the man of an historical imagination to recall, as he runs over the names of our membership, the old commonwealth of the revolutionary days!
I love the State of Connecticut as I love no other spot on earth, and I believe that the love of state is as strong in Connecticut as in any state in our union; but the glory of Connecticut has always been that in love for our native state, we lose nothing of devotion to the union. How well that was shown in the revolutionary war and how well it was shown in the second war maintained by the republic! I believe there are qualities in the genuine natives of Connecticut that make a reunion of Connecticut men one of the most joyful and most agreeable that can possibly take place. Connecticut people are perhaps not as brilliant as our brothers across the Massachusetts border, but we are no less dogged in our attachment to the cause that we adopt; we are no less faithful to the friends and the friendships that we form. Caution, intelligence, steadiness, and firmness are the Connecticut qualities that were shown in the revolution and that have been shown ever since, and it is a matter of honorable pride for us to remember that of the sixty-six half-barrels of gunpowder that made up the scanty ammunition of our fathers’ forces on Bunker Hill, thirty-three were a gift from the state of Connecticut. (Prolonged applause.)

I also have the pleasure and privilege of extending a most cordial welcome to our sisters who are here present from the various societies of the Daughters of the Revolution. (Applause and cheers.) As has been said, what were the fathers of the revolution without the mothers, and what are the Sons of the Revolution without the Daughters? I believe, gentlemen, that the prosperity of our State Society will not be maintained alone by meeting once a year to eat a dinner together; I believe that the sentiments on which we are to depend for the value of our State organization will depend upon our cultivating an intelligent knowledge of the period in which our ancestors gained their glory, in the study of the times with which we are connected, and I might say in regard to the Faith Trumbull Chapter of the Daughters of the Revolution of Norwich, that the ladies have shown by the vigor with which they have carried on their meetings, by the papers that have been prepared, by the solid work that they have done, and by their rapid increase, what the local branch of the Sons should emulate. (More applause.)

It would be pleasant for me to mention in detail others of our invited guests, but I must limit myself to the mention of a few only. I had hoped that the Governor of our State would be with us, and in his absence we had anticipated the presence of Lieutenant-Governor Cooke of Barkhamsted; but he is unavoidably detained. We desire that our gatherings may also be graced by the presence of our Chief Magistrate.

Closely connected as Connecticut is with Yale College, it would be indeed a matter of regret to us if some representative of the college
were not with us at each of our gatherings. There arises before me, as I think of old Connecticut, a picture of the long line of Connecticut ministers who founded Yale College, and who selected from the farmer parishes of which they were the ministers the bright boys and sent them on their way to New Haven, that there they might be trained to be the leaders of thought: to be the ministers, doctors, lawyers and educated men of the next generation; and I think of the days in the past that have bound our commonwealth to Yale College, and I think of what a part Yale College has played in forming and conserving that type of educated character which we wish Connecticut men to represent; and so I rejoice in the privilege of welcoming in your behalf the president of Yale University, Timothy Dwight, a native of Norwich. (Great applause and cries of "Three cheers for Yale.") It would give me great pleasure to mention by name others of those who are gathered here and from whom we are to hear to-day—all of them sons of Connecticut who have given evidence of the Connecticut qualities that win respect and gain influence in our commonwealth and in our union; but, gentlemen, they will speak for themselves. In behalf, then, of our local society, in behalf of our town, in behalf of us all, I extend to you the heartiest welcome. (Great applause.)

Mr. Trumbull: It is with the utmost gratification that we find our board honored to-day by the presence of a distinguished son of Norwich and Son of the American Revolution, whose long and honorable career on the bench of the United States Courts has made his name so familiar to you all, that simply to mention him is the most fitting introduction I can utter. His Revolutionary ancestry have honored Connecticut history by their warm-hearted, patriotic prayers from the pulpit, their fidelity, their distinguished service in the field—how little appreciated!—and their still more distinguished and brilliant service at Bunker Hill and Stony Point, so familiar to you all. We of Norwich are particularly proud that he has selected our town as the subject upon which he is to speak to-day, for on this, as on every other occasion which comes before him, he is sure to do the subject justice. "The Old Town of Norwich" will now receive justice at the hands of His Honor, Judge Nathaniel Shipman. (Great applause.)
JUDGE SHIPMAN.

Mr. President, Ladies and Fellow Citizens: The president has promised a great deal more than I can perform. No living man can do justice to the town of Norwich (great applause); few living men will ever undertake it, and if they do, they will be apt to fail. My business and my part to-day will be a far more simple and unpretentious one than to attempt to go over the honored and the honorable history of the town; and indeed, it is not necessary, for the exhaustive history of Miss Caulkins and the elaborate historical oration of President Gilman in 1859 at the semi-centennial has made research into the history of the town somewhat superfluous. If we want to go into the region of sentiment, Mr. Donald G. Mitchell's most felicitous and graceful essay at the same semi-centennial celebration has made it inexpedient for the rest of us, although having like appreciation of the history of the town and like admiration for it, to attempt to do anything more than simply to say we loved the town when we were boys, we love it now when we are men, and we want to say so. (Great applause, long continued.)

I have felt since I came here that it is somewhat difficult for a stranger who lived in the town as a boy during the 30's, and who went away then, no more to make it his home here, to place himself in touch with you who have always lived here. Our memories are those of the then existing old men and natives of the town. They stand out distinct and separate photographs; they are to you only shadows; and if I should talk to-day of the men who were my heroes in boyhood, whose faces I scarcely dared to look upon, and from whose presence I was apt to flee away—such men as old Gen. Zachariah Huntington and Judge Jabez Huntington and Judge Good- dard, and men of that stamp—why, there is nobody here who would recollect them except Colonel Wait and Colonel Converse; so, gentle- men, I must pass that by. But there is one idea and one sentiment upon which all children of Norwich can unite, and in which and for which we have a comprehensive and all-abiding insight, and that is, love for the scenery and beauty of the town. Now, gentlemen, take it all in all, the whole landscape of this town, the two rivers, the Shetucket and Yantic, coming together and encircling the cliffs which rise up before the Thames, and the cliffs rising one after another until they form the rocky spine which we boys used to call Savin Hill, and where we used to play Saturday afternoons, and which separates the two beautiful streets, Broadway and Washing- ton street, and afterwards uniting in the plain which sweeps from the foot of the rocky hill where the Mitchell boys used to live, and where Judge Foster's house afterwards was, to the rocky gorge of the Yantic Falls—this combination of rivers, coves, gorges, falls
rocks and cliffs—rocks with narrow streets or no streets sloping down into the grassy plain—with wide streets and smooth, handsome lawns, all make a panorama which constitutes the loveliest spot in all New England and one of the loveliest spots from Maine to California.

Just after Fort Sumter was fired upon, I came here to see Governor Buckingham; and now I want to diverge a minute and tell you that the other night I was in the city of New York at an elaborate and sumptuous dinner, and I was seated side by side with a Norwich contemporary. Well, our talk naturally fell upon the town of Norwich and its history; he went on to tell his reminiscences and I told mine, and finally he stopped and said he: "I suppose that Governor Buckingham during the eight years of his administration probably made some mistakes; but I tell you, Nat, that from Jonathan Trumbull down, he was the biggest man of them all." (Great applause, long continued.) Now, I put it to you all, after thirty years have passed since the years of enthusiasm and excitement, which sometimes caused the judgment to waver, is not our calm and deliberate judgment, when we weigh men for what they did and for what they achieved, in accord, that no man could have carried the State of Connecticut through eight years to its highest, unwavering point of patriotic devotion to country, as did the coolness and self-sacrifice and the unquenchable heroism of Governor Buckingham? (Great applause.)

Now I come back again. The moment that I got into the street, when I came here to see Governor Buckingham, I found the town in a blaze. The ladies had spent the previous Sunday in Breed's Hall, in fitting out Captain Chester's company for the front. That company had just left, the Governor walking side by side with the Captain to the station, and the company cheered on its way with the enthusiasm of the multitude who stood by. Two other companies—one Colonel Crosby's and the other General Harland's—were being enlisted at the time; money was being raised without stint, and the town was at a white heat. That afternoon I went up to the old Court House on the hill, and there was Judge Butler trying a will case from Poquetannock. The court room was still and the few men that were in it were quiet; Judge Butler's bloodless face looked as if it had been carved out of granite, and the whole scene proclaimed that obedience to law and the supremacy of justice ruled the hour. I suppose that Dr. Keep actually remembers and I suppose that Dr. Dwight supposes he remembers the entire Dialogues of Plato; and in one of these dialogues they may both remember the conversation between Socrates and his friend, in which Socrates refuses to seek flight from anticipated death because and on account of obedience to law, and he said that there was murmuring in his ear the whole time the words "Obedience to law." On that afternoon in that still court room, Socrates would have found the place and Judge Butler most
congenial society. (Great applause.) Well, as I went down the hill, I thought to myself, these two scenes that I have witnessed to-day are a type of the town of Norwich; they are significant of the two characteristics of the town from the time Major Mason came here with the company from Saybrook in 1659 to the present hour; and these are, fervent, earnest, gushing patriotism at the bottom, and obedience to law on top. And, gentlemen, permit me to say (and that is the thing I came to-day to say) that subsequent reflection has only convinced me that the characteristics which most prominently mark the town of Norwich are earnest, impulsive, quickly responsive and fervent patriotism, restrained by devotion to truth and by a sense of the supremacy of justice.

Now, let us look back a little; let us look back, not a great while in the memory of Colonel Wait, to revolutionary times. I think we shall all admit that Gen. Jabez Huntington and his four sons, who afterwards each one of them obtained rank in the army in one department or another, during the entire period of the revolutionary war were the military leaders of the town of Norwich. General Jabez was a man of considerable fortune—of large fortune for those days—a part of which he had acquired by mercantile pursuits. At the outbreak or just before the war, Dr. Gilman told us in his Historical Address, when war was imminent, the general assembled together his wife, his five sons, and his two daughters, for counsel and advice. Of course he had pretty good reason to know what they would advise; but he assembled them together for advice, and Dr. Gilman tells how he put before them that if he entered upon war actively his property would be diminished, if not completely sacrificed. If the colonies succeeded, his property would be in part gone, but liberty would remain; if the colonies did not succeed, they would have the odium which attached to unsuccessful rebellion and their property would be gone. And now he submitted to them, “What shall I and what will you do?” and the eight of them, wife, five sons, and two daughters, unanimously resolved to advise him to go for liberty. (Great applause, long continued.) Well, now, there were the two types of which I have spoken; the old gentleman was eager to sacrifice his property; he wanted to; but justice told him that those people who stood before him had equitable claims on him for support; he had educated each one of them to believe that a competent inheritance would be theirs in the future; and he thought it was but just to submit the question to them of property or no property; and as they determined, so would he decide.

One thing more. In looking back at those particular revolutionary heroes, who were the sons of Deacon Simon Huntington, one of the founders of the town, I suppose no greater aristocrats ever lived during the reign of any one of the four Georges than were those
same gentlemen. (Great laughter.) The idea of fraternity did not enter into their minds. They were animated by a desire for justice, to obtain justice from England and liberty for the colonies,—in justice and liberty—no equality and fraternity business about it; and they were willing to sacrifice their property and risk their lives. So, gentlemen, the town of Norwich has gone on: in every field where patriotism and devotion to liberty were to be found, there the sons of Norwich have gone. They have gone into far distant fields; and some of them, both men and women, have in these fields found heroic deaths. Mr. Donald G. Mitchell, at the close of his address of which I have already spoken, at the semi-centennial in 1859, exhorted the people of Norwich to be true to their history and never to fail. That, mind you, was in 1859. Mr. Mitchell did not then know and nobody then knew that in 1861 the town would be called upon to test its devotion to country and its devotion to justice also. Gentlemen, I need not tell you in what a magnificent way and with what magnificent record this town came to the front. Rev. Dr. Dana has told the story in a volume of four hundred pages; and I think that no town of similar size made, during that terrific struggle, a record which can at all equal or which can at all compare with it. Norwich gave her best to the principles in which she believed. There are before me some who participated in that war. There are many here whose memories are quick to remember those whom they loved and whom they shall see no more; therefore it cannot be expected that I should even touch upon the names, for they are legion, of those whom Norwich sent to the war. But I trust that it will trouble no one if I mention the name of one dead contemporary, and just recall to your memory the handsome features of Henry Birge and the brilliant military history of that child of this town.

As I told you before, Mr. Donald G. Mitchell concluded his address by an injunction to the town of Norwich and the inhabitants of the town. Permit me, gentlemen, to conclude my remarks by repeating his words. I do it not in exactly the same spirit in which he did. He repeated it as an injunction: I utter it as a prophecy; knowing that what he wished will be certain to be fulfilled. “Now one last word to you who live in Norwich. You have a great trust to fill. We who are natives or descendants commit it solemnly to your charge. There are memories here that are ours as well as yours; cherish them faithfully! There are graves here that are ours more than yours; oh, guard them tenderly! We have hopes here; oh, build them up bravely! We have a pride here; see to it, men of Norwich, that our pride, your pride, a just pride, have no fall until the Great Hand shall gather up again the rocks and the rivers and the plains which he has spread out here for your abode and for your delight.” (Prolonged applause and cheers.)
Mr. Trumbull: The name of "Good old Yale" strikes a responsive chord. (At this point the orchestra struck up that old song, "Here's to good old Yale, drink her down," which was heartily joined in by the entire company.)

Mr. Trumbull: As I was about to remark when I was interrupted by this bacchanalian outburst, the name of "Good old Yale" strikes a responsive chord in the heart and in the voice of every Son of the American Revolution, for of the few of our still few great universities, no one can show a prouder revolutionary record than she. It may perhaps not be inappropriate to refer to the fact that not long after the revolution she made herself grandly unique by the utterances of a political malcontent of the day, John Wood by name, which still lives in history and which I will read to you: "This State has not formed any Constitution since the Revolution; but ancient superstition and the prejudice of custom have established an hierarchy which is directed by a sovereign pontiff, twelve cardinals, a council of nine, and about four hundred parochial bishops. The present priest, who may be honored with the appellation of pope, is Timothy Dwight, President of Yale College." We all know what Yale owes to the first Timothy Dwight and to the second Timothy Dwight, under whose administration as president it is appropriate to say of Yale on Washington's birthday, 1895, that she is first in athletics, first in scholarship, and first in the hearts of all her sons. (Great cheers and cries of "Yale" long continued.) We will now have the honor and the great pleasure of listening to what President Timothy Dwight has to say about "Good old Yale." (Great applause and clapping of hands long continued.)

President Dwight.

Mr. President, Ladies and Gentlemen: The sentiment which has been assigned me is expressed in the words which have reference to Yale. The occasion which has called me here is the meeting of the Sons of the American Revolution, and if Yale is to be spoken of at
all, it should be spoken of in some degree in relation to those matters to which this body gives its special attention and interest. I feel called upon to justify myself for my presence here by calling your attention to my claim to be a Son of the American Revolution.

I have been walking about the streets of Norwich a little while this morning and I found that most of the people whom I met—in fact, all—apparently did not know that I was a Son of the American Revolution or, in fact, that I was anything else. (Laughter.) The look upon their faces seemed to carry with it the interrogative, "Who are you and what business have you to be here?" As I was going away from a friend's house, after viewing the interesting pictures and works of art in the Slater Museum, I passed by the residence of one of your most prominent citizens. Immediately as I appeared on the sidewalk in front of that property, I was assailed by a dog and that dog pursued me until I had passed beyond the limits of the property. (Great laughter.) That Norwich dog treated me as if I had come from New Haven on foot (more laughter), instead of having come by the New York and New Haven and Central Vermont Railways and paid my fare. (Renewed laughter.) He evidently thought that I was not a Son of the American Revolution, and my final thought in regard to the dog, as he approached very near to me as I, so to speak, emerged from the neighborhood of the property, was that if he pursued me a little farther, some scenes of the American Revolution would be repeated. (Renewed laughter.)

I feel, therefore, called upon to justify myself for being here. Fashions change—at least I believe that is the sentiment of the Daughters of the American Revolution. (Great laughter and applause from ladies' gallery.) When I was a boy in Norwich—a young boy—the old people used to talk about their ancestors, and I heard all about my ancestors until I thoroughly learned the lesson that I had the bluest of blue blood, as every Norwich-born boy had. (Laughter and great applause.) I did not know how it was in the other towns, but that honor belonged to every Norwich boy and it was doubtless owing to Gen. Jabez Huntington, already alluded to; but I understand it all. It was enjoined upon me that I should remember who my ancestors were, should take pride when I went out into more common towns, like New Haven and Hartford (laughter), but after a while the fashion changed and what the blue-blood people did—what it was orthodox and proper for them to do, as I learned—was until they were forty-five years of age to do their work all day and spend the evening in thinking about the greatness of their family; and after they were forty-five to do all their work in the morning and spend the afternoon and evening in thinking about the greatness of their family; and that those who had the bluest blood were never to say anything about their families; they were only to
think about them. Well, after awhile I became forty-five and of course I followed the fashion. I did not say anything; and up to this noon I haven’t said anything; and that was the reason that the dog attacked me. (Laughter and applause long continued.) Now I find that it is necessary for me to justify myself for being here. I want to tell you, if you will allow me to do so, in a few moments, why I have a right to be here as an invited guest. Of course I have rights which arise by invitation; but I want to tell you why I have certain rights which should be respected, and are related to Yale College, for that is the subject which has been given me. Now, everybody of these later days is studying his or her ancestry, and it is a very good thing. You will, therefore, pardon me if I allude to my own.

In the first place, my grandfather, who bore my name (great laughter, several times renewed)—you see, gentlemen, that those people with bluest blood, which means those Norwich people that have all their ancestors’ and a good deal of other ancient blood—know what their ancestors existed for and that they themselves are the culmination of the race. As I said before, my grandfather, who bore my name, was a chaplain in the revolutionary war. He went into the war about the time that General Burgoyne was about to be victorious, and very soon after he arrived this warlike chaplain turned the course of events and General Burgoyne retired. (Great laughter.) He preached a sermon, the text of which indicated that the Ruler of the Universe had called the Northern army to its home. He remained in the army until he was obliged to leave it on account of his father’s death; and being the eldest in a large family of children, he was obliged to return to Northampton to take charge of the property and of the family. So that I have a pretty good right to be called a Son of the American Revolution by inheritance on the father’s side. I am a grandson indeed, but then we are all grandsons in one sense and we are sons in a larger sense.

Well, then my mother. If I should go back through my mother’s family, they are somewhat known to fame, for I could go back to the Hon. Robert Walker of Stratford, who had two sons, one of whom graduated in 1765 and the other was in college about the time of the revolution, but both of them went into the American army and served their country with credit to themselves and to their family, and one of them was my mother’s grandfather. And so I come into the Sons of the American Revolution on my mother’s side.

Now, there was a clergyman who was a pastor in the city of New Haven for a number of years, who preached a sermon on a certain occasion, in which he referred to the energy of the Apostle Peter, and he said: “The Apostle Peter received his energy from his mother.” Some friend of mine who was a little more disposed to criticism than he ought to have been, I suppose, the next morning
told me of this (for I did not happen to hear the sermon myself), and he said: "The Rev. Mr. So and So made a slight mistake; it was Peter's wife's mother from whom he inherited that energy." And the Apostle Peter, therefore, inherited what energy he had from his wife's mother's side. (Great laughter.) So I am going along the line of my inheritance. My wife's ancestor was Roger Sherman, and he was a father of the revolution in a certain sense, for he signed the Declaration of Independence, and he had two sons who were in Yale College in the classes that were there just about the time of the American revolution, and they both entered the army; and so I have a claim in the same way that Peter had to be an apostle. (Renewed laughter.) Now, one of these ancestors was President of Yale College years afterwards, and in the mysterious movements of the government of this world, I became president nearly one hundred years afterwards; and this ancestor whom I last spoke of, Roger Sherman, was a treasurer of Yale College; and I became treasurer of Yale College for a time after I became president. And I mention here with satisfaction that neither my ancestor during his term as treasurer, nor myself during my term as treasurer ever diminished the funds of the college. (Great applause and cheers and laughter.)

Now, gentlemen, we do not all grow out of our fathers and mothers and wives' fathers and mothers; but perhaps we grow out of our predecessors. There was the old president of Yale College in the time of the revolution, old Naphtali Daggett. What did he do? Why, he started out against the British on his own account. He went all by himself when the British invaded New Haven, and when the students came up some time later, to their great surprise they found him prepared to take the British; and when the British came on and put the students to flight, there he was, and he fired at them, but they were more numerous than he was (laughter), and when the British commander came up and said, "What are you doing here?" he replied, "I am exercising the rights of war." Said the British commander, assuming great dignity, "Will you ever do this thing again when Her Majesty's troops approach?" "Nothing more likely," replied the brave Daggett. Then they drove him into the town, because they were more numerous than he was.

Now the sonship of the American Revolution came down officially to me. It came down not only in the family way, but officially. It come also intellectually and educationally, I should say, for with the class of 1778, the class that was Freshman when the war broke out, just a little after the battle of Lexington, just after Washington had been appointed Commander-in-Chief, he appeared in New Haven, and on his retirement from the city he was conducted by the students as far as what was then called Neck Bridge, near East Rock, and one of the persons who led the way and played the fife or beat the drum
for the musicians at the head was Noah Webster. Did not the intelligent life of us all come out of Noah Webster's spelling book?

Now there is more of this, but I want to establish my claim so that it shall not be disputed, because I see that the editor of one of our New Haven newspapers is going to speak after me, and I want to establish my claim here so he won't find any fault with it.

When the news of the battle of Lexington came to New Haven on Friday, the 21st of April, 1775, there was a student in the class of '75 named Ebenezer Huntington of Norwich (applause); he was a son, if I mistake not, of Jabez Huntington, already alluded to, and he was one of those four sons who were called together upon that same occasion. Right here let me say that our fathers used to call their sons together frequently. (Great laughter.) The students were put into a state of considerable excitement by this news, that arrived in the afternoon or early evening, of the battle of Lexington. What did Ebenezer Huntington do? Why, most of the students raised the question whether it was not best to go home; they couldn't study any more, and whether it was not desirable for the college to break off? He appealed to the faculty for permission to leave, and the faculty thought on the whole it was doubtful whether they had better decide so soon. They thought the question had better be left, whereupon Ebenezer Huntington left that night. He took his journey to Wethersfield, where his brother-in-law was living, and soon after he moved on into Massachusetts, and was present at the battle of Bunker Hill. Ebenezer Huntington was the revolutionary ancestor of all the Norwich boys that were born here and had the right spirit. I am revolutionarily a descendant of the American Revolution, and, as Judge Shipman has said, I belong to the true, aristocratic family of Huntington. So, in looking around on every side, I find that I have a claim to be here, and if the owner of that aforesaid dog were present (let me say that that house is up near the end of Washington street, near the corner where you turn down to go to the Falls), I hope he would have the dog understand who it is that goes by there. (Great applause and laughter.)

Now, gentlemen, having established myself as a man with rights here, I want to say to you a few words with regard to Yale, and then, if I am allowed, a single word with regard to Norwich.

Yale in the Revolution gave a quarter of all the graduates and students from 1765 to 1785 to the service of the army, and those men who went out students and early graduates were the men, of course, who would be expected to go, and not the later men. These men, all of them, did their work with credit. They were promoted to prominent positions in the army, and they showed the spirit of the University. The same thing, as many of us remember, was manifested in the recent war. The same spirit has continued in the insti-
tution from that time until now; and though we have grown, and though many things have changed in the country and in the institutions, yet our love of country and our spirit of devotion to country and liberty has remained there as strong as it was in the beginning; and if war were to arise now, in which justice and liberty were at stake, the men there now would go as the men of the old time did, the officers and students alike, to do what they could for the protection of our American institutions and our American freedom. I had a curiosity to look yesterday at the number of students who graduated from the college during the administration of the first President Dwight, which continued for about twenty-two years, from 1795 to 1817. I found there were 1137 who graduated under his administration. There are at the present time 1150 in the academical department of the institution,—that is, there are a few more now in the college proper than the number of those who graduated during the twenty-two years of his administration, and we have in addition to those, in the other departments of the college, 1200 men. This will give you some idea of the figures of our institution during the last century. The same thing is true of other institutions, whether of educational character or not, and the great things which our fathers promised themselves and hoped for have been realized by us as this century closes. As we look forward into the coming century, we may look forward, I think, with the greatest hope and confidence.

Now one word in regard to old Norwich. I come here from time to time a stranger, knowing scarcely any one in town, no one knowing me; my family friends have all passed away, and those who stood in any relation to me in my boyhood are no longer here. I come here and spend a day for the sake of acquaintance with the hills. They are everlasting friends; and as I pass along the streets, as I pass by, for example, the old Norwich Academy building, I sometimes think how little those who live in that building, which is now a house, understand the feeling of the stranger who is passing, and how little they realize that there is in the soul of that stranger a possession in that house which is far deeper and stronger than theirs. And so it is with many places here—the old hills and the old houses. How they fill the souls of us who have gone on in the years elsewhere and who only occasionally come here to look upon the old places and find the answering voices in the hills coming to us with the sweetness that belonged to our boyhood. As I meet our honored friend, Judge Shipman, who used to go with me to the Academy, and think of those that have lived since then, I rejoice that my inheritance is in these hills and that my early associations were here, and that the loves of the old days abide even to these latest days. (Great applause, cheers long continued, several times renewed.)
Mr. Trumbull: Let me say that that dog shall be properly educated or drowned. (Laughter.) There is one thing in President Dwight's remarks which leads me to make an announcement to you which I think ought to be made at this point. We have at our table to-day three members of this society whose fathers fought in the American Revolution. If I were Edward Everett, I would, as he did upon one occasion, call upon them all to rise, and then after these old gentlemen had had the trouble of doing that, I would say to them, "Be seated, gentlemen. It is for men like us to stand in your presence." (Applause.)

It now becomes necessary for me to say that all the good and distinguished men of this country were not born in Norwich. Most of them were, as you are beginning to discover, but a few of them were not, owing to circumstances beyond their control. One of these I now have the honor to present to you. The subject upon which he will address you, "The Revival of Patriotism," is one upon which more than all others he is fitted to address you, if you can find such a subject, and you all know it is difficult to find such a subject. We will now have the honor of listening to Col. N. G. Osborn of New Haven. (Great applause and cries of "What's the matter with the Colonel?")

Colonel Osborn.

President, Lady and Gentlemen Revolutionists: Before approaching my theme, it seems to me, I should devote a moment to express regrets for matters over which I have no control. Why I was not born in Norwich I do not know; why my revolutionary ancestors, who might as well have revoluted here as anywhere else, went to a little town down by the sound, when they could have had these hills for my cradle, to which President Dwight has paid such an eloquent tribute, I do not know. I am very much impressed with the wonders and grandeur of Norwich history as told us by Judge Shipman and Dr. Dwight and illuminated by the dog, and yet there is one thing which Judge Shipman left in doubt, and that is whether Socrates was born here? I am inclined to the opinion that the reasons for Socrates' birth elsewhere are somewhat analogous to the reasons for my own birth elsewhere.
I have a friend, a man of good habits and good character (laughter and derisive cheers), whose home unfortunately is in New Haven, who was invited to attend a clambake given by musicians. In between the courses some artists played either on the violin or piano or the harp, and his ear was so filled with music that, upon going home, he danced into his wife's room and said, "Wow." His wife said, "What is the matter?" "Why," said he, "I am full of music." She said, "I think, John, that you are full of wine and you had better retire." I feel somewhat in that condition now. I am not in that position because of wine, for, unlike the man with the iron constitution, I am not afraid to drink water for fear of rusting it. (Laughter.)

But I have this morning been busy for an hour or so addressing the children in the schools of New Haven upon the subject of George Washington, and I feel, fortunately, as compared with the man who attended the clambake, full of George Washington. A more attentive, quick, sympathetic audience it was never my pleasure to talk to, and I could not help but feel then that the spirit and principles and prosperity of this organization would be carried out more grandly by a department of the schools given up to the study of patriotism. I took occasion, as I take occasion now in speaking of George Washington, to say that it gave me pleasure to present him to them as a boy's boy and as a man's man. He was not a prodigy; he was not far removed from the sturdy patriots who surrounded him with their flint locks in their hands. He was by example and precept the kind of American America needs to help it live up to its opportunities and protect it from the assault of wolves in sheep's clothing who threaten it from within. I further said that I was tired with the conventional portrait that has been drawn of George Washington by enthusiasts, which presents him to us with too few of the human tints of color, too much of the deliberate suppression of the weaknesses of human nature, and with too much exaggeration of virtue. Men are not made without their weaknesses of human nature any more than school children are, and Washington unquestionably possessed his. His advantage was that he possessed more sources of strength than most men. I took occasion to say to those bright boys and girls, very much as I say it now to catch the attention of President Dwight, that to-day we feel in sympathy because he was an enthusiastic admirer and participant in athletic sports, and I told them I thought it would help them if they could believe that if he were alive to-day and a member of their school, he would make a splendid left guard on their football team. And let me say, I never have known George to occupy so high a position in the estimation of the youth of this land as when I said that, because he was, as I took occasion to tell them, what we know in these days as a sportsman. He was one of the best field sports of his time, and as for riding horses, he was the
best horseman in the country around, taking the ditches and fences that stood in his way, with easy saddle, absence of fear, and with the grace of a circus rider; this view of him presents him to me as other boys are, full of animal spirits, of muscular development, and of trained powers of endurance. I was very glad to be able, in my humble way, to give George that place in history (laughter and applause) which certain irresponsible people had taken away from him, and I told those children (as I presume some of you have told your own children) that if they wanted to believe in the cherry tree story, they could believe it. It is a very good story, but it seems to me that it has been very much spoiled in the telling. I said to them, "If you will believe this cherry tree story, all right; but I would also have you remember that it may be much more profitable for you to study Washington as a boy who delighted in boys' ways, a man who honored man's estate by his wholesome love of the best thing, and perhaps a person who sometimes found a resting place across his mother's knee. Many a good man has been there and been improved by the admonition. If you insist upon the cherry tree story, I want you also to recall with it the fact that one time he refused to divide with his hungry brother a luscious apple that had been given him. (Applause and laughter.) It is very pleasant to me to remember now, especially in the presence of the daughters or the granddaughters of the revolution—whatever they may be, lovely as they are, (applause and laughter). I say it is pleasant for me to remember that Washington had what some of our Puritan forefathers might have thought was a weakness to admit, but what in my youth seemed to me to be the source of all strength. George was very susceptible to the charms of the ladies. He fell in love with his "low land beauty," who afterwards became the grandmother of General Robert E. Lee, and he actually wrote poetry to her; and it must be a comfort to you as much as to me to know that these verses were written in intolerable metre, that they were faulty and lame. But I am glad that George wrote them, and that in his excitement he did not stop to see whether the lines kept step or not.

One of the most hopeful signs of the times to me is the display in its proper place of the American flag. I was not born in Norwich, as I said, and in so far as I can, I apologize for it; but New Haven in this has the advantage of Norwich, it is the first city in the United States of America to fly the American flag 365 days in the year. (Applause.) It flies from the historic common, the Old Green, raised every morning and lowered every night by the government of the city of New Haven. I saw the other day that some member of the House of Representatives had introduced a bill providing that hereafter the American flag shall fly from the Capitol building 365 days in the year, and the action of the House of Representatives in sus-
pending its rules and passing that resolution unanimously revived in me a faith in the General Assembly that I must confess has been somewhat shaken of late. (Applause.) That is one of the signs of the times to me.

Then another sign of the times, which to my mind, the Sons of the American Revolution could with great reason and great usefulness adopt, in order to make the Sons carry out the spirit of their forefathers, is the question of the naturalization of foreign-born citizens. I have none of the prejudices that some have against the foreign-born citizen, but I have and I feel a prejudice against the mass of citizens, whether they come from far or from near, who do not make a proper use of their citizenship. (Great applause.) I am not certain but that I have a greater pity for the native born who does not live up to the responsibilities of his citizenship than I do for the foreign-born citizen who has not, by reason of his rocking in a foreign cradle, an appreciation that he ought to have of our American institutions. If I had my way—as of course I do not—I would compel by law every foreign-born citizen to become naturalized at his own expense. If he profited by the contribution of a mistaken but sympathetic neighbor, or by a misguided political party, I would have him denied citizenship. The man who comes to this country and does not care enough about a knowledge of its institutions and a knowledge of its laws to be naturalized on his own account and at his own expense—I do not care where he comes from—I do not want him to become a citizen of this country. (Cheers.) Beyond that, I want him to be able to read the English language (renewed applause and cheers); I want his intelligence tested from the American point of view. If he be a German, I do not want his intelligence to be tested by reading a passage of German; I want his intelligence tested by reading, not necessarily a part of the Constitution or all of the Constitution, in which he may be educated for that purpose, but I want him to read such English as may, in the judgment of the selectmen of the town, be good for him. I would not necessarily make him read an editorial in the Register. (Laughter.)

A voice: He might do worse.

Colonel Osborn: As to the question of a proper qualification, as a means of making better citizens or as a means of reviving what we call patriotism, which is nothing more or less than a love of country and pride and faith in it, I must admit I do not care what a man has or what he does not have. I have never lost my faith in a man because he had nothing. I have never increased my faith in a man who had everything. I want simply an honest man who means to stand by his country and its flag, who bears out by his industry and sobriety the traits of character which go to give a man a place in your estimation, and, above all, I want him to vote. (Applause.)
But beyond that I want him, whether it be by a mechanical device or whether it be by a paper device—when he casts his ballot, I want him practically alone with his God and his pencil to do as he pleases. (Great applause.) I believe that genuine Americanism means that a man shall be responsible to his God and himself in political matters, and to nobody else.

There is one thing which at times does discourage me, and that is the tendency of the community or the tendency of the people in the community to go to the Legislature, if it is a State affair, or to go to Congress, if it is a national affair, for a cure for every little ill, real or fancied, which they suffer. I was amused the other day, in reading over as patiently as I could, without profanity, a page of the Hartford Courant (loud laughter), given up entirely to details of bills introduced upon the last day of the session for the introduction of new business, fully seventy-five per cent. of which were for the protection and advancement of private interests. About the only thing that I could find which had any public interest whatever was a most astonishing and most absurd bill introduced to abolish the Connecticut National Guard and the Naval Militia. I think it should be the duty of every member of the Sons of the American Revolution to make the community support the government, and not the government the community. (Loud applause.)

It sometimes seems to me that the attitude of a legislative committee toward a perfectly inoffensive, well-meaning citizen, willing to give information of some kind in regard to a public law, is to be deplored. I have been surprised at the attitude of committees toward an individual witness, cross-examining him and brow-beating him, and bulldozing him as if he were on the witness stand, as if he were there for some other purpose than for the purpose of doing the best he knew how for his community. I was surprised, the other day, at the attitude displayed toward a distinguished member of the faculty of a certain college not far from here, who, without a shadow of selfish interest, went before this committee to testify, to the best of his belief, about a certain matter that is pending; the purpose of that committee seemed to be to embarrass him and not to find out the truth. It seems to me that we need in Hartford, as well as elsewhere, a counsel for the people,—somebody who will look over the bills that are passed for private reasons and private snaps, and to take care of the great public commonwealth. I believe that to be the business of the governor, and I believe the governor will do it, but I want all governors to be sure and do it. (Loud applause.) If an attorney-general is necessary to whom all bills shall be referred, then I say, let us have an attorney-general, and fifty of them, rather than the passage of one act which takes away from the dignity of citizenship and individual effort.
Right here I want to tell a story which illustrates very well the tendency in some particulars of modern legislation. It is a story of an Irishman who bought a goat for which he paid five dollars. Much to his astonishment, when his tax list came round, he found he was taxed eight dollars for this same goat. Very much enraged, he went to the alderman of his ward and expressed his surprise that he was taxed so much, and wanted to know what was going to be done about it. The alderman said he would look it up. So the alderman looked it up and upon meeting the owner of the goat again, said, "That law is all right. The law reads that all property 'butting and a'bounding on the highway shall be charged four dollars a front foot." The goat had two front feet, and so he was taxed eight dollars. (Loud laughter, very much prolonged.)

One other thing I want to say—perhaps not said for the first time—and that is, I do not subscribe to the somewhat prevalent idea that this is the only country in the world worth living in, though I fully believe it is destined to be the greatest along certain lines. I resent the idea that we are the only country in the world to the extent that we are to laugh at the follies and shortcomings of other countries. This grand country of ours has a great deal to learn by contact with the older countries of the world before it will take the place it is to be given by common consent. It may be fashionable to sneer at the characteristic social and political conditions that exist elsewhere, but it is not sensible. We can learn something from the worst of people as well as from the best. At the bottom of all knowledge lies experience, which is the greatest of teachers. We can learn always from them something to strengthen our government, secure its institutions, and make us better. I remember last summer while traveling in Switzerland meeting with a gentleman in a certain village. Together we gazed upon that beautiful snow-capped Jungfrau mountain, and this American, with a look of ineffable contempt upon his face, said, "Humph! what is that Jungfrau compared what Pike's Peak?" The idea of comparing that beautiful mountain with Pike's Peak seemed to me to be absurd. Enthusiasm for America, American institutions, and American scenery is laudable and all right; but in so far as that man's enthusiasm for the Colorado giant carried with it pity for its Swiss competitor he showed the spirit of self-sufficiency that shuts off further mental growth. Each is beautiful in itself, and comparison is profitless. We are as a nation at the very outset of our career. One hundred years are but as months in the lifetime of a nation that has the reason to live that this nation has. It is for you now to consecrate yourselves to the cause of your country, the perpetuity of its institutions, the development and strengthening of its parts. And now let me say to you, as my last word, keep on being Americans, blush not at your follies, laugh not at your errors, and stand by the old flag. (Long applause.)
President Trumbull: We cannot be too often reminded of our duties as the Sons of the American Revolution. We have been most ably reminded of some of these duties, but there are still further injunctions to be heard from the eloquent Col. Jacob L. Greene of Hartford, who will now address us upon "The Duty of the Sons."

Col. Jacob L. Greene.

That most virile and inspiring of the New England poets, who more than thirty years ago was singing battle hymns to a nation fighting for its life, structural and spiritual, paused in mid strife to mark this eternal law:

"Time Was, unlocks the riddle of Time Is,
That opens choice of glory or of gloom;
The Solver makes Time Shall Be surely his."

So far, the moral government of the world by a personal intelligence moving: by cause and consequence toward an ever evolving purpose is the only workable hypothesis. There is no other theory of a really constructive character finding its response in the mental and moral structure and so capable of guiding conduct. And life must be lived; it cannot fulfill itself in mere doubt and criticism. In such a theory the argument from design, the inference of purposes from appropriate and adequate potencies, is perfect. The capacities and adaptations of any group of forces, whether embodied in men or machines, are indissolubly related in all thinking with the ends upon which their content of power is effectively expended. The purpose accomplished explains that which accomplishes it; and there is no other explanation. And so the uniform capacities and adaptations of men and their needs as well, all repeated continually in endless generations, point with insistent iteration to a continuing, persisting, always accomplishing, but never accomplished purpose of the world's Maker to be wrought out in the slow succession of ages by the workers whom He has equipped for the task He has committed to their capacity. And here, in part, is the bottom of the sense of human solidarity, of historic continuity, of true succession, of a hope and a law of progressive, continuous development and harmonization in the conscious aims and methods of the race. Herein lies the value of the accumulations of the experience and culture of the ages to be utilized in new results; inheritances they are of inspiration, suggestion and power, carrying, therefore, responsibility to those receiving them. The workers change, but the endlessly developing task remains; men come and strive and pass, and each successive genera-
tion puts its newly skilled hands to the same problem a whose evolving men must assist so long as men are.

This is the link between the lives of father and son, which hands on human problems from generation to generation, keeps them in a state of continuing solution and prevents them ever dropping out of sight until they have been squared to that ideal in the Divine mind for which the Divine in us compels the ceaseless search. Therefore our whence and our whither are indissolubly linked; they are parts of one stream. Our promise of accomplishment in the one lies in our faithfulness to the other. To honor father and mother is not the mere fulfillment of a tender personal relation. It is the absolute law of fruitful life. A present not loyal to all that is worthy, vital and inspiring in the past is life brought to an end, a perversion of means, a destruction of purposes, a failure of power. There is no future for it. It has lost its seed. Dislocated, dissociated and sterile, there is for it no length of days, no principle or power of continuance or perpetuation.

The validity of our sonship lies not in genealogies. We ask not, Are we of Israel? but, Are we Israel? Do our fathers live anew and more hopefully in us? Do they in us carry further forward and more clearly their high undertakings? Do we gaze upon the same fixed stars and walk by the light of the same higher risen sun? Do we purpose the same high service, dare the same foes, breathe the same spirit, drink of their rock, feed on their manna, and march and dwell between the same cloud and fire? Have we held fast the secret of their mission, grasped its scope, discovered its growing details, shaped ourselves to their fit agency, and consecrated ourselves to their prosperous development?

There is a touch of supreme pathos in certain simple faiths in us everywhere evinced and implied in the work our fathers did in doubt and struggle, with sacrifice and pain. They builded in dependence on the future for the full justifying event of their work, in clear faith in us, their sons, that we would not let so high, so mighty a trust fail for want of loyalty, courage, patriotism, or an ever lively sense of the highest human interests, and in clear faith also that the highest interests and highest motives would of necessity govern us. And so they confidently framed for themselves and for us a political system embodying the highest principles of political ethics; a system which only the highest and sturdiest human qualities can successfully apply to the current problems of life and keep in ever growing, healthful vigor. Trusting their own truth and faith in God, they trusted ours, and left us an heritage which only that truth and faith can truly possess and keep and use, and bless the world withal. Mark the way in which, under a deep and ever present sense of responsibility to the future, they wrought into workable political form their theory of
right and duty, and bound them in one with each other in that third element of the political trinity, liberty under one law for all; what faith they had that we would never forget that freedom means nothing but opportunity to do; that it therefore involves responsibility for doing and implies duty to do, and that without the full acceptance of these there is no right to the opportunity; that inheritance means resource and opportunity and duty and responsibility which we cannot delegate nor abandon, nor see appropriated without dishonor. No true king can abdicate or see his powers usurped.

They built upon the fond assumption everywhere manifest in their work, that we would prize freedom's opportunity as they did, would understand it as they did, use it for the same ends, guard it as jealously from unfriendly or ignorant hands; that neither through sloth, preoccupation nor false sentiment would we allow it to degenerate into license and disorder, or to be prostituted for private gain or selfish ambition.

With prophetic mind they laid here the beginnings of the temple of the world's new hope for humanity, on foundation lines so simple, so sound, so universal, so capable of indefinite extension that it might effectively cover our whole new world "enthroned between her subject seas;" and we are their trustees to possess, administer and protect this high and vast estate for our children and for the strangers in our gates, until they too be transformed into true children raised up from the stones of the foreign drift.

They foresaw in our hands a stable government of impartial law; of law made to be obeyed, in the hands of men who would not shirk its execution for the foul favor of those against whom its process runs. They did not foresee a generation of men nervously striving to so frame laws that they should execute themselves, and so relieve their officers of disagreeable responsibility.

They conceived of our politics as the clean, unselfish methods of a simple, sincere, all embracing patriotism, and offering to capable, sincere and high-minded men beneficial and honorable and permanent careers. They did not contrive instrumentalities for a partisanship which deals with questions of public weal as matters of tactics against a political opponent, and prefers vexing the opposition to relieving the nation. They did not dream of parties controlled by the same spirit as the Church of the Middle Ages, building and perfecting organization and exalting it above all else, to the same aggrandizement of a political hierarchy by the exploitation of the political laity, and split at last into factions fighting over the rotten spoils. Nor did they dream of the public business as a public crib; of its being so parceled and farmed out among the political hierarchs as the sustenance and hire of their followers, that it could no longer afford a career to intelligence, industry, faithfulness, and zeal and honorable motive; that
the insecure and arbitrary tenure of a public business office should become a sign and pledge of servitude to some political lord; that the interest and concern of all should be left to corrupt and irresponsible hands, and the administration of the public weal be made a means of debauching and destroying political integrity and personal character. They did not anticipate sons submissive to such comprehensive spoliation of their manhood.

They built up representative government because they believed we would seek out representatives of the intelligence, virtue, honor and high-minded patriotism of a people filled with these qualities and bringing them to bear in their affairs. They did not dream of legislatures trying to legislate away from themselves the temptation to sell the power of the people to the highest cash bidder. They did not dream of a people descended from their loins who could choose as their representatives in the highest of political functions and the agents of their sovereignty—the only sovereignty known to our life—men to whom such temptations could dare approach; men who must forbid a solicitation they cannot trust themselves and cannot be trusted by their constituents to resist. They knew that character is the only guard for honor. They expected us to have it in ourselves and to require it in our political agents, and so to dwell in political purity. They expected us to choose our best to serve us in our highest and common concerns, and not to merely ratify corrupt bargains at the dictation of the traders.

Living in the strenuous and sustained activity of the long and troubled dawn of free institutions, accustomed to the deep and abiding seriousness of its moods, steadfast in the prolonged intellectual and spiritual struggles out of which liberty under law was born, while the life was yet infinitely more than the meat, and in perilous question, they little foresaw how under a political system where government is the equal concern of all and not of a specific person or class, there is a peculiar and ever present temptation from mere vis inertia for each to wait for the other, and so to stand intellectually and morally unbraced and unready until danger has become imminent. But out of that dead level of common responsibility of which no one can demand that another shall take an unequal burden, and which tends therefore to equilibrium and stagnation, have we developed that most specific of American political products, the Boss. He centers upon his selfishly purposeful and shrewd personality the partially uncentered, unbraced human material about him, touches its hunger and owns it. We do not well watch together the current nor pull together against it until we hear the roar of the rapids and see the smoke of the fall; and then we find our crew split into many groups, each following for crumbs the personal ambitions and fortunes of its
self-appointed and absolute master, content to take knowledge, guidance and inspiration from his craft and power. And in these groups the "Clan," with all its narrow and pernicious clannishness, with its failure to comprehend the whole in one, with its destructive hostility toward all who do not utter its shibboleth, with its indifference to the greater and higher interests, and with its blind, selfish grasp upon only those of personal and immediate effect, not only survives but multiplies in our political life. Nor does it lessen for us the gravity of the involved problem that the same dangerous portent is rising above the horizon whenever democratic government is being developed.

Realizing the eternal dignity, value and significance of the individual man—child of God—and that the whole becomes perfect only in the perfection of each of its parts, and that the highest fruit of human development is the free man, unconstrainedly accepting his own responsibility and giving himself gladly and God-like to the willing service of his kind, they did not doubt that we would be obedient to the same heavenly vision, nor give our heritage of power and infinite opportunity into the hands of those who would both indolently avoid the responsibility of true individual living themselves and enviously prevent and destroy its fruit in others, by reducing all to a scholastic slavery, with the mob for the tyrant.

Filled with a sense of the gravity of their work, believing it had been committed to them of God for the bettering of the nations, and trained to sacrifice, they did not dream of sons given up to exploitation for personal advantage of the commercial opportunity of the land to which their fathers gave structure and impulse, politically and socially, intellectually and spiritually, and leaving the administration of their father's house to strange hands, bred in alien methods, to whom liberty is too often but evil license and to whom lawful order is too often the intolerable restraint upon the beast of prey. Their work assumed that our first concern would be to so interpret their ideals to our children and to the proselytes coming into all our borders that the true political faith and the highest and steadiest human impulse should be everywhere conserved and made perpetually and increasingly effective to the great uplifting of the watching world and our own greater peace. Men who had carried their art through every diversity of trial and difficulty did not look for sons who should flinch at new ones or surrender or abandon their trust to new foes. They had a right to expect from us whatever sacrifice of personal taste, convenience and advantage might be found necessary in calmly and steadfastly facing new facts, new conditions, and new situations, and proving in each a new fitness and value of that which their art contains; that the dust and grime and sweat of every need-
ful toil would be bravely and instantly accepted for the safety of the burden laid upon them and us for humanity's sake.

And all these faithful expectations, these God-like hopes of the fathers for the children, we must fulfill. We may not longer weakly complain of the political and social mischief maker. To avoid personal loss of time and commercial profit and the disagreeable incidents of resistance, we have yielded him ground and opportunity. We have made him. We have refused to do right at once and always and for mere righteousness' sake and so to keep the balance to the good. We have waited too often the compulsion of dire necessity. Too often have we set aside our best men and in weak, careless good nature crowned smart, forceful, scheming ambition. We have failed to train the swarms that come homing to our hive to use according to its God-given intent that priceless legacy from our fathers, the power we have given the political stranger. And they are using it according to their misconception while we have gone about our farms and our merchandise. And they have made merchandise of our politics and our institutions. We have allowed all that exists.

If we deem ourselves to have a better inheritance than they, if we assert a better knowledge, a clearer light, a higher ideal and a purer spirit, a more savory salt for the world's saving, we have not always sufficiently shown it by a quick and jealous perception of evil and a resolute grapple at its throat; we have too much shown our finer quality only by bemoaning the wrong, despising its doers, but shunning the conflict. The ethical sense, however refined and true, that is not ready to do battle always and everywhere for the truth it is given to see is a barren perception, without the potency of becoming a virtue. It must clothe itself with the sinews of power.

"The Lord is a man of war." Victory is not by high assumptions and delicately accurate criticism; but by plain, straight, manly fighting, striking with God-given power, and enduring with the eternal patience, in whatever arena the battle is set between the false and the true, the high and the base, in human living. And if we are sons of our fathers, if we have truly received aught from them for the good of our generation in these swift-moving days of mightier things than the world's stage has ever before borne, aught of wholesome knowledge, of virtue and of fertile power, it is ours manfully and strenuously to assert it in the affairs of public concern and general good; not arrogantly, self-righteously, nor for personal ends. But, as possessors of a sacred trust, sacred as the Divine deposit with our fathers, sanctified by their prayers, baptized by their tears, fertilized by their willing blood, we may not dare to fail, soberly, with personal modesty, but with a clear and unflinching recognition, of what God has equipped us with to help His ends withal and unde-
tered by any sneer, not as sole lords, but at least as rightful \textit{prima inter pares} in doing duty in the house of our fathers, to bring our gift of light and leading and power to bear with our might that the purpose of God in them shall not fail in us who bear their names.

And again our singer strikes the common chord that lifts the growing struggle of our day into stern harmony with those mighty labors of our Ancient Men:

"God give us peace! not such as lulls to sleep,
But sword on thigh, and brow with purpose knit!
And let our Ship of State to harbor sweep,
Her ports all up, her battle lanterns lit,
And her leashed thunders gathering for their leap."

President Trumbull: Gentlemen, we are glad to have heard so much poetry in the address to which we have just listened. It should be—but it is not—a rule of this society that the poet who can sing but won't sing must be made to sing on Washington's birthday. I have endeavored to persuade our fellow-member from New London to tune his lyre to this occasion. His flowing numbers are familiar to all of you; but with the modesty of the true poet he has declined, yet with the loyalty of a Son of the Revolution he has consented to speak rather than sing. We are fortunate in the subject which he has selected, because to have a dinner with that subject omitted would be to celebrate Washington's Birthday with Washington left out. "The Day We Celebrate" will now be celebrated

"In russet yeas and honest kersey noes"

by the poet, Mr. Walter Learned of New London.

MR. LEARNED.

Mr. President and Fellow Members of the Sons of the Revolution: When the president invited me to speak at this dinner, he suggested that I might deliver myself of a poem for this occasion, and was kind enough to add that should I conclude to do so, the fire escapes would be removed and the doors would be locked. I confess that the prospect of thus finding myself sure of an audience was an alluring one.

But when I reflected what means of escape from torture helpless and persecuted men might adopt, and remembered how even the rat,
finding every avenue of escape closed, will turn with unwonted ferocity upon its pursuers, I shuddered at the prospect of finding myself at the mercy of thoroughly desperate men. With a family dependent upon me for support I had no right to run such a risk, even in such a cause.

"And thus the native hue of resolution
Is sicklied o'er with the pale cast of thought;
And enterprises of great pith and moment,
With this regard, their currents turn awry."

I am without rhyme or metre, nor need you stand upon the order of your going.

I shall count myself happy if on this day that we celebrate I can clear the character of Washington from the one aspersion cast upon it, and to this end let me devote the few moments that are mine.

I am convinced that nothing has been so detrimental to the character of Washington as the widespread though somewhat apocryphal story of the cherry tree and the hatchet. Few public men could have survived this anecdote.

I am inclined, and I am sure that you are, to agree with Mark Twain, who claimed a higher moral plane than Washington's, because, he said, "The difference between George Washington and myself is, that George Washington couldn't tell a lie, while I can, but I won't."

Frankly, this anecdote produces a disagreeable impression, and I think justly. From the point of view from which misguided moralists have hammered it into the youth of our land it has been and is exceedingly damaging. This kind of moralist loves to tack some namby pamby anecdote on to the history of a really great man, a process as destructive as the interpolation of a verse from Tate and Brady's version of the Psalms into In Memoriam.

The anecdote as universally told implies that the world-famous reply, "Father, I cannot tell a lie, I did it," indicated that Washington was of such intense moral fibre that a lie was impossible to him. Now, I wish to point out that to a nature of so high a moral order that a lie is an impossibility, the thought of a lie would never occur. Such a one instinctively and as a matter of course, speaks the truth, and that not boastfully.

Should a stranger come into your dining room or mine, when such silver spoons as we have were displayed on the table, and say, "I am not a thief, I cannot steal them," we would instantly and prudently lock up our silver and take particular pains in fastening our doors that night.

Such boastful assertion of a virtue casts reasonable suspicion upon the boaster.
Impregnable virtue is unconscious virtue.

I say the story is an apocryphal one, but the persistency of its repetition may have led some to fear that it is true. It may be. The trouble is not in the story, but in the false reading of it.

What were the circumstances? The young Washington was the only boy for some six miles around. In the morning his father had given him a hatchet. In the evening the cherry tree was cut down.

What temptation to mendacity was there here to one bright enough to grasp the circumstances and see the overwhelming chain of circumstantial evidence against him? That a mere boy should have so readily appreciated the circumstances speaks volumes for his sagacity.

With that clear discernment which in later troublous times stood him in such good stead, that acumen to which posterity owes so much, that instant review and quick decision which made him the leader of men and the founder of a nation, young Washington saw the case against him and the overwhelming evidence. He knew that his parent knew the culprit, and he replies at once, "I cannot tell a lie, I did it."

Small wonder that the parent clasped him to his heart. I have neither a son nor a cherry tree, but I would sacrifice both if I had them rather than offspring of mine should tell such a stupid, foolish, useless lie as this would have been.

From this point of view I hold that the anecdote is consonant with the character of Washington as we have it. And I shall be glad if I have enabled some of you to read this story hereafter without feeling that the Father of his Country was either a hypocrite or a prig. (Applause.)

President Trumbull: We all know that the War of the Revolution was fought by men from Connecticut, with a little assistance from the neighboring State of Massachusetts; and perhaps something was done by the gallant cavaliers of the South. It requires that a Norwich man should make a residence of some years in the South in order to be able to respond to the next sentiment upon our list, "The South in the Revolution," which will now be spoken of by my old friend and schoolmate, whom I now have the honor and the pleasure to introduce to you, Capt. Henry P. Goddard.
CAPTAIN GODDARD.

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen: During the closing days of the late civil war, as Sherman's army was marching through Virginia on its famous March to the Sea, a regiment passed through the city of Richmond with a sudden and indescribable manner and tread that attracted the attention of the bystanders. One of them called out, "What regiment is that?" Quick as a flash came the answer, "The first class in geography or the lost sons of Connecticut, the Fifth Connecticut." Many of you are familiar with the history of that much marching regiment and will appreciate the force of this story. It seems to me that my position here to-night is a little like that of my good friends of the Fifth Connecticut. I stand before you as a lost son of Connecticut, thirteen years a resident of an adopted state, concerning whose history—not whose geography—I propose to tell you something to-night. Upon this subject given me in the toast I might generalize at length; instead of that I shall generalize very little, as time is limited. I shall specialize a little bit upon the history of the State of Maryland in the war of the revolution, as with that I am naturally most familiar.

The Maryland Society, S. A. R., holds its annual meeting and dinner on the 19th of October, instead of the 22d of February, as "The Peggy Stewart Anniversary," which it holds to be the most notable of its local revolutionary anniversaries. At one of its recent dinners a letter was read from a Tennessee judge congratulating the society on celebrating the day, and "thus helping keep in memory a brave and beautiful Maryland heroine." How many of my auditors to-day will understand why this letter was greeted with roars of laughter?—probably not many. It was because the "Peggy Stewart," was a brig (nothing is known of the person for whom it was named, except that she is said to have witnessed the conflagration from the home of her father, one of the vessel's owners), that was unfortunate enough to arrive in the harbor of Annapolis, Md., one fine October day in the year 1774, with a cargo of tea. It is not necessary to remind a New England audience that this being but a few months after the Boston Tea Party, the scent of that beverage was not grateful to patriotic nostrils. The Maryland patriots were no less quick to act than those of Massachusetts, and gathering from all the country round, demanded the immediate burning of the ship and all its contents. After vainly pleasing to be permitted to land and to destroy the cargo by itself, the owner made a virtue of necessity and fired the ship with his own hand.

One who is a son of New England will not be charged with disloyalty to his own section (the dearest part of the country to him always) when he says that the history of this Maryland Tea Party
reflects as much credit upon the participants as does that of the patriots of Massachusetts on a similar occasion. It is true that in Boston there were troops and ships near by to make the action of the patriots who destroyed the tea dangerous, but they acted under cover of night and in disguise. In Maryland all was done in broad light of day, no masks were worn, and while there was no immediate danger, yet every participant knew that the tories in the community would note his presence, and that if Great Britain ever got control of affairs, a rope might dangle about his neck.

The North, with its superior educational advantages, has produced distinguished historians who have admirably told the story of its services in the war of the revolution, and the search-lights of modern historical methods of investigation have been flashed into all the notable events of its history. The South has had fewer writers, but investigation and study reveal that she had her full share of great actions, great heroes (both civic and military), and patriotic people.

It is not even necessary to name the Virginian who was "First in war, first in peace, and first in the hearts of his countrymen," unless it be to say his fame and reputation, unlike that of most great men, seem to increase as the years recede. The more we know of him the greater he becomes. In this connection let me commend to you the latest and one of the best lives of Washington, as that of Gen. Bradley T. Johnson of Maryland, who loves to call himself "An unreconstructed rebel," but whose heart grows very soft over every Yankee he meets, as your president can attest. He was president of your Maryland Society and is deeply interested in your order.

Right here let me tell you a story which illustrates the character of General Johnson, who had no respect whatever for the New England conscience. If he had, he never would have been commander of the Southern army. I have an amiable weakness, as some of my friends know, in the recent years, of not saying very much about my ancestors, but speaking a great deal about a single descendant. That little descendant is quite fond of Scripture stories. One of his favorite stories is that of Elisha and the bears. When I first told General Johnson the story, of how interested the boy was, and his reply, "Papa, what good bears those were to eat those children up," General Johnson's response was, "There it goes again, your New England conscience, always seeking to find the Divine equities."

Of Southern born statesmen of the revolution I need only to name Jefferson, Patrick Henry, Madison, and Monroe.

Of Southern generals the most notable were Marion, "the Swamp-fox of the Revolution," and Moultrie, both of South Carolina, Sumter and "Light-horse Harry Lee" of Virginia, the father of Gen. R. E. Lee. He was the right hand of your Rhode Island General Greene in all the successful campaigns of the former in the revolution, and of
him Greene ever wrote and spoke in the highest estimation. His "Memoirs of the War in the Southern Department of the United States" is still a standard authority on revolutionary matters. It is curious to note that his death was finally occasioned by wounds received while quelling a riot at Baltimore in 1814.

The battle-fields of the South in the revolutionary war include Camden, Cowpens, Eutaw Springs, King's Mountain, Guilford Court House, Charleston, Savannah, and Yorktown. These names tell their own story, as every schoolboy will admit.

But how the Southern troops fought on Northern soil in the war of the revolution has not been told you as it should be. Do you know that Colonels Smallwood and Gist, with the Maryland line, were the men who at the battle of Long Island saved the honor of the American army, if not the army itself, leading General Washington to exclaim when he saw their slaughter, "Great God, what must my brave boys suffer to do this!"

Paul Revere's ride is and should be a household word with you, but a fitting subject for a companion poem or story is that of the ride of Col. Tench Tilghman of Washington's staff, a Maryland officer of the so-called "Silk Stocking Light Battery" of Philadelphia, who bore to Congress the news of the final surrender of Cornwallis. How he sailed down York river and across the turbulent Chesapeake bay in a rickety little craft, and then galloped up the whole length of the eastern shore of Maryland, obtaining relays of horses by simply shouting "Yorktown has surrendered," as he roused the planters by night, and then kept on his weary but happy way through little Delaware until he reached Philadelphia at midnight, needs a Long-fellow to describe.

Yet the Maryland soldiers were at first not popular in the revolutionary army. The Northern troops on duty with them in New York called them "Butterflies," the reason for which appears in Graydon's Memoirs, where he says: "There were none by whom an unofficer-like appearance and deportment could be less tolerated than by a city bred Marylander, who, at this time, was distinguished for the most fashionably cut coat, the most macaronicocked hat, and the hottest blood in the union." Yet it is the Northern Washington Irving that pays highest tribute to the gallantry of these so-called "macaroni regiments," and says, "'The Maryland Line' was soon recognized as a portion of the army upon which Washington could always safely depend."

The gallant Col. John Eager Howard, of Maryland, who won many laurels on Southern battle-fields and was afterwards Governor of Maryland, married Margaret or "Peggy" Chew, one of the Philadelphia belles who attended that famous "Mischienza" performance at Philadelphia, the chief manager of which was one Major John
André, who there wore her colors. It is told to me in Balti-
more by one of her descendants, who had it from her daughter-
in-law who was present, that years after Mrs. Howard spoke of
her old beau André to a visiting Englishman, as a charming young
fellow, at which the irate Howard interjected, "He was a damned
spy."

As to how the women of the Southern colonies showed their patri-
otism, I could tell you many an anecdote. For a while, as the cap-
tured Baroness de Riedesel records of Maryland, "In this country it
will be held a crime to refuse hospitality to a traveler, yet their
hearts were thoroughly loyal." On his way South previous to the
siege of Yorktown, La Fayette attended a ball given in his honor in
Baltimore. He was observed to appear sad, and on being questioned
by one of the ladies present as to the cause, replied, "I cannot enjoy
the gayety of the scene while so many of my poor soldiers are in
need of clothes." The quick response was, "We will supply them,"
and the next morning that ball room was turned into a clothing fac-
tory. Among the dancers at the ball who next day were busy with
their needle were doubtless many who a few months later were pre-
sent in our old State House at Annapolis at that historic scene when
Washington surrendered to Congress his commission as Commander-
in-Chief of the revolutionary army. It was in this chamber that the
Sons of the Revolution held their last annual congress, and the Sons
of the American Revolution of Maryland had before held anniversary
exercises there.

Connecticut is justly proud of Putnam leaving his plow at the call
of his country. South Carolina is no less proud of Marion entertain-
ing at dinner a British officer, who had come to see him concerning a
change of prisoners. The dinner consisted of roast potatoes, served
off pieces of bark. When the Englishman learned that this was the
ordinary fare and that the American troops received no pay, he re-
marked "that he had little hope of conquering a country whose
defenders could thus submit to toil and privation simply for the love
of liberty."

In Mrs. Ellet's Domestic History of the American Revolution are
many pleasant anecdotes showing the courage and pluck of the
Southern women. She states that during the battle of Cowpens the
famous British Guerrilla, Colonel Tarleton, was closely pursued by a
Colonel Washington. Coming up with his foe, Colonel Washington
struck him and wounded two of his fingers, his sword passing the
guard of Colonel Tarleton. Later in the war the British colonel
remarked to a Carolina lady that "he should like to have an oppor-
tunity of seeing this favorite hero, Colonel Washington." The lady
replied, "If you had looked behind you, Colonel Tarleton, at the
battle of Cowpens, you would have had that pleasure."
When Lord Rawdon and his British troops occupied the large mansion of Mrs. Rebecca Mott of South Carolina, ancestress of Mrs. Donald G. Mitchell of New Haven, Connecticut, she took refuge in a small farm house not far off. Here Marion and Lieutenant-Colonel Lee arrived to besiege the British. When they found they could not drive out Rawdon without burning her mansion, Mrs. Mott not only assented, but even furnished the patriots with bows and arrows, which had been imported from India for that purpose. Balls of blazing rosin and brimstone were attached to the arrows which were then discharged, and fired the roof and cannonading ensued which ended in the surrender of the British.

A Miss Elliott was living with her mother at a country house seven miles from Charleston. At one time she was having a visit from Col. Lewis Morris, whom she afterwards married, when the British suddenly surrounded the house in search of him. Miss Elliott opened the window and demanded of the dragoons what they wanted. "We want the rebel," was the reply. "Go and look for him in the American army," answered the young girl. "How dare you disturb a family under the protection of both armies?" Her firmness conquered, and they left without their prisoner.

Another South Carolina heroine was a Mrs. Martin, who at her country home some miles from Charleston during the siege of that city in 1780, had with her the wives of her three sons, all then in Charleston. They were all much agitated until the mother (the story comes to us from a grandson, then a boy of five years) hearing the sound of the cannon, lifted her hands and eyes to heaven and exclaimed, "Thank heaven, they are the children of the Republic!"

May we not all of us, descendants of revolutionary sires, reverently join in this sentiment, and whether our colonial ancestors settled at Plymouth, on the Hudson, the Delaware, the Potomac, the York, or the James, or whether our revolutionary forefathers fought with Putnam or with Marion, at Bunker Hill, or at Cowpens, rejoice that we are all "The Children of the Republic."

Sons of the Revolution of Connecticut, you are justly proud of your revolutionary ancestry, but remember that they fought for the Union and not for the State, and that side by side with the men of Delaware, of Maryland, of Virginia, of Georgia, and of the Carolinas they can say:

"Many with crossed hands sighed for her;  
But these, our fathers, wrought for her;  
At life's dear peril fought for her,  
So loved her that they died for her."

(Appause.)
President Trumbull: Gentlemen, although it is later than it should be at this hour in the evening, there are still some good things in store for those of you who cannot leave until the 7.15 train. Among them, I have the honor to say that there is still another son of Baltimore, or, more properly, a son of Connecticut, who has been attracted to our gathering, and we cannot allow him to go without a few words. It was decided at our dinner at Meriden that the Sons should be instrumental in forming a new and correct history of the State of Connecticut. The only question was who should write it. I can assure you, gentlemen, that the man is found at last. He has already contributed more to Connecticut history than any other contemporary writer whom I know of, with the exception of Johnson. He has written a history of slavery in Connecticut, for which he will apologize, if apology is needed. He has also written a history of education in Connecticut for which, I know, no apology is needed, and which is the pride of us all. Let me now introduce Mr. Bernard C. Steiner, of Baltimore.

Mr. Steiner.

Mr. President, Sons and Daughters of the Revolution: In case it should seem to you somewhat strange that a man who has lived in Maryland since he was two months of age, having had the good fortune to be born in Connecticut, should be selected to speak at the Connecticut banquet, let me illustrate my position with the story of a western Maryland German, a resident of a portion of the state in which I lived sixteen years. He was a rather ignorant man and did not understand the English language as well as he might have done. A great misfortune befell him. His wife died, and on the day of the funeral he came into the darkened parlor where the children were wailing, and in the intense state of his feeling, and in the attempt to comfort them, he said, "Hush your noise, hush your noise! you shall ride in the first hack. Don't you think I am as much mortified as any of you?" So, gentlemen, I stand in the same position as did the German. "Don't you think I am as much mortified as any of you?"

It is a great honor to be allowed to speak at a Connecticut dinner. I have always felt that my two states, Connecticut and Maryland, were states which on several occasions had lacked only one virtue.
When I was in the Law School, our old professor of equity prefaced his first lecture by saying, "Young gentlemen, allow me to inculcate upon you as one of the prime qualities for a lawyer that you cultivate the virtue of self-protrusiveness." The State of Maryland and the State of Connecticut have not cultivated the virtue of self-protrusiveness. I do not refer to the city of Norwich in my statement, because if I did I should have to modify it after what I have heard here this afternoon. I had an idea that something had been done in the revolution in New Haven county, where I was born, but I have discovered since I have been here that the gentlemen of Norwich were responsible for the largest share in the revolution.

There is another reason why I am surprised that I should be asked to speak at a Connecticut banquet, and that is because my town, which, like Norwich, is chiefly built on hills, the present city of Baltimore, has recently shown, according to one interpretation, a marked discourtesy toward the man in whose honor we meet to-day, our first President, George Washington. The city of Baltimore was foremost in honoring him, and the monument which she erected in his memory was the first in the country, and gained her the name of the "Monumental City," which she still bears. But of late years, a wealthy citizen, desiring to ornament the beautiful squares which surround the monument, caused the grounds to be adorned in various places with some of Baryes' marvelous bronzes, making the bronze figure of a lion face the beautiful stone pillar, on the top of which stands the colossal figure of George Washington. An Englishman came to Baltimore one day, and as he walked up this street he came to Washington Place, and asked a colored man whom he met there, why it was that they had placed the lion there at the foot of this beautiful monument to the country's founder. "Well, Boss," said the darkey, "I reckon the lion hez treed George, an' is waitin' fur him to come down." (Loud laughter.)

There is another thing wherein the State of Connecticut and the State of Maryland can join together in the revolutionary history, and that is that they worked in a solid way, and they built on a solid foundation. Now, it is a splendid thing to have a solid foundation whereon to build. There was a good Connecticut deacon once who did not have such a foundation. Once upon a time in a very misty day, he decided that it was not a good day to go to work upon his crops, and therefore he would shingle his barn, that very badly needed shingling. So he got upon his roof with his nails and shingles, and worked away very industriously for three or four hours, until about noon, when he discovered that he had shingled three and a half feet out into the fog. That was not the kind of a foundation which was laid by the men of Connecticut and the men of Maryland.
The ancient Romans held on the 22d of February a feast which they called the Charistia, at which they had a banquet in honor of those who had gone before and whose memory they wished to revere. So we, in these later days, have our Charistia, and, like the Romans, we do well to hold in memory the forefathers who gave us this precious heritage. But we do ill if we stop there; if we do not, as has been told us this afternoon, strive and see to it with a settled purpose that the men whom we see around us are inculcated with the idea of better citizenship, that the idea of American institutions is further advanced, and that the starry banner we see around us here to-day is ever unfurled for their defense. If we do not do that, we are recreant sons of noble sires. If we do that, then are we the true Sons of the American Revolution. (Prolonged cheers.)

President Trumbull: It is plain that patriotic utterances only grow in force as the hour grows later. I have now the honor to call upon the Hon. Edgar M. Warner, of Putnam, a town named for that good old general whose name more than all others thrills the hearts of the Connecticut Sons of the Revolution.

Mr. Warner.

Mr. President, Sons and Daughters of the Revolution: It is certainly an honor, and an honor which I most heartily appreciate, to be called upon to say a word for the grand old hero of the state, Israel Putnam. In addition to that, Mr. President, it is peculiarly agreeable to me to be called upon by you whom I recall in my residence in this city with very great pleasure, and to greet here to-day and in this meeting so many of my old friends whom I hold in the highest esteem. Not one word, sir, that has been said of the history of Norwich should be modified in any respect. Every word of it is true, and every person who ever lived here, I believe, looks back with great pleasure to that residence. And now what of that grand old hero of Putnam? Of Putnam? Yes, because it was on account of his grandeur, and on account of his heroism, and on account of his leadership, that that very energetic and thriving and patriotic town of which I am now a resident took his name. I believe, sir, that more than to any other one thing the town of Putnam owes its prosperity, owes its reputation, and owes the spirit of its people to that name which it took in the days of 1850. It has grown to be so strong that we are coming to the legislature this year for a city charter, and we confidently expect to get it. And now I want to say a word as to the growing sentiment of the children of the old town. This morning I
asked a little girl of six years who George Washington was, and she very promptly replied, "George Washington was the first President of Putnam." (Much laughter.) If that is not patriotic, what is it?

Joking aside, Mr. President, I believe most sincerely and heartily in the sentiments which have been expressed here. I believe in this organization, and I believe that it ought to execute, ought to investigate, ought to publish, and ought to carry into effect the spirit of '76; and it is because you and I and others who ought to have regarded these sentiments, who ought to have regarded that spirit, who ought to have dared to go to the polls every time, who ought to have stood up and be counted every time on every public question—I say it is because we have not done this that the present state of public affairs exists, and it is at our door that much of the blame should be laid, and nowhere else. We have no right to say to anybody in the State of Connecticut that public affairs are wrong. It is our fault that they are wrong. Let me ask, have we every time within these last ten years done our full duty at the caucus? Have we had anything to say in any way as to who should be nominated to represent us in the legislature? If not, why not? Was it the spirit of "old Put" that actuated our bosoms in public affairs? No, gentlemen, I think it could not have been. One lesson may be drawn from the character of the man whose birthday we are to-day celebrating. General and President Washington was first and pre-eminently a citizen, strenuous always in the performance of every duty incumbent upon him in that capacity. In this respect his record presents an example which should be followed by every true American. No man can be a true patriot who fails in the performance of his duty as a citizen. If it be true, as some allege, that we are suffering a marked decline in our political morality, boding ill for the future of the republic, the fault is not so much with those who are faithless and incompetent in office as it is with the people themselves, who neglect or are faithless to their duties as citizens. In a country like ours, where no citizen is voiceless, no one can claim exemption from any event from which the body politic may be suffering. For any citizen to declare that politics have become disreputable is to confess that they could only have become disreputable through the failure of reputable citizens to perform their duty. There is no community and no party in which the disreputable element is not in a powerless minority so long as the reputable element does its duty and lives up to its responsibilities. Under our political system the party primary or the caucus is bound to be the primary source of good or bad government. It is here, therefore, that every good citizen who really desires to live up to his full responsibilities should invariably take a hand. A vote at the primary is of equal if not of more importance than a vote at the polls;
and it is a proposition that cannot be disputed that the citizen who fails to do his duty at the primary has no right to complain of any political evils from which he may be suffering. The remedy is in his own hands. If he will not use it, he cannot complain.

There is one thing more which I want to say and that is in regard to the action of this society in preserving the memorials of those grand old days. They have done that which it seems to me we ought to be proud of. We have talked about the old flag, grand and glorious as it is, and we have had grand sentiments from the gentlemen from New Haven as to its floating over the public buildings, and I hope it will soon be the law that no other flag will ever float over any public building than the glorious old stars and stripes. (Protracted applause.) I will pledge myself to say a good word for that bill in the legislature whenever it comes up. I say that this is all very well, but I want to ask you to help, if you can, in one matter when you go home. I know that you will assist, for we are in earnest about it. The ladies—God bless them everywhere!—are in earnest and are willing to help. The Faith Trumbull Chapter is in favor of the movement. I want you as far as you can to advocate it and help it along and insist upon it that the good old State of Connecticut shall do what it ought to do and what it is fairly and honestly bound to do—preserve Putnam’s wolf den. (Loud applause.) There is a proposition before the legislature to buy the property upon which it is located, and it can be done very reasonably.

A voice: At what price?

Mr. Warner: It is not to exceed $2,500 and it probably can be done for $2,000. The scheme that is now in progress (although it has not yet taken final shape, and if you gentlemen have any ideas on the subject we want them) is as follows: To purchase the property. The land upon which the den is located comprises about sixty or eighty acres. That can be bought and it ought to be bought. Personally, I don’t care whether you buy fifty acres or eighty—only buy it and then leave it alone, just as nature has kept it. Don’t beautify it; don’t landscape-garden it; but let it alone. Cut the brush, if you please, but don’t, for heaven’s sake, make it beautiful! Don’t embellish the wolf’s den, the only purpose being that it should hereafter be kept for a memorial; that the grand forest should not be cut off and that the wolf’s den should not be mutilated. That is the proposition, and I ask you, gentlemen, when you go home to see to it among your people that every representative to the General Assembly comes up there determined that the purchase shall be made. (Loud cheers, much applause.)

President Trumbull: Gentlemen, there is still another guest here whom we all know and from whom we
should all be delighted to hear, therefore I call upon Thomas E. Murphy to address this Society.

President Trumbull was informed that Mr. Murphy had gone home.

President Trumbull: I regret very much to hear that he is absent. He was modest enough to object to being called upon, but I hoped we should have a few words from him. As it is now time to adjourn, in accordance with our time-honored custom, we will close these exercises by singing America.

"My country! 'tis of thee,
Sweet land of liberty,
Of thee I sing:
Land where my fathers died!
Land of the Pilgrims' pride!
From every mountain side
Let freedom ring!"

SCHOOL PRIZES.

In further pursuance of the third article of our constitution, an appropriation was made, and a committee was appointed for offering prizes to pupils of schools of the State of Connecticut for excellence in original essays on revolutionary subjects. Whereupon the committee issued the following circular:

TO SUPERINTENDENTS AND PRINCIPALS OF SCHOOLS IN CONNECTICUT:

The Connecticut Society of Sons of the American Revolution offers prizes in money, amounting to One Hundred Dollars, to pupils in the schools of Connecticut for excellence in original essays, as follows:

To pupils in high schools, for essays on The share of Connecticut in the War of the Revolution; one first prize of Twenty Dollars; six second prizes of Five Dollars each.

To pupils in schools below the grade of high schools, for essays on Connecticut men of mark in the War of the Revolution (treated either collectively or individually); one first prize of Twenty Dollars; six second prizes of Five Dollars each.
Essays competing for these prizes must not exceed 2,000 words in any case, and must be presented before the first day of March, 1895, as follows:

Essays from schools in Hartford, to Mr. Joseph G. Woodward; Meriden, to Hon. H. Wales Lines; Norwalk, to Hon. Ebenezer J. Hill; New Haven, to Hon. Hobart L. Hotchkiss; Bridgeport, to Mr. Rowland B. Lacey; Norwich, to Major Bela P. Learned; New London, to Mr. Walter Learned. Other places east of the Connecticut river, to Mr. Jonathan Trumbull, Norwich; west of the Connecticut river, to Mr. Lucius F. Robinson, Hartford.

Superintendents and principals of schools competing for these prizes are particularly requested:

1. To present not more than seven essays from one school, unless, in their judgment, a larger number should be of sufficient merit to entitle them to the final judgment of the committee of award.

2. To cause the full name and address of each competitor to be appended to his or her essay, with the name of the school of which he or she is a member.

3. To cause the competitors distinctly to understand that each essay must be entirely the work of the competitor, and especially that no corrections or revisions of essays can be made by any person other than its author.

The prizes will be awarded on the 19th day of April, 1895, the anniversary of the battle of Lexington.

Jonathan Trumbull,
Joseph G. Woodward,
Lucius F. Robinson,

Committee.

Awards under this circular were made as follows:

To pupils of high schools for essays on The Share of Connecticut in the War of the Revolution:

The First Prize of twenty dollars, to J. Moss Ives, of the Danbury High School.

Second Prizes of five dollars each, to Joseph Cooke Pullman, of the Bridgeport High School.

Curtis Howe Walker, of the Hopkins Grammar School, New Haven.

Ray Morris, of the Hopkins Grammar School, New Haven.

Floyd H. Dusinberre, Forestville, of the Bristol High School.
Emma Comstock Bonfoey, of the Hartford Public High School.
Harry Davenport, of the Bridgeport High School.

To pupils in schools below the grade of high schools:
The First prize of twenty dollars, to Lawrence Augustus Howard, of the South School, Hartford, subject: Nathan Hale.

Second prizes of five dollars each to:
Ruth A. Curtis, of the Second North School, Hartford, subject: An Unknown Hero.
Robert Shannon, of the Second North School, Hartford, subject: Nathan Hale.
Joseph Hooker Woodward, of the South School, Hartford, subject: Benedict Arnold.
Mildred E. Camp, of the South School, Hartford, subject: Israel Putnam.
James J. Kavanaugh, of St. Rose’s School, Meriden, subject: Nathan Hale.

No more than fourteen prizes could be assigned, but beyond that number the committee found that the following deserved Honorable Mention, which was awarded:

In the high school division:
Helen Flora Newton, Woodbridge, of the Hillhouse High School, New Haven.
Mark W. Norman, of the South Norwalk High School.
George Ellery Crosby, Jr., of the Hartford Public High School.

In the common school division:
Helen S. Patitz, of the West District School, Meriden, subject: Captain John Couch.
Phœbe Beale, of Grammar School No. 5, Berlin, subject: Grandfather’s Story.

Mabel S. Vaughn, of the Broadway School, Norwich, subject: Nathan Hale.

A formal certificate, signed by the President and Secretary of the society, was sent to each person to whom an award was made.

More than one hundred essays came before the committee of final award. These had been selected from the best in each school. The number of papers actually written was much greater, but how much greater cannot be known. Besides, the studies for many others never completed were doubtless begun.

The essays bring to mind the observation of Goethe, that "The most valuable acquisition from history is the enthusiasm it excites." A spirit of fervid patriotism, especially noticeable in the papers coming from schools, and bearing names which indicated that the authors would never be eligible to membership in this Society, pervaded the whole. Hale was the favorite subject, and both versions of his last words became thoroughly familiar to the readers of the essays.

It was well that these young ones of our Connecticut people should have love of country awakened by a contemplation of the sturdy courage and noble sacrifices of the men of the revolution, and it ought to bear fruit in a manhood that prefers the general well-being to partisan success, the public good to private gain.

J. G. WOODWARD,
Historian.

Hartford, May 10, 1895.
ANNUAL MEETING, MAY 11, 1896.

(Condensed).

The Seventh Annual Meeting of the Society was held in Jewell Hall, Hartford, Monday, May 11, 1896. The meeting was called to order at 12:05 by President Trumbull. The business of the day was opened by prayer by the Chaplain, Rev. E. S. Lines.

President Trumbull read his report for the year (see page 111). The Secretary's report was read (see page 117). The Registrar read his report (see page 120). The report of the Treasurer was read (see page 126), followed by the report of the Historian (see page 129).

Mr. Morris, as Chairman, read the report of the Committee on Necrology.

These reports were accepted and ordered printed in the society's next book.

Messrs. Chandler, Gay, Goodsell, Swords, and Griswold were appointed a committee to report nominations for officers for the ensuing year.

The Committee reported as follows:

For President, ....... Jonathan Trumbull.
Vice-President, ....... Edwin S. Greeley.
*Secretary, ........... Charles P. Cooley.
Treasurer, ............ John C. Hollister.
Registrar, ............ Hobart L. Hotchkiss.
Historian, ............ Joseph G. Woodward.
Chaplain, ............. Rev. Edwin S. Lines.

* Mr. Cooley declined the nomination and Mr. Decius L. Pierson was elected Secretary.
Board of Managers:

Frank B. Gay, Hartford.
L. Wheeler Beecher, (Westville), New Haven.
Rowland B. Lacey, Bridgeport.
Jonathan F. Morris, Hartford.
Silas F. Loomer, Willimantic.
Henry Woodward, Middletown.
Henry R. Jones, New Hartford.
E. J. Doolittle, Meriden.
Zalmon Goodsell, Bridgeport.
Rufus W. Griswold, Rocky Hill.
Franklin H. Hart, New Haven.
Edward D. Steele, Waterbury.
B. Rowland Allen, Hartford.
Martin H. Griffing, Danbury.
Russell Frost, South Norwalk.

(The Secretaries of Local Branches):

William E. Chandler, New Haven.
W. M. Olcott, Norwich.
Charles A. Quintard, Norwalk.
John M. Harmon, Meriden.
Frank J. Naramore, Bridgeport.
Ernest E. Rogers, New London.

Delegates to the National Congress:

H. Wales Lines, (at large), Meriden.
Everett E. Lord, New Haven.
Morris B. Beardsley, Bridgeport.
Stephen W. Kellogg, Waterbury.
Charles P. Cooley, Hartford.
Edgar M. Warner, Putnam.
Samuel Daskam, Norwalk.
Joseph F. Swords, Hartford.
Walter Learned, New London.
Rufus S. Pickett, New Haven.
The report of the committee was accepted and these officers were duly elected.

Reports were read from several of the branches.

It was voted that the society defray the expenses of the President to the National Congress.

Section 1 of Article Six of the Constitution was amended to read as follows, the amendment appearing in italics:

"There shall be a Board of Managers whose duty it shall be to conduct the affairs of this society, which Board shall consist of the officers of this society, the delegates to the National society, the secretaries of the several branches of this society ex-officio and fifteen others."

At 3.25 the meeting adjourned.

CHARLES P. COOLEY,
Secretary.
PRESIDENT TRUMBULL'S ADDRESS.

At the close of this seventh year of our existence as a society it is impressed upon me that our organization can no longer be called young. Though still healthily growing, it has reached an age which enables it to take its place among the numerous organizations of the day as one which has long since proved the reason for its existence. These seven years have enabled us to define and appreciate the purposes for which we are organized, the work which we have accomplished, and the work which lies in the unbounded field before us. We may say, without the suspicion of an idle boast, that never before in its history has our society shown a membership so active, so united and so resolute in its purposes. The thinning of our ranks through lapsed memberships and by the inexorable hand of death has been more than compensated by accession of new members, all of whom have, as I believe, sought their membership voluntarily, and by reason of their appreciation of its true meaning and value. It may safely be said that we have no lukewarm members, and that we may pride ourselves on an esprit de corps which promises well for our future. I believe every member can say with me, to-day, that each added year of his membership has increased his attachment to the society and deepened his sense of the duty which forms the pleasure of membership.

The leading events in our record of the past year will be reported to you in detail by our historian. Of these events the most important are the erection of a tablet at
Beacon Hill commemorating the defense of New Haven; the annual dinner at Waterbury, and the distribution of prizes to pupils in the schools of our state for essays on subjects connected with the Revolution. Much credit is due the David Humphreys branch of New Haven for the brilliant and admirably planned exercises at the unveiling of the tablet, and to our members in Waterbury for their excellent and well executed arrangements for the largest annual dinner our society has yet held. The offer of prizes for essays in our schools brought out a full and interesting competition from various parts of our state, and more than ever impressed your committee with the importance of this feature in our annual work, disseminating the spirit of patriotism in the coming generation, and encouraging in our schools a healthy rivalry not only among the pupils but among the teachers and others who have charge of our educational systems and methods. This second award of school prizes having convinced us of their importance as a feature in the legitimate work of our society, it seems unnecessary to recommend that the award should be made an annual one, and I might even suggest that a by-law be adopted to establish the custom.

It is with much satisfaction that I inform you that on the 17th of next June we shall place in the war office at Lebanon a handsome bronze tablet indicating the character and history of the building, and recording the names of some of the leading patriots of the Revolution whose presence and counsels within its walls have rendered the building famous and hallowed its history. It has been decided by our Board of Managers that the unveiling of this tablet shall be made the occasion for a meeting of our society at Lebanon, and that appropriate exercises shall be held to celebrate the event. Preliminary arrangements for this are now in progress. A committee from our society has already met a number of the leading citizens of Lebanon, and has found them much interested in the proposed plan, and heartily dis-
posed to do all in their power in furtherance of the success of the celebration.

It is now five years since our society took formal possession of this historic building, during which interval little or nothing has been done to manifest our interest in our ownership and in the sacred trust it involves. It is believed that a large number of our members and of the kindred patriotic societies will be attracted to Lebanon at the time fixed for the celebration; and it will be the aim of the committees to make the event interesting, although the program may not be as elaborate as that of five years ago. Due notice will be sent to each member of the society regarding the programme and the facilities for reaching and leaving the place.

It should be remembered that our society has interested itself in the movement now in progress to preserve the Putnam wolf den at Pomfret. An association for this purpose has been formed and incorporated, and an appropriation of two hundred dollars has been voted by our Board of Managers for membership in this association. This historic locality can be secured at a moderate price and preserved and kept in its original condition at a small outlay. The brave conduct of our revolutionary hero at this place in his younger days is so well authenticated, and so familiar to the present and the rising generation that all his heroic acts during the campaigns in which he was engaged seem like lineal descendants of his deed at the Pomfret wolf den. It is believed that our society will take pride in its share of this work in honor of the Connecticut hero who “dared to lead where any dared to follow.”

The affairs of our state society have made such demands upon the time and energies of your president that he had found it impossible to attend the annual congress of the National society, and has been obliged to limit his relations with that body to such official correspondence as has occurred with the general officers and the members of other state societies during the
year. Your attention is particularly called to the fact that the subject of uniting our National society with the general society of Sons of the Revolution has been interesting the various state societies of both orders. At the annual meeting of the general society of Sons of the Revolution at Savannah, resolutions were adopted looking to the accomplishing of this union, and inviting our National society to concur. Without having seen the text of these resolutions I can only inform you that they were, as reported to me, met at our National congress with a manifest intention to do everything within the power of our National society to accomplish the union. The sentiment of our Connecticut society upon this important question has always been, and I believe still is strongly in favor of the proposed union. Our record shows that we once took the lead in a distinctly outlined plan to accomplish this object, and were in no way responsible for the failure of that plan, more than two years ago. During this interval no opportunity has offered for the renewal of these negotiations on the part of our society, and though under the circumstances we have been placed in a position where it would be unbecoming and probably useless for us to take the initiative in such renewal, I feel no doubt that we may be counted upon, as a society, to do all in our power to further any feasible plan for union, and to unite ourselves with a general order which never should have been divided into two factions, but should work in harmony throughout our entire country under one general organization, as simple in form as possible.

In looking forward to the field for work in pursuance of the purposes for which we are organized, I must call your attention to the fact that our attempt to secure an appropriation from the state for the erection of a tablet marking the birthplace of Nathan Hale was unsuccessful. This, however, should be no reason with our society for abandoning this project. It is to be hoped
that during the year before us our own finances may be in a condition to enable us to place a suitable memorial upon the place where one of Connecticut’s noblest and purest patriots was born, thus substantially testifying to our gratitude and reverence for the life and deeds of one whose devoted self-sacrifice forms so shining an instance of true and patriotic heroism.

It is to be hoped, also, that the coming year may see good progress in the important work of locating and permanently marking the graves of revolutionary soldiers and patriots throughout our state. This work has already been faithfully begun by the General David Humphreys branch of New Haven, about seventy graves having been located and annually decorated by that branch. It is also hoped to make the decoration of such graves as may be found at Lebanon a part of the exercises of June 17. We are fortunate in having in our society a member, Mr. Everett E. Lord, whose taste and skill have already been freely devoted to the designing and modeling of the two tablets which our society has erected, and the one which we propose to erect on the 17th of June. To him also we look for a design for some permanent device for marking the graves of revolutionary soldiers and patriots, which design we hope he may be able to complete for use during the present year, though we feel that, in view of all he has done for us in work of this kind, we are expecting from him more than we have a right to expect from any one member.

We are fortunate in having had on our board of officers during the year a secretary, registrar, treasurer and historian who have faithfully and accurately discharged the duties of their respective offices, some of which are onerous and exacting, and none of which can be called a sinecure. The task of editing our year book for 1893 and 1894 was also a most important and onerous duty faithfully performed by Mr. Gay and Mr. Bates, under peculiarly perplexing and delaying circumstances.
Although I have particularly mentioned the exceptionally important work which has devolved upon a few of our members, I feel that I cannot close this annual report without a grateful acknowledgment of the uniform support and encouragement which I have always received from the members of the society at all times, relieving me of unsupported responsibility, and encouraging me in the constant belief that the harmony and singleness of purpose which are the vital elements of our success have not and will not fail us in the future.
REPORT OF SECRETARY.

Hartford, May 11, 1896.

Connecticut Society Sons of the American Revolution:

The year past has seen little net gain in our membership. Losses by death, resignation, transfer to other state societies, and suspension for non-payment of dues, have reduced the gross gain of one hundred and forty-five to a net gain of about seventy-five.

The Board of Managers has held ten meetings during the year, four at New Haven, five at Hartford and one at Waterbury.

A large number of new members have been elected from New London and from Waterbury, and a branch—The Nathan Hale Branch, No. six—has been organized at New London.

The society now has 888 active members* though the numbered membership reaches 1133. The society book for the years 1893–1894, which was issued during the summer, is most satisfactory, artistically as well as from the point of its usefulness.

The exercises at the dedication of the tablet at Fort Wooster Park, New Haven, in July, were most interesting, and the plans for the entertainment of members of the society who attended were complete and well carried out.

The New York society extended, as usual, invitations to the members of the Connecticut society, to attend

*Seventeen members have been restored since this report.
the annual dinner of the Empire State society. Of this invitation about twenty or thirty of our members availed themselves.

About two hundred and fifty members attended the annual banquet February 22d, at Waterbury.

It is to be regretted that train arrangements are such that it is inconvenient to have these banquets in many cities in the state. It would seem advisable hereafter to have the banquets at some central city where railroad facilities are ample and where the difficulties of preparing for the large number at dinner will be lessened.

The committee appointed to make the award of prizes for essays written in the competition open to the school children of the state, has made its report and the prizes have been distributed. The assigned topics for the essays were, for high schools, "The Continental Congress;" for grammar schools, "Burgoyne's Invasion."

This competition is a most worthy object for the energies of the society. It cannot help but disseminate a better knowledge of the history of the nation among the children. It is not improbable that the study of the sacrifices which our ancestors made and the reasons which prompted them in their struggle for liberty may inspire in these children a deeper love for and pride in their country. If we can make them see that it is a noble thing to efface self that principle may live, we shall indeed be doing a work which makes the society worthy of existence, for we shall be teaching them patriotism. We want to reach and we do reach the children of foreign-born parents, and the influence which the study of American History must have upon them must be good, as we hope it will be far-reaching in its effect.

About two hundred and fifty certificates of membership have been issued from the National society to members during the past year.
With our large membership the offices of Registrar and Secretary are becoming burdensome. In view of this the Board of Managers has voted each of these officers compensation of $150.

With this, the close of the year, the present Secretary retires from office. He hopes his services have been acceptable and that the society may have gained something from his official connection with it. He acknowledges gladly that the connection has been a profitable one to him in many ways. The friendship and respect which the officers and Board of Managers have shown him is appreciated, and he feels it is a duty as well as a pleasure to congratulate the society upon its officers. The idea that the Sons of the American Revolution is a patriotic society, a society for the cultivation of patriotism among its members and the people of this country has been the idea upon which your officers have worked. I am sure no thought of personal aggrandizement has actuated any plan proposed by the officers for the society's work. They have expended time and thought not that they might hold the society in their debt but that the people of this state might see that the members of this society honor their ancestors for what they did for us.

Let us show that the heritage of our fathers is not dishonored. Let our purpose be to work for God, for Country and for Home as theirs was, so that not alone by accident of birth but because we earnestly desire to be truly loyal citizens of the United States we shall show ourselves worthy to be called Sons of the American Revolution.

Respectfully submitted,

CHARLES P. COOLEY,

Secretary.
REGISTRAR’S REPORT.

May 11, 1896.

In July, 1895, the former Registrar, Mr. Frank B. Gay, having found it impossible to continue the office, the subscriber consented, at the request of the Board of Managers, to temporarily assume the duties. I am frank to say, however, that had I fully appreciated the demands upon the time of the occupant of this position, I should have longer hesitated about accepting. It is one which, in my opinion, could be held to the best advantage by some person who has an official connection with a large library.

Few appreciate the constant demands upon the officers of a society numbering, as this does, nearly one thousand members. It may generally be supposed that the principal duty of the Registrar is the examination of applications for membership. This is, indeed, perhaps the most important duty that he has to perform, but by no means takes the most of his time. It would be a matter of gratification if every member of the society would read and act upon the suggestions which follow, which suggestions, I am sure, will be appreciated by every former Registrar.

Many applicants seem to have the least possible idea of the requirements for membership, or, having that idea, equally fail to conceive the limitations of the society. They evidently have the impression that all that is, or at least all that should be, required, is their
assertion that some ancestor served in the war of the Revolution, even when this assertion is based only upon family tradition. In some instances applications have been forwarded containing nothing but the genealogy, with the general allegation of service sworn to, with no particular service specified, and with no reference to any record of service. In one instance the applicant claimed a service without any proof, and upon it being suggested to him that proof was required, expressed some indignation that his word was not sufficient, especially as a relative had, as he claimed, been admitted to the “Daughters of the American Revolution” without any proof being required other than her statement.

In other instances applicants think it advisable to mix up the services of the ancestor in the Revolution, with an account of pretty much all his doings, from boyhood up, so far as the same can be proved or guessed at; and not only the acts and doings of the ancestor, but those of many of his relatives, in matters of family interest, but not at all connected with the Revolutionary War. In one instance, the only allegation of service was contained in three lines. These were followed by closely-written matter which covered the entire blank, giving family history certainly of no value to this society.

While the book published by the state, containing a list of the soldiers from Connecticut, is exceedingly valuable, and in fact almost indispensable, it has been a source, at the same time, of no slight trial to the nerves and patience of the Registrars. It is quite a favorite method of applicants, finding the name of an ancestor appearing several times in this book, to claim the service of every such person whose name is so found, without regard to the probabilities, or even possibility of there being several of the same name; or whether the persons who rendered the service were from the ancestor’s locality; or whether the services stated covered
concurrently the same period of time; thus leaving it for the Registrar to verify, if he can, the service of any one of the parties named with that of the ancestor of the applicant. In one instance of this kind the applicant stated four different services which he claimed to have been rendered by his ancestor, and cited various family and other records as proof. The Registrar spent two hours with him, going over his proofs, and thought he had convinced him that by no possibility could his ancestor have rendered more than one of the services claimed. The facts connected with this one service were submitted to the Board of Managers, and the application was approved. Shortly after, application was presented in behalf of the son of this applicant, and it was a little surprising that the application of the son contained all the claims and all the references of the father's application, which the Registrar was flattering himself he had shown to be without proof.

Prior to the dinner held in Waterbury last February, a large number of applications was received from that vicinity, nearly every one of which had to be returned to have omissions supplied or proofs furnished.

These suggestions are made, not in a grumbling or fault-finding spirit, but simply to show what a vast amount of labor could be saved the Registrar if applicants would pause to think that the value of membership in the society depends upon the thoroughness of proof of identity and service, and if they would confine the allegations of service to a brief statement, authenticated by some reference to a record to which the Registrar may have access, remembering that a reference to "well authenticated family tradition" (a favorite one), is somewhat difficult to examine.

It is like a ray of promise to receive an application submitted by one who has held the office of Registrar, or by the veteran member of the Board of Managers from Bridgeport, and some others of experience, as in such cases it can pretty surely be assumed that they are in
proper form, with references which will enable a speedy and satisfactory examination and approval.

The delay in issuing the last year-book, which brought the record down to May 1, 1894, together with the expense of publishing and distributing to the members, caused the Board of Managers to pass a vote in the fall of 1895, to issue this book but once in two years. A committee on publication was appointed, of which the present Registrar is a member. This book will contain the record of membership down to the first of May, 1896. It cannot be begun, however, until all the applications down to that time are recorded.

The recording of applications is no slight matter. The Registrar is provided with a book containing 500 blanks similar to the application blanks. After an applicant is elected and has paid his dues, the application is recorded in this book, the genealogy being given complete, with a record of such services of the ancestor as the Registrar finds proved. The fact that so many of the claims of applicants are not found proved renders it a necessity that the Registrar should personally make this record, as only he can pick out of the various claims made, those that he finds authenticated. This again illustrates the amount of work which might be saved the Registrar, if applicants would only make such claims of service as can be properly proved.

My predecessor was delayed in completing the record so that he could not hand the books over to me before January, 1896, so that, in addition to the examination of a large number of new applications, there had then to be sifted out and recorded as above stated, all the applications which had accumulated since July, 1895. Such recording is now in progress, but will delay somewhat the active work upon the book to be published, which, it is hoped, will be ready to be issued and distributed by next fall.

It has been my purpose to send duplicates to the Registrar General at Washington, so that the certificates
could be issued as promptly as possible. About the first of October, 1895, the duplicates of applications then in the hands of Mr. Gay were sent to Washington, which included the state numbers down to 1032. Since that time, 101 duplicate applications have been sent, including state number 1133. All these applications were approved by the Registrar General. There still remain to be forwarded, the applications approved in April, 1896, and those approved before, where members have paid their fees and dues since April 1st, 1896.† All these will be included in the year-book.

The total number of members admitted since the last Registrar's report, May 10, 1895, who have paid their fees and dues, is one hundred and forty-five. Of these, one hundred and forty-four were active members, and one honorary member. One hundred and eight were admitted as descendants of Connecticut ancestors, and thirty-seven as descendants of ancestors who served from other states. Fifty-five members have been dropped from the roll by the Board of Managers for non-payment of dues. Thirteen members have died, so far as appears from notices sent to the necrologist. The present membership is eight hundred and eighty-eight * active members and forty-seven honorary members.

Let not what has been said lead anyone to suppose that the office of Registrar is to be shunned on account of the labors connected with it. To a person who has the time and interest in the direction of the examination of records connected with the Revolutionary War, with facilities for such research, it must be a pleasant duty to verify the services of those who took part in that great struggle, and to make a record which must grow in value and importance as a matter of history. This society is exemplifying and elaborating all present known records of the services of many of the sol-

†These have since been sent, and make the approved membership to May 10, 1896, 1150.

* Seventeen were reinstated after the annual meeting.
diers of the Revolution. In many instances, we are making, so far as the public is concerned, original records. In doing this private manuscripts and proofs are being brought to light, and by us they are being placed where the facts they contain cannot be wholly obliterated. With each generation, these proofs become harder to verify, and with each year our records, which have been made with such care, will become more valuable; and each one of us who has given any time or attention to the work of this society cannot but be gratified, not only with the enthusiasm shown by its members, but from the fact of its patriotic purposes, and the record we are making and preserving of the deeds of those whom we are proud to call ancestors.

During the year, two “true sons” were admitted: Roger W. Newton of Durham, aged eighty-six, son of Abner Newton, also of Durham; and George W. Payne of Unionville, aged eighty-one, son of John Payne of Sag Harbor, Long Island.

Few duplicates of the first three hundred members are on file in Washington. By vote of the Board of Managers, duplicates of all such applications are being prepared by the Registrar, to be forwarded to the Registrar General.

Respectfully submitted,

HOBART L. HOTCHKISS,

Registrar.
# TREASURER'S REPORT.

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>1895.</strong></td>
<td><strong>Dr.</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>May 10,</td>
<td>Balance from old account,</td>
<td>$1,304.52</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>July 31,</td>
<td>Charles P. Cooley, sec., on account of dues,</td>
<td>1,286.40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Charles P. Cooley, sale of postage stamps and rosettes,</td>
<td>13.50</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>1896.</strong></td>
<td><strong>Cr.</strong></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Jan. 24,</td>
<td>Charles P. Cooley, membership fees and dues,</td>
<td>424.92</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Charles P. Cooley, sale of buttons and badges,</td>
<td>23.00</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Charles P. Cooley, sale of envelopes,</td>
<td>6.54</td>
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<td>May 2,</td>
<td>Charles P. Cooley, membership fees and dues,</td>
<td>522.86</td>
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<td>Charles P. Cooley, sale of buttons and stamps,</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Charles P. Cooley, sale of year books and manual,</td>
<td>5.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>$3,625.97</td>
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**1895.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
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<th>Amount</th>
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<tr>
<td>June 19,</td>
<td>The Hartford Engraving Co., engraving photographs,</td>
<td>$36.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25,</td>
<td>Everett E. Lord, tablet expenses Fort Wooster Park,</td>
<td>73.40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>July 5,</td>
<td>Charles P. Cooley, badge for Mr. Gay,</td>
<td>9.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>31,</td>
<td>Charles P. Cooley, school prize expenses,</td>
<td>3.80</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Charles P. Cooley, postage,</td>
<td>46.60</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Charles P. Cooley, four dozen rosettes,</td>
<td>12.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Charles P. Cooley, clerk hire,</td>
<td>3.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Charles P. Cooley, dues returned, paid by error,</td>
<td>2.50</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
July 31, Charles P. Cooley, check of O. H. Risley, returned, $3.00
Charles P. Cooley, certificate for J. B. Cone, 1.00
Charles P. Cooley, rent of hall, May 10, 10.00
Charles P. Cooley, Tiffany & Co., badges for J. C. Hollister and R. B. Lacey, 18.00
Aug. 3, Isaac Garrison, care of war office, 12.50
Sept. 4, C. W. Haskins, treas. general, 174 certificates, 174.00
6, Jared B. Standish printing 1,200 Douglass portraits, 10.80
R. B. Lacey, distributing year book, 2.00
19, H. L. C. Stevens, portraits Martha and George Washington, 75.00
Nov. 9, The Hartford Printing Co., 54.50

1896.

23, Charles P. Cooley, sec., postage and express, 28.11
Charles P. Cooley, buttons and badges, 21.00
Charles P. Cooley, sundries, 5.35
31, C. W. Haskins, treas general, thirty-six certificates, 36.00
Feb. 1, Joel Munsell's Sons, index, 5.00
The Case, Lockwood & Brainard Co., year book, 1,105.72
6, Frank B. Gay, registrar's expenses, 34.60
W. H. Talcott, making register, 23.50
Isaac Garrison, care of war office, 12.50
20, The Case, Lockwood & Brainard Co., 250 manuals, 43.90
Mch. 19, C. W. Haskins, treas. general, annual dues, 218.75
C. W. Haskins, treas. general, 42 certificates, 42.00
27, John A. Carpenter, appropriation Wolf Den Association, 200.00
April 11, Hobart L. Hotchkiss, registrar's expenses, 16.75
23, Charles P. Cooley, school prizes, 100.00
25, F. H. Cogswell, report of annual banquet, 16.10
May 2, Charles P. Cooley, sec., postage and express, 38.19
Charles P. Cooley, printing, 21.25
Charles P. Cooley, buttons and stationery, 41.60
Charles P. Cooley, expenses of committee to award school prizes, 16.05
Treasurer, postage, . . 50
Balance to new account, 1,032.80

$3,625.97
TRUMBULL TRUST FUND.

Amount reported May 10, 1895, . . . . . . . . . $173.93
Interest on deposits, . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 7.00

Amount of deposit, New Haven Savings Bank, . . $180.93

LIFE MEMBERSHIP FUND.

Amount reported May 10, 1895, . . . . . . . . . $69.38
Interest on deposits, . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 2.78

Amount on deposit, New Haven Savings Bank, . . $72.16

May 7th, 1896.

Audited and found correct.

HOBART L. HOTCHKISS, } Auditors.
FRANKLIN H. HART,
REPORT OF THE HISTORIAN.

The General David Humphreys Branch of this society unveiled, with appropriate ceremonies, at Fort Wooster Park, New Haven, on the fifth of July, 1895, a tablet, designed by Mr. Everett Edward Lord, bearing the inscription following:

"ON THIS SPOT A SIGNAL BEACON
   WAS ESTABLISHED IN 1775,
   AND ABOUT THIS HILL
   AMERICAN PATRIOTS
   BRAVELY RESISTED A LARGE FORCE
   OF INVADING BRITISH TROOPS,
   JULY 5, 1779.
   TO HONOR THE DEEDS OF THE FATHERS,
   THE CONNECTICUT SOCIETY
   SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION,
   PLACED THIS TABLET, 1895."

An account of the ceremonies, which included addresses by Messrs. Franklin Henry Hart, Edwin Seneca Greeley, Jonathan Trumbull, A. C. Hendrick, Orville Hitchcock Platt, and Benjamin E. Brown, has been published by the General David Humphreys Branch in a handsome book of fifty-six pages. The book contains also an essay on The Invasion of New Haven, by Master Percy Arthur Whitmore, of the Washington School, to whom had been awarded the prize offered to pupils of the New Haven public schools for the best essay on
this subject; and *A Sketch of the Life of General David Humphreys*, by the Rev. Edwin S. Lines.

The permanent form in which the record of the proceedings has appeared supersedes a fuller account in this report.

**THE SEVENTH ANNUAL DINNER.**

The following gentlemen, who constituted the reception committee, were the agreeable hosts of the members of the Connecticut Society of the Sons of the American Revolution at Waterbury, February 22, 1896:


The dinner was served at the City hall, which, under the supervision of a committee of which Mr. F. B. Rice was chairman, had been handsomely decorated with streamers, shields and festoons. The American band furnished music.
At 1.30 p. m. President Jonathan Trumbull called the assemblage to order and said: Members of the Society of the Sons of the American Revolution, you will now come to order and give your attention while grace is said by our chaplain, Rev. E. S. Lines, of New Haven.

PRAYER.

Almighty God, we thank Thee for Thy goodness to us as a people, and to us in our homes. We thank Thee for the memory of the fathers which comes to us this day; and we pray Thee that we may be found worthy to stand in their places. We ask for a continuance of Thy favor toward us, and all through Jesus Christ our Lord Amen.

The Menu.

OYSTERS.
BLUE POINTS ON HALF SHELL.
SOUP.
MOCK TURTLE.

FISH.
SALMON, WINE SAUCE.

MEATS.
BEEF A LA MODE, MUSHROOM SAUCE.
BROWN MASHED POTATO.

ENTREES.
SWEET BREAD CROQUETTES, FRENCH PEAS.
CHAMPAGNE PUNCH.

GAME.
LARDED PARTRIDGE, CURRANT JELLY.
SARATOGA CHIPS.

DESSERT.

ICE CREAM AND ICES.
SALTED ALMONDS.

ASSORTED FANCY CAKES.
CONFECTIONERY.

CRACKERS.

CHEESE.
At 4 p. m. President Trumbull again rapped for order, and was greeted with great applause.

President Trumbull: I feel that I have been in a measure monopolizing this beautiful array of flowers which I see before me, in which the bloom of nature is woven into our national colors of red, white and blue, which emulates, although it cannot rival, the donors. These flowers bear this inscription: "The officers of the Millicent Porter Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution send greetings to the Sons of the American Revolution, assembled at Waterbury, February 22, 1896." (Great applause.) I am informed that before it was finally decided to hold this seventh annual meeting of our society at Waterbury, the city promptly prepared itself, as another city had done before, by the adoption of a new charter, of a character sufficiently revolutionary to be appropriate to this very auspicious occasion. Of the other admirable arrangements of this affair you have already had much more than a taste. It is particularly fitting that I should now ask one of Waterbury's most honored citizens to place the Sons of the American Revolution as far as possible under the operation of the new charter here in our city hall. I therefore take great pleasure in asking Gen. Stephen W. Kellogg to assume the chair, and to manipulate the electric current of patriotism which thrills through this assembly. (Applause.)

General Kellogg.

Mr. President, Our Honored Guests and Gentlemen of this Patriotic Society: I thank you, Mr. President, for the high honor of acting as toastmaster on this occasion. It is my pleasant duty, in the name and in behalf of the Sons of the American Revolution resident in Waterbury, to extend to you, Mr. President, and to the officers of this society, to each of our distinguished guests, and to the members of this society, one and all, who are present, our most hearty and cordial welcome to this banquet and to the city of Waterbury. And if our whole city could be assembled here to-day, they would join us in this welcome, with a unity of acclamation that would ring through all our hillsides. You come
from all parts of our good little state, from Thompson to Greenwich, and from Salisbury to Stonington, to celebrate this birthday of the great leader of our armies in the war of the revolution, and to revive the memories and traditions of the gallant men who fought its battles, and went through a fearful baptism of fire and blood for seven long years, that they might leave to us, their children, the blessings of a free and independent government. Welcome, thrice welcome, to you, each and every one! We trust you are satisfied thus far. We trust you are all feeling very comfortable at this hour. If Prof. A. W. Wright, of Yale, was here, and with this new and wonderful discovery in the art of photography, and with his Crooke tubes and cathode rays, would take a photograph of what is now going on inside of us, he might get out some very entertaining pictures for the New Haven Sunday Register of to-morrow.

Gentlemen, the first toast is “The Connecticut Society of the Sons of the American Revolution.” There is just one man and one name that should be called for that toast, and that is the honored name borne by the president of this society; the name of our great war governor, during the whole of the war of the revolution, and on whom Washington leaned for help and support throughout the whole war. I call on Jonathan Trumbull of Norwich, our esteemed president, to respond to this toast. (Applause.)

JONATHAN TRUMBULL.

Do not expect from me any adequate response to the sentiments which are inspired by the simple mention of the name of our society on Washington’s birthday. These sentiments will, I know, pervade and animate all the patriotic utterances which are to follow, and will be all the more impressive as coming from the brilliant array of talent which your programme affords, and from voices less familiar to you than mine.

I only intend to present to you at this time my annual official greeting, a greeting which grows in significance year by year and which is particularly significant to-day in view of the fact that we have reached the golden number seven in our annual celebration of Washington’s birthday that we number 900 good men and sons of revolutionary lineage, and that we have never swerved from the purposes for which we are organized. It is because we are actuated by simple filial reverence for our ancestors and love for our country,
that we rally on this impressive anniversary in increasing numbers
to honor the Father of his Country, and the father of the American
revolution.

Do not think it strange if I congratulate you more on what we
have omitted to do, than on what we have done; on what we are
not rather than on what we are; for a view on the negative side of
our society goes far towards defining its positive aims and purposes.
Opportunities and even temptations to make itself ridiculous con-
tinually beset a society like ours; and when I say that we have never
yielded to these temptations or availed of these opportunities, per-
haps I have said all that is necessary. Even if the time would allow
me, I need hardly to specify the numerous measures, plans and
absurd schemes which are constantly presented from sources outside
of our own society, often with the best of misguided intentions, to
our board of managers, garnished with patriotic adjectives and even
containing menaces to the powers of Great Britain and continental
Europe.

In view of our avoidance of the adoption of such measures we are
becoming more and more firmly convinced that we are not organized
for the purpose of inaugurating a war of races or of religions in our
land, or of establishing a new American aristocracy, or an open or
secret boycott of any particular class, or even of fighting the British
merely for the sake of emulating our ancestors, so long as the British
behave themselves properly, as they appear inclined to do, in the
matter of their American relations.

Fortunately for us of Connecticut, there was preserved in the old
Charter Oak of Hartford a royal ratification of a constitution which
is to us a heritage of independence guided by conservatism, and of
intelligence tempered by prudence, which the fathers of the revo-
lution sacredly guarded, and which the sons of the revolution as
sacredly guard to-day. If we seek for a reason of our successful
avoidance of the dangers which beset us, it is in that heritage that
we shall find it, teaching us that we alone are responsible for our
acts, and that the responsibility is a grave one.

When there is so much that we can do in the unbounded fields
before us in pursuance of our legitimate purposes, and so much that
we have already done, let us take a new departure from this seventh
celebration of Washington's birthday, determined that, under the
inspiring influence of this memorable day, we shall make a new
record which will surpass the old one.

If the influence which our order exerts is a silent one, it is none
the less potent for that reason. A single prize contest, for example,
among the school children in our state for essays on subjects con-
ected with the American revolution will go further towards Ameri-
canizing our country than any antagonistic measures, secret or open.
I take pleasure in announcing to you that a contest for prizes amounting to $100 offered by our society is now in progress among the school children in our state, and, being the second of its kind, I hope and expect that the contest will be an annual one. There is, too, another silent and equally potent influence in the memorial tablets which we are gradually erecting to mark historic events and places within our state, and in the preservation of such historic shrines as the Lebanon war office.

And if these peaceful measures are not enough for men in whose veins courses the fighting blood of the revolution, let me point to a field for more aggressive work, which appears to be opening before us, and ask you to join hands with me in defending the good name of some of our revolutionary patriots against base insinuations, false charges and even libels which are appearing in the current literature of our day. It is, in some recent instances, becoming a serious question whether the cudgels we take up in this should be the figurative ones which pen and ink afford, or the more tangible ones which are to be found in the good old Connecticut hickory of our forests. When Israel Putnam is accused, as he has recently been, of cowardice and treachery, Connecticut Sons of the American Revolution will rally for his defense with cudgels of some description. I am happy to inform you that I have, as I believe, found sufficient evidence to hang the man who has uttered these gross libels against the memory of our grand old hero, if hanging is, as it should be, the penalty for such a crime. The only difficulty in the way of securing sentence and execution in this case appears to lie in the fact that Putnam's defamer has taken rope enough for the purpose, and has, as is usual in such cases, incontinently hanged himself. And thus, let us hope, may perish all traducers of any revolutionary hero, whose fame and good name stand, like Israel Putnam's, tested by the calm judgment of history that has waited a century to be written.

Taking a new impulse from this auspicious day, let us call our first seven years but a beginning and a faithful promise to future generations that the memory of the patriots of the revolution will be sacredly guarded, and that the principles which they vindicated will always remain the watchword and standard of our organization.

General Kellogg: Gentlemen, there is one toast that in all patriotic gatherings for nearly one hundred years has been uniformly drunk standing, and in silence; you will all therefore rise in your places and prepare for it. This toast is not on the list, but you all know what it is. Sons of the American Revolution, I give to you as a toast, "The memory of George Washington."
The toast having been drunk with due reverence, General Kellogg addressed the assembly as follows:

GENERAL KELLOGG.

I am down in the list for a short speech; we are all going to make short speeches to-day. As I have the floor, I might as well make it now, though I admit it is taking a little advantage of the eloquent speakers along this table, whom you will all be delighted to hear. I have about the same advantage that a certain trial justice in New Haven, a generation or more ago, had on a certain occasion. That justice had the unfortunate habit of getting full pretty often, and sometimes he would be in that condition in the morning before court hour. The story is not quite apposite in this assemblage, for there is nobody full here, but I will tell it for all that. One morning he was unusually full, and a man was brought before him charged with drunkenness. He was convicted, of course; justices always convicted in those days, to save the town the costs. The man knew the justice very well, and he had become sober enough to see the condition the justice was in; and as the justice began to fill out the mitimus, the fellow leaned over the rail of the prisoners' box, and said: "Put your own name in, judge; you are the drunkest of the two." "That may be," replied the justice, peering over his spectacles; "but as I hold the pen, I think I will put your name in instead of my own." I recall another story, where a man had the advantage over his friends. During the war of 1812 there was a threatened invasion of New London, as a British fleet was hovering off the coast near the east end of Long Island. The militia were called out in hot haste from a considerable portion of the state. I knew several men in Waterbury years ago who were in that bloodless campaign; but I am sure that the captain in the story did not hail from Waterbury. One evening a rumor went through the camp of one of the regiments that the British fleet was approaching; and that the enemy would certainly try to land the next day, and orders were given that the regiment must be ready to aid in the repulse of the enemy. The colonel had his regiment drawn up in line the next morning, and discovered that one of his captains was missing, and the lieutenants of the company could give no account of him. The colonel spied a suspicious-looking heap of earth in a distant corner of the field and rode out to it, and there he found his captain snugly ensconced in the bottom of a hole. "Get out of that," shouted the colonel. "Go away, colonel," answered back the captain, "you can't have this hole; this is my hole; I dug it myself last night." Well, that captain could not have been a son of the American revolution; he must have been a son of one of the few tories Connecticut had in common with the other colonies.
Waterbury has no battlefields of the revolution and no special objects of historical interest, but she has a splendid record of the services of her sons in the revolutionary war. We are proud of our soldiers' monument, standing hard by the green, dedicated to the 900 brave men, the living and the dead, who went forth from us to fight the battles of the union. That was about one in twelve or thirteen of our inhabitants. A history of Waterbury is now being published under the supervision and written in great part by the Rev. Dr. Anderson of this place; and if the state of Connecticut could find so able a historian for the state, it would get a better history than we can expect to see. That part of the history relating to the war of the revolution and its causes was prepared and written by the Misses Sarah J. and Katharine Prichard of Waterbury, and a most interesting history they have made of it. Their industry and research have brought to light many important facts that were not generally known before. From that history it will appear that Waterbury, with a population of about 3,500, her territory then being much larger than it is now, sent into the war of the revolution, at different periods, nearly 700 men. That would be one in five of her population, showing that almost all the able-bodied men of the place took part in that war; and this simply illustrates the patriotism of all the towns in Connecticut in those days. The fact has been stated, over and over, that Connecticut sent more men into the field in the war of the revolution than any other state in proportion to its population. Professor Fiske says in his history that it was the boast of this sturdy little state, that she never suffered the enemy to sleep over night within her borders. Though exposed all through the war to invasion by the British troops from New York and repeatedly invaded, the enemy never stayed long upon her soil. Their advancing footsteps were still fresh when, in every instance, they were compelled to turn their backs to the patriotic little state; and the light of the burning dwellings to which they had applied the torch, had not gone out, when they were forced to leave her borders.

Tradition tells us that Washington stopped in the village of Waterbury once or twice when he went to Hartford to confer with his right hand man, Governor Trumbull, and the general of the French army. Tradition says that he tied his horse to a tree out here on West Main street, and took dinner with an Esquire Hopkins, a leading citizen of the place. This Esquire Hopkins seems to have had the Yankee trick of inquisitiveness, as he questioned Washington, as the story goes, pretty closely at that time to see if he could find out something of what the operations of the army were to be. Washington, after hearing him for a while, asked, "Mr. Hopkins, can you keep a secret?" "I can," was the eager reply. "So can I," said Washington, and the conversation ended.
I crave the indulgence of this assembly while I speak for a few minutes of one distinguished soldier and statesman of the revolution, who has hitherto escaped notice at the annual banquets of this society. While the names of Trumbull and Sherman, of Putnam and Nathan Hale, of Wooster and Ledyard and Knowlton and others have been as household words, as they deserve to be, the name I am about to mention has never been spoken at any of our annual feasts. Not even at the gathering at New London four years ago was his name mentioned, though that was the city of his residence at the outbreak of the war. The only allusion I find to him is the opening paragraph of the report of our historian in the last year book, as follows:

"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."

Yes, the young Samuel Holden Parsons was then wholly engaged in making history, not in writing it. The son of one of the most distinguished divines of the last century (the Rev. Jonathan Parsons), a graduate of Harvard college, young Parsons opened a law office in Lyme, where his father had formerly preached. Lyme was then one of the principal towns in the colony, with a larger population than Hartford, and the home of some of the most distinguished men in the history of Connecticut. It may sound a little strange in the ears of many before me when I say that the first census of this state in 1790, under the constitution of the United States, shows that Middletown was then the largest town in the state, having a larger population than either Hartford or New Haven. Middletown and New London were the only towns of the state having a population of over 5,000 in the first census. Young Parsons rose rapidly in his profession. His ability as a lawyer was such that he was appointed king's counsel for the colony, causing his removal to New London. When the news came to New London of Lexington and Concord Bridge, that the embattled farmers had "fired the shot heard round the world," Parsons resigned his commission, closed his law office and started at once for the scene of war. But he rode by way of Hartford for a purpose. He knew that back in the wilderness, by the waters of Lake Champlain, the British had the forts of Ticonderoga and Crown Point filled with military stores, and his keen foresight saw that their capture before they could be reinforced was of vital importance to the patriot cause. With Colonel Wyllys, Silas Dean and others, the capture was planned and the money procured from the treasury of the colony by giving their own notes or receipts, Parsons being the first to sign them. And three weeks after that, Ticonderoga was taken, at the demand of bluff old Ethan Allen, in the name of the great Jehovah and the Conti-
nental Congress. The British commander of the fort had doubtless heard of the first name, but the name of the Continental Congress was too much for him. That was a creature he did not understand; he didn't know whether it went on four legs or six; and so in the early gray of a glorious May morning he surrendered the fortress without a gun being fired, in his night robe and with a torch in his hand instead of a sword. And the taking of that fortress was of vital importance to the patriots' cause; for they took a vast amount of military stores, powder and ball, and about 120 heavy cannon, besides a large quantity of small arms. The men swarming around Boston after the fight at Lexington and Concord Bridge were greatly in want of ammunition, and the stores of Ticonderoga and Crown Point were just what they needed. The art of making powder was then almost unknown in the colonies; for the English government had long discouraged and prevented the growth of any kind of manufactures in the colonies, and its policy was to make them entirely dependent on the mother country. As was said on the floor of Parliament, they would not allow the colonies to make even a hob nail or a horse shoe. But Connecticut men learned to make powder very soon; as well as to make cannon, from the tough iron of old Salisbury. There is a story that soon after the fighting at Lexington a patriotic man in Concord undertook to manufacture powder for the American army, and he thought he could make good powder. A barrel of his powder caught fire one morning; he seized a pail, ran ten rods to a spring for water, and got back in time to save half of it. And some of those heavy cannon, of which the colonists were almost entirely destitute, were drawn by patriotic farmers from Ticonderoga to Washington's army around Boston; and they were planted in the fortifications on Dorchester Heights, and compelled General Howe and the British army to evacuate Boston without a battle. Then, for the last time, the city of Boston gave shelter to a foreign foe, except when they came as prisoners of war, as did Burgoyne's army from the glorious field of Saratoga.

Then for the last time the streets of Boston echoed to the marching tread of hostile battalions.

But I return to the career of Samuel Holden Parsons. He was immediately appointed colonel of the Sixth regiment of Connecticut Volunteers. He knew nothing of the art of war, except what he had learned as a student of history, and some service in the Colonial militia; he had it all to learn, like many of our bravest and best men in the late war of the rebellion.

While we have been preparing for this banquet, news has come to us of the death at Washington of one of the oldest members of our society; a member of my own profession, whom I have known and esteemed for more than forty years. I refer to the late Jeremiah
Halsey. On referring to the year book, I find that the service of his ancestor was in the Sixth regiment of Connecticut Volunteers under Colonel Parsons.

When the regular Continental army was organized by Washington from the volunteer forces, Parsons was appointed colonel of the Tenth regiment. He won his spurs upon the field, and the star of a general in the disastrous battle of Long Island the following summer; holding with a small number of men a greatly superior force of the enemy in check, while the greater part of our army effected a retreat, and when completely surrounded, he cut his way through the enemy instead of surrendering. He remained in the service through the whole war, till after the surrender of Cornwallis at Yorktown. He became a major-general. He took Putnam's place after that glorious old veteran was obliged by age and broken health to leave the army; and the defense of Connecticut was especially intrusted to General Parsons. He was one of the judges on the trial of Major André as a spy. He received the thanks of Congress for his brilliant success in the battle of Morrisania.

When the war was substantially ended with the surrender at Yorktown, General Parsons retired from the army and went to Middletown, where his wife and children had remained during the war, to resume the practice of law. He took his place in the front rank of his profession. Hollister in his "History of Connecticut," says of him that he "was one of the most heroic soldiers, as well as one of the best lawyers and most scholarly writers of the revolutionary period." He was one of the leading delegates in the convention that was called to ratify the constitution of the United States, and it was upon his motion that the constitution was ratified by the state of Connecticut. He had already been appointed one of the judges of the great northwest territory then being organized; the most magnificent territory ever organized in the history of this government, comprising the present great states of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan and Wisconsin. But he waited till he could use all his influence and ability in bringing his dear native state, that he loved, into the glorious union for which he had so long fought; and then he went westward to the new star of empire, leaving his family behind. He was appointed by Washington chief justice of that vast territory, to which settlers from Connecticut and other New England states were then turning their eager eyes. A few months after, in the full strength and vigor of his manhood, he was drowned in endeavoring to cross a swollen stream on horseback, not far from the new settlement of Marietta, Ohio.

The house in which General Parsons lived still stands in Middletown, on Main street by the lower green. It has always been owned and is still owned in the family. I have spoken of General Parsons
for two reasons: that his name has not been mentioned before in our annual banquets, and that I feel a special interest in his history; for I know you will all generously pardon me when I say that my good wife, now attending the congress of the Daughters of the American Revolution at Washington, is a lineal descendant of General Parsons; and the blood of Samuel Holden Parsons flows in the veins of my children.

I cannot find that the exact spot where General Parsons was buried is known. Tradition says that he was buried on the banks of the stream where he lost his life, but that country was then a wilderness. A desire to visit the graves of our fathers is an inherent trait even in savage nations, much more in civilized. In God's own acres at Arlington where lie the sleeping thousands for whom

"The muffled drum's sad roll has beat
The soldier's last tattoo,"

there is nothing more touching than the constant recurrence of white headstones with the simple, sorrowful word inscribed, "Unknown." General Parsons' case is like that of our own Nathan Hale, for I suppose no one can tell the exact spot where he was buried. Both General Parsons and Nathan Hale are like the great law giver of Israel: "They died and were buried and no man knoweth the place of their burial until this day;" and no man can know it, "until earth and sea shall give up their dead, and the multitude that no man can number shall stand before the great, white throne."

Sons of the American Revolution, it is well to celebrate this honored day as the birthday of the Father of his Country. It is well to recall the deeds and heroism and the sufferings of all our ancestors who pledged their lives, their fortunes and their sacred honor, to insure through all time the blessings of liberty and a free government for their children. We celebrate the events of war. War is hell, as General Sherman once pithily said, and the expression was none too strong for the reality; and yet through its waste and destruction the greatest good to the world has been often achieved. But so long as our flag shall float high over our land and over the sea, though rumors and threatenings of war may arise, let us hope and pray that this nation shall show to all the world that peace hath her victories no less renowned than war. And I would say of my country, as was said of old, Peace be within thy walls, O glorious heritage that our fathers left us, and prosperity in all thy borders; for my brethren and companions' sake, I would say, peace be with thee.

After his address, General Kellogg introduced the next speaker as follows:

Connecticut is called a pretty small state, as you know, but there is a state right east of us that is smaller
than we are; that is, in territory. But in brains, and everything else that makes true manhood, it is one of the greatest states in the union. They used to say that the boundaries between Massachusetts and Rhode Island were about as uncertain as those between the English Colony and Venezuela, or the Schomburg line. I remember that Rufus Choate once said in a case involving the Rhode Island boundary, that it might as well have been bounded north by a blue jay, east by a swarm of bees, and west by 300 foxes with fire brands tied to their tails. (Laughter.)

We have a professor from that little state, whom I shall have great pleasure in introducing; for he represents 260 years of civil and religious freedom upon American soil, a lineal descendant of Roger Williams, who settled Rhode Island 260 years ago. He comes from the state which gave us Nathaniel Greene, foremost in the war of the revolution, second only to Washington, as we all know. I have great pleasure in introducing to you for the next toast, which is "Rhode Island in the American Revolution," Prof. Alonzo Williams, of Brown University.

PROF. ALONZO WILLIAMS.

Mr. Chairman, gentlemen, patriots and ladies: Allow me to express to you, sir, my appreciation for the honor conferred upon me by your invitation to participate in these festivities. I have sat here and enjoyed these rich bounties of your board, sipping the sparkling nectar, which kindly nature grants to all her children, and drinking in that more sparkling eloquence which the gods lend only to their favorite sons, and even more sparkling inspiration from these galleries about us, and I have been endeavoring to find words suitable in which to clothe my sense of the appreciation and pleasure. At this moment, sir, I find myself in that embarrassing strait of the young Waterbury girl who was being examined for the position of school teacher, and, when asked what was the capital of Massachusetts, hesitatingly replied, "I don't remember." But, said the examiner, ingeniously and encouragingly putting what you might call a leading question, "Of what state is Boston the capital?" "I know the answer to that," she said, "but I haven't the flow of language to express it." (Laughter and cheers.)
I will say at the outset, lest perchance you may not know it, Rhode Island is a small state. Connecticut is a small state, but had you ridden with me since early dawn on the New England road, so fearfully and wonderfully made, along the rough and ragged edges of these two closely rubbing commonwealths, you would feel in your bones new accents to the joke, so long since copyrighted, to wit: “If Connecticut claims to be the Nutmeg state, then surely Rhode Island is the Grater.” Rhode Island small? The spirit of a loyal son of Rhode Island is the spirit of every true son of New England, when he modestly compares himself with fellow-citizens of vast empire states, a spirit so aptly illustrated by the story of the Sunday school boy whose teacher, after she had impressed upon him the Lord’s care for all the works of His hands, “both great and small,” asked the lad to give illustrations of the truths she had been inculcating, whereupon he declared himself as follows: “The Lord who made the mighty mountains made the tender blades of grass; the Lord who made the deep, wide ocean made the pebbles on the shore; the Lord who made me made a daisy.” That’s Rhode Island.

But seriously, sir, Rhode Island is small. So was imperial Rome during the years of her proudest achievements. So was Athens, always. So was Macedon, so was Phœnia, so was Palestine. But states are not measured by the league nor heroic achievements weighed by silver and gold, and Bethlehem in Judea was not least among the princes of Judea.

What part did Rhode Island play in the mighty drama of the revolution, do you ask? By what virtue is she entitled to a front seat at the symposium of commonwealths, when Massachusetts and New York and Virginia and Connecticut recite their deeds and tell the world how they prepared the nation and shaped its early destinies? You ask for specifications. I will simply read the record, and that, too, without emphasis, for the record unadorned is enough to show that our colony assumed from the first a unique position, and that in more than one important crisis Rhode Island proved herself something more than a peer of her sisters. Let us speak only of first things and endeavor to enumerate upon the fingers the matters of grave import connected with the revolution in which Rhode Island was first, yea, facile princeps.

1. Stamp act: In regard to the imposition of the iniquitous stamp act, Rhode Island was the first to declare in emphatic language by resolutions of the General Assembly, September 16, 1765, that in it alone was vested the sole right of taxation; absolved its citizens from obedience to the mandates of the act, and insured all its officers indemnity for disregarding the provisions of the same, resolutions which pointed thus early directly to an absolu-
tion of allegiance to the British crown, unless the grievances were removed.

2. Virginia resolutions: Rhode Island was the first of the sister colonies to support the famous resolutions of the House of Burgesses in Virginia, passed May 16, 1769, and approved by Rhode Island June 12, 1769; she had explicitly declared the same thing four years earlier.

3. The Liberty: Rhode Island was the first to brave royalty in arms. Long before the famous Boston tea party, December 16, 1773, the people of Newport had sunk his majesty's armed sloop Liberty, which had brought into that port two Connecticut vessels on suspicion of smuggling and had maltreated the captain of one of them. The people interfered, set free the Connecticut vessels, scuttled the Liberty and burned her boats. This was the first overt act of violence offered to the British in America, and the date was July 19, 1769.

4. The Gaspee: Rhode Island spilled the first blood in the war for independence. Long before Lexington, April 19, 1775, of which so much has been justly said and sung, men of Providence, under the intrepid Whipple, had sent up the Gaspee in flames in the night of June 9-10, 1772; an affair the more deserving of commemoration, as it was the first blow in all the colonies for freedom, and the blood of Lieutenant Duddington was the first British blood spilled in the cause of independence.

5. Continental Congress: Again the citizens of Providence, in town meeting assembled, May 17, 1774, was the first authorized body to recommend the establishment of a permanent Continental Congress. We grant this idea was common property, had been more than once suggested by the committees of correspondence not only of Rhode Island, Massachusetts, and Virginia, but especially of the Sons of Liberty of New York, to whom Mr. Bancroft credits the suggestion, and that it had been proposed in public addresses by individuals, as by John Hancock at a public meeting in Boston, March 5, 1774, but the town meeting of Providence was the first responsible body that formally adopted it, labeled it, made it its own, "what others dared to dream of, dared to do."

6. Colonial navy: Rhode Island is the mother of the American navy. Commodore Abraham Whipple, the hero of the Gaspee, was placed in command of the armed vessels, the Washington and the Katy, and on the 15th of June, 1775, had the honor of firing the first cannon at his majesty’s navy in the American revolution, when he chased the packet acting as tender to the frigate Rose, of Captain Wallace, on the Connecticut shore, and then and there captured the first prize in American waters.
7. Continental navy: Nay, more. Rhode Island was the first to conceive the idea, to recommend and to urge upon Congress the establishment of a Continental navy.

8. The postal system: Rhode Island was the mother of the American postal system. In the general assembly the system was fully organized June 15, 1775, by establishing routes, officers, rates of postage and the appointment of post-riders.

9. The oldest state: All this before the Declaration of Independence. But who was first here? Rhode Island! May 4, 1776, two months before the Declaration of Independence by the Continental Congress, Rhode Island formally enacted and declared her independence, abjuring forever, and alone, her allegiance to Great Britain. Thus Rhode Island is the oldest independent sovereign government in the western world.

10. The war: During the war for independence no colony furnished more men and means to the common cause, in proportion to its population, than Rhode Island, and her loyal sons under Greene, who was second only to Washington in the field, under Hitchcock and Varnum, and Lippitt and Olney, fought with Washington in every great battle of the war, and Trenton Bridge showed the stuff of which our sires were made.

11. The continental loan: Mr. President, my count has already run beyond the limit of my digits. I cannot, however, resist the persuasion to add one more item to the count, and I desire especially to emphasize the importance of this item, not only because of its own inherent worth as a witness of the heroic spirit of '76 regnant in our brave little state, but also because I find the item nowhere set forth in that fullness which it deserves, and few of you have ever probably examined it in detail. We all know how vital to success in war are the sinews, not only of loyal men, but no less of money. This lesson we have been taught by the bitter experiences of our own day and generation. Who was it during all the long years of that late struggle who more generously than any other colony opened its treasures and poured them out like water, and that, too, without hope of return, into the common cause? Who? History answers, "Little Rhode Island." Though her state treasury was exhausted and largely in debt, by reason of expenses incurred in the French war, yet how nobly, how generously, how patriotically she responded to the call for aid. Only four colonies contributed more to the continental loan than Rhode Island, and in proportion to her population, no one of them can be mentioned in the same sentence with her. Rhode Island contributed seven times as much as South Carolina; a ratio of 21 to 1. Mr. President, the balance sheet of that continental loan account, made up by the board of commissioners appointed by Congress in 1789 to adjudicate the claims hung up
before you on these walls were in itself eloquence enough to respond for Rhode Island in the revolution. Compatriots! I desist, lest there be nothing of the first grade left for the other states. Each of the original thirteen has a list longer or shorter of glorious deeds, which entitles it, in this or that respect, to claim precedence of her sisters, but they have not all been equally successful in preserving the record and in heralding it before the world. Massachusetts has been especially favored by that long line of brilliant men of letters who have devoted their lives to the happy task of singing her praise and of embalming in prose and verse the immortal achievements with which her career is crowded. "O, fortunate youth," said Alexander, as he stood by the tomb of Achilles in Sigeum. "O, fortunate youth, who found Homer as the herald of thy virtues. For had there been no Iliad, the same tomb which covered thy body would have buried also thy name." Rhode Island has not been wanting in first things, but Massachusetts has been more than rich in the heralds of her virtues.

**General Kellogg:** It needs no word from me to introduce to you one who has so long honored this state in the senate of the United States, as the state has honored him. I call for the next toast, which is "The Continental Congress," and I have great pleasure in introducing Hon. Orville H. Platt of the United States senate. (Tremendous applause, long continued.)

**Senator Platt.**

Mr. Chairman and guests, ladies and gentlemen: If we could fully understand the character of our ancestors, their individuality, their peculiar characteristics, their unyielding natures, their God fearing, God loving lives, and realize how completely these great questions of grievances and right and liberty took possession of the entire population for a period of ten years, we should see that revolution and independence were not accidents, but inevitable results of the situation. Revolutions which begin in a passionate desire of men for freedom and end with the substantial advancement of liberty, are not of human planning. All through those ten eventful years the cause of human liberty was marching on according to the plan of the Almighty. More and more the hand of authority grew heavy. More and more there grew in the minds of the colonists a common impulse of resistance until in 1773 and 1774 the blockading of the port of Boston and the quartering of British troops within that town furnished the occasion which made a union of the colonies not only desirable but a logical necessity. Each colony was a separ-
ate people. They were jealous of each other, and their social and commercial conditions were repellent rather than attractive. But oppression was a common injury, freedom and liberty a common longing. There had been efforts at colonial union before, but the occasions which gave rise to them were transient and no permanent union had been possible. But now all were alive. To the men of New England, New York, Pennsylvania, Virginia, and all the colonies, the necessity of a firm union became manifest, and the congress of 1774 was called. By whom it was first proposed is still a question of contention and doubt; it was in the minds of all, and possibly was suggested simultaneously in several quarters. It met on the 4th day of September, 1774, in the hall of an association of carpenters in Philadelphia, and remained in session for fifty-two days only. It soon became known as the Continental Congress. It is curious in these days, when it has come to be settled American doctrine that there shall be no farther extension of foreign sovereignty upon the western hemisphere, to recall the fact that the earliest dream of our forefathers was of a republic which should embrace all the people of the North American continent. It was because of the hope and plan that all the colonies, including Quebec, Nova Scotia and the other colonies to the north of us as well as Florida on the south, would unite with the thirteen American colonies, that the body which assembled was called the Continental Congress. This further fact is also noteworthy: that though the lovers of liberty were then seeking a union and a government which should control the continent, no one in those days shouted "jingo."

I regard the first congress which met in Philadelphia as the most remarkable representative body that the world has ever known. I regard the work of that fifty-two days as more difficult and important, more far-reaching in its consequences, more potent in the establishment of liberty and the elevation of mankind than the work of any other deliberative body. I know that it has been overshadowed in the minds of men, in our minds and the mind of the historian, by the second congress, in which the Declaration of Independence was put forth. But the foundation on which the whole fabric of our union was built was laid broad and deep by the great men who first assembled in Philadelphia. Then first of all representative men assumed to act for the people alone. They had found a new source of power, the people. In their "declaration and resolves" they described themselves as having been "appointed by the good people of the several colonies." Magic words, then first authoritatively spoken in the world, but now recognized wherever republican institutions exist as naming and describing the sources of all rightful power. In all their great papers they seem, almost unconsciously, indeed, to have relied upon the authority delegated to them by the
"good people" and to appeal to the "good people" to ratify and confirm their proceedings.

Connecticut sent three delegates, Eliphalet Dyer, Roger Sherman, and Silas Deane. If I speak for a few moments on the character, life and service of one of these delegates I may illustrate more fully than I can in any other way the dignity and importance of the work of that body.

The active life of Roger Sherman covered the whole formative period of the history of the United States. During that quarter of a century he was an actor whose character, work and fame are not eclipsed by that of any other actor in the great scene. He did not participate in the battles of the revolution. He was not actively concerned in the furnishing of men and supplies for the state of Connecticut, but his work was as essential as that of Trumbull or Putnam or any of the generals whose deeds shed lustre upon the history of our state. As much, indeed more than any other man of the times, he helped to construct the government which generals fought for and governors sustained. From 1774 to 1784 he was continuously a member of the Continental Congress and the Congress of the Confederation, exceeding in length of continuous service any other delegate, with the single exception of James Duane of New York. He was not trained in the schools, he knew and struggled with poverty. The son of a farmer, settled in Newton, Mass., he was apprenticed to the trade of a shoemaker, and upon the death of his father, mainly supported a mother and two brothers for two years in the Massachusetts home by that occupation. He removed from Newton to New Milford, Conn., traveling on foot and carrying his shoemaking tools with him: joining his brother in New Milford, he continued to work at his trade for two years more, when he was appointed a county surveyor and soon turned his mathematical acquirements to good use both in that profession and in the compilation and sale of almanacs. In 1754 he was admitted to the practice of law in Litchfield county, and in 1761 removed to New Haven, which city became his residence until his death, as a senator of the United States, in 1793, at the age of 72.

In the rotunda of the Capitol at Washington, of the great historical paintings which adorn the walls, none is more observed than the Declaration of Independence painted by our own Connecticut artist, Col. John Trumbull. Standing at the table where President John Hancock is seated the five members appointed a committee to draft the Declaration of Independence are presenting their report. Most conspicuous in the group are Thomas Jefferson and John Adams. Between Jefferson and Adams stands Roger Sherman. Benjamin Franklin occupies the left, and between Franklin and Jefferson, Livingston appears. In the picture he occupies his rightful place,
for he was the peer of Jefferson and Adams and Franklin. From
the day in which he entered the Congress, his was a growing influ-
ence until at the time of the constitutional convention no man sur-
passed him in capacity, influence and strength. He was neither
eloquent nor impassioned. As of St. Paul it might have been said
of him that "his speech" was "of no account," and yet like St.
Paul his words carried a weight far surpassing those of the mere
orator, words that will guide and inspire mankind to the latest time.
 Connecticut has done him but partial justice. His statue, indeed,
stands in the national memorial hall by the side of Governor Trumb-
bull, both the gift of the state, but of all the great men of the period,
he alone has had no written history other than the brief sketch in the
work "Lives of the Signers of the Declaration." Connecticut stands
almost criminally negligent in its lack of historical writing. Had he
lived in Massachusetts or Virginia the historians who have delighted
to honor the men who honored those states, would have embalmed
his name and memory in histories which would have placed him
second to none of the statesmen of the revolutionary period.

The bright record of Connecticut in the revolution is not eclipsed
by that of any other state. She furnished many brave and able
men, who contributed to the final triumph and establishment of pop-
ular liberty, but as I read and study the history of Roger Sherman I
am convinced that his statue should fill the highest niche in the
temple of her fame. He took up his life as a humble shoemaker; he
laid it down as our national law giver.

GENERAL KELLOGG: Gentlemen, the next toast will be
responded to by one of the judges of our supreme court,
who is a self-made man, and I would like to say more of
him if there was a moment's time to say it. He will
live a great many years yet, and at some time be chief
justice, I hope. I wanted to tell you how he came home
from the war with that empty sleeve, as a lieutenant-
colonel, in his youth, and came to my office to study law;
but I have no time for that, in justice to the speakers
who are to follow. I supposed we should begin the
speeches an hour or more earlier. I had not seen the
bill of fare until we sat down at these tables. I had in-
tended to make a short speech in introducing each
speaker, and to say in them the very best things I had
to say on this occasion, but you must lose all that. I
will now call upon Hon. A. H. Fenn to give us a few
words upon "Litchfield County in the Revolution."
Mr. Toastmaster: I appreciate the importance of the duty which you have assigned to me. My regret is that I am not more able to do the subject justice. I want to say, at the start, that it has seemed to me that he whose knowledge was derived solely from the histories, so-called, of Connecticut, might be likely to think that, comparatively speaking, Litchfield county was not in the revolution at all. But it was, from the start to the finish; in it, as we are told to love the Lord, with all its might and strength and soul. This fact, indeed, one need not go far to discover. Whoever remembers that, at the beginning of the war—as ascertained by the census of 1774—its entire territory, embracing a part of what now belongs to Hartford county, embracing also Westmoreland, also known as Wyoming, on the banks of the Susquehannah, soon to be the scene of the maddest massacre of modern times, repeated only by that deplored, but winked at by pious Europe and Christian America at the present time, in Armenia, this ample territory contained in all but two-thirds as many inhabitants as now reside in the city of Waterbury. Whoever, I say, knowing and remembering this, knowing also the character, condition and avocation of those early settlers—for such they were—of most of that territory, engaged in clearing virgin forests, ploughing and planting fields and building houses, will then look at the published rosters of troops and regiments from this state engaged in that great struggle, will marvel to see how fully the pages of that book are studded with the names of those who dwelt among the hills, delved in the valleys and drank the waters of the springs and running brooks of Litchfield county. Marvel, also, and greatly, how they who stayed at home managed, from their meagre resources, to meet every requisition for money and supplies, even of four hogsheads of rum, promptly, uncomplainingly and with the right spirit.

But, notwithstanding, the story of Litchfield county in the American revolution has never been told, and it never will be. Here and there a scrap appears—only a scrap, that is all. The reason is apparent. No meeting of armed forces occurred within its territory. The wolf-den of Israel Putnam; the birthplace of Nathan Hale; the home of Governor Trumbull; the stamping grounds of Benedict Arnold, were not there situated. Then, as now, like little Jack, it sat in a corner. It pulled out its plums, but others claimed them and boasted how good they were. It was a man, still young, born, bred and married in Litchfield county, who captured the first British flag taken in the war; who, in the name of no less competent authority than that of the great Jehovah and of the Continental Congress, demanded the surrender of Ticonderoga. It was also a
man born in that county, and whose youth was there spent, to whom, on the very next day, Crown Point capitulated. But both Ethan Allen and Seth Warner are known to history as Green Mountain boys. So they were, but the mountains amongst which they grew and developed were in Connecticut, and not in Vermont. Such was the beginning; what of the end? It was another Litchfield boy—Captain Morris—who commanded the foremost company of the "forlorn hope," which, under Colonel Alexander Hamilton, stormed the forts at the siege of Yorktown. But what historian of Connecticut ever knew it, or cared to speak of it, if he did? On the other hand, Colonel Sheldon, commander of the corps of cavalry known in history as "Sheldon's Regiment of Horse," was for twenty years a resident of Litchfield, and his troops were raised almost exclusively in that vicinity. "This," says Kilbourn in his history of Litchfield, "was Washington's favorite corps, and continued to act under his immediate direction till the treaty of peace was signed—constituting at once his messengers, his body guard, and his agents for the accomplishment of any enterprise, however desperate." By the way, speaking of Washington, the late Solon B. Johnson, when editor of the Litchfield Sentinel, remarked in a review of Froude's Cæsar, that Julius Cæsar was quite a favorite in Litchfield. So also was Washington. Kilbourn says that once he rode through the town, and while doing so, at the head of his retinue, a man named Clemens sallied out with a square bottle of rum in his hand and said, "Great and glorious Washington, will you condescend to take a dram with such a poor dog as I am?" The general took the bottle and put it to his lips; but for fear that he did not take much, let us drink heartily to his memory to-day.

Litchfield from 1776 to 1780 was a depot for military stores and provisions, which were guarded by a considerable military force. It was also a prison in which several royalists of distinction were confined. Included in the list were Governor Franklin of New Jersey, only son of Benjamin Franklin, and Mayor Matthews of New York. The mayor was an intense royalist, and a peculiar man. Some interesting anecdotes relating to his tarry are told. When he went away he left his small hair-covered traveling trunk behind. This fell into the hands of the late Chief Justice Seymour, who used to carry it about with him, containing his papers, when he traveled upon the circuit, illustrative, perhaps, of the great truth that underlies the poetic statement that "You may break, you may ruin the vase if you will; but the scent of the rose will hang 'round it still."

It is related that once Judge Seymour put this trunk on the bench before him, drew out and read a decision, replaced it, took another, replaced that, and took still another, in a mandamus case. At that point a lawyer exclaimed audibly: "Another royal edict, by George, the Third."
But all this, Mr. Toastmaster, is not the history of Litchfield county in the revolution, any more than the mere fact that a mite was once cast into the treasury, is the story that as long as the gospel is preached will be told in honor of her who placed it there. Let us look a little deeper than this. In January, 1776, Tapping Reeve, afterwards chief justice of this state, who married the daughter of President Burr of Princeton, granddaughter of Jonathan Edwards, and only sister of Aaron Burr, then a nineteen year old boy, who in July previous had left the home which he had taken up in Litchfield with his sister to join the ill-fated expedition of Arnold through the wilderness to Quebec, wrote to Burr, "Your sister has many anxious hours on your account, but she tells me that as she believes you may serve the country in the business in which you are now employed she is content that you should continue in the army. It must be an exalted public spirit that could produce such an effect upon a sister as affectionate as yours."

The late Governor Wolcott was then a student of Yale. He was home. A summons came for more troops. His mother furnished his knapsack, hastened his departure and dismissed him with the charge, "See that you conduct yourself like a good soldier."

In September, 1776, a company composed of thirty-six picked men, representatives of the leading families of Litchfield, went together into the service. Six only of all that company lived to return. A few only died in battle; most of them perished in prison from cold, hunger, thirst, disease and cruelty worse than that experienced in later years by the inmates of Andersonville and Libby. Well did the atheist, Ethan Allen, exclaim of their keeper, "I confess my faith in my own creed is shaken. There ought to be a hell for such infernal scoundrels as that Lowrie." Is this the history? It is a page from it. Only a page, but of such pages as this, if it could be written, a mighty volume would be composed. And even then, of the part of Litchfield county in the war of the American revolution, the half would not be told.

And yet in another and better sense that story has been told, is telling, and will tell itself in all its fullness through the years and through the ages to come. The sister of Aaron Burr, the mother of Governor Wolcott, the thirty-six picked men from Litchfield, belonged to the last century no more truly, no more fully than they belong to this. They are not dead, and they will never die. Oh, my friends, if you are worthy sons of revolutionary ancestors, your patriotic fathers and mothers live again; live and breathe and move and have their being in you. The country is safe in your keeping, because it was safe in theirs, and their spirit is in you.

Standing here to-day, I should be false to the memory of my comrades, false to duty, traitor to my own soul, if I did not say, as a
member of that Litchfield county regiment baptized in blood in that deadliest battle in proportion to the number engaged of any contest in the war of the rebellion, out of the ranks of one battalion of which, only one-third of a single regiment, in a moment, in the twinkling of an eye, sixty-two men went from freedom's struggle beneath the starry flag to their eternal resting place in the bosom of God—if I did not say in their name, that it was the spirit of the fathers and of the mothers who placed their own lives, and the lives dearer to them than their own, upon the altar of their country, in the days of the revolution, that inspired their sons to emulate their example and to share their glorious fate.

I have trespassed too long already upon your time. Pardon me, please. One word more, and I shall have finished. What Litchfield county was in the revolution, what it was in the rebellion, it is to-day, and I trust it will continue to be. Let us hope that hereafter our beloved land may enjoy in uninterrupted prosperity the victories of peace, and find them even more renowned than those of war. But if it should be ordered otherwise; if days of disaster, strife and feud shall come, its country's summons to arms will sound in the ears of Litchfield county as the battle cry of freedom, and as before, to the call of Brother Jonathan and of Father Abraham, it will advance, salute the colors, and say to Uncle Sam, "Litchfield county, all present or accounted for."

General Kellogg: Gentlemen, the next toast will be "A Plea for Old Put." We all of us believe in Old Put. I call upon Mr. John A. Porter to speak for him.

JOHN A. PORTER.

Mr. Toastmaster and Gentlemen of the Society: In listening to the eloquence of the gentlemen who have preceded me this afternoon, I am reminded of that familiar but characteristic incident in Lincoln's career, when, soon after one of Grant's memorable victories, following close on a series of miserable defeats by his immediate predecessors in command of the army, the president was waited on by a delegation of Baptist clergymen. These men, who were courteously received and patiently listened to at the White House, said they deemed it was their duty to inform the president that General Grant drank; and furthermore, they took the liberty of asking him, after he had heard their story, what he thought ought to be done about it. And old Abe, with a sly twinkle in his eye, promptly replied, "Find some of the same brand for our other generals!" Now—although this is Waterbury—if I could only find some of the
same brand used by the other orators on this programme, I might stand a much better chance of entertaining you.

Coming here to Waterbury—the home of the brass industry, and therefore logically of the highest development of the mugwump—I find myself among many old friends as well as new. I cannot forget, Mr. Toastmaster, that in the great wave of patriotic enthusiasm which during the past five years has swept with irresistible force through this whole country, reaching the practical culmination in the formation of our own and kindred societies, the Sons of the American Revolution is by far the most numerous and vigorous organization of its kind in existence to-day, and that in this order the Connecticut society stands at the head of the list, both in numbers and in enthusiasm.

I know not the details of the recent affairs of this society, but this I do know—that its management has been in wise hands; that the Jonathan Trumbull of to-day has proved himself a sagacious and worthy successor of that great man, his ancestor, whose name he bears—the only colonial governor who dared to espouse the cause of the people against the king; who gave to Washington his most intimate friendship; to the new nation its most popular nickname, and to Connecticut an administration whose reputation for excellence has lasted even unto this day.

The simple fact of the personnel and flourishing condition of this society is to my mind sufficient proof (though other evidence is ample) that Connecticut is to-day what she has always been, and pray God may ever remain—the freest, most absolute democracy on the American continent; where liberty is law and law is liberty; whose men acknowledge no bossism in affairs of state; whose women, daughters of the revolution, are as patriotic as her men, whether it be in times of peace or in times of war.

But I do not allude, sir, simply to the martial spirit. To-day, when the battle is a financial one, and the honor and credit of the nation have been basely and brazenly attacked, and are in danger of being betrayed in the home of those who should be their most zealous and unselfish defenders, there is no community in all the broad land which, if I am not mistaken, is more unitedly and irrespective of party agreed than this, in favor of honest money and honest management of fiscal affairs; nor is there any state in the union, if I judge aright, more sternly bent on rebuking whatever party, in whatever disguise, may attempt to trifle with or evade this great question of patriotism and common sense. And if this is true, worthily and well is the integrity of the state represented, respectively in the senate and in the house at Washington, by men of such sterling character and steadfastness as Senator Platt and the Hon. N. D. Sperry, who are members of this society, and whom we all rejoice to have with us here to-day.
But I must hasten on to my subject, for I do not wish to have you say that in speaking of the present I have forgotten the past. It is not my intention to occupy your valuable and limited time with any extended eulogy on the life and public service of that great man, the subject of my toast. His name and deeds are written in imperishable letters of gold, not only in the minds of scholars, but in the hearts of the common people of America.

"Old Put." had his grimly humorous side. He was the slayer of a she wolf just as large and a hundred times as real as that which suckled Romulus and Remus, and if you don't believe the legend is history, come to Pomfret and we'll easily convince you. He was one of the first Americans to realize the costly truth that the plaguey Indians must go, and to cheerfully lend him a helping hand in reaching the happy hunting ground. The old man had no use for a plow when his shoulder could be at one end of a musket, and a bullet and a British invader at the other. Without change of horses on one memorable occasion, you remember, he made the best time on record between Pomfret and Boston, since the consolidated New England railroad has stopped running through trains (I might almost say all trains), but I hope will resume them this afternoon.

Putnam was the pioneer patriot of all New England; the essence of Yankee shrewdness and invincible pluck; indefatigable, intense, sublime in his faith that freedom would finally be won and sure that the cause in which he was enlisted was the best thing an American of that day could live for, and if need be, die for. He was, in his unique way, as essential to the generation as George Washington, the father of his country, as Abraham Lincoln, the great emancipator, or Ulysses S. Grant, the conqueror of the rebellion. There were no "outs" about him. He was not a great man intellectually. His education was defective and his taste and judgment were sometimes at fault. But his personality was unique. The stalwartness of his manhood was superb and his physical courage and individual achievement were magnificent and inspiring. No truer or more typical son of New England ever lived, and he had the genius to anticipate by a century that spirit of intense and dauntless Americanism which is one of our greatest bulwarks as a nation to-day; which dares to say to England "hands off the American continent; we are not like you, a professional fighter and land-grabber; we don't want to fight unless we must to guard our interests; but if you should come over to this side again, you would find us a hundred times as numerous and powerful as on your last visit and just as eager to pour out our blood and money that the stars and stripes may never be lowered to the combined crosses of St. George, St. Andrew and St. Patrick!"
And yet Israel Putnam has his critics and sneerers and defamers, just as Washington had, just as Lincoln had, just as Grant had, just as to-day a few silly snobs are villifying the record of big-hearted, big-brained, useful "Ben" Franklin because, forsooth, as a young man he worked at the printer's case. A snarling yelping pack of human hyenas, jackals and wolves, I call them; ready under pretense of a pseudo gentility or ardor for discovering truth, to circulate calumny and willing, if need be, to flay alive their own ancestors in order to demonstrate the alleged keenness of modern scholarship. Other states may tolerate this species of outrage, but I trust there will be no patience with or sufferance of it in Connecticut. Let us honor our great men when living and respect their memories when dead—that is their best memorial. If Putnam had been a fraud, or had paraded in false colors, you may be quite sure that our grandfathers and great-grandfathers would have found it out long ago.

Permit me to say, as a resident of the town where Putnam used to live, once his humble successor in the office of representative to the general assembly and, therefore, somewhat conversant with the details of his career, that most of these criticisms of him are downright and unsubstantiated calumnies, and that the others are pictures so palpably distorted as to be burlesques. If a hundred years from now the historian should consult the columns of Puck and Judge, or other calmly critical journals, he might naturally infer that most of our leading public men were fit subjects for a menagerie or a prison, rather than for the duties of public office. The great men of history are those who have been most frequently and bitterly satirized—and the scoffers hesitated not to revile even the Savior of the world.

Putnam gave all he had to humanity, to justice and to liberty. He lived not for himself, but for others. He fought not for gain, but glory. He won his reward when alive not in luxury or the holding of office, or the ease of fashionable society, but in simple faith in God and in doing what was right; in the love of his friends and neighbors, in the affection of his state and the gratitude and thanks of the nation which he had so conspicuously aided in creating. Now that he is dead, shall we deprive him of what he prized more than life, or allow the defamation by others to go unexposed and unrebuked?

The sneerer, Mr. President and gentlemen, especially if he be armed with a glib tongue and a touch of audacious oratory and glib humor, may strike a good cause with a temporary paralysis not easy to remove. I regret that the general assembly of this state, thrice earnestly appealed to, refused again last year, since the last annual meeting of this society, to appropriate a modest sum for the purchase and preservation, without further expense to the state, of Put
nam's wolf den in the town of Pomfret. But still more do I regret that in the stately halls of the beautiful and peerless capitol building at Hartford, which should ever remain the home of the best deeds and noblest thoughts of the citizens of this grand old commonwealth, words should have been spoken, perhaps in the heat of debate, which seemed to echo the jibes and the pessimism of the attempt to laugh out of existence and expunge from our history some of the most brilliant episodes of Israel Putnam's career.

In my opinion, Mr. President and fellow members, this society could well afford to start with a generous contribution the list for the purchase of Putnam's wolf den by popular subscription. Such action would not only preserve this historic spot for future generations, without any extra expense to the state, but would be the best and most practical proof, once for all, that the citizens of Connecticut, their patriotic societies at the head and the Sons of the American Revolution leading the way, had said to the rabble of scoffers, "you are not wanted here—go and return not!" This would be an act performed in the name of justice and fair play; in the name of Connecticut loyalty and public spirit; in the name of the patriotic people of the United States, who appreciate and love a great man, and know that General Putnam was a great man.

**General Kellogg**: By arrangement, I call the next toast out of order. We are going to get through on time. We have saved some of the best speeches and best wine for the last. I will call on N. D. Sperry, our congressman, to tell us how he likes the congress of the United States as far as he has got. (Laughter.)

**Congressman Sperry**.

Mr. President, ladies and gentlemen: You have seen fit to give me as a toast this evening, "The Congress of the United States." Now, it would have been much better, Mr. Toastmaster, for you to have talked upon this subject—you, who have the honor of six years of congressional life—than to call upon one who has been only three months in the service as a congressman. And it seems a little strange for a man who is learning his a, b, c in congressional life to be called upon for a sentiment of this kind.

I remember once a gentleman, who was glorifying our country and government, closed his speech with the following quotation: that our government will live,

"Till wrapped in flames the realm of ether glow,
And heaven's last thunder shake the world below."
Now, I never fully comprehended the meaning of these lines until my three months' service in the national house of representatives. I think now I understand the full meaning of the sentiment. Why, we are "wrapped in flames" almost every day on the floor of the house of representatives on some subject or another, and the noise, the bustle and the tumult of the house are more than equal, perhaps, to "the last thunder that shakes the world below," and the poet may have had in his mind the house of representatives when he uttered the expressions alluded to.

Not long since one of the newspaper editors of our state alluded to a congressman who had been seen on Pennsylvania avenue with an attack of "blood-boiling," walking at a rapid pace with fire streaming from his mouth and ears to such an extent that it was necessary to call out the fire department of the city to subdue the flames, which were issuing from his person, but I assure you there was no need of the fire department being called out, for the gentleman had in his pocket a New Haven newspaper, giving an account of the "blood-boiling," which contained news of the "first water," and even the possession of it in his pocket subdued the flames at once.

Well, I suppose I must say something about the house of representatives and congressional matters. Did you ever go fishing or hunting, whipping the streams all day for trout, and finding but few? Or did you ever tramp over the fields all day for partridge, quail or woodcock, and after a tramp until you were completely tired out, you turn from the fields of your labors, with only here and there a solitary bird, or none at all, to reward you for your day of tramp and toil?

So it is with the congressman's life in Washington; he has several bills in his pockets, of great interest to his country and his constituents; he is trying to find the committee or the sub-committee to whom his bill was referred, but finds them not, or at least not a majority of them, to hear his case. This is an every day experience. A congressman tramps from committee room to committee room, up stairs and down stairs, ready to unload his arguments in favor of his project, without finding enough members of the committee present to consider his case, and he goes home tired, weary and forlorn, disconsolate, after a day passed in going the rounds of the committees. In the morning he arises, goes to his office, answers some twenty-five or thirty letters, goes through the same thing as the day before, and again returning at night reads and answers the same number of letters. This is a fair outline of the daily life of a congressman.

It seems as though congressmen acted at times so as not to do that which the people expect might be done. There are thousands
of bills before congress, in which the people are interested, and upon which much labor and thought have been expended, and yet, when the session closes, only a few of them have come to light, or have even been heard of upon the floor of the house, because perhaps the originator of the bill has been unable to get his hearing before the committee in time to have the house and the senate act upon it.

And yet, my friends, let us not despair. The government at Washington still lives, and is pursuing its noisy and fiery demonstrations each day, and in the end perhaps out of a bushel of bills here and there some grain is saved. Perhaps it is well, my friends, that so little legislation is accomplished. Perhaps it is well for the country that all the bills presented do not pass, nor are ever heard of again; and yet it seems strange, passing strange, to everyone who has his pet measures and schemes, that his bills, upon which he has expended so much thought and labor, have come to naught.

Congress has many true and valiant statesmen among its members, men who are really great and gifted in legislation, who are striving to do their best for the good of the country, and oftentimes accomplish great and noble results. If you could have been present for the last ten days in the house of representatives, and heard the various orators, learned in history and skilled in figures, and how one man’s ideas of our financial matters differ from those of another, you might well have exclaimed: Alas, alas, can it be that we all belong to the same human race and the same country?

But, with Washington and other great statesmen, whose lives adorn the pages of history, let us take courage. We have seen great men, and good men, come and go, leaving behind them works and deeds which are imperishable.

General Kellogg: The next toast on the list is “The Women of the American Revolution, and the Daughters of To-Day.” Who is there in this broad land better fitted to speak upon this momentous subject than the gallant Colonel Osborn of the Register? We know there are Daughters of the American Revolution to-day. They have been in Washington this week, and Congressman Sperry and his associates know that they can beat the house of representatives out of sight, in a scrap of debate on the floor, if reports are true. (Laughter from the galleries.) I will introduce to you upon this subject my friend, Colonel N. G. Osborn. (Tremendous applause and cheers.)
Ladies, Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen: I thank your gracious toastmaster for his felicitous introduction. He is always felicitous, both in positions of this character, in positions of a more public character, and in whatever manner his mind insists upon operating. I have never known him to occupy other than a felicitous attitude. A few weeks ago when I visited Waterbury, among other charming people with whom I came in contact was a branch of his own family. They showed me with becoming affection and interest the family photographs. Among others was a snap shot of your toastmaster walking on the sands of Narragansett Pier, holding his grandchild by the hand. Both were attired in bathing costumes, but particularly felicitous was the bathing costume of the grandsire. It stopped abruptly at the knees, and was striped with alternating bands of color. I thought then what a felicitous costume it was for a republican to wear in public and in private.

In assigning me the toast of "The Women of the Revolution and Their Daughters of To-day," you put upon me a task that a younger man would have shrunk from with dismay. If one is going to talk about women, whether those who have gone before or those who bewilder us to-day, it is well for one to be out of the matrimonial market and therefore secure from the penalty of free speech. I have never lost my interest in the "daughters of to-day," and among other things that I am grateful for is the feeling of emotion that overcomes me whenever a beautiful creature sweeps across my path.

But in order to gain a more or less clear notion of the women of the revolution, other than I could gain by study of their daughters, I have been obliged to hastily glance into the pages of history. I am very gratified to receive as my first impression that the women of the revolution were as popular and necessary to the men of that period as their daughters of to-day are to us. To get along without them was very like depriving one of both one's arms, which, as you can imagine, would be an exceedingly great sacrifice under the circumstances. I was very much struck with the needs of the men of Jamestown in 1619, who found themselves very much demoralized for the want of women's society. So far as I can gather, they stood around street corners, indulged in degenerating games, and generally participating in a sort of life that brings men to early graves. The London company, realizing this fact, sent out a batch of assorted maidens, who were sold to the men of Virginia at the cheap price of 100 pounds of tobacco. When a man parts with his tobacco it must be taken for granted that he is very much moved, and therefore we may infer that women were very much needed there at that time. The chronicles of the time tell us that this transaction, which
was a purely business one, turned many an adventurer into a citizen, and made it possible for Virginia to take on the dignity of a colony.

As is well known, the best part of history is its unwritten part, the incidents and accidents of life that furnish an inspiration unknown to meditation and preparation. So it is in attempting to identify the great value of the women of the revolution to the men of the time, or the inspiration furnished by their daughters of to-day to the men of to-day, the difficulty lies in one's ability to appropriate the incidents and accidents of unwritten history.

Loyalty is an essential characteristic of woman. Some call it constancy, but whatever terms it goes by, history is full of superb illustrations of not only the devotion of woman to man, but, what is more touching and appealing, the dependence of man upon the devotion of woman. It is not flattering to our sense of patriotism, as we celebrate it to-day, that a group of New York ladies in 1779 subscribed a liberal sum of money to fit out an expedition in defense of the mother country. It would have been more to their credit, from our point of view, had they fitted out this expedition in defense of American independence. But since, for reasons which it is no longer instructive to inquire into, they acted as they did, we may at least accept their act as another illustration, stronger by contrast, of the intuitive devotion of their sex to an avowed cause.

One might go on multiplying instances in the history of those stormy times showing the encouragement and aid given the men by the women of the revolution. They were, in fact, Spartans in every sense of the word, ready to sacrifice husbands, sons and grandsons to gain political and religious freedom for their country, and secure for their posterity the benefit of independent existence and a democratic form of government. The same spirit, though more softened in its demonstration, was manifested on every hand by the daughters of the women of the revolution in our civil war. The influence of woman is so subtle that wherever she is there must be greater refinement, more self-respect, more true dignity. Woman is the bulwark of our church, of our nation and our state. In her hands rests the purity of society; in her hands lies the welfare of the family; in her hands rests the making and unmaking of citizenship. This must all be true, or else the divine order of things which makes man the son of woman is not divine at all, but the result of a material condition of things not reassuring for the future. We have reason to exclaim, "God bless the women of the revolution!" We have reason to exclaim, "God bless their daughters of the civil rebellion!" We have still greater reason to exclaim, "God bless their daughters of to-day, who make us what we are, and who are the silent watchers of the night on everlasting duty, to save us and our nation by their example from the sophistries of demagogues and from the temptations of selfish gain."
General Kellogg: There is plenty of time before the train goes. I will now call upon the Hon. Lynde Harrison of New Haven to respond to the next toast, which is "Washington's Farewell Address."

LYNDE HARRISON.

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen: The farewell address of Washington and the papers of the federalist interpret the fundamental principles of the constitution, but the farewell address stands pre-eminent above all that Madison and Hamilton wrote, because it spoke the sentiments of the one man whom the patriots who conducted the war of the revolution and the statesmen who framed the constitution absolutely trusted on all occasions. During the four years that elapsed while the first president of our country was preparing the sentiments of the address to be delivered when he should retire from the office of chief magistrate, the people were divided into two classes: those who hated England for her conduct during the war of the revolution and who loved France for the assistance given in the great struggle, and those who admired the stability of the institutions of England, the home of their forefathers, and were horrified at the excesses and crimes committed in the name of Liberty by a people who were unfit for it. The constitution had been adopted after much opposition, with doubt and hesitation. Its admirable system of checks and balances, reservations and grants of power, had not then shown by the experience of time their wisdom and excellence. Men differed widely about its construction and were jealous of the powers conferred upon the federal government.

Partisanship upon all these issues had descended into the grossest of personalities. Political parties divided upon the lines of those who had Anglophobia and those who were afflicted with Francomania; and upon the theories held by those who favored either strict or liberal construction of the constitution. Washington, therefore, determined that his final duty to the people of his country required him to present for their frequent revision the sentiments he held, which were the result of much reflection and great observation, and which appeared to him all important for the permanency of their felicity as a people.

Whatever opinions Washington entertained concerning foreign alliances or entanglements, the warning was against interference with interests that were purely European. None knew better than Washington that it is the duty of a nation to take care of its own special interests; to look to its boundaries; to see that no cordon of European interests should surround our own institutions upon this continent. None knew better than he that while in the phrase of the
book men, international law is founded in part upon long established usages, conventions and treaties between nation and nation, yet that the underlying principles of international law, which are intended to prevent war and wrong, being perpetrated by one nation upon another, are the golden rule, the divine law, and Christian ethics.

None knew better than he that more than a generation before that time Vattel, the great authority on international law, declared that if a preponderant state commits acts of injury against its neighbors, or any of them, or, by the arrogance of its pretensions, the tone of its public dispatches and manifestoes, or by any other course of conduct, beyond the mere increase of its strength, it clearly threatens to attack or oppress its neighbors, then other states are justified in combining together and in making war upon it, so as to prevent it from committing disturbance of the general security of the commonwealth of civilized nations, or of the security and independence of any of them. This doctrine was sound international law for many years before the so-called Monroe doctrine, which is the doctrine the American people, without distinction of party, to-day support.

But there is one issue before us to-day, the most important since the days of the civil war, to which Washington, fresh with the memories of colonial and continental paper currency, felt it his duty to call the attention of his fellow citizens, and he used these words:

"As a very important source of strength and security cherish public credit. One method of preserving it is to use it as sparingly as possible:—avoiding occasions of expense by cultivating peace, but remembering also that timely disbursements to prepare for danger frequently prevent much greater disbursements to repel it—avoiding likewise the accumulation of debt, not only by shunning occasions of expense, but by vigorous exertions in time of peace to discharge the debts which unavoidable wars may have occasioned, not ungenerously throwing upon posterity the burthen which we ourselves ought to bear. The execution of these maxims belongs to your representatives, but it is necessary that public opinion should cooperate."

When Washington advised that the public credit should be securely guarded he knew the losses which America had sustained during the war and after the peace of 1783 from the pestilent effects of paper money on the necessary confidence between man and man and in the public counsels; on the industry and morals of the people; and the character of republican government. He knew that the financial blunders of the preceding generation had created an enormous debt against those states which had permitted the issuance of bills of credit. He knew, as did all the framers of the constitution, whether federalists or democrats in theory, whether of the Hamiltonian or Jeffersonian school, that the constitution was understood by its
framers and by the states that ratified it, to be a grant of power only to the federal government. He knew that the authority given the federal congress to coin money and regulate its value, was to secure a uniform standard of sound money. He knew the framers of the constitution, when they prohibited to the states the power to issue bills of credit, and from making anything but gold and silver a legal tender for the payment of debts, had never dreamed of conferring upon the representatives of the several states power which they had prohibited to the states themselves. He never believed, whatever the exigencies of war might be, that a federal congress would assume the power to make the paper promises to pay money, a legal tender for the payment of debts, and in his wildest apprehensions for the future he never thought that within a hundred years, the nation he had founded, even if in the exigencies of war and the danger of dissolution it should issue treasury notes, would for a generation after peace was established, fail to pay its debt payable on demand, and make the evidences of that debt a continual legal tender for the payment of all obligations.

General Kellogg: The last toast will be responded to in one of the best speeches of the day; it is, "The Sons of the American Revolution in New York." Hon. Walter S. Logan, "a chip from the old block" from Litchfield county, such as Connecticut sends out, will respond to it.

Walter S. Logan, Jr.

I bring you to-day the hearty greetings of the Empire State Society of the Sons of the American Revolution. We are a society that has grown 300 per cent in three years, and we have only just begun to grow. We have been growing, as our whole fraternity has been growing, not simply in numbers, but in enthusiasm, in patriotism, in influence, and in the power for patriotic work. It gives me great pleasure to be with the Connecticut State society to-day. In proportion to the population of the state, the Connecticut society is the largest and strongest of any society in the Union; and so it should be, for, in proportion to its population, Connecticut contains to-day more people of colonial ancestry than any other state in the Union.

Although I come to you as a messenger from another state, I do not come as a stranger. I can never be a stranger in the state of Connecticut. Not only was I born and educated and grown to maturity here myself, but every ancestor I have had for the last 250 years was also born, and has also lived in Connecticut. And while I have done my voting in recent years in your sister state, on the Hudson, I still claim the privileges of Connecticut citizenship. I keep
the old place in Litchfield county where I and my ancestors were born, and my family always make it their summer home. Geographically considered, Connecticut is one of the smallest of the states. Measure only the number of its acres, and it does not amount to much. Compared with the other states in the union, it has a small population—that is, if you count only the people who sleep every night within its borders—but if you count those and the descendants of those who have gone out from Connecticut to settle this great land, and to build up these United States of ours, Connecticut is one of the largest states in the union. All New York state, northern Pennsylvania, western Ohio, Michigan, Illinois, Iowa, Minnesota, and states farther west, are full of men who were either born in Connecticut, or who come from Connecticut ancestry; and wherever the sons of Connecticut have gone, you will find them abroad as you find them at home, among the most stalwart people on the face of the earth.

We are celebrating the birthday of George Washington, a man who, above and beyond all others, by his rare fidelity, ripe judgment, splendid courage and magnificent leadership, won the independence of his country—nay more, he won the liberty of his race, and established free institutions, not only for our country, but for the world as well.

It is a great mistake to regard the war of the American revolution as a contest simply between America and England. It really represented a contest on the part of the liberty-loving people of both countries against the partisans of despotism in both countries, for free institutions on both sides of the Atlantic. It was but a phase of the eternal struggle for human liberty everywhere.

The people of the colonies were by no means unanimous in support of the American cause. Outside the cities there was, it is true, a decided majority for the patriots; but in the cities, especially outside of New England, there was usually a majority for the partisans of despotism. Taking the whole country through, the patriots, undeniably out-numbered their opponents, but the tories had the most wealth, the most culture and the most influence. There were several whole regiments of American tories fighting on the English side all through the war, and during some periods of the struggle there were, fighting in the British ranks, more English-speaking soldiers from this side the ocean than the other.

Neither were the English people at all united in support of the cause of her government.

In parliament, we find the elder William Pitt saying: “It is not by canceling a piece of parchment that we can win back America. You must respect her fears and her resentments.”

And again: “You cannot conquer America. If I were an American, as I am an Englishman, while a foreign troop was landed in my country I would never lay down my arms, never, never, never.”
And still again, the great English statesman said that if the Americans should give up their struggle, he would consider them fit only to be slaves and fit instruments of despotism to make slaves of others.

The Duke of Richmond said at the beginning of the war that he hoped the Americans might succeed because they were right.

Charles Fox spoke of the battle of Long Island, the anniversary of which we celebrated with so much éclat in Brooklyn last summer, and which was perhaps our worst defeat during the whole war, as "the terrible news from Long Island." But when he was told of the surrender of Cornwallis, he leaped from his chair and shouted for joy.

Edmund Burke declared that he would rather himself be a prisoner in the Tower than enjoy the blessings of freedom with the men who were trying to enslave America. The younger William Pitt, the noble son of a noble father, in his first speech in the house of commons, when only twenty-two years old, denounced the American war as "most accursed, wicked, barbarous, cruel, unnatural, unjust, and diabolical." Burke, who heard him, enthusiastically said, "He is not simply a chip of the old block. He is the old block itself."

George Onslow, a partisan of the king, said in the house of commons:

"Why have we failed so miserably in this war against America, if not from the support and countenance given the rebellion in this very house?"

Outside of parliament, the people were very generally in sympathy with us. Alderman Beckford of London, father of the illustrious author of "Vathek," when asked what he would do in relation to the troubles in America, replied:

"Do like the best of physicians and heal the disease by doing nothing."

And the London aldermen cheered his reply. The whigs, who have always been the party of liberty and progress in England, all through the war did all they could to discourage enlistments and to vex and thwart the English government in its efforts to conquer America. The success of the Americans was everywhere attributed to the assistance and sympathy of the English whigs. The buff and blue colors that they wore were said to have been adopted in imitation of the Continental uniforms. They habitually spoke of Washington's army as "our army," and of the American cause as "the cause of liberty." They were Englishmen and had the English pride, but they were Saxons and knew it was Saxon institutions that were in danger.

So well understood was this, that the English government did not dare trust Englishmen as soldiers here, but relied for the material
for their armies upon American tories and foreign mercenaries. The army that accompanied Lord Howe to Boston at the very beginning of the struggle was, it is true, composed of English-speaking soldiers, and some of them stayed through the war; but they were almost the last English-speaking soldiers that England sent over. In the battle of Long Island, when it raged the hottest, the soldiers upon both sides were within speaking distance of each other, but they could not understand each other’s language. Of those that surrendered with Burgoyne at Bemis Heights, the majority consisted of a Hessian division commanded by a Hessian general. It was a thousand Hessians that Washington captured during his midnight raid upon Trenton, and it was Hessian regiments that he put to flight, one by one, a few days later at Princeton. When Cornwallis surrendered at Yorktown, the majority of his army were foreigners, and there is now a Hessian settlement in Mecklenburg county, North Carolina, the descendants of Hessian prisoners, who preferred to settle here rather than go back to their own country.

These Hessians were to be bought and to be paid for by the English government, so much for every one killed, a less price for one only wounded, and cheapest of all for every one brought back unhurt.

The electoral prince of Hesse Cassel wrote to his manager after the Jersey campaign:

“You cannot think how much pleased I was to hear that out of the 1955 Hessians who took part in the battle, no more than 345 remain: There are, accordingly, 1610 dead—no more and no less—and so the treasury owes me, according to our contract, 634,000 florins. The court of London says, it is true, that some hundreds of them are only wounded, who cannot be paid for like the dead, but I hope that, mindful only of my instructions given to you at Cassel, you have not tried to save within human help these poor fellows who could have bought life only at the sacrifice of a leg or an arm. That would be a sad present to them, and I am sure that they prefer to die gloriously rather than live lamed and unfit for my service. Remember that out of the 300 Spartans but one remained in life. Oh, how happy would I be if I could say the same of my brave Hessians!”

Every Hessian soldier sent here by the English government was a confession that Englishmen themselves were not willing to fight against the American cause. There was no lack for the material for soldiers right upon the British Isles themselves. Larger armies than England now needed had been raised during the earlier part of the century in the wars against France and they were composed of English soldiers. Far larger armies than any ever sent to America followed Wellington a little later against Napoleon, and they, too,
were composed of English soldiers. The only time when England has ever had to hire foreign mercenaries for her wars is when she undertook to fight Americans. To the honor of the English nation and the English name be it said that so many of her people seemed to prefer the triumph of liberty way off across the ocean to the triumphs of despotism at home.

The fact is that the people were divided upon both sides of the water. Those of aristocratic blood and lineage, those who had been educated to believe in absolutism and divine rights, those who thought that there was one class of people born to rule the world and another class born to obey, those who were the partisans of despotism everywhere—and there were plenty of them, and are yet, on this side the ocean as well as the other—were for the king. The common people who loved liberty—as the common people on both sides the ocean did then and do now—were against the king and in sympathy with the splendid struggle that the American colonies were making.

It is the Saxon race alone that has been able to build up and maintain free institutions. Nations of other blood and lineage have sometimes enjoyed some degree or some kind of freedom, but they have never laid the foundations of permanent free institutions. The Latins had but one institution—imperialism, absolutism, despotism. The Latins knew no such things as rights. They had only privileges. In the wild anarchy of the German forest, our ancestors had much that the refinement of our age does not like; but whatever other things they had, they were free men and always had rights. They had rights because they were ever ready, individually or collectively, to maintain them by their own strong arms. And so, when our Saxon ancestors settled the Island of Briton they never allowed an absolute monarchy to become established there, as it was over the rest of Europe. At Runnymede they wrested from the unwilling hands of King John the great charter of Anglican liberty. Later, John Eliot dared to stand in parliament and demand the rights of Englishmen, and Hampden and Pym defied the whole power of the crown in their refusal to pay an illegal tax. At Naseby and Marston Moor, our ancestors rose in battle and defeated the king, who attempted to subvert Saxon institutions; and then, having made him a prisoner, they arraigned this same king before a jury, convicted him, and cut off his head. Fifty years later, when the son of that king tried to follow in the footsteps of his father, they drove him an exile from his kingdom and placed upon his throne the grandson of that William of Orange, who had fought so valiantly for liberty upon the dikes of Holland.

The bulwark of Anglican freedom, the basis of all free institutions, has always been, and must always be, the control of the purse of the nation by the representatives of the people. Money is necessary to
support a despotism. If a despot could always supply himself with unlimited funds, he could maintain his sway in any country with or without the permission of the people. It is necessary only to be able to enlist a sufficiently large army and secure an adequate armament to make an absolute throne secure. It was because they knew that our Saxon ancestors have built the fabric of Anglican liberty around the principle that the people who pay the taxes shall determine what shall be done with the proceeds of taxation. No king can long oppress a people when he must finally ask them for money to pay the instruments of oppression. And so it was that at Runnymede, at Naseby, at Marston Moor, and wherever the occasion has called for it, Saxon freemen have compelled their kings to recognize the principle that there shall be no taxation without representation.

George III had been told by his mother, "George, be a king;" and he thought if he was to be a real king he must himself have control of the purse of the nation. He did not dare to try this too much in England at first, and so he began to experiment on America to see how Englishmen would stand it.

In his aims and ambitions, George III was a close imitator of King John, of Henry VIII, of Charles I, and of James II. He simply tried new methods to accomplish old results. He tried to rule as absolutely as they did, but through a parliament unrepresentative of the people, craven and servile to the crown. The English parliament had never been a particularly popular body. The house of lords was, of course, hereditary. The basis for suffrage in the house of Commons was very narrow, and had not been materially changed for 200 years. At the time of George III only one man in fifty of the population could vote, and it was a property qualification that kept out the others. But, notwithstanding all this, in former times, although not popular, the parliament had been fairly representative. The large farmer voted and by his vote he represented quite closely the sentiments of his farm laborers, who could not vote. The manufacturers and tradesmen in the towns voted and in so doing represented fairly the wishes and interests of their clerks, apprentices, artificers, and workmen who could not vote. But a change had come over the condition of society. The workingmen no longer considered that their interests were fairly represented by their employers and men without the requisite qualifications complained bitterly that the government represented property rather than manhood. But that was not the worst trouble with the house of commons. They had the rotten borough system. The division of England into parliamentary districts had been last made some 200 years before. Then a certain number of seats had been given to each city or borough and a certain number to each county. But the 200 years which had since intervened had been a time of wonderful
growth and development. The course of population had entirely changed. Where once had been cities were now only ruins and desolation, and where 200 years before, the heather had bloomed in loneliness upon the mountain side, were now great and prosperous cities; and so it was that places like Old Sarum, an ancient borough, sent two members to the house of commons, although often there was only one voter living in the town and he was kept there by some influential politician simply that he might return these two men to legislate for all England. On the other hand, Manchester, Leeds, Birmingham and Liverpool, now great cities, had not a single representative in the British legislature. The greater part of London itself, which had far outgrown the limits of the old city, was entirely unrepresented. The rotten borough system had become such an appalling evil that it was calculated that 168 members, nearly a third of the whole house of commons, had no constituency behind them and more than a third of the nation was entirely unrepresented in parliament.

George III saw his opportunity and undertook to "be a king." By the judicious bestowal of office he succeeded in capturing the whole 168 members from the rotten boroughs. By open corruption and bribery he secured others who had some constituency and a certain percentage of ancient fossils could always be depended on in addition to vote for whatever was aristocratic, illiberal, out of date, and contrary to the spirit of the age. Altogether, he had a majority of the house of commons, who were the servile instruments of his will, and so he was "a king." The English parliament that, at his command, levied the stamp duty and passed the Townsend acts to enslave America, was no more representative of the people of England than it was of the people of the colonies, and it was hardly more popular there than here.

The people upon both sides of the water now pretty well understood the issue. George III was pursuing his high-handed course more to stifle the voice of the people of England crying for parliamentary reform and to build up for himself an absolute monarchy there than to get the insignificant addition to his revenue that the tax laws he had passed would give him from what he called his colonial possessions. We were resisting, not so much because we cared for the paltry sums of money that George III demanded, as because there was being violated the fundamental principle of Anglican liberty that there shall be no taxation except by the representatives of the people to be taxed and because this was intended to be the entering wedge which was to rend in twain the liberties of both America and England.

We, Sons of the American Revolution, celebrate every year the anniversaries connected with the great events of the revolutionary
war and the birthdays of our great heroes. We are celebrating to-day the birthday of George Washington, a man whose memory commands the respect and honor and admiration and love not only of the people of these United States, but of the liberty-loving people of the whole world. Two years ago our society in New York celebrated the Boston tea party; last year the battle of Cowpens; this year the battle of Princeton—and we had a speech from Senator Platt of Connecticut that many of you heard and all of you would have been glad to hear; and a few months ago we celebrated in New York the closing of the war of the revolution as represented by the treaty of peace with Great Britain and the evacuation of New York city. But there is one anniversary which I have never known to be celebrated in this country, and which I think our society can well afford to make the distinguishing feature of one of its annual banquets. On the 20th of March, 1782, Lord North’s ministry fell. The attempt of George III to “be a king” and control the purse strings of a nation of Saxon freemen had failed.

That fact had more to do with the close of the revolutionary war than even the surrender of Cornwallis at Yorktown. Lord North’s government was succeeded by a ministry composed of as good friends as America has ever had on either side of the ocean. The Duke of Richmond, who wished us good luck at the beginning, was in it; Charles Fox who mourned with us over the terrible news from Long Island and rejoiced with us over the surrender of Cornwallis, was in it; Lord Shelburne, the intimate friend of Benjamin Franklin, was in it; and Edmund Burke, ever the friend of human liberty, was connected with the government. The elder William Pitt had been gathered to his fathers, but his great son, the Saxon of the Saxons, the man whose maiden speech in parliament had been a denunciation of the American war, came in a little later. The agent they chose to negotiate with our Franklin was John Oswald, a Scotchman owning estates in America and thoroughly in sympathy with our cause. Lord North, when officially announcing the appointment of the new ministry, which was to succeed him, said privately that he had often been accused of issuing lying bulletins, but never before had he told so big a lie as when he said “His majesty has been pleased to appoint” a new ministry. It was as bitter a pill as any English monarch has ever had to swallow.

The war came to an end, not because England could fight no longer—she was found fresh and vigorous enough to sustain the great Napoleonic contests a few years later,—not because England had been defeated in a battle or two on this side of the Atlantic—she had sustained defeats before and has sustained them since without raising the white flag; it was simply because the men representing the English people, who had come to control the English government, were
in sympathy with the American cause and knew it to be the cause of freedom, dear to their own hearts.

If we had had to settle the matter with England alone, there would have been no trouble whatever. Her new government was willing to concede, as the first act of the negotiations, the independence of the American colonies. We had fought the battle of Saxon freedom for them as well as for ourselves, and we were entitled to our reward. It was no trouble for Franklin and Oswald to agree. They both wanted the same thing. There were no differences of opinion between Charles Fox and George Washington, men who had wept together over the defeat on Long Island and rejoiced alike over the victory at Yorktown. The real trouble was not with Saxon England, but with Latin France and Spain, with whom we were mixed up in treaty obligations. The French government had sent us men and advanced us money during the war when we needed it sorely, and for that act we did, and do, and ever shall, thank her most sincerely. She had done it rather because she hated England, our enemy, than because she loved our cause; but whatever the motive, she is entitled to our warm and undying gratitude. La Fayette, Rochambeau, and other gallant Frenchmen, it is true, had fought on our side valiantly and heroically because they were the stalwart friends of human freedom, but in this they were by no means in sympathy with their government.

There is no doubt that the French government, from its standpoint, had made a mistake. Her statesmen had failed to appreciate what the American war of the revolution meant. The truth first began to dawn on them when the peace negotiations commenced. Spain, too, neither then nor now renowned for her liberal principles, had sided with us only to get back from England her Gibraltar, that the strongest fortress in the world might be made the instrument of Latin despotism rather than the citadel of Saxon freedom. The governments of both France and Spain now began to get some vision of the reality. They both insisted that no treaty of peace should be made between America and England, except such as they should approve of. The Count of Paris, prime minister of France and the ablest statesman in it, had, I think, even then, some faint, prophetic glimpses of the Bastile and the Commune and the sea of blood which was to drench Paris a few years later, as the prelude to a better day for France.

Count Aranda, the representative of Spain in the negotiations, just after the treaty was signed, wrote in disgust to his king as follows:

"This federal republic is born a pigmy. A day will come when it will be a giant, even a colossus, formidable even in these countries. Liberty of conscience, the facility for establishing a new population on immense lands, as well as the advantages of the new government,
will draw thither farmers and artisans from all the nations. In a few years we shall watch with grief the tyrannical existence of this same colossus."

The French and Spanish governments were using all their efforts to confine the United States of America within the narrowest possible limits. They proposed that it should consist only of a little narrow coast strip running from Maine to Georgia and extending back only a few hundred miles to the foot hills of the Alleghanies. To accomplish their purpose, they were willing even that their dread enemy, England, should extend her Canada from the great lakes down to the Ohio river and that the immense territory west of the Cumberland mountains and south of the Ohio, down to the fringe of Spanish possessions on the gulf, should be forever devoted to the Indians, who, it was proposed, should be under the joint tutelage and domination of Spain and the United States.

We must remember what France and what Spain we were dealing with at that time. It was not the France of La Fayette—the French government had been careful ever since he came to America to give to the gallant marquis no word of encouragement or approbation—or the France of Napoleon, or the France of later years, but the France of the meanest of the Bourbons. And Spain was the Spain of Philip II, the Spain which had been the home of the Inquisition and which still maintained it, the Spain which, with its sister, Portugal, ruled with absolute sway two-thirds of North America and all of South America, the Spain which was steeped in bigotry and superstition, the Spain which stood then as now for unmixed despotism over the bodies and the minds and the souls of men. Well might she tremble at the thought that a republic of Saxon freemen should border on her Mexico, where she still maintained the Inquisition, and from which she derived the princely revenue of $20,000,000 a year. Perhaps her statesmen, too, had some dim vision of the coming struggle with the people of Cuba, and surmised that methods such as those lately proclaimed by his excellency, Captain-General Weyler, would not commend themselves to a neighboring nation that had laid the foundations of its greatness upon the bed-rock of eternal liberty.

In this emergency, when our friends were marshaled in deadly array against us, we were saved by our enemies. The peace negotiations on our side were in charge of Franklin, Jay and Adams, and three more adroit champions of human liberty never walked the earth. They determined to treat with England alone. In a very short time the preliminary treaty of peace was agreed to, acknowledging the independence of the United States and extending their limits westward to the Mississippi, northward to the great lakes, and southward to the Spanish possessions on the gulf. But we had promised that no treaty of peace should be finally signed between
America and England except with the consent of France and Spain, and Franklin and Jay and Adams were men who were bound to keep the plighted faith of the nation, and so this preliminary treaty stood unsigned and unratified until France and Spain could be brought to agree to it. And meantime the war outside of the United States went on. Our enemy, England, won two great naval victories which insured her the control of the West Indies against France, and Gibraltar against Spain. They were won by our enemy, the enemy we had been fighting so bitterly for the eight years past; but it was those victories, won by Saxon soldiers and sailors, that made America. France and Spain were compelled to assent to the terms which England and America had agreed upon, and the treaty was formally signed and became effective.

That treaty is, to my mind, the most important act in the history of the world. It meant that the Saxon race was to rule the earth and Saxon institutions to be a blessing to all humanity. When that treaty was made the English language was spoken by barely 20,000,000 people in the whole world. It is now spoken by more than 120,000,000. When that treaty was signed our language stood fifth in the list of European languages in point of the numbers of people who spoke it. Spanish, French, German and Russian were each spoken by more people than English. To-day the English language stands way at the head of the list, and within fifty years it will be spoken by more people than all the rest put together. That treaty gave North America to the Saxon race, and at the close of this century there will be well on towards 100,000,000 of us here. It was that treaty that changed the face of the earth and the course of civilization. It was that treaty that put the Saxon race ahead of the Latin and insured Saxon institutions for all time to come. There had been a Blenheim and a Yorktown; there was to be a Waterloo. The sun of the Latin race from that moment began to decline. All over the world privileges began to give way to rights, and absolutism to free institutions.

Well is it for us to celebrate Yorktown and Saratoga and Bunker Hill and Lexington. Well to honor the names of those heroes of heroes as we are honoring them to-day—Washington and Putnam, and Greene and Lincoln. But let us not forget the great part played in our struggle by Franklin, Jay and Adams. The treaty which they secured did for the country what one hundred Yorktowns could not have done for it. It gave a continent to the United States and freedom to humanity.

And let us not forget, either, that on those little isles in the far north, on the other side of the ocean, is a part of that Saxon race which has come to rule the earth, and that they speak that glorious English language which is bound to become the language of the world. We
fought the war of the revolution as a fight for freedom on the land, for them as for us, and we won it; we fought the war of 1812 as a fight for freedom on the ocean, for them as well as for us, and we won it; we will fight the war of 1896, if there is occasion to, as a fight for the autonomy of a continent, and we will win it. But no war can destroy the fact, and let not any prospect of war close our eyes to it, that we, all over the world, who trace our lineage to Saxon ancestors and speak the English language, are akin, not only in our language and blood, but in our institutions, our habits and our hopes; and that, without war if it can be, or after war if it must be, it is in the ranks, shoulder to shoulder with our Saxon brethren, that we must finally stand in the great contest for the establishment throughout the earth of free institutions, the regeneration of humanity and the amelioration of the conditions of life. 

We, Sons of the American Revolution, descendants of those who fought at Bunker Hill and Long Island and Saratoga and Princeton and Yorktown, cannot forget that we are Americans. But we, descendants also of those who stood at Runnymede, of those who fought at Marston Moor and at Naseby, of those who struggled for long centuries to establish Anglican liberty on the other side of the ocean so that we might copy it here, and make the copy even better than the original, we cannot forget that we are Saxons, too.

**General Kellogg:** A telegram came to me this afternoon, which I want to read to you:

**New Haven, Conn., February 22, 1896.**

S. W. Kellogg, Chairman:

I am disappointed in not being with the Sons to-day. Duty marked out another course for me, that of presiding over an audience of two thousand true Americans of my own city. Extend my best wishes to all present.

"Strange rumblings come down the valley to-day,  
As the sound of artillery, far away."

S. E. MERWIN,  
President David Humphreys Branch.

I have also received the following letter, which speaks for itself:

**Office of the President-General,**  
15 Broad street, New York City,  
December 31, 1895.

My Dear Mr. Kellogg: I have your very kind letter, and fully appreciate the courtesy extended to me in your cordial invitation to be present at the S. A. R. banquet of February 22d. I am sorry to
say that in compliance with a promise made a couple of years ago, I am to spend the next Washington's birthday with our Michigan society, and speak at their banquet at Detroit.

Regretting very much that I will not have the pleasure of joining my compatriots at Waterbury, and thanking you very much for your kindness in communicating with me, I am yours truly,

HORACE PORTER,
President-General.

Letters of regret were also received from Hon. Chauncey M. Depew, Judge Henry E. Howland, Senator Joseph R. Hawley, Isaac H. Bromley and Governor O. Vincent Coffin.

In reply to the message from General Merwin, the following telegram was sent:


General S. E. Merwin, President David Humphreys Branch, New Haven, Conn.

Your telegram received. The Connecticut Sons, at banquet assembled, reciprocate most heartily and sincerely your patriotic and poetic sentiments.

JONATHAN TRUMBULL, President.
S. W. KELLOGG, Toastmaster.

SCHOOL PRIZES.

The committee consisting of Messrs. Jonathan Trumbull, Joseph G. Woodward and Lucius F. Robinson, appointed by the board of managers to offer prizes to the children of the schools of Connecticut for excellence in essays on revolutionary subjects, requested the pupils of the High schools to present papers on The Continental Congress and the pupils of schools below the grade of High schools papers on Burgoyne's Invasion. The selections which reached the committee from the principals of the schools numbered about one hundred and they were for the most part highly creditable to their authors.
Awards were made as follows, viz.:

High school division, first prize, twenty dollars, Frederick Ernest Pierce, New Britain High School, New Britain.

Second prizes, five dollars each:
Cassius Hinds Watson, Danbury High School, Danbury.
James A. Holcombe, Shelton, Derby High School, Derby.
Ralph H. Tibbals, Cornwall Bridge, David M. Hunt School, Falls Village.
Edward Francis McGovern, Bridgeport High School, Bridgeport.
Charles E. Weeks, Bridgeport High School, Bridgeport.
Daisy May Kabel, Bridgeport High School, Bridgeport.

Honorable mention:
Julian S. Wooster, Bridgeport High School, Bridgeport.
James A. Turner, Bridgeport High School, Bridgeport.
Florice Watkins, South Manchester.

Common school division, first prize, twenty dollars.
Lyman Beecher Stowe, Simsbury, Second North School, Hartford.

Second prizes, five dollars each:
Julie M. Morrow, Broadway School, Norwich.
Robert Bulkeley, New Street School, Danbury.
Walter B. Sherwood, Arsenal School, Hartford.
Emily Townsend Sanford, New Street School, Danbury.
Thomas H. Knott, Copper Hill No. 5 District School, East Granby.
Clara Grossman, Corner School, Meriden.

Honorable mention:
Margery M. Whipple, Broadway School, Norwich.
Evelyn B. Robertson, Brown School, Hartford.
A. Ernest Cherry, Broadway School, Norwich.
Agnes C. Dow, South School, Hartford.

J. G. WOODWARD,

Historian.
THE DEFAMATION OF REVOLUTIONARY PATRIOTS.

[Read by Jonathan Trumbull before the Ruth Wyllys Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, at Hartford, October 31, 1895.]

In these days, when the history of the American revolution is so thoroughly exploited, it behooves the writer whose tendencies are iconoclastic to beware of drawing upon his imagination for his facts, or of drawing false conclusions from his premises. There appears to be an increasing tendency among writers of the day rudely to break as many as possible of the images which the Sons and Daughters of the American Revolution have been worshipping, which tendency would be alarming if all these images were positively known to be breakable. It is the purpose of this paper to cite a few instances of this same tendency, in the hope that it may be incidentally shown that some of the images which have been dashed to earth still remain uninjured.

It is no part of our purpose to impugn the motives of those who are interesting themselves in attempts to expose the mistakes and misdeeds of our ancestors of the revolution. It is to be assumed that these writers feel that they have a mission to fulfill. If we are, as one of the results of this mission, to have the history of the revolution shorn of misstatements and cleared from false impressions, let the good work go on! If individual men or parties of men have been falsely glorified for a century or more, the sooner their glorification is ended, the better. Let justice be done though the heavens fall; let us have true history and true biography, even if in having them it becomes necessary to hold up every patriot of the revolution to the odium of the present enlightened generation! All honor to the historian who succeeds in correcting old, or in making new history! But no enthusiasm of discovery can excuse the historian who deals carelessly with that most precious possession of the living, and most sacred bequest of the dead, personal reputation.

It is difficult to account for what appears to be just such careless dealing on the part of certain writers who must be quoted, except
upon the supposition that they have established a theory or espoused a party, and in their eagerness to sustain the theory or to champion the party, they seize upon every real or imaginary indication which may strengthen their view of a given case. They appear disposed to treat their subjects impartially, but as their statements are usually ex parte, they have before them the difficult task of coupling a partisan spirit with an impartial spirit, a union which finds its illustration in a certain pair of horses which the owner insisted were well mated because one of them was very eager to do all the work and the other perfectly willing to allow him to do it.

Foremost among the parties championed by the modern reformer of history are the tories—I beg their pardon—the loyalists of the revolution. The enthusiasm of the champions of this unfortunate party has become so infectious that it is with some embarrassment that I am forced to cite as a rather striking instance the fact that at a meeting of a certain society of Sons of the American Revolution, it was officially reported that an important feature of the work of a branch of that society was a discussion which reached the conclusion that the tory party was a highly respectable and much villifled one, entitled to be honored in every way by the descendants of the patriots of the revolution. Admitting that the war of the revolution is over, and that the tories are as much entitled as any party to their proper place in history, it still seems a little strange that such a discussion should be regarded with the innocent pride with which it was reported as appropriate work for a society whose avowed purpose is to honor the patriots of the revolution.

Since this discussion took place in a city less than a hundred miles from Hartford, it is but natural to suspect that the process known as the contagion of thought may have had something to do with it, and that the germs of this contagion may be traced to a chapter on the Loyalists in Professor Ferguson's "Essays in American History." I use the word contagion in a thoroughly Pickwickian sense, fully aware that there may be such a thing as wholesome contagion, though not fully convinced that the influence in question should be classed as such.

The keynote of these Essays in American History appears to be struck in the following words, which the author uses in his preface: "... it is a matter for congratulation that at the present day the subject can be treated with greater impartiality and that it is no longer necessary for American writers to make up for the political and literary insignificance of their country by boasting either of the vastness of their continent or of the Spartan virtue of their ancestors."

It is no part of our purpose to discuss the existence, at any time in our country's history, of such a dire necessity as that which Pro-
fessor Ferguson points out; and it is not necessary to discuss the conclusions he reaches regarding the loyalists, of whose social, moral and political position he gives us a glowing account in a very able ex parte statement. Quite probably he is correct in the conclusion that as a class they were men of greater wealth and higher social position than the rank and file of the patriots. There is no doubt that they were unfortunate, that their services were never duly compensated by the British, and that they were not treated by the patriots with that careful consideration for their personal comfort and respect for their political views which it is to be inferred should, under some unknown code of military usage, be accorded by belligerents to the most dangerous of enemies, internal foes in time of war.

In the course of this special pleading in behalf of the tories, it is not to be expected that their champion will accord very favorable treatment to their enemies, and our expectations in this respect have not misled us. As we read the epithet "so-called patriots" applied to the men of Massachusetts in the early stages of the history of the struggle, we are inclined to enter a modest protest, as in other similar instances. But we must remember that it is with the historical accuracy of certain statements regarding the patriots that we have to deal, and to that let us turn our attention.

In the mention made of the patriots of Massachusetts during the long period preceding the outbreak of the war, we read, "... the "cause of American rights was disgraced, year after year, by riots, "murder (the italics are my own), arson and sedition." The charge of murder occurring annually is a serious one, even in times of such political agitation and provocation to violence as those referred to. In answer to this charge it is only necessary to ask the accuser to point to a single instance of murder, or even of bloodshed which can be laid to the charge of the patriots during the time and in the place referred to. It is a remarkable fact that when her citizens were shot down by British soldiers in the streets of Boston, no retaliation in kind should have occurred; so remarkable that we can only infer that they are accused of murder on general principles; but until we see proof to the contrary we must insist that this charge is unknown to history.

We now come to the treatment of the patriots in this essay as compared with the tories in the matter of raids on defenseless towns, and illegitimate warfare in general. Another question of historical accuracy arises when we read these words:

"But it is an undoubted fact that there were outrages on both sides, bad treatment of prisoners on both sides, guerrilla warfare with all its evil concomitants on both sides, and in these respects the tories were no worse than the whigs."

Admitting that a statement of this kind cannot be proved or disproved by any of the fundamental rules of arithmetic, I believe its inaccuracy to be susceptible of proof to any intelligent and disinterested jury hearing all the evidence. It is a significant fact that, in summing up this evidence only the single event of Sullivan's campaign through the Indian country is cited by the author as a parallel to the massacres of Cherry Valley, Wyoming, Groton Heights, and the wanton attacks on the defenseless towns of Danbury, Ridgefield, New Haven, Norwalk, Fairfield in our own state, Falmouth in Maine, and Portsmouth and Norfolk in Virginia. The injustice of such a comparison is evident. Sullivan's campaign through the Indian country was a military necessity, and served as a wholesome preventive of a repetition of such unspeakable horrors as the Cherry Valley massacre, which, unless prevented by just such vigorous measures as Sullivan employed would have resulted in adding similar instances to the long score against the tories. No such reason can be assigned for any one of the barbarous raids by the British which I have enumerated. To no one of these horrors can be assigned a legitimate purpose of civilized warfare. They can be traced to no motive which could justify, excuse or palliate them as military advantages of any consequence whatever. A significant comparison might be made in this connection between the capture of Stony Point by the gallant Anthony Wayne, and the capture of Groton Heights by the forces under Arnold. In the brilliant engagement which resulted in the capture of Stony Point, not a man was killed except in the thick of the fight, though the laws of European warfare at the time would have justified the butchery of the entire garrison, and the knowledge of the barbarous proceedings in Virginia was fresh in the minds of the patriots. With this example before them, we all know how the British proceeded two years later at Groton, where the gallant Ledyard was slain by the sword he surrendered, and no quarter was given his heroic band.

But we must resist the temptation to make further comparisons. Up to this point the score against the tories is a long one, and it is in no way shortened by the additional comparisons which the author makes, offering as he does a Cowboy as an equivalent for a Skinner, and Marion and Sumter as equivalents for Ferguson and Simcoe, without citing any instances of the doings of either. If a parallel could be found in the warfare of the sturdy Sumter and the chivalrous Marion for the massacre of fifty of the men of Pulaski's legion by the forces in command of Ferguson, the score against the tories would be in no way reduced; and in this condition we will leave it. It must be remarked, however, that it is just a little strange that, as an additional argument in defense of the tories in this connection, these words should be used:
“The Americans, however, do not deserve any credit for abstaining from the use of Indian allies. They tried very hard to make use of them, but without success.”

It is difficult to determine the precise bearing of this remark upon the subject. It would seem that it appears necessary, after roundly denouncing the patriots for what they did, to appeal to the imagination for what they might have done had they had the opportunity. We are, perhaps, expected to pursue a course of argument which once involved even the genius of Mark Twain in a hopeless tangle of difficulties by proceeding upon the postulate that “the intention, not the act, constitutes the crime, hence constitutes the deed.” In fear of similar consequences, we will drop this portion of the argument, if it is an argument.

Another unproved statement which we may safely challenge is in reference to the town committees in their dealings with the Tories, where we read that “they proceeded on principles of evidence which would have shocked and scandalized a grand inquisitor.” We have heard, perhaps, of an historical parallel between Hannibal and Annie Laurie, but never before, I imagine, of a comparison between a grand inquisitor and a revolutionary patriot, in which the grand inquisitor shines, by contrast, as a pattern of administrative justice. The question is, how does he do it? And this question can only be appropriately answered by the accuser of the patriot.

These few instances of the treatment of the patriots by this author are all that can be submitted within the present limits. They have been chosen as illustrations of the defamation of the patriots of the revolution, not from any belief that their author would knowingly or wilfully do injustice to such men, but from the belief that, in arguing the case of the royalists, he has very naturally published mistaken views regarding their opponents.

What the distinguished historian, John Fiske, has done in a lecture none too long, yet occupying an hour and a half in delivery, I shall quite certainly not attempt to do in the few minutes which can be devoted to Professor Peabody’s article on “Boston mobs before the Revolution” in the *Atlantic Monthly*, for September, 1888. This article enumerates the “Boston tea-party” among these mobs, giving that historic event a distinction, with but little, if any difference, from the disgraceful riot which resulted in the sacking of Governor Hutchinson’s residence. Fiske treats the subject quite exhaustively in his own inimitable way, showing conclusively that the Boston tea-party was the last resort of determined, intelligent and respectable men, who had exhausted every other means of asserting their rights. This lecture, like all of Fiske’s writings, has, no doubt, found a permanent place in the historical literature of our country, so that it is only necessary to refer to it as a most able correction of a false conclusion.
of Professor Peabody's, entirely unwarranted by the political situation and by the facts in the case. It must be insisted that the result of this false conclusion is to defame the patriots of the revolution in their connection with the Boston tea-party, which result has been ably and happily frustrated by the scholarly treatment which Fiske has given it. It should be noted in passing, that Professor Peabody develops an admiration for the tories, which, together with his outspoken protest against a monument to Crispus Attucks, gives his short treatise a bias which produces the usual result of defeating impartial treatment of his subject.

Probably no one of the thirteen original states was as active, alert and efficient in the restraint of tories during the war as our own state of Connecticut. In this the intelligence of our legislation was shown, as in the liberal treatment accorded to the tories after the conclusion of the war, as has been ably shown in Professor Ferguson's essay on the loyalists. No sooner did Ralph Isaacs, for example, send "some fine blackfish to Governor Brown," or some tea and other luxuries to Governor Franklin, both of whom were confined at Middletown, than the fact was reported to the general assembly, and after a hearing in which, perhaps, the principles of evidence "would have shocked and scandalized a grand inquisitor," Mr. Isaac's case received careful treatment. Not only did Connecticut effectively restrain internal enemies within her own borders, but received them, to be cared for, from other states less competent to provide for them, as in the case of Governor Franklin of New Jersey. Can it be possible that, during the entire period of the revolution, such a state as Connecticut could have maintained a tory in a high and responsible official position affording him peculiar facilities for acquainting himself with the proceedings and military movements of the state? If certain sources of information which ought to be authoritative are correct, this is precisely what Connecticut did. Turning to Appleton's Encyclopædia of American Biography, under the name George Wyllys, and appended to his remarkable record of sixty-four years' service as secretary of state, we read:

"Notwithstanding that he was in active sympathy with the loyalist element during the revolution, his tenure of office was not interrupted."

This statement is evidently taken from Dexter's Yale biographies, where it appears in almost identical language, unaccompanied by any reference to authorities.

This being the case, the statement should not remain any longer unchallenged. Allow me to suggest that the Ruth Wyllys Chapter of Daughters of the American Revolution should appoint a committee to wait upon Professor Dexter, and insist upon proof that the father-in-law of this chapter's patron saint was a tory who was base enough to
act in the service and receive the pay of his enemies during the entire war. This question is of such importance as a matter of Connecticut history, affecting the record of the state, and, as it now stands, blotting the fair fame of George Wyllys, that no time should be lost in bringing it to final proof or disproof.

It may be added that the evidence thus far points to disproof of this surprising statement. Dr. Charles J. Hoadly, to whom I am indebted for calling my attention to this statement, finds, among the wealth of historical resources at his command, no shadow of proof of the toryism of George Wyllys. And even Miss Talcott, who has made a special study of the Wyllys family, resulting in the admirable paper which the Ruth Wyllys Chapter has published, finds no indication which points, in the slightest degree, to a suspicion of the patriotism and rectitude of George Wyllys.

Up to this point in our investigations we find that, if we leave the patriots of the revolution to the tender mercies of some members of the faculties of our higher institutions of learning, the patriots will receive rather rough treatment at the hands of these gentlemen. Let us hope, however, that notwithstanding the views and statements emanating from members of the faculties of Trinity, Harvard and Yale, we may still number a few friends of the patriots among those who have charge of the training of our young men, even in these institutions; and especially let us hope that such of these young men as are descendants of patriots of the revolution may not learn at these institutions to deride or utterly despise their ancestors.

The most recent and the final specimen which is to be exhibited is one which I must apologize for introducing, owing to the personal interest which attaches to it. It forms, however, an example so striking of the treatment of the patriots by a writer of the day, and is of such interest as a matter of Connecticut history, that, while it particularly interests a descendant of the accused, it can hardly fail to attract the attention of the Connecticut Daughters and Sons of the American Revolution as well.

Mr. Paul L. Ford, the accuser in this instance, is well known as a compiler of American documentary history and as the author of a recent novel which deserves the highest commendation from all who feel a pride in the distinctively American fiction of the day. By this I do not mean to intimate that he has mistakenly adopted a romancer's license in treating of the historical subject we are about to consider. I am only impressed with the belief that he has, in this instance, drawn a false conclusion from his premises. In the Atlantic Monthly for last May, Mr. Ford contributed a paper on the intrigues of Benjamin Rush in his attacks on Washington at the time of the Conway cabal, and, apropos of these intrigues and other attacks on Washington, says:
"Yet not merely have these been forgotten, but the very descend- 
ants of the men who were bitterest in their attacks upon him have 
most carefully avoided reviving the facts, and have actually taken 
every means in their power to suppress and destroy all proofs of 
such antagonism. As an instance of this, the biographies of Samuel 
and John Adams, of Elbridge Gerry, of Jonathan and John Trumbull, 
and of Richard Henry Lee, as well as such materials as exist con- 
cerning James Lovell, William Williams, Daniel Roberdeau, and 
Francis Lightfoot Lee, are either silent or absolutely deny that these 
several men were concerned in the attempt to remove Washington 
from the command of the army at one of the most critical moments 
of the revolution."

Once more I must apologize for selecting from this formidable list 
only the names of those in whom I have a personal interest. The 
rather sweeping assertion of Mr. Ford regarding their descendants 
places me in a position where a word of personal explanation is 
needed from me as a lineal descendant of one of the accused, a col- 
lateral descendant of another, and a relative by marriage of a third. 
I can only say that, never having had the facts, or any trace of the 
facts, regarding the connection of these men with the Conway cabal, 
in my possession, and that never having had any knowledge of the 
existence of these facts, it has been impossible for me to avoid reviv- 
ing them, or to suppress them, or to destroy any proof of them. All 
of which has been submitted to Mr. Ford, with the assurance that I 
would not, knowingly, spoil even a joke, much less spoil history, for 
relationship's sake, and with the request that he would direct me to 
sources of information which show that Jonathan Trumbull, his son 
John, and his son-in-law, William Williams, were concerned in an 
"attempt to remove Washington from the command of the army at 
one of the most critical moments of the revolution."

To this inquiry I have the following reply:

"The Conway cabal drew into it men of very diverse views, and 
even some who later supported Washington. The Trumbulls fell 
into that party from two, if not more motives, the first being intense 
dislike and jealousy of Schuyler and the New York influence gen- 
erally; the second, disapproval of Washington's demand for a three 
years' army, the New England feeling being for a Continental enlist- 
ment annually, and a main reliance on militia rather than on a regu- 
lar army. They were also affronted by the treatment of Joseph Trum- 
bull, and used his criticisms of St. Clair as a means for removing 
Schuyler. I have never been able to unearth William Williams' mo- 
tives, but presume it was his relationship with the Trumbulls, as well 
as his New England tinge."
This is, of course, interesting, but it assumes a knowledge on the part of the reader of facts of which he has no knowledge at all, that is to say, facts that show that these men, by any known acts of theirs, were in any way connected with the miserable intrigue. It is one thing to say that they were surrounded by certain influences, but it is quite another thing to prove that they yielded to those influences. Further inquiries for proofs meeting with no response from Mr. Ford, I have consulted the best authorities at my command, but find no indication that any of these men were connected with the Conway cabal. The official correspondence of Governor Trumbull with General Schuyler makes free mention of the feeling of New England soldiers engaged in the Northern campaign of 1777, with expressions of deep regret on the part of the governor that such feeling should exist, and assurances that no effort should be spared on his part to overcome it. Indeed, if Governor Trumbull cherished an "intense jealousy and dislike of Schuyler," the correspondence lays Trumbull open to the charge of hypocrisy, as an instance of which, let me quote a few words from one of his letters to Schuyler:

"That you have sent to congress a resignation of your command, that you are obliged to vindicate your character by publishing a narrative of your conduct, are matters that I can hear of but with deep concern. I make no doubt of your ability to justify yourself, yet fear the consequences of such an appeal, at this time especially. I wish to see your character stand as fair with the world as it does with me, but cannot wish that congress should accept your resignation, that your ability and zeal should be lost to the country when she most needs them. . . ."

From the correspondence of Washington and Trumbull at this time, no indication of any abatement either of personal regard on the part of Trumbull, or of any intention to do otherwise than to assist him most effectively, can be found.

It is hardly necessary to repeat, in substance, similar absence of proof in the case of Col. John Trumbull. At the time of the Conway cabal, he was a young, ambitious man of twenty-one, possessed of a certain self-assertiveness, not to say self-conceit, which is by no means uncommon, even to-day, in young men of that age. I cannot forgive him for resigning and returning his commission at about this time because its date did not suit his notions of military courtesy, any more than I can forgive his father for joining with the president of Harvard College in trying to dissuade him from pursuing the career of an artist, unless the shrewd old gentleman considered at the time that his son's character was such that opposition would only strengthen his adherence to a given course of action. But we need some more substantial proof of his connection with the Conway cabal
than the fact that he resigned his commission as he did, or even that the sycophantic Gates wrote in his fulsome way to the governor alluding to his son's resignation as a loss sustained by him (Gates) in having him 'torn from his friend,' meaning himself.

On the whole, such investigations as I have been able to make of statements derogatory to the characters of men who have hitherto been regarded as the patriots of the revolution, lead me to believe that such statements may always be regarded with suspicion and that they will seldom, if ever, bear the tests to which they should be subjected. It may be that the Sons and Daughters of the American Revolution are introducing into this country a mythology of a new kind; but I confess I incline to Carlyle's opinion that we do not see enough of hero worship of the right kind. It is certainly infinitely better than mammon worship or self worship, and will result in a race of sturdier patriots than we can derive from any other source; certainly sturdier and more wholesome than a race which devotes itself to a buzzard-like search for the unsavory things of American history.
AN EXAMINATION OF THE CHARGE OF TREASON AGAINST GENERAL SAMUEL HOLDEN PARSONS.

Read before the Connecticut Historical Society, May 5, 1896,

By JOSEPH GURLEY WOODWARD.

In Winsor’s admirable Narrative and Critical History of America, a note attached to the account of the trial of André is as follows: "It is only within a few years, and since the publication of Clinton’s Record of the Secret Service of Headquarters, that it has been known that Gen. S. H. Parsons, of Connecticut, was at this time (the time of trial of André) acting as a spy for the British general. André, who saw him in the court, may have known this."

A careless yielding to the temptation to set forth a highly dramatic situation has led the author of this note not only to accept the guilt of Parsons as fully established, but into a serious chronologic blunder also, about which there can be no question whatever. There was no traitor upon the bench of the court, while a relatively innocent man, possessed of a knowledge of the guilt of his judge, was tried for his life. For the trial of André took place in 1780, and the only evidence against Parsons, the secret service record of Sir Henry Clinton, shows that his treasonable correspondence, if he was guilty, began in 1781, the following year.

To state in full the evidence against General Parsons, and to weigh it, is the purpose of this paper.

The Rev. Jonathan Parsons, the father of the general, was the grandson of Deacon Benjamin Parsons, a settler at Springfield in 1636. He was the minister of the church at Lyme, Connecticut, from 1731 to 1745. When Whitefield came to Connecticut he became one of his most ardent supporters and himself went on a preaching tour and held revival meetings. His course so scandalized a part of his congregation that he was compelled to resign. He went to New-

*Vol. vi, p. 460.
buryport, Massachusetts, where, years after, Whitefield died at his house. The Rev. Jonathan Parsons married Phoebe Griswold, a sister of Governor Matthew Griswold and a descendant of Henry Wolcott, of Windsor, the founder of the most illustrious family of Connecticut. From this union sprang Samuel Holden Parsons, inheriting on the one side a tendency toward fervid radicalism, and on the other qualities which make for natural leadership among men. He was born at Lyme, May 14, 1737, graduated at Harvard in 1756, studied law in the office of his uncle, Matthew Griswold, and was admitted to the bar in 1759. He was chosen a deputy to the general assembly from Lyme in 1762, and re-elected annually until his removal to New London in 1774. He was appointed by the general assembly a member of the revolutionary committee of correspondence in 1773; and in that year he wrote a letter to Samuel Adams suggesting a Continental Congress, in which he said: "The idea of inalienable allegiance to any prince or state is an idea to me inadmissible; and I cannot see but that our ancestors, when they first landed in America, were as independent of the crown or king of Great Britain as if they had never been his subjects."* He was appointed king's attorney in 1773, but on the outbreak of hostilities he resigned the office with its emoluments. To the Boston committee of defense, he wrote in 1774: "We consider the cause the common cause of all the colonies, and doubt not the concurrence of all to defend and support you. Let us play the man for the cause of our country, and trust the event to Him who orders all events for the best good of His people."†

He early took an interest in military affairs, and was major of the Third regiment in 1770, lieutenant-colonel in 1774, and colonel in 1775.

When New England was startled by the shots fired at Lexington, he set out for the scene of the conflict at the head of a company from New London. Later, on the way to Hartford, where he arrived April 27, 1775, he fell in with Benedict Arnold, who gave him an account of the state of affairs at Ticonderoga, and of the great number of brass cannon there. With Col. Samuel Wyllys and Silas Deane, he formed a project for taking the fort. Joined by three others, they borrowed money from the colonial treasury on their individual obligations for fitting out the expedition, which, under command of Ethan Allen, surprised and captured the fort on the morning of the 10th of May.‡ He participated in the battle of Long Island in command of a brigade, and was made a brigadier-general

for gallant service. He was also at Harlem Heights and at White Plains and with Washington in New Jersey. In 1778–9 he commanded the troops in the Highlands. In 1778 General Tryon addressed him as a "revolted subject of Great Britain," to which Parsons responded, "A justifiable resistance against unwarrantable invasions of the natural and social rights of mankind, if unsuccessful, according to the fashion of the world, will be termed rebellion, but if successful, will be deemed a noble struggle for the defense of everything valuable in life. Whether I am considered as a revolted subject of the king of Great Britain, or in any other light by his subjects, is very immaterial, and gives me little concern. Future ages, I hope, will do justice to my intentions, and the present to the humanity of my conduct."

He was one of the board before which André was brought in 1780. In the same year he was made a major-general and succeeded to Putnam's command. A successful attack upon the enemy near New York won for him the thanks of congress February 5, 1781.

From the fight at Lexington until the war was practically concluded by the surrender of Cornwallis he was continually in service. He resigned from the army in 1782 and entered upon the practice of law at Middletown. In 1785 he was appointed a commissioner to treat with the Miami Indians. He was an active member of the convention which ratified the constitution in 1788, and in the same year was appointed the first judge of the northwest territory. In 1789 he was one of a commission appointed to treat with the Wyandottes for their rights to the Connecticut Western Reserve. While returning to his home at Marietta from a meeting with Wyandotte chiefs, he was drowned in the rapids of the Big Beaver, November 17, 1789.

Hinman says: "He filled various places of great trust and importance at different periods of his life, the duties of which he discharged with acknowledged ability and fidelity."

Senator George F. Hoar, in his centennial oration at Marietta in 1888, spoke of him as "soldier, scholar, judge, one of the strongest arms on which Washington leaned, who first suggested the continental congress, from the story of whose life could almost be written the story of the northern war." This brief sketch of the man against whom the charge of treason has been brought shows him to have been "an early and a wise and a resolute patriot."† who did not shrink from pecuniary sacrifice, or hesitate to incur the dangers of the field for his country's sake. His employments in the public service when the war was done prove that he had won the respect and confidence of his fellowmen.

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A manuscript volume—*A Record of Private Intelligence*—kept at the headquarters of Sir Henry Clinton when he was in command at New York and which came down in his family, was brought to light at an auction sale in 1882, and passed into the possession of Thomas Addis Emmett of New York. The record begins January 20, 1781, and extends to the following July. It contains mainly information derived from spies and secret agents. Its contents, edited with care and learning by Edward F. DeLancey, were printed a dozen years ago in the *Magazine of American History*. The entries which refer to General Parsons follow.

*March 11, 1781, "Mr. H. says General Parsons' aid-de-Camp, whose name is Lawrence† is soliciting leave to come in to see his mother. He thinks it is in our power to tamper with him and that from Parsons' mercenary disposition there is little doubt of success."

‡SIR—The business I had to negotiate with Gen'l P—s, after my return home, I paid the utmost attention to, and in order to break the ice (as says the vulgar adage) I found myself under the necessity of summoning what little address I was master of, in order to secure myself a retreat, should the matter I had to propose prove disagreeable to P—s. Therefore after giving him a satisfactory account of my commercial negotiation (which I knew would be alluring to him) I introduced the other branch of my business in the following manner. I told him that in justice to the confidence he reposed in me, I conceived myself in duty bound to conceal no material circumstance from him which may in any respect affect him. Impressed with this sense I begged leave to communicate the substance of a conversation I had with a gentleman at New York, whom I knew to be in the highest confidence with the commander-in-chief. This gentleman, I told him, hearing of my being in town with a flag and knowing I had many friends in it, who, notwithstanding our differing in political sentiments, were attached to me, he, therefore made use of some of them to acquaint me that he wished for an interview for the purpose of conferring on a subject the nature of which was in no way inconsistent with strict honor. I accordingly waited on him at the appointed hour when a conversation of the following import occurred:

"I understand," said the gentleman, "that you are intimately acquainted with G—— Par—s." I answered in the affirmative. "Don't you judge him to be a gentleman possessed of too much


†Lieut. Oliver Lawrence of Lamb's artillery was detailed as an aid to General Parsons and paid as such by Connecticut. He was of a Long Island family.
understanding and liberality of sentiment to think that the welfare of his country consists in an unnatural alliance with the Enemies to the Protestant religion, a pernicious nation, with whom no faith can be long kept, as all the nations of Europe have experienced?" I answered that I knew G—l P—s to be a Gentleman of abilities, but could not judge of his feelings toward that nation, otherwise than by observing no great cordiality subsisting between him and the gentry of that nation, in our service. "The terms offered by the parent state," continued the gentleman, "are so liberal and generous, that I wonder at any gentleman of an enlarged and liberal mind giving his assistance in prolonging the calamities of his Country, and as General P—s is well known to possess these talents as well as great influence in the army and country, Government would wish to make use of him for the laudable and honorable purpose of lending his aid in terminating this unhappy war in an amicable Reunion with the parent State; should he undertake it, Government will amply reward him, both in a lucrative and honorary way and manner—"besides," I super-added, "making a provision for his son." Thus, Sir, have I been necessitated to use all this circumlocution in order to convince him of the delicacy observed in making the above propositions, and that nothing was intended inconsistent with the purest principles of honor.

During this conversation I observed that he listened with uncommon attention, and as it grew very late, he said it was a matter which required deliberation; he therefore postponed it to another opportunity.

Next morning he sent for me and resumed the subject of our last or preceding night's discourse. He said he had weighed the matter and found himself, upon the strictest examination, disposed to a reconciliation and to effect which he would use his influence and lend his aid to promote it, but that he saw the embarrassments in his way in regard to inculcating such principles in the army, though he did not doubt but in time he could bring the officers of the Connecticut line over to his opinion. That in order to effect it he thought he could do it more to the purpose by resigning his Commission, which would save every appearance of those honorary ideas, inseparable from the military profession; that he would draw after him the officers above referred to, who look up to him as a father, and that their joint influence would be exerted among the citizens, which would turn the tables in favor of Government in our State, but in consideration of those services, he must have a reasonable and meet compensation for his commission, it being all he had to depend upon.

Thus, Sir, have I given you a faithful account of this business and shall wait on you for your further direction at any hour you may please to appoint, when I may have the honor of relating other cir-
cumstances relative to it, which would be rather tedious to commit to writing. I shall be in a situation this summer (I hope) to render essential service, having carried my election against Judge Sanford, who is one of the first families in the place. It is needless to observe that in the general assembly of Connecticut, enter all the material concerns of our political system; that secret advices from Congress, from Washington, and from abroad, are there canvassed, the early knowledge of which may be of consequence in order to avail yourself of it.

I am, etc. ys,  

W. H.‡

To Major DeLancey, &c., &c.  

25th April, 1781.

* Memorandums taken of a conversation with Hiram.§

He promises to get from General Pa—s the following information: 
The exact state of West Point.  
What Troops.  
What Magazines.  
What new Works and how many Guns.  
Who commands.  
If there is a boom below Fort Clinton.

He is to let me know what P—s' wish is, how we can serve him and the methods he means to point out himself. He is to tell him he can no way serve us so well as continuing in the army; that the higher his command, the more material service he can render. He is to promise him great rewards for any services he may do us. He is to hold up the idea of Monk to him, and that we expect from his services an end to the War. That during the time he continues in their army he shall have a handsome support, and should he be obliged to fly, to remind him of the Example and situation of Arnold. I am to hear from him on Friday next, when he will let me know how far he has operated on Pa—s. I shall tell him further what steps to take. He is to go to Hartford and attend the Assembly, from whence he will collect minutes, and in the month of June will transmit them to the General. He makes no doubt of bringing Par—s to do what we wish.

New York, Sunday, 17th June, 1781.

† Sir—Being somewhat recovered from the fatiguing riding last night till 12 o'clock, I sit down to give you the heads only (to avoid prolixity) of such matters as have fallen within my observation since I had the pleasure of seeing you last. Soon after my return home, I prepared dispatches for you and left them at the appointed place, and I find they are taken away, but whether by Bulkley, or any other

‡ William Heron.  
§ William Heron.
person, I know not. They contained amongst other matters an account of the intended route of the French troops, the place of their destination and the ground on which they were to encamp. Likewise an account of the state of West Point and its dependencies. This early notice I had from G—l P——s, who had it from the French officers who had been viewing the place of encampment. A few days afterwards (i. e.) the 8th ult.: I set out for Hartford where I attended the Assembly, and left it the week before last, in order to give you the earliest account of those matters, which deserve attention. Letters of G—l Washington of the 10th and 12th ult.: addressed to the Governor and Assembly, were laid before the house on the 14th, same month; setting forth the deplorable state of the troops at West Point and its dependencies, for want of Provisions; subsisting several days on half allowance, and at last reduced to quarter allowance. The daily issues to the army, and its followers, were 8000 Rations. Gen'l Heath, who brought the dispatches, and was sent to the Eastern States in order to urge them to a sense of their danger, declared before the Assembly, the Garrison at West Point must inevitably fall. At that critical moment, Sir, I found myself in need of a Confidential friend out of doors who could be improved for the purpose of conveying hither this state of facts; but it being early in the session, I dare not leave my Post. The Assembly ordered a scanty supply of Provisions immediately and I believe they have but a bare supply from day to day ever since. You doubtless know that Washington and the French officers from Newport hold a Convention at Wethersfield on the 19th ult. for the purpose of settling the plan of operations for the ensuing Campaign. On the 24th, when the Convention arose, we had a long letter from Gen'l Washington read in the House, containing the result of their deliberations, at Wethersfield, the substance of which is this:—The French troops he says are to march from Newport to Hudson's River as soon as circumstances will admit (meaning the article of forrage; Land Carriage, &c.) and begs that the French agent may be assisted in making the necessary preparations for their accommodation in the several towns through which they were to march. He adds that it is the opinion of the most experienced French and American officers that this is the time for availing themselves of the weakness of the enemy at New York. The constant draining of troops from that garrison to the Southern States invites us (he says) to improve the critical moment. Our allies here expect our most vigorous exertions in co-operating with them, and our allies in Europe will be astonished at our supineness and inactivity should we not improve this favorable opportunity. Therefore in order to carry our plan of operations into complete execution it is agreed that a number not less than the quota of troops of every State from New
Hampshire to New Jersey inclusive will answer any good purpose; (the Quotas here referred to, are those which Congress apportioned to the several States for the continental establishment, the exact number of which I have formerly sent by Pa——n) and that they must be completed by the 1st day of July, independent of the militia, 1500 of which is demanded of Connecticut, and to be held in readiness to join the main army within a week after they are called for.

That every assistance must be afforded the Qr Mast. Gen'l in order to enable him to forward stores, etc.—That a quantity of Powder must be immediately furnished.—That the raising of Volunteers must be encouraged.—That if the Continental line cannot be filled up by the 1st July with three years men, peremptory detachments from the militia must be made to serve till December next. Finally, should he not be properly supported, the consequences must prove fatal, as in that case the Enemy will overrun the Northern States—and by that means draw resources from thence to garrison New York, which will enable them to baffle all our future attempts; therefore he insists upon an explicit answer, and wishes to know what he may depend on. Should his requisitions be not complied with, he must act on the defensive only. He complains loudly of their want of energy, of their tardiness in filling up their respective quotas of troops, and of their backwardness in paying the army; they (meaning the States) being eighteen months in arrears with them. The foregoing matters were taken up by the Assembly and several days spent in debate, and never was an Assembly in Connecticut since the commencement of the Rebellion so embarrassed as the present, owing to their loss of public credit, the want of means to carry on the war, and the depreciation of the paper currency, this last being the source whence proceeded every public evil. Nevertheless, it was violently urged by a powerful party to emit a new bank of paper currency and to make it a tender, without which they thought it impossible to carry on the war: All their prospects of loaning specie having failed. However, this was overruled by a majority, and they finally passed a Vote to tax in specie, and in specific articles of produce, so that paper money is totally done with. I have at home an estimate of the expenses of the current year, which is about 19,000,000 dollars in specie. This I dare not bring with me, but shall forward at a more safe opportunity. The French troops are now on their march and will reach Crumpond (where they are to encamp) in about ten days. G—l P—s assisted me in coming here now. We concerted measures for our future conduct with regard to conveying such intelligence as may come to his knowledge. I find him disposed to go some lengths (as the phrase is) to serve you, and even going thus far is gaining a great deal. But I, who am ever jealous of intriguing persons, especially in this cause, fearing the measures
calculated to promote the interest of Government may be frustrated or thwarted by them, and myself made an instrument of fraud in a cause, for the support of which I have hazarded everything, have therefore exerted all the perspicacity I am master of, to annalize (so in the MS.) the Gentleman in Question and find he will not at present explicitly say that he will go such lengths as I could wish. I know the scruples he has to struggle with, those of education, family connections and military ideas of honor. But interest, together with the prejudices now subsisting between the army and State, rather than principle, may overcome these. Thus have I dealt with you with faithfulness and sincerity (as I think it my duty) and leave the improvement of the foregoing hints to your own superior judgment.

Meantime I remain, Sir,
Yr most Ob't & Very Hbl Serv't,
Major De Lancey.

W. H.

* Questions by Major DeLancey to Hiram and his answers given 20th June, 1781.

QUESTIONS.

1st. Is it your opinion that Gen'l P—s will enter so heartily as to make us hope he will take an open, determined step in our favor? Should that be the case you can hold up the situation of General Arnold and say it is in his power to place himself in one equally conspicuous; and as he must lose his present property for a time, the C. in C. will, for every man he puts in our possession pay three guineas; or should he choose it, he will specify the sum that shall be paid on such an event as we shall wish taking place. In the meantime should he exert himself to give us intelligence, he need only name the recompense, and most punctual attention shall be paid to it. The greatest secrecy will be observed on our parts; anything that in the end is to be made public will depend upon himself and as the method of communicating will be under your management, little danger can be apprehended. It being necessary to establish a more frequent intercourse, I think your proposal for Bulkeley to take any papers to Cable's and to be taken from his house by Knapp will be the best as attended with less danger. Should anything of great moment arise, we should hope you will take such method (which is left to your own prudence) to communicate it to us without loss of time, and tho' I would not have you risk yourself, yet where the end is great, your zeal will induce you to be a little less cautious than usual. I need not repeat that gratitude will prompt us

†Commander in Chief.
to keep pace in our recompense to you, with the rewards given to our friend.

I give you the general heads of what we could wish our friend should inform us of.

1st. The State of the American Army.
2d. The State of the French Army.
3d. How each Army is situated.
4th. What enterprize they mean to undertake, and the method of counteracting them.
5th. What supplies and from whence they expect to subsist.
6th. Where the magazines are, and how to be destroyed.
7th. The movement of the French fleet and their intentions.
8th. News from the Southward of consequence.
9th. The situation of the different forts.
10th. News from Europe.
11th. The hopes of the ensuing campaign.
12th. As much of the correspondence between General Washington and the Congress as possible.

The above are general heads. His own knowledge will point out any further information that may be of use, and I hope his zeal will make these communications frequent.

As the endeavor of our friend may principally tend to promote a speedy reconciliation, at the end of the war he has ever to be assured that the gratitude of the Nation, which he has contributed to restore peace and happiness, will place him in the most honorable and lucrative situations.

As it is necessary I should report to the C. in C. he will think the business in no great forwardness unless I could give him some marks of the sincerity of our friend's intentions. To you I leave the method of procuring it.

With respect to the scheme of traffick, if you will point out the best method, every assistance shall be given.

I must now request you will give me the fullest information on the margin of this letter, which will add to the many obligations you have conferred on

&c., &c.,

O. De L.

ANSWERS.

1st. It is my opinion that he does not wish to take an open and avowed part at present, however determined he may appear to be (and is really so) to communicate any material intelligence in his power, to inculcate principles of reconciliation, and detaching his subordinate officers from French connection. I have no authority to say that he will give up any post or men committed to his care. This in
my opinion must depend upon future contingencies and the adverse turn their affairs are like to take; for were he sure that Independence would take place, his prospects as a General officer would be so great from the country, that they would outweigh every other consideration.

I have frequently held up Arnold to his view, who (I observed) acquired the esteem, the countenance and protection of the Commander in Chief, the applause of his brother officers, and would in the end of the Nation in general, together with honour and emoluments, instead of Contempt.

I have on a former occasion described the man to you, his local attachments, his scruples, his prejudices, and talents at intrigue; and, as he has already embarked half way, your own acquaintance with the human heart will enable you to judge whether it is not probable, that in time, he will go through the several gradations you would wish and expect of him. To effect this something generous ought to be given him in hand, but (in my opinion) not so much as I know he would ask. His expectations may be raised. It is for you to judge how much you would be willing to give at present, as an adequate reward for what I have given you reason to expect; and I find myself disposed to fall short, rather than raise your expectations, as I think it the more pardonable error of the two. Whatever you are willing to give, shall be my business to safe convey. The mode of conveyance thro' Bulkley, Cable and K——p shall be punctually attended to, if you think it the most eligible; but since we conversed on the subject I have thought of a less expensive and equally safe (if not more so) method. It is this. The Refugees ought to be directed to make descents from Lloyd's Neck at certain periods, viz.: the 1st and 15th of each month, on the shore adjacent to Bulkley's house, for the ostensible purpose of destroying whale boats, driving off cattle &c., as they could land in force, the small Rebel guards would be drove back into the country sufficiently remote from Bulkley's house, so as to give some prudent officer (whose business it ought to be made) an opportunity of receiving from Bulkley the papers left with him. As the Refugees would conceive these little excursions to be in the line of their duty, no additional expense to the government would accrue. Perhaps I am mistaken. Should any event occur in the intermediate spaces of time which would require immediate notice to be given here, I would ride down to Knapp's and charge him with the delivery of it. Which of these modes of conveyance appears to you to be the most preferable, shall be attended to. The several heads from the 1st to the 12th inclusive shall be attended to; but as I may not retain them, and it not being safe to carry such minutes out with me now, it will be best to send them out to Bulkley and order him to leave them at the usual place. They ought to be in cypher. I shall look
for them about the 28th inst., and shall collect such intelligence (to convey back by the same hand) as I find are deserving notice.

The necessity of our friend's giving me frequent and particular information of every occurrence, in order to transmit them here shall be urged.

Nothing shall be wanting on my part that may tend to beget in him a firm and perfect reliance on those offers you are pleased to authorize me to make. The ascendancy I have over him, the influence I have over him, the confidence he has already reposed in me, the alluring prospect of Pecuniary, as well as honorary rewards, together with the plaudits of a grateful nation, shall all be combined together and placed in a conspicuous point of view, to engage him heartily in the cause. I know of no better method to try his sincerity than for him to select out of the foregoing heads, from the 1st to the 12th, inclusive, such as he can immediately give proper and precise answers to, and intrust me with the care of communicating them. In this service it would not be amiss for me to be able to tell what he may expect at present. I urge this to prevent his making an unreasonable and extravagant demand.

As to the scheme of traffick, if I find it can be carried on without great danger, I shall point out to Mr. McNeill the method of carrying it into execution without any expense to the government. The danger attending it one side is greater now than when I first prepared it. To promote the real interest of my King and country, and to approve myself deserving the approbation of the C. in C. and you, shall be the constant objects of my attention.

I am, &c., &c.,

W. H.

15 July, 1781.

*Sir—It is not my fault that you have not heard from me before now. I left two packets at the place appointed for Bulkley to take them; one of the 28th Ult*, the other of the 4th Inst. When I came to the place a second time I was surprised to find the first packet there; but more so now when I found both there unmoved.

Soon after my return from New York, I had an interview with our friend, and after acquainting him of the nature of those services expected from him (at least as far as I could recollect the heads of the Queries you last showed me), we concerted measures for his conveying to me every material article of intelligence. The enclosed is the first essay of the Kind, which serves to show the manner and the stile in which he is to write—as to a confidential friend, anxious to know those matters and occurrences, which in anywise affect the cause of the country.

One thing he said in the course of our conversation which convinces me that I am not deceived by him; that is, when he talked about his son, he said, were he brought into New York, he wished that some provision may be made for him in the British Navy, to serve in Europe during the present contest. This is a fact which will enable you to judge of him for yourself. I expected to have been able to furnish him e'er this time with that paper you showed me last, containing the several heads of those matters to which you wished to have clear and explicit answer. He readily agreed to pay the strictest attention to them. He will expect some money by me this time, but how to get it here I know not, as I would not wish to have any person besides yourself, or those you can confide in, made acquainted with anything of that nature. The bearer will acquaint you where I am concealed, but it is not a proper place for me to see anybody; not that I have anything to fear from the family, but from the Neighbors.

I came here under the sanction of a commission from Gov. Trumbull to cruise in the Sound. I am sorry I ever attempted to meddle with this plan of a commercial nature; this is the first essay, and I believe it will be the last. I entered upon it purely to draw in our friend; but I am sensible it is attended with more trouble and vexation to you, as well as danger to me, than it can be of real advantage to me, otherwise than that I know it is serving the cause of government essentially. So thoroughly are our leaders on the other side convinced of the truth of this assertion that the severest laws are passed against it. I was at Mr. K—p seasonable enough to acquaint you of the movement of troops to Kingsbridge, and of the French troops changing or shifting their first intended route for that purpose; but Mr. K—p was not returned home then.

The number of French troops is between 4 and 5000, and the late daily issues to the Continental army was about 7300 Rations. In this calculation the Staff, Artificers, Waggoners, &c., are included. This I had yesterday from a person in the issuing Commissary's Department. The Jersey and the New York line, which will amount to about 2300 men, are (I judge) by this time joined. West Point is to garrisoned by the militia.

Should any money be sent to our friend, it will be best to put it up in something like a belt.

I am, &c.,

W. H.

P. S.—I thought it advisable to cut the name off the enclosed.

Our friend manifested a wish that a cask of wine may be sent, however, I gave him not the least encouragement.

* His son Enoch, who was born November 5, 1769, and was at this time 11 years and 8 months old.
Dr. Sir—We have now taken a camp within about 12 miles of Kingsbridge, where I expect we shall continue until we know whether the states will in any considerable degree comply with the requisitions made of them, altho' we believe ourselves able to maintain our ground. You may easily conjecture what our future prospects are, when I assure you the five Regiments of our state are more than 1200 men deficient of their complement; and the other States (except Rhode Island and New York, who are fuller) nearly in the same condition.

The right of the front line is commanded by me, consisting of Connecticut and Rhode Island troops; the left by General Lincoln, consisting of the brigades of Massachusetts. The 2d line, one brigade of Massachusetts and New Hampshire, commanded by General Howe. General McDougall commands at West Point.

When the York forces join he will be relieved, which I expect will be soon, when I suppose he will take the right of the first line, and I shall be in the center; but this is uncertain.

Our magazines are few in number, as well as very small; your fears for them are groundless. They are principally at West Point, Fishkill, Wapping's Creek and Newburgh, which puts them out of the enemy's power, except they attempt their destruction by a force sufficient to secure the Highlands (which at present they cannot do), our guards at the magazines being sufficient to secure them from small parties. As the object of the Campaign is the reduction of New York, we shall now effectually try the patriotism of our countrymen, who have always given us assurances of assistance when this should become the object. Of this I have had my doubts for several years, and wished it put to the test.

The Minister of France is in Camp, and the French troops yesterday encamped on our left, near the Tuckeyhoe road. Their number I have not had opportunity to ascertain.

The other matters of information you wish I shall be able to give you in a few days. The messenger waits.

I am,

Dr. Sir,
Yr. Obedt Serv't,

[The signature cut out.]
John Kissam, in which Heron is mentioned, published by Henry G. Onderdonk, under the heading "Flags of Truce," in the Roslyn News, a Long Island newspaper.

They are all dated in April, 1781, and they do confirm the Record in that they show that Heron was within the British lines at, or near, New York from the 21st to the 27th of April, 1781, but they do not confirm Heron's statements concerning General Parsons, who is mentioned, or referred to, in one of the Kissam letters only. This letter is as follows:

Westbury, April 23, 1781.

*SIR—I enclose a passport for Mr. Heron, and should wish for his return to Stamford whenever the wind will permit it. I have not yet received answer from New York, but as soon as those things wanted by General Parsons shall arrive, I will forward them to the General by another flag.

I have the honor to be, with great regard, sir,

Your most ob't, humble servant,

L. J. A. De WURMB,
L. Col.

The postscript of a letter written by William Heron, dated New York, March 14, 1782, which is not included in Sir Henry Clinton's Record of Private Intelligence is evidence of importance.

I have kept General P—s in a tolerable frame of mind since I had the pleasure of seeing you last, & altho' he was somewhat Chagrin'd when I returned from this place last October, yet I am convinc'd that in endeavoring to serve you he has (since) rendered himself in some measure unpopular. As you very well remember, I acquainted you with this Man's prevailing disposition and temper, and observ'd that altho' I believed him a rank Republican in principle, yet he was capable of serving you from other motives. The same Motives are still existing—and in Addition to them, disgust, Chagrin & disaffection towards his Superiors come in as powerful Auxiliaries—his frustrating the expedition concerted by Tallmadge against Lloyd's Neck, his being an advocate for Loyal Subjects, and his being ready to Communicate whatever comes to his Knowledge of the Secrets of the Cabinet, are facts which are indisputable. Whether such services merit any reward, or whether a Man of principles can be Useful to you, is not for me to say. However, he has been encouraged to expect something, and, I suppose, can't be kept much longer in Countenance. For my own part, I consider myself bound

to persevere in discharging as far as my situation will admit of, those duties which I owe my sovrentg & my Country.*

This is the whole case against General Parsons. There is no question as to the genuineness of the Record of Private Intelligence, and the hundred years between its compilation and its discovery give the weight of age to its contents. It must be admitted that a first reading seems to leave no doubt that Parsons was disloyal to the government and people whose commission he held. The letter purporting to come from him was clearly enough an answer in part to the inquiries proposed by Major De Lancy. If General Parsons wrote it with a view of giving useful information to the enemy, by that act he became a dishonored man.

But is Connecticut driven to break the image of another conspicuous officer of the army of the revolution? Must Parsons be put in the same category with the brilliant soldier, who had he been mortally wounded by the bullet which laid him low at Quebec, or the shot that struck him at Saratoga would have been honored as a national hero, but whose odious name is to-day a synonym for treachery?

In answering this inquiry, I call your attention to the fact that the whole of the evidence against General Parsons rests upon letters or statements supplied by "Hiram" or "W. H." which stand for William Heron of Reading, Connecticut.

For the letter of Lieutenant-colonel DeWurmb, to which the editor of the Record and Appleton's Cyclopedia give importance, is an absolutely colorless paper, openly sent by one subordinate officer of the British army to another, and which especially provides that "the things wanted by General Parsons," books, papers, clothing, they may have been, for prisoners within the American lines, are not to be forwarded through Heron, but by "another flag." The historian or biographer who could accept this letter as evidence of treason has betrayed a bias of mind which deprives his conclusions of value. Moreover, on the 23d of April, 1781, the date of this letter, Heron's first letter relating his interview with General Parsons, had not been written.

It is important to know what manner of man Heron was.† He was a native of Cork, Ireland, born in 1742, who had been a

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†It has been said of him generally that he was graduated at Trinity college, Dublin, but his name does not appear in the list of graduates. He married March 8, 1767, Mary Jennings. He died in 1819.
schoolmaster and a surveyor. At Reading he was generally known as Esquire Heron, and he represented the town in the General Assembly in 1778, '79, '80, '81, '84, '85, '86, '87, '88, '89, '90, '95, '96, thirteen years. In 1777, the town of Reading chose him to act on a committee "to hire a number of Soldiers to serve in the Continental army." In 1779, the General Assembly appointed him one of a committee to inquire into, and estimate the losses of individuals at Norwalk in consequence of the British invasion. In 1780, the same body appointed him a member of a committee to inquire into the conduct of persons employed in the department of the Quartermaster General and the Commissary General with power of removal.

Todd's History of Reading says, "In the revolution he sided with the King and was the recognized leader of the tories of Reading Ridge" [and that] "At the time of Tryon's invasion he openly gave aid and comfort to the enemy." But this is incredible. In 1776, the General Assembly prescribed an oath to be taken by its members and others, which included a declaration that "You believe in your conscience that the King of Great Britain hath not, nor of right ought to have, any authority or dominion in, or over, this State," and, "that you will, to the utmost of your power, maintain and defend the freedom, independence, and privileges of this State against all open enemies, or traitorous conspiracies whatsoever." An open tory could not have taken such an oath, nor could he have been appointed to the committees on which Heron served. The statement of Mr. Todd is evidently built upon a knowledge that Heron was engaged in a treasonable correspondence with the enemy, and an amplification of a story told him by "an aged person," that at the time of the invasion, Tryon and some of his officers, "were invited into Esquire Heron's, who lived in the first house south of the church, and entertained with cake and wine." If the story told by the aged person is true it is without significance. The wily Heron was looking out for the safety of his property. In 1781, Lund Washington, in charge of Mount Vernon, saved the property from ravage by furnishing the vessel which carried the marauding party with provisions. Moreover, General James Robertson of the British army, at that time royal governor of the province of New York, communicated September 21, 1780, to William Knox, one of his majesty's secretaries, a statement of the condition of affairs in America, made by Heron at New York, September 4, 1780. He says, referring to Heron, "He has had every opportunity he could desire to be acquainted with public affairs and especially of that colony. Till April last he was in the assembly, and a member for the County Correspondence, is now in office respecting the public accounts. He was an enemy to the Declaration of Independence, but he said little except to trusty
Loyalists. He stands well with the officers of the Continental army—*with General Parsons he is intimate and is not suspected.*"

Eliminate the extract from Todd’s *History of Reading* and the remainder of the matter relating to Heron presents no difficulties. It is clear that he was a highly respected citizen, believed by his neighbors to be attached to the cause of the colonies.

A letter of April 6, 1782, from Parsons to Washington makes a remarkable disclosure concerning him. The letter is as follows:

*DEAR GENERAL—When I was last with you, I forgot to mention the name of Mr. William Heron of Redding, who has for several years had opportunities of informing himself of the state of the enemy, their designs and intentions, with more certainty and precision than most men who have been employed. As I have left the service, I think it my duty to inform Your Excellency of this person and my reasons for believing him more capable of rendering service that way than most people are that may be employed if necessary. He is a native of Ireland, a man of very large knowledge, and a great share of natural sagacity, united with a sound judgment, but of an unmeaning a countenance as any person in my acquaintance. With this appearance he is as little suspected as any man can be. An officer in the department of the adjutant general is a countryman and very intimate acquaintance of Mr. Heron, through which channel he has been able frequently to obtain important and very interesting intelligence. That he has had access to some of their secrets, a few facts will show beyond doubt. Your Excellency will remember I informed you of the contents of a letter you wrote to Virginia, which was intercepted a year ago, but not published. This letter of his friend shows him of the descent made last year on New London. I was informed by him and made a written representation of it to the governor and council three days before it took place. This he had through the same channel. He has frequently brought me the most accurate descriptions of the posts occupied by the enemy, and more rational accounts of their numbers, strength and designs than I have been able to obtain in any other way.

As to his character, I know him to be a consistent, national Whig, he is always in the field on every alarm, and has in every trial proved himself a man of bravery. He has a family and a considerable interest in the state, and from the beginning of the war has invariably followed the measures of the country. I might add, as a circumstance of his fidelity, his delivery of a letter from General Arnold to Major André to me, instead of leaving it where it was directed,

which letter you have. In opposition to this, his enemies suggest that he carries on illicit trade with the enemy, but I have lived two years the next door to him, and am fully convinced he has never had a single article of any kind for sale during that time, nor do I believe he was, in the most distant manner, connected with commerce at that time, or any subsequent period. I know many persons of more exalted character are also accused, none more than Governor Trumbull, nor with less reason. I believe the governor and Mr. Heron as clear of this business as I am, and I know myself to be totally free from everything which has the least connection with that commerce. I think it my duty to give this full information of his character, that if you should think it expedient to employ him, you might have some knowledge of the man, that you might be better able to satisfy yourself if you should send for him. I believe on conversation he would give you entire satisfaction. I am, dear General,

With the highest esteem,

Your Excellency’s ob’t servant,

SAMUEL H. PARSONS.

In these facts derived from the public records, and in these letters, largely his own, we have the character of the man upon whose representations the whole case hinges. A tory in New York, a whig in Connecticut, on each side of the line he carried conviction of his sincerity. We find him capable of leaving a general assembly in which he had taken a solemn oath of fidelity to the state to betray its secret deliberations to a British officer: in his character as a tory at New York obtaining information from those he professed to serve to sell it to General Parsons, and to crown all, if his own representations are to be trusted, capable of entering upon a conspiracy to blast forever the fame of his intimate friend. He distributed his rascally favors apparently with an even hand, as indifferent to results as Iago,

"Now whether he kill Cassio
Or Cassio him, or each do kill the other,
Every way makes my game."

The spy who, inspired by patriotic feeling, obedient to duty, incurs the danger of ignominious death, men delight to honor; one, who, moved by pecuniary considerations alone, undertakes such service and faithfully carries out his contract may be entitled to respect. But this man purveyed news for both sides, deceived both sides, was paid by both sides. Major De Lancey, the British officer, wrote, “I need not repeat that gratitude will prompt us to keep pace in our recompense to you, with the rewards given to our friend.” General Parsons’ letter clearly implies that he also had paid him. As he
pocketed his pay, no doubt he often chuckled, while his unmeaning countenance betrayed no sign, like Iago again,

"Thus do I ever make my fool my purse."

What is the unsupported evidence of this witness worth? It has substantially the value of the east wind as an article of diet. No man's reputation should be even smirched by the testimony of this liar and false swearer.

The legal principle is substantially as follows: I quote from Rice on Evidence (vol. 3, p. 292.) The credibility of a witness may be "utterly annihilated" by disclosures "whereby the moral rottenness of the witness is exposed, the entire absence of moral sense of accountability, the strong presence of a dominating sense of personal gain or advantage."

I might stop here, except that something should be said concerning the letter, purporting to come from General Parsons, transmitted to British headquarters. Now, the original not being in evidence, the only proof that it was written by Parsons is the statement of the discredited witness, Heron. The signature was cut off. Why should the signature, if genuine, of a letter, which on its face was innocent, have been removed? The signature disclosed nothing, for the identity of the writer was revealed by the body of the letter. The reason is not hard to find. The signature of General Parsons must have been well known at British headquarters, and the removal of the name stamps the letter as a fraud concocted by Heron, who cut off the signature to lessen the likelihood of its detection. This theory seems to me in full accord with all the facts, but there is another, not without support, which is also consistent with the integrity of Parsons.

In the spring of 1781, Cornwallis was in Virginia at the head of 7000 effective men, and with scarcely one-third of that number to oppose him. Lacking command of the sea, the fleet of De Grasse being then in the West Indies, Washington and Rochambeau agreed that the measure most likely to afford relief to the southern states would be a serious demonstration against New York. Washington wrote Jefferson June 8, 1781, "The prospect of giving relief to the southern states by an operation in this quarter (New York) was the principal inducement for undertaking it." Washington desired Clinton to apprehend an attack on New York, for relief of the southern states by this method could be made effective only by leading Clinton to strengthen his own position by withdrawing troops from the south. The plan worked well. You will remember that in June Clinton ordered Cornwallis to send back to New York, three thousand men. Bancroft says, "Deceived by letters that were written to be intercepted, he [Clinton] believed that the enemy would certainly attack that post" [New York]. Now, the only information in the
Parsons letter which Clinton might not have obtained easily from other sources is to be found in the incidental remark, "As the object of the campaign is the reduction of New York." An American officer, high in command, might be supposed to know the real purposes of Washington. It is possible that Parsons may have written the letter on lines suggested by his spy Heron, expressly to fall into the hands of Clinton with the laudable wish to further Washington's plan of campaign.

In the absence of a witness more trustworthy than Heron, what actually took place in the matter which has occupied our attention this evening must remain unknown. But the true story, perhaps, is not far from this: In September, 1779, Lord George Germain wrote Sir Henry Clinton, "Next to the destruction of Washington's army, the gaining over of officers of influence and reputation among the troops would be the speediest means of subduing the rebellion and restoring the tranquility of America. Your commission authorizes you to avail yourself of such opportunities, and the expense will be cheerfully submitted to."* Now Heron had informed the British headquarters that he was intimate with Parsons. Here, then, was a rare opportunity for Clinton to carry out the instructions of the home office. A royalist at heart, already in his pay, who was also the intimate friend of a rebel general of character and influence, was at hand for his purposes. The subject was broached to the crafty Heron, who jumped at the scheme. Although his plan to make it profitable may have been confused at first, it was soon worked out, and after this fashion: First, make Clinton believe that Parsons is purchasable; second, convince him that Parsons has yielded to temptation; third, become the intermediary through whom the compensation is made. It involved little risk. Parsons need know nothing about it, and with a fraction of a fair price for a likely major general safely laid away in the Heron family treasury, he could afford to retire from the practice of his profession as a spy. From his retreat at Reading Ridge, when the fraud should be discovered, he could safely ask Sir Henry Clinton, "What are you going to do about it?" Sir Henry's mouth would have been closed. You have observed how frequently he brought the matter of compensation to the attention of Major De Lancey. June 20, "Something generous should be given him in hand." . . . . "Whatever you are willing to give, shall be my business to safe convey." Again in the same paper, "It would not be amiss for me to be able to tell what he may expect at present." July 15, "He will expect some money by me this time." Again in the same letter, "Should any money be sent to our friend, it will be be best to put it up in something like a belt." It is rather

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gratifying to find that Heron's game was not successful. Eight months later, in March, 1782, he wrote: "He has been encouraged to expect something, and I suppose can't be kept much longer in countenance." At this time nearly eleven months had elapsed since Heron reported favorable progress with Parsons, but he had been able to get nothing on Parsons' account. And why? Clinton was in the market for rebel generals, and was authorized to pay for them. If the proofs that Parsons had yielded to temptation had been forthcoming, the money would have been forthcoming also, without doubt. If Parsons had been guilty, there could have been no trouble about the proofs. Precisely that happened which should have happened if he were free from taint.

The brazen mendacity of Heron and the strait in which he found himself when he wanted proofs that Parsons had rendered service to the British are well illustrated in the letter of March 14, 1782, in which he mentions "his [Parsons] frustrating the expedition concerted by Tallmadge against Lloyd's Neck." Now the only expedition projected by Tallmadge against Lloyd's Neck, between the time when Heron, according to his own statement, made the first corrupt proposition to Parsons, and the date of this letter, was projected in April, 1781. Tallmadge, in his memoir says that he "informed Washington that by the aid of a small naval force, say two frigates, the Sound could be cleared, and with his permission, I would take my own detachment and such additional force as he should judge necessary and break up their establishment at Lloyd's Neck of about 800 men, and Fort Slongo of about 150 men." General Washington furnished him with a letter to Rochambeau, by whom he was well received, but, these are his words, "The absence of the smaller ships of the [French] squadron on special service prevented the execution of the plan."* Lacking entirely proof that Parsons had rendered military service to the British, Heron followed his customary method and invented some.

Samuel Holden Parsons was a man of character by inheritance, a believer in independence three years before the declaration, a projector of the continental congress, a soldier in the field from the first clash of arms until after the surrender at Yorktown, and was called by his countrymen during twenty-one of the fifty-two years which he lived to important military and civil stations. The waters of the Big Beaver closing over him made vacant a seat upon the bench.

William Heron was a professional spy, he swore falsely in the general assembly, betrayed his employers on both sides, and by his own statement was engaged in a scheme either to rob a British officer of his gold or his intimate friend of his honor. Parsons knew him as

whig, Clinton knew him as a tory, we know him as a liar. The unsupported testimony of such a witness against any man, where deflection from the truth could be of advantage, should not have a pin's weight.

On the evidence of this man, when it is considered that the only one of his statements reflecting upon Parsons which can be tested—that relating to the expedition against Lloyd's Neck—is shown to be untrue; that lying in this case offered promise of gain; that the plausible rascal was never able to make Clinton believe that his corrupt proposals had been accepted by Parsons; to brand this gallant officer and respected magistrate a British spy, is an act of monstrous injustice.
A VINDICATION OF GENERAL ISRAEL PUTNAM.

[Contributed to the Hartford Post by Jonathan Trumbull.]

A striking instance of the base uses to which even a minor heathen deity may be turned in our day and generation is to be found in the spectacle of Capt. T. J. Mackey insisting that "the muse of history must weep" over the statue of Gen. Israel Putnam "in front of the state house at Hartford," which statue Captain Mackey characterizes as "a monumental lie in bronze." His confidence in the susceptibility of the muse of history to the hypnotic influence of historical misstatements appears to be his only reason for expecting her to weep at his command; for through the medium of the Peterson Magazine, in a serial life of Washington, commencing with the June number and ending with the December number in 1895, he charges Putnam with "flagrant derelictions of duty," with cowardice and active participation in the Conway cabal, remarking that, on various occasions, his conduct "bore the ear-marks of studied treachery;" all of which will, he says, be "shown" or "attested by clearest proofs."

This promised demonstration of these serious charges is, however, conspicuous by its absence; for Putnam's accuser omits to cite a single authority for his statements and appears to rely on a certain childlike faith on the part of his readers, which will be satisfied with the assurance that if you see it in the Peterson Magazine it's so.

But, seriously, does not a writer assume a graver responsibility in attacking the reputation of a man who has always been regarded as one of the heroes of the American Revolution, than in attacking the reputation of a man who is living and can defend himself? Were it not for the fact that these unproved and unfounded charges will be and have been read by hundreds who may take them as authoritative, we might let them pass in the full belief that they will live a short and noxious life which the chemistry of nature will soon annihilate. But, as a certain amount of mischief may be done by them, it is best to investigate and, so far as our sources of information will allow, to confront them with recorded facts.

The first charge against Putnam is in connection with his command at Cambridge in November, 1775, and refers to the demand of two
Connecticut regiments for their discharge, on the ground that their term of enlistment had expired. Regarding this circumstance the author says:

Despite every appeal to their patriotism they refused to re-enlist and left for their homes in a body three days before their term of enlistment expired, carrying off their muskets and ammunition, which were public property. They belonged to the command of General Israel Putnam, an officer who, it will be shown, in after years brought bitter disaster to the American army by his flagrant derelictions of duty, and he failed to report the facts in time for Washington to intercept the deserters.

Will Captain Mackey please to "show" or attest "by clearest proofs," as he promises to do:

That two Connecticut regiments, or about 1,500 men, "left for their homes in a body," at the time he refers to.

That their arms and ammunition were "public property."

That Putman failed to report the facts to Washington at the proper time.

The evidence at our command points to an entirely different state of affairs. In the first place, let us look at Washington's own statement regarding this matter; a statement which appears, singularly enough, to be utterly ignored by his enthusiastic biographer. In writing to Governor Trumbull regarding the Connecticut men who left the army at this time, Washington says, over his own signature:

Many of them went off, and though the utmost vigilance and industry were used to apprehend them, several got away with their arms and ammunition.

It thus seems that the two regiments which, according to Captain Mackey's statement, "left for their homes in a body," were, according to the contemporary statement of Washington, "several" men, who, under Captain Mackey's manipulation appear to have increased and multiplied even in larger arithmetical proportion than the men in buckram of whom the redoubtable Jack Falstaff discourses.

In order still further to magnify the enormity of Putnam's alleged negligence and its consequences, it appears necessary to his accuser to make the statement that these two mythical regiments carried with them their arms and ammunition which were "public property," or in other words, that those men stole from the American army about 1,500 muskets and corresponding ammunition, at a time when they were sorely needed; for all of which Putnam is held responsible. The act of the general assembly of Connecticut under which these men enlisted contemplated that they should furnish their own arms, for the use of which they were to be paid, and that only in case of failure to furnish their own arms should they be provided by the colony.

*Public Records of the Colony of Connecticut*, vol. 14, p. 418. Subsequent legislation in the May session of 1775 also provided for payment for ammunition furnished by enlisted men. This custom was continued
in recruiting by Washington himself, as appears by his general orders of January 20, 1776. In view of these facts, we may, with pardonable curiosity, inquire by what means it is discovered at this late day that the arms and ammunition in question were "public property."

When we confront the statement that Putnam failed to report the facts in time for Washington "to intercept the deserters," with Washington's own statement that "the utmost vigilance and industry were used to apprehend them," we need hardly go further. But it is as well to cite the fact that, in the same communication, Washington says that it had already been discovered that these men "were uneasy to leave the service and determined upon it," and that a council of war had been called during the previous week to take action upon this very matter. And if Washington himself was half as much impressed with Putnam's alleged negligence in this matter as his more modern accuser appears to be, it is simply inexplicable that he should have made the following mention of Putnam in a letter to the president of congress on the 30th of January, 1776, after having had two months in which to meditate on Putnam's conduct in this matter:

"General Putnam is a most valuable man and a fine executive officer."

So, in this first charge made against Putnam, there is left to the author the responsibility, not only of producing proofs, but of explaining away recorded facts.

His confidence in Putnam's ability led Washington to appoint him to the command of the forces at Brooklyn Heights and the vicinity, in the emergency occasioned by the severe illness of General Greene, who had been occupied during the summer of 1776 in fortifying this important position, and who was of course as thoroughly familiar as Putnam was unfamiliar with the position. At the time when Putnam assumed this command the British force of 20,000 veteran troops, under command of the ablest generals of the British army, had already landed at Gravesend and had spent two days in reconnoitering the position. To oppose their advance towards the fortifications on Brooklyn Heights, Putnam had at his disposal about 5,000 raw recruits, for whose movements in repelling an advance Washington issued specific official orders in writing on the 25th, and in person on the 26th of August, the day before the battle. The advance of the British was possible by four different roads over a space about three miles wide, and through a country offering, from its tory inhabitants, every facility for effecting their purpose.

For the inevitable defeat of this forlorn hope of repelling this advance by a force of undisciplined troops, one-fourth the number of their disciplined enemy, General Putnam is held solely responsible
by Captain Mackey, and by nobody else, so far as we can ascertain. Though Putnam needs no further defense against the attacks of his accuser in this instance than the circumstances just outlined afford, let us examine a little of the documentary evidence which naturally attaches to these charges, and which appears to be utterly disregarded or wilfully misconstrued by Putnam’s accuser.

We find we must begin by calling on Captain Mackey for evidence to prove his statement that Putnam “claimed the right” to command at Long Island. That he had a perfect right to this claim we do not dispute; but we have searched in vain for any evidence that he asserted it. All this would be unimportant were it not for the fact that it is also stated that Putnam’s “whole conduct at Long Island and subsequently in the Highlands, bore the ear-marks of studied treachery,” the inference which the indulgent reader is expected to draw being, no doubt, that he claimed the command at Long Island in order to betray the American forces. In pursuance of this view of the case, we find it stated at the outset that upon assuming the command at Long Island, “he at once proceeded to organize defeat for the American army.” The specifications of these charges are that General Sullivan, who had a perfect knowledge of the country, was posted within the lines and that General Stirling, who was unfamiliar with the country, was stationed beyond them; that the troops were withdrawn from the wooded heights commanding the passes towards Brooklyn and that Sullivan’s mounted patrols were forbidden to go beyond the passes.

The battle of Long Island was fought on the 27th of August, 1776, commencing at an early hour in the morning. Washington was on the ground on the 24th and the following day issued these orders to Putnam upon the subject of repelling an advance of the British:

“The militia, or the most indifferent troops (those I mean least tutored and seen least service) will do for the interior work, whilst your best men should at all hazards prevent the enemy’s passing the wood and approaching your works.”

These orders were followed by another visit from Washington on the 26th, when he “continued till evening,” according to the official report of his secretary, Colonel Harrison, for no other purpose than to arrange for the battle, which, according to the same official report, he saw was impending. In further confirmation, we find on the same day that the Maryland and Delaware troops which composed part of Lord Stirling’s brigade were ordered over from New York by Washington’s direction. In full view of these very plain orders of Washington and of the precision with which they were executed by Putnam, his accuser remarks that, “Putnam’s plain duty [on the first alarm of the approach of the enemy] was to man his breastworks, to have every soldier at his post and await daylight,” while he was
under written orders from Washington directing that his "best men should at all hazards prevent the enemy's passing the wood and approaching" his works.

A glance at any reliable map, and even a superficial reading of any reliable account of the battle, will show that it was upon the wooded heights commanding the passes to Brooklyn that the American troops were posted, and that the advance of the British was contested; and yet we are told that the troops were withdrawn from these very heights. We are also informed that the patrols which had been employed by Sullivan were withdrawn by Putnam's orders, for which statement we must ask for authority which shall dispose of H. P. Johnson's statement in vol. 3 of the Memoirs of the Long Island Historical Society, which asserts that "on the night of the 26th Sullivan exercised the same authority he had exercised in making other details and sent out a special patrol of five commissioned officers to watch the Jamaica pass." Documents are quoted in support of this statement. Fiske's statement that these patrols were captured on the morning of the 27th must also be disposed of.

The fact appears to be that Sullivan, who, as Washington once plainly told him, was one of the most notorious malcontents among the respectable American generals of his day, sent to congress, more than a year later, his own version of his share in this battle, in which he mentions his own foresight regarding the Jamaica road and makes the singular confession that, instead of massing his entire force to repel the expected advance of the enemy by this road, he went forward with a "picket of 400," to reconnoitre and was surrounded by the enemy and obliged to surrender. It thus appears, by Sullivan's own showing, that he had been placed in command of a position regarding which he had professed the greatest knowledge and foresight and that the exercise of this foresight prevented him from making use of more than 400 men of his brigade, while Stirling, who, according to Captain Mackey's opinion, should have changed positions with Sullivan, made the best possible use of his entire brigade and did practically all the fighting that was done in the battle.

The statistics at the command of Putnam's accuser are as surprising and as well adapted to his purpose as his unsupported account of the military situation. In summing up the results, he says: "The American loss at the battle of Long Island was not less than 3,000 and thus each star upon the coat collar of Major General Putnam had cost the continental army 1,000 brave soldiers."

By this sudden and convenient transformation of the figures of arithmetic into a figure of speech the dazzled reader is expected to draw the inference that 3,000 soldiers of the continental army were killed at the battle of Long Island and that Putnam was responsible for the "loss" of each and every one of them. Once more it must
be remarked that Washington's enthusiastic biographer has, apparently, no use for Washington's own statement of facts and that, in this instance, he sees fit to discredit the great and glorious chieftain by disregarding his statements and by making convenient use of the unreliable statements of his enemy. General Howe, hardly recovered from the flush of victory, and with the attraction of a possible red ribbon of a K. C. B. before his eyes, certainly does say, in his official report of September 3, that the American loss is "computed at about 3,300 killed, wounded, prisoners and missing." Sixteen days later, Washington writes to the Massachusetts assembly that "we lost about 800 men, more than three-fourths of which were taken prisoners." And yet Putnam's accuser seizes on a report made by the British commander at a time when accuracy was out of the question and utterly ignores the report of the American commander at a time when accuracy was as well assured as possible, all of which is done apparently for no other purpose than to reach convenient arithmetical results suited to his purpose.

There is scarcely a doubt that Washington himself saw that the result of the advance of the British on Brooklyn Heights would be a defeat of the American forces and that his only hope was to make this defeat as costly as possible to the enemy. And there is no doubt whatever that Washington himself assumed the responsibility of the plan of defense, as appears by documents already quoted and by his letter of March 16, 1777, to the malcontent Sullivan, in which he writes:

"And what kind of a separate command had General Putnam at New York? I have never heard of any, except his commanding there ten days before my arrival from Boston and one day after I had left it for Harlem Heights, as senior officer."

It must be confessed that the task of confronting Captain Mackey's charges with the documentary evidence which applies to them has already become monotonous in its results. Having dealt in detail with the most important of these charges, I will pass, not for lack of evidence but for lack of variety, more hastily over the remaining charges.

For startling dramatic effect, all of Captain Mackey's historical feats are eclipsed by the wonderful scene in which, contrary to all other known authority, he mentions the disgraceful affair of Kipp's Bay and the battle of Harlem Heights as occurring on the same day and accuses Putnam of negligence of duty in the first instance and of cowardice in the second. Some supernatural faculty also enables Captain Mackey to determine the fact that Putnam, with a sole view to his personal safety, kept beyond the range of the fire of the British at Harlem. This being the case, how shall we dispose of General Nathaniel Greene's report of Putnam's conduct at Harlem, in a let-
ter to Governor Cooke, dated Sept. 17, 1776, the day after the battle, in which report we read:

The fire continued about an hour and the enemy retreated; our people pursued them; and by the spirited conduct of General Putnam and Colonel Reed, the adjutant general, our people advanced upon the plain without cover and attacked and drove them back.

Since the burden of proof rests with the accuser, and since our efforts to relieve him of that burden have, thus far, only added to it, we will, in closing, content ourselves with challenging the following statements and demanding proof of them:

That Putnam was an active participator in the Conway cabal.
That he was ordered to join Washington at the battle of Trenton.
That he had 2,400 good troops at his disposal with which he could reinforce Washington at that battle.

In order to establish proofs of these statements it will be necessary also to prove that Putnam was not under orders to hold Philadelphia at all hazards, and that he did not assist most effectively by diverting the attention of the British on this occasion by an advance of about 500 men under Colonel Griffin.

I prefer to leave this plain statement as it stands, without any further expressions of opinion regarding the motives which may have prompted this attack on the memory of a man of whom it is truly recorded that "he dared to lead where any dared to follow." It must be added, however, that this attack forms another instance of the modern fashion of defaming revolutionary patriots; and the most flagrant instance which has come to my notice.
MEMBERSHIP ROLL.

This roll, which is continued only to the date of the last annual meeting, May 11, 1896, contains in all ten hundred and thirty-eight names. Of these, nine hundred and five are names of active, and forty-seven of honorary members; a total membership of nine hundred and fifty-two. There are also the names of eighty-six members who have died, and of whom obituary notices have appeared in former year books, or appear in this. There have been seventeen actual sons and two daughters admitted to the society. 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 cumber 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.
(No. 496. Admitted May 28, 1891.) Of Boston, Massachusetts.

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 prisonship in Philadelphia, in the fall of 1777.

ADAMS, FRANK MARK.

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

AIKEN, WILLIAM APPLETON.
(No. 536. Admitted May 28, 1891.) 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’ regiment of New Hampshire militia in 1780.
ALBRO, ADDIS.
(No. 1134. Admitted April 21, 1896.) Of Bridgeport, Connecticut; clergyman; born at Middleburgh, New York.

Great-grandson of JOHN ALBRO (1731-18—), of North Kingston, Rhode Island, a private in the company of Captain Benjamin West, in a Rhode Island regiment commanded by Colonel Topham. He served twelve months from March 16th, 1778. He was a pensioner.

ALDEN, JAMES EVERETT.
(No. 537. Admitted May 4, 1891.) Of Torrington, Connecticut; born at South Hadley, Massachusetts.

Great-grandson of ELISHA ROOT, of Belchertown, Massachusetts (1744-1817), a member of Captain John Cowles' 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.

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

ALLEN, CHARLES DEXTER.

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

ALLEN, JEREMIAH MERVIN.
(No. 174. Admitted Feb. 4, 1890.) Of Hartford, Connecticut; president of the Hartford Steam Boiler In-
spection and Insurance Company; born at Enfield, Connecticut.

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

ALMY, LEONARD BALLOU.
(No. 297. Admitted March 29, 1890.) 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.

ANDERSON, JOSEPH, Jr.

Great-grandson of GEORGE HAMILTON (1759–1830), of East Chester, New York, who came to America during the war, enlisted in the army when about eighteen years of age and served to the close of the war. He was under Washington at the battles of Long Island and around New York, in New Jersey, and afterwards at Valley Forge.

ANDREWS, FREDERICK FISK.

Grandson of JOTHAM IVES (1753–1816), of Cheshire, Connecticut, who was a private in the company of Captain Nathaniel Bunnell in the 5th battalion under Colonel Douglas, in service with Washington at New York in 1776; he was also a private in the company of Captain Moses Seymour in Major
Sheldon's regiment of Light Horse, which accompanied Washington in his retreat through New Jersey in December, 1776. Members of this company also served during Tryon's raid at New Haven, July, 1779.

ARMS, F. THORNTON.
(No. 1033. Admitted by demit from California Society Sept. 16, 1895.) Of New London, Connecticut; paymaster United States Navy; born at New London. Copies of his genealogy and proof submitted to the California Society did not accompany the application. In the California Year Book he is recorded as a descendant of the following Connecticut ancestors:

Great-great-grandson of HENRY MASON. [See Turner, Charles.]
Great-great-grandson of DANIEL BILLINGS. [See Murray, Charles Henry.]
Great-great-great-grandson of CAPTAIN JOHN WILLIAMS. [See Turner, Charles.]
Great-great-great-grandson of ELNATHAN PERKINS. [See Turner, Charles.]

ATWOOD, EUGENE FREDERICK.
(No. 644. Admitted March 26, 1892.) 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.

Grandson of DAVID AUSTIN.
Also, grandson of DAVID ROGERS. [See Year Book, 1893-4, p. 174, and obituary, Year Book, 1895-6.]
*AVERILL, HENRY ELIPHALET.  
(No. 675. Admitted May 16, 1892.) Of Perrysburgh, Ohio; attorney at law; born at Hartford, Connecticut. Died December 3, 1892.

Great-great-grandson of JESSE ROOT. [See Year Book, 1893-4, pp. 174, 413.]

AVERILL, JOHN CHESTER.  

Great-grandson of JOHN WHITTLESEY, of New Preston (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.

AVERY, FRANK MONTGOMERY.  

Great-great-grandson of EBENEZER AVERY, Jr. (1732-1781), of Groton, Connecticut, who was a Lieutenant in the 8th Connecticut regiment of militia, and was killed at Fort Griswold in the battle of Groton Heights, September 6, 1781.

*BABCOCK, COURTLANDT GUYNET.  
Great-grandson of Colonel HARRY BABCOCK (—— –1800), who served in command of Rhode Island troops in defending Newport. [See obituary, Year Book, 1895–6.]

BABCOCK, NATHAN.

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.
(No. 37. Admitted April 17, 1889.) Of Hartford, Connecticut; physician; born at Hartford.

Great-grandson of ZACCHAEUS PEASLEE, Lieutenant of 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.

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.

BAKER, ISAIAH, Jr.
(No. 1034. Admitted Sept. 16, 1895.) Of Hartford, Connecticut; insurance agent; born at Dennis, Massachusetts.

Great-grandson of ISAIAH CHASE (1763-1838), of West Harwick, Massachusetts, who served as a sailor on the frigate "Warren" for four months from April, 1779, taking part in the engagement at Penobscot Harbor. In 1880 he served for three months as private in the company of Nathaniel Freeman in a regiment commanded by Colonel Enoch Hurlburt.

*BALDWIN, ABIGAIL JANE.

A daughter of HENRY NEARING, of Brookfield, Connecticut (1758-1845), who served as a private 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. [See obituary, Year Book, 1895-6.]

BALDWIN, GEORGE.

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.  
Great-granddaughter of EBENEZER POND. [See Year Book, 1893-4, p. 177, and obituary, Year Book, 1895-6.]

BALDWIN, HENRY.  
Great-grandson of ROGER SHERMAN, of New Milford and New Haven, Connecticut (1721-1793), a 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.

Roger Sherman

BANKS, EDWIN.  

BANKS, (MRS.) KITTIE EVELIN GOODSELL.  
(No. 508. Admitted June 15, 1891.) 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.

BANKS, SAMUEL SHERMAN.
(No. 926. Admitted Feb. 12, 1894.) Of Bridgeport, Connecticut; insurance; born at Bridgeport.

Great-grandson of \textit{Hezekiah Banks}. [See \textit{Banks, Edwin}]

BARBER, WILLIAM POND.

Great-great-grandson of Lieutenant \textit{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.

BARKER, CHARLES COFFIN.

Grandson of \textit{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.

BARLOW, THOMAS DEWITT.

Great-grandson of \textit{Aaron Barlow} (1750–1800), of Redding, Connecticut, who served as a private in
the 10th company, Captain Zalmon Read, of the 5th Continental regiment, Colonel Waterbury, from May to November 28, 1775. The regiment marched first to New York under General Wooster, and then to the northern department. He also served as Ensign in the company of Captain John Gray, under Colonel Samuel Whiting for a short campaign at Fishkill, from October 5th to October 19th, 1777. In January, 1778, he was appointed by the General Assembly, Ensign of the 9th company or train band in the 4th regiment, under Captain John Gray.

BARNES, FREDERICK JOSEPH.  

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

BARNES, THOMAS ATTWATER.  

Great-grandson of JONATHAN BARNES (1760—), of Middletown, Connecticut, who enlisted at Middletown, Connecticut, in May, 1776, and served for three years as a private in the company of Captain Sanford, in the regiment commanded by Colonel Bradley. This company was at the battle of Monmouth and was stationed during the winter at Valley Forge.

BARNES, WILLIAM ALSTINE.  

Great-grandson of JESSE FROST (1763–1827), of Waterbury, Connecticut, who was drafted at an early age and continued in the service two years and nine
months as a teamster; in which capacity he carried the baggage of General Washington and staff during the last nine months of his service. It is said that he was present at the execution of Major André. He was afterwards the pioneer Baptist minister at Waterbury.

BARNEY, SAMUEL EBEN.

Grandson of SAMUEL BARNEY (1753–1805), a private soldier in the 5th company, 1st regiment (General Wooster's), which served at 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, GEORGE STARR.
(No. 996. Admitted May 10, 1895.) Of New Haven, Connecticut; manufacturer; born at New Haven.

Great-great-great-grandson of Captain THOMAS STARR (1720–1808), of Danbury, Connecticut, who was commissioned Ensign in the 7th regiment, Connecticut line, June 1, 1777, promoted to be Second Lieutenant, January 25, 1778, and commissioned First Lieutenant, March 12, 1780; went into the field at Camp Peekskill in the spring of 1777, and in September was ordered to join Washington's army in Pennsylvania; was at the battle of Germantown, October 4, 1777; wintered at Valley Forge, 1777–1778, and was at the battle of Monmouth in the following June; encamped during the summer at White Plains and wintered, 1778–1779, at Redding; in the summer of 1779 served on the east side of the Hudson; wintered at Morristown Huts, 1779–1780, and in the following summer served on the
Hudson; wintered, 1780–1781, at Camp Connecticut Village. In the formation of 1781–1783 he was Lieutenant in the company of Captain Chamberlain, in the 2d regiment in that line; served to the end of the war. He was a member of the Society of the Cincinnati, and received a pension.

*BARNUM, PHINEAS TAYLOR.

Grandson of PHINEAS TAYLOR. [See Year Book, 1891, pp. 70, 207.]

BARNUM, STARR HICKOK.

Great-great-grandson of Captain THOMAS STARR. [See Barnum, George Starr.]

BARRON, WILLIAM HENRY.
(No. 621. Admitted May 10, 1890.) Of Hartford, Connecticut; born at Kirby, Vermont.

Grandson of JOHN BLY (1757–1845), of Cumberland, Rhode Island, who enlisted in May, 1775, and served for eight months as a private in the company of Captain John Angell, in the Rhode Island regiment commanded by Colonel Hitchcock. He also served for three months in the fall of 1776 as a private in the company of Captain James Williams, under Colonel Cook; also two months in the winter of 1777 as Sergeant in the company of Captain George Peck, and for two months in the same winter on guard duty in the company commanded by Lieutenant Thompson. He again enlisted in June, 1777, and served for nine months as private in the company of Captain Reuben Ballon, in the regiment of Colonel Crary, and again
for nine months in 1778 as a private in the company of Captain Caleb Carr, in the regiment commanded by Colonel Topham. He removed to Lyndon, Vermont, in 1799, and received a pension.

BARTRAM, EDWARD EVERETT.

Great-grandson of ISAAC BARTRAM, of Redding, Connecticut, a member of Captain Horton's company of artificers.

BARTRAM, EZRA HARRIS.

Grandson of ISAAC BARTRAM. [See Year Book, 1893-4, pp. 179, 405.]

BARTRAM, ISAAC NEWTON.

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

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

BATES, ALBERT CARLOS.

Great-grandson of LEMUEL BATES (1729-1820), who, in 1779, was Captain of the 2d company of alarm list in Simsbury, Connecticut, and was stationed with his company at Greenwich in July of that year.

Signatures: Lemanuel Bates Capt
Also, great-grandson of Corporal SETH HIGLEY, of Simsbury, who was in New York in 1776 in Lieutenant Job Case's company, 18th militia regiment.

Also, a descendant of EDWARD POWERS (1751-1809), of Middletown, Connecticut, who enlisted May 8, 1775, as a member of the 4th company under Captain Jonathan Meigs of the 2d Continental regiment, commanded by Colonel Joseph Spencer, and served at the siege of Boston and at Roxbury until December 18, 1775. He again enlisted June 10, 1776, in the company of Captain Jonathan Jonathan, in the battalion of Colonel Philip Burr Bradley, which was attached to Brigadier-General James Wadsworth's brigade, and served during the summer of 1776 at Bergen Heights and Paulus Hook (now Jersey City.) In October the battalion was sent to Fort Lee, under General Greene, and in November he was captured while assisting in the defense of Fort Washington.

BATES, NATHAN DENISON.

Great-grandson of SILAS BATES, of Exeter, Rhode Island, who enlisted May, 1781, for three years' service in the 3d battalion of the State of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations.

BATES, (MRS.) SARAH GLAZIER.

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

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.
(No. 249. Admitted Feb. 17, 1890.) 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 DAYTON.

Great-great-grandson of JONATHAN DAYTON (1726–1804), of North Haven, who enlisted in May, 1777, as a private in the company of Captain The Rev. Benjamin Trumbull, of North Haven. He was afterwards, in May, 1779, appointed Captain of the 9th
company of the 2d regiment of the alarm list by the General Assembly. This company turned out to repel the enemy at the time of Tryon’s invasion in July, 1779.

BEACH, HENRY LEDLIE.
(No. 284. Admitted March 29, 1890.) 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.

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

BEARDSLEY, EDWARD WATSON.

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.
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.

**Beardsley, Morris Beach.**


Great-great-grandson of **David Beardsley** (1728-1802), of Stratford, Connecticut, who was a private in the company of Captain (afterwards Colonel) Samuel Whiting, in the 5th Connecticut regiment, Colonel David Waterbury, raised in 1775 in response to the first call for troops; served in New York and in the northern department.

Also, great-grandson of **Daniel Gregory** (1754-1843), of Trumbull, Connecticut, who served in the 2d Connecticut regiment from August 1, 1780, to December 13, 1780, in the army on the Hudson. He was a pensioner.

**Beardsley, Samuel Fayerweather.**

(No. 1036. Admitted Sept. 16, 1895.) Of Bridgeport, Connecticut; student; born at Bridgeport.

Great-great-grandson of **Samuel Fayerweather.** [See Beardsley, Mrs. Lucy Jane Fayerweather.]

Also, great-great-great-grandson of **David Beardsley.** [See Beardsley, Morris Beach.]

Also, great-great-great-grandson of **Zechariah Blakeman** (1720-1779), of Stratford, Connecticut,
who was a private in the mounted company of Captain James Booth, which turned out to repel the invasion of the British under Tryon, at New Haven and Fairfield, in July, 1779. He was shot by the enemy at Fairfield, and died on the 11th day of July, 1779, from the effects of the wound so received.

BECKWITH, CYRUS GROSVENOR.

Great-grandson of Captain JONATHAN CAULKINS (1736–1787), of East Lyme, Connecticut, who served for eight days as Captain of a company under Colonel Samuel H. Parsons, in the Lexington alarm. In November, 1776, he was appointed Captain in the 4th battalion, under Colonel John Ely, and served under General Wooster and under General Spencer. In the summer of 1777 he was assigned to Colonel Latimer's regiment, which was sent to reinforce General Gates at Saratoga, and was engaged in the battles of September 19 and October 9 of that year.

BEECHER, EBENEZER BENTON.

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

BEECHER, EDWARD COLLINS.

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. John's, 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,


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

BEERS, HENRY CLAY.


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, Channing Snow.
(No. 1017. Admitted June 17, 1895.) Of Hartford, Connecticut; insurance; born at Whately, Massachusetts.

Great-grandson of Joshua Belding (1733-1805), of Whately, Massachusetts, who enlisted August 17, 1777, as a private in the company of Captain Salmon White, in the regiment commanded by Colonel Woodbridge, and served at Saratoga. He was also a member of the Committee of Correspondence appointed by the town of Whately in January, 1775.

Also, great-great-grandson of Nathaniel Coleman (1742-1816), of Whately, Massachusetts, who enlisted February 23, 1777, in the company of Captain Laurens Kemp, in the regiment commanded by Colonel Leonard, and served at Ticonderoga till April 10, 1777. He again enlisted August 17, 1777, and served for four days in the company of Captain Salmon White, in the regiment commanded by Colonel Woodbridge.

Belden, Frank Ernest.
(No. 775. Admitted April 18, 1893.) 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.
(No. 776. Admitted April 18, 1893.) 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.
(No. 777. Admitted April 18, 1893.) Of Hartford, Connecticut; insurance; born at Hartford.

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

BELDEN, JOSHUA.
(No. 261. Admitted March 29, 1890.) Of Newington, Connecticut; farmer; 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.
(No. 142. Admitted Dec. 12, 1889.) 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 siege of Boston.
BELL, GEORGE SCOFIELD.  

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.  

Grandson of WALTER BOOTH, (1761-1825), 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.  

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.

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

BIDWELL, JASPER HAMILTON.
(No. 150. Admitted Feb. 4, 1890.) Of Collinsville, Connecticut; banker; born at East Granby, Connecticut.

Great-grandson of THOMAS BIDWELL, Jr. (1738——), an Ensign from the town of New Hartford, Connecticut, in the Lexington alarm; Lieutenant in command of a company in the 18th regiment of Connecticut militia at New York in 1776; and Captain of a company which turned out in 1779 to repel the enemy at New Haven.

*BIGELOW, HOBART BALDWIN.

Great-grandson of PAUL BIGELOW. [See Year Book, 1892, pp. 82, 257.]

*BILL, HENRY.

Grandson of JOSHUA BILL. [See Year Book, 1892, pp. 82, 254.]

BINGHAM, EDWIN HENRY.

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.

Also, great-great-great-grandson of *Verin Daniel* (1737–1776), of Milton, Massachusetts, who served for six days from April 19, 1775, in the Lexington alarm, in the company of Captain Ebenezer Tucker.

Also, great-great-great-grandson of *Amasa Stansdish* (1756–1847), of Preston, Connecticut, who served for seven months in 1775 as a private in the company of Captain Nathan Perkins, in the regiment commanded by Colonel Danielson. He also served for six weeks in 1776 on guard duty; and for three months from August, 1777, as a private in the company of Captain Daniel Clark, in the regiment commanded by Colonel Latimer, and was present at Burgoyne's surrender. He was a pensioner.

**Bingham, Theodore Alfred.**


Great-great-great-grandson of *Stephen Bingham* (1740–1835), of Andover, Connecticut, who was appointed by the Governor and Council, September 9, 1776, Ensign of the 1st company or train-band of the 12th militia regiment, and to the same position by the general assembly in November, 1776. The regiment, commanded by Colonel William Williams, and later by Colonel Jeremiah Mason, was attached to the 5th brigade, and served under Brigadier-General Eliphalet Dyer, and later, under General John Douglas, in the campaign around New York.
BIRDSEYE, ISAAC WASHINGTON.


Great-grandson of JOSEPH BIRDSEYE (1740–1817), of Stratford, Connecticut, who was a Captain in the 4th regiment of Connecticut militia, commanded by Lieutenant Colonel Jonathan Dimon, and served at Peekskill in October, 1777, and again at New Haven in July, 1779, on the occasion of Tryon’s invasion.

BISHOP, HENRY ALFRED.

(No. 892. Admitted March 5, 1894.) 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 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.

(No. 32. Admitted April 11, 1889.) Of West Hartford, Connecticut; 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.


Grandson of THOMAS FITCH BISHOP. [See Year Book, 1893–4, p. 83, and obituary, Year Book, 1895–6.]
BISSELL, HIRAM JARVIS.

Great-grandson of BENJAMIN BISSELL, of Litchfield, Connecticut (1744-1721), 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.

Son of THOMAS BISSELL, a private in the military service during the revolutionary war.

BLAKE, WILLIAM PHIPPS.

Grandson of CAPTAIN JONATHAN MIX (1753-1817), of New Haven, Connecticut, who, as a member of the New Haven Cadets, marched to Lexington, April 21, 1775, and was Captain of the Cadets at Horse Neck, Long Island; he joined the expedition to Canada, but was disabled and returned to New Haven in October, 1775, and joined the party under Colonel Sears which marched to New York and destroyed the press of the Tory printer, Rivington. He was a member of the first naval expedition of the colonies, which went to the Bahamas on the sloop "Providence." With thirty-five marines, he stood guard over the governor for twenty-two days. He was in action on the brig "Cabot" off Long Island, and took part in a cruise to intercept vessels homeward bound from Jamaica, West Indies, which Captain Elisha Hinman commanded. In three months' time they captured seven sail of British ships, a list of which Captain Mix
gives in his diary. He was honorably discharged as Lieutenant of Marines February 11, 1777. Afterwards he sailed as Captain of Marines in the "Marlborough," thirty-two guns, under Captain Babcock, again in pursuit of the Jamaica fleet, taking several prizes, amongst them the "Nancy." Returning to New Haven, he sold his share for Continental money and tendered it to the Tory, Joshua Chandler, who had a mortgage on his (Mix's) father's house. Chandler joined the British and his property, including the Mix homestead, was confiscated by the United States Government, and so was lost to Captain Mix, who to his death thought that such a wrong should be righted. On July 5, 1779, he took part in the defense of New Haven when attacked by Tryon, and was taken prisoner and confined in the old Jersey prison, from which he was released on parole, May 28, 1782.

BLAKESLEE, CHARLES HENRY.

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.
(No. 646. Admitted March 26, 1892.) 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.
BOARDMAN, THOMAS JEFFERSON.

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.

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.

BOARDMAN, WILLIAM ELLIS.
(No. 375. Admitted Dec. 22, 1890.) Of Hartford, Connecticut; clerk; 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.

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

BOARDMAN, WILLIAM GREENLEAF.

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

BOND, FRANK STUART.

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.

Great-grandson of JOSEPH LOVELL. [See Bond, Frank Stuart.]
Also, grandson of EZRA RICHARDSON. [See Bond, Frank Stuart.]
BOND, WILLIAM.
(No. 808. Admitted Feb. 12, 1893.) Of New York city; born at Sturbridge, Massachusetts.

Great-grandson of JOSEPH LOVELL. [See Bond, Frank Stuart.]
Also, grandson of EZRA RICHARDSON. [See Bond, Frank Stuart.]

BOND, WILLIAM WILLIAMS.
(No. 290. Admitted March 29, 1890.) Of Vicksburg, Mississippi; railroad superintendent; born at New London, Connecticut.

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 (1745-18—), of Norwich, Connecticut, Commissary of Brigade, and Assistant Quartermaster-General.

Also, great-great-grandson of JOSEPH LOVELL. [See Bond, Frank Stuart.]
Also, great-grandson of EZRA RICHARDSON. [See Bond, Frank Stuart.]
BOSWORTH, (MRS.) LUCY ANN WILSON.  

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.

BOWEN, JAMES BARTON.  

Great-great-grandson of ABIEL CHAFFEE (1762–1847), of Woodstock, Connecticut, who was a private in the 3d regiment of the Connecticut line, first in the company of Captain John McGregor, Colonel John Durkee commanding; again, in 1780, in the company of Captain William Judd, Colonel Samuel Wyllys commanding; and again, in 1781, in the company of Captain Timothy Allen, Colonel S. B. Webb commanding; his combined terms of service amounting to two years. He was a pensioner.

BOWERS, DWIGHT ELIOT.  

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.  
(No. 374. Admitted Dec. 22, 1890.) 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.

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.

Great-grandson of Lieutenant 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.

BRADLEY, CLARENCE PECK.

Great-grandson of DANIEL BRADLEY (1750–1818), of Cheshire, Connecticut, who served as a private in the Vermont regiments of militia, first in 1778 in the the company of Lieutenant Abraham Ives, in the regiment of Colonel Gideon Warren; again, in 1780, in
the company of Captain Abraham Ives, in the regiment commanded by Colonel Ebenezer Allen; and again, in 1781, in the company of Captain Abraham Jackson, in the regiment commanded by Colonel Thomas Lee; his total length of service being thirty-six days.

BRADLEY, GEORGE THOMAS.
(No. 1136. Admitted April 21, 1896.) Of New Haven, Connecticut; coal merchant; born at New Haven.

Great-great-grandson of EZEKIEL HAYES (1724–1807), who was appointed at Branford, November 14, 1780, collector of the tax for supplies for the American army under the Act of the General Assembly. The provisions were stored in Northford, or Branford, from whence part were carried the next year to the army at the siege of Yorktown, the drivers remaining to witness the surrender of Lord Cornwallis.

BRADLEY, MILTON HOBERT.

Great-great-grandson of ISRAEL BISHOP (1743–1821), of New Haven, Connecticut, who was appointed by the Council of Safety, in April, 1776, Lieutenant of the galley “Whiting,” then building at New Haven. This galley, with the “Crane” and “Shark,” were ordered to New York at the request of Washington, the two former being captured in the North River in the fall of 1776. He was also said to have commanded the privateer “New Broom,” from the Connecticut river, captured in 1778. He was later engaged in foreign commerce.

BRADLEY, NATHANIEL LYMAN.

Grandson of DANIEL BRADLEY. [See Bradley, Clarence Peck.]
BRADLEY, WALTER MINOR.

Great-great-grandson of ISRAEL BISHOP. [See Bradley, Milton Hobert.]

BRAINARD, AUSTIN.
(No. 188. Admitted Feb. 4, 1890.) 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.

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.
(No. 678. Admitted Sept. 13, 1892.) Of Portland, Connecticut; treasurer quarry company; born at Portland.

Great-great-great-grandson of JOSIAH BRAINERD, of East Haddam, Connecticut (1711-1792), En-
sign of the 1st company in the 4th battalion, Wadsworth's brigade, commanded by Colonel Samuel Sel-
den in 1776. This battalion participated in the de-
fense 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.
(No. 679. Admitted Sept. 13, 1892.) Of Portland, Con-
necticut; bookkeeper; born at Portland.

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

BRAMAN, FRANCIS NELSON.
(No. 622. Admitted Feb. 13, 1892.) Of New London, Con-
necticut; physician; born at Belchertown, Massa-
chusetts.

Great-grandson of STEDMAN NEWBURY (1751-
1850), of Waterford, Connecticut, who was a soldier
and received a pension for his services.

BRAYTON, CHARLES ERSKINE.
(No. 80. Admitted April 13, 1889.) Of Stonington, Con-
nnecticut; physician and surgeon; born at Stonington.

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

*BREWSTER, JOHN DENISON.
(No. 608. Admitted Jan. 18, 1892.) Of Norwich, Con-
necticut; merchant; born at Ledyard, Connecticut.
Died April 30, 1894.

Great-great-grandson of PARKE AVERY.
Also, great-great-grandson of WILLIAM LATHAM.
[See Year Book, 1893-4, pp. 194, 438.]

BREWER, EDWARD P.
(No. 946. Admitted Feb. 11, 1895). Of Norwich, Con-
necticut; physician; born at Norwich.
Great-great-grandson of *JAMES WHITTEMORE* (1734-1811), of Leicester, Massachusetts, who was a Sergeant in the company of Captain Thomas Newhall, which marched to Cambridge April 19, 1775, on the Lexington alarm. He was also a Sergeant in the company of Captain David Prouty, in the regiment commanded by Colonel Samuel Denny, which marched on September 27, 1777, to reinforce General Gates at Saratoga, by order of the Massachusetts council. His name also appears in the Massachusetts records as 1st Lieutenant of the 1st company Worcester County regiment, his commission being dated April 28, 1778, and signed by Colonel Denny.

**BRIGGS, ALFRED MILLER.**


Great-grandson of *WILLIAM BRIGGS* (1738—18—), of North Kingston, Rhode Island, who was drafted in the spring of 1776 and served for nine months as occasion demanded in the company of Captain Samuel Thomas, in the Rhode Island regiment commanded by Colonel Charles Dyer. He was again drafted in the early summer of 1777, and served at different times for about two years in the company of Captain John Brown in the same regiment. He was in Sullivan’s expedition and was a pensioner.

**BRIGHAM, FRANK MARKHAM.**

(*No. 1018. Admitted June 17, 1895.*) Of Rockville, Connecticut; merchant; born at Rockville.

Great-grandson of *NATHANIEL MARKHAM* (1754–1829), of Chatham, Connecticut, who went from Chatham in the company of Captain Silas Dunham for the relief of Boston on the Lexington alarm, in April, 1775.
*BRINLEY, GEORGE PUTNAM.

Great-great-grandson of ISRAEL PUTNAM.
Also, great-grandson of JEREMIAH WADSWORTH. [See Year Book 1893-4, pp. 195, 407.]

BRISTOL, CORNELIUS GARDNER.

Great-grandson of NATHAN BRISTOL, of Milford, Connecticut (1751-1825), a private in the 3d company of Colonel William Douglas' 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 NATHAN BRISTOL. [See Year Book, 1891, pp. 79, 203.]

BRONSON, ARTHUR HART.
(No. 647. Admitted Feb. 13, 1892.) Of Hartford, Connecticut; insurance clerk; born at Hartford.

Great-grandson of ISAAC BRONSON, a soldier in the Revolutionary army.
Also, great-grandson of BLISS HART, who was in the Continental army from 1777 to 1780.

BRONSON, CHARLES FRENCH.
Great-great-grandson of TITUS BRONSON, of Middlebury, Connecticut (1751-1820), who served for seven months from May, 1775, as a private in the company of Captain Phineas Porter, under Colonel Wooster, and for two months in the fall of 1781, in the company of Captain O. Foote. He was a pensioner.

Also, great-great-great-grandson of ISAAC BRONSON, Jr., of Middlebury, who served as a Lieutenant and Captain in the 2d battalion under Colonel Thaddeus Cook.

BRONSON, HENRY TRUMBULL.

Great-grandson of ISAAC BRONSON. [See Bronson, Arthur Hart.]

Also, great-grandson of BLISS HART. [See Bronson, Arthur Hart.]

BROOKER, CHARLES FREDERICK.
(No. 998. Admitted May 10, 1895.) Of Torrington, Connecticut; president of corporation; born at Litchfield, Connecticut.

Great-grandson of ABRAHAM BROOKER (1736-1816), who enlisted July 6, 1775, in the 6th company, Captain Edward Shipman, of the 7th regiment, commanded by Colonel Webb, and served till December 18, 1775. The regiment was stationed along the Sound till September 14, 1775, when it was ordered to Boston and stationed on Winter Hill.

BROOKS, IRVING STRONG.

Great-great-grandson of Dr. ROBERT USHER, of Chatham, Connecticut (1743-1820), Surgeon of Colonel
James Wadsworth's regiment, before Boston, January-March, 1776. He afterwards served in the hospital at New London.

BROOKS, ISAAC WATTS.

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.

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

BROWN, CHARLES WESLEY.

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. He was a pensioner under act of 1818.

BROWN, FREEMAN MONROE.
(No. 6. Admitted April 2, 1889.) Of Hartford, Connecticut; commission agent; born at Union, Connecticut.

Grandson of OTHNIEL BROWN (1759—), a soldier of the revolution from the state of Rhode Island.
BROWN, GEORGE SELAH.  

Great-great-grandson of JOSIAH BROWN. [See Brown, Charles Wesley.] 
Also, great-great-grandson of STEPHEN DUNHAM. [See Brown, Charles Wesley.]

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 Gallop'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.

BROWNE, THOMAS NICOLL.  

Great-great-grandson of THOMAS FOSDICK, Jr., M. D. (1725–1776), of New London, Connecticut, who served in the Lexington alarm, and afterwards for thirty days from April, 1775, under Colonel Parsons, in the capacity of Surgeon's mate. He held the same rank in the 6th regiment under Colonel Parsons, and served from May 20, 1775, to January 1, 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.**

*(No. 94. Admitted May 27, 1889.)* 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.**

*(No. 893. Admitted March 5, 1894.)* 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.**

*(No. 441. Admitted Feb. 18, 1891.)* Of New Haven, Connecticut; bookkeeper; 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.**

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

Also, great-grandson of **WILLIAM AVERY MORGAN** (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 Connecticut regiment, commanded by Colonel Samuel Holden 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’ regiment, 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.*

*(No. 43. Admitted April 19, 1889.)* Of Wethersfield, Connecticut. Died June 22, 1891.

Great-grandson of **JOHN RILEY.** [See Year Book, 1892, pp. 92, 253.]

**BULKLEY, BENJAMIN ANDREWS.**


Grandson of **ELEAZER BULKLEY** (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 captured 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.
(No. 682. Admitted Sept. 13, 1892.) Of Portland, Connecticut; member quarry company; 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, THOMAS MARCUS.

Great-great-grandson of THOMAS BULL (1728-1804), of Farmington, Connecticut, who was Captain in the 5th regiment of Light Horse, and promoted to be Major in December, 1776, accompanying Washington in his retreat from New Jersey in that month. He was at Danbury during Tryon's raid in April, 1777, and in September, 1777, in response to a call from General Putnam to General Silliman, was ordered to join the troops at Fishkill with his company of light horse, and also served under General Gates to the northward. In July, 1779, he served at New Haven and Norwalk during Tryon's raid, and afterwards rendered other short services, certain records stating that he was present at Burgoyne's surrender.
BULL, WILLIAM E.

Great-grandson of AZARIAH WHITTLESEY (1741-1806), of Saybrook, Connecticut, who was appointed by the general assembly in July, 1776, master of the "Oliver Cromwell," first described as the "Colony Ship," a frigate built at Saybrook, and served cruising on the Connecticut river and Long Island Sound.

BULL, WILLIAM LANMAN.
(No. 158. Admitted Feb. 4, 1890.) Of New York city; banker; born at 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.

BUNCE, EDWARD MERRILL.

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 Newburg to Nathaniel Peabody, a member of congress, under date of October 14, 1779, as follows: "You undoubtedly have heard of the Death of Capt Benjamin Kimball. Poor man! he unfortunately lost his life by the accidental discharge of a Soldiers Musquet—I conceived him to have been a valuable member of society, and the publick, in my opinion, has lost a faithful Servant."

BUNCE, JOHN LEE.

Great-great-great-grandson of BENJAMIN KIMBALL. [See Bunce, Edward Merrill.]

BURBANK, JAMES BRATTLE.
(No. 177. Admitted Feb. 4, 1890.) Of Austin, Texas; 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.

BURGESS, GEORGE FRANKLIN.

Great-grandson of ABIJAH PECK (1761-1840), of Woodbury, Connecticut, who served three months in 1777 as a private in the company of Captain Hawley,
in Colonel Mead's regiment; also two months in 1780 in the company of Captain Nathaniel Mitchell, Colonel Canfield; also two months in 1781 in the company of Captain David Leavenworth, under Colonel Canfield; also a tour of one month and another of two months under Captain Elijah Hinman, and a tour of one month under Captain David Hinman. He was at the skirmish of Grigg's Point and at the burning of Fairfield. He was a pensioner.

BURR, HARRIS LOUIS.

Great-great-grandson of JONATHAN BURR (1756–1804), of Haddam, Connecticut, who was mustered in as a private at New London, February 28, 1777, and served under Captain Martin Kirtland, in the regiment commanded by Colonel Erastus Wolcott.

BURRALL, GEORGE BEACH.
(No. 648. Admitted March 26, 1892.) 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.
(No. 380. Admitted October 21, 1890.) 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.
(No. 894. Admitted March 5, 1894.) Of Groton, Connecticut; contractor and builder; born at Ledyard, Connecticut.

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.

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.

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.

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, ASA CARROLL.

Great-grandson of ASA LAY (1749-1814), of Saybrook, Connecticut, who enlisted in the Continental army, May 8, 1775, upon the first call for troops after the Lexington alarm. He was appointed Corporal of the 9th company of the 6th regiment, on duty at New London till June, 1775, when they were ordered to Boston and posted at Roxbury as a part of General Spencer's brigade. Sometime prior to 1777 he was
Adjutant of Colonel Ely's regiment. He was commissioned January 1, 1777, Second Lieutenant of the 9th company, 6th regiment, Connecticut line, formation of 1777-1781, serving under General Putnam on the Hudson river and in the various movements of the army, including the capture of Stony Point. He was commissioned Captain of the 4th company of the same regiment August 28, 1780, and retired by consolidation January 1, 1783. During his service he was captured and exchanged.

BUSHNELL, FRANK CHAPMAN.
(No. 895. Admitted March 5, 1894.) 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.

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. [See obituary, Year Book, 1895-6.]

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.  

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

BUTTS, HENRY LATHROP.  

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

CALEF, ARTHUR BENJAMIN.  
(No. 468. Admitted April 21, 1891.) Of Middletown, Connecticut; Judge of the City Court; born at Stratham, New Hampshire.

Grandson of EBENEZER EASTMAN of Sanbornton, New Hampshire (1746–1810), Ensign in Captain Jeremiah Clough’s company, of Poor’s New Hampshire regiment.

CALEF, JEREMIAH FRANCIS.  
(No. 469. Admitted April 21, 1891.) 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.  
(No. 82. Admitted April 24, 1889.) Of Middletown, Connecticut; born at Middletown.

Great-grandson of ASA FOSTER. [See Calef, Jeremiah Francis.]
CALEF, THOMAS.
(No. 87. Admitted May 6, 1889.) 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.

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.

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

CAMP, FRANKLIN ABRAHAM.

Great-grandson of DAVID ST. JOHN (1762-1840), who served as a private during the years 1779-1780, in the company of Captain Jabez Gregory, under Colonels John Mead and Stephen St. John, commanding the 9th regiment of Connecticut militia. He was in action at the burning of Fairfield and Norwalk, and was granted a pension.
CAMP, HERBERT LATIMER.

Great-great-grandson of ISRAEL CAMP (1723-1778), of Durham, Connecticut, who, in November, 1774, at a town meeting in Durham, was appointed one of a committee "to observe the conduct of all persons in this town touching said association;" referring to the association regarding non-importations. In 1777 he was one of the committee of inspection of the town of Durham, and on January 24, 1777, the Council of Safety at Lebanon passed a vote appointing the committee of inspection of the town of Durham a committee to have the conduct and oversight of one Ralph Isaacs, of New Haven, represented to be a person adjudged inimical to the rights and cause of America; he having been, by order of the General Assembly, removed from New Haven to the town of Durham; authorizing the committee to assign and limit the bounds and extent within which, in their opinion, said Isaacs reasonably ought to be circumscribed and kept, etc.; further authorizing the committee to take legal steps for the seizure "for the use of the state of any quantity of rum which said Isaacs may have in possession or the property of."

CAMP, (MRS.) SUSY HEALY.

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.
(No. 345. Admitted May 10, 1890.) Of Hartford, Connecticut; physician; born at Manchester, Connecticut. Great-grandson of WHITE GRISWOLD. [See Abell, Mary Kingsbury.]

CAMPBELL, (MRS.) MARY CORNELIA PETTIBONE.
(No. 668. Admitted April 19, 1892.) 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. He was a member of the General Assembly in 1773, 1774 and 1775, being appointed Colonel of the above named regiment in May, 1774.

CAREY, FREDERICK WILLIAM.
(No. 1019. Admitted June 17, 1895.) Of Norwich, Connecticut; editor; born at Norwich.

Great-great-great-grandson of BENJAMIN HOLT (1748-1809), of Hampton, Connecticut, who marched, in April, 1775, for the relief of Boston, serving one month; again enlisted as Sergeant, May 19, 1775, and was discharged December 16. He was appointed Ensign January 1, 1777, in the 4th regiment of the Connecticut line, and was in service under Washington at the siege of Boston till December 30, 1777, when he resigned.

CARROLL, ADAMS POPE.
(No. 146. Admitted Dec. 12, 1889.) Of Norwich, Connecticut; merchant; 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.

(No. 350. Admitted Sept. 10, 1890.) Of Norwich, Connecticut; bookkeeper; 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.

(No. 470. Admitted April 21, 1891.) Of Livingstone, Montana; born at Glastonbury, Connecticut.

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

*Case, Newton.


Grandson of Jesse Case. [See Year Book, 1891, pp. 85, 194.]

Catlin, Abijah, Jr.


Great-grandson of Abijah Catlin, of Harwinton, Connecticut (1747-1813), a soldier present at the battle of White Plains, 1776.
CATLIN, WILLIAM HOPKINS.  
(No. 736. Admitted Jan. 26, 1892.) Of Meriden, Connecticut; banker; born at Meriden.

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

Also, great-great-grandson of ISRAEL SPENCER (1732–1813), of East Haddam, Connecticut, who was a Captain in Colonel Burrall’s regiment, raised in 1776 for service in the northern department under General Schuyler. It reinforced the troops at Quebec under Generals Arnold and Wooster, and was afterwards stationed at Ticonderoga until January, 1777.

Also, great-grandson of ISRAEL SELDEN SPENCER (1762–1837), of East Haddam, Connecticut; who served for six months as a private in the company of Captain John Gates, in a regiment commanded by John Hill. He also served in 1777 for two months as a private, in a company commanded by Asa Washington, and afterwards for two months in a company commanded by Zachariah Hungerford. He was a pensioner.

Also, great-grandson of SAMUEL SELDEN (1748–1819), of Lyme, Connecticut, who in May, 1777, was appointed Ensign of the 10th company or train-band of the 3d Connecticut regiment, and in May, 1779, was appointed Lieutenant of the same company and served under Colonel Canfield when the regiment was stationed at West Point in September, 1781.

Also, great-grandson of JACOB CATLIN (1727–1802), of Harwinton, Connecticut, who served as a private from March 29 to May 20, 1777, in the company of Captain Aaron Foote, in the regiment commanded by Colonel Hooker.

CHAFFEE, JOSEPH DWIGHT.  
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.
(No. 609. Admitted Jan. 18, 1892.) Of New Haven, Connecticut; merchant; born at New Haven.


*CHAMBERLIN, JAMES HENRY PERCIVAL.

Great-grandson of ABIEL CHAMBERLIN. [See Year Book, 1893-4, p. 209, and obituary, Year Book, 1895-6.]

CHANDLER, CHARLES EDWARD.
(No. 897. Admitted March 5, 1894.) Of Norwich, Connecticut; civil engineer; born at Killingly, Connecticut.

Great-grandson of SOLOMON CLEVELAND, of Connecticut (1754-1823), 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.
(No. 192. Admitted Feb. 4, 1890.) Of New Haven, Connecticut; organist, conductor, and teacher of music; born at Longmeadow, Massachusetts.
Great-grandson of *SAMUEL CHANDLER* (1762–1804), a Revolutionary soldier of Enfield, Connecticut, who, in July, 1780, marched in a company under the command of Captain Booth, the expenses being paid by the treasurer of the town of Enfield.

**CHANNEY, CHARLES FREDERIC.**


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.

**CHAPIN, CHARLES EDWARD.**


Great-grandson of *SIMEON NEWELL*, of Farmington, Connecticut (1748—-), who entered the service 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 regiment, reorganized as the 17th Continental. This regiment 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.

(No. 207. Admitted Feb. 17, 1890.) Of Meriden, Connecticut; clergyman and professor of geology; born at Leavenworth, Indiana. Died March 14, 1892.

Grandson of SAMUEL CHAPIN, [See Year Book, 1892, pp. 100, 262.]

CHAPIN, (MRS.) MARY ADELLA GLAZIER.


Great-great-granddaughter of SILAS GLAZIER. [See Bates, Sarah Glazier.]

Also, great-granddaughter of ABRAHAM WHEADON, 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.


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 Tryon 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 its torpedoes.

CHAPMAN, CHARLES SHERMAN.

Great-great-grandson of EZRA CHAPMAN (1749–1778), of Hebron, Connecticut, who served as Ensign in the company of Captain Stephen Osborne, under Colonel Jedutha Balwin, as an artificer. He died in the service near Newburgh, New York, August 31, 1778.

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 (1725–1805), who was appointed by the Governor and council of safety Captain of the 2d company of the alarm list in the 3d regiment, and commissioned March 21, 1777.

CHAPMAN, GEORGE PICKERING.
(No. 950. Admitted Oct. 16, 1894.) Of Bridgeport, Connecticut; foreman; born at Warwick, Rhode Island.

Great-grandson of EZRA CHAPMAN. [See Chapman, Charles Sherman.]

CHAPMAN, HUBERT WASHBURN.
(No. 1137. Admitted Dec. 16, 1895.) Of Hartford, Connecticut; insurance clerk; born at Hartford.

Great-great-grandson of LEVI ROUNSEVILL (1739–1815), of Freetown, Massachusetts, who was captain of a company of minute men which he mustered, and with which he marched, April 19, 1775, from Freetown. The company afterwards became a part of the 9th Continental regiment, and served till December, 1775.

CHAPPLELL, 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 1777–78 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.  
(No. 778. Admitted April 18, 1893.) 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.

CHASE, HENRY SABIN.  

Great-great-grandson of ELIHU SABIN (1748–1828), of Pomfret, Connecticut, who served under Captain Zebulon Ingalls for sixteen days in the Lexington alarm, and was wounded at Bunker Hill. He afterwards re-enlisted, and was granted a pension for one year's service.

CHASE, IRVING HALL.  
(No. 1086. Admitted Feb. 22, 1896.) Of Waterbury, Connecticut; secretary of corporation; born at Waterbury

Great-great-grandson of ELIHU SABIN. [See Chase, Henry Sabin.]

CHENEY, FRANK WOODBRIDGE.  
(No. 233. Admitted Feb. 17, 1890.) Of South Manchester, Connecticut; manufacturer; born at Providence, Rhode Island.

Great-grandson of TIMOTHY CHENEY (1731–), of Manchester, Connecticut, 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.
(No. 237. Admitted Feb. 17, 1890.) Of South Manchester, Connecticut; silk manufacturer; 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.]

CHENEY, LOUIS RICHMOND.

Great-great-grandson of TIMOTHY CHENEY. [See Cheney, Frank Woodbridge.]

CHESEBROUGH, AMOS SHEFFIELD.
(No. 351. Admitted Sept. 10, 1890.) 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 Wash-
ington, 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.
(No. 686. Admitted Sept. 13, 1892.) Of St. Louis, Missouri; bookkeeper; 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.
(No. 229. Admitted Feb. 17, 1890.) 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.

Son of AMASA CLARK. [See Year Book, 1891, pp. 90, 191.]
CLARK, STANLEY PERRY.
(No. 814. Admitted May 10, 1893.) 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.

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.

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.
COE, EDWARD STEVENS.

Great-grandson of JOHN SMITH (1756-1834), of Haddam, Connecticut, who served in the company of Captain Patton in the regiment of artillery artificers commanded by Colonel Jonathan Baldwin. He was a pensioner.

COE, LEVI ELMORE.

Great-grandson of Captain DAVID COE (1717-1807), of Middletown, Connecticut, who was appointed one of the committee of the town of Middletown at a meeting held April 14, 1777, to provide for the families of such persons as enlisted in the Continental battalions of infantry for the term of three years, or during the war.

COFFIN, ARTHUR DEXTER.
(No. 245. Admitted Feb. 17, 1890.) Of Windsor Locks, Connecticut; clerk; 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.
(No. 898. Admitted April 17, 1894.) Of Middletown, Connecticut; Governor of Connecticut; 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 day 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.
(No. 899. Admitted March 5, 1894.) 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, was at the siege of Boston, and was discharged December 1, 1775.

COGSWELL, LEONARD WHITE.

Great-great-grandson of NOAH UPSON (1758—_), of Plymouth, Connecticut, who enlisted April 20, 1776, in the company of Captain David Smith, in Colonel Samuel Elmore's regiment, and was stationed at Albany, Fort Stanwix, and vicinity. He re-enlisted February 15, 1778, for three years, in the first troop of Colonel Elisha Sheldon's Light Dragoons, served on
the east side of the Hudson and at other points under Washington, and was discharged December 2, 1780.

Also, great-great-grandson of Ebenezer Steele (1727-1821), of New Britain, Connecticut, who served from October 23, 1776, to December 4, 1776, in the company of Captain John Skinner, which was a part of Major Sheldon's Light Horse regiment which accompanied Washington on his retreat through New Jersey in December, 1776. He also served from January 19, 1776, to February 22, 1776, in the company of Captain Abraham Sedgwick, in the regiment commanded by Colonel Andrew Ward, and assisted in throwing up defensive works in New York and on Brooklyn Heights.

Also, great-great-great-grandson of Daniel Col- lins (1740-1819), of Meriden, Connecticut, who was appointed, in November, 1776, Ensign in the company of Captain Augustus Collins, in the 2d battalion, commanded by Colonel Thaddeus Cook. In May, 1777, he was appointed Lieutenant of the 5th company or train-band in the 7th regiment of militia, and later Captain of the 5th company of the alarm list in the 10th regiment of militia. In May, 1778, he was appointed Captain of the 5th company or train-band in the 7th regiment of militia. This company turned out to repel the invasion of Tryon at New Haven in July, 1779.

COGSWELL, RICHARD BALDWIN.


Great-grandson of Benjamin Cogswell (1755-1819), of Coventry, Connecticut, who removed from Coventry 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, ALFRED.

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.

COIT, GEORGE DOUGLAS.

Grandson of LEMUEL GROSVENOR (1752—-), of Pomfret, Connecticut. 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.
Also, great-great-grandson of **SAMUEL COIT** (1708-1792), of Preston, Connecticut, who was Colonel of the 8th regiment of militia, and in September, 1776, was excused by the Governor and council from accompanying the regiment to New York, on account of age and infirmities. He resigned in October, 1776. He was a member of the committee of correspondence from Preston and judge of a maritime court.

Also, great-great-grandson of **JOHN TYLER** (1721-1804), of Preston, Connecticut, who was Lieutenant-Colonel of the 6th regiment, Colonel Parsons, raised on the first call for troops, April-May, 1775, and served at New London and Boston; also Colonel of the 10th regiment, reorganized for service in 1776, and served around New York. He was also appointed Colonel of the 8th regiment in October, 1776. He was appointed Brigadier-General in June, 1777, served in Rhode Island in August, 1778, and in state alarms through the war, including the New Haven alarm, July 5, 1779.

Also, great-grandson of **ELISHA PERKINS**, M. D. (1741-1799), of Norwich, Connecticut, who was a member of the Plainfield committee of correspondence in 1772-74, Surgeon of the 8th regiment under Colonel Huntington in 1775, and of the Connecticut regiment under Colonel John Douglas, which went to Boston on the call of Washington in January in 1776.

*Elisha Perkins*

**COLE, CHARLES JAMES.**

Grandson of **ABNER COLE.** [See Year Book, 1893-4, p. 218, and obituary, Year Book, 1895-6.]
*COLLIER, THOMAS STEPHENS.

Great-great-grandson of STEPHEN S. STEPHENS. [See Year Book, 1893-4, pp. 219, 424.]

COLLINS, ATWOOD.
(No. 472. Admitted April 21, 1891.) 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.
(No. 471. Admitted April 21, 1891.) Of Hartford, Connecticut; journalist; born at Hartford. Died May 19, 1893.

Great-grandson of MOSES LYMAN. [See Year Book, 1893-4, pp. 219, 418.]

COLTON, OLCOtt BLISS.

Great-great-grandson of THOMAS PITKIN (1724-1818), of Bolton, Connecticut, who was Captain of a company from Bolton, which marched to the relief of Boston in the Lexington alarm, April, 1775.

COMSTOCK, ALBERT SEYMOUR.

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 Assembly of Connecticut in 1777, and Captain of the town guard in 1781. He was pensioned.

**COMSTOCK, (MRS.) CORNELIA ESTHER CARTER.**


Great-granddaughter of *JOHN CARTER*, of New Canaan, Connecticut (1730-1819), who was appointed at a meeting held in Norwalk December 5, 1774, a member of the committee (supposed to be a committee of safety) recommended by the Continental Congress at Philadelphia, September 5, 1774. In July, 1776, he was 2d Lieutenant of the 5th company under Captain Elijah Beach, in Colonel Swift’s battalion, raised for service in the vicinity of Ticonderoga under General Gates. In August, 1776, he was Lieutenant in a company of Captain Daniel Benedict in the 9th regiment, Connecticut militia, commanded by Colonel John Mead, in service in New York city. In a subsequent formation in October, 1776, he was placed in command of the company and served under General Wooster on the Westchester border. In the spring of 1777 he was appointed by the General Assembly Captain of the 9th company of the 9th regiment, a commission signed by Governor Jonathan
Trumbull being in possession of the family. An original order addressed to Captain John Carter, and directing him to march his company to Horse Neck and report to Colonel John Mead, dated March 13, 1777, is also in their possession.

*COMSTOCK, MOSES WARREN.
(No. 314. Admitted April 15, 1890.) Of Niantic, Connecticut; retired merchant; born at Lyme, Connecticut. Died, 1890.

Great-grandson of MOSES WARREN.
Also, grandson of PETER COMSTOCK. [See Year Book, 1891, pp. 92, 196.]

*COMSTOCK, WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON.

Grandson of PETER COMSTOCK.
Also, great-grandson of MOSES WARREN. [See Year Book, 1893-4, p. 220, and obituary, Year Book, 1895-6.]

CONANT, GEORGE ALBERT.

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.
(No. 473. Admitted April 21, 1891.) 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.

Great-grandson of SYLVANUS CONE. [See Cone, James Brewster.]

CONE, ROBERT BUCKLAND.
(No. 816. Admitted Sept. 12, 1893.) Of Boston, Massachusetts; born at Hartford, Connecticut.

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.

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, August 26, 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 28. He was commissioned January 1, 1777, Captain in the 3d regiment, Connecticut line. In this capacity he served until the reorganization of the regiments, January, 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.
(No. 625. Admitted Feb. 13, 1892.) Of Hartford, Connecticut; bank bookkeeper; born at Hartford.

Great-great-grandson of JOHN BARNARD. [See Conklin, Harry Shepard.]

CONVERSE, ALFRED WOODS.
(No. 309. Admitted April 15, 1890.) 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.
(No. 312. Admitted April 15, 1890.) Of Norwich, Connecticut; manufacturer; born at Salem, Massachusetts.

Grandson of JOSHUA CONVERSE, of Massachusetts (1740—), who was killed at Bunker Hill.

CONVERSE, ELIAB ALDEN.

Great-grandson of JOSIAH CONVERSE (1737–1814), of Stafford, Connecticut, who was Lieutenant in the company of Captain Amos Walbridge in the Lexington alarm, serving ten days. He was commissioned June 26, 1775, Ensign in the company of Captain Elijah Robinson, in the 2d regiment, Continental
troops, and served till December 18, 1775. In May, 1777, he was appointed Captain of the 9th company or train-band in the 22d Connecticut militia regiment.

COOK, FREDERICK THOMAS.

Great-great-grandson of THOMAS CATLIN (1737-1829), of Litchfield, Connecticut, who was appointed by the General Assembly, in June, 1776, 2d Lieutenant of the 5th company, under Captain Abraham Bradley, in the regiment of Colonel Fisher Gay, which was assigned to the brigade commanded by General Wadsworth, composed of six battalions raised to reinforce Washington around New York. He served at the Brooklyn front and in the battle of Long Island, and was taken prisoner in the retreat from New York, September 15, 1776.

COOLEY, CHARLES PARSONS.
(No. 817. Admitted Feb. 12, 1894.) Of Hartford, Connecticut; banker; born at Hartford.

Great-great-grandson of ELISHA PORTER (1742-1796), 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 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.

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.
(No. 611. Admitted Jan. 18, 1892.) Of New Haven, Connecticut; photographer; born at Cincinnati, Ohio.

Great-grandson of *THEOPHILUS M. SMITH* (1757–1849), who enlisted at Milford and served for two years as Sergeant in the Connecticut troops, a part of the time under Captain Samuel Peck in a regiment commanded by Colonel Cook. He afterwards resided in Plymouth, and was a Captain of militia. He was a pensioner.

CORBIN, FRANK ADDISON.

Great-grandson of *THEOPHILUS M. SMITH*. [See Corbin, Algernon Booth.]
CORBIN, FRANK E.

Great-great-grandson of LEMUEL CORBIN (1740–1825), of Dudley, Massachusetts, who served as a private in the company of Captain Ebenezer Craft, in the regiment commanded by Colonel Larned, which marched from Dudley, Massachusetts, April 20, 1775, at the time of the Lexington alarm. He was also Sergeant in the company of Captain Nathaniel Healey, in the regiment commanded by Colonel Jonathan Holman, and served at Rhode Island on the alarm of December, 1776. He was also, on September 25, 1778, commissioned as 1st Lieutenant in the company of Captain Elias Pratt, in the 5th Worcester County regiment, commanded by Colonel Holman. He again enlisted in October, 1779, and served as Lieutenant in the company of Captain Samuel Hamant, in the regiment commanded by Colonel Samuel Denny. He was also Captain in the regiment commanded by Colonel Jacob Davis, and served in Rhode Island in July and August, 1780.

CORBIN, GEORGE W.

Great-great-grandson of LEMUEL CORBIN. [See Corbin, Frank E.]

CORNWALL, HENRY AUGUSTUS.
(No. 183. Admitted Feb. 4, 1890.) Of Portland, Connecticut; agent quarry company; born at Portland.

CORNWALL, HORACE.

Grandson of BENJAMIN CORNWALL.

COTHREN, WILLIAM.
(No. 45. Admitted April 19, 1889.) Of Woodbury, Connecticut; lawyer; author of a History of Woodbury; born at Farmington, Maine.

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.
(No. 379. Admitted Oct. 21, 1890.) Of Norwalk, Connecticut; late Major-General in the United States army; 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.

Great-grandson of JOHN COUCH (1725–1806), after whom the Meriden branch of Sons of the American Revolution is named. He was a descendant of Simon Couch, who came from Devonshire, England, about the year 1646. In 1747 he married Zube Andrews, a descendant of William Andrews, who came from Hampsworth, England, in 1635, married a daughter of William Gibbands, Colonial Secretary, in 1657,
and who built the first church in New Haven. Samuel Couch, son of Simon Couch, was Captain of militia in 1690, and the wealthiest and most influential man in Fairfield. Thomas Couch, another member of the family, was in the war of the Revolution, being with Montgomery at the siege of Quebec; and in the war of the Rebellion Major-General James Nash Couch, a graduate of West Point, did distinguished service. Captain John Couch, with his company from Meriden, then a part of Wallingford, was called out under an act of the General Assembly in October, 1774, for the defense of the colony, and on the Lexington alarm started at one hour's notice with eighteen men, four horses and one wagon. They were ferried across the Connecticut at Hartford, rested on the Sabbath, and then continued their journey for the defense of Boston. In 1776 he commanded a company of eighty-six men which was assigned to duty as a part of Bradley's battalion, Wadsworth's brigade, under Washington, and was stationed during the greater part of the summer and early fall of 1776 at Bergen Heights and Paulus Hook (now Jersey City). In October they moved up the river to the vicinity of Fort Lee. His company went with his regiment across the city to assist in the defense of Fort Washington, and at the fall of that fort, November 16, 1776, he, with his 1st Lieutenant and thirty-one men were taken prisoners. In 1777 he was Captain of a company in the 10th regiment. In 1779 the General Assembly ordered that two regiments of volunteers be raised for the defense of the sea coast and frontiers of this state and to prevent the incursions and depredations of the enemy, and appointed John Couch a Captain of one of the companies in these regiments. He was a man of much force of character and of undoubted courage. After the war he held several places of honor and died at the age of eighty-one, the possessor of much landed estate.
COUCH, JOHN OSCAR.
(No. 779. Admitted April 18, 1893.) Of Meriden, Connecticut; born at Meriden.

Great-grandson of JOHN COUCH. [See Couch, George Winchell.]

COUNTRYMAN, FRANKLIN.

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.
(No. 78. Admitted April —, 1889.) Of Hartford, Connecticut; editor; born at New Haven, Connecticut.

Great-great-grandson of JACOB COUNTRYMAN. [See Countryman, Franklin.]

COVEY, WILLIAM ELIJAH.
(No. 780. Admitted April 18, 1893.) 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.
(No. 514. Admitted June 15, 1891.) Of Waterbury, Connecticut; Judge of City Court; born at Waterbury.
Great-great-grandson of GIDEON HOTCHKISS, of Waterbury, Connecticut (1716-1807), who served in both the French and Indian, and Revolutionary wars, being an Ensign in the company from Waterbury in 1757, which responded to the Fort William Henry alarm, and Lieutenant of the Waterbury company in the 2d regiment in service in 1758. In 1760 he was appointed Captain of the first Waterbury company of militia. At a town meeting held in Waterbury, November 17, 1774, to take action on the “eleventh article of the Association of the General Congress,” he was appointed a member of the committee of inspection, who were “attentively to observe the conduct of all persons touching that association” * * * “to the end that all such foes to the rights of British America might be publicly known and universally contempt as the enemies of American Liberty.” And at town meeting held October 22, 1777, he was appointed a member of a committee to procure clothing for the soldiers.

Also, great-great-grandson of JOHN BALDWIN, killed in defense of New Haven, July 5, 1779.

COWLES, EDWIN STEPHEN.
(No. 278. Admitted March 29, 1890.) Of Hartford, Connecticut; discount clerk; born at Poquonock, Connecticut.

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.
(No. 277. Admitted March 29, 1890.) Of Hartford, Connecticut; commercial salesman; born at Suffield, Connecticut.

Great-grandson of DANIEL KING. [See Cowles, Edwin Stephen.]

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COWLES, FREDERICK LEONARD.

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, of New Haven, Connecticut, 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. [See Year Book, 1892, pp. 114, 251.]

COWLES, SAMUEL WALLACE.
(No. 197. Admitted Feb. 5, 1890.) Of Hartford, Connecticut; loans and insurance; born at Northington (now Avon), Connecticut.

Great-grandson of SETH GRIDLEY, of Farmington, Connecticut, a Revolutionary soldier.

CRAM, GEORGE WASHINGTON.
(No. 955. Admitted June 11, 1894.) Of Norwalk, Connecticut; contractor; born at Boston, Massachusetts.

Great-grandson of BENJAMIN CRAM (1734–1836), of South Lyndeborough, New Hampshire, who served as a private in the company of Captain Peter Clark, in the regiment commanded by Colonel Stickney, assigned to the brigade of New Hampshire militia commanded by General Stark, which marched from Lyndeborough in July, 1777, and joined the northern Continental army. He again enlisted in 1778 in the company of Captain Ezekiel Worthen, in the regiment commanded by Colonel Stephen Peabody, and served in Rhode Island.
CRANE, GEORGE WILLIAM.

Great-great-grandson of EZRA CRANE (1735-——), of Killingworth, Connecticut, who was a private and Sergeant in the 7th regiment, Connecticut line, under Colonel Heman Swift, from June 27 to December 9, 1780, in service along the Hudson river.

Also, great-great-grandson of ZEBULON HOLMES (1735-——), of Stoughtonham, Massachusetts, who served four days in the company of Captain Edward Bridge Savell, in the regiment commanded by Colonel Robinson, which marched in the Lexington alarm, April 19, 1775. He was also Corporal in the company of Captain Samuel Payson, in the regiment commanded by Colonel Joseph Reed, and served for eight months from May, 1775. He also served two days in the same company in March, 1776, on the alarm from Rhode Island. He was also a private in the company of Captain Elias Whiting, in the regiment commanded by Colonel Wheelock, in service at Ticonderoga in August, 1776. He also served in the company of Captain Stephen Penniman in a regiment commanded by Colonel Dikes, from December 13, 1776, to March 1, 1777. He again enlisted, April 18, 1777, in the company of Captain Robert Swan, in the regiment commanded by Colonel Benjamin Gills, for service at Rhode Island, and was discharged May 12, 1777. He also enlisted in May, 1778, in a company from Suffolk County, which was raised under the resolve of April 20, 1778, for the term of nine months from the time of their arrival at Fishkill, the company being commanded by Captain Savell, and attached to the regiment commanded by Colonel Gills. He also served for six months in 1780, in a company raised to reinforce the Continental army, agreeably to the resolve of June 5, 1780.
CRUMP, JOHN GUY.
Great-grandson of RICHARD LAW. [See Year Book, 1893–4, p. 227, and obituary, Year Book, 1895–6.]

CURTIN, ROLAND GIDEON.
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.
(No. 901. Admitted April 17, 1894.) 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.
(No. 205. Admitted Feb. 17, 1890.) 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, JAMES ROMEYN, Jr.  
Great-great-grandson of DANIEL EMERSON (1746–1820), of Hollis, New Hampshire, who was Captain of a company of New Hampshire troops sent to Ticonderoga in July, 1777, and again Captain of a company sent to Rhode Island in June, 1779.

DANFORTH, JOSEPH WARREN.  
Great-great-grandson of CHARLES GAYLORD, of Bristol, Connecticut (1740–1777), who died in the service in 1777.

DANIELS, FREDERICK JENNINGS.  
Great-grandson of JONATHAN HARRIS, of Oxford, Massachusetts, who was a private in the company of Captain Ebenezer Humphrey, in the regiment of Colonel Jacob Davis, in service in Rhode Island “on the alarm” for twelve days, from July 30, 1780.

DANN, HORACE EDGAR.  
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.
(No. 819. Admitted Jan. 16, 1894.) Of Norwalk, Connecticut; Chief of Police; born at Stamford, Connecticut.

Great-grandson of SQUIRE DANN. [See Dann, Horace Edgar.]

DASKAM, SAMUEL.
(No. 688. Admitted Jan. 6, 1893.) Of Norwalk, Connecticut; born at Norwalk.

Grandson of WILLIAM (DASCOM) DASKAM, of Darien, Connecticut, a Revolutionary soldier and a pensioner.

DAVIS, CHARLES ETHAN.
(No. 649. Admitted March 26, 1892.) 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.
(No. 650. Admitted March 26, 1892.) Of Hartford, Connecticut; teacher; born at Holden, Massachusetts.

Great-grandson of JAMES DAVIS. [See Davis, Charles Ethan.]

DEMING, EDWARD HOOKER.
(No. 515. Admitted June 15, 1891.) 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, FERDINAND, Jr.

Great-great-grandson of ROSWELL WHEATON (1758–1842), of Woodbury, Connecticut, who served as a private in the war for seven years, a portion of the time in the company of Captain Stephen Potter, in the 4th regiment, Connecticut line, commanded by Colonel Zebulon Butler, and a portion of the time in the company of Captain Jonas Prentiss, under Colonel Douglas. He was a pensioner.

DEMING, LUCIUS PARMENIAS.
(No. 2. Admitted April 2, 1889.) Of New Haven, Connecticut; lawyer; born at West Stockbridge, Massachusetts.
Great-grandson of **EPHRAIM SLAUTER** (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 Washington, 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 SLAUTER**, a private soldier of Colonel Thomas' New York regiment; killed in action, November 12, 1778.

**DENISON, CHARLES WILBERFORCE.**
(No. 257. Admitted March 29, 1890.) Of Norwich, Connecticut; farmer; born at Wilmington, Delaware.

Grandson of Captain **JOSEPH PALMER**, of Stonington, Connecticut, a Revolutionary soldier.

**DENISON, FREDERIC.**

Great-great-great-grandson of **BENADAM GALLUP**, 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.

**DENISON, LEE SHANNON.**

Great-great-grandson of **SAMUEL MASON** of New London, Connecticut, who was a private in the 1st company of the 3d regiment, Connecticut militia, under Captain John Hempstead.
DEWELL, JAMES DUDLEY.

Great-grandson of ASAHEL HUMPHREY, of Norfolk, Connecticut (1747-1827), who in 1776 was Sergeant in the first artillery company raised in Connecticut under Captain John Bigelow; marched to the northern department and was stationed at Ticonderoga and vicinity. He was a pensioner. He was elected a deputy to the General Assembly in 1778, 1786, 1787 and 1788, and a delegate to the convention in 1788 which ratified the Constitution.

DEWELL, JAMES DUDLEY, Jr.

Great-great-grandson of ASAHEL HUMPHREY. [See Dewell, James Dudley.]

*DICKERSON, DAVID.

Grandson of EZRA POTTER. [See Year Book, 1892, pp. 117, 256.]

DOOLITTLE, EDGAR JARED.

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.

Grandson of Colonel WILLIAM DOUGLAS. [See Year Book, 1893-4, p. 232, and obituary, Year Book, 1895-6.]

DOWNES, WILLIAM ELIJAH.

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' 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.
(No. 396. Admitted Dec. 22, 1890.) Of Windsor, Connecticut; retired merchant; born at Windsor.

Grandson of AUGUSTINE DRAKE, of Windsor, Connecticut (1742-——), an Adjutant in the battle at White Plains.

Also, grandson of Captain DANIEL GILLET, who was with Ethan Allen in Vermont, and a volunteer to repel the British at Danbury.

DREW, HENRY BURR.

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.

DRIGGS, GEORGE ASA.

Great-great-great-grandson of JONATHAN BALDWIN, Jr. (1722-1802), of Waterbury, Connecticut, who was a deputy to the General Court from Waterbury for several years prior to 1776. In October, 1774, he was appointed Lieutenant-Colonel of the 10th regiment of militia. In January, 1775, he was appointed one of the committee from Waterbury to receive donations for the poor of Boston suffering from the operations of the Boston Port Bill. August 17, 1776, and within ten days after Washington's call, he marched with his regiment for the relief of New York. His regiment was in the engagements around New York, and at the battle of Harlem Heights, September 15. In 1777 he was stationed at Fishkill to guard the Highlands. He continued in the service till 1780, when he resigned.

*DUNHAM, RALPH CLARK.

Grandson of JONATHAN DUNHAM.
Also, grandson of ELIJAH CLARK HYDE.
Also, great-grandson of ELIJAH HYDE. [See Year Book, 1893-4, p. 233, and obituary, Year Book, 1895-6.]
DUNHAM, SYLVESTER CLARK.
Great-grandson of JONATHAN DUNHAM, a private soldier in the war of the revolution.
Also, great-grandson of ELIJAH CLARK HYDE, a private soldier.
Also, great-grandson of JESSE ELDREDGE, a private soldier.
Also, great-grandson of JOSEPH HUNT, a private soldier.
Also, great-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.

DUSTIN, CHARLES EDWARD.
(No. 626. Admitted Feb. 13, 1892.) Of Hartford, Connecticut; electricity; born at Charlestown, 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.

EAMES, CARLOS SIDNEY.
(No. 999. Admitted March 5, 1894.) Of Bridgeport, Connecticut; plumber; born at Wilmot, New Hampshire.
Great-great-grandson of NATHANIEL EAMES (1747—1820), of Framingham, Massachusetts; a member of a military company that marched from Framingham to Concord and Cambridge, April 19, 1775, under Captain Jesse Eames, in the Lexington alarm.
EARLE, ARTHUR WINTHROP.

Great-grandson of ABRAHAM LENT (1755–1829), who enlisted August 1, 1776, as a private (but did the duty of clerk) for five months’ service in the New York regiment of Colonel Jacobus Swarthout, which was attached to the brigade of General George Clinton. This regiment marched from Fishkill to King's Bridge, where it was stationed until the retreat of the army from Long Island, when it was ordered to White Plains, and afterwards to Peekskill and Fort Constitution. In January, 1777, he was appointed Ensign in the company of Captain Thomas Lee, which was attached to the expedition of General Heath at Fort Independence, near King’s Bridge, where he served until the March following, when he resigned and was appointed 1st Lieutenant in the company of Captain Hendrick Wycoff, which was detached and placed under the command of Major Morice Place and assigned to the guard of Forts Montgomery and Constitution in the Highlands, from the 1st of April to the last day of July, 1777. He was one of the officers who was assigned by Colonel Brinckerhoff as a guard to General Gates on his way to take command of the Northern army, and went with him to Albany. Afterwards, when the British advanced up the North River, he joined a detachment of Colonel Brinckerhoff’s regiment of militia, under command of Major Swarthout, and marched to Peekskill to join the forces under General Putnam in preventing the enemy from landing, remaining with him until the British left the river and returned to New York in November. He assisted in building the fort at West Point in 1778, and served as a Lieutenant of militia for six weeks. In 1780 he was commissioned 1st Lieutenant in Ralph M. Bruner’s company in the regiment of militia in the county of Dutchess under Colonel Abraham Brincker-
hoff, said commission being dated September 22, 1780, and signed by Governor George Clinton. In August, 1786, he was appointed Major of a brigade of militia under Brigadier-General Jacobus Swarthout, his commission being signed by Gilbert Livingston.

EASTERBROOK, NATHAN, JR.
(No. 70. Admitted April 20, 1889.) Of New Haven, Connecticut; manufacturer; born at Herkimer, New York.

Great-grandson of ABIAL EASTERBROOK (1753— ), of Warren, Rhode Island, a Revolutionary soldier who served as drummer in Captain Caleb Carr's company of Warren, Rhode Island.

*EATON, DANIEL CADY.
(No. 823. Admitted May 10, 1892.) Of New Haven, Connecticut; professor of botany Yale University; born at Fort Gratiot, Michigan. Died June 29, 1895.

Great-grandson of ABEL EATON. [See Year Book, 1893-4, p. 235, and obituary, Year Book, 1895-6.]

EDDY, ARTHUR HERBERT.

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.

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.

EDGERTON, FRANK CARLTON.
(No. 928. Admitted April 17, 1894.) Of Meriden, Connecticut; manufacturer; born at Williamantic, Connecticut.


EDMOND, JOHN DUCASSE.
(No. 256. Admitted Dec. 12, 1889.) 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 Stillwater 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, FREDERICK BULKLEY.

Great-great-grandson of JOHN RILEY, of Wethersfield, Connecticut, who entered service January, 1776. Was taken prisoner on an expedition to Long Island, December 10, 1777; promoted to Captain July 19, 1779; exchanged December 3, 1780; retired January 1, 1783.
EDWARDS, HENRY CHANDLER.
(No. 804. Admitted April 18, 1893.) Of Cromwell, Connecticut; brickmaker; born at Cromwell.

Great-grandson of WILLIAM SAGE. [See Doolittle, Edgar Jared.]

EGGLESTON, PERCY COE.

Great-great-grandson of ISRAEL MINOR (1735-1811), of Woodbury, Connecticut, who was appointed December 20, 1779, a member of a committee from Woodbury to see that families of enlisted men were cared for. He also at some period during the war served as a Sergeant.

ELDRIDGE, JAMES WILLIAM.
(No. 781. Admitted April 18, 1893.) Of Hartford, Connecticut; real estate; 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.

ELIOT, WILLIAM RICHARDS.

Great-grandson of ANDREW ELIOT (1756-1811), of Mason, New Hampshire, who was a member of the company of Captain William Reed in the New Hampshire regiment, commanded by Colonel Baldwin, from September 26 to December, 1776. The regiment was at the battle of White Plains, October 28, 1776.

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.
(No. 228. Admitted Feb. 17, 1890.) Of Hartford, Connecticut; actuary of the Travelers Insurance Company; born at Hartford.

Great-grandson of LEMUEL KINGSBURY. [See Ellis, Benjamin Franklin.]

ELLIS, RICHARD.

Great-great-grandson of OBADIAH PURDY (1747–1835), who enlisted as Lieutenant, July, 1776, in the company of Captain James Cronkite, Colonel Thomas Thomas' 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.  
(No. 826. Admitted Sept. 12, 1893.) 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.  
(No. 827. Admitted Sept. 12, 1893.) Of Waterbury, Connecticut; manufacturer; born at Waterbury.  

Great-great-grandson of CHARLES MERRIMAN.  
[See Elton, James Samuel.]

ELY, CALVIN LUTHER.  

Grandson of JACOB ELY (1748–1836), of Lyme, Connecticut, who was at the battle of Bunker Hill, and enlisted in June, 1775, and served six months and fifteen days as private in the company of Captain Coit, under Colonel Parsons. He again enlisted in June, 1776, and served five months and twenty-one days as Sergeant in the company of Captain Bingham, under Colonel Selden. He was a pensioner.

*ELY, RICHARD SHELDON.  

Grandson of ROBERT DAVIS.  
[See Year Book, 1893–4, pp. 238, 430.]

ELY, WILLIAM DAVIS.  
(No. 691. Admitted May 16, 1892.) Of Hartford, Connecticut; lawyer; born at Hartford.  

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 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 HENRY.


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.

(No. 902. Admitted March 5, 184.) 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 mem
ber of a committee to collect arms and ammunition for the use of the colony of Connecticut in carrying on the Revolutionary war.

EVERITT, EDWIN BROWNSON.
(No. 782. Admitted April 18, 1893.) Of Meriden, Connecticut; bookkeeper; 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.
(No. 83. Admitted April 2, 1889.) Of Hartford, Connecticut; coal dealer; born at Clinton, Connecticut.

Great-grandson of HIEL FARNHAM.

FARNSWORTH, C. BILLINGS.

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, MERRITT AUGUSTUS.
(No. 444. Admitted Feb. 18, 1891.) Of New Haven, Connecticut; theological student; 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.

Great-grandson of NATHAN BURNHAM, 2d. [See Farren, Merritt A.]

FARREN, WILLIS HENRY.

Great-grandson of NATHAN BURNHAM, 2d. [See Farren, Merritt A.]

FAXON, (MRS.) NELLIE ADELLE WHITE.

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 thirteen 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 (1763-——), 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.
(No. 38. Admitted April 18, 1889.) Of Hartford, Connecticut; insurance clerk; born at New York city.

Great-grandson of Joseph Felt (1760-——), of West Springfield, Massachusetts, a private soldier in Captain John Morgan's company in Colonel David Leonard's regiment in service at Ticonderoga, 1778; also in Captain Phineas Stebbins' company in Colonel Nathan Sparhawk's regiment, twenty days from September 28 in the same year. He was a pensioner.

Also, great-grandson of Stephen Lincoln (1751-1840), a Revolutionary soldier from Oakham, Massachusetts, who served from August, 1778, to February, 1779, in the Rhode Island campaign under General John Sullivan.

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.
(No. 26. Admitted April 2, 1889.) Of West Hartford, Connecticut; furniture; 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 24 to September 7, 1776.

Also, great-great-grandson of JOTHAM CURTISS, 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.
(No. 27. Admitted April 2, 1889.) Of West Hartford, Connecticut; dealer in and manufacturer of furniture; born at Plymouth, Connecticut.

Great-grandson of JOTHAM CURTISS. [See Fenn, John Roberts.]

FENTON, CHARLES.

Great-grandson of ISAAC BARROWS (1725—---), of Mansfield, Connecticut, who served in the Lexington alarm, and also as a private in the 8th regiment, Connecticut line, under Colonel Jedediah Huntington, from July 28 to December 18, 1775.
FERRY, EDWIN STERLING.

Great-great-grandson of AZARIAH WHITTLESEY. [See Bull, William E.]

FIELD, BURR KELLOGG.

Great-grandson of JOSHUA DANFORTH (1759–1837), of Massachusetts, who on the outbreak of the war, left college at the age of fifteen and entered the army as clerk in the company of his father, Jonathan Danforth, who commanded a battalion at the battle of Bennington. He received a commission as Ensign at the age of sixteen, was promoted to 1st Lieutenant in 1778, and appointed paymaster, with the rank of Captain, in 1781. His first active service was at Roxbury, Massachusetts, when the British were bombarding that place. He was afterwards present at Ticonderoga, the surrender of Burgoyne, and Valley Forge. October 1, 1780, he attended a brigade court martial as judge-advocate; commanded a post near Tappan Bay in 1781, and on the disbanding of the army in 1783 was continued in the service until the next year to settle accounts with the soldiers.

FIELD, FREDERICK WILLIAM.

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.
(No. 651. Admitted March 26, 1892.) Of Warehouse Point, Connecticut; accountant; 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.

[Signature]

Also, great-great-grandson of JEREMIAM LORD (1755–1812), 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), of Farmington, Connecticut, who with others signed an agreement September 3, 1774, to be in readiness and duly equipped with arms and ammunition for the relief of the besieged and distressed brethren at Boston. He also rendered other service as a soldier.

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.
(No. 829. Admitted Feb. 12, 1894.) Of Groton, Connecticut; farmer; born at Groton.
Great-great-grandson of BENADAM GALLUP. [See Denison, Frederic.]

FITCH, CHARLES WELLINGTON.

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.
(No. 108. Admitted Dec. 12, 1889.) Of Hartford, Connecticut; bookkeeper and cashier; 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.
(No. 693. Admitted Oct. 18, 1892.) 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.

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.


FORD, GEORGE HARE.

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.

Great-grandson of Captain STEPHEN FORD, of Hamden, Connecticut (1749–1843), a Revolutionary soldier.

*FOSTER, FREDERICK ROSE, Jr.

Great-great-grandson of HACHALIAH FOSTER. (See Year Book, 1891, pp. 104, 197.)

FOWLER AMOS TERTIUS.

Grandson of AMOS FOWLER, of Lebanon, Connecticut (1758–1837), who served several tours of duty, beginning in 1776 and concluding in 1781. He participated in the engagements at Quaker and Butts Hills, Rhode Island. His last service was as Corporal at New London. He was a pensioner.
FOWLER, (MRS.) CARRIE BELLE.


Great-great-granddaughter of THADDEUS COOK, of Wallingford (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 GRIDLEY.


Great-grandson of DANIEL KIRTLAND (1745–1824), of Saybrook, Connecticut, who was a Sergeant in the company of Captain John Ely, in the 6th Connecticut regiment, commanded by Colonel Parsons, from May 8 to December 18, 1775. His name also appears as Ensign on the muster roll of the company
of Captain Martin Kirtland, in the regiment commanded by Colonel Erastus Wolcott, located at New London February 28, 1777.

FOWLER, FRANK SEAMON.

Great-grandson of AMOS FOWLER. [See Fowler, Amos Tertius.]

FOWLER, HENRY LEWIS.

Grandson of REUBEN FOWLER (1760–1832), a pensioner in 1832.

Also, great-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.

FOWLER, HERBERT GREENE.
(No. 959. Admitted Feb. 11, 1895.) Of New Britain, Connecticut; broker; born at Stoneham, Massachusetts.

Great-great-grandson of NATHANIEL COWDREY (1759–1841), of Reading, Massachusetts, who entered the service at Bunker Hill, and in 1779 served on board the privateer “Hunter” in an expedition to Penobscot, and also on the ship “Jack,” which captured and brought home two prizes. While serving at West Point in 1780, in Colonel Tupper’s regiment, under Captain Francis, he kept a diary, and under date of September 25, he writes: “General Arnold this day departed to the enemy, and the enemy’s Adjutant-General was taken prisoner.”

FOWLER, OSWIN HART DOOLITTLE.
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. He again enlisted in May, 1776, and served five months as a private in the company of Captain Stephen Hall in the regiment of Colonel Heman Smith, and in August, 1779, he again enlisted and served two months in coast-guard duty under Captain Vail. He was a pensioner.

Also, great-grandson of JONATHAN DAYTON Jr., of North Haven, Connecticut (1756-1835), a member of Captain The Rev. Benjamin Trumbull’s company, raised in 1777 to go on detached service to Rye, New York.

Also, great-great-grandson of JONATHAN DAYTON. [See Beach, Henry Dayton.]

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.

Also, great-great-grandson of ENOS BROOKS (1735—), of Cheshire, who was a Corporal in the company of Captain Street Hall in the 7th regiment, commanded by Colonel Charles Webb, from July 12 to December 19, 1775, and served around Boston.

FOWLER, REUBEN LEWES.
(No. 831. Admitted May 16, 1892.) Of Guilford, Connecticut; mariner; born at Guilford.

Son of REUBEN FOWLER. [See Fowler, Henry Lewis.]

Also, grandson of ELIAS WILLARD. [See Fowler, Henry Lewis.]
FOX, CHARLES JAMES.

Great-great-grandson of ELIJAH HUNTINGTON (1734–1814), of Norwich, Connecticut, who served at New London in Captain Wales’ company, in the regiment commanded by Colonel Jeremiah Mason, from September 13 until October 17, 1776.

FOX, SIMEON JOSEPH.

Great-grandson of ABRAHAM FOX (1748—), of Hebron, Connecticut, who was a member of the company of Captain Elizur Hubbard, which marched from Glastonbury to the relief of Boston in the Lexington alarm. He probably rendered other service later.

FRANKLIN, WILLIAM BUEL.
(No. 283. Admitted March 29, 1890.) 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; president 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.

FRANCIS, WILLIAM MOORHOUSE.
(No. 1049. Admitted Dec. 16, 1895.) Of Hartford, Connecticut; steam boiler inspector; born at Hartford.
Great-great-grandson of JUSTUS FRANCIS (1762-1819), of Wethersfield, Connecticut, who enlisted in 1778 in the company of Captain Asa Bray, in the regiment commanded by Colonel Roger Eno; but before rendering active service, was detailed to perform the duties of a blacksmith in the shops at Hartford. Term of service, about two years. His widow drew a pension.

FRISBIE, EDWARD LAURENS, Jr.  

Great-great-grandson of REUBEN FRISBIE (1747-1824), of Waterbury, Connecticut, who enlisted in 1776 and served through the war under Captains Samuel Barker, Ten Eyck and Stephen Potter. In 1777 he was in the 6th regiment, Connecticut line, commanded by Colonel Douglas, and afterwards by Colonel Meigs. In 1781 the 6th regiment was merged, in the second formation, into the 4th regiment, and upon the third formation part of the 4th regiment was merged in the 2d regiment, and so continued until mustered out in 1783. He was a pensioner.

FROST, CHARLES WARREN SELAH.  

Great-great-grandson of ABRAHAM BROOKER.  
[See Brooker, Charles F.]

Also, great-great-great-grandson of SAMUEL FROST (1704-1800), of Waterbury, Connecticut, who served in the 10th militia regiment in the company commanded by Lieutenant Isaac Benham, under Lieutenant-Colonel Baldwin, which responded to the call of Washington in August, 1776, for service around New York.
FROST, RUSSELL.
(No. 382. Admitted Oct. 21, 1890.) 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.

FULTON, WILLIAM EDWARDS.

Great-grandson of OLIVER EDWARDS (1755-1829), of Northampton, Massachusetts, who served for eight days from April 20, 1775, upon the Lexington alarm, in the company of Captain Jonathan Allen, under Colonel Pomeroy. Upon being mustered out April 27, 1775, he enlisted in the company of Captain Jonathan Allen under Colonel John Fellows, and served until August 1, 1775; and on September 9, 1775, went on the expedition to Quebec under the same command.

GALLUP, LOREN ABDIN.

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 seven months; in the summer of 1776 he served four months in the company commanded by his father in service at New York.

GARDINER, CURTIS CRANE.
(No. 337. Admitted May 10, 1890.) Of St. Louis, Missouri; insurance; 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 17, and in Arnold's Quebec expedition, September to December, 1775.

GARDINER, FREDERIC.

Great-grandson of WILLIAM TUDOR (1750–1819), of Boston, Massachusetts, who was elected judge-advocate of the Continental army, July 29, 1775, was attached to the staff of General Washington, and served until April 9, 1778. From January, 1777, until
April, 1778, he was Lieutenant-Colonel of Henley's additional Continental regiment. He was the first vice-president of the Society of the Cincinnati.

GARDNER, ROBERT SYLVANUS.
(No. 834. Admitted Jan. 16, 184.) Of Derby, Connecticut; jeweler and stationer; born at East Hampton, New York.

Great-great-great-grandson of DAVID MULFORD (1772-1778), 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.

Also, great-great-grandson of MATHEW MULFORD (1756-1845), a member of Captain Ezekiel Mulford's company in Colonel Josiah Smith's regiment, 1776.

GATES, (MRS.) ELIZABETH 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.

GAY, ERASTUS.

(No. 11. Admitted April 2, 1889.) Of Farmington, Connecticut; merchant and appraiser for savings bank; 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's 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.

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, a private in Captain Amasa Loomis' company, which marched from East Windsor, for the relief of Boston, in the Lexington alarm.

*GEER, ERASTUS.

Grandson of ISAAC GALLUP.
Also, great-grandson of BENADAM GALLUP. [See Year Book, 1893–4, p. 252, and obituary, Year Book, 1895–6.]

GEER, FRANCES ARDELIA.

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.

GEER, WILLIAM HAMILTON.
(No. 1138. Admitted April 21, 1896.) Of Lebanon, Connecticut; farmer; born at Lebanon.

Great-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 reorganized, 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-great-grandson of BENADAM GALLUP. [See Denison, Frederic.]

GEORGE, JAMES HERBERT.

Great-grandson of General JACOB BAYLEY (1728-1815), of Newbury, Vermont, who, on the breaking out of the war, was commissioned a Colonel by the state of New York. Later he was appointed by General Washington Commissary-General of the northern department, then known as "Upper Coos." His correspondence with Generals Greene and Washington shows that he was held in high esteem by those officers.

GETMAN, CHARLES HENRY.
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.

**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.**


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.
GILDERSLEEVE, ALFRED.

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.

GILLETT, ALBERT BROWN.

Great-grandson of NATHAN GILLETT, 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.

*GILLETTE, (MRS.) ELIZABETH DAGGETT HOOKER.

Granddaughter of NOADIAH HOOKER. [See Year Book, 1893–4, pp. 255, 435.]

GILMAN, DANIEL COIT.
(No. 475. Admitted April 21, 1891.) 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.
(No. 447. Admitted Feb. 18, 1891.) Of Hartford, Connecticut; bookkeeper; 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 1776–77.

GLADWIN, JOSEPH CHURCHILL.

Great-grandson of JOSEPH CHURCHILL. [See Bulkley, Erastus Brainerd.]

GLAZIER, CHARLES MATHER.
(No. 476. Admitted April 21, 1891.) Of Hartford, Connecticut; born at Hartford.

Great-great-grandson of SILAS GLAZIER. [See Bates, Sarah Glazier.]

Also, great-great-grandson of SELAH NORTON (1745–1822), of East Hartford, Connecticut, Captain in the 4th regiment of Connecticut Light Horse.

Also, great-great-grandson of SAMUEL SAFFORD (1737–1813), Major of a battalion of Green Mountain Boys, and a participant in the battles of Hubbardton and Bennington. He was afterwards a Lieutenant-Colonel in the Revolutionary army, and later a General in the militia.
Also, great-great-grandson of JOSEPH BURNHAM (1752–1839), of Ashford, Connecticut, who served for ten days in the Windham company in the Lexington alarm. In 1775 he served eight months as Sergeant in the company of Captain Daniel Lyons, in the 8th Connecticut regiment, commanded by Colonel Jedediah Huntington. In October, 1777, he served six weeks as Sergeant in the company commanded by Captain Abner Robinson, in the regiment commanded by Colonel McLellan. In May, 1778, he was appointed Ensign of the 5th company of the alarm list in the 5th regiment of Connecticut militia. In October, 1781, he served three month as a Lieutenant in the company of Captain Robbins, in the regiment commanded by Colonel McLellan. He was a pensioner.

GLAZIER, FRANK DWIGHT.  

Great-great-grandson of SILAS GLAZIER. [See Bates, Mrs. 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, DANIEL JOHNSON.  

Great-great-grandson of SILAS GLAZIER. [See Bates, Mrs. Sarah Glazier.]

GLAZIER, LUTHER CARLOS.  
(No. 541. Admitted June 15, 1891.) Of Hartford, Connecticut; born at Hartford.
Great-grandson of SILAS GLAZIER. [See Bates, Sarah Glazier.]
Also, great-grandson of ZEBEDIAH MARCY. [See Bates, Mrs. Sarah Glazier.]

GLAZIER, MARY OLIVIA.
(No. 519. Admitted June 15, 1891.) Of Hartford, Connecticut; born at Hartford.

Great-granddaughter of SILAS GLAZIER. [See Bates, Mrs. Sarah Glazier.]
Also, great-granddaughter of ZEBEDIAH MARCY. [See Bates, Mrs. Sarah Glazier.]

GODDARD, HENRY PERKINS.
(No. 383. Admitted Oct. 21, 1891.) Of Baltimore, Maryland; insurance manager; born at Salem, Connecticut.

Great-grandson of Dr. ELISHA PERKINS. [See Coit, George Douglas.]

GOLD, THEODORE SEDGWICK.
(No. 1004. Admitted March 5, 1894.) 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 Lexington alarm, 1775.

GOODRICH, ALFRED RUSSELL.

Grandson of GEORGE GOODRICH (1751–1840). Of Glastonbury, Connecticut, who served as a private under General Horatio Gates, and was at the surrender of Burgoyne at Saratoga.

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.  
(No. 267. Admitted March 29, 1890.) Of Hartford, Connecticut; newspaper publisher; born at Hartford. Died February 25, 1894.

Grandson of ICHABOD GOODRICH. [See Year Book, 1893-4, pp. 258, 429.]

GOODSELL, BUEL.  

Great-grandson of ISAAC GOODSELL (1763-1845), of Washington, Connecticut, who served as a private for four months and twenty-five days in 1780 in the company of Captain Billings in the 7th Connecticut regiment, under Colonel Heman Swift.

GOODSELL, DANIEL AYERS.  
(No. 1003. Admitted May 10, 1895.) Of San Francisco, California; bishop of the Methodist Episcopal Church; born at Newburgh, New York.

Grandson of ISAAC GOODSELL. [See Goodsell, Buel.]

GOODSELL, GRANVILLE WHITE.  

Great-grandson of EPAPHRAS GOODSELL. [See Banks, Kittie Evelin.]

GOODSELL, LEWIS.  
(No. 270. Admitted March 29, 1890.) Of Redding, Connecticut; farmer; 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.**

Great-grandson of *EPAPHRAS GOODSELL*. [See *Banks, Kittie Evelin.*]

**GOODSELL, ZALMON.**

Great-grandson of *EPAPHRAS GOODSELL*. [See *Banks, Kittie Evelin.*]

**GOODWIN, FRANCIS.**
*(No. 61. Admitted April 27, 1889.*) Of Hartford, Connecticut; clergyman; born at Hartford.

Great-grandson of *LEMUEL ROBERTS*. [See *Fenn, John Roberts.*]

*GOODWIN, GEORGE HENRY.*

Grandson of *ANDREW KINGSBURY*. [See *Year Book, 1893–4, pp. 259, 435.*]

**GOODWIN, JAMES JUNIUS.**

Great-grandson of *LEMUEL ROBERTS*. [See *Fenn, John Roberts.*]
GOODWIN, NELSON JONES.

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.

GOODYEAR, EDWARD BASSETT.

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 (1779-1779), killed in the defense of New Haven, July 5, 1779.

GOODYEAR, ROBERT BEARDSLEY.
(No. 673. Admitted Feb. 18, 1891.) 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 15, 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.

GOODYEAR, WATSON EDWARD.

Great-great-grandson of STEPHEN GOODYEAR. [See Goodyear, Edward Bassett.]
GRANT, JAMES MONROE.

Son of HAMILTON GRANT, of Ashford, Connecticut, who served at Bunker Hill under Captain Knowlton.

GRANT, ROSWELL.
(No. 163. Admitted Feb. 4, 1890.) Of East Windsor Hill, Connecticut; farmer; born at East Windsor Hill.

Grandson of ROSWELL GRANT, of East Windsor, Connecticut (1746———), Captain of a company of militia 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 WOLCOTT, 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.
(No. 837. Admitted Feb. 12, 1894.) 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 two weeks and four days; enlisted, November 15, 1776, in Captain Daniels' 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.

Grandson of JOSEPH GREELEY, of Nottingham, New Hampshire (1756–1840), who enlisted at Cambridge, Massachusetts, April 25, 1775, in Captain William Walker's company of the 2d New Hampshire regiment. He was wounded at the battle of Bunker Hill.

GREELEY, FRANKLIN MASTON.

Grandson of JOSEPH GREELEY. [See Greeley, Edwin Seneca.]

GREENE, JACOB LYMAN.

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.
(No. 557. Admitted Sept. 15, 1891.) 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.
(No. 796. Admitted Feb. 18, 1893.) 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.

GRIGGS, JOHN WILLIAM.

Grandson of Robert Hewitt (1760-1829), of Stonington, Connecticut, who served as a private in the company of Captain Chapman in Colonel Parsons' regiment throughout the year 1776. He enlisted again in June, 1780, and served for six months as private in the company of Captain Sear, in the regiment commanded by Colonel Reed. He again enlisted in March, 1781, in the company of Captain Mills, attached to the brigade of General David Waterbury. He was present at the surrender of Burgoyne, at which time he was acting as a substitute in the company of Captain Hewitt, in the regiment commanded by Colonel Latimer. He was a pensioner.
GRISWOLD, CHARLES CHANDLER.

Great-grandson of SAMUEL GRISWOLD (1736–1816), a Sergeant in the company that marched from Lyme in the Lexington alarm.

GRISWOLD, EDWARD HAMMOND.

Great-great-grandson of WHITE GRISWOLD. [See Abell, Mary Kingsbury.]

GRISWOLD, (MRS.) ESTHER ELIZA HAMMOND.

Great-granddaughter of WHITE GRISWOLD. [See Abell, Mary Kingsbury.]

GRISWOLD, GEORGE FREDERICK.

Great-grandson of SAMUEL GRISWOLD. [See Griswold, Charles Chandler.]

GRISWOLD, (MRS.) REBECCA EDDY NORTON.
(No. 643. Admitted Feb. 4, 1890.) Of Providence, Rhode Island; wife of Roger Marvin Griswold; born at Berlin, Connecticut.

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.

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), of Haddam, Connecticut, who was an Ensign in the 14th company, 7th regiment.

GRISWOLD, ROGER MARVIN.
(No. 79. Admitted April 5, 1889.) Of Providence, Rhode Island; physician and surgeon; born at Brooklyn, New York.

Great-great-grandson of WHITE GRISWOLD. [See Abell, Mary Kingsbury.]

GRISWOLD, RUFUS WHITE.
(No. 46. Admitted April 19, 1889.) Of Rocky Hill, Connecticut; physician; born at Manchester, Connecticut.

Great-grandson of WHITE GRISWOLD. [See Abell, Mary Kingsbury.]

GROSS, CHARLES EDWARD.
(No. 105. Admitted Dec. 12, 1889.) Of Hartford, Connecticut; lawyer; born at Hartford.

Great-grandson of JOHN BARNARD. [See Conklin, Harry Shepard.]
GROSS, WILLIAM H.

Great-grandson of JOHN BARNARD. [See Year Book, 1891, pp. 113, 201.]

GUILD, FRANK EUGENE.

Great-grandson of STEPHEN MEIGS (1742–1786), of Pomfret, Connecticut, who was a private under Lieutenant-Colonel Israel Putnam, in the company which marched from Pomfret in the Lexington alarm. He was also Ensign of the 1st company of the 11th regiment under Captain Caleb Clark, in service in New York in 1776.

GULLIVER, FREDERIC PUTNAM.
(No. 698. Admitted Jan. 6, 1893.) 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.

GULLIVER, HENRY STRONG.

Great-grandson of GERSHOM GULLIVER. [See Gulliver, Frederic Putnam.]
HALE, ALMARIN TRACY.


*HALE, JOHN MILLS.


Great-grandson of CHARLES SEYMOUR. [See Year Book, 1893–4, p. 265, and obituary, Year Book, 1895–6.]

HALE, JULIA LUCY.


Great-granddaughter 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, WALLACE LAMB.


Great-great-grandson of HEZEKIAH TRACY. [See Hale, Almarin Tracy.]

HALE, WILLIAM FOOTE.


Great-great-grandson of HEZEKIAH TRACY. [See Hale, Almarin Tracy.]
HALL, ARTHUR ELISHA.
(No. 905. Admitted March 5, 1894.) 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.
(No. 906. Admitted April 17, 1894.) Of Meriden, Connecticut; with Meriden Savings Bank; born at Meriden.

Great-grandson of DANIEL CLARK, of West Haven, Connecticut (1764-1847), who enlisted in Captain Van Deusen's company, General Waterbury's State Brigade, 1781; served from February 21st to August 1, 1781. He also served in the company of Captain Mansfield for six weeks in the summer of 1782. He was a pensioner.

HALL, HENRY.

Great-great-grandson of WILLIAM HALL (1741-1831), of Stratford, Connecticut, Lieutenant in charge of a party of twenty-four men stationed throughout 1781 as coast guard at Stratfield Beach and New Fields (now Bridgeport).

HALL, JAMES PHILIP.

Great-grandson of AMOS RANSOM. [See Gilder-sleeve, Alfred.]
HALL, LEWIS CARROLL.

Great-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 summer 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, RUSSELL LEWIS.

Great-grandson of LEVI STONE. [See Hall, Lewis Carroll.]

HALL, WILLIAM ALFRED.
(No. 907. Admitted March 5, 1894.) Of Meriden, Connecticut; bookkeeper; born at Meriden.

Great-great-grandson of STREET HALL. [See Hall, Arthur Elisha.]

HALLOCK, EDWIN.
(No. 783. Admitted April 18, 1893.) Of Derby, Connecticut; merchant; 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.
Grandson of JEREMIAH HALSEY. [See Year Book, 1893-4, p. 267, and obituary, Year Book, 1895-6.]

HAMILTON, PAUL DAVID.

Great-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 operations along Lakes George and Champlain.

HAMMOND, EDWARD PAYSON.

Great-grandson of WHITE GRISWOLD. [See Abell, Mary Kingsbury.]

HARMON, JOHN MILTON.
(No. 797. Admitted April 18, 1893.) 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.

HARRIMAN, FREDERICK DURBIN.

Grandson of MORAL HELTON (1755–1840), of Pownalborough, Maine, who enlisted as a private from Pownalborough (then a part of Massachusetts), in May, 1775, in the company of Captain Josiah Stearns,
in the regiment commanded by Colonel Doolittle. He again enlisted in 1776 in the company commanded by Captain William Tew, in the Rhode Island regiment commanded by Colonel Hitchcock. He also, in January, 1777, served as a Sergeant in the company of Captain Wiley, in the Massachusetts regiment commanded by Colonel Jackson, enlisting for three years. In October of that year he was transferred to Colonel Alden's regiment. From July to September, 1779, he was Sergeant in the company of Captain Benjamin Lemont, in the Massachusetts regiment commanded by Colonel Samuel McCobb. He was present at the battles of Trenton, Stony Point, and at other engagements. He was a pensioner.

HARRISON, HENRY BALDWIN.
(No. 40. Admitted April 18, 1889.) Of New Haven, Connecticut; lawyer; late Governor of Connecticut; born at New Haven.

Grandson of SAMUEL BARNEY. [See Barney, Samuel Eben.]

*HARRISON, OSMUND.

Son of THEODORE HARRISON. [See Year Book, 1893-4, p. 268, and obituary, Year Book, 1895-6.]

HART, ARTEMAS ELIJAH.

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.
(No. 50. Admitted April 22, 1889.) Of New Haven, Connecticut; merchant; 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.
(No. 23. Admitted April 2, 1889.) Of New Haven, Connecticut; wholesale provisions; born at Durham, Connecticut.

Great-grandson of SAMUEL HART. [See Hart, Charles Edgar.]

HART, FREDERIC JONES.

Great-grandson of SAMUEL HART. [See Hart, Charles Edgar.]

HART, NATHANIEL REEVES.

Great-great-grandson of DAVID HOWELL (1724–1802), of Moriches, Long Island, who was Captain of the 1st company of the 2d regiment of Suffolk county, New York, and was engaged in the battle of Long Island.

HATCH, GEORGE EDWIN.

Great-grandson of TIMOTHY HATCH (1757–1838), of Oxford, Connecticut, 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.

Grandson of MOSES HATCH (1760–1837), of Wethersfield, Connecticut, who, at the age of sixteen, enlisted as drummer, and served in various capacities during the Revolutionary war.

HAWLEY, CHARLES WILSON.

Great-great-grandson of WILLIAM WORDIN (1734-1808), of Stratford, Connecticut, 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.

HAWLEY, ELIAS SILL.
(No. 89. Admitted May 15, 1889.) 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, EDWARD SIMEON.
(No. 929. Admitted March 5, 1894.) Of Waterbury, Connecticut; born at Waterbury.
Great-great-grandson of Josiah Hayden (1733–1810), of Braintree, Massachusetts, who served as Corporal from August to November 30, 1777, in the company of Captain Kirkwood in the Massachusetts regiment of Colonel Woodbridge.

Also, great-grandson of Simeon Guilford (1751–1844), of Williamsburg, Massachusetts, who enlisted in March, 1776, in the company commanded by Captain Jonathan Allen, in the regiment of Colonel Jonathan Ward, and served until January 1, 1777. He again enlisted in December, 1777, and served two years and five months in the company of Captain Goodale, 5th Massachusetts Continentals, commanded by Colonel Rufus Putnam. He also served from April, 1781, to June, 1783, in the company of Captain Mason Wattles, in the regiment commanded by Colonel Calvin Smith. He was then transferred to Colonel Sprout’s command, where he served as Sergeant until the close of the war. He was a pensioner.

Also, great-great-grandson of Joseph Shepard (1746–1832), of Wrentham, Massachusetts, who served for five days in the Lexington alarm, in the company of Captain Samuel Cowell, in the regiment commanded by Colonel John Smith. He was also commissioned 1st Lieutenant in the 3d Massachusetts regiment, commanded by Colonel Sumner, July 1, 1781.

Hayden, Hezekiah Sidney.
(No. 488. Admitted May 4, 1891.) 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, of Pineadow (now Windsor Locks), Connecticut, who served in the summer of 1776 at New York.
HAYDEN, JABEZ HASKELL.

Grandson of LEVI HAYDEN. [See Hayden, Hezekiah Sidney.]
Also, grandson of JABEZ HASKELL. [See Hayden, Hezekiah Sidney.]
Also, great-grandson of Lieut. RETURN STRONG, a Revolutionary soldier.

HAYDEN, NATHANIEL WARHAM.
(No. 149. Admitted Feb. 4, 1890.) Of Windsor, Connecticut; investment broker; 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.]

HEATH, EDWIN LANSING.

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.

Great-grandson of JOHN JENNISON, of Walpole, New Hampshire (1744-1804), 1st Lieutenant in Captain Christopher Webber's company in the 16th regiment, New Hampshire militia, Colonel Bellows, in 1776. This regiment reinforced the garrison at Ticon-
deroga when besieged by the enemy in June, 1777. He was afterwards Captain of a company which went to Newbury, Vermont, in 1780.

Also, great-great-grandson of **JOHN FULLER** (1731–1801), of Lunenburg, Massachusetts, Captain in Colonel Asa Whitcombe’s 4th Massachusetts regiment, 1775 to 1782. In 1778 was representative to the convention for ratifying the Constitution of the United States.

Also, great-great-grandson of **THEOPHILUS GOODYEAR**. [See Goodyear, Robert Beardsley.]

**HEMINWAY, MERRITT.**

(No. 699. Admitted May 16, 1892.) 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.**

(No. 57. Admitted April 24, 1889.) Of New Haven, Connecticut; merchant tailor; born at New Haven.

Great-grandson of **CALEB HENDEE**, Ensign in Captain James Dana’s company, General Waterbury’s brigade.

**HENRY, EDWARD STEVENS.**

(No. 319. Admitted April 15, 1889.) Of Rockville, Connecticut; member of Congress; 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.**

Great-grandson of **SILAS HERRINGTON** (1740—), of Scituate, Rhode Island, a private soldier in the Revolutionary war.

Also, great-grandson of **ELIJAH SPAULDING**, 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.

**HEWIN, CAROLINE MARIA.**

(No. 181. Admitted Feb. 4, 1890.) 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.**

(No. 524. Admitted June 15, 1891.) Of New Haven, Connecticut; apothecary; born at Pomfret, Windsor County, Vermont.

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."

[See address of John A. Porter, p. 153, and paper by Jonathan Trumbull, p. 211.]
HILL, EBENEZER.
(No. 385. Admitted Oct. 21, 1890.) 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.
(No. 295. Admitted March 29, 1890.) Of Norwalk, Connecticut; member of Congress; 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, EDWIN ALLSTON.
(No. 1102. Admitted by demit from Ohio Society, Feb. 3, 1896.) Of West Haven, Connecticut; secretary to the Commissioner of Patents; born at New York city.
Great-grandson of REUBEN HILL (1746–1835), of East Guilford, Connecticut, who was a member of a company from Guilford, which marched to Boston in the Lexington alarm. He also rendered other service.

Also, great-grandson of RICHARD STOKES (1762–1848), of Westbrook, Connecticut, who was a soldier in a Connecticut regiment, and with others was selected by General Washington, while encamped at White Plains, to proceed to Staten Island, by way of New York, to receive certain moneys which had been sent over from France, which expedition was successfully executed. He was a pensioner.

HILL, (MRS.) MARY ELLEN MOSMAN.
(No. 494. Admitted May 28, 1801.) 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.
(No. 558. Admitted Sept. 15, 1891.) Of Waterbury, Connecticut; architect; born at Waterbury.

Grandson of GILES BRACKETT (1761–1842), of North Haven, Connecticut, a Revolutionary soldier, and pensioner.

HILLARD, PAUL HERMAN.

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.

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.
(No. 252. Admitted Feb. 17, 1890.) 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.

[Signature: Jonas Coolidge]
HILLS, WILLIAM ELLERY.

Great-great-grandson of JONAS COOLIDGE. [See Hills, Jonas Coolidge.]

HILLYER, CHARLES TUDOR.

Son of ANDREW HILLYER. [See Year Book, 1891, pp. 120, 197.]

HILLYER, DRAYTON.
(No. 286. Admitted March 29, 1890.) 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 15, 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.
(No. 143. Admitted Dec. 12, 1889.) Of Hartford, Connecticut; merchant tailor; 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.
(No. 176. Admitted Feb. 4, 1890.) Of Norwich, Connecticut; judge of probate; born at Roxbury, Massachusetts. Died April 19, 1895.

Grandson of SETH HOLBROOK. [See Year Book, 1893–4, p. 277, and obituary, Year Book, 1895–6.]

HOLCOMBE, JOHN MARSHALL.
(No. 160. Admitted Feb. 5, 1890.) Of Hartford, Connecticut; vice-president of the Phænix Mutual Life Insurance Company; born at Hartford.

Great-grandson of PHINEAS HOLCOMB (17—1833), of Simsbury, Connecticut, a private soldier in Captain Matthew Smith's company of Connecticut militia of General Waterbury's state brigade, in active service in 1781. He was a pensioner.

HOLLISTER, HERBERT HENRY.

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 in the winter of 1784.

Hollister, John Clark.
(No. 41. Admitted April 18, 1889.) Of New Haven, Connecticut; lawyer; born at Manchester, Vermont.

Grandson of Elijah Strong Hollister. [See Hollister, Herbert Henry.]

Holmes, Charles Leyland.

Great-great-grandson of Samuel Judd (1734-1825), of Waterbury, Connecticut, who before the Revolution held a commission as Lieutenant of militia, and on June 24, 1783, was commissioned as Captain of the 9th company in the 27th Connecticut regiment.

Holmes, Joseph.

Grandson of Eliphalet Holmes. [See Year Book, 1893-4, pp. 278, 433.]

Holmes, Walter Wetmore.

Great-great-grandson of Samuel Judd. [See Holmes, Charles Leyland.]
HOLT, ALFRED.  

Great-grandson of SAMUEL HOLT, 2d (1743–1831), of East Haven, Connecticut, who served as a soldier and was probably a member of the company of Captain Brackett under Colonel Douglas, which was attached to Wadsworth's brigade and sent to reinforce Washington at New York, in service from June to December, 1776. The tradition is that he rendered other service.

HOLT, ALTON G.  

Great-great-grandson of SAMUEL HOLT, 2d. [See Holt, Alfred.]

HOOKER, EDWARD.  
(No. 296. Admitted March 29, 1890.) Of Brooklyn, New York; Commander United States Navy (retired); born at Farmington, Connecticut.

Grandson 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.

HOOKER, EDWARD BEECHER.  
(No. 186. Admitted Feb. 4, 1890.) Of Hartford, Connecticut; physician; born at Hartford.

Great-grandson of NOADIAH HOOKER. [See Hooker, Edward.]

HOOKER, EDWARD WILLIAMS.  
(No. 159. Admitted Feb. 4, 1890.) 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.  
(No. 784. Admitted April 18, 1893.) Of Hartford, Connecticut; clerk; born at Hartford.

Great-grandson of JOSEPH BAKER. [See Hooker, Edward Williams.]

HOOPER, JOSEPH.  

Great-grandson of General ELIAS DAYTON (1727-1807), of Elizabethtown, New Jersey, who was a Colonel of the New Jersey militia and commanded the volunteers who captured Blue Mountain valley January 23, 1776. He was commissioned Colonel of the 3d New Jersey battalion February 9, 1776, and was with his
regiment at Ticonderoga under General Schuyler. He took part in the battles of Short Hills, Springfield, Brandywine, Germantown, Monmouth, and Yorktown. At Yorktown he assisted in forming the last line of trenches. From June to September, 1779, he was with General John Sullivan in his campaign against the Indians. On the resignation of General Maxwell, July 20, 1780, he was appointed to command the New Jersey brigade, and January 8, 1783, he was commissioned by the United States a Brigadier-General, and served to the close of the war.

Also, great-grandson of JOSEPH WHITTEMORE (1743-1821), of Newburyport, Massachusetts, who, in the month of May, 1775, enlisted men for the company of Captain Benjamin Perkins, forming part of the regiment of Colonel Moses Little, under commission as Lieutenant from "The Congress of the Colony of Massachusetts Bay," dated at Watertown, Massachusetts, May 19, 1775. He served with his company at the battle of Bunker Hill, and was there wounded. After his recovery he served at Prospect Hill until February, 1776, when, being reported unfit to proceed with his regiment, he was assigned to garrison duty at Plumb Island, in Newburyport harbor, in the company commanded by Captain Newell. He was a pensioner.

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, EDWIN BENTON.

Great-great-great-grandson of GIDEON HOTCHKISS. [See Cowell, George Hubert.]

*HOTCHKISS, GEORGE LEANDER.

Great-great-grandson of GIDEON HOTCHKISS. [See Year Book, 1893-4, pp. 279, 406.]

HOTCHKISS, HOBART LEGRAND.
(No. 75. Admitted April 24, 1889.) Of New Haven, Connecticut; Judge Court of Common Pleas; born at Naugatuck, Connecticut.

Great-great-grandson of GIDEON HOTCHKISS. [See Cowell, George Hubert.]

Also, great-grandson of ANTHONY SMITH (1751-1838), of Waterbury, Connecticut; who enlisted at Waterbury, and served for eight and a half months as a private in the Connecticut troops, a portion of the time under Captain Phineas Porter. He was granted a pension, as was also his widow, for this service.

*HOTCHKISS, ORRIN WAIT.

Great-great-grandson of GIDEON HOTCHKISS. [See Year Book, 1893-4, pp. 279, 414.]

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.  
(No. 317. Admitted April 15, 1890.) Of Thompsonville, Connecticut; assistant superintendent of the Hartford Carpet Company; born at Thompsonville.

Great-grandson of SIMON 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.  
(No. 34. Admitted April 16, 1889.) Of Newburyport, Massachusetts; clergyman and author; born in Fountain County, Indiana.

Grandson of ROGER HOVEY (1758–18—), of Mansfield, Connecticut, who enlisted in 1776 at the age of seventeen or eighteen years, in the Connecticut militia, was present at the evacuation of Boston, and again enlisted for one year. He was a pensioner, his name appearing on the Vermont roll, to which state he removed after the war.

HOWE, SAMUEL HENRY.  
(No. 700. Admitted April 19, 1892.) 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* (17—1800), 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.**


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, HENRY THACHER.**

(*No. 701. Admitted Jan. 6, 1893.*) Of Danbury, Connecticut; bookkeeper; 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 15. 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.  

Great-grandson of NATHANIEL OSBORN. [See Year Book, 1893-4, pp. 282, 437.]

HUBBARD, GASTON TRYON.  

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.  
(No. 450. Admitted Feb. 18, 1891.) 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.  

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, LOUIS BLOSSOM.

Great-great grandson of GEORGE HUBBARD, 5th (1731-1809), of Middletown, Connecticut, who was appointed Captain of the 3d company of the 23d regiment, Connecticut militia, by the General Assembly, May, 1778. He also served as a Captain in Colonel Comfort Sage's regiment, which turned out to repel the invasion of New Haven by Tryon, July 5, 1779.
*HUBBARD, STEPHEN A.  
(No. 20. Admitted April 2, 1889.) Of Hartford, Connecticut; editor; born at Sunderland, Massachusetts. Died January 11, 1890.  
Grandson of CALEB HUBBARD. [See Year Book, 1891, pp. 126, 192.]

HUBBARD, WALTER.  
Grandson of JEREMIAH HUBBARD. [See Hubbard, Josiah Meigs.]

HUBBARD, WALTER BULKLEY.  
(No. 269. Admitted March 29, 1890.) Of Middletown, Connecticut; cashier of the Middlesex County National Bank; born at Middletown.  
Great-grandson of JEREMIAH HUBBARD. [See Hubbard, Josiah Meigs.]

HUBBELL, HARVEY.  
Grandson of WILLIAM PINTO (1760–1847), of New Haven, Connecticut, who was a volunteer in 1779 and 1781 and assisted in the defense of New Haven at the time of the invasion.

HULBERT, GEORGE HUNTINGTON.  
(No. 666. Admitted March 26, 1892.) Of Middletown, Connecticut; manufacturer; born at Middletown.  
Great-grandson of the Reverend ENOCH HUNTINGTON, 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.
(No. 669. Admitted April 19, 1892) Of Chicago, Illinois; real estate; 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.

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 reorganization 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.  
(No. 792. Admitted April 18, 1893.) Of Hartford, Connecticut; born at Harwinton, Connecticut.

Granddaughter of ABIJAH CATLIN. [See Catlin, Abijah, Jr.]

HUNGERFORD, CLARENCE CATLIN.  

Great-grandson of ABIJAH CATLIN. [See Catlin, Abijah, Jr.]

HUNGERFORD, NEWMAN.  
(No. 704. Admitted Oct. 18, 1892.) Of Hartford, Connecticut; salesman; born at Monticello, Georgia.

Great-grandson of ABIJAH CATLIN. [See Catlin, Abijah, Jr.]

HUNT, FREDERICK SAMUEL.  

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.
HUNTER, ORANGE DWIGHT.  

Grandson of DAVID HUNTER (1756–1823), of New Braintree, Massachusetts, who was a fifer in the company of Captain John Granger, in the regiment of Colonel Learned, from May 1 to August 1, 1775. He also served as Corporal for three days in the company of Captain Thomas Whipple, under Colonel James Converse, on the alarm to Providence in July, 1777.


Great-great-grandson of JABEZ HUNTINGTON. [See Year Book, 1893-4, pp. 191, 434.]

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, JOHN TAYLOR.  
(No. 68. Admitted April 18, 1889.) Of Hartford, Connecticut; clergyman; born at New Milford, Connecticut.
Great-grandson of Reverend *ENOCH HUNTINGTON*. [See Hulbert, George Huntington.]

Also, great-great-grandson of the Reverend *NA-THANIEL TAYLOR*, of New Milford, pastor of the Congregational church during the Revolutionary war. He was a zealous advocate of the revolution, and remitted one year's salary for its support, as parish records show in his own handwriting, April, 1779.

**HUNTINGTON, JOSEPH LAWSON WEATHERLY.**


Great-great-grandson of *JABEZ HUNTINGTON*. Also, great-grandson of *ANDREW HUNTINGTON*. [See Year Book, 1893-4, pp. 191, 431.]

**HUNTINGTON, ROBERT WATKINSON.**

(No. 653. Admitted March 26, 1892.) Of Norfolk, Virginia; officer United States marine corps; born at Hartford, Connecticut.

Great-great-grandson of *HENRY CHAMPION, Sr.* [See Gilbert, Charles Edwin.]

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.**

Great-great-great-grandson of JONATHAN TRUMBULL. [See Bull, William Lanman.]

HUNTINGTON, WILLIAM HUNTER.
(No. 288. Admitted March 28, 1890.) Of Newport, Rhode Island; 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.

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.

Great-grandson of HEZEKIAH TRACY. [See Hale, Almarin Tracy.]
Also, great-grandson of Jacob Hazen (1753–18—), of Franklin, Connecticut, a member of Captain Brewster's company, Colonel Huntington's regiment, 1776.

Also, great-grandson of Andrew Hyde, a Revolutionary pensioner, 1832.

Hyde, Frank Eldridge.

Great-great-grandson of Elijah Avery. [See Eldridge, James William.]

Also, great-great-grandson of Ensign Charles Eldridge. [See Eldridge, James William.]

Hyde, Frederic Bulkley.

Great-grandson of James Hyde (1752–1809), of Norwich, Connecticut, who was an Ensign and Sergeant in the 4th regiment, Connecticut line, from 1777 to 1781, went into camp at Peekskill in 1777, and in September was ordered to Washington's army in Pennsylvania, being assigned to the brigade of General MacDougal; was engaged in the battle of Germantown, October 4, 1777, and later assigned to Varnum's brigade and assisted at the defense of Fort Mifflin, on the Delaware; wintered at Valley Forge, 1777–78, and in June following was at the battle of Monmouth, Colonel Durkee then commanding the brigade; encamped at White Plains and at Reading in the winter of 1778–79; in 1779 was on the Hudson and took part in the storming of Stony Point; wintered at Morristown, 1779–80, and in 1780 and 1781 at Connecticut Valley. On the formation of 1781–83 he was a Lieutenant in the company of Captain Eells in the 1st regiment, Connecticut line, under Colonel John Durkee.
Also, a descendant of ELEAZER BULKLEY. [See Bulkley, Benjamin Andrews.]

HYDE, THEOPHILUS RODGERS, Jr.

Great-grandson of PHINEAS HYDE (1749–1820), of Norwich, Connecticut, who served as Sergeant's mate on the frigate "Confederacy." He was a pensioner.

HYDE, WILLIAM WALDO.

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.
(No. 505. Admitted May 28, 1891.) 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, EDWARD RILEY.

Great-grandson of ELNATHAN IVES (1749–1841), of Wallingford, Connecticut, who marched from Wallingford for the relief of Boston in the Lexington alarm, April, 1775.

IVES, FRANCIS JOSEPH.
(No. 966. Admitted Oct. 16, 1894.) Of St. Augustine, Florida; Captain medical department U. S. army; born at Boston, Massachusetts.

Great-grandson of ASAHEL IVES (1764–1830), of Woodbury, Connecticut, who served as a private in the 13th regiment, Connecticut militia, commanded by Colonel Benjamin Hinman, and afterwards by Colonel Increase Moseley. From September 16 to December 12, 1780, he served in the 8th regiment, Connecticut line, under Colonel John Chandler.

IVES, HARRY CANDEE.

Great-great-grandson of ELNATHAN IVES. [See Ives, Edward Riley.]

Also, great-great-grandson of JOSEPH MANSFIELD (1737–1821), of New Haven, Connecticut, who was a member of the 10th company, under Captain Eli Leavenworth, of the 7th Connecticut regiment, commanded by Colonel Charles Webb, and served from July 10 to December 20, 1775. In 1776 he served as 1st Lieutenant of the 5th company under Captain J. Prentiss of the 5th battalion, Wadsworth's brigade, commanded by Colonel Douglas. From January 1, 1777, to May 10, 1780, he was a Captain in the 5th regiment, Connecticut line. He was a pensioner.
IVES, (MRS.) JANE MARIA BLAKESLEE.

Great-granddaughter of Captain JOSEPH MANSELLFIELD. [See Ives, Harry Candece.]

IVES, JOHN.
(No. 909. Admitted April 17, 1894.) 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.
(No. 910. Admitted Apr. 17, 1894.) Of Meriden, Connecticut; born at Meriden.

Great-grandson of NATHANIEL YALE. [See Ives, John.]

JACKSON, FREDERICK AUGUSTUS.

Great-grandson of DANIEL JACKSON (1763–1841), of Stratford, Connecticut, who enlisted in the spring of 1778, in the company of Captain Yates of Stratford, in the regiment commanded by Colonel Roger Enos. In the spring of 1779 he enlisted in the company of Captain David Olmsted of Ridgefield, in the regiment commanded by Colonel Bezaleel Beebe, and served nine months. In February, 1782, he enlisted in the company of Captain Joseph Walker, in
the regiment commanded by Colonel Samuel B. Webb, and served to the close of the war. He was a pensioner.

JAMES, HOWARD K.  

Great-great-grandson of CALEB LEAVITT (1730-1810), of Hingham, Massachusetts, who served as a Corporal in an independent company commanded by Captain James Lincoln from May, 1775, to January, 1776, the company being stationed as a garrison force at Broad Cove, Hingham, during the siege of Boston. In January, 1776, he was promoted to 2d and 1st Lieutenant in the same company. In 1778 he served three months in the company commanded by Captain Elias Whitten, under Colonel Lyman, at Dorchester Heights.

Also, great-grandson of CALEB LEAVITT, 2d, who served as a private from January to July, 1776, in the company of Captain Lincoln, in which his father was then Lieutenant.

JENNINGS, JAMES HENRY.  

Great-grandson of AARON JENNINGS (1762-1839), of Fairfield, Connecticut, 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 burned the town. He was also on duty in 1780-81-82, in Colonel Dimon's regiment.

JENNINGS, JOHN JOSEPH.  
Great grandson of AARON JENNINGS. [See Jennings, James Henry.]

JEWELL, CHARLES ALEXANDER.
(No. 306. Admitted April 15, 1890.) 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 Timothy Bedel, raised for the defense of the frontier on the Connecticut river, from April 1, 1778, to April 1, 1779.

JEWELL, LYMAN BEECHER.
(No. 305. Admitted April 15, 1890.) Of Hartford, Connecticut; vice-president Jewell Belting company.

Great-grandson of MOSES CHAMBERLAIN. [See Jewell, Charles Alexander.]

JEWELL, PLINY.
(No. 307. Admitted April 15, 1890.) Of Hartford, Connecticut; president Jewell Belting company.

Great-grandson of MOSES CHAMBERLAIN. [See Jewell, Charles Alexander.]

*JOHNSON, AHOLIAB.

Son of AHOLIAB JOHNSON.
Also, great-grandson of JOHN JOHNSON. [See Year Book, 1893-4, pp. 292, 415.]

JOHNSON, CHARLES COIT.
(No. 113. Admitted Dec. 12, 1889.) 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 of the 3d Connecticut 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, JOSEPH WARREN.**


Grandson of *AHOLIAB JOHNSON, Sr.* (1762–1829), of Killingly, Connecticut, member of a company of cavalry in active service at New London after the invasion under Arnold.

Also, great-grandson of *JOHN JOHNSON* (17–1787), of Killingly, Connecticut, who served a three months' tour of duty at Fort Griswold during the Revolutionary war.

**JOHNSON, MARCUS MORTON.**


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.**  
(*No. 316. Admitted April 15, 1890.*) Of New Hartford, Connecticut; druggist; born at New Hartford.


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.**  
(*No. 612. Admitted Jan. 18, 1892.*) Of Middletown, Connecticut; investment broker; 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 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 cooperated 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 1789–91, and was again chosen to that body in 1797.
JOSLYN, (MRS.) MINNIE BROWN.  

Great-granddaughter of OTHNIEL BROWN. [See Brown, Freeman Monroe.]

JUDD, GEORGE EDWARDS.  

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.  

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.  

Great-grandson of STILES JUDSON. [See Judson, Stiles.]

KEELER, CHARLES BRADLEY.  
Great-grandson of ISAAC KEELER (1756–1837), of Canaan Parish, Connecticut, who in 1775 was a member of the 4th company, Captain Joseph Hoit (Hoyt), of the 7th Connecticut regiment, commanded by Colonel Charles Webb of Stamford, serving at Winter Hill under General Sullivan. On January 1, 1777, he was commissioned Ensign in the 2d regiment, formation of 1777–1780. On February 4, 1778, he was commissioned 2d Lieutenant; on August 1, 1779, 1st Lieutenant, and Quartermaster in 1781. He was at Valley Forge in 1777–78, and afterwards at the battle of Monmouth. He was a pensioner, and a member of the Society of the Cincinnati.

KEEP, HOWARD HENRY.
(No. 850. Admitted Jan. 16, 1894.) 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.

Great-grandson of SAMUEL KEEP. [See Keep, Howard Henry.]

KEIGWIN, HENRY WEBSTER.

Great-grandson of NICHOLAS KEIGWIN, of Voluntown, Connecticut (1736–7–1813), Lieutenant of the 3d company of the alarm list of the 21st Connecticut regiment.
*KELLOGG, ALLYN STANLEY.

Great-great-grandson of JONATHAN HALE. [See Year Book, 1893-4, pp. 298, 417.]

KELLOGG, CHARLES POOLE.
(No. 1110. Admitted Feb. 22, 1896.) Of Waterbury, Connecticut; secretary of the State Board of Charities; born at Waterbury.

Great-great-grandson of JACOB POOLE (1745-1776), of Fitchburg, Massachusetts, who was a Lieutenant in a Massachusetts regiment which he assisted in raising, and served under General Arnold in the expedition against Quebec. He died at St. Terrace, June 13, 1776, from smallpox contracted in service. A tombstone was erected to his memory in the church-yard at Shelburne, Massachusetts, on which is the following inscription:

"By means of war my soul from earth has fled,
My body lodged in mansions of the dead."

Also, great-great-grandson of TITUS HOSMER (1737-1780), of Middletown, Connecticut, who graduated from Yale college in 1757, and was a representative in the General Assembly from Middletown, from October, 1773, until May, 1778. In 1777 he was speaker of the House, and exerted great influence in promoting the adoption of vigorous measures for prosecuting the war. He was also a member of the council of safety, and in 1778 was a member of the Continental Congress. In January, 1780, when the plan was matured by Congress for establishing a court of appeals, principally for the revision of maritime and admiralty cases, he was elected one of the three judges.
KELLOGG, EDWARD WILBERFORCE.

Great-grandson of JOHN BARTLETT (1754-1831), of Lebanon, Connecticut, 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.

Daughter of GIDEON NOBLE. [See Year Book, 1893-4, pp. 298, 411.]

KELLOGG, JOHN P.
(No. 49. Admitted Apr. 22, 1889.) Of Waterbury, Connecticut; lawyer; born at Waterbury.

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.

[See Address by General Kellogg, p. 136, and Defense of General Parsons, by Joseph G. Woodward, p. 188.]

Samuel Parsons

KELLOGG, (MRS.) LUCIA HOSMER ANDREWS.

Great-granddaughter of GENERAL SAMUEL HOLDEN PARSONS. [See Kellogg, John P.]

KELLOGG, STEPHEN WRIGHT.
(No. 56. Admitted Apr. 23, 1889.) Of Waterbury, Connecticut; lawyer.

Grandson of STEPHEN WRIGHT, of Ludlow, Vermont (1764-——), a soldier in the Revolution at the age of sixteen, and subsequently a pensioner.

Also, great-grandson of JACOB POOLE. [See Kellogg, Charles Poole.]

KELLOGG, WILLIAM WILLIAMS.
Great-grandson of DAVID KELLOGG (17—1776), of Stonington, Connecticut, who was a member of the company of Captain Jonathan Brewster in the regiment commanded by Colonel Jedediah Huntington at the siege of Boston, where he was taken with fever and died.

KENYON, CHARLES HENRY.  
(No. 1053. Admitted Sept. 16, 1895.) Of Norwich, Connecticut; student; born at Norwich.

Great-grandson of ELIJAH KENYON (1759–1806), of Charleston, Rhode Island, who served as a private in the company of Captain Amos Green, in the Rhode Island regiment commanded by Colonel Joseph Noyes, and performed short tours of guard duty as required. His widow received a pension.

KIMBERLY, ENOS SPERRY.  

Grandson of EZRA KIMBERLY (1764–1844), who enlisted when he was 18 years old.

*KINGSLEY, WILLIAM THOMAS.  

Great-grandson of SILAS HARTSHORN.  
Also, great-grandson of ALPHEUS KINGSLEY.  
[See Year Book, 1893–4, pp. 300, 422.]

*KINNEY, JOHN CODDINGTON.  
(No. 15. Admitted April 2, 1889.) Of Hartford, Connecticut; journalist; born at Nassau, New York. Died April 22, 1891.

Great-grandson of NATHANIEL FITZ-RAN-DOLPH.
Also, great-grandson of EZRA KINE.
Also, great-grandson of JOSEPH BOARDMAN. [See Year Book, 1891, pp. 134, 209.]

KIRKHAM, JOHN STODDARD.
(No. 273. Admitted March 29, 1890.) Of Newington, Connecticut; farmer; born at Newington.

Grandson 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 reformed in 1781 as the 3d regiment of the Connecticut line, and became fife-major November 14, 1781.

*KISSAM, DANIEL WHITEHEAD.

Grandson of JONAS ADDOMS. [See Year Book, 1893–4, p. 301, and obituary, Year Book, 1895–6.]

KNIGHT, WILLIAM WARD.

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.

Grandson of ZACHARIAH LACEY (1754–1837), of Fairfield and Easton, Connecticut, 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.

LAMB, CHARLES HENRY.
(No. 968. Admitted Feb. 11, 1895.) Of Danbury, Connecticut; clerk; born at Danbury.

Great-great-grandson of DANIEL HICKOK (1748–1835), of Bethel, Connecticut, who raised a company in 1776 to serve for one year. He was discharged in September or October, 1776, having been taken with smallpox. He was also Captain of a militia company which turned out to repel Tryon's invasion in July, 1779.

LAMBERT, EDWARD RICHARD.
(No. 357. Admitted Sept. 10, 1890.) Of Bridgeport, Connecticut; architect; born at Milford, Connecticut.

Great-grandson of JEREMIAH BULL, of Milford, Connecticut (1757–1832), who served in 1775, in the 10th company of the 1st 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 (1731–1815), who enlisted in Captain Bryan's company in 1777, to go to Peekskill, New York.
LANDERS, CHARLES SMITH.
(No. 479. Admitted April 21, 1891.) 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.
(No. 851. Admitted Sept. 12, 1893.) Of New Britain, Connecticut; manufacturer; born at New Britain.
Great-great-grandson of ASAEL LANDERS. [See Landers, Charles Smith.]

LANMAN, CHARLES ROCKWELL.
(No. 543. Admitted June 29, 1891.) Of Cambridge, Massachusetts; professor in Harvard University; born at Norwich, Connecticut.
Great-great-grandson of JONATHAN TRUMBULL. [See Bull, William Lanman.]

LANMAN, WILLIAM CAMP.
(No. 161. Admitted Feb. 4, 1890.) Of Norwich, Connecticut; manufacturer; born at Norwich.
Great-great-grandson of JONATHAN TRUMBULL. [See Bull, William Lanman.]

LATHAM, DANIEL.
Great-great-great-grandson of MOSES WARREN. [See Chapman, Dwight.]

LATHROP, GEORGE PARSONS.
Great-grandson of SAMUEL HOLDEN PARSONS [See Kellogg, John P.]
LATHROP, HENRY CLINTON.
(No. 315. Admitted April 15, 1890.) 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.

Also, great-great-grandson of JEDEDIAH ELDER-KIN (1718-1793), of Windham, Connecticut, who rendered extensive and valuable services during the war in a variety of capacities. He was promoted from Major to be Lieutenant-Colonel of the 5th regiment of militia, to succeed Colonel Dyer, in October, 1774, and in March, 1775, he was promoted to be Colonel of the same regiment. He was afterwards commissioned a Brigadier-General of militia. He was a member of the General Assembly from Windham in 1774, 1775, 1776, 1779 and 1780, and a member of the Council of Safety from 1775 to 1779, during which period he served on special committees, and was appointed to perform special services a number of times. He served as a member of a board of engineers at New London in 1775 and 1776. He was also, during the war, in company with Nathaniel Wales, a manufacturer and custodian of powder for the state, which he distributed from time to time, as directed by the Council of Safety.

Also, great-great-grandson of NATHANIEL WEBB (1737-1814), of Windham, Connecticut. Early in 1776 he served as Adjutant in the regiment of Colonel John Douglas, 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 ap-
pointed Adjutant of the 20th 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 (1738–1828), 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.

LEARNED, BELA PECK.
(No. 341. Admitted June 5, 1890.) Of Norwich, Connecticut; insurance; born at Norwich.

Great-grandson of BELA PECK. [See Howland, Harriet Margaret Learned.]

LEARNED, HORACE COIT.

Great-grandson of JOSHUA COIT. [See Coit, Alfred.]
LEARNED, WALTER.

Great-grandson of JOSHUA COIT. [See Coit, Alfred.]

LEAVENS, FRANCIS JEDEediaH.
(No. 342. Admitted June 5, 1890.) Of Norwich, Connecticut; manufacturer; born at Norwich.

Grandson of JEDEediaH 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 WALLACE.
(No. 64. Admitted Aug. 21, 1889.) Of Meriden, Connecticut; machinist; born at Barkhamsted, Connecticut.

Grandson of DAVID LEE (1763–1842), of Farmington, Connecticut, 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, of Killingworth, Connecticut, a private soldier in Captain Nathaniel Edwards' company, General Waterbury's state brigade, 1781.

Also, grandson of JOSEPH SOMERS, of Milford, Connecticut, 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 (17–1812), of Simsbury, Connecticut, a private in Captain Theodore Woodbridge's company in the 7th regiment, Connecticut line, formation of 1777–81.
LEE, WILSON HORATIO.

Great-great-grandson of SIMEON FISH, of Mendon, Massachusetts, a Corporal in service in 1775.

Also, great-grandson of JONATHAN LEE (1759–1833), of Concord, Massachusetts, who enlisted September 27, 1777, in the company of Captain John Buttricks, of Concord, in the regiment commanded by Colonel Reade, detached from the regiment of Colonel Brooks to reinforce General Gates at the northward, and served until November 7, 1777.

Also, great-great-grandson of WOODIS LEE (1719–1799), of Concord, Massachusetts, who served in the company of Captain Abijah Brown, at Nantasket, and again under Captain Hartwell at Boston, and was in a company present at the capture of Burgoyne.

LEEDS, JOHN HARRIS.
(No. 670. Admitted April 19, 1892.) 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.

Great-great-grandson of JOHN COUCH. [See Couch, George Winchell.]
LEWIS, CHARLES W.  

Great-grandson of ELIJAH LEWIS, of Farmington, Connecticut (1751–1834), Quartermaster in Colonel Fisher Gay’s regiment, 2d battalion, Wadsworth’s brigade.

LEWIS, HENRY JAMES.  
(No. 911. Admitted March 5, 1894.) Of Stratford, Connecticut; oyster planter; born at Meriden, Connecticut.

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 CHAUNCEY.  

Grandson of JARED LEWIS.

Also, grandson of DEODATE BEAUMONT. [See Year Book, 1893–4, pp. 306, 432.]

LEWIS, JOHN BENJAMIN.  

Great-grandson of ELEAZER LEWIS, of Hopkinton, Rhode Island (1737–), a soldier in the Continental army during the Revolutionary period.

LEWIS, RUFUS WARREN.  
(No. 1054. Admitted Dec. 16, 1895.) Of Naugatuck, Connecticut; merchant; born at Naugatuck.
Great-grandson of *Josiah Atkins* (17—1781), of Waterbury, Connecticut, who was in the service in 1777, probably from September to November. He re-enlisted in January, 1781, for three years, leaving home in April, and joining the army at Highlands, New York, being attached to the company of Captain Selah Benton in the 5th regiment, commanded by Colonel Isaac Sherman. He served in the south under Generals Wayne and Lafayette, until October, 1781, when he obtained permission, on account of sickness, to return to New York. He entered a hospital at Williamsburg, Virginia, October 12, and died on October 26, 1781. Abstracts from a diary kept by him during his service are printed in the History of Waterbury, published in 1896 by Price & Lee Co., commencing on page 472.

**Lincoln, Charles Levi.**  
*(No. 327. Admitted May 10, 1890.)* 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.**  
*(No. 321. Admitted April 15, 1890.)* 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.**  
*(No. 262. Admitted March 29, 1890.)* Of Hartford, Connecticut; broker; 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 STANLEY.
(No. 244. Admitted Feb. 17, 1890.) Of Hartford, Connecticut; born at Boston, Massachusetts. Died April 2, 1894.

Great-grandson of BENJAMIN MILES. [See Year Book, 1893-4, pp. 308, 426.]

LINCOLN, THEODORE MILES.
(No. 240. Admitted Feb. 17, 1890.) 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.

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 Champlain, 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, Le Grand.]

LINES, HENRY WALES.
(No. 332. Admitted May 10, 1890.) Of Meriden, Connecticut; building contractor; 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, Le Grand.]

LINES, JOHN MARSHALL.

Great-great-grandson of JAMES LINES (1748-1816), of Woodbridge, Connecticut, who was a private in the 3rd company under Capt. Jabez Thompson, in the 1st regiment, commanded by Colonel David Wooster, raised on the first call for troops, and served from May 18 to December 20, 1775, around New York, and in the northern department at Lake Champlain and Lake George, under General Schuyler.

LINNELL, EDWARD HORATIO.
(No. 454. Admitted Feb. 18, 1891.) Of Norwich, Connecticut; physician; born at East Douglass, 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.

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.

Great-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. Johns 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.

LIPPITT, CHARLES COBB.

Great-grandson of CHRISTOPHER LIPPITT (1744–1824), of Cranston, Rhode Island, who previous to the war was appointed a Captain of militia at Cranston. In May, 1775, he was appointed Colonel of the 3rd regiment of observation. In January, 1776, he was appointed Lieutenant-Colonel of the 2nd regiment, Colonel Babcock, and in May, 1776, was appointed Colonel of the same regiment. In August, 1776, he was appointed Colonel of the 2nd Rhode Island Continental regiment, and served until January, 1777. He is said to have participated in the battles of White Plains, Trenton, and Princeton, and also served in Rhode Island. He was Brigadier-General of the Rhode Island militia from 1780 to 1784.

LOCKWOOD, DAVID BENJAMIN.
(No. 104. Admitted Sept. 6, 1889.) 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.
(No. 758. Admitted Feb. 22, 1893.) Of West Haven, Connecticut; engineer; 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.
(No. 526. Admitted June 15, 1891.) 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.
(No. 707. Admitted May 16, 1892.) Of Hartford, Connecticut; electrotyper; 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, William Horton.**
(No. 1006. Admitted May 10, 1895.) Of Rockville, Connecticut; dentist; born at West Springfield, Massachusetts.

Great-great-grandson of *David Lyman* (1737–1822), of Northampton, Massachusetts, who served as 1st Lieutenant in the 4th company of the 2d Hampshire County regiment, and also in the 4th Northampton company. He was also a Lieutenant on the muster and pay roll of the company of Captain Jonathan Wales, which marched on alarm to East Hoosac, thence to Pittsfield, where they took charge of and guarded Hessian prisoners to Springfield, by order of Brigadier-General Fellows.

**Lord, Everett Edward.**

Great-grandson of *Martin Lord*, of Killingworth, Connecticut (1741–1821), who in October, 1774, was appointed by the General Assembly, Ensign of the 12th company or trainband of the 7th regiment, Connecticut militia. In April, 1775, he was appointed Lieutenant of the same company, and afterwards during the war, Captain in the same regiment.
LOVE, WILLIAM DeLOSS, JR.

Great-great-grandson of ROBERT LOVE, of Coventry, Rhode Island, a soldier in the regiment of Colonel John Topham.

LUMMIS, FRANK CARLOS.

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.

LYMAN, HENRY ALEXANDER.

Great-great-great-grandson of MOSES LYMAN (1743–1829), of Goshen, Connecticut, who went out with the troops from Goshen to join the northern army before the surrender of Burgoyne. He was in command of a body of troops stationed on the night of the 7th of October, 1777, to watch the movements of Burgoyne’s army, and was the first to inform General Gates on the morning of the 8th that they had deserted their camp. He is said to have conveyed to General Washington the first intelligence of the battle of Saratoga and the surrender of Burgoyne. He also commander of the guard over Major André at and previous to the time of his execution.
LYON, ERNEST PORTER.
(No. 912. Admitted March 5, 1894.) Of Bridgeport, Connecticut; clerk; born at Bridgeport.

Great-grandson of NEHEMIAH WEBB LYON (1759–1860), of Fairfield, Connecticut, 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), son of James Frye, 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.
(No. 759. Admitted Feb. 22, 1893.) Of Hartford, Connecticut; student at Yale University; born at Hartford.

Great-great-grandson of NICHOLAS DARROW, of Middletown, Connecticut. 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.

Great-great-grandson of ISRAEL LYON.

Also, great-great-grandson of WILLIAM PHILLIPS.

Also, great-grandson of ZEBULON PHILLIPS. [See Year Book, 1893–4, p. 313, and obituary, Year Book, 1895–6.]
MAC NAUGHT, GEORGE KILPATRICK.

Great-great-grandson of JOSHUA WEBSTER, of Glastonbury, Connecticut (1750–1830), who enlisted May, 1775, in Captain Oliver Hanchett's company, 2d Continental regiment, commanded by Colonel Joseph Spencer and Colonel Samuel Wyllys, and served seven months; he was at the siege of Boston, and enlisted again in 1776. In January, 1777, he enlisted for three years, under Captain John Barnard, in the same regiment, under Colonel Samuel Wyllys, and served until April, 1779, when he was discharged for wounds. He was made a pensioner in 1818.

MANWARING, WOLCOTT BARBER.

Great-great-grandson of ALEXANDER WOLCOTT, M. D. (1712–1795), of Windsor, Connecticut, who was appointed by the General Assembly, in October, 1776, chairman of a committee to examine and certify to the qualifications of applicants for positions as surgeons and surgeons' mates in the Continental army and navy. He was a deputy from Windsor in 1777 and 1778.

Also, great-grandson of SIMON WOLCOTT, M. D. (1746–1809), of New London, Connecticut, who was a surgeon in the 6th regiment, commanded by Colonel Parsons.

MAPLES, BRAINERD WELLS.

Great-grandson of STEPHEN MAPLES, of New London and Norwich, Connecticut (1749—), a private in the 5th company of the 6th Connecticut regi-
ment; enlisted May, 1775, discharged December, 1775; he also enlisted August, 1778, and was discharged September, 1778.

MAPLES, WILLIAM LYMAN.

Great-grandson of STEPHEN MAPLES. [See Maples, Brainerd W.]

MARCY, THOMAS KNOWLTON.

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 Minutemen, 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 guardhouse 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.
(No. 362. Admitted Sept. 10, 1890.) Of Durham, Connecticut; physician; born at Windsor, Vermont.

Great-great-grandson of JEREMIAH MARKHAM, 2d (1734–1827), of Middletown and Enfield, Connecti-
cut, who was a Sergeant in the company of Captain Blague, under Colonel Thaddeus Cook. During the battle of 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.

Also, great-grandson of Daniel Clark. [See Hall, Eugene Ashley.]

Markham, Francis George.
(No. 785. Admitted April 18, 1893.) Of Pawtucket, Rhode Island; 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.

Mason, Carlos Virgil.

Great-great-grandson of Ozias Goodwin. [See Goodwin, Nelson Jones.]

Matthewson, Albert McClellan.
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. [See frontispiece.]

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, Octo-
ber 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 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.

Great-grandson of SAMUEL McCLELLAN. [See Mathewson, Albert McClellan.]

Also, great-great-grandson of JONATHAN TRUMBULL. [See Bull, William Lanman.]
Also, great-grandson of WILLIAM WILLIAMS. [See Mathewson, Albert McClellan.]

MATSON, WILLIAM LEWIS.

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.
(No. 182. Admitted Feb. 4, 1890.) 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.

Grandson of HUGH MAXWELL. [See Year Book, 1891, pp. 144, 204.]

MAXWELL, ROBERT.

Great-grandson of HUGH MAXWELL. [See Maxwell, Francis Taylor.]
MAXWELL, WILLIAM.
(No. 185. Admitted Feb. 4, 1890.) Of Rockville, Connecticut; manufacturer; born at Rockville.

Great-grandson of HUGH MAXWELL. [See Maxwell, Francis Taylor.]

MAY, CALVIN SLOANE.

Great-great-grandson of GIDEON HOTCHKISS. [See Cowell, George Hubert.]

MAY, JAMES OSCAR.
(No. 206. Admitted Feb. 17, 1890.) Of Naugatuck, Connecticut; druggist; born at Naugatuck.

Great-great-grandson of GIDEON HOTCHKISS. [See Cowell, George Hubert.]

M'MANUS, ALONZO.
(No. 47. Admitted April 20, 1889.) Of New Britain, Connecticut; superintendent; born at Hanover, New York.

Grandson of CHRISTOPHER M'MANUS, who enlisted at the age of eighteen, was made Sergeant, and served in New Jersey and at Yorktown.

M'CNEIL, CHARLES LEVERETT.
(No. 708. Admitted May 16, 1892.) Of Torrington, Connecticut; cashier; 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.
(No. 326. Admitted May 10, 1890.) 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.

**MEEKER, EDWARD FRANKLIN.**


Great-grandson of **BENJAMIN MEEKER** (1741–1817), of Fairfield (now Westport), Connecticut, who, on the occasion of Tryon's raid for the destruction of military stores and supplies at Danbury, April 28, 1777, was taken prisoner by soldiers guided to his place by a Tory, his house sacked and his cattle driven off and butchered. He and his brother Daniel, who was also taken prisoner, were conveyed to New York and imprisoned in the old Sugar House prison for eighteen months. After his release he supported the family of his brother Stephen, who was a soldier and died in the service in 1778. He also supported his sister, the wife of Nathan Bradley of Greenfield, who was a soldier enlisted for the war.

**MERRIAM, GEORGE COUCH.**


Great-grandson of **JOHN COUCH**. [See Couch, George Winchell.]

**MERRILL, AUGUSTUS.**

Grandson of PHINEAS MERRILL. [See Jones, Henry Roger.]

MERRIMAN, WILLIAM BUCKINGHAM.
(No. 855. Admitted May 10, 1893.) Of Waterbury, Connecticut; bank teller; born at Waterbury.

Great-grandson of CHARLES MERRIMAN. [See Elton, James Samuel.]

MERSICK, CHARLES SMITH.

Great-grandson of the Reverend Doctor NAPHTALI DAGGETT (1727-1780). Doctor Daggett was president of Yale College from 1766 to 1777, and 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.*  

Great-grandson of TIMOTHY TAYLOR. [See Year Book, 1893–4, p. 322, and obituary, Year Book, 1895–6.]

MERWIN, EDWIN FLETCHER.  


MERWIN, JOHN NEWTON.  

Great-grandson of JERE BURWELL. [See Merwin, Edwin Fletcher.]

MERWIN, SAMUEL EDWIN.  
(No. 175. Admitted Feb. 4, 1890.) Of New Haven, Connecticut; banker; born at Brookfield, Connecticut.
Great-grandson of HENRY NEARING. [See Baldwin, Mrs. Abigail Jane.]

MIDDLEBROOK, JAMES ROBERT.

Great-grandson of ELIJAH BEACH (1731—1791), of Stratford, Connecticut, 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 28, 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 of the 5th company of the battalion commanded by Colonel Heman Swift, raised for service at Ticonderoga.

MIDDLEBROOK, LOUIS FRANK.

Great-great-grandson of ELIJAH BEACH. [See Middlebrook, James Robert.]

MIDDLEBROOK, WILLIAM NASH.

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.
Grandson of *SAMUEL MILES* (1757–1848), who, when not quite eighteen years old, turned out with the Wallingford 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 September it marched to the northern department, took part in the operations along Lakes George and Champlain, and assisted in the reduction of St. Johns, in October. A part of the regiment was afterwards stationed 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 commanded by Captain John McCleave, who was probably his brother-in-law. He also served under Captain Perry, 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.**


Great-grandson of *SAMUEL MILES*. [See Miles, Frederick.]

**MILES, RICHARD WINTER.**


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.

Great-great-granddaughter of JONAS COOLIDGE. [See Hills, Jonas Coolidge.]

*MILLER, EUGENE SPENCER.

Great-grandson of LEVI VINTON. [See Year Book, 1893-4, pp. 325, 420.]

MITCHELL, EMLYN VALENTINE.
(No. 1007. Admitted May 10, 1895.) Of Hartford, Connecticut; merchant; born at Sangerville, Maine.

Great-great-grandson of JEDIAH PHIPS (1724-1818), of Sherborn, Massachusetts, who was a member of the committee of correspondence of Sherborn in 1774 and 1775, and of the committee of public safety in 1780.

*MITCHELL, GEORGE HENRY.

Great-grandson of WILLIAM MITCHELL. [See Year Book, 1893-4, p. 325, and obituary, Year Book, 1895-6.]

MIX, ELI.
Great-grandson of *AMOS GILBERT* (1729-1805), of New Haven, Connecticut, who was a member of the 2d company of Governor’s Foot Guard which marched under Captain Benedict Arnold in the Lexington alarm of April, 1775. He was also a member of the 5th company, 2d regiment of militia, under Captain Caleb Mix. He was a direct descendant of Matthew Gilbert, one of the foremost men in New Haven colony, who in 1639 was the first magistrate, and was deputy governor in 1661-2-3. He died 1680.

**MIX, FRANK WILLIAM.**

(No. 1008. Admitted May 10, 1895.) Of Stamford, Connecticut; superintendent of factory; born at Plymouth, Connecticut.

Grandson of *ELISHA MIX* (1761-1818), of West Hartford, Connecticut, who enlisted as a private for eight months from May 26, 1777, in the company of Captain Catlin, in the 5th regiment, Connecticut line. He re-enlisted for the war August 14, 1777, from Goshen, in the 7th regiment, Connecticut line. He was a pensioner.

**MONROE, CHARLES FABYAN.**

(No. 858. Admitted June 5, 1893.) 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 thirty American prisoners released without shedding a drop of blood.

**MONTGOMERY, JOHN ROBERT.**

Great-grandson of *Hugh Montgomery* (1762–1842), of Salisbury, Connecticut, a Revolutionary soldier, detailed during the greater part of the war as a scout.

**MOORE, (MRS.) EUDORAH DINE STEPHENS.**


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.

**MOREHOUSE, CORNELIUS STARR.**


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* (1759–1833), of Redding, Connecticut, who entered the army as fifer at the age of sixteen, and was in the battles at Flatbush, Long Island, Redhook, and other places.

**MORGAN, HENRY CHURCHILL.**

*(No. 95. Admitted Sept. 6, 1889.)* 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.**
(No. 193. Admitted Feb. 4, 1890.) Of Brooklyn, New York; insurance; born at Brooklyn.

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.*
(No. 35. Admitted April 16, 1889.) Of New Haven, Connecticut; publisher of the New Haven Register and the Boston Post; born at Windsor, Vermont. Died February 11, 1893.

Great-grandson of *EBENEZER MORGAN.* [See Year Book, 1893–4, pp. 327, 408.]

**MORGAN, WILLIAM DENISON.**

Great-great-grandson of *ISRAEL PUTNAM.* [See Hewitt, Elisha.]

Also, great-grandson of *WILLIAM AVERY MORGAN.* [See Bulkeley, Morgan Gardner.]

**MORGAN, WILLIAM EDWIN.**
(No. 103. Admitted April 24, 1889.) Of New Haven, Connecticut; railroad freight agent; born at New Haven.

Great-grandson of *EBENEZER MORGAN,* a Sergeant in a Massachusetts regiment.
MORRIS, HENRY LINCOLN.
(No. 913. Admitted March 5, 1894.) Of New York; secretary of the Order of Founders and Patriots of America; born at Hartford, Connecticut.

Great-great-grandson of EDWARD MORRIS (1756–1801), of Massachusetts, 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), of Enfield, Connecticut, who was a member of Captain Hezekiah Parsons' company, Colonel Sage's regiment, 3d battalion, Wadsworth's brigade, raised June, 1776.

MORRIS, JOHN EMERY.
(No. 44. Admitted April 19, 1889.) 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.
(No. 5. Admitted April 2, 1889.) 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.]

MORRIS, RICHARD COOPER.

Great-grandson of JOHN ROGERS (1796-1796), who enlisted, May 24, 1777, in Colonel Sheldon's Light Dragoons; served more than one year.

MORSE, GEORGE NEWTON.
(No. 258. Admitted March 29, 1890.) Of Meriden, Connecticut; born at Meriden.

Great-grandson of JOHN BOOTH, a Connecticut soldier during the Revolutionary war.

MOSES, GEORGE NEWTON.

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 (1751-1807), of Windsor, Connecticut, 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.

Great-granddaughter of CHARLES SEYMOUR. [See Hale, Julia Lucy.]

MUNROE, FRANCIS HOWE.

Great-grandson of BEZALEEL HOWE, of Marlborough, Massachusetts, and New York city (1750-1825), 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 Captain, and 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.

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 1777-81, in which he served eight months from April 24, 1777. [See obituary, Year Book, 1895-6.]

MURRAY, CHARLES HENRY.
(No. 481. Admitted April 21, 1891.) Of New York city; lawyer; born at San Francisco, California.
Great-grandson of DANIEL BILLINGS (1750-1802), of Pomfret, Connecticut, commissioned January 1, 1776, Ensign in the 10th Continental 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.

MUZZY, ADRIAN JAMES.

Great-great-grandson of JOSEPH BYINGTON (1736-1798), of Bristol, Connecticut, who enlisted from Farmington on the first call for troops, May 1, 1775, in the company of Captain Noadiah Hooker of the 2d regiment, commanded by General Spencer, which marched to Boston, took post at Roxbury and served through the siege. In 1776 he served under Colonel Wyllys, and was engaged in the operations around New York city and on Long Island, being present at the battle of Long Island. He was discharged April 23, 1783.

NARAMORE, FRANK JULIAN.
(No. 861. Admitted June 5, 1893.) 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.
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 Theophilus Cotton’s regiment, December 11, 1777.

**NELSON, RICHARD HENRY.**
*(No. 654. Admitted March 26, 1892.*) Of Norwich, Connecticut; clergyman; born at New York city.

Great-grandson of **NATHANIEL DELAVAN** (1746—__), 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.**
*(No. 102. Admitted April 24, 1889.*) Of New Haven, Connecticut; investment broker; born at New Haven.

Great-grandson of **BRADFORD NEWCOMB**, a soldier in the Revolutionary war.

**NEWELL, ROGER SAMUEL.**

Great-grandson of **SIMEON NEWELL.** [See Chapin, Charles Edward.]

 Also, great-grandson of **ELISHA BREWSTER, Jr.**, of Plymouth, Connecticut (1715—__), Ensign in the 17th Continental regiment, commanded by Colonel Jedediah Huntington, commissioned January 1, 1777.
NEWELL, WILLIAM GILBERT.

Great-grandson of JONATHAN JOHNSON (1736–1815), of Middletown, Connecticut, who served as Captain in Colonel Bradley's battalion, Wadsworth's brigade, in the campaign around New York. He also served as Major from January 1, 1777, in the 5th regiment, Connecticut line, under Colonel Philip Burr Bradley, and on May 25, 1778, was promoted to be Lieutenant-Colonel of the same regiment, vice Mead, resigned. He wintered at Valley Forge, 1777–78, and was present at the battle of Monmouth, June 28, 1778.

NEWTON, ARTHUR DUANE.

Great-great-grandson of LEVI CHIDSEY (1745—__), member of Captain Bradley's company of matrosses, raised for the defense of New Haven at the time Tryon's invasion, 1779.

Also, great-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 Dike's regiment.

Also, great-great-grandson of WINSLOW NEWTON, of Southboro, Massachusetts, who marched for Boston in Captain Elijah Bellows' company, in April, 1775. In 1776 he was a member of Captain Manassah Sawyer's company in Colonel Dike's regiment. He also rendered military service at other times.

Also, great-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 Dike's 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.
(No. 498. Admitted May 28, 1891.) 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-great-grandson of SAMUEL NEWTON. [See Newton, Arthur Duane.]

Also, great-great-grandson of WINSLOW NEWTON. [See Newton, Arthur Duane.]

Also, great-great-great-grandson of JONATHAN RUGG. [See Newton, Arthur Duane.]

Also, great-great-grandson of DANIEL RUGG. [See Newton, Arthur Duane.]

NEWTON, CHARLES WATSON.
(No. 464. Admitted March 16, 1891.) 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.
(No. 710. Admitted Jan. 6, 1893.) Of Hartford, Connecticut; clerk; born at Hartford.

Great-grandson of REUBEN HARRIS. [See Newton, Charles Watson.]
NEWTON, HENRY GLEASON.

Grandson of ABNER NEWTON (1764–1852), of Durham, Connecticut, who served on several short expeditions under Captain Charles Norton, of Durham.

NEWTON, ROGER WATSON.

Son of ABNER NEWTON. [See Newton, Henry Gleason.]

NICHOLS, FRANCIS DURANDO.
(No. 786. Admitted April 18, 1893.) Of Black Rock, Connecticut; architectural editor of Scientific American; born at Black Rock.

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.

Son of WILLIAM NICHOLS. [See Year Book, 1893-4, pp. 333, 417.]

NILES, WILLIAM PORTER.

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.
(No. 863. Admitted June 5, 1893.) 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), of Stratford, Connecticut, who served in the Continental army as private, Ensign, 2d Lieutenant, Captain, and Regimental Quartermaster.

NOBLE, GEORGE BELDEN.
(No. 974. Admitted Feb. 11, 1895.) Of Easthampton, Massachusetts; manufacturer; born at New Milford, Connecticut.

Great-great-grandson of ZADOCK NOBLE. [See Noble, Charles Henry.]

Also, great-grandson of ABEL BURRITT (1742–1828), of New Haven, Connecticut, who, in March, 1776, was appointed one of the New Haven committee of inspection to keep watch of persons suspected of aiding the enemy. In February, 1778, he was appointed by the General Assembly, Captain of the 1st company or train-band in the 2d regiment of militia, and turned out to defend the town, at the time of the invasion by Tryon, July 5, 1779.

Also, great-grandson of BENJAMIN HICKOK (1750–1816), of Danbury, Connecticut, who, in May, 1777 was appointed by the General Assembly, Lieu-
tenant of the 4th troop of the 3rd regiment of Light Horse; and in July, 1779, was appointed Captain of a company in the 3rd regiment of Light Horse.

NOBLE, THOMAS KIMBALL.
(No. 655. Admitted March 26, 1892.) 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.

NORCROSS, HENRY FANNING.
(No. 975. Admitted Dec. 10, 1894.) Of Bridgeport, Connecticut; bookkeeper; born at Monson, Massachusetts.

Great-grandson of CHARLES FANNING (1749-1833), of Preston, Connecticut, who was a Sergeant in the 2d company under Captain (afterwards Colonel) John Tyler of the 6th regiment, under Colonel Parsons, from May 8, to December 16, 1775, on duty at New London and around Boston. He also served from June to December, 1776, as Ensign of the 6th company, Captain Huntington, of the 4th battalion, Colonel Selden, of Wadsworth's brigade, raised to reinforce Washington in New York. He was commissioned January 1, 1777, a 2d Lieutenant in the 4th regiment, Connecticut line, under Colonel John Durkee, and on November 15, 1778, he was commissioned a 1st Lieutenant, and on May 1, 1779, he was appointed paymaster, of the same regiment. The regiment went first to Peekskill in the spring of 1777, and afterwards joined Washington's army in Pennsylvania; engaged in the battle of Germantown, October 4, 1777, and in the defense of Fort Mifflin in November; wintered at Valley Forge, and was engaged at the battle of Monmouth in June following; encamped at White Plains, and wintered at Redding, Connecticut;
in 1779, was engaged in the movements on the Hudson, and wintered in 1780–81 at Connecticut Village. In the formation of 1781–83 he was paymaster of the 1st regiment Connecticut line, under Colonel John Durkee, and served till January 1, 1783, when, in the formation of January–June, 1783, he served as Lieutenant in the 1st regiment, Connecticut line, under Colonel Zebulon Butler. He was a member of the Society of the Cincinnati.

NORKETT, FRANKLIN SISSON.

Great-grandson of JOSHUA LESTER (1763–1846), of Lyme, Connecticut, who enlisted in June, 1777, in a company commanded by Captain John Johnson and afterwards by Captain Andrew Griswold, and served at different times as called upon through the war. The company was not attached to any regiment, but was employed in guarding the coast, between the Connecticut and Niantic rivers, the duty being sometimes performed on land and sometimes on water, there being frequent skirmishes on the Sound. He was granted a pension for two years' actual service.

NORTH, JOHN CURTISS.
(No. 1021. Admitted June 17, 1895.) Of New Haven, Connecticut; insurance; born at New Haven.

Great-grandson of OLIVER DICKINSON (1757–1847), of Litchfield, Connecticut, who volunteered in May, 1776, for twelve months' service under Captain Nathaniel Tuttle, in Colonel Charles Webb's regiment. At the battle of White Plains he was one of those who guarded the ammunition wagons. He turned out to repel the British advance on Danbury in April, 1777, in the summer of that year served two weeks as one of a guard to a train of teams transporting arms and
ammunition from Litchfield to Fishkill, and again in
the fall served six weeks at Crompond and Stony
Ridge. In 1781 he served six weeks as coast guard
under Captain Catlin. He was a pensioner.

NORTHROP, BIRDSEY GRANT.
(No. 711. Admitted Jan. 6, 1893.) Of Clinton, Con-
necticut; lecturer; 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
service on the Westchester line during the winter of
1776–77. Later, according to family traditions, he
acted as Commissary, and died of consumption, hast-
ened by exertions in the service.

NORTHROP, DAVID WARD.
(No. 633. Admitted Feb. 13, 1892.) Of Middletown,
Connecticut; attorney-at-law; born at Sherman, Con-
necticut.

Great-grandson of EDWARD ROGERS, of Corn-
wall, Connecticut (1734–1813), who raised and com-
manded the 3d company in the regiment of Colonel
Fisher Gay, which served at the Brooklyn front dur-
ing 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 command-
ed by Colonel Roger Enos, and in April of that year
he was engaged with his company in the defense of
Danbury against the raid under Tryon.

NORTHROP, HENRY EVANS.
(No. 864. Admitted Jan. 16, 1894.) Of Brooklyn, New
York; professor of German; born at Framingham,
Massachusetts.

Great-grandson of AMOS NORTHROP. [See Nor-
throp, Birdsey Grant.]
NORTON, THOMAS LOT.

Great-grandson of JOHN WHITTLESEY. [See Averill, John Chester.]

NOYES, FRANKLIN BABCOCK.
(No. 66. Admitted April 13, 1889.) Of Stonington, Connecticut; loan agent; 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 Plantations in 1776.

Also, great-grandson of JOSEPH NOYES, Colonel of the 1st regiment of militia, Kings County, Rhode Island, 1776.

*OLCOTT, ISAIAH WATERMAN.
(No. 866. Admitted April 18, 1893.) Of Norwich, Connecticut; teacher; born at Islip, New York. Died June 1, 1894.

Great-grandson of ISAAC OLCOTT. [See Year Book, 1893-4, p. 336, and obituary, Year Book, 1895-6.]

OLCOTT, WILLIAM MARVIN.

Great-grandson of JOEL DOOLITTLE (1764—), of Middletown, Connecticut, a Revolutionary soldier who served under Captain Richard Douglass, in the 5th regiment, Connecticut line, formation of 1781-83, commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel Isaac Sherman.

OLMSTED, ALBERT HENRY.
(No. 225. Admitted Feb. 17, 1890.) Of Hartford, Connecticut; banker; born at Hartford.

Grandson of BENJAMIN OLMSTED. [See Niles, William Porter.]
OLMSTED, FREDERICK LAW.
(No. 482. Admitted April 21, 1891.) Of Brookline, Massachusetts; landscape architect; born at Hartford, Connecticut.

Grandson of BENJAMIN OLMSTED. [See Niles, William Porter.]

ORTON, JOHN JACKSON.
(No. 1022. Admitted June 17, 1895.) Of Lakeville, Connecticut; physician; born at Monterey, Massachusetts.

Great-grandson of GILES JACKSON (1733-1810), of Weston, Massachusetts, who was deputy at the Congress that met at Stockbridge, Massachusetts, in 1774, and a member of the Provincial Congress of Massachusetts which met at Salem, Watertown and Cambridge in 1774. He was Major of the 1st Berkshire County regiment of Massachusetts militia in 1775, elected Colonel of that regiment by the House of Representatives, and his appointment concurred in by the Council October 11, 1777. He served at Bunker Hill, White Plains, Peekskill, Monmouth, and Saratoga.

OSBORN, ALLAN MERWIN.
(No. 1023. Admitted June 17, 1895.) Of New Haven, Connecticut; clerk; born at New Haven.

Great-great-grandson of THOMAS GILBERT (1755-1847), of Stratford, Connecticut, a Corporal in Captain John Stevens' company, attached to Colonel Burrall's regiment. He participated in Arnold's expedition against Quebec.

OSBORN, JOHN ARTHUR.
(No. 298. Admitted March 29, 1890.) 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.
(No. 302. Admitted March 29, 1890.) Of New Haven, Connecticut; editor; born at New Haven.

Great-grandson of THOMAS GILBERT. [See Osborn, Allan Merwin.]

OSBORNE, ARTHUR DIMON.

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 LARNED.
(No. 528. Admitted June 15, 1891.) Of Norwich, Connecticut; druggist; born at Norwich.
Great-grandson of WILLIAM LARNED (1752–1828), appointed July 20, 1778, Commissary of forage in Rhode Island. In this capacity he served until August 10, 1780.

PACKARD, CALEB LEACH.
(No. 405. Admitted Dec. 22, 1890.) Of Hartford, Connecticut; chief of police; born at Hartford.

Grandson of SHARON PEASE. [See Felt, Levi Lincoln.]

PAGE, ELMER ELLSWORTH.
(No. 976. Admitted Feb. 11, 1895.) Of Saco, Maine; agent; born at Lawrence, Massachusetts.

Great-great-grandson of NATHAN WOODMAN (1726–1812), of Hollis, Maine, who enlisted May 3, 1775, in a Maine company commanded by Captain Jeremiah Hill. He also served as Corporal from January 1, 1777, to January 2, 1780, in the company of Captain Daniel Lines, upon the quota of Topfield.

PALMER, EDWIN.

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, RALPH AVERILL.

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.
(No. 802. Admitted April 18, 1893.) Of Hartford, Connecticut; clerk; 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.

Son of STEPHEN PARKER, of Cheshire, Connecticut (1759–1846). He enlisted in May, 1777, in the company of Captain James Peck of Wallingford, in the regiment commanded by Colonel Enos, and served till December. In September he was ordered to the North river, and there attached to General Parsons' regiment. He again enlisted in July, 1779, in the company of Captain Amos Hotchkiss, and served about three months, including the alarms at New Haven, Fairfield, and Danbury. He again enlisted in June, 1780, and served six months in the 7th regiment, Connecticut line, under Colonel Heman Swift, being with the regiment at Nelson's Point, opposite West
Point, at Peekskill, King’s Ferry, Tappan, where he witnessed André’s execution, and afterwards at the Highlands, where winter huts were built. He was a pensioner.

PARKER, CHARLES JULIUS.
(No. 869. Admitted Feb. 12, 1894.) 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.

Great-grandson of TITUS PECK. [See Parker, Burton.]
Also, great-grandson of MATTHEW PARKER. [See Parker, Burton.]

PARKER, HARRIS.
(No. 799. Admitted April 18, 1893.) Of Hartford, Connecticut; salesman; 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.
(No. 335. Admitted May 10, 1890.) 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.  
(No. 110. Admitted Dec. 12, 1889.) Of Norwich, Connecticut; insurance; 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, ROBERT PRESCOTT.  
(No. 803. Admitted April 18, 1893.) Of Hartford, Connecticut; salesman; born at Hartford.

Great-great-grandson of TITUS PECK. [See Parker, Burton.]
Also, great-great-grandson of MATTHEW PARKER. [See Parker, Burton.]

PARKER, TIMOTHY.  
(No. 111. Admitted Dec. 12, 1889.) Of Wauregan, Connecticut; merchant; born at Hopeville, Connecticut.

Great-grandson of TIMOTHY PARKER. [See Parker, John Ford.]

PARMELE, GEORGE LUTHER.  
(No. 196. Admitted Feb. 4, 1890.) 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.

**PAYNE, GEORGE WASHINGTON.**

Son of **JOHN PAYNE**, of Southhold, Shelter Island, New York (1761–1837), who served as a cabin boy on a privateer fitted out at Sag Harbor, Long Island, under letters of marque issued by the government when the British troops occupied Long Island in that vicinity.

**PEARL, EDWARD.**

Grandson of **FREDERICK PEARL**, of Willington, Connecticut (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.**

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.
(No. 489. Admitted May 4, 1891.) Of Hartford, Connecticut; bookkeeper; 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.

PECK, CHARLES.
(No. 329. Admitted May 10, 1890.) 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 27, 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 15, and at White Plains October 28, 1776.

PECK, JOEL WARD SIMMONS.

Grandson of WARD PECK (1762–1842), of New Haven, Connecticut, who enlisted February 25, 1777, in the company of Captain Jonas Prentice, in the 6th
regiment, Connecticut line, in which he served under Colonels Douglas, Meigs and Swift to 1781. From January 1, to December 31, 1781, he served in the company of Captain Samuel Augustus Barker in the Connecticut Light Infantry, the company being one of those assigned for service under the Marquis de La- fayette at the southward. He continued in the army until discharged, June 8, 1783, when he received a badge of merit for six years' faithful service and was granted a pension. Among other battles he was at Stony Point, Jamestown and Yorktown.

PECK, MILES LEWIS.
(No. 566. Admitted Sept. 15, 1891.) 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 17, and in Arnold's Quebec expedi- tion.

PECK, SANFORD J.

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 LAFAY- ETTE MARQUISSEE, a Major in the Revolutionary army.

PELTIER, FREDERIC DESNOYERS.
(No. 788. Admitted April 18, 1893.) Of New York city; wholesale merchant; born at Clifton Springs, New York.
Great-grandson of *James Parmele*, of Killingworth, Connecticut (1757–1842). He served three years or more in the Revolutionary army and participated the fighting about New York in 1776, and later in New Jersey. He was present at the battle of Monmouth.

**Pelton, Henry Hubbard.**

(*No. 714. Admitted Jan. 6, 1893.*) Of Middletown, Connecticut; student; born at Middletown.

Great-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.

Also, great-grandson of *Elisha Hubbard*. [See Hubbard, Josiah Meigs.]

**Pelton, James H.**


Great-grandson of *Abner Pelton*. [See Pelton, Henry Hubbard.]

**Perkins, Charles Smith.**


Great-grandson of *Walter Booth*. [See Bevins, LeGrand.]

**Perkins, Warren Shubal.**


Great-grandson of *John Perkins* (1751–), of Groton, Connecticut, a private in Captain Waterman’s company, in the 20th regiment of militia.
PERRY, HENRY HOYT.
(No. 492. Admitted May 4, 1891.) Of Southport, Connecticut; bank teller; born at Southport.

Great-great-grandson of PETER PENFIELD. [See Hoyt, Henry Thacher.]

PERRY, JOHN HOYT.
(No. 493. Admitted May 4, 1891.) 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.
(No. 491. Admitted May 4, 1891.) Of Southport, Connecticut; lawyer; born at Southport.

Great-great-grandson of PETER PENFIELD. [See Hoyt, Henry Thacher.]

PETTIBONE, WILLIAM FRANKLIN.
(No. 1117. Admitted Feb. 22, 1896.) Of Hartford, Connecticut; insurance; born at Hartford.

Great-great-grandson of Colonel JONATHAN PETTIBONE. [See Campbell, Mrs. Mary Cornelia Pettibone.]

*PHELPS, ALFRED WILLIAM.

Son of ERASTUS PHELPS, a private in the Revolutionary war. [See obituary, Year Book, 1895–6.]

PHELPS, ANTOINETTE RANDOLPH.
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 capture the next morning, May 10, 1775. In 1776 he commanded a company in Colonel Andrew Ward’s regiment, which joined Washington’s army in New York in August. 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.

Great-great-grandson of ISAAC COOK, Jr., of Wallingford, Connecticut (1739–1810). In 1775 he was Captain of the 7th company in the regiment commanded 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, assisted in the reduction of St. Johns and was afterwards stationned, 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.  
(No. 392. Admitted October 21, 1890.) Of New Haven, Connecticut; clergyman; born at New Haven.

Great-grandson of JUDAH PHELPS (1750–1818), who enlisted in the Simsbury company of the 2d Connecticut regiment, commanded 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 Cambridge on the Lexington alarm. After the war, he was Captain of this company, and, later, a Colonel of militia.

William Lyon

PHELPS, JEFFERY ORSON, JR.  
(No. 323. Admitted April 24, 1889.) 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.


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.


Grandson of JUDAH PHELPS. [See Year Book, 1893–4, p. 348, and obituary, Year Book, 1895–6.]

PICKETT, RUFUS STARR.


Grandson of ABRAHAM PARSONS (1763–1852), of Redding, Connecticut, 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.

PIERPONT, WILLIAM HENRY.


Grandson of EVELYN PIERPONT, 2d Lieutenant in 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.
PIERSON, DECIUS LATIMER.  

Great-great-great-grandson of JONATHAN PETTIBONE. [See Campbell, Mrs. Mary Cornelia Pettibone.]

Also, great-great-grandson of JONATHAN PETTIBONE, 2d (1747–1821), of Simsbury, Connecticut, who was an Ensign in the 1st company of Continental troops raised in Simsbury, commanded by Captain Abel Pettibone, which marched to the relief of Boston in May, 1775, being the 2d company of the 2d regiment, under command of General Spencer, detachments of which served at Bunker Hill and in Arnold's expedition to Quebec. His service was from May 1, 1775, to December 10, 1775. In 1776 he served as 2d Lieutenant in the 22d Continental regiment, formerly the 2d regiment, Connecticut line, and was promoted to 1st Lieutenant during the year. This regiment, under command of Colonel Wylys, was in the battle of Long Island and at White Plains. He was also appointed Lieutenant of the 1st company or train-band of the 18th regiment of militia in May, 1778, and in August, 1779, he was appointed Captain in Lieutenant-Colonel Mead's regiment.

Also, great-great-grandson of WILLIAM WILCOX (1727–1775), of Simsbury, Connecticut, who was a Lieutenant in the company of Captain Amos Wilcox, which marched from Simsbury in the Lexington alarm.

Also, great-great-grandson of WAIT LATTEMORE (or Latimer) (1741–1804), of Simsbury, Connecticut, who was a private in the company commanded by Sergeant Goodwin in the 18th Connecticut militia regiment, which marched to New York in the summer of 1776 to reinforce General Washington.

PITKIN, (MRS.) SARA HOWARD LOOMIS.  

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 1777-1781; 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; 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.

(No. 717. Admitted March 16, 1891.) Of Branford, Connecticut; farmer; born at Branford. Died July 1, 1892.

Grandson of Abram Plant. [See Year Book, 1893-4, pp. 349, 406.)

Platt, James Perry.

Great-grandson of JOHN PLATT (1752-1833), of Newtown, Connecticut, a private in the 8th company of the 5th Connecticut regiment, Colonel Waterbury's, in 1775, in service at New York and in the northern department.

PLATT, JOHN HENRY.

Great-grandson of BENJAMIN PLATT (1756-1808), of Milford, Connecticut, who served in the company of Captain Charles Smith, in General Waterbury's brigade, which took part in the defense of Danbury, where he was severely wounded.

PLATT, ORVILLE HITCHCOCK.

Grandson of JOHN PLATT. [See Platt, James Perry.]

PLIMPTON, FREDERICK.
(No. 1061. Admitted Sept. 16, 1895.) Of Hartford, Connecticut; secretary of corporation; born at Thompson, Connecticut.

Great-grandson of OLIVER PLIMPTON (1753-1832), of Sturbridge, Massachusetts, who enlisted from Worcester, Massachusetts, and served as a Corporal from March 10, 1777, to March 10, 1780, in the company of Captain Adam Martin, in the regiment of the Massachusetts Continental line, commanded by Colonel Timothy Bigelow. His widow was granted a pension for his services.

PLIMPTON, JAMES MANNING.
Great-grandson of OLIVER PLIMPTON. [See Plimpton, Frederick.]

PLIMPTON, LINUS BACON.
(No. 1063. Admitted Sept. 16, 1895.) Of Hartford, Connecticut; president of corporation; born at Southbridge, Massachusetts.

Grandson of OLIVER PLIMPTON. [See Plimpton, Frederick.]

POMEROY, CHARLES BACKUS.

Great-grandson of JABEZ COLLINS (1744–1839), of Somers, Connecticut, who served as clerk in the company of Captain Emory Pease, of Somers, Connecticut, which marched to Boston in April, 1775, on the Lexington alarm. He also, in 1776, served five months as Sergeant in the companies of Captains Abiel Pease and Peter Kibbe, and was in the engagement at Harlem Heights. He was a pensioner.

POND, DEWITT CLINTON.
(No. 171. Admitted Feb. 4, 1890.) Of Hartford, Connecticut; bookseller; born at Poultney, Vermont.

Grandson of ABEL POND (1753— ), a minuteman, who marched from Lenox, Massachusetts, in Captain Charles Debell's company, April 22, 1775. He served, also, as a private soldier in Captain Ezra Whittlesey's company of Berkshire County militia from September 7 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.

Grandson of LUKE ADAMS (1756-1831), of Waterbury, Connecticut, 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 1777-1781, commanded by Colonel Return Jonathan Meigs, for three years from May 14, 1777.

POND, PHILIP, 2d.

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.

Great-great-grandson of JOEL WHITE. [See Pond, Philip, 2d.]

PORTER, JOHN ADDISON.

Great-grandson of DAVID PORTER, of Hebron, Connecticut (1761—1830), a private soldier in the 6th company of the 8th Connecticut regiment, 1775.
*PORTER, NOAH.

Grandson of GILES MEIGS. [See Year Book, 1892, pp. 209, 261.]

POWERS, HARRY STEWART.

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.
(No. 490. Admitted May 4, 1891.) Of South Windsor, Connecticut; stenographer; born at Mittineague, Massachusetts.

Great-grandson of A BIEL 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.
(No. 483. Admitted April 21, 1891.) 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.

PRENTIS, EDWARD.


Also, great-great-grandson of EZEKIEL MULFORD (1727–1819), of East Hampton, Long Island, who was Captain of the 12th company of the Suffolk County regiment commanded by Colonel Smith, which was engaged in the battle of Long Island. He was complimented by General Washington for his courage in leading a dangerous ambushade and for the manner in which he led his company in action.

Also, great-great-grandson of ELISHA LEE (1740—), of Lyme, Connecticut, who served for thirty days in the Lexington alarm as Sergeant in the company commanded by Captain Jewett. He also served from May 1 to December 19, 1775, as Lieutenant of the 8th company of the 6th Connecticut regiment, commanded by Colonel Parsons. He re-enlisted in 1776 and served as 1st Lieutenant in the regiment commanded by Colonel Parsons, being engaged at the battle of Long Island in August of that year. He was also commissioned, January 1, 1777, as Captain in the 4th regiment, Connecticut line, and served until May 22, 1778, when he resigned.
PRESCOTT, (MRS.) CELIA ELLEN KEENEY.  

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.  

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.  

Great-grandson of JAMES PRESCOTT. [See Prescott, Lida Porter.]
PRESTON, WILLIAM HENRY.

Great-great-grandson of NOAH BOUTON (1743–1812), of South East, New York, who was a private soldier in the 3d Dutchess County, New York, regiment, commanded by Colonel John Field, once in the company commanded by Captain Joseph Dykeman, and once in the company commanded by Captain David Hecock. He was afterwards 1st Lieutenant in the 2d Westchester regiment, commanded by Colonel Thomas, and in the Pound Ridge company commanded by Captain Joseph Lockwood, both of these regiments being in active service.

PROUDMAN, ARTHUR WILLIS.
(No. 805. Admitted April 18, 1893.) Of Meriden, Connecticut; mechanic; 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.
(No. 147. Admitted Feb. 4, 1890.) 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.
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.

PUTNAM, ALBERT DAY.

Great-great-grandson of ISRAEL PUTNAM. [See Hewitt, Elisha.]

QUINLEY, CHARLES GORDON.
(No. 367. Admitted Sept. 10, 1890.) Of Newark, New Jersey; stock-broker; born at New Haven, Connecticut.

Great-grandson of ABIJAH HUBBARD (1755—), of Middletown, Connecticut. He was among the first to march on 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.

QUINLEY, GURDON WHITMORE.
(No. 333. Admitted May 10, 1890.) Of New Haven, Connecticut; machinist; born at Middletown, Connecticut.

Grandson of ABIJAH HUBBARD. [See Quinley, Charles Gordon.]

QUINTARD, CHARLES AUGUSTUS.
(No. 529. Admitted June 15, 1891.) 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, detached 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.  
(No. 530. Admitted June 15, 1891.) Of South Norwalk, Connecticut; secretary; born at Norwalk, Connecticut.

Great-grandson of TIMOTHY WHITNEY. [See Quintard, Charles Augustus.]

QUINTARD, HENRY HARRISON.  
(No. 22. Admitted April 2, 1889.) Of Hartford, Connecticut; clerk; born at Norwalk, Connecticut.

Son of JAMES QUINTARD, of Norwalk, Connecticut, a soldier of the Revolution.

RAYMOND, GILBERT SMITH.  
(No. 980. Admitted June 11, 1894.) Of Preston, Connecticut; law student; born at Preston.

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.  
(No. 656. Admitted March 26, 1892.) Of Essex, Connecticut; treasurer of savings bank; born at Essex.

Grandson of ROSWELL REDFIELD (1763–1838), of Killingworth, Connecticut, a private soldier, who entered service in 1778, and was finally discharged in 1781.

REDFIELD, HENRY SHERMAN.  
(No. 657. Admitted March 26, 1892.) Of Hartford, Connecticut; note broker; born at Hartford.

Great-grandson of ROSWELL REDFIELD. [See Redfield, Edward Walker.]
REDFIELD, WILLIAM THOMPSON.
(No. 914. Admitted April 17, 1894.) 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.
(No. 255. Admitted April 24, 1889.) Of New Haven, Connecticut; merchant; born at Wallingford, Connecticut.

Great-grandson of JOHN MANSFIELD, a Revolutionary soldier.

*REYNOLDS, JOSEPH G.

Grandson of JOHN REYNOLDS. [See Year Book, 1893–4, p. 357.]

REYNOLDS, WILLIAM THOMAS.
(No. 465. Admitted March 16, 1891.) Of North Haven, Connecticut; minister; born at West Haven, Connecticut.

Great-grandson of Lieutenant JAMES REYNOLDS. [See Foote, Ellsworth Irving.]

RHOADES, DAVID PECK.

Great-grandson of SAMUEL PECK. [See Peck, Charles.]
RICE, FREDERICK BENJAMIN.
(No. 872. Admitted Feb. 12, 1894.) 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.

RICH, JOHN S.

Great-grandson of WHITE GRISWOLD. [See Abell, Mrs. Mary Kingsbury.]

RICHARDSON, WILLIAM MONTAGUE.

Great-grandson of EZEKIEL RICHARDSON (1746–1830), of Wrentham, Massachusetts, who served for eight months from April 27, 1775, as a private in the company of Captain John Boyd, under Colonels Heath and Greaton, and afterwards as Sergeant in the company of Captain Lewis Whiting, under Colonel Ephraim Wheelock; encamped at Ticonderoga in 1776. He was also Sergeant in the company of Captain Amos Ellis, under Colonel Benjamin Howe, from July 26, to August 6, 1778, in service in Rhode Island.

RIPLEY, CHARLES STEDMAN.

Great-great-great-grandson of JABEZ HUNTINGTON. [See Bond, William Williams.]

RIPLEY, JAY FRANCIS.
(No. 272. Admitted March 29, 1890.) Of Hartford, Connecticut; merchant; born at West Springfield, Pennsylvania.
Great-grandson of JOHN RIPLEY, 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.

Great-grandson of JOHN RIPLEY. [See Ripley, Jay Francis.]

RISLEY, ELI HARVEY, Jr.

Great-grandson of NEHEMIAH RISLEY (1762-1813), of Manchester, Connecticut, who entered service at Hartford, May 21, 1781, in the company of Captain Samuel Granger, of General David Waterbury’s brigade.

*RISLEY, OLIVER HUMPHREY KING.
Great-grandson of NEHEMIAH RISLEY. [See Year Book, 1893-4, p. 358.]

ROACH, ALBERT OWEN.
(No. 1141. Admitted April 21, 1896.) Of Mystic, Connecticut; machinist; born at Ledyard, Connecticut.

Great-grandson of THOMAS ROACH (17—1855), of Ledyard, Connecticut, who enlisted July 15, 1780, in the company of Captain John Shumway, in the 1st regiment, Connecticut line, commanded by Colonel Wilson, and served for six months on the Hudson. He was a pensioner.

ROBBINS, EDWARD DENMORE.
(No. 201. Admitted Feb. 4, 1891.) 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.
(No. 77. Admitted April 30, 1889.) 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.
(No. 873. Admitted Sept. 12, 1893.) 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.

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.

Great-grandson of GEORGE ROBERTS. [See Roberts, George.]

ROBINSON, HENRY CORNELIUS.
(No. 189. Admitted Feb. 4, 1890.) Of Hartford, Connecticut; lawyer; born at Hartford.

Great-grandson of TIMOTHY ROBINSON. [See Cooley, Francis Rexford.]

ROBINSON, HENRY SEYMOUR.

Great-great-grandson of TIMOTHY ROBINSON. [See Cooley, Francis Rexford.]

ROBINSON, JOHN TRUMBULL.
(No. 718. Admitted Sept. 13, 1892.) Of Hartford, Connecticut; born at Hartford.

Great-great-grandson of TIMOTHY ROBINSON. [See Cooley, Francis Rexford.]
ROBINSON, LUCIUS FRANKLIN.
(No. 117. Admitted Dec. 12, 1889.) Of Hartford, Connecticut; lawyer; born at Hartford.

Great-great-grandson of TIMOTHY ROBINSON. [See Cooley, Francis Rexford.]

ROCKWELL, CHARLES LEE.

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.

Great-grandson of JAMES ROCKWELL. [See Rockwell, Charles Lee.]

ROCKWELL, WARREN AYRES.
(No. 720. Admitted Sept. 13, 1892.) Of Harriman, Tennessee; bookkeeper; born at Gundelsheim, Württemburg.

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 from 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, WILLIAM FRANCIS.

Great-grandson of JAMES ROCKWELL. [See Rockwell, Charles Lee.]

ROCKWOOD, (MRS.) ABBY ANN ABBOT.
(No. 195. Admitted Feb. 5, 1890.) Of Roxbury, 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, FREDERICK.

Grandson of PEREZ CHESEBROUGH (1762–1851), of Stonington, Connecticut, who enlisted about the first of May, 1780, and served for one year as a private at the fort in Stonington, Connecticut, in the company commanded by Lieutenant Acors Sheffield. He was also a sailor on a privateer supposed to have sailed from New London. He was twice taken prisoner and confined in the Jersey prison ship. He was a pensioner.

ROGERS, HORACE.
(No. 393. Admitted Oct. 21, 1890.) Of Norwich, Connecticut; born at Norwich.

Grandson of PEREZ CHESEBROUGH. [See Rogers, Frederick.]

Also, great-grandson of Captain ELISHA EDGERTON, of Norwich, a soldier in the Revolutionary army.

ROOT, (MRS.) ELLA GOODMAN MOSELEY.
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, FRANCIS PITKIN.
(No. 434. Admitted Feb. 2, 1891.) Of Barre, Massachusetts; salesman; born at Greenwich, Massachusetts.

Great-grandson of JOSEPH ROOT, of Somers, Connecticut (1753–1825), a private in the 5th company of the 2d Connecticut regiment, 1775. This regiment was posted at Roxbury, Massachusetts, and detachments 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.

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 Superior Court in 1789, and Chief Judge in 1798, holding the office until his retirement in 1807 at the age of seventy.

ROOT, JAMES LANKTON.


Great-grandson of DANIEL LANKTON, of Farmington, Connecticut (1729–1812), Ensign of the 3d 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.


Great-grandson of JOSEPH ROOT. [See Root, Francis Pitkin.]

ROOT, JUDSON HALL.

(No. 242. Admitted Feb. 17, 1890.) Of Hartford, Connecticut; merchant; born at Hartford.

Great-grandson of JESSE ROOT. [See Root, George Wells.]

ROWLAND, HENRY LINCOLN.


Great-great-grandson of ELIPHALET THORP (1740–1795), of Fairfield, Connecticut, who was appointed by the General Assembly in November, 1776, a Captain in the 1st battalion, under Colonel Whiting,
which served in Westchester county, and part of which went to Rhode Island in December, 1776. He also served at Peekskill under Lieutenant-Colonel Jonathan Dimon in October, 1777.

ROWLAND, HERBERT SAMUEL.

Great-great-grandson of ELIPHALET THORP. [See Rowland, Henry Lincoln.]

ROYCE, ALFRED LEE.
(No. 394. Admitted Oct. 21, 1890.) Chaplain in the United States Navy, U.S. Naval Academy, Annapolis, Maryland; born at Bristol, Connecticut.

Grandson of ISAAC ATWATER (1758—__), of Meriden, Connecticut, a private soldier from Connecticut, present at the battle of Long Island.

Rudd, William Beardslee.

Great-grandson of ROSWELL HAWKINS (1733—1828), of Amenia, New York, who was appointed, October 17, 1775, Lieutenant-Colonel of the 6th regiment of Dutchess County, New York, militia, commanded by Colonel Sutherland. He was noticed for bravery at Fort Independence in 1777, and was present with his regiment at Saratoga in the same year.

RUSSELL, CHARLES HOOKER.
(No. 266. Admitted March 29, 1890.) Of Hartford, Connecticut; provisions; 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 was 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.

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 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.
(No. 789. Admitted April 18, 1893.) 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 Philip Van Cortlandt, and also rendered other services.

SAGE, JOHN HALL.

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.

SANDS, FRANK ELBERT.

Great-great-grandson of JEREMIAH WAKEMAN (1756–1800), of New Fairfield, Connecticut, who was a member of the company of Captain Hickox, in the 3d Connecticut regiment of Light Horse, commanded by Major Starr, and served from August 20, 1780, to January 1, 1781.

Also, great-great-great-grandson of DAVID WAKEMAN (1730–——), of New Fairfield, Connecticut, a private in the company of Captain Nehemiah Beardsley, in the 5th Continental regiment, commanded by Colonel Waterbury, in service from May 9 to October 8, 1775. The regiment served around New York, and in the northern department.

Also, great-great-great-grandson of JOHN HENDRICKS (1730–1797), of New Fairfield, Connecticut, a member of the company of Captain Nehemiah Beardsley, in the 5th Continental regiment, commanded by Colonel Waterbury, from June to October, 1775, in service at New York and in the northern department.
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.
(No. 915. Admitted March 5, 1894.) Of Meriden, Connecticut; bookkeeper; born at Meriden.

Great-grandson of SETH SAVAGE. [See Savage, George Edwin.]

SAWYER, CHARLES HILLIARD.
(No. 801. Admitted April 18, 1893.) Of Meriden, Connecticut; attorney; born at Sangerfield, New York.

Great-great-grandson of JOSEPH FLOWER. [See Edgerton, Frank C.]

SCHENCK, MARTIN BRYANT.

Great-grandson of JOHN SCHENCK, of New Jersey (1740-1794), a Captain in the 2d and 3d regiments of New Jersey, who served throughout the war. He was at Monmouth and in other battles.

SCOTT, GEORGE AL.

Great-great-great-grandson of JEREMIAH MARKHAM, 2d. [See Markham, Ernest Arthur.]

SCOTT, HENRY WALTER.
Great-great-grandson of MOSES SCOTT (1742–1817), of Rowley, Massachusetts, who served for three days, from April 19, 1775, as a private in the company of Captain Edward Payson, which marched from Rowley in the Lexington alarm. He was also 2d Lieutenant in the company of Captain John Dodge, in the regiment commanded by Colonel Timothy Pickering, in service in December, 1776.

Also, great-great-great-grandson of MOSES WAREN. [See Chapman, Dwight.]

SCOTT, MERRITT BRADFORD.
(No. 1010. Admitted May 10, 1895.) Of Hartford, Connecticut; cashier insurance company; born at East Windsor, Connecticut.

Great-grandson of MOSES SCOTT. [See Scott, Henry Walter.]

SEELEY, WILLIAM ELMER.

Great-grandson of SETH SEELEY (1739–1817), of Fairfield, Connecticut, who was an Ensign in the company of Captain Abijah Sterling, under Lieutenant-Colonel Dimon, on a short tour of duty on the Hudson River at Peekskill in October, 1777.

SEGUR, GIDEON CROSS.
(No. 1025. Admitted June 17, 1895.) Of Hartford, Connecticut; physician; born at Springfield, Massachusetts.

Great-grandson of JOSEPH BENNETT (1745–1836), of Tiverton, Rhode Island, who enlisted at Tiverton May 2, 1775, and served for ten months in the company commanded by Captain William Cook, in the regiment commanded by Colonel Thomas Church. He was a pensioner.
SELDEN, HENRY MARTIN.
(No. 294. Admitted March 29, 1890.) 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.
(No. 616. Admitted Jan. 18, 1892.) Of Hartford, Connecticut; contractor; born at Hartford.

Great-great-grandson of Lieutenant EBENEZER POND. [See Boyd, Edward Ebenezer.]

SEYMOUR, GEORGE DUDLEY.

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-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.
(No. 617. Admitted January 18, 1892.) Of Hartford, Connecticut; bookkeeper; born at Hartford.

Great-great-grandson of Lieutenant EBENEZER POND. [See Boyd, Edward Ebenezer.]

SEYMOUR, (MRS.) LAURA HOLLISTER POND.

Great-granddaughter of EBENEZER POND. [See Boyd, Edward Ebenezer.]

SEYMOUR, (MRS.) SUSAN HAYES SMITH.
(No. 723. Admitted May 16, 1892.) Of New Haven, Connecticut; born at New Haven.

Great-great-granddaughter of EBENEZER POND. [See Boyd, Edward Ebenezer.]

SHEFFIELD, THOMAS DENISON.
(No. 916. Admitted March 5, 1894.) Of Westerly, Rhode Island; insurance agent; born at Stonington, Connecticut.

Great-great-grandson of GILES RUSSELL, of Rocky Hill, Connecticut (1729–1779), who was appointed Lieutenant-Colonel of the 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, and 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.
(No. 917. Admitted April 17, 1894.) 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 battle of Bunker Hill, Long Island, Harlem Heights, White Plains, and Trenton.

SHELTON, CHARLES EGERTON.
(No. 1011. Admitted March 5, 1894.) Of Bridgeport, Connecticut; druggist; born at Bridgeport.

Great-great-grandson of WILLIAM THOMPSON, of Stratford, Connecticut (1742-1777), killed at Ridgefield, Connecticut, in 1777, during the Danbury raid.

SHELTON, WILLIAM ROUMAGE.
(No. 918. Admitted March 5, 1894.) Of Bridgeport, Connecticut; clerk of the Superior Court; born at Bridgeport.

Great-great-grandson of Lieutenant WILLIAM THOMPSON. [See Shelton, Charles Egerton.]

*SHEPARD, CARROLL SYLVANUS.
(No. 85. Admitted May, 1889.) Of West Haven, Connecticut; born at West Haven. Died October 30, 1893.

Great-grandson of BLINN TYLER.
Also, great-great-grandson of ABRAHAM TYLER.
Also, great-great-grandson of TIMOTHY SHEPARD. [See Year Book, 1893-4, pp. 369, 424.]

SHEPARD, JAMES.
Grandson of SAMUEL ALCOX (17—1819), a private in Captain Beecher's company of the 15th regiment of Connecticut militia.

Also, grandson of SAMUEL SHEPARD (1754-1803), of Southington, Connecticut, who served for three months in the summer of 1778, in the company of Captain Asa Bray, in the regiment commanded by Colonel Roger Enos.

SHIPMAN, ARTHUR LEFFINGWELL.

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.

Great-great-grandson of HENRY CHAMPION, Sr. [See Gilbert, Charles Edwin.]
Also, great-grandson of HENRY CHAMPION, Jr.
[See Huntington, Robert Watkinson.]

SILL, EDWARD EVERETT.
(No. 1143. Admitted April 21, 1896.) Of New Haven, Connecticut; insurance; born at Livonia, New York.

Great-grandson of ANDREW SILL, Jr. (1745-1835), of Lyme, Connecticut, who enlisted in 1776 and served four months as Ensign in the company of Captain Thompson, under Colonel Wolcott. He again enlisted in June, 1778, and served two years as artificer in the company of Captain Post, under Colonel Knox. He was a pensioner.
*SILL, GEORGE ELIOT.

Great-grandson of ELIAKIM MARSHALL.
Also, great-great-grandson of EARL CLAPP. [See Year Book, 1893-4, p. 370, and obituary, Year Book, 1895-6.]

SILLIMAN, LEWIS BURR.

Grandson of JAMES PENFIELD (1758-1840), of Fairfield, Connecticut, who was a member of the company of Captain Bartram in the regiment commanded by Colonel Samuel Whiting, detached to join Silliman's brigade, and served in October, 1777, in a short campaign at Ridgefield and Horse Neck. He was a pensioner.

SIMMONS, ABEL HENRY.

Grandson of JOSEPH BURNHAM. [See Glazier, Charles Mather.]

SKIFF, FREDERICK WOODWARD.

Great-grandson of NATHAN SKIFF, 2d (1751-1833), of Kent, Connecticut, who was a member of the company of Captain Abraham Fuller, of Kent, in the 13th regiment, Connecticut militia, commanded by Colonel Benjamin Hinman, in service at New York in 1776, and in the Danbury raid.
SKINNER, WILLIAM CONVERSE.  


SLADE, LUCIUS MYRON  

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.  
(No. 92. Admitted May 22, 1889.) 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.

SLOPER, ANDREW JACKSON.  

Great-grandson of DANIEL SLOPER (1727–1789), of Southington, Connecticut, who served in Major Sheldon's regiment of Light Horse, October 26 to December 24, 1776, accompanying the Continental army on its retreat through New Jersey, and also turned out in the Danbury alarm.
SLOSSON, FRANK SPOONER.  

Great-great-grandson of THADDEUS CRANE (1728–1803), of North Salem, New York, who was appointed Captain of the North Salem company in the 2d regiment of Westchester county, September 13, 1775, and on October 19 the same year was commissioned 2d Major of the same regiment. He served in the engagement at Danbury, Connecticut, April 27, 1777, and was wounded. In October, 1779, he was commissioned Lieutenant-Colonel of the 4th Westchester County regiment.

SMITH, AARON.  
(No. 671. Admitted April 19, 1892.) 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, EDWARD SPENCER.  

Great-grandson of WARD PECK. [See Peck, Joel Ward Simmons.]

SMITH, FRANK CLIFTON.  
(No. 506. Admitted May 28, 1891.) Of Middletown, Connecticut; bookkeeper; 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 Sam-
uel B. Webb. In 1778 the regiment was ordered to Rhode Island, and there participated in the battle of Quaker Hill.

SMITH, GEORGE BRAINARD.  
(No. 919. Admitted April 17, 1894.) Of Hartford, Connecticut; accountant; born at Dayton, Ohio.

Great-grandson of MATTHEW SMITH, of East Haddam, Connecticut (1740–1824), who served as a private soldier in Captain John Willey's company, from East Haddam, in the Lexington alarm, April, 1775.

SMITH, JAMES ALLWOOD.  

Great-grandson of JOSEPH MORGAN (1736—), of West Springfield, Massachusetts, who was Captain of a company in the 3d regiment of Massachusetts militia, commanded by Colonel John Mosely, which marched from West Springfield to join the northern army in 1776.

SMITH, (MRS.) JANE TREAT HILLS.  

Great-granddaughter of JONAS COOLIDGE. [See Hills, Jonas Coolidge.]

SMITH, JEROME COLLINS.  

Great-great-grandson of JOSEPH HILLARD (1737–1820), of Killingworth, Connecticut, who served as Sergeant in the company commanded by Captain
Samuel Gale of Killingworth, which marched in the Lexington alarm. He was also, on July 6, 1775, commissioned Ensign in the 3d company, under Captain Jonathan Latimer, in the 7th regiment, commanded by Colonel Charles Webb, was promoted to Lieutenant September 1, and served till December 10, 1775, the service consisting of guarding various points along the Sound until September 14, when the regiment was ordered to the Boston camps. In July, 1776, he was appointed Ensign of the 1st company, Captain Aaron Stevens, of Colonel Mott's battalion, which was raised to reinforce the Continental troops in the northern department, where they served under General Gates until November, 1776.

SMITH, JOSEPH RICHARD.

Great-grandson of WARD PECK. [See Peck, Joel Ward Simmons.]

SMITH, KNIGHTON.

Great-great-grandson of DAVID STRONG (1758-1838), of Northampton, Massachusetts, who served as a private on different occasions during 1777 in the company of Captain Oliver Lyman in the regiment commanded by Colonel Ezra May when he marched to East Hoosac on alarm, and was in the expedition to Stillwater and Saratoga. He also appears as Corporal on the pay-roll of Captain Ebenezer Strong's company in the 2d Hampshire County regiment, for service in Northampton, June 15-17, 1782, by order of Elisha Porter, Sheriff. He also served at other times and in other companies.
SMITH, RALPH HERBERT.
(No. 920. Admitted April 17, 1894.) Of Waterbury, Connecticut; manufacturer; born at Waterbury.

Great-grandson of WARD PECK. [See Peck, Joel Ward Simmons.]

SMITH, (MRS.) SARAH JEANNETTE BOYD.

Great-granddaughter of EBENEZER POND. [See Boyd, Edward Ebenezer.]

SNOW, CHARLES PAUL.

Great-grandson of SOLOMON PINTO, of New Haven, Connecticut, who served as Ensign from October 17, 1780, until June, 1783, in the company of Captain Caleb Baldwin, in the 7th regiment, Connecticut line, commanded by Colonel Heman Swift. He was a pensioner, and a member of the Society of the Cincinnati.

Also, great-great-grandson of ABRAHAM PINTO, of New Haven, Connecticut, who served in the company of Captain Eli Leavenworth, and was wounded at the British invasion of New Haven, July 5, 1779.

*SPENCER, ALFRED LAWRENCE.

Great-grandson of ELIHU SPENCER.

Also, great-great-grandson of the Reverend Doctor NAPHTALI DAGGETT. [See Year Book, 1893-4, p. 372, and obituary, Year Book, 1895-6.]
SPENCER, ELMER ELLSWORTH.

Great-grandson of JOEL DOANE, of Saybrook, Connecticut (1763–1852), a private soldier from Connecticut in the war of the Revolution.

SPENCER, ERNEST ELWOOD.

Great-grandson of JOEL DOANE. [See Spencer, Elmer Ellsworth.]

SPENCER, FRANCIS ELIHU.

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.

SPENCER, FREDERICK ALBERT.

Grandson of ANSEL SPENCER (17—1850), a private soldier in a Connecticut regiment. He was a pensioner.

SPENCER, GEORGE FRANCIS.
(No. 81. Admitted April 23, 1889.) 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.
(No. 659. Admitted March 26, 1892.) 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.

SPERRY, NEHEMIAH DAVID.

Grandson of SIMEON SPERRY (1738–1825), of Woodbridge, Connecticut, who turned out on the occasion of the British invasion of New Haven in July, 1779, and served with the companies of Captain Hillhouse and Captain Daggett.

SQUIRES, ELISHA BANCROFT.
(No. 328. Admitted May 10, 1890.) Of Hartford, Connecticut; provisions; 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 regi-
ment, commanded by Colonel Jedediah Huntington, and 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.**


Great-grandson of *JOSIAH PECK*, a private soldier in the Revolutionary war.

Also, great-grandson of *AGUR CURTIS* (1757–1838), of Stratford, Connecticut, who enlisted in April, 1776, and served one month as private in the company commanded by Captain George Benjamin. At some period later in 1776 he again enlisted, and served for seven weeks as private in the company of Captain Wheeler, under Colonel Samuel Whiting. In April, 1777, he served for one week as private in the same company. In November, 1777, he served for two weeks as private in the company of Captain Stiles Judson, under Colonel Whiting, and in January, 1779, he served for nine weeks under Captain Judson in the same regiment. He was a pensioner.

**STANLEY, ALIX W.**


Great-great-grandson of *GAD STANLEY* (1735–1815), of New Britain, Connecticut, who was a Captain of militia at the outbreak of the war, and was appointed a member of the committee of the town of Farmington to raise subscriptions for the people of Boston on that port being closed. He commanded
the 1st company of the 2nd battalion of Wadsworth's brigade, under Colonel Gay, at the battle of Long Island, and in October, 1776, was appointed Major of the 15th regiment, Connecticut militia, serving under Colonel Hooker at Peekskill. In May, 1779, he was appointed Lieutenant-Colonel of the same regiment. He was a member of the General Assembly from Farmington from 1778 to 1782, and from Berlin from 1785 to 1804.

*STANLEY, WILLIAM MARTIN.

Grandson of THEODORE STANLEY. [See Year Book, 1892, pp. 226, 265.]

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.
(No. 17. Admitted April 2, 1889.) 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, JONATHAN.

Great-grandson of AMOS RANSOM. [See Gildersleeve, Alfred.]

STARR, WILLIAM EDWARD.
(No. 618. Admitted Jan. 18, 1892.) Of New Milford, Connecticut; merchant; born at New Milford.

Great-great-grandson of JOSIAH STARR (1740–1813), of New Milford, Connecticut, 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 department. 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.
(No. 300. Admitted March 29, 1890.) 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.

Grandson of JAMES STEBBINS. [See Year Book, 1893-4, p. 376, and obituary, Year Book, 1895-6.]

STEELE, EDWARD DANIEL.
Great-grandson of **LUKE STEELE**, of Farmington, Connecticut (1739-1789), a member of a company of Bethlehem volunteers, July, 1776.

**STEELE, THOMAS SEDGWICK.**  

Great-grandson of **TIMOTHY SEDGWICK** (1763-1833), of Hartford, Connecticut, who served for two months in the summer of 1779 in the company of Captain Abraham Sedgwick. He again enlisted July 1, 1780, and served until Dec. 14, 1780, in the company of Captain Peleg Heath, in the 3d regiment, Connecticut line, commanded by Colonel Samuel Wyllys. He was a pensioner.

**STEINER, BERNARD CHRISTIAN.**  

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. 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 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.

STETSON, JAMES EBENEZER.

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.

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.
(No. 790. Admitted April 18, 1893.) Of Bridgeport, Connecticut; druggist; born at Danbury, Connecticut.

Great-grandson of EZRA STEVENS. [See Hamilton, Paul David.]

STEVENS, JAMES REYNOLDS.

Great-grandson of JAMES REYNOLDS. [See Foote, Ellsworth Irving.]
STEVENS, (MRS.) JENNIE MAY DASKAM.

Great-granddaughter of PETER ROGERS (1754–1849), of New London, Connecticut, a Revolutionary soldier, who was with the army at Valley Forge, and participated in the battle of Monmouth.

STEVenson, HENRY COGSWELL.

Great-great-great-grandson of WILLIAM THOMPSON.  [See Shelton, Charles Egerton.]

STILLMAN, HENRY ALLYN.

Great-grandson of JOHN FRANCIS.  [See Boardman, Thomas Jefferson.]

STIVERS, JAMES HOWLAND.
(No. 882. Admitted Feb. 12, 1894.) 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.
(No. 658. Admitted March 26, 1892.) 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.
(No. 330. Admitted May 10, 1890.) 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—1809). 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.

STONE, CHARLES GREENE.

Great-great-grandson of Job Mattison (17—1809), of Coventry, Rhode Island, who enlisted in May, 1775, and served for eight months as a private in the company of Captain Edward Johnson, in the Rhode Island regiment commanded by Colonel Varnum. He again enlisted in January, 1776, and served for twelve months as private, in the company of Captain Hawkins, in the regiment commanded by Colonel Varnum. He was at the siege of Boston, and at the capture of Fort Washington, November 16, 1776, he was made a prisoner, and paroled after a few months. His widow received a pension.

STORRS, GEORGE LYON.
(No. 1027. Admitted June 17, 1895.) Of Willimantic, Connecticut; bookkeeper; born at Coventry, Connecticut.

Great-grandson of Isaac Arnold (1764—1841), of Mansfield, Connecticut, who enlisted in September, 1776, and served for three months as drummer in the company of Captain Lemuel Clark, in the regiment commanded by Colonel Experience Storrs; he again enlisted in July, 1778, and served for two months as
drummer in the company of Captain John Arnold. He again enlisted in October, 1778, and served for one month as drummer in the company of Captain Eleazer Huntington. He again enlisted in July, 1779, and served for eight months as drummer in the company of Captain James Dana, in the regiment commanded by Colonel Wells. He again enlisted in March, 1781, and served for twelve months as drummer in the company of Captain James Dana, in the regiment commanded by Colonel Waterbury. He was a pensioner.

STORRS, SAMUEL PORTER.
(No. 1028. Admitted June 17, 1895.) Of New Britain, Connecticut; druggist; born at Coventry, Connecticut.

Great-grandson of ISAAC ARNOLD. [See Storrs, George Lyon.]

STRICKLAND, GEORGE ELIHU.

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.

Great-great-grandson of THOMAS STRONG. [See Year Book, 1893–4, pp. 381, 422.]

SUGDEN, WILLIAM EDWARD.

Great-grandson of NATHANIEL WALES (1719–1790), of Braintree, Massachusetts, who was a member
of the company of Captain Silas Wild, in the regiment commanded by Colonel Benjamin Lincoln, which assembled April 19, 1775, and served nine days in the Lexington alarm. He also served in the independent company of Braintree from January 1, to May 27, 1776, under Captain Ebenezer Thayer. He also served as a Corporal, from March 25, to April 7, 1778, in the company of Captain Eliphalet Sawen, under Colonel William Mackintosh at Roxbury.

Also, grandson of NATHANIEL WALES, Jr. (1757–1825), of Braintree, Massachusetts, who served for three days as a private in the company of Captain John Vinton, in the regiment commanded by Colonel Benjamin Lincoln, which marched from Braintree, April 19, 1775, in the Lexington alarm. He also enlisted May 3, 1775, and served for eight months and eighteen days in the same company. He also served for two days from June 13, 1776, in the company of Captain Moses French, in the regiment commanded by Colonel Jonathan Bass, assembled at Braintree upon orders to march to Hough's Neck, and again June 24, 1776, upon orders to Nantucket.

SUTLIFE, BENNETT HURD.
(No. 1144. Admitted April 21, 1896.) Of Plymouth, Connecticut; farmer; born at Plymouth.

Great-grandson of JOHN SUTLIFE, 3d (1743–1816), of Plymouth, Connecticut, who enlisted July 4, 1776, in the company of Minutemen of Captain Jotham Curtis from Northbury, in the town of Waterbury. This company turned out to repel the invasion at New Haven, July 5, 1779. He was also a private in the company of Captain Samuel Camp, in the militia regiment commanded by Colonel Noadiah Hooker, which marched to Peekskill April 29, 1777, where the regiment continued for one month and twenty-two days, under General Erastus Wolcott.
SWAIN, JOHN DEWALL.
(No. 922. Admitted March 5, 1894.) Of Worcester, Massachusetts; private secretary; born at Norfolk, Connecticut.

Great-great-grandson of ASAHEL HUMPHREY. [See Dewell, James Dudley.]

SWARTWOUT, JOHN HENRY.
(No. 58. Admitted April 24, 1889.) 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 Minutemen.

SWIFT, EDWARD STRONG.

Great-great-great-grandson of CALEB HOTCHKISS (1711–1779), of New Haven, Connecticut, who served as Captain of a company under General Spencer in Rhode Island in 1776–77–78, and who was killed at New Haven while resisting the invasion of Tryon, July 5, 1779.

SWIFT, TALLMADGE.

Great-grandson of HEMAN SWIFT. [See Punder- son, Samuel Fuller.]
SWORDS, JOSEPH FORSYTH.

Great-grandson of FRANCIS DAWSON SWORDS (1731-1800), of New Fairfield, Connecticut, who enlisted at Stamford, July 6, 1775, in the company of Captain Joseph Hoyt, in the 7th regiment, commanded by Colonel Charles Webb, raised in response to the call of the General Assembly at its July session. This company served at New York city and at several points along Long Island Sound until September 1, 1775, when, on requisition made by General Washington, the regiment was sent to Winter Hill, near Boston, was assigned to General Sullivan's brigade, and remained there until mustered out by expiration of the term of service, December 10, 1775.

Also, great-grandson of WILLIAM BATTerson (1743-1815), of Fairfield, Connecticut, who enlisted at Fairfield, May 6, 1775, as private in the 7th company, Captain Ichabod Doolittle, of the 5th regiment, Colonel David Waterbury, and served until December 13, 1775. He was also a private in the company of Captain Joseph Allen Wright, in the 2d Connecticut regiment, under Colonel Heman Swift, from January 12, until December 31, 1781. The tradition of the family is that he was in continual service under different assignments and consolidation of regiments for six years. His father, George Batterson, also served in the same companies with him in 1775 and 1781.

TAINTOR, JAMES ULYSSES.

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 stationed 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.

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.
(No. 120. Admitted Dec. 12, 1889.) 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, Julia Lucy.]

Also, great-great-granddaughter of EPHRAIM 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 KINGS-BURY, 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.

TAYLOR, ALBERT FONES.
(No. 923. Admitted April 17, 1894.) Of Stonington, Connecticut; merchant; born at Stonington.

Great-great-grandson of ELIJAH LEWIS of Westerly, Rhode Island (1741—__), a Lieutenant in Colonel J. M. Varnum's Rhode Island regiment, 1775; appointed Captain in the 1st Continental battalion, 1777

*TAYLOR, HENRY WYLLYS.

Great-grandson of MOSES ALLEN. [See Year Book, 1893-4, p. 383, and obituary, Year Book, 1895-6.]

TAYLOR, JAMES PALMER.

Great-great-grandson of ELDAD TAYLOR, of Westfield, Massachusetts (1708—__), a member of the General Court of Massachusetts.
Also, great-grandson of MATTHEW SMITH. [See Smith, George Brainard.]

TAYLOR, SAMUEL.
(No. 301. Admitted March 29, 1890.) Of Hartford, Connecticut; merchant; born at Hartford.

Great-grandson of the Reverend AARON KINNE. [See Curtin, Roland Gideon.]

TAYLOR, THOMAS PORTER.

Great-great-grandson of ANDREW PORTER, of Philadelphia (1743—____), 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 was chosen assistant from that town several times during the war.

THOMAS, (MRS.) ANNA HILL.  

Great-granddaughter of EBENEZER HILL. [See Hill, Ebenezer.]

THOMAS, EDGAR.  

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.  

Great-grandson of Lieutenant WILLIAM THOMPSON. [See Shelton, Charles Egerton.]

THOMPSON, JAMES WILCOX.  
Great-great-grandson of DAVID THOMPSON, Jr. (1749-1817), of Stratford, Connecticut, who was appointed by the General Assembly in October, 1777, Lieutenant of the 5th company of the 4th regiment of Connecticut militia, and in October, 1783, was appointed Captain of the same company.

THOMPSON, RHODA AUGUSTA.

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.
(No. 466. Admitted Feb. 18, 1891.) Of New Haven, Connecticut; merchant; born at New Haven.

Great-grandson of JEDUTHAN THOMPSON, of West Haven, Connecticut (——-1779), who enlisted February 9, 1779, in Captain Bradley's company of matrosses, and was killed July 5, 1779, at Tryon's invasion of New Haven.

THOMSON, ARTHUR CECIL.

Great-grandson of ELIJAH LEWIS. [See Lewis, Charles W.]

THRESHER, SENECA SANFORD.
(No. 466. Admitted March 16, 1891.) 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.

**TODD, MILO APOLLOS.**


Grandson of *THELUS TODD* (1763–1846), of Wallingford, Connecticut, who was drafted into service in the summer of 1781, and served at New London and at Fort Griswold under Colonel Ledyard. After six weeks' service he was taken ill and escorted home by two soldiers. He was discharged near the end of the war.

**TOLLES, CHARLES LEVI.**

* (No. 572. Admitted Sept. 15, 1891.) Of Hartford, Connecticut; clerk; 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.**


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.**  
(No. 660. Admitted March 26, 1892.) 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.**  
(No. 661. Admitted March 26, 1892.) Of Hartford, Connecticut; druggist; born at Hartford.

Great-grandson of **MANASSAH CADY.** [See Tracy, David Wallace.]

**TRACY, LOUIS DOWNER.**  
(No. 1014. Admitted May 10, 1895.) Of Willimantic, Connecticut; born at Willimantic.

Great-grandson of **EDWARD YEOMANS** (1759–1840), of Columbia, Connecticut, who served as a private in the Connecticut troops and was granted a pension.

**TREADWELL, JOHN PRIME.**  

Great-grandson of **ELIPHALET LOCKWOOD.** [See Lockwood, Frederick St. John.]
TREAT, ARTHUR BARNES.

Great-grandson of JONATHAN BARNES. [See Barnes, Thomas Attwater.]

TROWBRIDGE, FRANCIS BACON.

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-grandson of RUTHERFORD TROWBRIDGE, of New Haven, who had the first bounty for making saltpetre for the State in the Revolution. He also turned out with a New Haven company at the time of Tryon's invasion in July, 1779, and the musket he then used is now in possession of the New Haven County Historical Society.

TROWBRIDGE, THOMAS RUTHERFORD.

Great-grandson of RUTHERFORD TROWBRIDGE. [See Trowbridge, Francis Bacon.]
TRUMBULL, JONATHAN.
(No. 18. Admitted April 2, 1889.) Of Norwich, Connecticut; merchant; born at Norwich.

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.

TUBBS, CHARLES WHITING.
(No. 1015. Admitted June 29, 1891.) Of Norwich, Connecticut; music teacher; born at Norwich.

Grandson of ALAS BRUMLEY (1764-1856), of Preston, Connecticut, who served as a soldier and was granted a pension.

TUCKER, CHARLES ARTHUR.
(No. 732. Admitted April 19, 1892.) 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.

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-grandson of *ELNATHAN PERKINS*, killed at Fort Griswold, September 6, 1781.

Also, grandson of *HENRY MASON*, wounded in the leg at Fort Griswold, September 6, 1781.

TURNER, ELISHA.

Grandson of *PETER COMSTOCK*. [See Chapman, Dwight.]

TURNER, LUTHER GUITEAU.

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-great-grandson of *ELNATHAN PERKINS*. [See Turner, Charles.]

Also, great-grandson of *HENRY MASON*. [See Turner, Charles.]
TWICHELL, JAMES CARTER.

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.
(No. 771. Admitted Feb. 22, 1893.) Of Meriden, Connecticut; real estate and lumber; born at Montreal, Province of Quebec, Canada.

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.

TYLER, ALICE JANE.

Great-granddaughter of ABRAHAM TYLER (1734-1805), Captain of a company from the town of Had- dam, 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 in Colonel Samuel McLellan's regiment, 1778; and Lieutenant-Colonel of the 7th Connecticut militia, 1779.

TYLER, AUGUST CLEVELAND.
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.

Tyler, Robert S.  

Great-great-grandson of Obadiah Johnson.  
[See Johnson, Charles Coit.]

Also, great-great-grandson of Samuel Coit.  
[See Coit, George Douglas.]

Also, great-great-grandson of Aaron Fuller (1734-—), of Hampton, Connecticut, who was appointed, September 8, 1777, by the Council of Safety, Captain of the 7th company in the alarm list of the 21st regiment of militia. This company served in the alarm when the British shipping lay off New London in September, 1779, and again at the time of Tryon's invasion at New Haven in July, 1779.

*Tyler, Sylvanus.  

Grandson of Abraham Tyler.  
[See Year Book, 1891, pp. 180, 189.]

Upham, Charles Leslie.  
(No. 885. Admitted May 10, 1893.) 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, ALBERT STEVENS.

Great-grandson of SAMUEL UPSON (1737-1816), of Wolcott, Connecticut, who served as private in the company of Captain James Stoddard, under Colonel Noadiah Hooker, at Peekskill, from March 30 to May 16, 1777. He afterwards served as Captain under Colonel Smith and Lieutenant-Colonel Gad Stanley, in the 15th militia regiment in 1778 and 1779, and turned out to repel the invasion at New Haven, July 5, 1779.

Also, great-grandson of ELISHA STEVENS. [See Lines, Edwin Stevens.]

UPSON, LYMAN ALLYN.
(No. 318. Admitted April 15, 1890.) 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.

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.

VEADER, DANIEL HICKS.
(No. 992. Admitted Feb. 11, 1895.) Of New Haven, Connecticut; with Winchester Arms company; born at New Haven.
Great-grandson of **SAMUEL HICKS** (1757–1840), of New Haven, Connecticut, who went from New London in the Lexington alarm in the company of Captain William Coit, under Colonel Samuel H. Parsons, and served for eight days. In 1779 he served for three months as substitute in the company of Captain Amos Gilbert. In 1780 he served for three and a half months as substitute in the company of Captain John Miles, under Colonel Lamb, and in 1781 he served for two months as a substitute in the company of Captain Jared Robinson. He was a pensioner.

**VERPLANCK, FREDERICK AYER.**


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.
Also, great-great-granddaughter of CAPTAIN PETER COMSTOCK. [See Chapman, Dwight.]
Also, great-great-granddaughter of CAPTAIN MOSES WARREN. [See Chapman, Dwight.]

*WADSWORTH, EDWARD.  
(No. 69. Admitted April 20, 1889.) Of Hartford, Connecticut; born at Hartford. Died November 18, 1893.  
Grandson of JONATHAN WADSWORTH. [See Year Book, 1893-4, pp. 392, 425.]

WADSWORTH, ROBERT ANDERSON.  
(No. 772. Admitted Feb. 22, 1893.) Of Hartford, Connecticut; insurance; born at Hartford.  
Great-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.

*WAINWRIGHT, WILLIAM AUGUSTUS MUHLENBERG.  
Great-grandson of JOHN PHEelps. [See Year Book, 1893-4, p. 392, and obituary, Year Book, 1895-6.]

WAIT, JOHN TURNER.  
Grandson of Dr. PHILIP TURNER. [See Trumbull, Jonathan.]

WALBRIDGE, THOMAS CHESTER.  
(No. 672. Admitted April 19, 1892.) 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 28. 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.

*WALKER, JAMES.

Great-grandson of PHINEHAS WALKER (1738–1829) of Woodstock, Connecticut, who was a Sergeant in the company of Captain Benjamin Lyon of Woodstock, who went to the relief of Boston in the Lexing-
ton alarm. He also served as Ensign in the company of Lieutenant Tucker, in the 11th regiment, Connecticut militia, in 1776. It is a tradition in the family that he loaned the government $1,000 in silver, and received in return certain lands in Vermont.

Also, grandson of WILLARD CHILD (1758–1844), of Woodstock, Connecticut, who was a member of Captain Lyon’s company in the 11th Connecticut regiment of militia in 1776. He carried despatches after the battle of Hubbardston, Vermont, and was at Long Island and White Plains. He was a pensioner. [See obituary, Year Book, 1895–6.]

WARD, WILLIAM.
(No. 662. Admitted March 26, 1892.) 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, EDGAR MORRIS.

Great-grandson of JOHN AVERY, of Groton, Connecticut, a Sergeant in Captain Burrows' company of the 8th regiment, Connecticut militia, at New York, 1776.

WARNER, HENRY ABIJAH.

Great-grandson of JASON FENN (1751–1819), of Waterbury, Connecticut, who served as Sergeant of the 8th company of the 1st regiment, under Captain Phineas Porter.
WARREN, HERBERT CLEVELAND.

Great-great-grandson of SAMUEL PECK. [See Peck, Charles.]

WARREN, TRACY BRONSON.

Great-grandson of EDWARD WARREN (1761–1814), of Waterbury, Connecticut, who was a private in the company of Captain Samuel Augustus Barker, in the 4th regiment, Connecticut line, formation of 1781–1783, commanded by Colonel Zebulon Butler, in service from January 1 to December 31, 1781. He also, during the same time, served in a company of light infantry under the command of Marquis de Lafayette at the southward.

WARREN, WILLIAM WATTS JONES.

Great-great-grandson of MOSES WARREN. [See Chapman, Dwight.]

Also, great-grandson of JOSEPH PECK, who was 2d Lieutenant in the company of Captain Van Dersen, in General Waterbury's brigade, stationed at New Haven in 1781.

Also, great-grandson of ELISHA WAY, who was a soldier and pensioner.

WATEROUS, THOMAS CLIFFORD.

Great-great-grandson of SAMUEL LEE, of Windham, Connecticut, who was a Surgeon on the staff of
Colonel Durkee, in the 4th regiment, Connecticut line, formation of 1777-1781, commissioned January 1, 1777, and resigned April 3, 1778. He was also surgeon on board the state ship "Oliver Cromwell."

**WATSON, (MRS.) ALICE CHEEVER LYON.**

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.**

Great-grandson of *EBENEZER MERRITT.* [See Drew, Henry Burr.]

**WEBB, ARTHUR BACKUS.**
(No. 303. Admitted March 29, 1890.) Of Norwich, Connecticut; clerk; born at Norwich.

Great-great-grandson of *NATHANIEL WEBB.* [See Lathrop, Henry Clinton.]
Also, great-great-grandson of *WATERMAN CLIFT.* [See Lathrop, Henry Clinton.]

**WEBB, RODOLPHUS LOVEJOY.**
(No. 292. Admitted March 29, 1890.) Of West Hartford, Connecticut; superintendent of corporation; 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.
(No. 637. Admitted Feb. 13, 1892.) Of Hartford, Connecticut; born at Chester, Massachusetts.

Granddaughter of WILLIAM SIZER, of Middle-town, 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.

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.


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.

WELLES, JOHN N.

(No. 1071. Admitted Dec. 16, 1895.) Of Wethersfield, Connecticut; dentist; born at Wethersfield.

Great-grandson of ROGER WELLES. [See Welles, Edwin.]

WELLS, CHAUNCEY WETMORE.

(No. 887. Admitted Sept. 12, 1893.) Of Middletown, Connecticut; student; born at Baltimore, Maryland.

Great-grandson of ELISHA HUBBARD. [See Hubbard, Josiah Meigs.]

WELLS, OSMER BEACH.

(No. 888. Admitted Jan. 16, 1894.) 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.
(No. 663. Admitted March 26, 1892.) Of Litchfield, Connecticut; insurance; 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 Massachusetts militia. He was killed at Saratoga, October 16, 1777.

WHAPLES, MEIGS HEYWOOD.
(No. 4. Admitted April 2, 1889.) 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.

Great-grandson of DANIEL KELLOGG. [See Year Book, 1893-4, p. 399, and obituary, Year Book, 1895-6.]

WHEELER, ROBERT BROWN.
(No. 241. Admitted Feb. 17, 1890.) Of Boston, Massachusetts; express; born at Bridgeport, Connecticut.
Great-great-grandson of EPHRAIM MIDDLEBROOK. [See Middlebrook, William Nash.]

Also, great-grandson of PHILO LEWIS, of Stratford, Connecticut, a Revolutionary soldier, and pensioner.

WHITE, HERBERT HUMPHREY.
(No. 791. Admitted April 18, 1893.) 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 Pettibone, 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.
(No. 212. Admitted Feb. 17, 1890.) Of Stratford, Connecticut; butcher; born at Stratford.

Grandson of STILES JUDSON. [See Judson, Stiles.]

WHITNEY, ELI, Jr.

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.
(No. 274. Admitted March 29, 1890.) Of Newington, Connecticut; farmer; 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, DWIGHT PARKER.

Great-grandson of STEPHEN PARKER. [See Parker, Charles.]

WILCOX, HENRY SCOVIL.
(No. 889. Admitted May 10, 1893.) 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.
(No. 59. Admitted April 25, 1889.) Of Stratford, Connecticut; surveyor; born at Stratford.

Grandson of EPHRAIM J. WILCOXSON, a private soldier in the Revolutionary war.

WILDMAN, LEONARD DELACOUR.
(No. 1016. Admitted April 19, 1892.) Of Danbury, Connecticut; mechanical engineer; born at Danbury.

Great-great-great-grandson of SAMUEL CAULFIELD (1726–1789), of New Milford, Connecticut, who was commissioned Lieutenant-Colonel in October, 1776, and with Colonel Whiting and others organized the 1st battalion to serve from November, 1776, to March, 1777, under Generals Wooster and Spencer. In January, 1779, he is mentioned in Fitch's report as an issuing Commissary in the line. In June, 1779, he resigned his appointment as Commissary and pro-
ceeded to Horse Neck, where he took command of the 13th Connecticut. Later in 1781 he commanded his own regiment at West Point and east of the Hudson river.

WILEY, JAMES ALLEN.
(No. 344. Admitted June 5, 1890.) 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.
(No. 291. Admitted March 29, 1890.) Of Hartford, Connecticut; born at South Reading, Massachusetts. Died November 4, 1892.

Great-grandson of NATHANIEL WILEY. [See Year Book, 1893–4, pp. 401, 412.]

WILLIAMS, AARON WHITE COOK.
(No. 484. Admitted April 21, 1891.) 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, of Taunton, Connecticut (1764—), a private soldier in the 4th regiment, Connecticut line.

Williams, George Clinton Fairchild.

Great-grandson of Clement Fairchild. [See Williams, George.]

Williams, George Goodwin.

Great-grandson of Joseph Baker. [See Hooker, Edward Williams.]

Williams, James Baker.

Grandson of Joseph Baker. [See Hooker, Edward Williams.]

Wilson, Claude Lucas.


Wilson, George William.
Great-great-grandson of CHARLES COLTON (1724–1809), of Springfield, Massachusetts, who served as Captain in the regiment of Colonel Ruggles Woodbridge in 1776, and in the regiment of Colonel John Greaton in 1777, 1778 and 1779.

WILSON, GROVE HERRICK.

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 Phillipsburg.

WILSON, OLIVER EUGENE.
(No. 1032. Admitted June 17, 1895.) Of Norwalk, Connecticut; insurance; born at Harwinton, Connecticut.

Great-grandson of PHINEAS GRISWOLD (1750—), of Windsor, Connecticut, who enlisted in May, 1777, for three years in the company of Captain John Harmon, in the regiment commanded by Colonel Durkee, and was on duty at New York, guarding Burgoyne’s troops.

*WOODBRIDGE, JAMES E.

Great-grandson of THEOPHILUS WOODBRIDGE. [See Year Book, 1891, pp. 187, 197.]

WOODWARD, HENRY.
(No. 246. Admitted Feb. 17, 1890.) 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.

Great-grandson of JOSEPH WOODWARD. [See Knight, William Ward.]

WOODWORTH, HENRY LEROY.

Grandson of WILLIAM BURNS, born in England (1760-1820), who enlisted for the war from Coventry, Connecticut, February, 1777, in Captain Paul Brigham’s company, Colonel John Chandler’s Connecticut regiment. He was engaged in the battles of Germantown, Monmouth and Yorktown.

WOOSTER, ALBERT MILLS.
(No. 924. Admitted March 5, 1894.) 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.**


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.**


Great-great-grandson of *William Wordin*. [See Hawley, Charles Wilson.]

Also, great-grandson of *William Wordin, Jr.* [See Hawley, Charles Wilson.]

**WRIGHT, WILBUR LESLIE.**

Great-grandson of JERIJAH MERRILL (1749–1791), of New Hartford, Connecticut, who was a member of the company of Captain Seth Smith which marched to Boston in the Lexington alarm in April, 1775. In 1776 he served under Captain Nehemiah Merrill, in the regiment of Colonel Jonathan Pettibone, from August 19 to September 25, in and around New York.

WRIGHT, WILLIAM ALVIN.

Great-grandson of STEPHEN WRIGHT. [See Kellogg, Stephen W.]

YOUNG, EMERSON KINNE.

Great-great-grandson of JEREMIAH JACKSON (17—1802), of Massachusetts, who was Captain in a Massachusetts regiment in the Revolution. He was also in the French and Indian war, and was at the taking of Quebec under General Wolfe in 1759. He afterwards removed to New York, and was a Colonel of militia.
IN MEMORIAM.

PREPARED BY JONATHAN FLYNT MORRIS, NECROLOGIST.

WILLIS ROGERS AUSTIN.

Willis Rogers Austin, of Norwich, died at his home on North Washington street, in that city, March 4, 1896. Mr. Austin was born in Norwich January 31, 1819. He was educated for the bar, graduating at the Yale College Law School in the year 1849.

Shortly after graduating he visited Texas, and it was his intention to have located there in the practice of the law, but, after some successful operations in cotton, he concluded to return north, and, locating in Philadelphia, engaged in the banking business. In this he was also successful, and having gathered in a few years a fair amount of this world's goods, he determined to retire from business and take relaxation in travel. He first travelled extensively in this country, and then went abroad and travelled over Europe and Asia, spending three years in his tour. Upon returning to the United States he fixed upon Connecticut, the state of his ancestors, and Norwich, his native city, as his future home, and there he had since resided.

Mr. Austin had never sought political preferment. Personally popular, however, he had often been urged to accept office, but steadily refused until, at the urgent solicitation of his fellow citizens in Norwich, he consented to be one of their representatives in the General Assembly of 1874.
In 1875 he was re-elected a representative in the General Assembly, and in 1876 he was elected Senator from the Eighth district of the state.

Mr. Austin's service in the Legislature was characterized by the most constant and faithful attendance and attention to his duties. During the sessions of which he was a member he served upon the committees of finance, of railroads, and of constitutional amendments.

After Mr. Austin's term of service in the Senate he was induced to serve as a member of the Republican State Central Committee for five years, and during the years 1877-80 he was president of the New London County Agricultural Society. These four years the society experienced marked prosperity. The grounds were enlarged, new buildings erected, premiums and expenses all paid, and a considerable sum of profit remained each year. He had been chairman of the Connecticut State Board of Charities. Mr. Austin was a confirmed believer in the maxim that occupation and usefulness are requirements for the health and happiness of mankind; hence he selected his home with ample grounds that he might see the growth of various objects of ornament and necessity. He always held himself ready to discharge all the duties of friend and citizen.

For almost thirty years Mr. Austin was a prominent resident of Norwich and stood high in business circles. In all public matters he took a deep interest and was anxious to see Norwich progress. He was vice president of the Dime Savings Bank and a director in the Second National Bank. While "The Elms" existed he was a prominent member, was an incorporator of the Norwich Club and a member of the Arcanum Club. He was also an active worker in the Board of Trade. For many years Mr. Austin was a member and faithful attendant at Christ Church.

At the first meeting of the Norwich Club, a few months ago, Mr. Austin was elected president, which office he held at his death. He was a Mason, belonging
to a Philadelphia lodge, and at the centennial meeting of Somerset Lodge in Norwich, a short time ago, he occupied the seat of honor in the east.

The Austin family, of which the deceased was a direct descendant, is one of the oldest families of the state. The name appears among those of the earlier settlers of New Haven, and frequently and prominently in the records of the town since. The Austin name is said to have been derived from the sect of Christians who were followers of St. Augustine. It is certain the Austins who came to Connecticut were a devout Christian people, as is evidenced by the devices of their antique coat of arms, which they brought from England and which had been in the possession of Willis Austin.

The founder of the Austin family in America was John Austin. He came from England in the ship *Hercules*, with his wife Constance, from Sandwich, County Kent. He died in Greenwich, Conn., September 5, 1657. David Austin (3), the grandfather of Willis Austin, was born in New Haven, May 6, 1732, and died February 5, 1801. He was collector of customs when New Haven was the chief port of entry in this section of the country; also the founder and first president of the New Haven Bank. He had thirteen children, and at his death left a large estate to his surviving children. His eldest son, the Rev. David Austin, then settled over the First Presbyterian church of Elizabethtown, N. J., was executor of his father's estate.

In the annals of New Haven it is recorded that young David Austin and his two uncles, John and David, were wounded in the battle for the defense of New Haven against the British, July 5, 1779.

Mr. Austin's mother was Susan Rogers, daughter of Dr. David Rogers of Greenfield, Conn., born September 15, 1778, married September 11, 1797, died August 24, 1870.

Mr. Austin in 1851 married Louisa, daughter of the late E. B. M. Hughes, of New Haven, well remem-
bered for her personal attractions and true excellence of character, whose death occurred in Philadelphia, where they resided, in 1854, leaving a daughter of two years, who has since died. In 1864 he married Mary McComb, a very accomplished woman, daughter of John McComb, of a well known and prominent New York family, and granddaughter of John McComb, who was identified with almost all the progressive improvements of the day. One child, a son, named Willis Austin, was born of this union in 1878. Mrs. Austin died in January, 1894.

Mr. Austin was admitted to this society February 2, 1891, as a descendant of David Austin, of New Haven, Connecticut, wounded in the defense of New Haven during Tryon's raid, July 5, 1779, and of David Austin, a Surgeon in the army.

COURTLANDT GUYNET BABCOCK.

Courtlandt Guynet Babcock of Stonington died at his home in that place Wednesday evening, April 1, 1896, after an illness of several months' duration. He was born in New York city, in 1842, and at the breaking out of the Civil war, was engaged in business at Chicago. Settling his affairs in that city, he came east in the spring of 1862, and began recruiting for a battery, but in the fall of that year accepted a commission as First Lieutenant in the 92d New York Volunteers, then with McClellan in the Peninsula. He joined the regiment at Suffolk, Va., and shortly afterward his brigade under Wessells proceeded to Newbern and participated in the battles of Kingston and Goldsboro. General Hunt was at that time made Brigadier-General, and appointed Lieutenant Babcock his aide, and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General. In July, 1863, General Hunt was sent to New Haven on account of illness, and Lieutenant Babcock was ordered to join him there. In the early spring of 1864 General Grant ordered General Hunt to Kansas and Missouri to inspect the Union troops in that
state, directing all that could be spared to report to Sherman. Among this number in July was Lieutenant Babcock, who had accompanied General Hunt on his western tour. Subsequently General Hunt was ordered to New York on account of ill health, Lieutenant Babcock accompanying him, but requesting to be returned to his regiment at the front. The 92d New York's time having expired, as many as volunteered for further service united with the 96th and were called the 96th New York Veteran Volunteers. When Lieutenant Babcock joined his old comrades in Virginia he received his Captaincy, and shortly afterward he was made Provost Marshal-General on General Deven's staff, Third Division, 24th Army Corps. Captain Babcock remained on this staff until the Union forces entered Richmond in April, 1865, when, returning to his regiment which had in the meantime been reinforced by a draft, he was promoted to the office of Major. After the fall of Richmond the regiment remained in Virginia doing police duty at different stations, Culpeper, Warrentown and Fredericksburg, and he served for some time as Assistant Adjutant-General. He was mustered out in February, 1866, and made Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel for meritorious service.

Much of Colonel Babcock's time after the war was spent in the banking business with the firm of Babcock Brothers & Co., New York. He was afterward elected treasurer of the Providence and Stonington Steamship Co., and for several years he held that position. In 1882 he retired from active pursuits and took up his residence in Stonington, remaining in that place during the fourteen years which intervened before his death. He was an honored member of J. F. Trumbull Post, No. 82, G. A. R., having served several terms as its commander. He traced his ancestry direct to Colonel Harry Babcock, one of the most famous of the Revolutionary commanders of Rhode Island. He was a burgess of the borough of Stonington, school committeeman of the Ninth school district for two years, and treasurer of
the Stonington Free Library. He was also an active member of the Second Congregational church and an officer of the Ecclesiastical society connected with it.

Colonel Babcock married Miss Mary Woodruff, daughter of Judge Woodruff, of Litchfield. Mrs. Babcock and four children survive him. He was a generous and affectionate husband and father, and in the community at large was universally esteemed and respected. His death at the early age of 54 removes an upright and useful citizen, who will be sincerely missed by a large circle of acquaintances and friends.

He joined this society at its organization in April, 1889, his state number being thirty-six, as a descendant of Colonel Harry Babcock.

[Contributed by Henry Robinson Palmer.]

**MRS. ABIGAIL JANE BALDWIN.**

Mrs. Abigail Jane Baldwin, widow of the late George Baldwin, died at Bridgeport, Connecticut, November 13, 1895, at the age of 82 years. She was the daughter of Henry Nearing of Brookfield, Connecticut, a Revolutionary soldier who was born in 1758 and died in 1845. He was a private in Captain Joseph Smith's company of Colonel David Waterbury's regiment, raised on the first call for troops in Connecticut, April–May, 1775. This regiment marched to New York in June of that year, and about September 28 it was sent to the northern department, and took part in the operations along Lakes George and Champlain.

Mrs. Baldwin rightly took pleasure and satisfaction in being recognized as entitled to the rare distinction of a Real Daughter of the American Revolution. It will be a surprise to many who are familiar with the rather venerable appearance of ex-Lieutenant-Governor Samuel E. Merwin of New Haven, to know that his mother was a niece of Mrs. Baldwin, they being nearly of the same age. General Merwin is a great-grandson of the same Revolutionary ancestor—Henry Nearing.
Mrs. Baldwin was a lady of much energy of character, and without neglecting her family affairs, conducted a successful millinery business in Bridgeport for many years. She survived her husband fourteen years, and was distinguished for her interest in the Home and Foreign Mission work of her religious denomination (Congregational), as well as the round of local charities, proving herself a veritable Dorcas, in supplying and promoting home missionary boxes and baskets of supplies and clothing for poor families and orphans in her vicinity.

Her descendants surviving are, one son and three daughters. She was admitted a member of this society January 16, 1894.

[Contributed by Rowland B. Lacey.]

**MRS. HELEN MARIA BOYD BALDWIN.**

Mrs. Helen Maria Boyd Baldwin, wife of George Baldwin, of New Haven, the eldest of six children, was born in New Haven, Connecticut, January 30th, 1830, and died at her home February 26th, 1893, aged 63 years. She was the daughter of the late Edward Boyd, of Middletown, Connecticut, and Sarah Billings Pond, and great-granddaughter of Ebenezer Pond, who commanded a company which marched December, 1776, from Wrentham, Massachusetts, to the defense of Providence, Rhode Island, and was in several engagements during that and the succeeding year.

She was admitted to this society, May 16, 1892, as a descendant of Ebenezer Pond, who commanded a company from Wrentham, Massachusetts.

[Contributed by Edward E. Boyd.]

**SETH WOODFORD BISHOP.**

Seth Woodford Bishop died at his home in Hartford, Connecticut, July 30, 1895. Had he lived until October
he would have been seventy-four years old. He was born in West Hartford in 1821. His parents were born in Avon.

Mr. Bishop had his schooling in West Hartford, and when a young man learned the machinist's trade in New Britain. In 1849, when the gold fever broke out, Mr. Bishop was in a party organized in this section, mostly Hartford men, who sailed to California around Cape Horn. Mr. Bishop remained there ten years among the gold mines and was successful, although he had no unusual good fortune. When he returned to Hartford he went to the Pratt & Whitney Company as foreman of the foundry and at that time was one of the largest stockholders of the company. He remained there about twenty years and retired a dozen years ago. Since then he has not been actively engaged in business. He, however, never lost interest in gold mining and on the organization of the Suffolk Globe Mining Company, whose mine is located in San Miguel County, Colorado, Mr. Bishop became its president and held the office until a few months before his death when on account of ill health he resigned his position. Mr. Bishop was admitted to our society, June 5, 1890, as a descendant of Thomas Fitch Bishop of Farmington, a soldier who enlisted at the age of 16 years, and served under General Putnam. Mr. Bishop was a Mason and belonged to the lodge in West Hartford.

CHARLES BUTTOLPH.

In the death of Charles Buttolph, which occurred at his home on Rock street at 2:20 o'clock Monday afternoon, December 15, 1895, Preston loses one of its oldest and most highly respected citizens.

Mr. Buttolph was born in Griswold, April 14, 1819, his father being George Buttolph, a soldier of the Revolutionary war. He came to Preston to work when a young man and there by patient and honest industry soon made for himself a home. He followed the occupation of farming nearly all his life, owning and improving for
many years, a farm situated on Zion's Hill, Preston. He was, however, for a short time engaged in the meat business on Water street in Norwich. In all his business transactions his honesty and integrity have made for him many friends.

Mr. Buttolph was a humble and devout Christian, and has been a most faithful member of the Baptist church at Preston City for a period of fifty years. In politics, while not endeavoring to be prominent, he was faithful to his duties as a citizen, casting his ballot at each election for the maintenance of those principles in government which he believed to be right. Though usually connected with some political party, his love of country and its welfare caused him to change his party relations at different periods of his life in the interest of true patriotism. He served for a time as a member of the board of selectmen in the town of Preston.

About five years ago Mr. Buttolph retired from active labor, and leaving his farm, removed to Rock street, where he afterwards resided. He was twice married and his second wife survives him. Besides his wife he leaves one half-brother, Mr. David Bromley of Brushville, Penn., and five step-children. In his home he was always kind and affectionate and in social circles he attracted many friends by his philanthropic deeds, sincere actions and upright principles. All who knew him will join in mourning his loss.

He was admitted to this society, March 5, 1895, as a "true son" for the service of his father, as above stated.

James Henry Percival Chamberlin.

James Henry Percival Chamberlin died at his home in New Haven, of pneumonia, May 31, 1895.

He was the youngest of five children born to Abel Child Chamberlin and Angeline Alwood Hosmer.

Mr. Chamberlin was born and always lived in New Haven; he was educated in the grammar schools and was a graduate of the High School of that city.
After completing his education he entered the employment of his father, who was a successful furniture dealer. A few years later he was taken into the firm of A. C. Chamberlin & Sons. After the death of his father the firm was reorganized as the Chamberlin Furniture and Mantel Company, of which he was secretary until his death.

Mr. Chamberlin was a noble, true man, of sterling character and pronounced business ability. He was an earnest, consistent Christian, devoted to the interests of the College Street Church, of which he was a worthy member.

As secretary of his company his acquaintance with business men was extensive, and many letters were received by the firm from those who knew him in business relations, which were full of heartfelt expressions of sympathy and regret for the sudden taking away of one who was in the prime of life. Mr. Chamberlin was admitted to our society January 18, 1892, as the lineal descendant of Abel Chamberlin, his great-grandfather, who was clerk of a company from Woodstock, Connecticut, commanded by Lieutenant Jonathan Morris.

[Contributed by William E. Chandler.]

**WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON COMSTOCK.**

William Henry Harrison Comstock, of New London, died at his residence at that city February 24, 1895. He was born in East Lyme, March 20, 1819. He was a descendant of John Comstock, who came to this country in 1635 and settled in Saybrook. Mr. Comstock was educated in the public schools. In 1840 he came to New London and went into the mercantile business. After a few years he returned to East Lyme and later established here the firm of Comstock & Howard, from which he retired in 1888. He went into politics early in life and was an earnest Whig. In 1847 he was appointed Paymaster-General on the staff of Governor Clark Bissell of Norwalk. He was elected a member of the House
of Representatives from East Lyme in 1848; in 1854 was made Senator from the Ninth district and in 1859 he was chosen again to be Representative. While in the Senate he was one of six Senators selected to be members of the corporation of Yale College. He was postmaster of East Lyme during the administrations of Fillmore and Lincoln, and was enrolling officer at East Lyme during the war. He was a member of the Baptist Church, of the Board of Trade, and a director of the New London City Bank.

Mr. Comstock was greatly attached to our society, and was admitted March 29, 1890, as a grandson of Captain Peter Comstock, Captain in the 3d regiment of militia at New London in 1781.

**JOHN GUY CRUMP.**

John Guy Crump died in New London, June 19, 1894. He was descended from an ancestry whose active patriotism assisted in laying the foundation of the republic. The universal regret at his death, which was invested with much of pathetic interest, was a tribute from the public to the character and worth of the man.

Mr. Crump was possessed of a cultured mind and generous impulses, in the contemplation of which we can well afford to miss some of those brilliant operations which count for so much in ordinary biography.

He was elected to the state Legislature in 1879, when but twenty-three years of age. His speech, made in March, 1880, on the consideration of the majority and minority report on the boundary line between Connecticut and New York, attracted considerable attention.

While possessed of great candor and a remarkable perceptive faculty, his temperament and sensitive nature forbade that unquestioned confidence so essential to political leadership.

The subject of our sketch was born in New London, Connecticut, June 30, 1856. He was graduated from the Norwich Free Academy, and entered Yale College in
1875. He did not, however, finish the collegiate course, but after a considerable period of study entered the law office of his father, the late William C. Crump. He was admitted to the bar, and in 1886, by an act of the Legislature, was made judge of the Court of Common Pleas, which position he held at the time of his death.

In his judicial capacity he was fearless and impartial, while a perceptive mind and a ready command of language rendered his address before court or jury forcible and intelligent.

In 1881 Mr. Crump became editor of the *Evening Telegram*, in which capacity he served till 1892, when he assumed the editorship of the *Day*, a position which he held at the time of his death.

As a journalist, he recognized the folly of extreme partisanship and positive assertion, and the courteous tone of his articles was a reflex of that of his social intercourse. He might, perchance, have become more widely known had he transferred his labors to the recognized centers of thought and action. In his available knowledge and facility of expression, he fulfilled the conditions necessary to the professional journalist.

He was interested in the cause of education, having served as a member of the Board of Education and as a trustee of the Bulkeley School. He was fond of all manly recreations, and was a recognized authority on some of the sports incident to forest and stream. In social intercourse he was charming and readily secured the friendship of all whom he met on terms of intimacy.

Mr. Crump was admitted to membership in this society December 12, 1889, as a descendant from Richard Law, his great-grandfather, who was a midshipman of the American ship "Trumbull."

*Contributed by J. Lawrence Chew.*

**CHARLES JAMES COLE.**

Charles James Cole, of Hartford, died at his summer home, Laurel Way, Norfolk, August 16, 1895, from septic
Two weeks before his death Mr. Cole left Hartford for Norfolk, complaining of the effects of a hard cold taken a few days before, and being much worn out with the important legal business in his care. For a few days after his arrival in Norfolk, Mr. Cole appeared to improve in health, but within the last three or four days before his death his symptoms became alarming, and Dr. Hamant, a Norfolk physician, who had charge of the case, summoned Dr. George C. Jarvis, of Hartford, for consultation. Mr. Cole passed a restless night and grew rapidly worse. There was no one present at the death bed but his immediate family and the nurse.

Mr. Cole was born in Chatham, Conn., in June, 1839, his father having been a prosperous farmer. A few years after his birth his father went to East Berlin with his family and Mr. Cole's boyhood was spent in that town. His grandfather, Colonel Joseph Spencer, and great-grandfather, Marcus Cole, were both soldiers of the Revolution, the former having been a member of the 1st regiment, Connecticut line, at Bunker Hill, and the latter a member of the 2d regiment of the line.

Mr. Cole did not have an academical course in any college, but graduated from the Harvard Law School in 1863, and in 1864 established himself in legal business on Central Row, and had his office on that street for thirty-one years, and for a great part of that time in the building of the Hartford Trust Company. He was never in legal partnership with anyone, but his office had been shared by Judge Wiley, Leonard Morse, Charles A. Safford, Henry A. Huntington and others.

He early turned his attention to constitutional questions of law, and in this branch of legal acquirement held an enviable position, appearing in many important cases before the Supreme Court, where the constitutionality of law was at issue. He was, in addition, one of the successful corporation lawyers of the state, and was attorney for many well-known Hartford corporations, including the Ætna Life Insurance Company,
the Orient Insurance Company, the Connecticut General Life Insurance Company, having been a director in both the latter companies, and the United States Bank, of which he was a director. He was also counsel for the Berlin Iron Bridge Company, the Iowa Mortgage Company, and for other corporations in the state.

He was prominent in the Morris-Bulkeley *quo warranto* case over the governorship in 1891–3, appearing for the Republican side of the case in conjunction with the Hon. Henry C. Robinson and William C. Case. He was invariably thoroughly prepared in the cases he brought before the courts, was a close examiner of witnesses, and in argument clear and precise, never given to flows of rhetoric. He appeared before the Supreme Court as frequently as any lawyer of the Hartford county bar, and in important civil cases.

Mr. Cole was a Republican and held an influential position in the leadership of the party, both in the state and in the city. He was chairman of the Republican State Central Committee in 1878, when Charles B. Andrews, now chief justice, was elected governor, and appeared again as the head of that committee in the campaigns which resulted in the election of Henry B. Harrison and Phineas C. Lounsbury to the governorship. He was a shrewd organizer, keeping his own counsel well, and manipulating his forces with much skill. He was a candidate for the state Senate in 1873 against the late Charles Murray Pond.

Mr. Cole was for many years active in local politics, and from 1877 to 1879 was city attorney. He was frequently heard in town meetings and in Republican caucuses. He was on the side of clean politics and good citizenship.

He was offered the chief justiceship of the state by Governor Bulkeley before it was given to Chief Justice Andrews, but the honor was declined.

Mr. Cole's services were in great demand during legislative sessions, and the session closing in July, 1895,
was no exception. He appeared before nearly every committee in support of or against most of the important measures that were before the houses. Perhaps the appearance that attracted the most attention was his conduct of the opposition to the tuberculosis bill on behalf of the farmers of the state, which was so well done that the bill was very much modified before the committee reported it. He also appeared before the committee on the East Hartford bridge, as counsel for the Berlin Iron Bridge company. He was in the habit of saying to those who wished his services before the Legislature, "I shall do no button-holing of members, but if you wish me to make an argument before a committee or to present a bill, I will do what I can."

He was a man of great industry and energy, and of marvelous memory. He prepared his cases with little or no assistance, and was not addicted to working them up by proxy. He wished to know for himself, exactly what the situation in any particular case was. His income from his business during the past few years was very large and he was obliged to refuse many retainers for lack of time to attend to more business.

The wonderful gift of off-hand memory was greatly developed in Mr. Cole and instances of its use are well remembered by his friends. In the conduct of the tuberculosis case for the farmers before the legislative committee at the last session, he gave a fine illustration of it. He had posted himself on the technical as well as the popular and practical phases of the disease and in his cross-examination of physicians of clear intellect and specially qualified in the particular matter in hand showed that he knew even more than they did about tuberculosis, and had his knowledge at the tip of his tongue to great advantage.

In all matters Mr. Cole was original; in his lines of thought, manner of speech and in his way of getting at things. Notwithstanding his prominence in public affairs he was an extremely modest man, never putting.
himself forward unless occasion demanded. To newspaper men, who frequently had occasion to interview him about public matters in which he held the part of counselor, he was always courteous, but seldom communicative. He would, when giving facts, always say, "You are at liberty to use this material, but use it as your own. Don't quote me." It was this modest characteristic that prevented him from being a patron of the photographer. When the members of the Hartford county bar were being posed for a group picture at Lloyd's, Mr. Cole could not be induced by his brother lawyers to sit before the camera, and none of the photographers in the city remember of his having sat for them.

His residence in Hartford was at the corner of Woodland and Collins streets, and his home, built within a few years, was the home of a student and a lover of the beautiful. He also had a farm in Norfolk, where he died, on which he was accustomed to spend his summers or such portion of them as he gave up to recreation. He also carried on the homestead farm in East Berlin, visiting it frequently.

Mr. Cole leaves a wife, who was Miss Bessie Huntington, daughter of the late Judge Samuel H. Huntington, and three children. He was an attendant at Trinity Church. Mr. Cole came into our society February 7, 1890, as a grandson of Abner Cole of Chatham, a Corporal in the 2d Connecticut regiment, Colonel Spencer, May, 1775. In 1777, he was a Sergeant in the 2d Connecticut line, under Colonel Jedediah Huntington, and was afterwards promoted to Sergeant-Major and Ensign. This regiment was at Valley Forge through the memorable winter of 1777-78, and at the battle of Monmouth. He served through the war until the army was disbanded in June, 1783. He was a member of the Society of the Cincinnati. Mr. Cole was also great-grandson of Marcus Cole, of Chatham, Ensign in Colonel Spencer's regiment, raised on the first call for troops in May, 1775, and served until the ex-
piration of service, December, 1775. In 1776, he was 1st Lieutenant in the 22d Continental regiment, Colonel Samuel Wyllys, detached as Assistant-Engineer. In 1777, he was 1st Lieutenant in the 1st Connecticut line, commanded by Colonel Jedediah Huntington, and was in service until January 6, 1778.

**BENJAMIN DOUGLAS.**

Benjamin Douglas, of Middletown, died at his residence in that city June 26, 1894. He was the son of William Douglas, of Northford, Connecticut, and was born in that place April 3, 1816, being therefore 78 years old. His father was a farmer, and his grandfather was Colonel William Douglas, of a New Haven regiment, in the Revolutionary war.

The only educational advantages received by the younger Douglas were a few months' attendance at the district school during the winter, the remaining months of the year being spent on the farm. When only 16 years of age, he entered an apprenticeship with a machinist in Middletown, and in 1839, seven years later, joined his brother William in the ordinary foundry and machine business. William Douglas was the first successful manufacturer of metallic pumps in this country, and was four years Benjamin's senior. The first patent granted on metallic pumps was August 20, 1835, and was signed by Andrew Jackson, President of the United States.

In 1842 this firm invented the celebrated revolving stand pump, which proved a great success, and the business steadily increased from year to year, its trade extending throughout the United States, South America, Sandwich Islands, West Indies, Europe, Asia and Australia.

While attending to business Mr. Douglas found time for devotion to public enterprises and works of benevolence. He was a warm friend to the colored race, and when the irrepressible conflict was brought to a final
issue by force of arms, he was foremost among his fel-
low citizens to provide means for crushing the rebellion.

He held many positions of trust and honor. He was
mayor of Middletown from 1850 to 1855, and a mem-
ber of the General Assembly in 1854 and again in 1872;
presidential elector in 1860, casting one of the six elec-
toral votes for Abraham Lincoln; was Lieutenant-Gover-
nor of Connecticut in 1861 and 1862.

In 1832 he united by letter with the South Congrega-
tional Church of Middletown, and was afterwards one of
the pillars of the church; for more than thirty years he
filled the office of deacon, and was for many years
superintendent of the Sunday school.

He was married April 3, 1838 (his 22d birthday), to
Miss Mary Adeline, daughter of Elias and Grace Totten
Mansfield Parker, and a niece of Major-General Joseph
K. Mansfield. Six children was the result of the union.
In the death of Mr. Douglas the last of the original firm
of W. & B. Douglas, pump manufacturers, is passed
away; the city, the state, the nation loses a warm friend
and a loyal citizen.

Mr. Douglas had varied business interests. He was
director and president of the People's Fire Insurance
Company, first president and director in the First
National Bank, president of Farmers' and Mechanics' 
Bank, and for twenty-five years president of the Ameri-
can Bible Society. He, with Judge A. B. Calef, in 1860,
formulated the law which governs town elections.

Mr. Douglas was an early member of our society,
coming into it April 20, 1889. He was grandson of Wil-
liam Douglas, of Northford, Connecticut, Captain of the
4th company, 1st Connecticut regiment, which marched
to New York in June, 1775, and afterwards in Septem-
ber took part in operations about Lakes George and
Champlain and in Canada. In 1776 he was made Major
in Colonel Ward's regiment, and in June of that year
was made Colonel of the 5th battalion of Wadsworth's
brigade. He was in the battles of Long Island and
White Plains. January 1, 1777, he was made Colonel of the 6th regiment, Connecticut line. He died May 28 following, from the effects of wounds.

RALPH CLARK DUNHAM.

Dr. Ralph Clark Dunham, of New Britain, Connecticut, was the fourth and youngest son of Ralph and Melinda (Hyde) Dunham, and was born in Mansfield, Connecticut. His ancestry is traceable in all its lines to the earliest settlers of Connecticut, including not only the family name, but the names of Hyde, Clark, Webster, Babcock, and Lyman. His grandparents, Jonathan Dunham and Elijah Clark Hyde, were soldiers of the Revolution, and his great-grandfather, Elijah Hyde, was a Major of Horse.

His early experiences were similar to those of most New England boys reared on a farm. He had the usual common school advantages which he improved, but exhausted when about eighteen, and then left the farm to seek his fortune. Having unusual mechanical skill he was attracted to dentistry, then in the early stages of the art. He soon became one of the leading dentists of the state. He practiced his profession in New Britain about thirty-five years with the highest success. No less than twenty-three young men, including some of the best dentists in Connecticut, received their professional training in his office. He was largely instrumental in introducing the use of anæsthetics in dentistry after the discovery of Dr. Wells, with whom Dr. Dunham co-operated. He spent nearly a year in Boston, New York, and other cities instructing dentists in the use of nitrous oxide gas. The doctor was a keen sportsman, and being possessed of singular mechanical skill he made his own guns, rods and other apparatus which he was accustomed to use every autumn in the Adirondacks or in northern Vermont. A large room adjoining his office was fitted up as a mechanical laboratory, and it was the diversion of his hours of leisure to
work in metal and wood. He carved from cherry and mahogany many pieces of furniture of original design and fine workmanship. Among other things he made more than one hundred violins, many of which are now used by skilled violinists, and are pronounced to be of superior merit.

Dr. Dunham was a delightful companion and a faithful friend. He was a member of the South Congregational Church of New Britain, and of several local organizations. He was a Mason of high degree, and during his membership of Harmony Lodge he filled every office. He held at different times several city offices, taking most pleasure in that of park commissioner, of which board he was a member for a number of years.

In 1857 he married Charlotte A. Rumrill, of East Hartford, who survives him. He died at his home, February 11, 1896, leaving no children. He was admitted to this society February 4, 1890, as a descendant of Elijah Hyde, of Norwich, Major commanding the 2d regiment of Light Horse, at the battle of Stillwater, October 2, 1777. He had also several other ancestors who served in the Revolution.

[Contributed by Sylvester C. Dunham.]

**DANIEL CADY EATON.**

Daniel Cady Eaton, professor of botany in Yale University, died at his home in New Haven on June 29th, 1895.

He was of old New England stock, and the name has been associated with the progress of botany in this country for more than eighty years. His grandfather was that pioneer of American science, Professor Amos Eaton, who perhaps more than any other one man stimulated the study of natural history in this country during the second and third decades of this century.

Several of his children were educated in scientific pursuits. One son, Amos B. Eaton, although sharing the scientific tastes of the other children, was trained
for the army and graduated at West Point in 1826. He was in the Seminole, Mexican and the Civil wars, and rose to the rank of Brigadier-General.

General Eaton married Elizabeth Selden, who also was of New England stock, and Daniel Cady Eaton, the subject of this sketch, was born at Fort Gratiot, in Michigan, September 12th, 1834. In the changes incident to the military duties of the father, the family, during the youth of the son, had no very permanent place of abode. The mother was a sister of the eminent jurists, Samuel L. Selden and Henry R. Selden, of Rochester, New York, and she lived in that city during a part of his boyhood, and until the close of the Mexican war. Later, he was for a while a student in the Rensselaer Institute at Troy, and still later, in General Russell's Military School at New Haven.

He entered Yale College in 1853, and was graduated in 1857, having among his classmates an unusual number of persons who have since become eminent as professors in colleges. He was already a zealous student in botany, and published his first paper "On Three New Ferns from California and Oregon," in the American Journal of Science in 1856, while a junior in college.

After graduation he studied botany with Professor Gray at Harvard for three years, and received in 1860 the degree of B. S. in that institution, and that of M. A in course at Yale.

(The above was taken from the sketch of the life of Professor Eaton, written by Professor Wm. H. Brewer of Yale University, and published in the American Journal of Science, Vol. L, August, 1895.)

In July, 1864, he was elected professor of botany at the Sheffield Scientific School, Yale College, and at the time of his death occupied this chair in the University proper.

Professor Eaton was one of the most eminent authorities in this country on botany and was the author of several works on the same, chief among which is The
Ferns of North America, a sumptuous quarto in two volumes, published in 1879-80, and dedicated to his old instructor, Professor Gray. It has been truly said of Professor Eaton, “He was one of nature’s noblemen, a prince among men, a man of high aims and aspirations, of generous impulses and heart, a true gentleman, regardful of others, kindly in spirit and liberal in mind.” He was a valued member of St. Thomas’ Episcopal Church and a sincere Christian.

He married, February 13th, 1866, Caroline, daughter of Treadwell Ketchum, of New York. She, a son and a daughter survive him. He joined this society May 10, 1892, as the lineal descendant of Abel Eaton, his great-grandfather, who was a Corporal in the 5th company of the 17th Albany County, New York, regiment, commanded by Colonel Whitney.

[Contributed by William E. Chandler.]

ERASTUS GEER.

Erastus Geer, of Lebanon, died at his home in that town, April 26, 1895.

Mr. Geer was the son of David Geer and Anna Gallup, daughter of Isaac and Anna (Smith) Gallup, and was born in the town of Lebanon, October 9, 1823. His paternal ancestor was George Geer, who, tradition says, was one of the two sons of Jonathan Geer, of the county of Devon, England.

Mr. Geer was reared on the farm in Lebanon on which his father settled in 1817. His advantages for an education were such as the common schools of the day afforded, supplemented with a few terms at Bacon Academy, Colchester. At the age of 19 he commenced teaching school and taught ten terms during the winters, working on the farm summers.

Being the youngest of the family he very naturally continued the occupancy of the homestead. He was energetic, prudent and practical, and was a man highly respected at home and abroad. As a farmer, he ranked
among the most enterprising of the town. In politics he was a life-long Republican, and as such had held important offices of the town.

In 1877 he was a member of the state Legislature, serving on the committee on claims. In 1878 he was appointed one of the county commissioners of New London county and served a second term. He was twice married; first to Almira H. Saxton, May 12, 1852, who died May 30, 1853; second, to Frances A., daughter of Joseph and Laura (Witlet) Geer, of Ledyard, November 21, 1861.

Mr. Geer's farm was a large one of 500 acres, which is in a good state of cultivation, and well watered by the Yantic river, which flows through it. Among Lebanon's substantial men and representative farmers none, perhaps, have accomplished more as farmers than the Geer family.

Mr. Geer was a member of Goshen Congregational Church in Lebanon. He was the last of seven children, five sons and two daughters. The probity of the deceased was never questioned; he was universally liked and admired, and his death will be learned with widespread regret. He is survived by a wife and son, William H., who will continue the management of the farm.

He assisted in establishing the county home in Preston. He patented and manufactured an iron window frame for stalls in stables.

Mr. Geer was a man of strong individuality. While serving as county commissioner he believed in a limited number of liquor licenses and would sign only so many in a year. All other licenses which were issued would have only the signatures of the other two commissioners.

Mr. Geer was admitted to our society, May 28, 1891, as grandson of Isaac Gallup, of Groton, Lieutenant of the 10th company, 6th Connecticut regiment, Colonel Samuel H. Parsons, 1775. When in the following year the regiment was reorganized he was appointed to command
a company in it. He was in the battle of Long Island and at White Plains in October, 1776. He was also great-grandson of Benadam Gallup of Groton, Lieutenant in Colonel Enos' battalion, and served until his discharge on account of age and physical disability in 1777. Mr. Geer was present and participated in the exercises at Lebanon on "Flag Day," June 15, 1891, held to celebrate the restoration of the old war office, and introduced to the audience four citizens of Lebanon, whose fathers served in the Revolution: Colonel Anson Fowler, aged 87 years, son of Amos Fowler; John D. Kingsley, aged 83, son of Asahel Kingsley; Deacon John D. Avery, aged 84, son of David Avery, and Captain Griswold E. Morgan, 80 years, son of William Avery Morgan.

JOHN MILLS HALE.

John Mills Hale died at his residence at "Halehurst," Philipsburg, Centre county, Pennsylvania, June 17, 1894. He was born at Lewiston, Pennsylvania, February 18, 1839. He was admitted to our society, September 10, 1890, as a descendant of Captain Charles Seymour, of Hartford, who served in Colonel Thomas Belden's regiment in General Erastus Wolcott's brigade, at Peekskill, June, 1777.

JEREMIAH HALSEY.

Jeremiah Halsey, of Norwich, leader of the Connecticut bar and its most distinguished practitioner in the civil courts of the state, died in Washington, D. C., on the 9th of February, 1896, in the ripeness of his fame and the full maturity of his powers.

He was born at Preston, Connecticut, February 8th, 1822, the son of Jeremiah S. and Sally Brewster Halsey, and was descended, in the seventh generation, from Thomas Halsey, one of the founders of Southampton, Long Island, the first English town in New York; and on the maternal side from Elder William Brewster, the leader of the Mayflower pilgrims. His grandfather,
Jeremiah Halsey, a member of the bar of Connecticut for nearly sixty years, was a distinguished officer of the Revolutionary war, one of the captors of Ticonderoga, and the first commissioned naval commander of the United States.

In his youth he was compelled to seek a milder climate in the south, and at Hawkinsville, Georgia, he studied law and was there admitted to the bar April 23, 1845. Returning to Connecticut, he was admitted to the bar of Windham county, December 11, 1845, and in September, 1849, opened an office at Norwich, where he afterwards lived and continued his practice. He represented Norwich in the General Assemblies of 1852, 1853, 1859 and 1860. From 1853 until his resignation in 1871 he was city attorney of Norwich, and from 1883 to 1888 corporation counsel. In 1873 he was appointed by Governor Ingersoll a member of the new state house commission, which had in charge the erection of the new capitol building at Hartford, and continued a member of that board until its completion. No better summary of the life, ability and characteristics of Mr. Halsey can be given than that embraced in the address of the Honorable Augustus Brandegee at a meeting of the New London County bar, held on the 28th day of February, 1896, in response to the resolutions presented on that occasion, the proceedings of which meeting are found in the appendix of the sixty-seventh volume of the reports of opinions of the Connecticut Supreme Court of Errors. Mr. Brandegee said:

"The melancholy privilege of age assigns to me the duty of formally seconding these unanimous resolutions of the bar, and expressing the sentiments of his professional brethren at the loss of their great leader. The proprieties of the occasion do not permit any labored or extended review of his life, his character and abilities. But it is fitting that while still standing in the shadow of our great loss, we place upon the imperishable records of the court this last feeble tribute of our respect, admiration and love for our departed brother. * * *

He was a great lawyer; great in every department of that profession which calls for the exercise of the highest and most varied
powers of human intellect. Whether he stood before the learned judges or a jury, or an arbitrator, or a committee of the General Assembly, or other tribunal upon whose decision the lives, the property and the rights of men depend, he was master of himself, his subject and his audience. In that wonderful system founded upon the principles of everlasting righteousness, wrought out by the wisdom of the ages and sanctioned by the experience of mankind, at once the handmaid and the sure defense of human society, which men call law, he was easily "primus inter pares." The principles of this system he had explored to their deepest foundations. His comprehensive and philosophical mind had sought out their reasons, their application, and their limitations. He knew how and when to apply them in their rigor and when to make them elastic enough to meet the requirements of an ever changing and ever advancing civilization. He was no mere "case lawyer," such as are the weaklings of our profession, whose sole equipment consists of a catalogue of authorities and whose ill digested citations only serve to "make confusion more confounded." He was not one of those who darken counsel with "profane and vain babblings," "striving," as saith an apostle, "about words to no profit, but to the subverting of hearers." He rightly divided the word of truth, seeming by an intuitive alchemy to know how to separate the dross from the pure gold, how to marshal, to reinforce, explain, apply, and, if needs be, to reconcile the authorities.

He loved the law. To him it was not a trade for hire, nor even a profession for furnishing one's daily bread. It was rather a sacred ministration. He looked upon it as that portion of the scheme of eternal justice committed to man by the Supreme Lawgiver for the advancement of the human race; a rule of righteousness to be administered here, as at once a preparation and a foretaste of the more perfect law of the Grand Assize, when we shall no longer see as through a glass darkly, but face to face. A judge was to him a representative of Him of whom it is written: "Justice and judgment are the habitation of His throne." A court room was a sacred temple, and while he ministered at the altar, he had no part or lot with those who in the outer courts "were changers of money and sellers of doves." For this exalted part in the noblest of all professions Providence had endowed him with great and peculiar gifts of intellect, temperament and character. And these fitted into and worked in harmonious action with one another, as in the most nicely adjusted piece of mechanism ever devised by the skill of man. His intellectual equipment was of the highest order. He possessed a mind strong, vigorous and acute, capable of close and continuous application, and of comprehending the most abstruse and complicated problems. Nothing seemed too high, nothing too deep, nothing so hid-
den or involved as to baffle or obscure that penetrating vision. When once he had grasped the underlying principles of a case, he followed that clue through all the Daedalian windings and turnings of the labyrinth to its logical results, as though guided by the fabled thread of Ariadne. He was not unmindful of the rule "Stare decisis," but looked beyond the decision to the reasons and the philosophy of it, and if it had not these credentials he boldly challenged it, as not having entered by authority through the open door of the fold, but as a thief and a robber that had climbed up some other way. To this clearness of vision there was added a lucidity of statement which has never been surpassed in our time, by any member of the Connecticut bar. What he saw so clearly he had the faculty of so expressing that his hearers saw it as clearly as he did himself. This is a rare gift, and if it be not eloquence, is akin to it. It was a delight—in some tangled and complicated cause, rendered still more tangled and complicated by the efforts of others who had struggled hopelessly in the Serbonian bog—to listen to the pure, clean cut Anglo-Saxon, with which he extricated and unfolded the real issue and stripped it from all incumbrances. He rarely made excursions outside his argument by way of illustration, into general literature. But at times there came a flash of humor to irradiate and illumine—as lightning sometimes comes from a clear sky as a warning of the approaching thunder.

In him was happily united to these qualities a temperament which acted with them in harmony and gave them full opportunity for exercise and development. He was calm, serene, self-poised, and equable, no matter how important the issue or how desperate the contest. Whether victory or defeat hung trembling in the balance—amid the smoke and confusion of the battle, amid "the thunder of the captains and the shoutings"—like the great Marlborough, he was imperturbable. He never lost his self-possession. He never failed to employ all his resources. He never retreated till the last man was brought up, and the last gun was fired, nor until all was lost save honor. And his fight was always in the open—a fair fight and no favors. There were no mines or counter-mines, no breaches of armistice, no firing upon flags of truce—"Noblesse oblige." The law and the testimony, truth and honor, right and justice, these and nothing more, and nothing less, were his watchwords.

It was these, and such qualities as these, that placed him in the front rank of our profession and caused his name to become a household word in our state, from the Bronx river to the Providence plantations. But he was more than these—was a pure, spotless, honest, simple, unaffected, truthful, just, honorable, white-souled gentleman. There was never one so conspicuous who bore his honors more unostentatiously. There was 'never one whose life had been spent in
contest and in combat, more free from "envy, hatred, malice, and all uncharitableness." He was not slothful in business, fervent in spirit, serving the Lord. "When the ear heard him it blessed him, and when the eye saw him it gave witness to him."

I may not on this public occasion draw aside the veil which covers our personal relations. But it may be permitted to say that he was more than a brother in law. "For forty years we have been associated in the battles of the bar, always together, except, as I remember, on only two or three occasions. He was my inspirer, my guide, my counselor and my friend. "We took sweet counsel together and walked in the courts of law as friends." We have been together in many a hard-fought battle, have sympathized in many a defeat, and have rejoiced together in many a well-earned victory. It was assigned to me, as junior, to lead the "light brigade" and dash at the enemy with sound of trumpet and slashing broad-sword. But I knew full well, whether in attack or retreat, that behind me was drawn up the heavy artillery, and that my great commander stood there as fixed and immovable as the rock of Chickamauga."

His personal appearance harmonized with the dispositions of his mind and character. He was tall and slim, with straight black hair, a pale, intellectual countenance, the eye of an eagle, and that prominent nose which is the unfailing sign of indomitable will and forceful character. His manners, though mild and affable, were decorous and dignified, inviting friendship while repelling undue familiarity. There was an indescribable something about him which inspired confidence. As you passed him in the street you felt "that Goodness had come that way." One knew at his mere presence—here is a man to be trusted. And he was trusted—as a counselor by his clients, as a lawyer by his brethren, as a legislator by his constituents, as a neighbor by his fellow citizens, as a man by all men with whom he came in contact.

"His life was gentle and the elements so mixed in him
That nature might stand up to all the world and say—
This was a Man."

Alas! Alas! The inexorable law of human existence, which spares not rich or poor, young or old, great or humble! "He hath given his honors to the world again, his blessed part to heaven, and sleeps in peace." He has gone "to join the innumerable caravan which ever moves to that mysterious realm, where each shall take his chamber in the silent halls of death." And so, for a season, we bid our brother "Farewell." He has fought a good fight. He has kept the faith. He has walked circumspectly amid the pitfalls of life. He has rejoiced not in iniquity, but has rejoiced in truth. He was first pure and then peaceable. He provided things honest in the sight of
all men. He recompensed to no man evil for evil. He overcame evil with good; in all things showing himself a pattern of a perfect Christian gentleman.

And as we stood by his open grave, banked with flowers and watered by tears, as in the presence of the judges who honored him, the bar who admired him, and the great concourse of townspeople who loved him—and whom he loved—as we committed "earth to earth, ashes to ashes, and dust to dust," as we caught the solemn refrain of the church he loved so well—"This corruptible hath put on incorruption, and this mortal hath put on immortality,"—our hearts responded to the triumphant pæan, "Yea—even so—it is well, 'Death is swallowed up in victory.'"

Mr. Halsey was admitted to this society December 12, 1889, as grandson of Jeremiah Halsey, already referred to.

**OSMUND HARRISON.**

Osmund Harrison died in Wethersfield, March 30, 1895, at the age of 96 years, 5 months and 26 days. He was the oldest member of the society in years. He was born at Wethersfield, October 9, 1799. He was a genuine son of the American Revolution. His father, Theodore Harrison, who was born in Chester in 1756, and died in Wethersfield in 1836, was a private in Captain John Ely's company of Saybrook, in Colonel Parsons' regiment, enlisting May 8, 1775. He was discharged December 18, 1775, and re-entered the service again in February, 1776, in Captain Abram Waterhouse's company for one year. He enlisted again July 23, 1780, in Colonel Samuel B. Webb's regiment, and was discharged December 9th, of that year. He was one of the soldiers who marched into New York, under General Washington, after the evacuation by the British. He was a pensioner under the act of Congress, framed March 18, 1818, for those who had served nine months or more in the Continental forces, and also under the act of June 7, 1832, for those who had served at one or more times a period of two years, he having served as a private soldier most of the time during the whole war.
Mr. Harrison was a quiet and unpretentious citizen, not caring for office or position. He was a member of the Congregational Church, joining it after he was 60 years of age. In politics he was a Whig, while that party was in existence, and a Republican ever afterwards. He was a shoemaker by occupation. He was a member of the Wethersfield train-band, and took part with that company on the occasion of the reception of General Lafayette on his visit to Hartford in 1825. He had lived under the administration of every President of the United States, except that of Washington. He was admitted to our society February 12, 1894.

SUPPLY T. HOLBROOK.

Supply T. Holbrook was born in Roxbury, Massachusetts, September 27, 1822, and died in Norwich, Connecticut, April 19, 1895, having been a resident of that city for more than fifty years.

He studied law in the office of the late Jeremiah Halsey, and was admitted to the New London county bar in 1856, in which year he was elected judge of probate for the Norwich district, serving continuously in that capacity for twelve years, as the result of continued re-elections.

He was a member of the Legislature in 1873, and was then chosen judge of the Court of Common Pleas. He was again elected to the Legislature in 1876. In 1879 he was again chosen judge of probate, which position he held by continuous re-elections until 1892, when the fact that he had reached the age of 70 legally disqualified him from further tenure of this office. While occupying this position he was several times elected president of the Connecticut probate assembly.

Judge Holbrook was a man of broad culture, and was looked upon as an authority in matters connected with practice in the probate court. The loss of his law library and a portion of his other collection of books, by fire about a year before his death, was a serious one,
as his annotations in his law books could not be re-
placed. In early life he acquired a thorough technical
knowledge of music, and was for many years the
organist of the Second Congregational Church in Nor-
wich. His studies also extended into various fields of
learning.

He was much interested in the Society of Sons of the
American Revolution, and this society records with
pride this brief tribute to his sterling worth. He was
admitted February 4, 1890, as grandson of Seth Hol-
brook, who served in the Lexington alarm, April, 1775,
from Bellingham, Massachusetts, and later as a Sergeant
in the Suffolk and York regiment.

[Contributed by Jonathan Trumbull.]

**DANIEL WHITEHEAD KISSAM.**

Daniel Whitehead Kissam, of Bridgeport and New-
town, died at his summer residence in the latter place
August 22, 1895, from apoplexy. He was born in New
York city, January 6, 1836. At nine years of age he re-
moved with his family to Plymouth, North Carolina,
where he remained about six years, when he was sent
to Montclair, New Jersey, to attend school. He went
into business in Brooklyn, at an early age, first in the em-
ploy of H. N. Conklin, a lumber dealer, and afterwards in
a large steam engine and iron works establishment. In
February, 1859, he started in the manufacturing busi-
ness for himself, under the firm name of Wilmot &
Kissam. The following year the business was organ-
ized into a stock company under the name of the Wil-
mot & Kissam Manufacturing Company, and in 1865 it
was removed to Bridgeport and reorganized as the
Bridgeport Brass Company. Mr. Kissam was made sec-
retary of the company, which office he held until his
resignation about two years ago.

On October 22, 1863, Mr. Kissam was united in mar-
riage to Miss Mary J. Nostrand, of Brooklyn, who died
several years ago. Two daughters survive him.
He was descended from old Puritan stock, on his father's side, from the "Mayflower," through John Alden, and collaterally from Bishop Seabury. His maternal grandfather served as a Captain in the Revolutionary war and was one of the original members of the Society of the Cincinnati. His father served in the war of 1812.

Mr. Kissam always manifested interest in the welfare of Bridgeport, and also in Newtown, where he passed most of his time during the last few years. He was a member of the Bridgeport Board of Trade, corporator and director of the People's Savings Bank, and a director of the City National Bank. He had served on the board of aldermen in Bridgeport, and also on the board of apportionment and taxation. For some years he was a vestryman and also a warden of St. John's Episcopal Church. In Newtown he was a communicant at Trinity Church, and was always ready in every way to assist the church in its work.

Mr. Kissam erected a summer home in Newtown about five years ago, and during the last three years had passed nearly all his time there, excepting during the unpleasant winter months.

It may be said of Mr. Kissam that he was a self-made man. A writer in the history of Fairfield county truly summed up his life in saying: "Early in life he learned that the way to success was no royal road, but was open to stout hands and willing hearts. Energy and integrity, coupled with an indomitable will have rendered his career a success, and he became one of the substantial manufacturers of New England."

Personally Mr. Kissam was a most genial man, always a gentleman, and his cordial greeting will be missed by all whose good fortune it was to know him intimately.

Mr. Kissam was admitted to this society February 4, 1890, as grandson of Jonas Addoms of New York, who served in a corps of five months' men at the time when Lord Howe's fleet landed the British army on Long
Island; afterwards 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. In 1780 he was detailed assistant to Colonel Timothy Pickering, Quartermaster-General. In 1782 he was commissioned as 2d Lieutenant in the 2d regiment of Continental artillery.

**IRVING WHITALL LYON.**

Irving Whitall Lyon, M. D., died at his residence in Hartford, March 4, 1896, after an illness of two days with pneumonia.

Dr. Lyon was born in Bedford, Westchester county, New York, October 19, 1840, and was educated at Lawrenceville Academy, in Pennsylvania, and the Vermont Medical College. He graduated from the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New York in 1863. After graduation he was on the staff of the Bellevue Hospital for two years. He received an appointment as Surgeon in the United States army during the war, serving in Tennessee, but was compelled to resign the position on account of ill-health at the time. Dr. Lyon settled in Hartford in 1866, and practiced there for thirty years, establishing a large and successful medical practice. He was a contributor to the medical journals of New York and Philadelphia, and to the Connecticut journals, besides publishing a number of monographs on medical subjects. At the last meeting of the Connecticut Medical Society, Dr. Lyon presented a paper of great interest, and was one of its leading representatives. He was the president of the Hartford County Medical Society at the time of his death. He was recognized as a man of unusual ability by his associates in the medical profession. Dr. Lyon was the author of the work entitled, *Colonial Furniture of New England.* He had made a careful study of old furniture, and had become an expert and authority on the subject. His book is a treatise concerning the history and art of furniture in the New
England colonial period. At the time of his death, Dr. Lyon was preparing a work of similar scope on the colonial architecture of New England, which he expected to have completed by the next fall. Years of patient and exhaustive research have been spent in securing the material for this work. Dr. Lyon was deeply interested in the field embracing New England architecture, and had studied it with great thoroughness. Not long ago, in speaking of the work, he expressed the greatest pleasure in a similar enterprise that had been carried out by a contemporary. The younger writer's work received the heartiest approbation from him. Dr. Lyon liked good work, wherever it was done, and he insisted on having the best results that could be attained in whatever field his time might chance to be spent.

The Rev. Dr. Parker said of him at his funeral:

"For a quarter of a century Dr. Lyon has been my near neighbor, and we have lived in the relation of a cordial friendship.

"I have observed his diligence in business, his conscientious discharge of duty, the gradual increase of his good reputation, the eagerness of his incidental pursuits, the pleasing variety of his interests, the scope and accuracy of his knowledge, and the integrity and generosity of his character.

"By a tireless activity and aggressive energy, he seemed to most a much stronger man, physically, than he really was. But he shirked no duties, evaded no proper burdens, and knew not what idleness was, except by scornful observation, and probably took too little rest. What his hand found to do, he did with all his might.

"He so improved the fragments of time which were left from an engrossing medical practice, that he became proficient in certain lines of antiquarian study, published a volume which is a monument to his memory, and became an unusually well-informed man in the literature of political and social science."
“He had a bright, alert, inquisitive, and analytical mind, which was satisfied only with the utmost possible degree of accuracy in its investigations.

“It may be that his eagerness for exact definitions and topographical surveys of knowable realms led him to exclude or neglect that which cannot be bounded and surveyed, the truths which melt away into vagueness and mystery—but the traits which distinguished him, intellectually, were, I think, ardor, thoroughness, and sincerity. He could not be lukewarm, nor superficial, nor disingenuous. He detested counterfeits as cordially as he delighted in whatever was genuine and sincere. His appreciation of whatever was sound and good, whether in handicraft, art, literature, or character, was spontaneous and enthusiastic. He had a sense of humor which was both keen and kindly.

“Through his mutual traits a revelation was made of his underlying ethical virtues—sincerity, integrity, purity and a generous sympathy with manifold virtue. Whatever his ethical system may have been, or however philosophically based, the moral law was operative and dominant in his life. He may have questioned the historicity of the ten commandments, but he acknowledged and reverenced their authority. I have never heard his uprightness questioned.

“There were gracious elements in his character. He was a man of generosities and sympathy. But, particularly, the grace of human kindness was in him. I think he was at heart one of the kindest of men. There must be many, who, like myself, can bear witness to this, having been the recipients of his kindness. His professional services were not perfunctorily performed, but with sympathy, and, to use his own expressive words, he knew what it is ‘to weep inwardly’ with those in distress and sorrow.

“His human sympathy was quick and tender, and found expression not only in gentle words, but in unselfish actions. This aspect of his character, best
known to those who knew him best, was lovable and winsome. Very pleasant were its frequent manifestations in the smile of his face, in the tones of his voice, and in his earnest words and generous deeds.

"I forbear to say what he was, in all kindness and devotion, within the sacred circle of domestic life. They who shared that life with him sustain an irreparable loss in his removal from them, for his strong affections were set upon them and his hopes were centered in them, and his happiness was in their welfare, in a remarkable degree."

Dr. Lyon was admitted to our society June 5, 1893, as the descendant of Israel Lyon, of Greenwich, member of committee of safety and correspondence for Bedford, New York; also as great-grandson of Zebulon Phillips, and great-great-grandson of William Phillips, both of whom were "Associators for Independence," at Smithtown, Long Island.

AUGUSTUS WHITE MERWIN.

Augustus White Merwin, of Wilton, Connecticut, who died December 14, 1894, was a prominent citizen of that town. He was born in Norwalk, Connecticut, in 1834. He was a member of the New York Society Sons of the Revolution, and the Society of the Colonial Wars. He was also a member of St. John's Lodge, A. F. and A. M., and prominent in Masonic circles, having taken the thirty-third degree.

Mr. Merwin was admitted to our society April 21, 1891, as a descendant of Timothy Taylor, 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; was in Meigs' regiment at Stony Point, Captain, in 1781, and in service until November 1783. In 1799, he was commissioned Lieutenant-Colonel, and served as commander the 13th regiment U. S. Army. He was a member of the Society of the Cincinnati.
GEORGE HENRY MITCHELL.

George Henry Mitchell, of Forestville, Connecticut, died at his home in that place March 6, 1896. Mr. Mitchell was born on North street, Bristol, November 12, 1835, in a house situated where the Northside school now stands. He was the son of George H. and Lu Hooker Mitchell. He always lived in Bristol except for a few years when he lived in Hartford. He married H. Dusilla Welch, second daughter of the late Elisha N. Welch, August 30, 1857. Mr. Mitchell was connected with the E. N. Welch Manufacturing Company of Forestville for thirty years and held the office of secretary for many years and treasurer the last six years. He was general manager of the company since the death of E. N. Welch, which occurred August 2, 1888. He was a man who always took a keen interest in the affairs of the town. He was fire commissioner for twenty years. He had rare musical ability and was the first leader of the choir in the Baptist Church, Bristol. He was also one of the Mitchell quintet in the Park Church and in the Pearl Street Church, Hartford. His brother, the only member of his father’s family who survives him, is the Hon. Charles E. Mitchell of New York and New Britain, formerly United States patent commissioner. Mr. Mitchell had not been in good health for two years, but did not give up active business until last August, when he went to Alexandria Bay (Thousand Islands), on the St. Lawrence. While there he had a convulsion or an attack of paralysis from which he rallied in a few days and returned to his home. He afterward had three similar attacks. He was unconscious for forty-eight hours before his death. Besides his wife, two daughters survive him. Mr. Mitchell was admitted to our society February 22, 1893, as great-grandson of William Mitchell, of Farmington, a member of Captain Hooker’s company in Colonel Spencer’s regiment, 1775.
LUZERNE ITHIEL MUNSON.

Luzerne Ithiel Munson died at Waterbury October 28, 1895. His birthplace was Wallingford (Northford Society), and the date March 1, 1838. He was a son of Titus Munson and attended the common schools and received such an education as they afforded. Then he was for two years a student at Durham Academy. He was 16 when he went to Waterbury in 1854, and entered the employ of the Apothecaries' Hall Company, which had been organized five years before by Dr. G. L. Platt. Dr. Platt had associated with him Dr. Henry L. Fish, one of the most experienced pharmacists in the state, and both Mr. Munson and Frederick Wilcox had the benefit of a training under Dr. Fish. In 1861 Mr. Munson left the Apothecaries' Hall Company and became shipping clerk and bookkeeper for the City Manufacturing Company. A year later he moved to Meriden and became secretary and treasurer of Julius Pratt & Co., and later was secretary and treasurer of Pratt, Reed & Co., a consolidation of the first named company and two others.

He remained in Meriden but a short time, and then, in 1863, when only 25 years of age, returned to the Apothecaries' Hall Company, which he had left two or three years before. Dr. Fish moved to New York in 1864, and Mr. Munson succeeded him as manager of the company, which position he held until his death. He at once assumed the offices of secretary and treasurer, later became president and treasurer, and at his death was president.

Mr. Munson was one of the original members of the Connecticut Pharmaceutical Association, was for one year its president and for several terms chairman of its executive committee. He was also a member of the American Pharmaceutical Association. He was closely identified with everything that was advanced in his business, and by close application built into an immense enterprise the corporation of which he was the head.
Fortunately, he was able to see gratified his ambition in the magnificent building, which in one sense will be a monument to the man who is now gone.

Mr. Munson was identified with the fortunes of the Republican party in the state for many years, and his advice was always considered sound and followed many times. While a politician he was in no sense an office seeker. He always worked hard for the candidates of his party and was several times a candidate himself. He was elected comptroller of the state on the ticket with the Hon. Henry B. Harrison, and for two years filled the office. This was in 1885 and 1886.

He was twice defeated for mayor of Waterbury, suffering the fortune of his party, but making a splendid run in each case. He served several terms as alderman from his ward, was also a fire commissioner, assessor and sewer commissioner. In his connection with the municipality he was distinctly an economist, and never voted for a thing which he thought the city could not afford.

He was a member of the First Church and served in the society's committee several times. He was usher at the church for a long period until a short time ago, and always took an active interest in the affairs of the church.

Mr. Munson prided himself on his Odd Fellowship and was honored in many ways by the order. He was a member of Nosahogan Lodge, Canton T. R. Martin and Ansantawae Encampment, and took a deep interest in the new Odd Fellows' building which was recently dedicated. He was grand master in 1882, and also grand representative for two years and a past grand patriarch of the Grand Encampment. He was a Mason, too, and a member of Continental Lodge and Eureka Chapter. He was a member of the Waterbury Club and of the Republican League.

Mr. Munson married in 1861 Mary Bronson, a daughter of the late Archibald E. Rice, and leaves in addition to his widow, two daughters.
He was an enthusiastic member of the Society of Sons of the American Revolution, and was admitted as a member April 18, 1893, as a descendant of Ithiel Munson of Wallingford, a member of Captain Elisha Ely’s company in the 6th regiment, Connecticut line, in 1777. The last conversation he had with his friend S. W. Kellogg, a few days before his death, was in reference to a proposed invitation to the society to hold the annual banquet and reunion of February, 1896, in the city of Waterbury. He was earnestly in favor of the invitation, and anticipated great pleasure in meeting his old friends and comrades on that occasion. His last appearance in public was at the dedication of the new Odd Fellows’ Hall in Waterbury, and he went to his home to die before the interesting exercises of that day were closed.

[Contributed by Stephen W. Kellogg.]

**ISAAC WATERMAN OLCOTT.**

Isaac Waterman Olcott died at his home in Norwich, June 1, 1894. He was born at Islip, Long Island, March 21, 1864. He was admitted to our society April 18, 1893, as a descendant of Isaac Olcott of New Hartford, who enlisted April 10, 1781, in Captain Mathew Smith’s company, in General Waterbury’s brigade, for the defense of the port at Horse Neck and the coast from that port to New Haven.

Mr. Olcott entered the service of the Norwich Free Academy, January 1, 1891, to take charge of the newly-established department of manual training. He had learned the carpenters' trade with Mr. H. W. Fox, a well-known Hartford builder, whose confidence and regard he had completely gained. He entered upon his duties with great interest, and was, from the first, remarkably successful in gaining the entire respect of his pupils and in strongly influencing them for good. His remarkable skill in drawing was soon noticed, and he was asked to take charge of an evening class in draughting in the Art
School of the Free Academy, and here he gathered about him an interested company of young workingmen of various callings.

He visited, in order more thoroughly to prepare himself for his special work, the manual training schools in Worcester and at Philadelphia, learning much from both, but judging independently in the light of his own practical experience and sound sense, all methods and devices which he found. He possessed the mind and soul of an artist, and there was a peculiar delicacy and beauty in every model which came from his hand. It was remarkable with what rapidity he could appropriate a new accomplishment. He felt that his pupils should learn wood-turning. He had heard of a remarkably skillful wood-turner in West Rindge, New Hampshire, and he went thither, during the latter part of a summer vacation, and in a few days had learned nearly all that this skillful workman could teach.

He wished to make wood-carving a part of the course. He learned of a talented wood-carver in Hartford, a Swede, and, in the same way, placed himself for ten days under his guidance, working many hours each day, and he was then in condition, having purchased an outfit of carving tools, to execute beautiful designs himself.

So it was with vocal and instrumental music, and with various branches of academic study, which he had not been able to pursue in his few years of steady schooling. He made important acquisitions in all these lines—in singing, with the 'cello, in algebra, and in geometry. His zeal for self-improvement and for all acquisition was remarkable, and it seemed impossible to set a limit to the achievements which he might accomplish.

His disease was consumption and his decline continued from January 20, 1894, the date of his first hemorrhage, to the date of his death. His burial was at his mother's home in Huntington, Long Island.

[Contributed by Robert P. Keep.]
ALFRED WILLIAM PHELPS.

Alfred William Phelps died at his residence in New Haven, August 9th, 1896. He was born in Hebron, Connecticut, July 12th, 1818. His father was Erastus Phelps, a Revolutionary soldier. Two uncles of Mr. Phelps, brothers of his father, also served in the war of the Revolution. Mr. Phelps removed to New Haven in 1837, and then learned the trade of carpenter. He was one of the founders and for many years president of the Mechanics' Lyceum in New Haven. In 1841 he became a member of Harmony Lodge, No. 5, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, of that city. He passed the chairs and entered the Grand Lodge and became grand master of Connecticut in 1871, and was grand representative to the Grand Lodge of the United States in 1872 and 1873. He became a member of Sassacus Encampment, I. O. O. F., in 1852, and later became a member of the Grand Encampment. He represented New Haven in the state Legislature in 1867 and 1868. In 1843 he married Mary A., daughter of Reuben Bunnell and sister of the late H. H. Bunnell, of New Haven, and had seven children, two of whom are living.

Mr. Phelps was an enthusiastic member of the Connecticut Society of the Sons of the American Revolution, to which he was admitted April 23, 1889, and of General David Humphreys branch of that society. His memory was wonderful. He could entertain a gathering by the hour with recitations of poetry and prose, many of which were on temperance, of which he was an ardent advocate. Mr. Phelps was present at the annual meeting in May last of General David Humphreys Branch, and those who were present will never forget his entertaining recitations and reminiscenses of Revolutionary times told him by his father, in many of which he participated. In honor of his being a true son of a Revolutionary patriot, the board of
managers, at their meeting held in July last at Hartford, voted him a life member without payment of dues.

[Contributed by William E. Chandler.]

SYLVANUS DRYDEN PHELPS.

Sylvanus Dryden Phelps, D. D., son of Israel and Mercy (Stevens) Phelps, was born in Suffield, Connecticut, May 15, 1816. He attended the Connecticut Literary Institution at Suffield, where he graduated in 1840, and Brown University, where he graduated in 1844, and the Yale Divinity School, where he graduated in 1847. He received the degree of Doctor of Divinity from the Madison (now Colgate) University, in 1854. He was ordained minister at the First Baptist Church of New Haven, January 21, 1846, after a year's ministry there. He was pastor of this church from 1844 to 1874, when he went to Providence as pastor of the Jefferson Street Baptist Church, of which he was minister from 1874 to 1876. From May, 1876, to June, 1884, he resided in Hartford, Connecticut, and was editor and proprietor of the Christian Secretary, until January, 1888.

From 1884 until his death, which occurred November 23, 1895, from Bright's disease, he lived in New Haven. He attended nearly every session of the National Baptist Anniversaries for fifty-four years, and every anniversary of the Connecticut Baptist Convention from 1844 to the time of his death. In 1859 he visited Europe and other foreign countries, and again in 1872 and in 1881.

Dr. Phelps was trustee for many years of the Connecticut Literary Institution, and was also trustee of Brown University from 1879. He was the author of many books, among them Eloquence of Nature, and other Poems, 1842; Sunlight and Heartlight, or Fidelity, and other Poems, 1856; The Holy Land, with Glimpses of Europe and Egypt, 1862; The Poet's Song, poems for the Heart and the Home, 1866; Sermons preached in the Four Quarters of the
Globe, 1886; *Special Sermons* (preserved pamphlets bound), 1886; *Songs for all Seasons*, 1891. His best known hymn is, “Saviour, Thy dying love Thou gavest me.”

He married, August 26, 1847, Sophia Emelia, daughter of the Rev. James Harvey Linsley (Yale, 1817), and granddaughter of Colonel William Lyon, who, as one of the Second Company Governor’s Foot Guards, marched from New Haven for Cambridge in the Lexington alarm.

Dr. Phelps had five children, of whom three survive, one of whom, Dryden William Phelps, pastor of the First Baptist Church, at Groton, is a member of this society, and was the first chaplain of the General David Humphreys Branch of New Haven.

Dr. Phelps was descended on his mother's side from Joseph Loomis, of Braintree, Massachusetts, and was of the eighth generation of the Phelps family in America, being a lineal descendant of William Phelps, one of the pillars of the First Church at Windsor, Connecticut, and a member of the first Connecticut Legislature.

Dr. Phelps was admitted to this society, October 21, 1890, as a grandson of Judah Phelps, who served as a private soldier from Simsbury, in the 2d Connecticut regiment, about Boston, in the spring of 1775.

**GEORGE ELIOT SILL.**

George Eliot Sill, of Hartford, died at his father's home in that city, March 9, 1896, after an illness of two weeks with pleuro-pneumonia.

Mr. Sill was born in Hartford, September 30, 1862. He had passed from the West Middle school to the High school, when he met with a railroad accident at Stony Creek, in August, 1877. When he recovered from his injuries he re-entered the High School and was graduated therefrom in 1882. He entered Amherst college the following fall, and was graduated from that institution with the degree of bachelor of science in 1886. Immediately after graduating he began the study of law in the office of his father, ex-Lieutenant-Gov-
ernor George G. Sill, and was admitted to the bar in 1888. After that time he practiced law with his father. He was one of the counsel for the appellants in the Fox will case.

Politically, Mr. Sill was a Democrat. He was at one time chairman of the Democratic city committee and secretary of the state central committee in 1886-87. Since 1892 he had been chairman of the Democratic congressional committee of the First District. He declined to have his name considered for the position of collector of the port of Hartford, though offered the backing of ex-Congressman Sperry.

For six years Mr. Sill was a member of the High School committee. He was a great reader and collector of books, his private library being one of the best in Hartford and perhaps in the state. He was a clear and forcible writer and his literary sense was acute. He was a member of the Society of Colonial Wars, the Reform Club of New York, the Press Club of Hartford, and an associate member of the Connecticut Press Association.

Mr. Sill was well known in Hartford socially. He possessed a fund of information which he could easily and pleasantly impart to others, and his conversation was always brightened by flashes of humor. He had been abroad several times, and these trips aided his extensive reading in the broadening and cultivation of a mind which naturally turned to literature.

Mr. Sill was admitted to this society February 17, 1890, as a descendant of Eliakim Marshall, of Windsor, who served in Captain Wadsworth’s company in Colonel Cook’s regiment at Bemis Heights and Stillwater. He was also a descendant of Earl Clapp, a Captain in the Massachusetts service.

ALFRED LAWRENCE SPENCER.

Alfred Lawrence Spencer died in the Adirondack Mountains, New York, on Friday, July 5, 1895, after a
long illness patiently borne. Under the advice of physicians, and with his own approval, he was taken from his home in New Haven to the Adirondacks about three weeks before his death. He seemed to improve, but his long illness had undermined his strength and a relapse came from which he did not recover. Mr. Spencer was born in New Haven, January 6, 1871. He graduated from the academic department of Yale University in 1891, during his senior year being an editor of the Yale Record. He was a member of the Delta-Kappa-Epsilon Society and of the University and Quinnipiack Clubs. About two years prior to his death he was admitted to the firm of Spencer & Matthews, his father being the senior partner. The death of Mr. Spencer is one of those sad events that seem very hard for those nearest to him to bear, for he was on the threshold of life and an only son, who had been given every advantage that a father could provide, and his career seemed to be opening most successfully. He joined our society, September 13, 1892, as a lineal descendant of Elihu Spencer, his great-grandfather, and as a lineal descendant of the Reverend Doctor Naphtali Daggett, his great-great-grandfather, who was president of Yale College from 1766 to 1777.

[Contributed by William E. Chandler.]

JOHN WOODHULL STEDMAN.

John Woodhull Stedman died at his residence, No. 174 Farmington avenue, Hartford, at half-past three o’clock, on Monday afternoon, February 10, 1896, from heart disease. He had been out and transacted business on Saturday, being in customary health. During the day he contracted a severe cold which confined him to the house through Sunday. His condition was regarded with much solicitude on Monday morning, but it was not supposed that death was imminent until the last hour or so before the end.
The death of Mr. Stedman removes a man of exceptionally strong and interesting character from the active business life of Hartford, and his loss will be widely felt. He was held in high honor throughout the state, enjoying the friendship and confidence of large numbers of men in social, educational, religious, political and business circles. He was a man of felicitous traits of character, chivalrous and manly, not less than thoughtful and courteous in every relationship of life.

Mr. Stedman was born in the town of Enfield, April 14, 1820. He was brought to Hartford in infancy, and a large part of his business and official life was spent there. He learned the printer's trade and worked for eight years with Case, Tiffany & Company, now the Case, Lockwood & Brainard Company. At the age of 24 he removed to Norwich and engaged in the printing and publishing business. He also became actively interested in newspaper management and was the editor of The Aurora, a Democratic journal, published in Norwich. In 1850 he was appointed one of the bank commissioners of the state, and was re-appointed in 1853 and in 1873. In 1853 an act was passed by the General Assembly requiring the bank commissioners, who were then appointed annually by the Legislature, to make an annual examination of each life insurance company in the state. The examination could be made oftener than once a year, if the commissioners deemed it expedient. It was in this connection that Mr. Stedman first became identified with the insurance interests of the state officially. Mr. Stedman was the second insurance commissioner of the state under the reorganization of the department in 1871. He became insurance commissioner in 1874, succeeding Dr. Miller, and remained in the department during two terms, retiring in 1880. The period was a stormy one in life insurance circles, and the utmost skill and tact were required in the insurance department. Under the administration of Mr. Stedman the American Mutual of New
Haven was placed in the hands of a receiver. The special insurance commission appointed by the General Assembly, the membership including ex-Chief Justice Origen S. Seymour and Henry M. Cleveland, made its investigations and reports, and the celebrated conspiracy trial in the Charter Oak Life occurred during the commissionership of Mr. Stedman. The life underwriting methods in this state were decidedly clarified under his administration.

After the completion of his insurance commissionership in 1880, Mr. Stedman was called to the management of the State Savings Bank in Hartford, of which he had the entire oversight during the past fifteen years, and the marked progress in the institution has been due to a great extent to his ability as a financial manager. Mr. Stedman was a director in the Mercantile National Bank. For a number of years he was the president of the Connecticut Historical Society. He possessed special instincts as an antiquarian, and loved to delve in researches concerning old-time interests, customs and life. He was proud of the work that was carried on by the Connecticut Historical Society, and his influence and fellowship in the organization were of great value.

In 1852 Mr. Stedman was a delegate to the national convention of his party at Baltimore, when General Pierce was nominated for the presidency. He was appointed postmaster of Norwich in 1853, and held the office for two terms, having no opposition for the second term. He was a member of the Board of Education for many years, and was honored with its presidency, and was for several years a member of the Norwich City Council. In 1873 he was made a member of the special commission for the investigation of the savings banks of the state, which resulted in reforms which materially strengthened those institutions.

He was held in the highest esteem in Norwich, and it was with the deepest regret that his friends there wit-
nessed his removal to Hartford. He had been identified with so many things in the history of that city that the regard of the old citizens for him has never waned, and he is still thought of as one to "the manner born."

Mr. Stedman was a leading Mason, having attained the thirty-second degree. From 1870 to 1880 he was Grand Recorder of the Grand Commandery of the state. He was a Knights Templar of high impulses and aspirations, conveying the principles of the order into every emergency in life. He was broad and generous in his religious life, rejoicing in the strength and beauty of manhood wherever it was met with. His personal life was irreproachable. His example was invariably in support of good government and good morals; in a word, an exemplification of faith, hope and charity.

Mr. Stedman was admitted to our society, September 7, 1889, as a descendant of James Stebbins, of Wilbraham, Mass., a private soldier in the war.

HENRY WYLLYS TAYLOR.

Henry Wyllys Taylor, of Hartford, died at Crescent Beach, August 21, 1894. He was born in Mendon, New York, December 23, 1822. He was a descendant of the Rev. Edward Taylor, who was born in Sketelby, Leicestershire, England, in 1642, and came to New England in early life. He was educated at Harvard College and ordained pastor at Westfield, Mass., in 1679. For his second wife he married Ruth, daughter of the Hon. Samuel Wyllys, of Hartford, from whom Mr. Taylor was descended. He went to Hartford about 1854, and entered the Society for Savings under Olcott Allen, then its treasurer, who was his uncle. He remained with the Savings Bank for several years, when, his health failing, he travelled abroad extensively until he regained it. On his return, he settled in New York, where he became interested in the Gilbert Elevated railroad in Greenwich street, then an entirely new invention. He was an active promoter of
that system and was the first secretary and treasurer of the first elevated railroad company in New York. When, however, the system was merged into the Manhattan Elevated Railroad Company he returned to Hartford, and upon the organization of the Connecticut Humane Society he became its secretary, serving in that capacity from 1886 until 1892, when his health compelled him to retire from the position. He was, during the same period, treasurer of the Connecticut Bible Society.

Mr. Taylor was prominent in church work, and was identified with the Pearl Street Church under the pastorate of the Rev. E. R. Beadle, teaching in the Sunday school and taking a prominent part in the work of the church. He was also at one time a deacon in the Asylum Hill Congregational Church. He was highly esteemed as a Christian gentleman and was well known to the philanthropic citizens of Hartford as an energetic worker in all that in any way assisted the needy or those who were suffering from the abuses of others.

Mr. Taylor was never married. He was admitted to our society, February 4, 1890, as a descendant of Moses Allen, a private in the 2d regiment of the Connecticut line, who served from March 1, 1777, to April 11, 1780.

WILLIAM A. M. WAINWRIGHT.

William Augustus Muhlenberg Wainwright died at his home in Hartford, September 23, 1894. He was born in New York city August 10, 1844, and had attained his fiftieth year. He was the youngest of the fourteen children of Jonathan Mayhew Wainwright, Episcopal bishop of the diocese of New York, whose wife was Amelia Maria Phelps, a daughter of Timothy Phelps, of New Haven, and granddaughter of Judge John Phelps, of Stafford. Bishop Wainwright was ordained a priest in Christ Church, Hartford. Dr. Wainwright was named for Rev. William Augustus Muhlenberg, the philanthropist, who founded St. Luke’s Episcopal Hospital in New
York city. He was prepared for college in New York and entered Trinity College in 1860, and was graduated in 1864, taking the degree of Bachelor of Arts. After his graduation he returned to New York and studied medicine under Drs. Henry B. Sands and Alexander Hosack and was also a student at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, from which he was graduated in December, 1866. He at once entered the New York Hospital, although for a short time in 1865, he was attendant at the Hartford Hospital. In the earlier part of 1867, he was given his diploma and then served for two years in the New York Hospital. He went to Hartford in the spring of 1870 and began practice there, where he afterwards resided.

In 1872, he was chosen an attending physician and surgeon at the Hartford Hospital and has been intimately connected with that institution since, of more recent years as a visiting surgeon. Four years ago he was elected a member of the board of medical visitors of the retreat for the insane. For ten years he was assistant surgeon of the 1st company, Governor's Foot Guard. He was medical supervisor of the State Mutual Benefit Life Insurance Company of New Jersey, the United States Life Association of New York and the Union Mutual Company of Maine. He was a member of the American Medical Association, and the State Medical Society, and on the occasion of the one hundredth anniversary of the Hartford County Medical Society he was its president. He is the author of many papers on medical and surgical subjects, and at the centennial celebration of the Connecticut Medical Society read a paper on "Medico-legal aspects of Chloroform" which caused considerable discussion, and was regarded as a particularly able treatise of the subject. Dr. Wainwright was a member of St. John's lodge, A. F. and A. M.

In church work Dr. Wainwright was particularly active. He was a communicant of St. John's Church for thirty years, and had been a vestryman for a score of years or
more. In 1893 he was chosen president of the Church Club of Connecticut, and in 1889 and again in 1890 was a delegate to the general convention of the church. He had been a trustee of Trinity College since 1887.

On January 14, 1869, Dr. Wainwright was married to Helena Barker Talcott, daughter of Thomas Grosvenor Talcott, for many years a well known resident of Hartford. Eleven children were born to them, but only four survive—two sons and two daughters—Mabel Wyllys, Jonathan Mayhew (who is a student at Trinity College and paymaster of the 1st regiment C. N. G., with the rank of Lieutenant), Elizabeth and Philip.

As a physician and surgeon Dr. Wainwright stood at the head of his profession. He was a man of splendid physical development and of notable masculine beauty.

Dr. Wainwright's position among Hartford people was firmly established and diversified. He was a leader in many interests, and socially he was a representative of our best culture. Able, active, well-educated, of courtly manners and popular with his friends, he brought to his profession, to his church work and the various organizations with which he was connected, social, military and philanthropic—sound learning, good judgment, superior executive ability, love of progress and true liberality of opinion.

Dr. Wainwright was always a "good citizen" of Hartford—interested in its development, ever willing to aid in public improvements, a cheerful giver to every worthy object, a helper with his pen and personal work, as well as with his purse.

On the Sunday following the funeral of Dr. Wainwright, the Rev. James W. Brudin, rector of St. John's Church, paid the following tribute to his memory. Taking for his text, "Then shall the righteous shine forth as the sun," he said:

"As I have thought of the friend who went from us since last we met here, of his life, his pathetic, yet calm and heroic trust and courage, I have thought also of his
life and the lessons he teaches us. I do not forget the depths of his manly tenderness that shone forth in life and death, nor the unfailing consideration for others. These are all known and lovingly dwelt upon. None who ever came in contact with that life will ever forget them.

"But of the highest sense of honor, both in professional and home and social life, of the scorn of shams, of the appreciation of what was good and true, of righteous living, who can speak as he would like to speak? As on a rock he stood, with his eye set and heart set on what was right, manly and noble, and when he came to die, it was his strength, modest and yet self-reliant, honorable and yet merciful in his nature, strong and yet tender, brave and yet pitiful, his was a character that we will treasure long in our loving memory.

"That scene, last Thursday, when he was carried away from the church he loved and for which he willingly labored, and with that marked success that attended all his work, will be long remembered. On the first Sunday of this month he knelt here for his last communion. Writing to a relative a few days after, he said: 'You, last Sunday, were in —— worshipping in your own church, and I was in dear old St. John's, enjoying a service in the same old and well-known way in which we were brought up.' That church, filled with men and women of all classes and conditions, from the highest to the lowliest, told of how his character and life had so nobly discharged its missions. As one stood and saw how that large number of men and women poured forth and took each a silent glance of his face, how his life had reached and helped so many; never any parade, rather a shy hiding of his feelings and his benefactions to others. None ever began to know how much he had done in his faithful service unto others, until it was known he was gone. To-day, as a people, whether in this parish or in this community, we are poorer for the loss of this noble and faithful life, as we
are richer when we tell and hear of his deeds and dwell in loving thought on his character.

"Many things will linger long among us of the strong life just gone; many tributes to his memory, told from all conditions of society by those who knew and were helped by him. The two things which will stand out as clearly, if not more so than others, will be the unfolding record of his quiet life of goodness, and then the high and noble way in which he lifted the ideal of his profession. In the first, how many have told of deeds and scenes which showed how quietly and so beautifully he carried out the spirit of his Master of doing good to others. Tender, considerate, thoughtful, how like a truly brave man he stood at his post of duty. Then who, more than he, showed the dignity, worth and power of his profession?

"A Christian doctor has within his reach such usefulness for doing good as has no other man in a community. How well he used them—with consummate skill, with keen penetration into causes and forms of disease, with the tenderness of a woman, and the deep sympathy of a strong man, with a consideration for the sufferer and for his family which took in all things, how he made his calling seem nobler and raised it to the highest uses.

"Then when human skill and care had been exhausted and the life must go, how reverently he took out his prayer-book, which seemed to be always with him, and said the last prayer by the bed of the dying. When one knows these things, how St. Paul's words come to us as he wrote his own friends, 'Like the beloved physician, whose praise is in the gospels.'

"I could say more, for the last hours, so sacred to those who were privileged to see them, would only fill the soul with deeper thoughts of his strong and brave life and death, but over them must be drawn the veil of silence. But as I stand here to-day to give in these imperfect words some tribute to his memory, I think
what an example he sets for all men to stand firm and true, to be tender and merciful, to be full of loving service unto others, but above all to be true, to walk in the ways of righteousness, for that will bring a man peace at the last.

"When sounds and lights of earth are fading and the soul catches those of that distant but longed-for land, may we meet it as he and others met it, who suffered and were tried, and were faithful to the last.

"No nobler guerdon can come to the true warrior, the faithful servant, the man of righteousness, the child of God, than the fulfillment of the dear Lord's own words of promise. 'Then shall the righteous shine forth as the sun in the kingdom of their Father.'"

Dr. Wainwright was admitted to our society February 18, 1891, as great-grandson of John Phelps of Stafford, twice appointed on a committee to furnish arms and ammunition during the Revolution, and who also from his foundry cast cannon and balls.

In Dr. Wainwright ran some of the best blood of American ancestry. He was a descendant of Thomas Mayhew, a resident of Watertown, Massachusetts, in 1636, and governor of Martha's Vineyard; of the Rev. Experience Mayhew, his son, the noted missionary to the Indians; and of the latter's son, the Rev. Jonathan Mayhew, pastor of the West Church in Boston, who, with James Otis and Oxenbridge Thacher, struck the sparks which kindled the fires of the Revolution. He was the great-grandfather of Dr. Wainwright. John Adams said of him: "He is a Whig of the first magnitude, a clergyman unequaled by few of any denomination for piety, virtue, genius or learning; whose work will maintain his character as long as New England shall be free; integrity esteemed, wit, spirit, humor, reason and knowledge admired." Robert Treat Paine said of him, "He was the father of civil and religious liberty in Massachusetts and America." It was Dr. Mayhew who, in a letter dated June 8, 1766, sug-
gested to James Otis the importance and efficacy of committees of correspondence between the colonies. One month later—July 8, 1766—he died, as says his tombstone, "overplied by public energies." His age was 45.

Dr. Wainwright was a member of the board of managers of this society from the annual meeting after his election until his death.

**JAMES WALKER.**

James Walker died of heart failure at his office in Orange street, New Haven, August 15, 1895.

Mr. Walker was born in Woodstock, Windham county, March 18, 1834. He was the son of Elisha and Sylvia Child Walker. At the age of seventeen, after completing a common school education received in his native town, he went to New Haven and entered the employ of his uncle, Alfred Walker, who was engaged in the furniture business. He was a member of the New Haven Grays in 1861, but was prevented from going to the war by an accident to his knee.

At the time the sanitary commission was organized his uncle's store became the headquarters of the surrounding country for receiving and shipping sanitary supplies to the front. Mr. Walker had personal supervision of receiving, packing, and forwarding these supplies. He was a great lover of music, and during his early life in New Haven was actively interested in the musical organizations of that city. At one time he was the leader of the Center Church choir.

Though he lived the latter part of his life in Orange and West Haven, his business interests were always in New Haven.

Mr. Walker was an active church worker, more especially identifying himself with the musical interests of the churches to which at different times he belonged.
In 1864 he married Martha Hull Johnstone of New Haven, who, with two sons and a daughter, survive him.

Mr. Walker was elected a member of this society February 12, 1894, as great-great-grandson of Phineas Walker of Woodstock, Connecticut, who served in the Lexington alarm, and was also an Ensign in the 11th regiment, Connecticut militia. He was also a grandson of Willard Child of Woodstock, who served in the 11th regiment, under Captain Lyon.

[Contributed by William E. Chandler.]

JOSEPH KELLOGG WHEELER.

Joseph Kellogg Wheeler, of Hartford, died at his home in that city, October 10, 1894. He was born in Bloomfield August 27, 1834, and was of Welsh and Scotch descent, his paternal ancestor, Abraham Wheeler, settling in Keene, New Hampshire, early in the last century, while his maternal ancestor, Samuel Kellogg, located in Hatfield, Mass., in 1660. Mr. Wheeler was brought up as a farmer's son in West Hartford, receiving a common school education, with two terms in the Bloomfield Academy. At nineteen he taught a district school, and in 1854 he went to Hartford and was engaged in the grocery business for many years until his duties as grand secretary of the Masonic fraternity of Connecticut, engrossed his entire time.

Mr. Wheeler was the best known Mason in the state, and had a reputation in the fraternity throughout the country, based on his intimate knowledge of the order and his familiarity with Masonic law. He was made a Master Mason in St. John's Lodge, No. 4, of Hartford, May 30, 1860. He was exalted as a Royal Arch Mason in Pythagoras Chapter, No. 17, of Hartford, May 9, 1862; received the degrees of the Cryptic rite in Wolcott Council, No. 1, Hartford, April 3, 1863, and was knighted in Washington Commandery, No. 1, Knights Templar,
Hartford, July 28, 1863. He received the degrees of the Scottish Rite to the thirty-second in Rhode Island, September 28, 1863, and was created a grand inspector-general in the thirty-third degree in Boston, May 18, 1865. He was elected master of St. John's Lodge of Hartford, January 3, 1866, holding the office two years; he was selected high priest of Pythagoras Chapter, January 3, 1868, serving two years; elected thrice illustrious master of Wolcott Council January 4, 1872, and eminent commander of Washington Commandery, Knights Templar, January 2, 1877, having filled the subordinate offices in those bodies.

Mr. Wheeler was one of the original members of Charter Oak Lodge of Perfection, organized in 1870, and for ten years was its presiding officer, and helped to constitute Hartford Council, Princes of Jerusalem, and Cyrus Goodell Chapter of Rose Croix, presiding over each body.

In the Grand Masonic bodies of Connecticut he was secretary for many years, having been elected grand secretary of the Grand Lodge, May 8, 1867, grand secretary of the Grand Chapter, May 7, 1867, grand recorder of the Grand Council, and grand recorder of the Grand Commandery, Knights Templar, his first election being March 21, 1882.

Mr. Wheeler was a director of the Masonic Mutual Benefit Association, of which he was the founder and the first president, which position he held for many years.

In all these positions of labor and responsibility he won the esteem and affection of the fraternity, and in many instances he has been called upon to decide important questions of Masonic law and usage.

Mr. Wheeler was a Republican and was a member of the City Council in 1873-4; he was a member of Windsor Avenue Congregational Church, and in the early sixties was a member of the 1st company, Governor's Foot Guard.
He leaves a widow, two sons and a daughter, all of Hartford.

Mr. Wheeler was a man greatly esteemed not only by the Masonic fraternity, but by many friends who knew him outside of its mystic halls, as a man of open-hearted and genuine friendship, and of poetic and refined temperament, which often gave to his conversation a lovable and tender quality.

For many years he had been a sufferer from chronic inflammatory rheumatism, bearing pain which would have killed men with less vitality, with composure and patience.

Mr. Wheeler was admitted to our society, February 18, 1891, as a descendant of Daniel Kellogg, of Hebron, a volunteer for three months in 1775, in the company of Captain Bulkeley, of Colchester, and who served three other terms of no less than two months each.
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